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Vol. VII, No. 1 $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs. $2; 5 yrs. $3.) MT. CLEMENS, SEPT. 6, 1919

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

State-Owned Elevator Pays for Itself

By MARTHA CANDLER and WILL BRANAN

Solution Found for Michigan's Marketing Problems

IN THIS, the second story on the state-owned marketing facilities so successfully worked in Louisiana, and now urged by many farmers in Michigan for our own state, the authors state:

"The Louisiana state elevator is the most perfectly equipped grain elevator in the United States. Its rates are reasonable. It pays its own way. It has never cost the people of Louisiana one dollar in taxes or other assessments. And at the present time is promises never to do so."

The evidence in this article from brother farmers in the South refutes the arguments made by the enemies of the farmers in Michigan in the battle in the Michigan Legislature for state-owned marketing facilities.

A PHASE OF PUBLIC ownership in Louisiana, which deals concretely with the needs of Michigan, is the public grain elevator at New Orleans, because it applies the system to one of the specific products which Michigan has to handle and store. It proves that the farmer can market his grain better, and without paying extra taxes for the service.

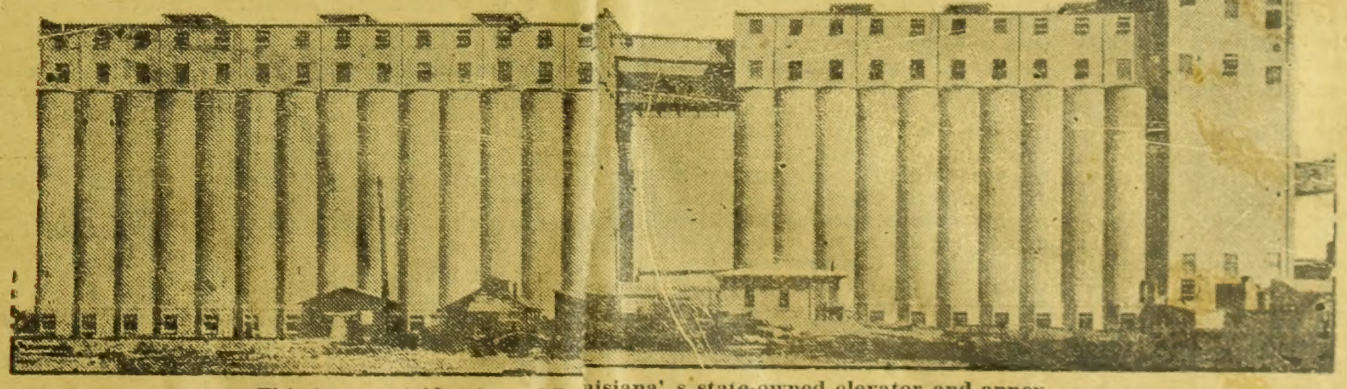
Prior to the building of this grain elevator, the situation in Louisiana was much the same as it is in Michigan now. All the elevators were owned by railroads and private interests and were operated primarily to promote the business of these interests and used by them for competitive purposes. When the grain industry began to increase in the South, it became apparent that new grain facilities must be instituted, either by grants to private corporations to build elevators or by the erection of a state-owned public elevator. The unqualified success of public ownership, as exemplified in the public wharves and cotton warehouses, decided the preference of the people for the state-owned elevator which could serve all interests on equal terms. In this connection, it may surprise the Northern farmer to know that the value of the South's grain crops now exceeds that of King Cotton.

The project of building the elevator was, like all the other port facilities, placed under direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and was financed by the issue of bonds backed by the state sufficient to cover the cost of the plant.

The plans first presented provided for a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, with four shipping legs, two receiving legs, one utility leg and adequate conveyors which would make it possible to unload 160 cars in ten hours, and to load a vessel at the rate of 100,000 bushels per hour.

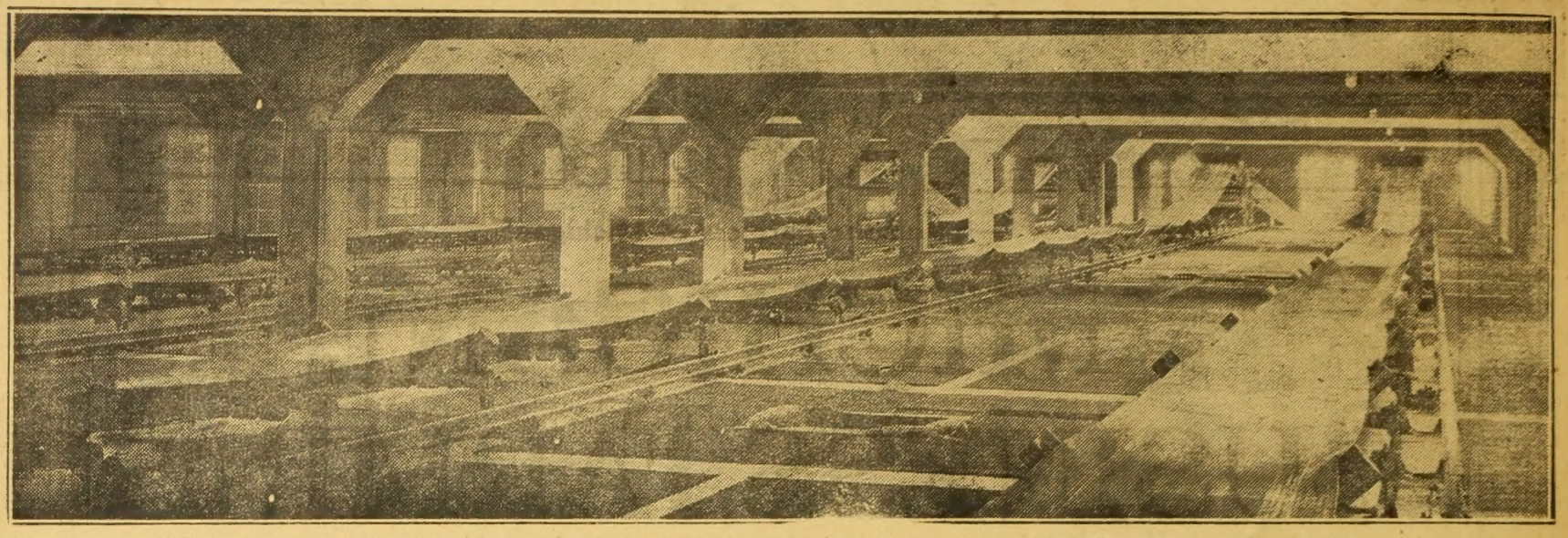
After considerable discussion these plans were finally accepted, with the provision that they would be so arranged that the plant could be enlarged from time to time as the demand for space increased. Since that time the plant has been increased to a storage capacity of 2,622,000 bushels and covers thirty-seven acres of ground. In 1918 it handled $40,000,000 worth of grain not only from the South, but from the Middle West and California as well. So far, it has cost $3,200,000; and it has paid its current operating expenses, interest on its bonds and has set aside a reserve for a sinking fund, in spite of the fact that the rates are most reasonable.

In addition, it is considered by authorities to be the most perfectly equipped grain elevator in the United States. Considering this fact, a somewhat detailed description of its facilities may be of interest to the reader. It is built of reinforced concrete, is fire-proof and explosion proof, besides having the most modern fire sprinklers and Zeleny thermometer system in all the larger bins. This enables it to give an insurance rate of 133 cents per hundred on grain in storage. It has a wharf 1500 feet in length, and a marine leg which makes it practicable to unload grain from



This is an outside view of Louisiana's state-owned elevator and annex.

Here is an Interior View of Louisiana's State-Owned Grain Elevator Which is a Material Help to the Farmers of that State



a ship as well as from a car, an appliance which brings river transportation of grain into competition with the railroads, to the very obvious advantage of the producer.

Efficiency Reigns Supreme

There as a daylight basement seventeen feet high, equipped with a steel drain at the lowest place, which insures dryness. The drainage is taken care of by an electric pump. There are four inclined gallery belts that lead to the marine tower or directly into the dock spouts. These can be discharged into one hold or split and discharged into as many as six holds, either in the same vessel or in three separate vesse'

In order to increase the efficiency of the elevator in its unloading ... decided that a pneumatic conveyor will be installed in the near future.

When grain is unloaded from the cars, it is weighed. For this purpose the elevator has three automatic scales and seven Fairbanks Registering Beam Hopper scales. All weighing is done under the supervision of the New Orleans Board of Trade Inspection and Weighing Department.

Drying is done by means of two Morris Dryers, each having a capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour and connecting with the utility leg directly and indirectly by reversible conveyors with all the other legs. After the grain has been dried it is sent through the conveyors to the department where it is sacked. This is done on a floor built for the purpose ten feet above the main floor; in this way, the cars can be loaded by gravity at the rate of two per hour without congesting the other operations.

Modern Appliances Galore

When cleaning and clipping are necessary, it is done by means of a Monitor Separator with a capacity of 3,500 bushels per hour and two Monitor Oats Clippers, each with a capacity of 1,500 bushels per hour.

There are a great many other modern appliances which go to make up the equipment of the plant, such as the ball-bearing motors, the splendid Journal Alarm System, et cetera, which might be described here, but this article is intended to deal primarily with the economic and commercial advantages of the elevator, rather than the technical details which enable it to do its work efficiently. It is sufficient to say that it has done its work well and has proven in every way satisfactory.

Since its opening on February 1, 1917, the Public Grain Elevator has handled:

	Bushels
Wheat	6,840,000
Barley	11,345,000
Corn	4,106,000
Oats	7,963,000
Total	30,154,000

Of course, had this elevator belonged to private interests, they would naturally have charged a considerably higher rate than has prevailed— in fact, as high as the traffic would stand—but because this facility is public, the rates are much more reasonable than those of inferior warehouses, as these rates are merely for the purpose of paying running expenses, interest on bonds, and creating a sinking fund sufficient to pay the bonds when they come due. It has never cost the people of Louisiana one dollar in taxes or other assessments and at the present time bids fair never to do so.

Because the Public Grain Elevator furnishes the best storage conditions for grain, its warehouse receipts form as perfect collateral as those of the Public Cotton Warehouse. Let us take a specific example of just how this is an advantage to both the producer and banker:

"A" in New Orleans buys a shipment of grain from "B" in Kansas and in payment arranges with his New Orleans bank for "B" to draw on that bank at sixty days sight, documents attached. The bank accepts the draft when presented, payable in sixty days after that date, and then returns it to "B" who can sell this acceptance immediately in New York or Chicago, realizing its face value, less the current rate of interest for sixty days on this kind of paper. Thus the producer would be paid for his grain while neither "A" nor the bank would have as yet paid out any money.

Excellent Security Provided

When the grain arrives in New Orleans the bank has it stored in the Public Grain Elevator and gets a warehouse receipt for it from the Board of Port Commissioners and a certificate as to the grade of the grain from the New Orleans Board of Trade. This gives excellent security if a good margin above the market price of the grain is maintained. When the sixty days have expired, "A" must have the amount of the acceptance in the bank; or, in case he should wish to reship the grain, he may substitute any other satisfactory collateral to the bank as security for the acceptance.

In addition to the advantages already mentioned, this elevator has furnished the state of Louisiana with waterside grain storage equipment which co-ordinates all river, rail and sea-going activities.

Other grain states need state-owned grain elevators as much as Louisiana. Public elevators mean that grain is stored at lower rates and under better storage conditions. They mean a better balance of distribution and the more stable market which must inevitably result. Grain storage facilities could be operated on a larger scale—operated for the building up of the grain industry, so that every producer would benefit, however small his production. In a word, public grain elevators have already proven a business success, and are now proving almost a business necessity. It is only by means of them that the farmer can enjoy the greatest benefits of his produce.

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the terminal, state-owned marketing facilities of Louisiana, showing a way out for Michigan's market troubles.)

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

STATE FAIR OPERATING BEFORE RECORD CROWDS

Hundreds of thousands of farmers and city folks have been swarming day and night into the biggest exposition in America, which happens to be the affair gotten up due to the farm business of Michigan. In other words the Michigan State Fair is being packed to the gates with what is considered to be by far the biggest crowd in its history.

Women's activities marked the bill for Wednesday, and the Gleaners Day, of Thursday, was probably the biggest single eulogy paid to the farmers of the state. "Michigan Day" is on the boards for Friday, and Saturday is styled "Canadian Day." Sunday, the closing day, is to be made resplendent by championship races.

SMUT PREVAILS IN WHEAT

Stinking smut prevails in wheat in Michigan this last year, and the importance of planting clean seed, has led the botany department of the M. A. C. to establish a free wheat testing service for farmers. Samples of a pint or half pint will be examined by the centrifuge method. Information as to the proper smut treatment will be sent free to farmers.

With Michigan's County Agricultural Agents

More than 5,000 farmers in Wayne County and from all Southern Michigan assembled at the Avondale Stock Farm in Wayne County, where County Agent Gregg had arranged a big Farm Bureau Picnic, with a tractor demonstration in the morning and with speeches by prominent farm leaders in the afternoon. Bate's Steel Mule, Fordson, Cleveland, Titon, Moline, Oil-Pull, Case and Sampson were on the list of the machines competing. A track meet was held for boys and girls. Grangers, Gleaners, Farmers' Clubs and other community groups were all present and dined together to emphasize the growing get-together-ness-to-win which has been found necessary in Michigan.

* * * *

Otsego County has good prospects for its corn crop this year, according to A. C. Lytle, Otsego County Agent. Favorable weather in August did much good to crops, though hoppers and other pests have done considerable damage. He recommends a method of shipping butchered lambs to market by parcels post, due to the success of this method in another ...te. The Farm Bureau picnic was ...d August 29.

* * * *

...Macomb County is to have a new ...nty agent, due to the resignation ...ch took effect Sept. 1, of H. V. ...ttle, who has been working in the ...nty for a long time. Mr. Kittle ... shown tremendous activity in his ...k for organizing clubs and con... in securing labor for farms, in ...k for the Dairy Councils and in ...erous other lines, which has won ... a large number of friends among ... farmers. He intends to resume ... farm work in Livingston County.

* * * *

...ecosta County farmers report ...chase of considerable purebred ... Paul Smith, county agent, has ... working with them in this cru... for better breeding in Michi... and writes of the purchase of a ... number of purebreds in Ontar... which were taken to Mecosta.

* * * *

...ginawasee farmers are welcome to ...services of an expert in poultry ...ing, according to a report of H. ... Dennison, county agent at Cor...ia.

LEAF HOPPERS DAMAGE NORTHERN SPUD OUTPUT

Leaf hoppers are doing great damage to potatoes in the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and in the upper peninsula. Dry weather is said to be responsible for the excessive number of the pests, which have caused a million dollar loss in the Upper Peninsula alone. The hopper causing the injury is a little green leaf-hopper which causes the leaves to curl and become brown at the tips and edges, producing tipburn.

PRESQUE ISLE ALSIKE PAYS

John G. Krauth, of Millersburg, Presque Isle County, writes that the returns on alsike clover seed averaged $7 per acre, not counting the value of the straw and chaff which remained after the clover was hulled, and which was worth for feed purposes, at least $5 more per acre.

John W. Egbert, secretary-treasurer of a new Farmers Union, recently organized at Munger, Township of Portsmouth, Bay County, has sent a report of the organization. This is one of a ...s of Farmers' Co-operative Un... ...ng organized through the state.

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Bankers Push Partnership Work With Farmers

By LEON F. TITUS

Cashier First National Bank, Traverse City, Michigan, and Chairman Agricultural Commission Michigan Bankers' Association

FOR MANY years the bankers of the United States have been working along fairly well defined lines for the improvement of agriculture. Although haphazard to a certain extent, lacking co-ordination in some essentials, their methods have served their purpose well enough in the past.

Now, however, the problems of the farmer, arising from the war and the reconstruction period, have assumed new angles and phases of bigger import which the plans of the past, formulated originally as a solution, no longer fit.

Recognizing these facts—really for the first time—and realizing the need as never before for the development of a program of constructive effort, based on the underlying principles of a sound platform, for the support of national agriculture, the National Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association and the association's state agricultural committees convened in joint conference in Washington recently with officials of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Bureau of Education and the Farm Loan Board. There were present sixty bankers representing the agricultural committees of thirty-seven state bankers' associations, including thirteen state secretaries, two state presidents and representatives of a number of clearing house associations.

Historic Conference Held

That conference, in my opinion, will go down in history as the most remarkable of its kind ever held in American banking. For out of it has emerged a program more specific than any yet conceived whereby the bankers of America may be genuinely helpful to the farmer in his time of need. It means, virtually, a standardization of effort with the bankers and the government as partners; a clear outline of the specific things the banker must do in every phase of banker-farmer helpfulness in order to accomplish the desired results; and it establishes definite sources of information—agenciesfrom which or from whom the individual may seek and find the solution of the problems peculiar to his own locality.

First, it is recognized that the labor question is so dependent upon the high cost of living that all our national social problems can be safely laid to its successful solution. To this end the bankers are working, establishing concrete co-operative effort in every agricultural locality in the United States, outlining such plans that an active and constructive program can be worked out by the local bankers, and helping to solve the problems existing in their own home communities. The plan of organization adopted by the Michigan Bankers' Agricultural Commission is the plan to be suggested to all state associations that are not so organized.

Farming Source of Prosperity

If the foundation of national prosperity rests upon agriculture—that is, the production of food at lower cost to the consumer and with more profit to the producer—agriculture must prosper, and in order for agriculture to prosper, it is imperative that:

1. The boys and girls must be kept on the farm.
2. In order to keep them there, home conditions must be vastly improved, affording the young people on the farm the same facilities making for comfortable and happy living that the city boys and girls enjoy.
3. Rural education must be bettered and broadened; consolidated schools must be installed.
4. Good roads must be constructed to make easy access to the social and educational advantages of the city; the use of the automobile (and the good roads resulting) occupies an important place in cementing the social and community advantages of town and country.

Each of these "musts" is absolutely necessary (each dependent upon the others) in giving stability to the entire program. In every phase of each of the points mentioned, the banker is among the active factors in getting results. And results are being obtained, not as swiftly as might be desired in some quarters, perhaps, but none the less surely.

Of inestimable importance in the method of operation proposed is the county agricultural agent.

Of 2,500 agricultural counties in the United States, 2,200 now have county agents, all conscientiously performing their duties.

Only a few of the counties in Michigan have no county agents and the Michigan Agricultural Commission is now preparing to supply them and "make it unanimous." A bill has already passed the house of the Michigan state legislature and will probably pass the senate, repealing all former and contradictory laws and providing authority for boards of supervisors to co-operate with the Michigan Agricultural College and with the federal government to appropriate money to be raised by taxation for this purpose. Under the bill the county board may establish a farm bureau to act as representative of the board in co-operative work of this character.

Real Co-Operation Wanted

Laws passed by other states, notably Iowa and Kansas, are somewhat of the mandatory character and have therefore automatically reacted upon the public sentiment so as to prevent the desired results to some extent. In some cases the opposition of supervisors has resulted in litigation. In the opinion of the attorney general of Michigan, such a measure was deemed unconstitutional for Michigan.

After home and community conditions have been corrected, the next important step in promoting farm prosperity is improvement of conditions that govern marketing.

While the home market is the one upon which the individual depends, the constructive program starts in Washington, the Bureau of Markets having outlined plans the success of a farmers marketing association depends on the quality of co-operation received from the farmers and bankers in each locality. In other words, the energy and effort expended by the county agent and the co-operation of the bankers determine the efficiency of the association and are the only factors that limit the association's scope. The licensing of handlers affords protection at the point of delivery—and the licensing of handlers, by the way, is now an accomplished fact.

The Bureau of Markets is providing improved methods of distribution, refrigeration, etc., and through this bureau it is certain that the present wasteful cross-firing of transportation will be eliminated eventually. Michigan potatoes will be consumed nearer home than Pittsburgh. New Jersey potatoes will not be shipped to Indiana. Neither will western-central potatoes be shipped to other central potato-producing sections.

It is the desire and the aim of the Bankers Association working with the Bureau of Markets co-operate with state authorities to bring about uniformity in warehouse receipts and to standardize storage practice. Eventually, too, the association expects to enable persons holding staple non-perishable products to place them in a warehouse and receive a receipt showing the ownership, location, quantity, grade, etc., so that the receipt can be used readily as security for loans at any bank.

Regulations for cotton warehouses have already been completed and regulations for grain and tobacco warehouses will be completed in the near future.

For a long time bankers and warehousemen have realized the desirability of having warehouse receipts as nearly uniform as possible in all of the states. Several years ago a commission for the purpose of securing uniform state legislation was organized. This commission is composed of representatives of the American Warehousemen's Association, the American Bankers Association, and the American Bar Association. After the subject was studied carefully, what is known as the "Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act" was prepared and, largely through the efforts of this commission and the associations mentioned, the act has been adopted by thirty-nine states, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and

(*Continued on page* 15)

Bankers in Michigan have begun a campaign to provide real co-operation

Vegetable Growers of America Will Convene in Detroit Next Week

THE VEGETABLE Growers Association of America, which holds its eleventh annual convention this fall, will convene at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Sep. 9 to 12. Many Michigan members are expected to attend the elaborate program. The program follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 9: 10:00 a. m., Address of Welcome, Mayor Couzens of Detroit; response, President Howard W. Shelby; business session; report of Secretary; report of Treasurer; President's Address and announcement of annual committees. 11:00 a. m., report of standing committees; membership, R. W. DeBaun; Vegetable Nomenclature, T. C. Johnson; Agricultural College, A. T. Erwin; Weights and Measures and Organization, C. W. Waid.

Tuesday afternoon: 2:00 p. m., "Co-operation Among Producers," Hale Tenant, in charge of government and state co-operative work in Michigan, East Lansing; 2:45 p. m., "A Producers Organization that Co-operates," Dorr Buell, manager of Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan; 3:15 p. m., "The Ashtabula Lettuce Growers Association," E. A. Dunbar, Ashtabula, O.; 3:45 p. m., "Co-operation Among Toledo Gardeners," Louis F. Miller, Toledo, Ohio; 4:15 p. m., "Co-operation in New England," Howard W. Selby.

Tuesday evening: 8:00 p. m., "Vegetable Growing in Foreign Countries," illustrated lecture, Alfred Vivian, Columbus, Ohio.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, Market Gardeners' Section, H. W. Selby, chairman: 9:30 a. m., "Experimental Work in Connection With Ontario Vegetable Growing," Prof. A. H. MacLennan, Toronto, Canada.

Wednesday, 10:15 a. m., "Developing Improved Strains of Varieties of Vegetables," Prof. J. W. Crow, Guelph, Canada; 11:00 a. m., "The Use of Commercial Fertilizers and Lime in Connection with Vegetable Growing," Prof E. O. Fippinfi Ithaca New York.

Greenhouse Section, Prof. H. F. Thompson, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Past, Present and Future of Vegetable Forcing," Mr. Frank Luce, Ashtabula, Ohio; 10:15 a. m., "Vegetable Forcing at Cleveland, Ohio," H. H. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; 11:00 a. m., "Better Crops for the Greenhouse," an experience meeting led by Charman Thompson.

Muck Land Section, Prof. H. C. Thompson, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Promising New Crops for Muck Lands," Mrs. Osborne, Ann Arbor, Michigan; 10:00 a. m., "Growing Drug Plants on Muck Soil," E. L. Woodhams, Mentha, Michigan; 10:30 a. m., "Muck Land Problems," Ezra Levin; 11:30 a. m., "Commercial Fertilizers on Muck Land," Prof. E. O. Fippin, Ithaca, New York.

Wednesday evening. Theatre night. "Pay your money and take your choice."

Thursday, Sept. 11. 7:00 a. m., inspection trip to East Market, Detroit. Market Gardeners' Section, Pres. Shelby, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Work at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station," Prof. T. C. Johnson, Norfolk, Virginia; 10:15 a. m., "Work on a Two Thousand Acre Vegetable Farm," R. W. DeBaun, Bridgeton, N. J.; 11:00 a. m., "Muskmelon Culture," illustrated, H. B. Blandford, Fremont, Michigan. Greenhouse Section, Louis F. Miller, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Development of Vegetable Forcing at Toledo, Ohio," Geo. Bayer, Toledo, Ohio; 10:15 a. m., "Experimental Work in the Greenhouses at the Ohio Experiment Station," Prof. W. J. Green, Wooster, Ohio; 11:00 a. m., "Some Diseases of Greenhouse Crops and Their Control," Prof. A. D. Selby, Wooster, Ohio. Muck Land Section, Ezra Levin, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Growing Celery in the Kalamazoo Region," Ezra Levin, East Lansing, Michigan; 10:15 a. m., "Onion Growing on Muck Land," C. E. Downing, Vermontville, Michigan; 11:00 a. m., Round Table discussion on diseases of muck land crops, led by Prof. G. H. Coons, East Lansing, Michigan.

Thursday afternoon. 1:00 p. m., boat ride, courtesy Detroit Market Gardeners' Association.

Thursday evening, 6:30 p. m., banquet, Statler Hotel. Toastmaster, Pres. H. W. Shelby.

Friday, Sept. 12, "All Together Meeting," Pres. Shelby, presiding 9:30 a. m., "Storage of Vegetables," Prof. H. C. Thompson, Ithaca, New York; 10:10 a. m., "Extension Work for Vegetable Growers," C. E. Durst, Anna, Ill.; 11:00 a. m., "Possibilities of State Association Work," Prof. L. M. Montgomery, Secretary Ohio Vegetable Growers Association; 11:30 a. m., Round table discussion of diseases of vegetables and their control, led by Dr. G. H. Coons, East Lansing, Mich.

Friday afternoon, 1:30 p. m., business session; report of special committees; election of officers.

Saturday, Sept. 13, inspection trip to James B. Rice Seed Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan. Courtesy of Jerome B. Rice Seed Company.

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Farmers Outwit Drouth with Overhead Watering

Pipe Lines Provide Timely Rain for Thirsty Crops on Michigan Farms

By VERNE E. BURNETT

OVERHEAD IRRIGATION is being tried out successfully on farms in various parts of Michigan and many of those in the business of farming are showing great interest in the new stunt of outwitting drouths and making farming pay in spite of bad weather. In the Northern part of Michigan, one may see these devices over potato tracts. In Western Michigan they are used in the Fruit Belt. In Central Michigan, vegetable and seed farming is made a paying proposition for many by the artificial rains. And in Southern and Eastern Michigan, various sorts of farming are known to be benefitted by sprinkling systems.

The business of overhead irrigation, of course, is really only an infant thus far, but it promises to become a powerful giant before long in the business of farming. We have yet to hear from a farmer in Michigan who has put in this device correctly without getting profitable results therefrom. Overhead irrigation is not yet to be urged as a cure-all for the many ills of farming, by any means, but when used wisely over small areas of crops which should pay especially well, it surely is tried and true as a profit-maker.

Take, for example, the farm of M. W. Lennon near Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw County. Overhead irrigation is used not only in connection with greenhouses, but also over a very large garden area, where the crops are growing luxuriantly. The writer passed the little farm one evening about sundown recently when the water had been turned on. Of course, as everyone knows, it is better to water plants early in the morning or in the evening when the sun is not glaring full blast on the fields.

The fine sprays of water on the Lennon farm, shot far and wide, covering practically every part of the growing field. The sprays were fine so that they did not wash out roots of the plants, and still were sufficient to insure good root-soaked irrigation. It is best when the wind is up, as it was this particular evening. The sprays were scattered thoroughly over the flourishing crops. Two illustrationsshown herewith, indicate the appearance of the Lennon system.

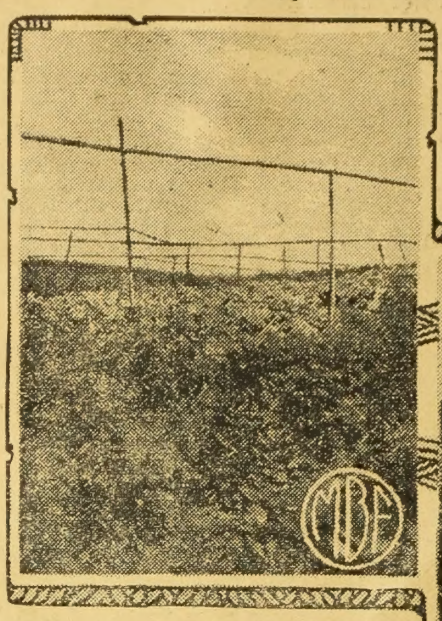
Many of the overhead irrigation systems in use in Michigan are more extensive and up-to-date (we understand that the Lennon system has been operating for several years.) But it is typical of what can be done with overhead irrigation.

M. A. C. Advocates System

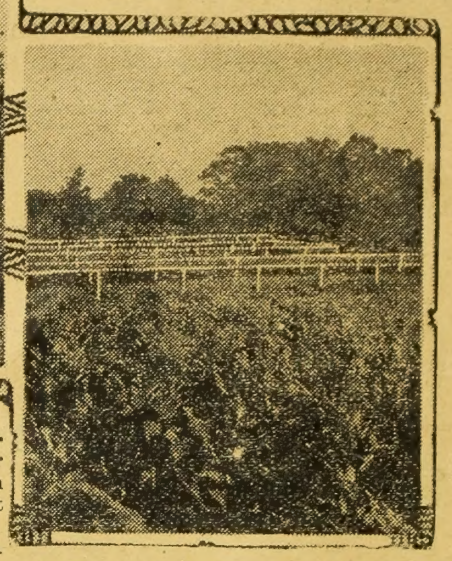
The Michigan Agricultural College has done some good work along the lines of overhead irrigation and for the asking will provide farmers who are interested with much more complete data than can be given here. The same is true of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Anyone interested in learning more of the practicability of the various phases of overhead irrigation is urged to write to one of these sources.

The Michigan farm college has provided an illustration of a truck farm in Central Michigan, showing the water turned on and spraying over the furrows. The pipe lines in these pictures are around 50 feet apart, which is considered a handy distance. They can be used to spray the crops with paris green or almost any bug poison. The cost is reasonable, and the figures submitted by various farmers show that often within a year the system pays for itself. And after that time when the thing has paid for itself, the system brings in clear profit

Some farmers in Michigan had a little hope for the dynamiting experiments conducted near Battle Creek a few years ago. The idea was to explode dynamite or other high explosives, so as to cause sufficient commotion in the atmosphere to percipitate rainfall. At one such experiment, rain fell quite abundantly, only



Here is the Lennon irrigation system used in Washtenaw County, near Ann Arbor. It has been in operation for some years, and some excellent results have been obtained.



This isn't a fancy new kind of fence. It is a row of parallel pipes, several feet off the ground and about fifty feet apart, which throws out fine sprays of water over the crops almost any day when the ground gets the least bit dry.

it fell heavier in nearby districts where no blasting had been committed. The theory was based on the idea that great amounts of rainfall occurred near a battlefront.

But overhead irrigation with pipe systems is far more successful and farmers are considering it seriously, especially when they see a neighbor really making the business pay. There probably are a few who have not worked the thing successfully, although we have not yet heard of any specific cases where it didn't pay. Of course, there are some fizzles for nearly every good kind of venture.

Schemes are being worked out whereby big fields can be irrigated from overhead by movable pipes. In seasons of excessive drouth a large field could be irrigated a section at a time, by removing the system to various parts of the field. Supposing a farmer had merely one long pipe line over his field. Say the water squirted out 25 feet from each side of the pipe, making a strip fifty feet across the field. When that strip was wateredthe pipe could be moved, it is suggested, to a new line fifty feet away, and so on, till the field was watered. The prop posts could be left permanently in place and only the pipe would need to be moved, so long as the connections with the tank were O. K.

J. B. Hasselman, in extension work for the M. A. C., has gathered the following data:

"Under conditions which require that the crop being raised have an assured water supply, and provided that the crop is not one which covers too extensive an area of ground, the so-called overhead system of irrigation has proved itself within recent years to be a tried and practicable institution. In Michigan the use of overhead systems is as yet practically limited to greenhouse use and truck gardening where the necessary expense connected with the installation of the equipment can be justified by the forcing of profitable small-area money crops.

"Overhead irrigation systems are commonly called Skinner Systems, because of the fact that the Skinner Irrigation Co., of Troy, Ohio, has been the pioneer in such work and is today the leader in overhead work. Other reliable companies are, of course, in the game now, but the name "Skinner" has stuck in the language of overhead irrigation. A new name has yet to come. The benefits of overhead irrigation may be summed up as follows:

1. The water falls on the crop in fine spray; thus preventing washing or caking of the soil.
2. The foliage of tender crops is not injured by the force of water, as would often be the case with hose and heavy spray watering.
3. The water is distributed uniformly over the area to be covered.
4. The overhead system effects a considerable saving of labor in the care of a crop.
5. Insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers may be applied through the overhead systems.

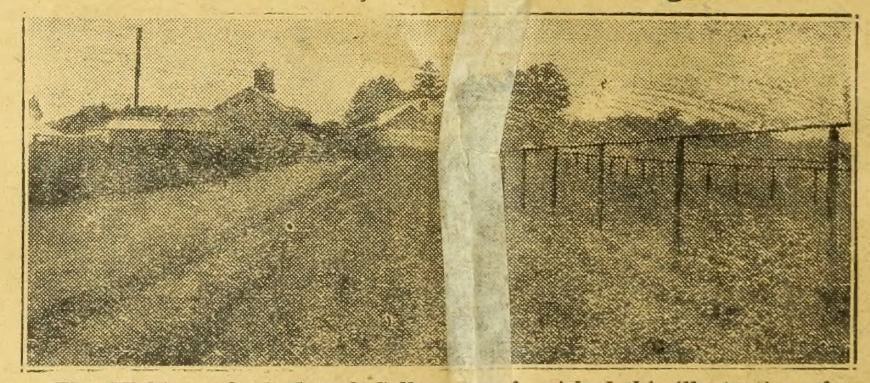
Among the requirements for the installation of an overhead system is, of course, a network of pipes with the accompanying nozzles and fittings. Prices of such equipment are so variable at present that it is difficult to get an accurate estimate of the cost of installation. Estimates of a few years ago gave from $90 to $150 as the average cost per acre, but present day estimates have been given at around $250.

"Pipe lines are generally strung 50 feet apart in outdoor irrigation of this type, the distance varying somewhat with the water pressure available. The size of pipe used varies from 3-4 inch to 1 1-2 inch, according to the length of the lines. Supports are commonly made of 2 inch pipe posts, placed at 25 foot intervals. The nozzles are set in the pipe line at about 4 foot spaces for outdoor work.

"The water supply is of prime importance in the overhead system. A pressure of from 20 to 25 pounds per square inch is necessary for the nozzles to work properly, while a pressure up to 40 pounds is considered better. This means that unless water can be obtained from a city plant some equipment must be installed to furnish the necessary pressure. Sometimes the water is fed to the system from reservoirs which will furnish the desired pressure. More commonly, however, the water is pumped directly into the system, gasoline engine furnishing the usual power.

"In many sections of the country, especially in the East, overhead irrigation has quite revolutionized the gardening industry. With the increasing demand for large production from small areas, it seems likely that the overhead systems will continue to increase in popularity. Aside from other advantages, they are an efficient insurance against the danger of crop failure during dry seasons."

This Isn't a Garden; It's Part of an Irrigated Farm



The Michigan Agricultural College furnished this illustration of a truck farm actually being watered by overhead sprinkler, or Skinner, system.

MECOSTA GETS SHORTHORNS

Thirty-five head of registered shorthorn cattle were recently purchased for distribution among farmers of Mecosta County. Jacob Klinefelter, supedvisor of Colfax Township, R. W. Wigle, cashier of the Big Rapids Savings Bank, and Paul H. Smith, county agricultural agent, for Mecosta County, were selected as a purchasing committee and made the purchases in the vicinity of Myrtle Station, Ontario. The car was made up partly of eight-month old heifers which will be used for Junior Calf Club work, a number of two year old heifers, a few three year old cows and three young bulls. The cattle arrived in Big Rapids Sunday, August 24, and were exhibited at the Fair Grounds until Friday, August 29, at which time they were distributed to farmers from nearly every part of the county.

CHESANING FARMERS SUCCEED

Saginaw County farmers who belong to the Chesaning Farmers' Elevator Company, made a net profit for the year of $11,286.31, upon sales totaling $634,024.31 for the past year. A dividend on capital stock of eight per cent was declared. Only $22,660 of capital has been invested in the last four years, and a total of $33,798.56 has been earned. At the annual meeting in August the farmers emphasized the value of sticking together, avoiding petty jealousies and working together with and efficient manager in order to succeed.

OAKLAND FARMERS S. O. L.

Oakland County farmers, many of them are working long hours at the hardest kind of labor, but the high prices prevailing everywhere are not even making decent wages for the farmer this year, according to C. B. Cook, county agent for Oakland, writing in the newspapers. "The hardest kind of labor, but with high necessary to his success," he writes. "As a matter of bread and butter it is good business for everyone to help play into the hand of the producer, for our country must live on what the farmer can spare."

Farmers Not to Blame for High Cost of Living

Farm Bureau Federations Discuss Causes and Remedies for Hard Times

Who is to Blame for it All?

WHO IS TO BLAME for the high cost of living? is the question everyone is asking. Naturally every individual wishes to put the blame upon another, so there is a general consensus of opinion that an unknown entity called the "profiteer" is at fault. Every man who deals in commodities is suspected of being a profiteer until he proves otherwise. But we think the answer is best provided by a group of state farm bureau federations who have been investigating the causes of the high cost of living and suggest remedies for the same. Their conclusions are identical with those stated in recent issues of Business Farming. "The high cost of living," say they, "is due to the failure of practically all folks to practice even ordinary economy in public and private life." The article, which is endorsed by officers of the Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation is published herewith.—THE EDITOR.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING is not due to the original price of the farm product to the grower. The Government minimum price for wheat does not determine the cost of a loaf of bread. Fixing a re-sale price at $1.50 per bushel would effect, if reflected to the consumer, very little the cost of living for the average family. Average wheat consumption in this country is about 6 1-2 bushels per year per person. Reduction in price to $1.60 per bushel would mean a saving of $4.94 per person, or $24.70 for a family of five. This is nothing at all compared with the reduction of wheat acreage and correspondingly small crop next season, which would result from discouragement of the producer.

The high cost of living is not due to the storage of meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs and poultry in the season when these are produced in surplus against the season of short supply. Popular as is the hue and cry against storage of foodstuffs, it is a palpable fact that modern storage methods are the greatest food savers in the world; at one and the same time saving food in time of plenty and supplying it in time of scarcity, and moreover, maintaing a steadier level of prices throughout all seasons for any given commodity. Indiscriminate restrictions on food storage will serve only to wastefully glut the market in the harvest season of meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs and poultry, at a price disastrous to the producer and create a dearth of these products out of season at prohibitive price. Food storage for speculative purposes is intolerable.

The high cost of living is not due to exportation of food and clothing any more than it is due to our heavy exports of manufactured goods, machinery, etc., of which the farmer is a heavy purchaser. An embargo on foodstuffs to bring down the high cost of living will be as demoralizing to American agriculture as the embargo placed on foodstuffs was to French agriculture in the time of Louis XIV. Moreover, the high cost of living is not merely a local or National consideration. It is a world matter. Applying a first aid remedy at home to create an foster anarchy and revolution abroad should not be the policy of the United States even at this critical juncture.

The high cost of living is not due to lack of desire or effort on the part of the farmers to produce to the limit of their physical ability. Not within the knowledge of the present generation have all the farmers of the country extended their every energy in a consecrated effort to produce to the last kernel and pound all the grain and wheat products needed to feed a hungry world. The operation of the short hour day in industrial centers and a talk of shorter hours and ever-advancing pay has made it well nigh impossible for anywhere near the normal supply of help to be maintained on farms. The daylight saving plan has mitigated against maximum production by reducing materially the practical working hours of the day on the farm, especially in so far as the hired man's labor is concerned. Following a beautiful promise of a bountiful wheat harvest, a most destructive attack of scab and rust cut the wheat yield very materially. Untimely heat and drouth shortened the oat crop and adversely affected the corn crop. The long hours and strenuous diligence of the farm operator have, in spite of these adverse circumstances, put the crop across; as he harvests and markets it he wonders somewhat if he, with his disregard of the time clock and his recompense based on a gambling game in which the natural elements deal the yield and the middlemen deal the price, hasnot been pulling the short end of the hitch. The farmer has not struck, walked out or otherwise slackened in production. He has increased his effort; extended his operations to the limit of physical ability and financial credit, and striven to feed the world, believing the world would fairly and gladly recompense him. Instead, he finds in many prominent places those who, in their eagerness to find an answer where there is none, and to shun the real facts of the situation, who point to him with scorn and malevolence, saying, "Thou are the culprit."

The high cost of living is due to a stagnation in production of manufactured goods and prepared foodstuffs. Every labor strike that shuts down any plant engaged in the preparation of foods or the making of clothing, that shuts down a mine or a mill, adds to the high cost of living. Shortly after a strike of the U. S. Yards and packing plant employees, the wholesale price of fresh meats advanced 15 to 35 per cent., directly due to the short mill and consequent small supply of fresh meats. In Chicago 100,000 men have been out of work for months and all building operations have been at a standstill because the carpenters refuse to work for 92 1-2 cents an hour. This strike tied up building operations in many small towns, within a radius of 100 miles of the city, as well as in Chicago. Following the Chicago street car strike, a strike of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Railway employees, which threw thousands out of employment on account of lack of electric power in the towns along this line, left the small Aurora meat packing house without power to run its refrigerating plant. There were about 10,000 pounds of meat spoiling. It is said the manager appealed to the head of the union for power to keep this refrigerating plant running and prevent the spoiling of this meat, and the insolent reply hurled back was—"I don't give a damn if all the meat in the United States rots." Such are few, the daily press records the many instances of premeditated stagnation in production which shortens supply and plays into the hands of those who fix the price to the consumer.

The high cost of living is due to price manipulation and extravagant profits of middlemen. Referring again to a Chicago situation. A small group of milk wagon drivers at one of the milk distributing plants struck for $44 per week and regular commissioners. All the other milk distributors at once declared a lockout against their drivers. After two or three days of sparring, the employers agreed to meet the demands of the men, and announced a 1 cent per quart advance in the price of milk to the consuming public. Analysis of the arithmetic of the case shows that it took about four-tenths of that cent to pay the employees and that six-tenths of each cent was added to the profits of the distributors. Food on the table costs out of all proportion to the price to the producer.

Part of the reason for this is due to the short hours and high wages for labor, part to the exhorbitant prices of the several middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and a considerable part to the extravagant practices of the consumer in methods of purchasing supplies. Without going into an analysis of who gets it, compare the difference in price of choice beef on the hoof at 18c per pound with that of a moderate meal for five at one of Washington's modest hotels, the meal consisting of steak, potatoes, corn, bread and butter and coffee and costing $11. Of this $11, the producer of the food, the farmer, get about as follows: Beef, two pounds 30 cents; potatoes, 13 cents; bread, 2 cents; butter, 7 cents; coffee, cream and sugar, 4 cents; corn 20 cents; making a total of 83 cents. This is about 7 per cent of the total cost. A 50 per cent reduction in the price of these products to the producer would have lessened the total cost of the whole meal on the hotel table only 41 cents; smaller by half than the customary 10 per cent tip, which by the way is not included in the above price for the meal. This illustration shows the extremes of exorbitant profits of the middlemen and of extravagant practices of the consumers in purchasing, including probably all the evils that are contributing in large measure to the high cost of living t othe consumer. A reduction to the producer in the price of these foodstuffs to a point which would stagnate production of grains, produce and meats, would have an inconsequential effect upon final prices to the consumer.

The high cost of living is due to the failure of practically all folks to practice even ordinary economy in public and private life. A program of hard road building, contracted at almost twice pre-war costs per mile, due to advance of price of material and labor, has been delayed and interefered with because of the fact that delivery of building material has been delayed by tying up transportation facilities.

This question of lack of economy in public spending was brought withing the focus of the American public's attention early in June, when the railway brotherhoods demanded of President Wilson that he bring down the cost of living immediately threatening a demand in wage increase amounting to a total of $800,000,000 a year, payable necessarily from one or two sources, revenues from increase of freight rates or from a deficiency appropriation, either of which would add to the cost of living. A lack of practicing economies in private life may be illustrated without end. Theatres and places of amusement, resorts and watering places are crowded with beautifully gowned women and handsomely tailored men. The price of shoe shines has doubled and trebled, yet one must wait his turn, though he could shine his own shoes at home for less than one cent. So illustration might be multiplied, all showing that lack of practicing plain economy is a great contributing factor in maintaining the high cost of living.

The high cost of living is due to shifting indivdual responsibilty for the present state of affairs and each component of the people of the nation seeking self-satisfaction rather than the answer to the great world question. This is our National state of mind. Instead of doing our National and individual best to produce more goods, so that there will be enough for all at a reasonable price, each is trying to better his own condition at the expense of the other fellow. There is a limited supply in the world. Just now we are quarreling over the division of what we have. If we would stop quarreling and go to work, we would soon increase production, so that all would have plenty.

Home of Nat'l Board of Farm Organizations

Here is the first Washington headquarters building of the greatest class of American business—namely, farming.

THE NATIONAL Board of Farm Organizations, which represents several hundred thousand farmers at the national capital, and has been very active in shaping legislation of interest to farmers, has recently purchased a building in the city of Washington for the sum of $60,000. It is the first farmer's organization to own a structure of that kind at the seat of government. It is to be greatly regretted that all the farm organizations of the country cannot be represented by a single agency at Washington. But the farmers and their organizations have not yet learned their lessons. Jealously still exists in the rank, and while there are at least two big central agencies at Washington claiming to represent the views of agricultural America it is a lamentable fact that frequently they cannot agree upon important issues and the strength of the farmers is thereby divided and brought to naught.

Organized agriculture will never get anywhere until the numerous organizations of farmers can act in unity and conjunction. Members of farm organizations should insist upon an early national federation of all societies, associations and other organizations claiming to represent farmers' views and interests.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three Years, 156 Issues.....$2.00
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Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.
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Where Does the Farmer Come In?

"NONE OF THE investigations to date," says a press dispatch, "have produced any evidence that the farmer is guilty of profiteering." The investigators probably likewise discovered that a few farmers are guilty of profiting, but hesitated to tell the public so. We are glad, however, for this half-way defense of the returns received from the farming business. It will put the farmer in a better [illegible] the buyer of his [illegible] been guilty of [illegible] may have been years when his profits seemed excessively large, but these were always succeeded by periods of very small profits or none at all. Wholly lacking the power of fixing the selling prices of his commodities to insure a fair return, a power not only had but exercised and abused by all other classes of people, the farmer has been obliged to take what other offered. And now when investigations are turning the light of scrutiny upon those who handle the necessaries of life and artificial means are employed to lower the cost of living the farmer is indirectly paying a penalty for an offense of which he has been declared not guilty. Those who deal in the commodities produced on the farm are not the greatest sufferers from the government's investigations. They may suffer the loss of excessive profits, but their legitimate profiits will not be impaired. Individually and collectively, they will exercise such means as are at their command to reduce the prices paid to farmers, if for no other reason than to re-establish themselves in the good graces of the public. If the present investigations result in any appreciable lowering in the cost of food to the consumer, a large part of the reduction will come out of the pockets of the farmers.

The action of the grain markets the past three weeks is pretty substantial proof of the truth of this statement. There is a desire on the part of everyone—farmer, dealer, consumer; the honest man and the profiteer—to lessen the cost of living, providing it can be done at the other fellow's expense. With the mind of the whole nation turned to the subject, it is entirely natural that there will be some adjustments, even tho temporary. We merely repeat what others have said, that it is very necessary that the government should take cognizance of the effect of these investigations and sentiment upon the prices of farm products, and take steps to protect the farmers from the unnatural depressing of the markets which may follow.

* * * * * *

Farm Bureau Movement Prospers

THERE IS considerable significance to the statement recently made by a mer ber of the agricultural extension department that members of the various farm bureaus in this state has increased several hundred per cent. during the past year. We hope there are none so blind within the organization of the extension department who can ascribe no reason for this rapid development except a natural growth.

Two years ago the average county farm bureau in this state was extremely unpopular with the average farmer. Some of the oldest bureaus, organized shortly after the law went into effect providing for them, had a membership of less than a hundred. Voters and boards of supervisors frequently rejected the proposal of hiring a county agent when given a chance to vote upon it. Many of the most successful farm bureaus in the state today were organized by a very small group of men and the county agent paid by popular subscription. While it may be said with all truthfulness that many farmers were needlessly prejudiced against the county agent and thought his work all tomfoolery, it is also quite true that more open-minded farmers were honestly of the opinion that the county farm bureau and the county agent had yet to demonstrate their value in dollars and cents to the community. It is not at all surprising that so many farmers rejected the county farm bureau idea as popularly conceived up to very recent times. The county agents, directed by their superiors at Lansing, who were in turn directed by their superiors in Washington—appointees of the Right Honorable David Houston, Secretary of Agriculture—formerly proceeded upon that now notorious Houstonian doctrine that the farmer's business is to produce, and immediately put himself and his work in bad with the people whom he had honest hopes of helping.

But criticism came from the farmers and the farm press and saved the county agent from the penalties of his blunders. Gradually at first but more rapidly as he saw the increasing popularity of his work, the county agent abandoned the doctrines of Houston and began to show a greater interest in the farm help, credit and marketing problems. In so doing, he discovered a new field of usefulness, and the past year the greater portion of his energies have been directed to a solution of these problems. The successful county agent is now doing the things the farmers want him to do. That is why he is successful. He has helped to organize co-operating marketing associations, farm loan associations, breeding associations and many other co-operative enterprises that have brought results which can be figured in dollars and cents. We admit with pleasure that many county agents in this state have become indispensible to the communities which they serve. We are glad they have thus awakened to the full responsibility and opportunity of their positions, and we hail the day when every farm bureau and every county agent in Michigan shall become so responsive to the wishes of the farmers that they can truly represent his voice in affairs of county, state and national scope.

* * * * * *

Feeding Hungry Silos.

HAVE YOU F[illegible] seen many f[illegible] appetites of these farmers are taking pecially emphasized A lot of waste has due to lack of pro[illegible] our silo yet? We have [illegible]s busy quenching the [illegible]seful monsters. Some [illegible]ntage of a lesson es[illegible]ng the last year or so. [illegible]red in the silo filling, [illegible] precautions.

Some of the best [illegible] cracks in the sides, [illegible]ters and spoils the make farming a pay [illegible] than ever this yea[illegible] their silos before fill[illegible] are tightening then[illegible] the airtight effect, [illegible] buckles the staves. [illegible] silage moisture is [illegible] hoops are released [illegible] days following the [illegible]g of the silo.

[illegible]s have little chinks or [illegible]gh which the air en[illegible]d crop. In trying to [illegible]usiness, farmers more [illegible] carefully inspecting [illegible] Owners of stave silos [illegible] sufficiently to insure [illegible] not so tight that it [illegible]smuch as some of the [illegible]ed by the staves, the [illegible]hat after the first few

Masonry silos ar[illegible]g inspected more carefully than ever th[illegible]ar to fiud out the sand pockets, cracks, ro[illegible] spots and chinks of any description. Som[illegible]rmers are giving a thin coating of rich cement with a white wash brush to the inside walls. But old, experienced farmers don't advise this stunt unless the inside surface has become roughened.

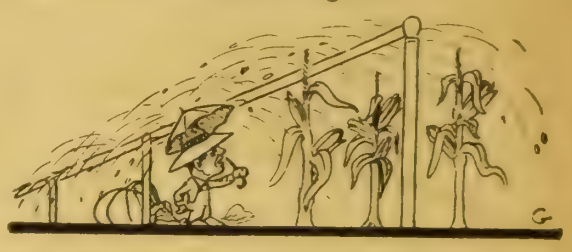
Another item which farmers are cutting down on their expense sheet is one in regard to the cutter and binder machinery. By careful overhauling of their machinery before extra help is on the grounds; by having the machinery tiptop and sure of making the run without unnecessary stops or repairs, farmers can often cut down old H. C. of L. on the farm.

Special kinds of paint are needed by numerous metal silos, depending largely on the make. Without these precautions metal silos often rust and wear out in spots.

Numerous crop reporters write in that the silo season is well under way and some big hungry giants have eaten up their big banquet of corn and gone to sleep for the winter.

* * * * * *

Overhead Irrigation.



THE PRICES of small fruits and garden truck have now become high enough to make the culture of those products highly profitable if properly managed. The fruit and vegetable grower may now make investments for purposes of increasing the yield and quality of the products grown with some assurance that he may secure proper returns from his investment. Most of the fruit growers in this state had fair crops this year and made a little money. The weather was very dry in some sections and the crops poor, but the high prices more than made up for the lesser yield and smaller size.

Small farms equipped with facilities for artifiicially watering plants and vines produced crops that brought the owners the largest returns ever had. The prices of small fruits and some garden truck will remain high for a number of years, and the grower should concern himself with ways and means for increasing the yield and quality.

In many states, the overhead irrigation system has been found to be an economical method of supplying water to famished vegetation during dry weather. It is coming into vogue in Michigan for various kinds of farming. Inasmuch as the state stands in the front rank of small fruit and vegetable producing states, it seems to us that more of our growers will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the system and install it on their farms. It is for this reason that we ahve started a series of articles on overhead irrigation for small farms.

* * * * * *

One city paper in Michigan has just published an editorial commanding the farmers to produce more and more; its just like ever so many a fat city capitalist sitting on our fence and telling us he needs more farm wealth in the world in order for him to keep increasing his millions in the way he'd like to have them.

* * * * * *

Michigan has gone over the top again, pulling off the biggest state fair in the world; perhaps its some of the big splendid things like that record that keeps more than 200,000 farm owners in our state plugging away at their jobs, although most of them aren't making any profit to speak of.

* * * * * *

Even if Congress has pushed the Daylight Savings repeal over President Wilson's veto the towns and cities and state governments hint they'll put it over on the farmer and choke the daylight saving regulation down Mr. Farmer's throat by means of state laws.

* * * * * *

The kids are starting off to school again. "Gosh all fish hooks," recollects Granddad. "Don't seen more'n yesttidy that I was bellowing like a calf because I had to go, and now I'd give an arm to have a little edication."

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

REGARDING INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Whatever definition is given to the world "democracy" it must be regarded and an all-inclusive term. You cannot have democracy in any field of life without necessitating, and in the end compelling, democracy in all fields. You cannot, to appropriate Lincoln's classic phrase, have your democracy "half free and half slave." You cannot have and maintain political democracy without having also industrial democracy. Organized industry has taken the control of industry out of the individual's control, just as political organizations have taken political control out of the hands of the individual; but that means only that in some way we must do these things together if we are to do them at all.

Now, democracy is inclusive in still another way. It must include the right of every well-behaved individual to the full development of his powers, limited only by the social good. Every well-behaved individual—that indeed is implied in the last clause of that definition, but it is well expressly to state it, that "well-behaved" does not mean my standard of good behavior, but socially good behavior. If one is not socially well behaved he must be dealt with in other ways; for his citizenry this social organism depends on his good social behavior. That is not an infringement on any man's personal liberty. Socially no man is free other than to behave himself. No member of society has the right to misconduct himself toward society.

Now, industrial democracy includes the same—the right of every well-behaved individual to his fullest possible possession, limited only by the social good. And that is not socialism. Socialism is social ownership, whereas democracy demands individual ownership. Socialism denies individual ownership in anything. It places ownership with the group and the individual becomes a steward of the state. Of course no one perhaps goes so far as to extend socialism to everything, though some socialists would extend it to such things as the family.

Now, democracy is widely different. It is based on individual ownership. It declares the individual to be possessed of "certain inalienable rights. These, that is, these rights, cannot and ought not to be taken from him. The only limitation in this ownership is the social good, that is, the individual cannot so possess his rights, or whatever else, if that denies the like right to any other. He may be the social good, be limited in the amount of his possessions, but he cannot be deprived of the right to such possessions as do not interefere with another's right.

Life itself begins with individual ownership. I have an individualism that is individually my own and for which I am individually responsible. Nothing can and nothing ought to blur that personality nor obscure that responsibility. Socialism in theory does both. It has been the favorite illustration of some to speak of death as the falling of a drop of water into the ocean, but socialism denies even the drop of water. We are always all in the ocean and indistinguishable. Of course, again no socialist can go as far as that, but fundamentally that is socialism. It seeks to deny ownership in anything, and yet it is only through ownership in personality that I become anything. It is only through ownership, personal ownership of things, that I ever establish the social theory of mine and thine, and ethically distinguish between yours and mine, but these individualties must learn to cooperate in their ownership of personality and things. That is the basis of industrial democracy.

The ocean may be a splendid illustration of death, but it is the land with its endless variety individual conformation of stream and hill and valley, of forest, field, climate and cloud, it is the land which is the abode of life and typical of life. Socialism is the ocean of death. Democracy is the land, living and co operative. In socialism we lose all in the whole. In democracy we use all as a contribution to all. Life itself is the assertion of individuality and the purpose is to develop individualism socially. Socialism is an impossibility. I must own some goods—my clothes, for instance, though some would even socialize clothes—also I must own my own family, wife and children, though some would socialize these. Socialism cannot and ought not prevail. Some socially needed things may and ought to be socially owned, the highways, for instance, possibly the railroads, etc., but individual ownership must be recognized not only as a right, but as needful for the purpose of discipline and individual development.

Politically in a democracy I own my own vote or ought to. That vote must not be socialized in the sense that I am denied the right to cast it. If you deny that right, then you take away my political right and citizenship ends.

Now the same is needfully true in industrial democracy. I must have and own a stake in the world's industry. You cannot have democracy in industry while withholding the right of individual ownership, no more than you can have political democracy while denying the ownership of the vote to the individual. The principal of ownership is fundamental and runs all through life. I must own my own body, but I must not use it to deny the like right to any other. I must own some things or life could not rise, and no doubt in the earlier stages of development, individual ownership is needful to teach the caution of life, to provide individual enterprise. Any of us, whatever stage of development he is in, will likely be more faithful with his own possessions than with those of another, and we learn to be faithful with others' possessions only by first guarding our own.

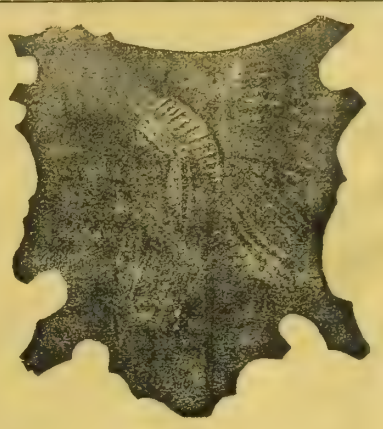
As to how this ownership may be attained. I refer you, the readers of the M. B. F., to my article printed in the May 24th issue of M. B. F. advocating a co-operative industrial commonwealth through corporations of the people, by the people, and for the people.—*Melvin W. Schultz, Mecosta Co.*

WANTED, LOTS OF BIG, REAL GRINS

Where are all those humorous, good-natured letters from farmers that used to be in print? Farmers are having about the same bad conditions as they always had, of course, but the farmer is the original optimist. He is the kind who has to grin and bear it more than any other class. He's got the original long, hard row to hill, and by Christopher, he'll some day come out of it all right. The farm business is going through its darkest period before dawn right now, and it doesn't want quitters. It wants fellows who can take their medicine with a grin and keep on working and organizing and improving things till we've won out and shown the world.—*E. B., Macomb Co.*

THE BIG FOUR

As for the proposed Peace Treaty, articles 10, 11 and 16 would prove a war factory and a sort of international white salvery, headed up by the Big Four nations. The Big Four did not give even a pleasant look to the American delegates to Ireland, but the delegates went on their way rejoicing. The Big Four thinks the Russian people committed a world crime by overthrowing czardom and autocracy. And so on. When will the people get busy.—*C. A., Iosco.*



We Tan the Leather and Make the Shoes for the Man Who Works

There are shoes, and shoes. Rouge Rex Shoes are different. It is because they are different that they are in such demand. It is just that difference that exists between just ordinary work shoes and work shoes that please and satisfy.

Durability and comfort are the most important requirements of any work shoe. These features are emphasized in Rouge Rex Shoes.

The manufacturers of Rouge Rex Shoes have their own tannery, which is operated for the sole purpose of furnishing the quality of leather above referred to for Rouge Rex Shoes, and are thereby enabled to give more shoe quality for the money than would be possible under any other conditions.

The leather for Rouge Rex Shoes is tanned for Rouge Rex Shoes only. So when you put up the price asked for a Rouge Rex Shoe you know that you will get a good long dollar's worth of service.

Hirth-Krause Company,

Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers

Grand Rapids, - - - - Michigan

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

CO-OPERATE WITH YOUR RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS

By MABEL CLARE LADD

THERE ISN'T an interest which the mother of the home should have secondary to that of the school in which her children receive their education. Now that women have the vote, they can easily group together, talk over what they want their children to have, and then request that those studies be embodied in what is taught in the rural school which your child attends. It is in this tender, impressionable age that the child will receive impressions which will be life-lasting, and therefore the teacher who is selected to spend hours with your child each day should be selected with a double purpose in view: first, because of her ability as a teacher; and secondly, because of her moral standing and her patriotism.

Then you should co-operate with the teacher once chosen. The life of the country school teacher is not a bed of roses. Most teachers start out, ambitious to please and with a little encouragement and help, they will be only too ready to help you meet the problems which your child presents.

Perhaps a foreigner has moved into your locality with a lot of children, and the parents, anxious to make money, are keeping them out of school. Then, as a citizen, it is

cratic citizens by being properly instructed in our laws. Little fear of their children growing up to be Bolsheviks if they are educated in a good school where patriotism is taught along with the rest of the lessons. We have the problem of the foreigner with us, the same as that of the negro. We cannot eject them from this country; we need their help. Then let's endeavor to help them by insisting that they become familiar with our laws, and that their children are educated in our schools, and then the future will take care of itself.

The question of the consolidated schools should receive your thoughtful consideration. It is coming and coming fast, and it is simply a question of whether you in your district will have this form of school this coming year, so that your children shall have the benefit of it, or will you simply say, 'Oh, doubtless it is a good thing," and then just do nothing. If you do the latter, your children will be the losers, and will be just that much less able to cope with the problems presented in the future, and just that much less able to hold their own with the children of some surrounding neighborhood where the consolidated schools with their attendant advantages are enjoyed.

SCHOOL MEANS LUNCH BASKETS

TO MANY MOTHERS the reopening of school brings with it the problem of filling a lunch basket for the children. And, while it is indeed a problem to provide a dainty, appetizing lunch, I frankly confess my sympathies lie almost wholly with the children who are obliged to eat them. After much observation (and considerable practice in eating them) I say the woman who can daily pack a dainty, wholesome lunch box is indeed a rarity.

All of us are apt to fall into ruts so far as the serving of food is concerned. It is easy to wait until it is almost time to pack the lunch box and then discover we have but a few odds and ends to put in.

But, if your child has to carry his lunch to school, you know then that for five days a week a lunch must be prepared and so provide the materials for packing it well. Get some oiled paper for wrapping up sandwiches, for they look and taste so much better if kept moist; and *DO* make a thin sandwich.

In many schools nowadays the noonday lunch is served at school, but in the vast majority of cases it must be carried from home, and this means a cold lunch. If such be the case, I should consider the money spent for a small thermos bottle a necessary investment, for so many things can be carried in it and it gives the opportunity of having the warm drink with the lunch. But don't fill it with tea or coffee for a child. A little hot soup, hot milk if liked, or some cocoa can fill it upon occasion.

Try These for Sandwiches

Sandwiches seem always to form the basis of the packed lunch, and surely one can make a variety of them. But this week I am giving you a number of different fillings, enough to satisfy any appetite:

1. Chop preserved figs and moisten with lemon juice. Use on graham or whole wheat bread.

2. Mix equal quantities of grape jam and cream cheese.

3. Mix a bit of lemon juice with raspberry jam. Place a thin slice of banana on and top with a thin slice of unbuttered bread.

4. Four boiled egg yolks, one tablespoon butter, several chopped olives or a little chopped pickle. Mash the boiled yolks and blend in the butter and seasoning. Cut the bread lengthwise of loaf and place slice upon slice. Wrap in a da cheese cloth and put between tins and press by putting a flat-i on top. Slice the layers into t slices.

5. Mix honey with nut meats cream cheese.

6. One-half cup flaked fish, hard cooked egg, one tablespc pickle. Season with salt and mo en with cooked salad dressing. with dark bread.

7. Cook one cup chopped raisi until soft. Add one cup chopped c ery and moisten with one teaspo of lemon juice and mayonnaise.

8. Mix together one cup chopp celery, one tablespoon walnuts a six olives, or a small pickle. with dark bread.

9. Mix one cup chopped chick with one-half cup walnuts. Mois with mayonnaise.

10. Spread bread lightly w chopped ham and thin slices of mato and mayonnaise.

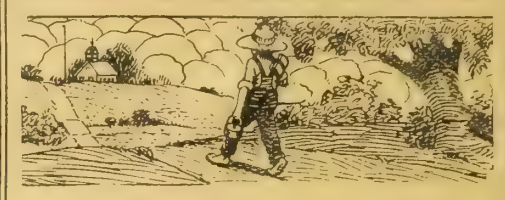
11. Instead of the tomato thin slices of chicken.

12. Spread bread with choj ham and thin slices of dill pickle

Almost any of these sandw are improved by the addition of a bit of crisp lettuce but in a lunch box the lettuce is wilted by the time lunch is eaten,

Children should receive definite instructions about how to eat their lunches. If at the top of the box are put a couple of paper napkins, one can be used as a little tablecloth and the lunch laid out on this. If the thermos bottle contains hot soup, instruct them to eat that first. If a hot drink, a little drink slowly before beginning to eat warms up the stomach and starts the flow of digestive juices. Then if they eat their plain sandwiches, followed by a tasty or a sweet one, a little fruit, raw if possible, and a few pieces of good candy, eaten at the close of the lunch, they have variety enough. Do not make the mistake of giving a large variety of things in one day. Vary the lunch from day to day, but a simple lunch is best each day. Just see they have plenty of it. And then when they come in from school, make a bargain with them if necessary, but see that each one has a glass of milk and a thick slice of bread spread generously with butter and brown sugar.

But the success of the lunch in the rural schools depends in a large measure upon the co-operation between the mothers and the teachers. In many cases a little added labor will make it attractive and healthful even, especially to some of the delicate children who cannot thrive on cold food alone.



The Little Old Red School House

The little old red school house is the cradle of our dreams,
The little old red schoolhouse that we see from every train,
Standing bravely by the roadways, by the hills and by the streams,
Is the birthplace of the splendors and the joys we shall attain.

There the voice of Freedom whispers mighty secrets to our youth,
There the seeds of faith are planted in the brave and sturdy hearts,
There tomorrow's men and women by the shining light of truth
Learn the majesty of service and the joy which it imparts.

The little old red school house, with the teacher at the door,
Is the bulwark of our glory and the guardian of our pride,
From the feet of grim invaders it shall long protect our shore,
And no vicious reign of terror in its presence can abide.

There all tyrants meet their downfall, there the force of might is stayed.
There the hand of hate is withered, and the blows of evil vain,
In the little old red school house Freedom's children, unafraid
Learn the paths w[illegible]lead to glory and the goals they shall [illegible].

-Edgar A. Guest.

The following sample lunches were prepared by Mrs. Janet M. Hill, the editor of *American Cookery*, and will be of help as a basis for other lunches:

One cup Vegetable flavored Beef broth in Thermos bottle.

Two Graham Bread and Bacon Sandwiches.

Four Olives.

One Wheat Bread and Jelly Sandwich.

One Cookie.
One Banana.
Four Chocolate Nougatines.

One cup Thin Cream of Corn Soup in Thermos bottle.

Two Graham Bread, Cheese and Sliced Nut Sandwiches.

One White Bread and Orange Marmalade Sandwich.
Three Atlantics.
One square Gingerbread. Chocolate frosting.

Six prunes stuffed with nuts.
One cup Lamb and Tomato Soup in Thermos bottle.
Three Rye bread and Corn Cheese sandwiches.
Four small pickles.
Two Jelly Tarts.
Four Macaroons.
One Orange.

One cup Chicken Broth in Thermos bottle.
Two Dried Beef and Wholewheat bread sandwiches.
Four sweet pickle Cucumber rings.
One Wheat bread and jelly sandwich.
One square Chocolate Cake.
1-4 cup Salted Almonds.
Six date.

One cup beef broth flavored with Vegetables in Thermos bottle.
Two Bread and Corned Beef sandwiches.
Two Mustard pickles.
Two Rhubard Tarts.
Two Best Macaroons.
Six English Walnut Meats.

One cup Tomato Soup in Thermos bottle.
One cup Potato and Egg salad.
One White bread and Ham sandwich.
One Graham Bread and Ham sandwich.
Two Rhubarb Tarts.
Two Atlantics.
Three Stuffed Prunes.

One cup Tomato and Beef Bouillon in Thermos bottle.
One Cheese sandwich.
One Peanut Butter Sandwich.
One Graham Bread and Jelly sandwich.
Six Stuffed Olives.
Two Marmalade Tarts.
Two Atlantics.
One Apple.

EVENTFUL DATES IN SEPTEMBER

WITH THE IDEA of learning some new thing each issue, r reviewing a subject which we had forgotten, why not take some of the eventful dates which occur in September as a basis for study and get up a paper for some organization you belong to.

Sept. 1, 1850—Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale" arrived in America. The story of Jenny Lind and what Sweden has contributed to the world in the way of music would form and interesting short paper.

September 6, 1620—The Pilgrims finally left for Plymouth in the "Mayflower."

September 10, 1813.—Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay. Let each one of you folks who has visited this historic spot, including the famous cave in which the whole of Perry's army hid, write an interesting story of that victory and then recount the beauties of the spot today as a resort If pictures of the caves with their histories can be obtained, it will add to the pleasure of the study. Every visitor at the caves is supplied with little folders giving the story of the caves.

Sept. 12, 1869—Convention of 500 delegates organized National Prohibition party at Chicago. The progrees of prohibition from then until now, and ways and means of keeping our nation dry and enforcing the law in your local community, are interesting.

September 15, 1769.—James Fenimore Cooper, American novelist born. Let a list be made giving the books of Cooper's which are best known and which give true insight into early American history.

September 17, 1787.—The Constitution of the United States was signed by the convention, and articles of Confederation were set aside. How well do we know the contents of our constitution? While the Constitution may seem rather long to be read in its entirety at a single sitting, it does not take long after all, and we none of us can become too familiar with the laws governing our country

The Children's Hour

OFF TO SCHOOL AGAIN

DEAR CHILDREN: We are off to school again with another year of work and play ahead of us. Do you know that school offers more opportunities than simply learning the lessons each day? It offers more friendships. Ask your parents if they didn't form some very dear friendships during their years in school, and they may tell you many an interesting story of the boys and girls who are now men and women who went to school with them and the different occupations in which they are now engaged. Some are successful and some who didn't improve their opportunities to learn when in school haven't improved any opportunities since and are just ordinary men and women. Just make up your minds to be above the average man and woman. The first step is learning your lessons well.

All of our little folks tried hard; some of them very, very hard to win the books promised in the great men contest, but there wasn't a single one who won the whole ten. The last one, Dr. Crane, the famous minister, seemed hardest of all. However, I feel that I should tell you that Arlene Schutt, of Rives Junction and Elizabeth Martin of Holton, guessed them all correctly, but one. And because of this I would very much liked to have sent them each a prize but that wouldn't be fair to those who stopped as soon as they missed the first time, for had they continued, there might have been more who would have guessed all but one. However, there is still a way you can win these books and there won't be any guess work about it either. Just clip out the little coupon and send it in and I will be glad to send you full particulars and there will be plenty of time to earn the book before Christmas. This coupon appeared a couple of weeks ago, but I am publishing it again as some of you may have missed it and I want everyone to have a chance to get these beautiful presents in time for Christmas.

Affectionately yours.
LADDIE.

Laddie,
% Rural Publishing Co.,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Please send me full particulars about the Christmas presents by first mail so that I can get busy right away.

.....
P. O. Address.....

THE JUNIOR COOK

Spoon Biscuit

Three cupfulls of flour.

Three tablespoons of baking powder.

Three-quarters teaspoonful of salt into a sifter and sift twice.

Add three level tablespoonfuls of lard or cooking oil and work it in well with the finger tips.

Grease muffin tins for 18 rings.

Measure out one cupful of milk.

Pour the milk into the flour mixture and with a fork work it gently into a soft dough.

Take a big spoon and drop the dough into the muffin rings.

Bake 18 minutes in a hot oven.

This is the same as baking powder biscuits except that the dough is softer and is dropped from a spoon—much easier for a Junior Cook to make you see.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

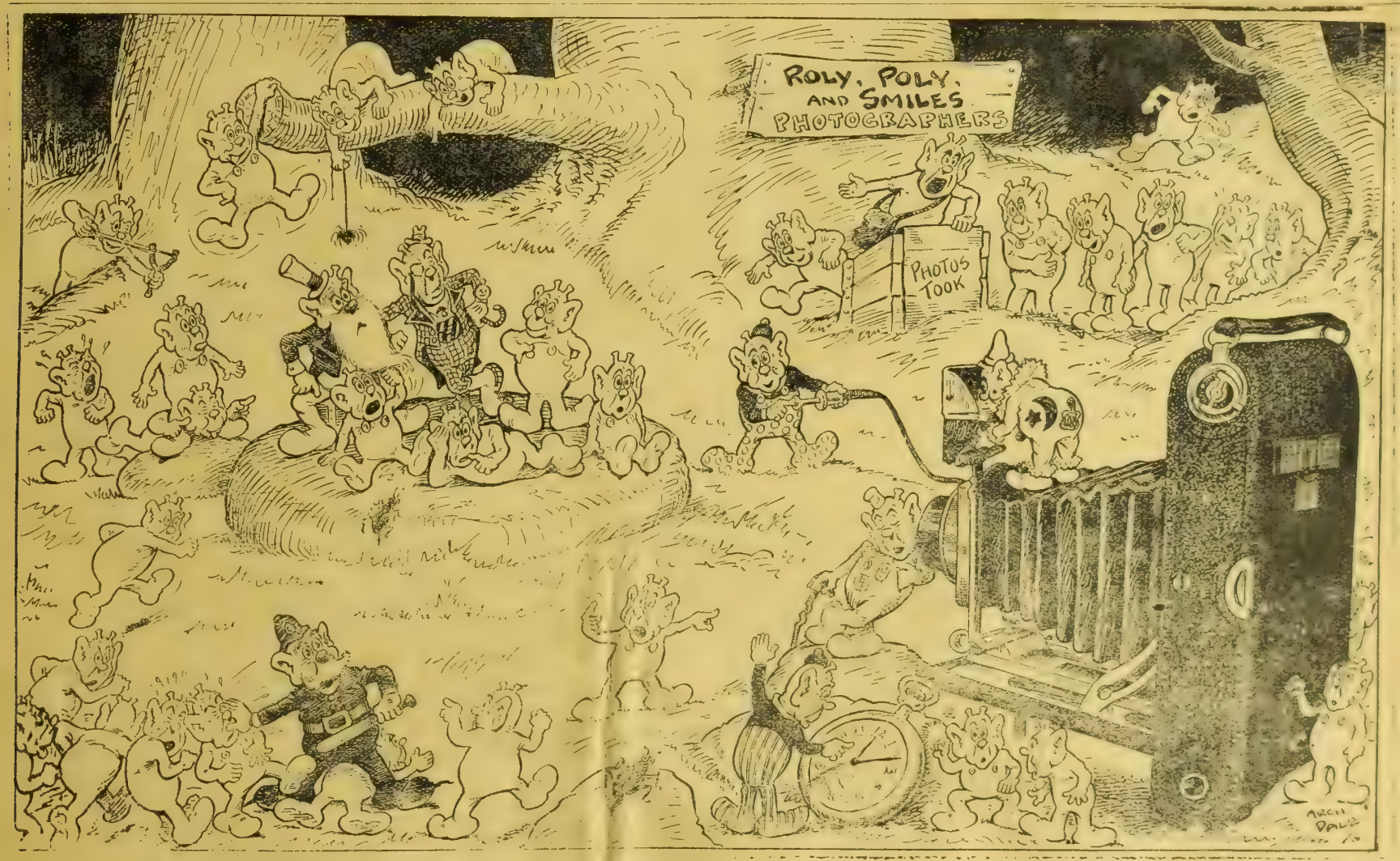
Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I made up my mind that I would. I am a girl twelve years old and am in the seventh grade. I have three sisters and two brothers. We have three horses and three young colts. I like the boys and girls page very much. As my letter is getting long, I will write my story. When I graduate from grammar school I expect to go to high school I am going to Battle Creek high school and stay with my aunt who lives there. I will stay there all the while I am going to high school. After I get through high school I will go to normal six months. To normal I will learn to be a school teacher. After I am a teacher for a while I am going to be an office girl for the rest of my life. Yours truly, Ethel Evans, Grand Junction, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is my first time I have written to you. My name is Madge Underhill. I live in Antrim county. I am on a farm of 180 acres We have 17 head of cattle and two horses. I have two sisters and one brother. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. We haul 13 pigs and one dog I would like to see my letter in print. Well I will close.—Madge Underhill.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before, but thought I would try my luck. I have three sisters and three brothers and one little nephew. For p... I have a dog, and eight white rats. I am in the fourth grade and have one-half mile to go to school. We keep four cows and four pigs and two hors... We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the Doo Dads and letters. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print next week. Yours truly, Ernest L. Brown, Cass City, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before but thought I would like to. I am a girl, eleven years old. My birthday was June 19. I have two sisters, and a little brother. My grandpa has sold his farm and we are going to move in a few days. My sisters and I will have about 100 rods to go to school this winter. I will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print. Erma Parshall, Fountain, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I would like to become a member of the Children's Hour. I have been reading the Children's Hour page over to my playmate Helen Cline. She is a member of the Children's Hour page We have been spending many happy hours reading the M. B. F. paper. Our folks and I was on a trip about two weeks ago. We were to Detroit, Jackson, Lansing, Ypsilanti and Mt. Clemens and other places. We had a very nice time. I go to school and I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers, one 15 years name Harold, the other 17 years, named Harvey. Harvey is working on the road for the Rice Seed Co. He likes it very well. He was home last Wednesday night. Harold works around home or on the farm. We have two little pigs, 39 little chickens, 14 hens. We get about 5 or 6 eggs a day. We have two little pigs and a cow. We get lots of milk and mama makes butter. Well our school will start soon, in about five weeks I guess, I will be glad when it comes. Our teacher's name last year was Mis sCharlet MacDonald. But I think this year our teacher's name will be Miss Monroe, but I am not sure. Well I think I will have to close as I have nothing else to say. I wish to see my letter in print. I very much wish some of the member to write. My address is, Neva Jewell, Deckerville,



The Doo Dads' Out-Door Photograph Studio

There is always something amusing going on among the Doo Dads. This time it is a camera that is causing the excitement. Somebody lost a camera in the Wonderland of Doo. Roly and Poly, the twins and Smiles, the clown, found it. They thought this was a good chance to make some money taking pictures. Smiles is focusing the camera; Roly is snapping it while Poly is counting the seconds. Old Doc Sawbones and Percy Haw Haw, the dude, are the first to get their photos taken. See how Percy is trying to look his best. Those other little rascals shouldn't be there at all but they were so curious to see what would happen that they couldn't wait. That young fellow can't keep old Doc's whiskers out of his eyes. Do you see the young Doo Dad hanging on the limb by one hand? He is bound that he will be in the photo. Those saucy little fellows at the back will be sure to spoil the picture making those naughty faces. Flannelfeet, the cop, has his hands full. He is trying to keep the Doo Dads back but some of them are getting past him. One is even crawling right through between his legs. The Doo Dad on the stand is also having trouble. Some are lined up and getting their money out but one is getting around behind him without paying. That little simpleton at the back of the camera thinks it is a house. He is wondering why nobody answers to his knock. Look at that lad holding his ear. He is listening to the tick of the watch and thinks it must be alive. If the watch were to stop he would likely think that it had died. But in spite of all the trouble the Doo Dads will not get a photo this time, for there is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, leaning right against the lens and snoozing away peacefully. All they will get is a picture of his big ear. There is only one Doo Dad who has noticed the sleepy head, and that is the little fellow who is calling on the cop to come and arrest him. Sleepy Sam might have chosen some other place for his nap but he is such a lazybones that he can fall asleep anywhere. However, if the Doo Dads don't get their picture it won't matter much for the artist draws them every week.

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Undoubtedly the dominant influence on the financial markets was the ultimatum sent out to the railway strikers of California by the government railroad administration. The firm tone of Director-General Hines' declaration, his notification that any attempt to interefere with traffic will be severely punished, and his announcement that all strikers who fail to report for duty on the set morning "will be regarded as having terminated their employment, and their places will be filled," could hardly have failed to make a good impression. This was naturally much emphasized by the fact that in this action the railway union leaders are alone with the government.

This controversy, it is true, has to do with a peculiarly aggravated case of violated contracts and disobedience to orders. But the financial community's view was that it nevertheless reflected a far more sober and conservative attitude by the responsible representatives of labor than had been imagined to exist.

Considerable nervousness and bearishness continues in nearly all markets due to profiteer hunting. It is felt by most real thinkers that prices are bound soon to resume their upward journey again.

WHEAT

Grade	Det'ot	Chg'o	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24		2.35½
No. 2 White	2.22		2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

One of the most interesting things of the past week of interest to farmers in Michigan with wheat on their hands is the news from Grand Rapids that premiums will be given to farmers to hold their wheat for 30 days. The full story on this matter is given at the bottom of page 12 in this issue of M. B. F. and its meaning is great. For many a time Michigan wheat has been shipped out of the state and then some of it is shipped back in again, at prices enough higher to pay all the freight charges which have taken place. The Valley City Milling Company is one which realizes that this is inefficient and that the farmers might as well get a higher price and the milling company also save, due to the doing away with needless freight rates.

Wheat has been reported quiet in most markets lately. But the people concerned in Michigan are taking a sudden interest in the market due to the premium news. Detroit has stocks of 51,000 bushels on hand at present, compared with 21,000 bushels at this same time last year. Spring wheat farmers are reported to be anxious to obtain a big crop next year due to the losses suffered this year.

Missouri farmers, who realize the same inefficiency we see in Michigan, held a recent conference at the capital at which a protest was made on behalf of wheat growers "who are the losers," against methods and discounts of the Grain Corporation. Farmers, the clip sheet of the State Board of Agriculture says, "are urged to avoid shipping wheat direct to the Corporation for in so doing the grower at this time loses the premium which is paid practically every day by the mills and elevators." The conference protested that the discounts below No. 1 are unfair "because they nearly double the discounts established for these grades established by long custom of milling and grain buying."

CORN

Grade	Det'o't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow ...	2.04		2.03
No. 3 Yellow	2.02		
No. 4 Yellow ...	2.00		

After several days of weakness and decline it was only to be expected that prices would cover before the double holiday, but they were hurried up a little by a very bullish report from Kansas which stated that the state crop report just issued made a cut of about 25 million bushels in the prospective crop of corn. This decrease in the estimate was caused by dry weather and many earlier complaints have been received that might have warned dealers of what was coming, but the decrease seemed to be a surprise to nearly all. The covering that followed gave the corn deal the first good showing of strength in a long time. Other conditions were bearish, including lower exchange and another decline in the price of hogs.

Trading in the Detroit market did not show much improvement. Corn was as scarce as ever here and elsewhere.

Some of these days when the investigations stop and temporary measures against high prices have worn out, the grain markets are likely to cut loose from their moorings and go high, probably to stay high.

OATS

Standard	.81	.77	.84
No. 3 White	.80	.76	.83
No. 4 White	.79	.75	.82

Oats have been only in moderate supply while the demand has been good in most markets thus making the price fairly firm in spite of agitations and labor unrest. In the Chicago markets oats took a slight slump in company with corn late last week, due to the general bearishness of the situation. In ordinary times oats would probably be climbing high at this time due to shortages in the crop outcome.

In Detroit oats have struggled upward a cent or so during the past week. Prospects in this market are for [illegible], present uncertain as they are in n[illegible] every other section.

O[illegible] Chicago held within a compara[illegible] narrow range and showed muc[illegible]e strength than corn. Ther[illegible]s considerable buying at times [illegible] looked big against export s[illegible] and liberal quantities were sold t[illegible] seaboard from the various marke[illegible] Country offerings were small. [illegible]shing returns disappointing, a[illegible]e average weight of this year's [illegible] is about 3 to 4 lbs. lighter tha[illegible] 1918. Foreign financial situati[illegible] against a big export business, b[illegible]here is no great pressure on th[illegible]rket at the time being. farme[illegible]owing a disposition to hold b[illegible]heir grain.

BEANS

Ope[illegible] with a rush the bean market re[illegible]l its peak of this season the e[illegible]- part of August, several causes [illegible]g in bringing the market to a h[illegible]t that surprised many of the w[illegible]nes who, when the jump came, [illegible] rapidly and bemoaned their [illegible] when the market continued t[illegible], according to the Bean-Bag, [illegible]uis.

"In [illegible]ssing the probable cause for th[illegible]e in price of domestic beans, [illegible]ch was influenced somewhat [illegible]he price of Oriental Pea Beans [illegible]ost every correspondent of the B[illegible]Bag reported increased demand [illegible]n legitimate sources, in[illegible]lmost every large city [illegible]. This is thought to have [illegible]ccessary demand, and we do not think that the price was a consideration. The grocers needed beans and they bought, not because they thought the market would rise or drop, but rather because their stocks were low.

"Grocer demand as the month neared its end Aug. 23 to be exact, was light in some sections with some activity reported from Michigan. No heavy demand is expected until the new crop begins to move, which will hardly be under six weeks. Sales to domestic jobbers and wholesalers should be heavy, the high cost of living being a big factor to consider at present, and beans at any price under fifty cents a pound, retail, are cheap when nutriment value and ease of preparing for the table are considered in comparison with other foods.

"Export demand helped quite a bit to bring about the price rise, and it is now said that the falling down of some large export sales is one cause of the drop in prices of Orientals, which became so pronounced this week. Ten telegrams to large export firms on both coasts, however, fail to reveal the cancellation of any contracts, and the Bean-Bag is inclined to believe that someone has overestimated the export demand and now is realizing their mistake.

"Michigan prices have declined slowly for over ten days, and wise jobbers were prepared for a drop in price of Kotenashis before it arrived. The drop was quick, as it seems to be the regular rule for these beans, and one or two large firms were caught without a great deal of information. Late advices from the coast report a steady market, and one or two correspondents at press day offer the opinion that the market is as low as it will go."

HAY

Bullish reports are coming in about hay. Indiana tells of practically no surplus, and Kansas tells of damaged conditions. In general in the central part of the country, the offerings are increasing, but the demand has not specially improved. Farmers in some parts of Michigan are disappointed with insufficient prices. In the East stocks and receipts are light while in the South the demand is very light.

RYE AND BARLEY

There is nothing doing in the rye and barley market in Detroit. Cash No. 2 rye hovers around $1.49 and barley, Cash No. 3, goes at around $2.35 per cwt

September rye in Chicago closed a trifle higher. September corn in the meantime declined from $1.94 to $1.82. The comparison is of importance in showing a tendency of the rye market to break away from corn's influence and assume an independent position where its price will be governed by its flour value. A reported sale of 1,000,000 bushels of rye for export was the main feature of last week's trading.

The new crop is not yet moving in volume but with improved railroad conditions, receipts should increase.

CHICAGO—The barley market has been very strong. Prices advanced from day to day till the high point of the season was reached, after which there was a reduction. It is now dull and uninteresting

POTATOES

Information in August bears out earlier estimates of a general decrease in acreage from that of last year from 5 to 10 per cent. Conditions, particularly in the Rocky Mountain states, are not promising; the stand is poor and the acreage is considerably less than last year. In the East the conditions in Maine are very good and the crop is reported in excellent condition in Aroostook County. In New York the condition is rather poor, with the exception of Long Island, where conditions are most promising. In the heavy producing centers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop is indicated at considerably less than last year. Michigan is 10 points lower in

Every Dollar Goes for Service

The people of this country demand of the Bell System the best possible telephone service. The one endeavor of the company, its only reason for existence, is to give the best possible service.

Every dollar the Bell System receives goes to provide telephone service.

Its entire receipts are expended on operation, upkeep and development. More than half goes directly to labor. The remainder is expended for materials, for the maintenance of plant and equipment, for the interest on money borrowed, for dividends on the investment of tens of thousands of shareholders, and for the payment of taxes assessed by public authorities.

In its last analysis all telephone money goes for wages; wages for labor and wages for the necessary capital which investors have put to work in the Bell System.

The telephone management is the agent of the public. It is entrusted with the task of providing the quality of service the intelligent public demands. The wages of loyal, well-trained employees and the wages of the capital that provide the finest of mechanical equipment and most efficient operation, must be paid. As a public servant, one duty of the telephone management is to obtain rates sufficient to pay for these necessities of service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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condition than at this time last year, while Wisconsin is 20 points lower. On the other hand, the condition of the crop in Minnesota is considerably better.

In Detroit the price of Michigan potatoes is quoted at $5. The short crop this year indicates the likelihood of good potato prices in sight.

DAIRY MARKETS

DETROIT—Butter: fresh creamery, 52c per lb. Eggs: fresh eggs, 43@47c, according to quality. Cheese—Michigan flats, 31@31 1-2c; New York flats (June make) 34 1-2c Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 34 1-2c; long horns, 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins. 31 1-2; limburger, 33 1-2@34 1-2; domestic block Swiss, 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@56c per lb.

CHICAGO—Butter, higher, creamery, 49@54 1-2c. Eggs, higher; firsts 42@43c; ordinary firsts, 36@38 1-2c; at mark, cases included, 38@41c; storage pack firsts, 43 1-2@44. Poultry alive; lower; springs, 30 1-2c; fowls, 31c.

NEW YORK—Butter, firm. creamery higher than extras, 57 1-2@58c; creamery extras (92 score) 57c; firsts 53@56 1-2c; packing stock current make No. 2, 46c. Eggs, steady; fresh gathered extras 55@56c; extra firsts 52@64c; firsts 48@51c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, fine to fancy. 70@72c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 60@64c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 54@56c. Cheese, firm: state whole milk flats, current make, special, 30 3-4@31 1-2c; do average run 29 3-4@30 1-4c; state whole milk twins current make special 30 1-2@31c; do average run 29 1-2@30.

DETROIT MARKETS

Spring chickens are coming to market in liberal lots and an easy market is quoted, but other lines are scarce and firm. The tone in the dressed hog deal is steady and in dressed calves a little easier owing to a moderate increase in offerings. Jersey potatoes are in fair supply and easy at lower prices. Demand is moderate. A few Michigan potatoes are reaching the market, but are not attractive owing to small size. Other vegetables are firm and active. Peaches are scarce and higher. California fruits are scarce and firm owing to lack of receipts. Cheese is firm and other dairy products are not active.

Berries, huckleberries, $6@7 per bu.; grapes, Concord, 8c; Niagara, 10c per lb.; Oranges, California navels, $5.75@6 per box; Plums, 80@85c per 1-5 bu. basket and $3.50@4 per bushel; Pears, Bartlett, $3@3.25 per bu; small, $2@2.25 per bu.; Apples, Michigan, best, $1.75@2; ordinary, $1@1.25 per bu.; Peaches, Elbertas, $4@4.50 per bu.; white clingstones, 35@40c per 1-4 bushel basket. Farm and garden popcorn, shelled, 15c per lb.; Green corn, 20@25c per doz.; honey, white comb, 32@33c per lb.; celery, Kalamazoo, 20@22c per doz.; cabbage, home grown, $1.25@1.50 per bu.; tomatoes, home grown, $1.25@1.50 per bu.; lettuce, leaf, 12c per lb.; head, $2.00@2.25 per crate. calves, dressed) fancy, 29@30c; choice, 27@28cc per lb.; dressed hogs, light, 26@27c; heavy choice, 24@25c per lb.; nut meats, Almonds, 60c; walnuts, 85c; pecans, $1.45 per lb.; potatoes, Michigan, $5; Jersey cobblers, $5.50; Jersey giants, $4.50@4.75 per 150-lb. sack. Onions, Western, $2.75@3 per bu. and $5.50@5.75 per 100 lb. sack; Indiana, $3.75@4 per 100-lb. sack; watermelons, 50@50c each; turlocks, $2@2.25 per case; Osage, $2@2.50 per bu.; live poultry, broilers, large, 36@37c; leghorns, 30@34c; hens, 35@36c; small hens, 33@34c; roosters, 21@22c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 30@32c; spring ducks 34@35c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

There is a better tone to the market this week. Sales have not been of large proportions, but there has been somewhat more business, and with the improvement in exchange and manufacturers a long way from "covered" on raw material more confidence exists. The foreign markets are firm and the tendency is higher in Europe. The manufacturing situation is hardly changed, the call for deliveries being very insistent.

Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 63@64c; delaine unwashed, 78@82c; 1-2-blood unwashed, 75@78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 68@69c.

LIVE STOCK

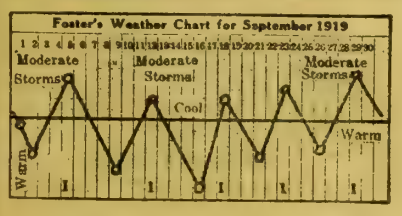
High cost of living agitation and general unrest in the labor situation has again entered the live stock markets as a bearish factor. Intention of the government to start a chain of retail stores to undersell others and lower the living cost was looked upon seriously and worked for lower prices.

DETROIT—cattle, receipts last week, 2,217; steady; best heavy steers, $13@14; best handy weight butcher steers, $10@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, $9.50@10.50; handy light butchers, $7.50@8.50; light butchers, $6.75@7.75; best cows, $9@9.50; butcher cows, $7.50@8.25; cutters, $6.50@6.75; canners, $6@6.26; best heavy bulls $9@9.75; bologna bulls, $8@8.50; stock bulls, $7@7.75; feeders, $9@10; stockers, $7@8.50; milkers and springers, $75@125. Veal calves: receipts last week, 1,112; steady; best, $22@22.50; mixed, $8@18. Cheep and lambs: receipts last week, 5,523; dull; best lambs, $14@14.50; fair lambs, $12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, $10@11; fair to good sheep, $7.75@8; culls and common, $4@6. Hogs, receipts last week, 3,571; 50c to $1 lower; pigs, $19, mixed higs, $19.25@19.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs: mostly 50c lower to $19.50. Heavy weight $16.25@18.50; medium, $16.75@19.40; light $17.75@19.50; light light, $17.50@18.50; heavy packing sows smooth $15.25@16.00; packing sows rough, $14.50@15.25; pigs, $16.00@18.50. Cattle; native and western beef steers mostly 25 lower; she stock, yearlings and calves mostly steady; feeders and buls 25c lower, more in spots. Beef steers, heavy and medium weight choice and prime $15.50@17.75; medium and good, $11.50@15.50; common, $9.50@11.50ffi light weight—good and choice $13.50@17.25; common and medium, $9.25@13.50; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.75@14.50; cows $6.50@13.00; canners and cutters, $5.50@6.50; veal calves light and handy weight $19.50@20.50; feeder steers $7.25@12.75; stocker steers $6.75@10.25; western range beef steers, $9.00@15.75; cows and heifers, $6.75@12.75. Sheep—lambs mostly 50c lower, some medium grades lower, sheep 25c to 50c lower.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1919—Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent Sept. 10 to 14, reaching meridian 90 about 12 and eastern sections 14; storm wave following about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 15 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies Sept. 16, plains sections 17, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 18, eastern sections 19, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 20. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Disturbances described in above paragraphs will control weather events from Sept. 10 to 20. Temperatures will average lower than usual east of Rockies crest and higher than usual on Pacific slope. Light frosts in central provinces and middle northern states during five days centering on Sept. 16. No very severe storms. About normal rains in eastern sections, decreasing westward. In plains sections most rain south of the high ridges and mountain ranges that run east and west. August and September were expected to be rather quiet months with fair crop weather, except in the dry districts.

Too Valuable to Lose

A wide-awake farmer sees in his corn crop something besides "golden ears". There is also "gold" in the stalks, leaves, silk and husks when properly prepared for feeding. These by-products represent one-third of the feeding value of the corn at husking time.

In McCormick and Deering huskers and shredders wide-awake farmers see a quick, easy, economical way to save this stover. There is no waste.

As a husker the ears are stripped clean. The snapping rolls cannot get out of alignment, no matter how far apart they are forced by the corn. In hard or frozen corn, bars can be set opposite each other. The shaker separates shelled corn, weeds, seeds, dirt, etc., from the shredded stover. Cast rolls, equipped with agitators, keep the ears straight so that more effective husking can be done, helping also to keep the snapping rolls free from short or broken stalks.

The McCormick saw-tooth shredder head slits and shreds the stalks, leaves and husks into fine pieces, turning them into an excellent roughage that cattle like.

These are only a few of the features that make McCormick and Deering huskers and shredders so favorably known. You have put in a lot of time on that corn crop. You cannot afford to sacrifice any of it. Write us for catalogues and let us show you why you need not lose an ounce of it.

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NOTE:

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160-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, $5500; mile to depot town, on state road, 7 miles large city. 60 acres dark loam tillage, clay subsoil, 40-cow, woven wire, fenced pasture, home wood; good apple orchard, fruit. 8-room house, large modern stock barn, silo, poultry, hog, corn houses, all good. Owner retiring offers quick sale bargain, $5500, terms. Details page 85 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE ACCOUNT OF ILL health, good 78 acre farm. 68 acres cleared, 10 acres pasture, good orchard. 7-room frame house, stone foundation. Cellar and wood shed. Fine well. Two barns, 30 x 50 and 30 x 35. On good road 1½ mile to market. Price $6,000—$3,000 down, balance payments. Call or write to Fred Kruger, R 1, Harrisville, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE IMPROVED farm, good land. For description write owner. Albin Beckstrom, Tustin, Mich.

PAY FOR FARM OR RANCH LAND, productive clay soils, with Alsike clover seed or Canada field peas. Only small cash payment required. Money advanced for live stock at 6%. Jno. G. Krauth, owner, Millersburg, Mich.

MICH. FARM FOR SALE BY O[illegible] 120 acres stock and grai[illegible] loam soil. Good [illegible] under cultiv[illegible] state

GRAVELLY [illegible]ared and stumped. [illegible] house. Small barn. Price, —$800 down. M. J. Huber, Beaverton, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES SAND loam soil, in good potato and corn growing locality. 15 acres of wood timber. 200 acres cleared. 3 big barns and 2 good houses and out buildings. Excellent opportunity for stock raising. Will sell all or part of farm as desired. For full particulars write, George Cooper, R. 3, Tustin, Mich.

WANT TO BUY A FARM, 40 TO 80 acres, good location, good buildings. Near town with high school. Railroad town preferred. H. Lee, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—120- acre improved farm; good soil; good buildings. 1½ miles from village. For particulars write Theodore Andreas, Walkerville, Oceana County, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, 3-4 mile from Ann Arbor. Good buildings; best of land; cattle; tools and machinery. Also hay and grain. James Miller, R 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. GLEANER CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N., Land Dpt., Gleaner Temple, Detroit.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN GRATIOT County, 5½ miles from Merrill on intended trunk line, ½ mile to school. Good land, ½ tiled and fenced, with new 8 room house. Good barn, 36 x 50. New silo; granary; tool shed; garage; corncribs. Out-door cellar. Telephone, 140 fruit trees. Bargain if sold at once. Inquire of Jerry Fry, R No. 1, Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES, 100 IMPROV- ed, rest pasture and woods. Black loam clay. Mostly level. Orchards, buildings. $65 per acre. Julius Beltz, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, RICH soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. $100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE. NEW 8 room house, new barn, fine well, good roads. A No. 1 land, 1-2 black gravel loam and 1-2 clay loam, excellent drainage, good for general farming. 12 miles north of Mt. Clemens. Charles Eichbrecht, R 1, New Haven, Mich.

TO RENT—160 ACRE FARM, NEAR depot and school Good buildings, orchard, windmill, etc. R. R. No. 1, Box 44, Allenton, Mich.

FARM, OR BUILDINGS ALONE, worth more than I ask for entire property. 160 acres, 100 cleared, 20 pasture, 40 acres fine hardwood and white pine timber, 2 orchards. 10 room house, large bank barn, granary and other buildings. Roded, good markets. Seven miles from Rogers or Hawks. For $5000 if sold at once. Will sell personal cheap if farm is sold. Paul N. Domke, Rogers City, Presque Isle County, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NINE H P. ALAMO gasoline engine. mf'd in Hillsdale, Mich. In perfect condition, on trucks, 24 inch friction clutch pulley. Easily operates, 13 in Papec insilage. Has filled only 12 silos. Having purchased a tractor I have no use for the engine. Will demonstrate on my farm on Sec. 29, Chippewa Twp. W. T. Bandeen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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FOR SALE—PEDIGREED NO. 1 ROS- en Rye and Red Rock Wheat seed. Ralph MacVean, Plainwell, Mich.

FOR YOUR SUNDAY READING— write Silver Publishing Co., Dept. 11, Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for "Give God a Chance." McConkey's vital little devotional booklet. Sent absolutely free. Postpaid.

FOR SALE—RED ROCK SEED Wheat at $3.25 and $3.50 per bushel. M. C. I. A. inspection. Class I, registration No. 9012. Recleaned at "Fertiland Farms," ready to sow. Sacks at cost. W. T. Bandeen. R 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

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Saginaw Grand Rapids

Crop Reports

WHITE PLAGUE STRIKES CENTRAL MICHIGAN FOWLS

One of the startling bits of news in the crop reports this week was the fact that in Central Michigan a disease thought to be tuberculosis and with symptoms of cholera has broken out among chickens and ducks. The week before hog cholera broke out in Clinton and Shiawasee counties, and the week preceding that, the army worm started to march around in the Thumb district. Farmers are taking precautionary measures against the spread of these pests. The northern part of the state has been suffering greatly from the green leaf hoppers, the total damage to the Upper Peninsula alone amounting to more than a million.

The national crop report follows:

There is a little change in the condition of last week in the national crop conditions. Corn is holding its own. Thanks to the good results obtained in winter wheat, the wheat crop will prove itself better than average. Cotton is very uncertain. Potato estimates declining. Sweet Potatoes good. Numerous states have improved by more favorable weather conditions.

CORN—In the eleven great corn producing states the general conditions are as follows: five states good to very good; one state very fair; three states fair; and two states poor to 66 per cent. Taking the minor corn producing states into consideration, the crop in general is well above the average

WHEAT—The ten states, producing the major portionof winter wheat range, one. fair to good; eight, fair; one, poor to fair. The five spring wheat states range two fair; three, poor to fair.

POTATOES—The estimates on the Irish potato crop are still declining. This is particularly true in Utah and some of the heavy potato producing states in the east.

COW PEAS—As pointed out in a former report this crop is proving itself to be scarce.

GRAPES—All report on grapes indicate that this crop will be rather heavy.

APPLES—The early varieties of western apples such as Jonathan and Kings are of good size and are coloring rapidly. Canning plants in the west have been receiving fruit in such abundance that part of it had to be placed in cold storage for the canneries to catch up. This was due to warm favorable weather maturing crop all at once.

TOMATOES—This crop was heavily damaged in the large canning centers of Maryland and New Jersey by severe storms. Crop probably having been cut to one-third of the normal.

COUNTRY AT LARGE—A recapitulation of forty-one states reporting indicates that eleven, are good ;sixteen, average or better; fourteen, fair. This summarized indicates that the country as a whole is in a good average condition agriculturally

JACKSON (S)—Drought is broken by rain but not so much rain as is needed. It is too dry for good plowing. Wheat was a good yield, but rye did not turn out well. Heavy straw. Light yield of grain. Light supply of vegetables. Many farm gardens entirely ruined by the drought. Not much fruit except blackberries and huckleberries. Many small farmers are disposing of their young stock and extra cattle as they do not thi[illegible] will pay to buy hay to winter the[illegible] ay is scarce and will bring a fan[illegible]ce. An epidemic has broken out am[illegible]ickens in Liberty Township. The sta[illegible]pector diagnoses tubersulosis. On [illegible]rm where about all the old fowls wer[illegible]d to be in various stages of the dise[illegible] The fowls had been fed rye. The[illegible]oms are about the same as in wha[illegible] to be called cholera. Sick fowl[illegible] to be killed and their bodies burn[illegible] the well ones disposed of, and the [illegible] thoroughly disinfected with a coal [illegible]sinfectant. The little chickens, duck[illegible]d geese are immune to the disease.

O[illegible] **Premium for Wheat Held**

The [illegible]ers of Michigan have been marke[illegible] heir bumper wheat crop much more[illegible]dy that the grain can be cared for wi[illegible] result, it is said, that when elevat[illegible]d warehouses are filled the grain [illegible]g shipped east. If this is long continu[illegible]e reserve stock of grain in Michig[illegible]ll not be sufficient to carry the st[illegible]rough to next harvest and mills [illegible]forced to buy outside and ship in[illegible]pply the ordinary demands. It is [illegible] with the view of checking the ma[illegible]g of the grain by making it an obj[illegible] the farmers to hold it back the Va[illegible] City Milling Co. announced recently[illegible] will pay 2 cents above the governi[illegible]price for wheat that is marketed i[illegible]ober. This in effec t pays the far[illegible] cents a bushel for carrying the gra[illegible]nonth he furnishing his own storage

This [illegible] was taken after correspondence of [illegible]dent W. S. Rowe of the Valley Cit[illegible]ling Co. with the United States [illegible] corporation. Mr. Rowe set forth t[illegible]ditions in Michigan and the large n[illegible]ent of grain out of the state and as[illegible] the government had any objection[illegible] payment of a storage premium to[illegible]vers. The grain corporation replied[illegible] the government did not contempla[illegible]h premiums on its own account[illegible] a sufficient surplus had been accum[illegible] to meet probable needs but that[illegible] was no objection to private conce[illegible]ing so provided that the arrange[illegible] did not extend more than 30 days[illegible].

Kreso Dip No. 1

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Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks. To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

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We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

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Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Bean and Pea Threshers

Are Made in Six Sizes

From the largest to the smallest embody the essential features necessary to thresh all varieties of beans or peas directly from the rankest vines without splitting the seeds.

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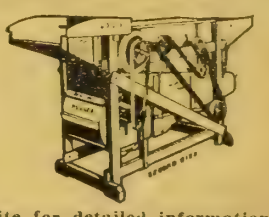

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CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kas.

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Winter Wheat

Has yielded 37 bushels average per acre at the Michigan Experimental Station. Record yield of nearly fifty bushels per acre. Other varieties to suit every type of soil.

Rosen Rye

Outyields common Rye 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Nice long heads well filled with large kernels. Ordinary yield 30 to 40 bushels. **Clover, Timothy, Vetch,** etc. for fall seeding. **WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND FALL PRICE LIST.**

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Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lillies, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming.

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WEIL PAYS THE MOST

Remits Quickest. Pays Cash. Holds shipments 5 days if desired. FURS ARE HIGH. Catch all you can. Follow our Illus. TRAPPER'S GUIDE. IT'S FREE. Send for it. Make big money. Free our PRICE-LISTS sent to keep you posted. TRAPS AND BAITS cheaper than you want. Get to know us. In business HALF A CENTURY. Biggest House. MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED. Ask any Bank about us. First in U. S to send Price-Lists to Trappers. Cash for Hides. Let us quote.

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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 169 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 463C State Street, Marshall, Mich.

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

Service Bureau

Partition Fence Again

A. and B are adjoining owners and entered into an agreement relative to the partition fence whereby one was to own and maintain one half and the other another half. Thereafter A sells the land along the line of the fence assigned to B, leaving A the owner of all the fence between A and B. Can A have fence viewers divide the line fence now between the parties? Could A remove one-half of the fence?—*B. L. P., Pewamo, Mich.*

Ans.—Without more facts concerning the agreement entered into it is impossible to answer the question definitely. Where adjoining owners enter into an agreement as to a partition their rights and liabilities are controlled and determined by the agreement. A could not remove the fence. It is possible that A might have fence viewers divide the fence in spite of the agreement. Section 2210 provides that when any controversy shall arise about the rights in partition fences of their obligation to maintain the same either party may apply to two or more fence viewers who may after due notice assign in writing to each his share. Section 2211 provides that if any party refuses or neglects to erect and maintain the part of the fence assigned to him by the fence viewers he may erect and maintain the same and shall be entitled to the value thereof ascertained as directed by the statute.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Trespassing Cattle

I am a buyer of property on land contract and took into custody certain cattle trespassing upon the land and kept them for two days when the owner came and got them in my absence without paying damages. What can be done.—*J. H. P., Hanover, Mich.*

Ans. In answer to a previous question we have discussed the right to take trespassing cattle for damages done at length and refer the writer of the above to same for provisions of the statute regulating the right. If you have complied with the statutory provisions requiring written notice upon the owner so that your taking of the beasts was lawful you could under the provisions of Section 14793 retake the beasts within seven days after the owner rescued them and hold and dispose of them in accordance with the statute as if they had never been taken away. Presumably the seven days has elapsed hence this remedy is not open. You can, however, bring an action on the case against the party taking the beasts for all damages sustained by you by reason of the rescue and all fees and charges which shall have been incurred before the rescue in addition to a forfeit of a sum not less than $5 and provided for by Section 14794, C. I. 1915 and the Supreme Court in a case similar in facts sustained the injured parties hight thereunder.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

A Widow's Pension

Please inform me about a widow's pension in Micigan?—*W. M. B., Jackson, Mich.*

Ans.—We take it that the writer has reference to the law providing for the payment of money to the mother of dependent children for their care, not exceeding $3 for each child. This amount is payable where a child has been found to be dependent by the probate court under the statute and the mother of the child is unable to properly care and provide for said child but is a proper guardian. To take advantage of this law it is necessary that a petition in the probate court be filed.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Filling a Silo

I am writing you in regard to using the engine of the auto to fill the silo. Will it be practical and profitable? Has any reader in M. B. F had any experience in so doing? Four men in this neighborhood own a silo filler but have to hire an engine to do thefilling, though if they could use their auto engine it would save hiring, providing it would not be too hard on the engine.—*Chas. Button, Williamsburg.*

PRINCE ALBERT

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Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PLAY the smokegame with Prince Albert if you're hunting for tobacco that will cheer your smoke-appetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new idea on the pipe question that frees you from stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is free from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe tobacco; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! And, what you're going to find out pretty quick thousands of men discovered as long as ten years ago when P. A. started a smoke revolution!

Get the idea that P. A. is simply everything that any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the pleasure you've missed once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction! You'll talk kind words every time you fire up!

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Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for.....years for for which I enclose herewith $..... in money-order, check or currency.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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Sale Dates Claimed

To avoid conflicting dates we will, without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

$150,000 for Prizes Publicity and Extension Service.

Breeders of Holsteins unanimously voted to quadruple the fees for recording transfers of their cattle sold, and spend the income therefrom to place the merits of this greatest of dairy breeds before the public If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

send for our booklets and inform yourself on how to make money in breeding dairy cattle.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 295, Brattleboro, Vt.

SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertnuscia Pauline (33.11lb.) and from Johan Pauline De Kol twice 30lb cow and second highest record daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad and mother of Pauline DeNiglander Mich. champion two year old (26.13lb.) at 26 months.

Have for sale a Grand-son of Maplecrest Korndyke, Hengerveld from a 19.96 lb. daughter of [illegible] veld [illegible]

[illegible]g, Mich.

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

30 HEAD

Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of fine large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

E. A. HARDY,
Rochester, Mich.

(Telephone)

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

PREPARE

For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES

On and after September 25th, our herd of 16 females will be on sale at our farm.

Rich in Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke breeding. Ten cows, ages, 2 two-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, 4 five-year-olds, one six year-old, 3 yearling calves and 3 calves under one year. Few bull calves for sale now. No abortion, no damaged udders and every cow is a breeder. No females has been offered for sale from this herd before and none will be sold befor Sept. 25th, 1919. Send for descriptive list of animals.

Ontonagon Valley Holstein Farm,
Bruce's Crossing, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bulls ready for service, and bull calves. Smith & Parker, R 4, Howell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147, in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.

E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Secy., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $700.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN Breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD

11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—**E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.**

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX

A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLAND China boars, four months old. Prices reasonable. Jas. H. Collins, St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE. Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.

A. D. GREGORY, - Ionia, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

I HAVE A NICE FALL GILT will farrow in September, priced at $100. Also a yearling sow, had 9 pigs this spring, price $150.00, that will farrow in September.

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old Write for pedigree and prices Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

REGISTERED DUROC BOARS FROM prize-winning Golden Model family, smooth type, adapted for mating with the coarser-boned females for early maturing pigs. Subject to immediate acceptance and change without notice I will crate and ship for 25c per pound. Papers if desired $1 extra. Send $50. Will refund difference or return entire remittance if reduced offer is cancelled. Pigs will weigh from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. Geo B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERvice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Earnhart, St. Johns, Mich

[illegible]ype Poland China Boars

1st farrow at farmers' prices. Peny Commander, first prize Jun[illegible]ng at West Michigan Fair 1918. [illegible]ters of 7, 11 and 12

I. WOOD, Middleville, Mich.

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

O. I. C.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O.I.C.'s Boar pigs grandsons of Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Sows all sold John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

O. I. C. SWINE Extra Large Boned, One boar nearly 2 years old. Also fine lot of spring pigs shipped C. O. D. Elm Front Stock Farm, Will Thorman, Prop., Dryden, Mich.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C's.

Bred Gilts in May and June Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

8734 HAMPSHIRES RECORDED IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept. pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE MALES. Big type Chester White spring male pigs. Registered. Write for reasonable terms. J. T. Yaukie Breckenridge, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

SHEEP

KOPE-KON FARMS

Coldwater, Mich., will not exhibit at any Fair this Fall

We are offering about 100 Shropshire and Hampshire rams and ram lambs. Betterthan ever and as good as you can buy. Order early it always pays. Also bred ewes for December delivery.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE.
West Branch - - Michigan

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (011259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R 4, Evart, Mich.

LAWNDALE FARM HAMPSHIRES Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES

Big, Lusty Rams—Ewe Lambs
Yearling ewes and age Ewes.
THESE ARE EXTRA GOOD—$25 to $40
J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich

DOGS

WRITE DR. W. A. EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for those beautiful Sable and White Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers from farm-trained stock; also a few purebred Scotch Collie Puppies; sired by "Ewalt's Sir Hector," Michigan Champion cattle dog

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDigreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 505, Clare, Mich.

BELGIAN HARES AND FLEMISH Giants Healthy and well-bred Stock for sale. Sheridan Rabbitry, R. 5., Sheridan, Mich

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED Rufus Red Belgian Does, at reasonable prices. All stock shipped on approval. C. H. Gould, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas. Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale, Mich.

LEGHORN

SACRIFICING 2,000 PURE BRED English Strain S. C. White Leghorn yearling pullets with long deep bodies large combs at $1.75 each. Weight 5 lbs. each. Most profitable layers. Records from 200 to 272 eggs pr year. Large valuable catalogue free. Write us your wants. Fruitvale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCKerels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial mating $3 per 15; $5 per 30; $8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R 2

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Barron Single Comb White Leghorns; 300 eggs strain 7-lb. cock, $1.65 per 15 by mail; $4 per 50; chicks, 20 for $5 R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.

BANKERS PUSHING WORK OF FARMER PARTNERSHIP

(*Continued from page* 3)

the Phillipine Islands. This, as you will realize, goes a long way towards accomplishing the desired results. It should be remembered, however, that most of the states modified the act to a certain extent, and it has not been uniformly enforced in the various states.

In 1916 Congress passed what is known as the United States Warehouse Act. This act follows the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act in most respects. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouses for the storage of cotton, grains, flax seed, wool and tobacco. In order to become licensed it is necessary for the warehousemen to agree to abide by the terms of the act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, his warehouse must be a suitable place for the storage of the product for which the license is applied, and he must give bond to guarantee his obligations under the laws of the state in which the warehouse is located, under the federal act and the regulations thereunder, and such warehouseman as may be assumed by him.

So far as practical work for the individual banker in his own locality is concerned, it is the policy of the national commission:

First, to outline plans for national advancement in this fundamental problem of national need.

Second, to pass this general policy on to each organized state, the state in turn to reconstruct these plans so as to meet to best purpose the needs of the individual state and of the state organization.

Third, to submit these plans to the county organizations, when the individual banker, co-operating thru the county agricultural agent, becomes the direct force that puts the plans through and brings about practical results in the locality. Each locality has its particular local problem. And the banker who is wide awake realizes what these needs are. As he studies the situation, the proper steps necessary to solve his community's own special questions become known to him. It is found that wherever the local banker is alive, he is co-operating absolutely and practically, to the fullest extent, with the county agent in effecting solution. For instance, suppose that the banker and business interests and the county agent believe that a co-operative or farm marketing association is a local need. The banker assumes the responsibility of arranging a meeting between the Chamber of Commerce, the business men and the local farm bureau in regular weekly or monthly sessions, or thru committees, when the proposition is capable of fruitful development.

Banks Should Spread Farm News

Every bank should see that it is put on the mailing list of the nearest district office to receive the Bureau of Markets' daily market reports on the crops raised in the bank's locality. These daily market letters should be hung in a prominent place in the bank where they will attract the attention of the farmer. The farmer, also, should obtain these letters for himself.

Farm tenancy, which has always been a severe handicap to progressive farming, also received considerable attention in the discussions of the conference.

The entire subject of tenancy was covered most thoroughly in an address by Joseph Hirsch, chairman of the National Agricultural Commission. He said in part:

"As long as 40 per cent of the farms of the country are worked by tenants we cannot hope to attain a full measure of agricultural prosperity. The Federal Farm Land banks have pointed a way by which tenant farmers may be assisted in the purchase of farms, and I hope that as a result of this meeting we may formulate some plan by which the bankers' agricultural committees may work more closely in touch with the Federal Farm Loan Board and help it in its great mission to convert a nation of farm tenants into one of contented farm owners. I think it quite possible for the bankers' agricultural committees to engage upon a nation-wide campaign to this end.

"I have in mind a plan for the appointment of a banker in every agricultural county in America who will devote his attention to this purpose. I believe it entirely feasible for the bankers to start a movement for the sale of farms by present farm owners to existing tenant farmers—picking men of character an dability, especially young men—selling them farms at fair prices, taking a moderate cash payment and permitting the purchasers to make use of the facilities of the Federal Farm Land Banks for the maximum amount available. This money to be turned over to the vendor, while the remainder of the purchase price would be paid for in a series of notes extending over a reasonable period of time. In short, the sale of the land on such terms as will permit the purchaser opportunity to pay for it from the proceeds of the crop yields.

Farm Ownership Drive?

"Why should we not start a nation-wide farm ownership drive? Let's take a lesson from the county oCuncils of Defense. Our great drives for the Red Cross, Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, and what not, were put across by the county and community unit plan. Let me remind you that for several years the Agricultural Commission has been urging the state committees to adopt the county unit plan of organization, and I tell you now, emphatically, there is nothing unsound, nothing visionary about this plan, if you will put a banker on the job in every one of the 2,800 agricultural counties of the Union and give him a quota. Can you not see the possibilities in such a movement? If we could succeed in getting even five hundred bankers in five hundred counties to head this movement, and if each of these committeemen succeeded in making home owners out of twenty tenant farmers the first year, it means that American bankers would have created ten thousand new home owners. Put in motion the machinery that will permit hundreds of thousands of farm tenants to own their own farms and you will have bound these men firmly to the soil. When they own it they will enrich it, but as long as they rent it, and especially on the one year leases which generally prevail in this country, they will continue to impoverish it. Sell the tenant farmer his farm and you make a better citizen of him, and then, when you furnish the educational facilities that will permit his children to obtain as good an education as the children of the cities, you will have gone a long way toward solving the problems which are now confronting American agriculture. Nay—more than that—you will have lifted the clouds which now darken our social horizon."

Get Rid of Worms

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Mr. Hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

He'll get a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good. He'll get a laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly. He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

Remember that worms are not a hog's only trouble—making a six-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn, or its equivalent. You are laying on fat faster than nature ever intended. Let your hog's system clog and your hog is in trouble; if there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Put it in the Self-Feeder

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SEP 25 1919

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 2 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919 $1 FOR ONE YEAR

How Public Storage Can Help Solve Living Cost

By J. W. HELME

YOU ARE HEARING much about the high cost of living. Various officials, state, national and county are holding "investigations." They are going to find all the profiteers and send them to jail, so they say.

But I am here to predict that no profiteer will go to jail and that there is only one way to lower the price the consumer pays for foodstuffs, and that is by cutting out a large number of unnecessary middlemen, who now draw a profit for unnecessary service, until the sum total of these parasitical exactions exceed the price the farmer receives for growing his products. The marketing of farm products is much different than that of manufactured products because they are not produced uniformly throughout the year, but they are consumed uniformly throughout the year. In March the old hen starts laying and in three months she lays enough eggs to last the consumer a year; in May the old cow starts off with grass to produce a needed surplus of butter. In October and November the potato grower rushes his surplus to market to escape loss from our cold winters by frost. Now the consumer doesn't want all his butter, eggs and potatoes at one time; he has no place to store them. The farmer has no facilities for storage so he has to sell. Result, a glutted market and low prices. Just here the food speculator steps in. He owns storage facilities in terminal markets; he buys and stores at the low price on a glutted market.

After the old hen has stopped laying and the old cow has had her milk flow decreased by bare pasture, then the food speculator comes into his own. Having a monopoly of these stored commodities he proceeds to charge all the traffic will bear and the consumer finds himself paying 70c a pound for butter and the same for a dozen eggs. Potatoes that net the farmer 75c a bushel in the fall are sold to the consumer in the big cities for three times that amount. I am not opposed to cold storage; it helps stabelize the market and carry over the surplus to times of want. It is an absolute necessity for both producer and consumer, but something has got to be done about the abuse of cold storage by the food speculator and the profiteer hog. Every one admits this now and a great cry is going up for government control but we have seen government control of private railways and telephones, and we know it doesn't control.

There is just one way for the government to effectively control the distribution of foodstuffs and that is to own the terminal warehouses.

The State Warehouse Proposition

The monopoly control of the packers lies in their private ownership of warehouses and refrigerator cars which are merely traveling warehouses.

These facts appear clear to most persons now; they appeared clear to the legislative committees of the Gleaner Grange and Farmers' Clubs last winter. To carry out this project it was necessary to amend the constitution and these farmers' organizations approved a bill which was introduced by Senator McNaughton to bond the state to erect terminal warehouses at Detroit and other populous centers of the state. The question before the last legislature was not the merits of this project It was merely to let the people vote on it. The farm organizations would still have to put up an educational campaign and convince the voters of the merits of the proposition. A future legislature would enact a bill providing for the building and management of these terminal warehouses. What the farm organizations had in mind for this bill was this. The state should store all products offered by farmers and farm co-operative organizations, charging the bare cost of operation of the storage warehouse. It should sell these products whenever ordered by the storers at such price and such time as the storers should designate. City consumers and consumers' leagues could get these articles in wholesale quantities direct from the warehouse at the farmer's price. Thus all middlemen and their profits would be eliminated if these middlemen's profits were divided between producer and consumer, the farmer would get a good price for his products and the consumer would pay less. But it was claimed that the farmer would thus become a monopolist profiteer. To prevent this the commission that managed the warehouse would be given the right, whenever the price afforded the farmer a reasonable profit, to order out the products stored and thus prevent exorbitant prices, and on this commission both producers and consumers would be represented. It was a safe and sane proposition, economically correct, that would insure fair treatment to both producer and consumer.

But it would eliminate middlemen's profits. The middlemen (*Continued on page* 15)

Scenes of the Million Dollar Live Stock parade of prize winners at the State Fair. Few states in the union produce the quality of live stock that is represented in this picture.

* * * *

SIDELIGHTS ON THE STATE FAIR

"It ws the greatest fair we ever held," said Secretary-Manager George Dickinson, "and puts us in second place among all the fairs of the country. Give the farmers our thanks for their splendid co-operation. They filled every department with the finest exhibits I have ever seen."

* * * *

"Some crowd," sighed tired Mrs. Eisenbrey, the assistant secretary who looks after a million or so details in connection with the fair, "wonder where all these people came from, anyway."

"Phew," said E. D. Ball, superintendent of sheep and handy live stock man for the fair management, wiping the sweat from his forehead, "I've put in an awful week. Exhibits? Say, there wasn't a spare pen left. And class? I don't believe any state in the union's got better live stock than Michigan."

* * * *

"Many farmers out this year?" we asked Junior Owens, the live-wire publicity manager. "Gosh, you know, I can't tell a farmer from a city guy any more," said Junior, "but I reckon by looking through the cattle barns we had most of the farmers here."

West Michigan State Fair

Fruit Center of the State to be the Scene of a Great Agricultural Exposition

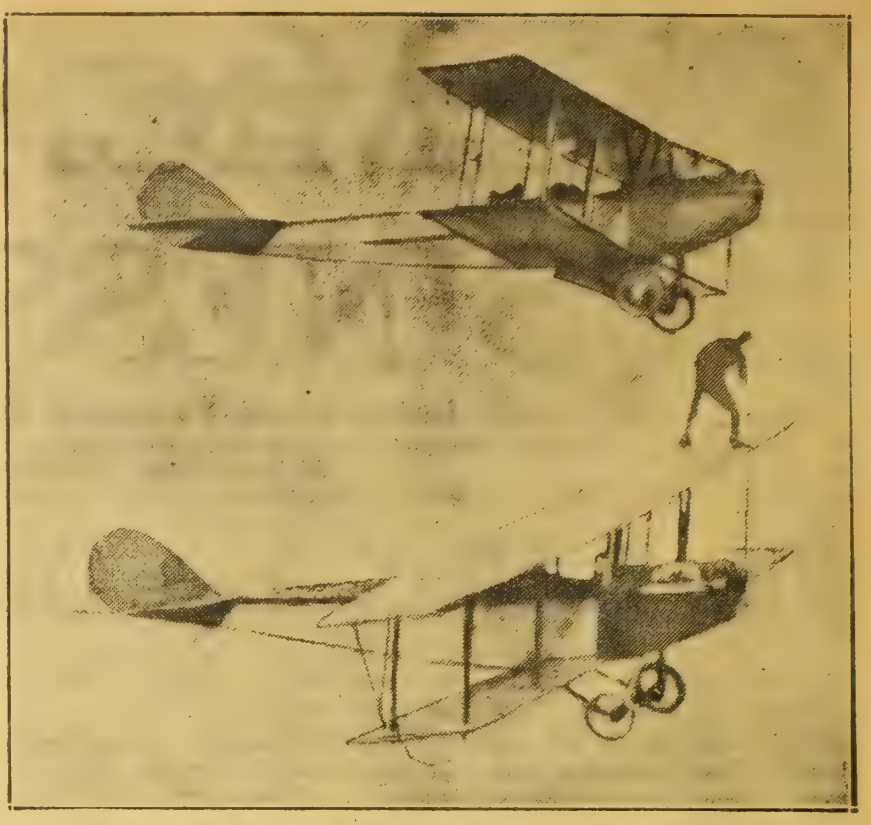
THE WEST MICHIGAN FAIR is distinctively an agricultural and live stock exhibition. In other words it has always kept the exhibits from farm and barn far above those from cabaret and theatre.

Built for and encouraged by the farmers and fruit growers of the state, more especially encouraged by those of the western portion, it has become the "show window of Michigan." No fair surpasses it in the wealth and merit of its vegetable, grain and fruit exhibit, nor for that matter, save in numbers, is its live stock exhibit beaten by many. Visitors from many states carry every year to the folks back home the message that at the West Michigan Fair they saw the very greatest apple show they had ever seen.

No department of the fair is neglected for any other part. The president, Dr. S. E. Dodson, and the secretary, L. A. Lilly, both believe in the well-balanced show and this year the indications point to as good a show as this fair ever had with the possibilities of something even better. At all events there will be no backsliding.

The fair is in its eighteenth year but is the successor of a line of fairs extending back for a half century. It has always been an agricultural and live stock show and nothing else.

In addition to the excellent exhibits which have been entered there will be a large number of free attractions. One of the most thrilling and difficult aerial stunts ever performed will be witnessed this year at the West Michigan Fair when Lieut. Ormer Locklear will pass from one plane to another in midair. If you want a thrill that will last you for days, come to this fair at Grand Rapids, Sept. 15 to 19.



Lieut. Locklear dropping from one plane to another in mid-air. This thriller will be seen at the West Michigan State Fair, September 15 to 19.

ter Fill Up a Silo for Use Next Summer

IT IS a noticeable fact that with the coming of a hot, dry "spell," flow of milk from the dairy herd decreases very rapidly. Why should that be? The main reasons are: (1), extreme heat, which has a physiological effect on the cow; (2), dryness of the atmosphere which causes the cow to become thirsty; (3), flies, mosquitoes and other insects which make life miserable for the animal, and (4), an insufficient quantity of succulence and nutriment in the dried-up pasture. The extreme heat can be guarded against by furnishing shade for the herd; the thirst of the cow can be quenched if she be allowed access to the water tank; and flies, mosquitoes, etc., can be made practically harmless by the use of proper sprays. But how is the farmer to supply the cow with sufficient food? The answer is, "By the use of the summer silo." The summer silo is no different than the one used in winter except that it is sealed up when filled and its contents are not used until needed in the summer. By using ensilage in summer, the farmer not only keeps production up during the time of drought, but he materially lengthens the period of lactation of the cow by preventing her from becoming a stripper when the drought strikes.

olstein Calf Takes Aeroplane Ride--Almost

D. D. AITKEN, president of the National Association, was the speaker at the annual basket picnic of the Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders Club of Ypsilanti. A fine crowd was out as might be expected when Mr. Aitken was to be the speaker and they were well repaid by listening to an address filled with the thoughtful advice and suggestions from our president. Mr. Aitken pointed the folly of our boys leaving the farm to become only a cog in the wheels of the large manufacturing plants of our cities, when they should become independent manufacturers themselves, manufacturing dairy products, for the sale of which there is no need of a force of traveling salesmen, the market being already established and the demand bound to become greater each season.

Mr. Aitken also spoke of the scarcity of Registered Holstein cows and urged each breeder to send in the census blanks properly filled out at an early date in order that we might determine the exact number in the United States today.

He also emphasized the necessity of playing the game on the square if we wish to make our business a permanent success and told us something about the work of a certain herdsman who failed to play on the level and of his punishment through loss of records and loss of the right to ever test more cattle.

At the completion of Mr. Aitken's talk, a heifer calf, Shady Knoll Ray Apple Jane, belonging to the Shady Knoll Farms Company of Ypsilanti was led out to be sold at auction and delivered by aeroplane to the highest bidder. The sire of the calf was Rag Apple Segis Korndyke DeKol No. 217984, the herd sire at Shady Knoll Farms and a son of Rag Apple Korndyke and Orchard Grove Rose Segis, a 38.65 lb. granddaughter of King Segis. The dam of the calf was Rag Apple Segis Calamity, sister to Topsy Hartog Pet Canary who recently made a record of 32.11 lb. butter in seven days.

After some spirited bidding the calf was struck off at $500 to John Bazley, owner of the Bazley Stock Farm at Ypsilanti.

The plane was in the aviation field adjoining the park as per schedule, waiting to deliver the calf but when Mr. Robinson, pilot of the machine looked the little lady over it was decided to be too risky a proposition and he flatly refused to take her up.

Fortunately for Shady Knoll Rag Apple Jane a dummy was substituted in her place and the plane started on its way only to fail in making the necessary climb for a get away and crashed into some of the trees on the park. As the pilot and his mechanician were uninjured and the calf was on the ground, the only loss was on the plane which was badly damaged.

The accompanying picture shows the plane before the accident and left to right we find Mr. D. D. Aitken (president of the National Holstein Association,) Mr. Keating (mechanician,) Mr. Roomson (pilot,) Glen Bird (superintendent at Shady Knoll,) Shady Knoll Rag Apple Jane held by her new owner Mr. Brazley. Next comes Billy Bazley and then Col. Chas. Thompson, auctioneer who sold the calf.

Preparing Hides and Skins for the Market

Much may be done to improve the branch of the hide and skin industry by marketing the hides and pelts on a graded and selected basis, according to relative merits, and by avoiding many of the profit-absorbing, intermediary agencies through more direct marketing by the rural producers. In this way, says the United States Department of Agriculture, country producers will not only derive more profits, but the profits will be commensurate with the quality of their products, a condition which will prove an incentive to produce hides and skins of the best possible quality.

The preparation of hides and skins for market is of great importance, as where they are not properly prepared and shipped they are subject to great deterioration. The farmer who has thoroughly cured a number of hides and skins by the green salting method commonly followed should place them over some elevated object, such as a barrel. They should remain there over night, to drain free of excess moisture; after which the surplus salt should be swept off or removed by thoroughly shaking the hides. If the hides are handled in this manner, and thoroughly cured before being shipped, the shrinkage should be relatively small when they are finally weighed at the hide house. If the hides are not thoroughly cured, if they have been in salt, only a day or two before shipping, do not remove any of the salt as the hides may spoil.

Folding the Hides

As a rule hides are folded so that the hair side is out. It is essential to fold in the head and neck on the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, and to turn in the tail in a similar manner. Then a narrow fold on each side should be made by throwing back the body edges and legs upon the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, keeping the lines of the folds parallel. The legs should then be folded back and these lapped with the hair surfaces together, bringing the break of each fold near the middle line of the back. The side folds should then be completed by bringing together the two breaks of the folds, with the middle line of the back as the main fold, in this way making one long rectangular bundle. The butt end of the folded hide should then be thrown forward about four-fifths of the distance to the neck fold, whereupon the forward portion of the bottom lap should be folded back on top of the first fold, bringing the break of the rear fold even with that of the fold just made.

Each hide should be bundled separately and tied securely, about seven feet of strong cord being necessary to tie one hide bundle. A soft rope or line at least one-fourth inch thick is suitable for this purpose, although regular hide rope is preferable. Wire should never be used, as it is likely to damage the hide by rusting. Calf skins should be folded in the same manner as cattle hides. However, when more than one is to be shipped two folded calf skins should be placed together and tied into one bundle instead of tying each one separately.

Sheep Skins Bundled Differently

Sheep skins are bundled differently from either cattle hides or calf skins. The wool sides are laid down and the skins are folded along the meridian line of the back with the wool side out. As many as five skins folded in this manner can be placed in a single bundle for shipment. It is not advisable to pack more than this number in one bundle, as the wool helps to generate heat very rapidly. Two pieces of stout rope should then be wound around the pack from back to belly, one passing around the back portion just in front of the hind legs and the other passing around the front portion immediately back of the fore legs. All bundles should be tied securely, using the nautical bow-line knot, as it does not slip easily. Bundles often become untied or otherwise lose their identification marks, in which cases the railroad employees have no means of determining the identity of either shipper or consignee, especially if there are other hide shipments in the car. All shipments of hides should be tagged with good, strong linen tags with a paper finish and brass eyelets, and all addressing should be done plainly with moisture-resisting ink. Hides and skins should be shipped as soon as possible after bundling without needless exposure to sun, draft, water or rusty or corroded metals.

Complete information regarding the best methods for skinning, curing, and preparing hides for market is given in *Farmers' Bulletin* 10555 which may be obtained upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farm Organizations Show Strength at Capitol

MANY CALLS are made upon the farmers for their support for legislation at Washington. Many efforts are made to detract attention from the major issues. The Farmers' National Council, after a careful survey of the situation and conditions in America today, believes that a few major economic issues should have the attention and concentrated efforts of farmers until they are solved, and solved in a democratic way to protect the rights of the tillers of the soil. We do not underestimate the importance of other issues, which arise from time to time, such as the minor methods of big business to coerce and exploit the farmers. We recognize that mistakes, and sometimes worse, on the part of administrative officials at Washington, harrass the farmers and often injure them financially. Such conditions can, however, with few exceptions, be remedied by application either to cabinet members or to those directly responsible for administration.

The big economic issues, which must be solved, however, for the benefit of the farmers, also of all other workers or decided against them are:

1. Control of the meat packing industry.
2. Our policy on paying for the war.
3. Disposition of the railroads.
4. Disposition of the ships constructed by the government at the expense of the tax payers.
5. Our policy on our natural resources.
6. The money and credit system.

It is almost of equal importance that the Department of Agriculture should be made an agency to improve economic conditions of the farmers and not chiefly to increase production, and that the farmers of America should know the exact cost of production of farm products so that agriculture may be put upon a business basis; while a system of marketing must also be re-organized and put upon a really efficient and business basis to encourage co-operative business and to eliminate unnecessary speculative middlemen. In order that the farmers may have the facts upon which to proceed, the Federal Trade Commission should not only be maintained, but its activities should be increased and its power to serve the people should be multiplied.

Control of Meat Packing Industry

The Kenyon-Anderson Bill to deal with the meat packing industry, while drafted primarily to remedy the situation under which the Big Five packers have accumulated a wealth of about $1,000,000,000, and a capitalization of well over $500,000,000 and increased their annual sales to around $4,000,000,000, nevertheless applies a new principle to the industrial life of America. This principle is that the public interest must be the test of the methods, size and activities of a corporation. During the last decade the packers have marvelously increased their financial resources, their profits and their power. A packer representative recently stated publicly in a middle western state: "The packing business is as large as the government iself." Such a challenge must not go unrebuked.

The investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and the testimony brought out at the hearings last winter on the meat packing industry show that the packers have monopolized the meat packing industry. They are reaching out for, and are well on the way to, domination of the whole food supply of America. No greater menace could exist for the farmers of America, as well as for the consumers. The farmers know from their own experience the control which the packers have exerted since the Civil War and that the forces of righteousness and democracy have never been lined up in a more clear cut and urgent battle on special privilege than today in this test between the packers and the people.

While modifications of the Kenyon-Anderson Bill may be necessary, the demonstration that the packers do not control the government has been long overdue. This must be made by the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill, no matter how many millions of dollars the packers may spend to prevent the enactment of this measure. We estimate that the enactment of this bill will give farmers $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year additional for their livestock and other farm products.

Our Policy on Paying for the War

Our total national debt is now about $26,000,000,000 and from present indications it will be by the end of this year about $30,000,000,000, or nearly one-eight of the total national wealth. Some $9,000,000,000 of this is loans to our allies which may or may not be repaid as all of Europe is in financial chaos and fundamental economic reform is necessary to enable European countries to produce while they must greatly increase production to enable them to pay their debts.

A national debt of $30,000,000,000 means a per capita debt of $275 or $2,250 for a family of eight and $1,650 for a family of six. At 4 1-2 per cent the interest charges on this debt for a family of eight are almost exactly $100 and for a family of six, $75. This burden will be on them for decades if we may judge from our experience following the Civil War, through refunding the debt unless we tax very heavily incomes, war profits, estates and the value of land held for speculation. By the end of the fiscal year, our own national debt exclusive of the loans to our allies, which we must realize may not be paid, will be around $22,000,000,000. Including interest on this at 4 1-2 per cent, the amount to be raised by taxes to clear off our national debt will amount to $40,000,000,000, and will be much more than this, if the plans of the big interests are adopted. A very large proportion of this debt is held by one per cent of our population.

Mr. McAdoo, while Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the annual federal budget for many years after the war will be about $4,000,000,000, that is, close to $40 per capita, or $320 a year for a family of eight. About 22,500 persons, less than one-fiftieth of one per cent of the total population, own approximately $70,000,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total national wealth.

The financial interests of the country are attempting to have a system of taxation adopted which will exempt these beneficiaries of monopoly and special privilege from paying their share of the cost of the war and put it upon the workers of the country, of whom the farmers constitute about one-half. In 1917 the total net income of individuals making returns under the income tax law was about $9,000,000,000 and the total corporate income was nearly $10,500,000,000. The Farmers' National Council, through its National Committee on War Finance tried to get Congress to levy taxes which would have raised nearly $12,000,000,000 instead of the approximate $6,300,000,000 raised in the last revenue bill. I urge that not only the highest rates of taxes levied during the war should be continued until the full cost of the war has been paid but that the government should levy as high taxes as have been levied in any country during the war. Had we adopted the British income tax rate up to $40,000 taken all incomes of over $100,000, and levied rates similar to the British rates on incomes of $40,000 to $100,000, we would have raised in the last revenue bill nearly $4,500,000,000 more by the personal income tax than the rates actually adopted will raise.

The program of the Farmers' National Council for paying for the war would save the farmers of America at least $1,500,000,000 a year for many years to come by getting this revenue from the war profiteers and monopolists of America. This the Farmers' National Committee on war finance is trying to have done.

(This interesting article dealing with great national issues, will be completed in the Sept. 20th issue. We want every reader to digest this article thoroughly that he may better understand how the great problems of the day affect him and his interests and how he may act to solve them to the best advantage to all concerned. Opinions of our readers upon this are heartily invited.)

Farmers' National Council and National Board of Farm Organizations Protect Farmers' Interests

Congress and the Farmers

"NOWADAYS," said Milo Campbell, addressing a large gathering of farmers at the State Fair on national issues, "congress votes with its ear to the ground, to hear what the folks back home have to say. The farmers are making themselves heard for the first time, and Congress respects their demands as voiced through their powerful national organizations, such as the Gleaners, Grange, Farmers' National Council and National Board of Farm Organizations. Look what they did to the daylight saving law. I am not here to question the President's motives in vetoing the clause repealing that law. I am only here to say that the farmers were against it, and after the president had vetoed it, the farmers got busy, and a separate bill was introduced and passed. Again the President exercised his veto. Again the organized farmers brought their pressure to bear and congress passed it over the President's veto with votes to spare.

* * * * *

It is safe to say that no congress has been kept more closely informed of the farmers' wishes than the present one. There was a time, of course, when the preponderance of the population was rural that it was unnecessary for the farmers to take the initiative in protecting their interests against unwise legislation. For then nearly every member of congress was elected by farmers and the principal legislation adopted reflected the wishes and welfare of the rural folk. But as time went on and the city population began to over-top the rural, congress paid less and less attention to the farmers, so it became necessary for the farmers to organize and have their representatives in Washington to watch legislation. And that is what the Farmers' National Council and the National Board of Farm Organizations have been doing. They represent probably three to five million producing farmers and when acting in harmony with each other, exert a powerful influence. The accompaning articles are descriptive of the efforts of these two organizations to represent and protect the interests of agricultural America in the enactment of the nation's laws.

* * * * *

"We conservatively estimate the gains to farmers will total well over $2,500,000,000 a year, through the adoption of our program as follows: $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 through the adoption of the Kenyon-Anderson Bill to deal with the meat packing industry; at least $1,500,000,000 through the adoption of a democratic method of paying for the war; $400,000,000 through the adoption of our program for government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads; $100,000,000 through the adoption of our program for a government owned merchant marine; and $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 through our program on natural resources; and at least $200,000,000 through a better money and credit system."—GEO. P. HAMPTON, Managing Director, Farmers' National Council.

Farmers Appeal to Congress to Protect Right Collective Bargaining

THE NATIONAL BOARD of Farm Organizations from its headquarters in Washington has issued an appeal to farmers of the country to protest by petition, ballot, or other lawful or orderly means against the unfair and un-American methods being used against farm organizations engaged in the collective sale of their farm products. The immediate cause for this appeal is the arrest on August 9 of seven prominent farmers in Ohio who were acting as representatives of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company in the sale of the farmers' milk to the dealers of Cleveland. These men were arrested at their farm homes in the night and thrown into an overcrowded vermin-infested room of the city jail. In the appeal, Congress and Legislatures are asked to take early action to clarify a situation which the Farm Board asserts is widening the breach between city and country and which is viewed with fear and alarm by the farm leaders. The statement follows.

On the 9th day of August, 1919, seven farmers who were acting as officers of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company, were indicted by Grand Jury in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for having acted as representatives of the farmers who were selling milk to the dealers of that city.

"The price charged was below cost of production by the farmer as found by all investigations, and was lower than in most of the other cities of like class in the country. The offense consisted of "collective bargaining" and not because of inordinate profits. The men indicted were among the most prominent and respected farmers of the state. Several of them were township and county officials.

"In order to make their humiliation or intimidation more pronounced and public, these men were arrested at their farm homes in the night, taken to the city of Cleveland and there thrown into jail without opportunity to secure bail until the next day. The jail itself was full of vermin and the treatment accorded these men was barbarous and extreme.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations standing at all times for law and asking no immunity for violators of the same, nevertheless, records its vigorous protest against the use of our criminal laws for the personal advancement of ambitious city politicians and for the benefit of profiteering combinations operating between the farmer and the consumer.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations calls attention to the fact that if farmers shall be denied the right to do collective bargaining in the sale of their products; if they are to be branded as criminals for doing openly what all business is permitted to do unmolested, that such class distinction will not always be borne with patience by the farmers of the country.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations recalls that in almost every large city of the United States within the last two years, farmers from outside such cities have been caught within their boundaries and branded as felons for daring to confer with their neighbors or for joining with them in the sale of their milk or other common products; that some of these indictments are still pending; others are being threatened and all without regard to the farmers' increased cost of production.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations believes that organization and collective bargaining in the marketing of farm produce is essential if profiteering and unnecessary expense shall be eliminated between producer and consumer. These indictments by cities against milk producers whose industry cannot survive without this right, are being justly construed as indictments against all farmers whether they be named or not in the indictments themselves. We view this widening breach between city and country with fear and alarm.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations confidently asks:

"1. That every farmer through petition, by the ballot, or by other lawful or orderly means makes his protest known against the unfair and un-American methods so being used against him

"2. That Congress and Legislatures by early action make clear the original purpose of our anti-trust laws that are now being misinterpreted and misdirected so that by unmistakable terms farmers shall have the right to do collective bargaining in accord with the original intent of the law."

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

OTSEGO COUNTY CO-OP. MAKES GOOD REPORT

The ten per cent taken out by the Otsego County Ass'n covers all overhead expenses which include the following items: salary of manager, clerical help, labor, taxes, interest, insurance, depreciation, office supplies, warehouse equipment, telephone and telegraph costs, lights and water, fuel and sinking fund. A summary of the financial statement for the year's work follows:

Potatoes were sold to the value of ...	$83,839.09	
Commission at 10 per cent equal ...		$ 8,383.90
Cost of hay, grain and seeds handled .	12,698.47	
Net gain on hay, grain and seed sales		159.85
Totals	$96,537.56	$ 8,543.75
Sacks were handled to the value of ..	7,512.52	
Loss on handling above sacks		2.93
Total net commissions		$ 8,540.82
Income from error Cadillac office refuses to acknowl-		200.00
nses of conduction business:		
r and administration expense ..	$ 4,550.72	
Interest, taxes, insurance, water and light, telephone, telegraph, travelling, advertising and all other incidentals ..	1,516.14	
Storage at Vanderbilt	312.85	
Total expenses ..	$ 6,379.71	
Total receipts ..		$ 8,740.82
Deduction of expenses, or		6,379.71
net gain to the Association		$ 2,361.11

Due to close competition and the prevailing high prices of hay and grain no effort was made after the first two weeks to carry on this part of the business at the 10 per cent rate, merely enough being charged to cover necessary expense and play safe. Seven per cent was sufficient for this and was the rate charged after the business was under way.

Because of this decreased percentage the farmers purchasing hay, grain or seed thru the association have in their pockets an amount equivalent to $1,015.88 which otherwise belongs in the treasury of the association. In addition to this sum there will be a rebate from the Cadillac office to our ass'n of approximately $375.00, the 8 cents per cwt. more than covering expense to that extent. Thus there is approximately $3,752.00 accrueing to the credit of our ass'n thru their business as it was conducted last year. This is entirely over and above the membership fees paid in which amounted to $1,820.00 at the time of the annual meeting ,making a net earning on the capital stock paid in of 150 per cent., using the $2,361.11 surplus and the $375.00 (approximate) rebate from Cadillac as a basis.

Some of the local associations charged 15c and some 17c per cwt. instead of doing business at the 10 per cent as did the Otsego County Association. While this 10 per cent was adequate with potatoes at last year's prices it would not cover expenses were the price to be much lower. To avoid any trouble from this source the rate was changed from 10 per cent to 15c per cwt. The annual cost of handling locally was 11.7c per cwt, which plus the 8c taken out at Cadillac makes a total of 19.7c per cwt. cost thru the Otsego County Ass'n, while some neighbors' costs were near 50c per cwt.

Had the same margin prevailed between the price to the jobber and the grower as last year's government report gives for Michigan, each farmer shipping thru the local assn' would have received 29c per cwt. less for his potatoes than he did get, other conditions being equal.

The Otsego County Co-operative Association shipped 5,437,015 pounds of potatoes, and at 89c per cwt. these returned to the members $15,767.34 more than as though the same marketing methods and margins had obtained as the government indicates for this state last season. I sincerely hope this data will be of some use to you, and believing that you paper is doing a very excellent work for the farmers.—*H. G. Ward, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*

Macomb Agent Makes Fine Record

Farmers of Macomb County express their regret over the resignation of H. V. Kittle, who relinquished his duties as Agricultural Agent of this county on Sept. 1st, to take active charge of his farm in Livingston county. Mr. Kittle's success as a county agent has been pronounced. He went to Macomb County under rather trying circumstances, after the Board of Supervisors had picked out a local man for the job, a selection that did not suit the heads of the extension department at Lansing. But Kittle was not long in establishing himself in the good graces of the farmers and by his energy, sincerity and practicability, soon demonstrated that he was the man for the job. During the comparatively brief period he acted as County Agent he made a record for service which stands ace high among the accomplishments of the county agents of the state. Among his numerous activities, may be cited the following:

Organized threshermen for standard prices; organized county for study of cost of milk production; organized bee keepers association; started Farm Bureau; organized boys' pig club at Armada; organized boys' corn club at Warren; organized Macomb County Dairy Council; organized New Haven Agricultural Association; organized Warren Agricultural Association; organized Washington Agricultural Association; assisted in 7 two day schools in county at Warren, Milton, New Haven, Richmond, Memphis, Romeo and Davis; responsible for 681 bushels of Red Rock Wheat in the county and 224 bushels of Rosen Rye; assisted in encouragement of Acid Phosphate to the extent of several car loads; recommended lime in all localities. Result, 30 tons in the county; carries on county corn show, first of its kind in county, result 1000 ears and 24 bushels of crates, also grain samples; controlled hog cholera; arranged for poultry demonstration, farm and cutting work in fall; organized Cow Testing Association; attended 70 meeting, 2,300 present; written 195 articles for the press; written 3,500 far mcircular letters; written 1,400 letters; spent 127 days in the field; spent 122 days in the office; placed 75 men on farms; made 314 farm visits during the year; made bulletin library available for distribution. Future plans: at least one more cow testing association; complete organization of Farm Bureau; at least two or more buying and selling associations; taking care of work of existing orgar izations; continuation of county corn show; assisting in labor problem; giving advice when requested concerning farming operations.

Benton Prosecutor After Farmers

For several weeks the prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph county has been trying to unearth evidence of illegal collusion among the milk producers of that county to control the price of milk. Inspired perhaps by the outrageous proceedings of Cleveland authorities against Ohio producers, the Michigan prosecutor has been conducting an investigation and the officials of the local producers' association have been hailed into court and publicly grilled. There was evidence of collective bargaining. It was shown that the farmers had organized to secure a profitable price for their product. Aside from that horrible crime, however, the prosecutor could get no evidence that the farmers were profiteering or had even been responsible for forcing the price beyond what it should be. The prosecutor is trying to ascertain among other things, first, what it costs to produce and deliver milk; secondly, if the present retail price of milk is exhorbitant; and third, if the Milk Producers' Ass'n is guilty of attempting to stifle competition and control distribution in the cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

Sugar Beet Yield Claimed Good

Sugar manufacturers claim that the yield of sugar beets this year will be larger than the average, and total production will beat all records. It is optimistically stated that the yield per acre will average around eleven or twelve tons as compared with six to nine tons the last two years. Usually the estimates of the manufacturers are higher than the prospects warrant, but our crop reporters tell us that fields which have been given proper care will yield somewhat better than last year. In some sections, poor seed was planted and did not germinate. In other sections it was impossible to secure help for thinning the beets and the fields had to be plowed up. Except for these scattering instances where the crop was a complete loss, the situation is quite favorable. The manutacfurers are of course in exceedingly good humor over the prospects and are able to see how their surrender to the farmers' demands for a profitable price was a good piece of business for everyone concerned

There is much speculation in political circles as to what the farmers are going to do in the next campaign. The active engagement of Canadian farmers in the Dominion political affairs has established a precedent which the peninsula politicians fear Michigan business farmers may follow. Should the farmers put a man of their kind in the field ther's bound to be a scattering among the "regulars."

BAY COUNTY FARMERS PERFECT ORGANIZATION

Representatives of the eight township unions organized in Bay County since last spring, recently met in a convention and perfected a county organization, with the following officers: president, John Purtell; vice president, David Colbert; secretary-treasurer; Charles Kitchen, executive committee, George Forster, George Adams, Mr. Armour.

Speaking of the development of the farmer union idea, one of the officers said: "We hope to have all of Bay County organized within another month or two. The movement has attracted the attention of our best farmers and already a number of the unions have demonstrated their value in the way of marketing the products and buying supplies for their members. The president of the Bay County Farm Bureau is an officer of one of our township unions, and very enthusiastic over our plans. As soon as possible, we shall organize unions in the townships of adjoining counties and hope within the very near future to incorporate and apply for a charter. There is no reason whatever why we should not soon cover the entire state and have a strong organization which can wield an influence in politics and in the more efficient methods of marketing."

The first township in Bay to be organized was Auburn, and other townships quickly followed suit. The work of organizing has been considerably handicapped by the summer work and the shortage of farm help. But despite these handicaps the meetings have been well attended and the farmers have shown a great interest. Membership in the union is open to any person, male or female, who is an American citizen and who derives his or her principal support from the business of farming. No person whose primary interests are in any other trade or vocation may become a member.

The objects of the farmers' unions of Bay County are declared to be as follows:

(a) To promote the happiness and prosperity of those engaged in the business of farming.

(b) To establish social justice and secure equity.

(c) To protect and fortify our institutions of government; raise the standard of citizenship; disseminate knowledge of the rights, powers and duties of citizens in relation to government and to the selection of men to administer the affairs of government.

(d) To secure laws providing a more equitable system of taxation, adequate protection from the practice of usury and better credit facilities.

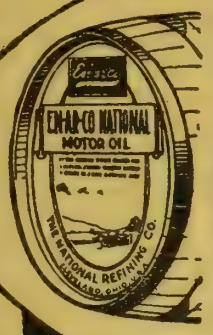
(e) To study and to promote systematized methods of distribution; to eliminate speculators, and, so far as possible and practicable, all others engaged in the distribution of farm products that producer and consumer may be brought closer together; to secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for the products we raise.

(f) To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

Western Grapes Bring Good Prices

The western grape harvest has been in full swing the past two weeks. Daily shipments of grapes and melons have run from twenty to fifty cars, and with prices better than usual, the growers will have a most prosperous year. Grapes are being sold readily at 20 to 24c per basket. Crates of melons averaged from $1 to $1.50, while early sales of peaches were around $3.75 per bushel. Grapes are not quite so large as usual owing to the extremely dry weather, but the quality and flavor are excellent. The peach crop is way short of normal, but such as there is is high in quality.

How En-ar-co Solves the Motor Lubrication Problem



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I use.....gals. motor oil per year I use.....gals. kerosene per year
I use.....lbs. axle grease per year I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

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—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
GRANT SLOCUM....President and Contributing Editor
FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM..Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher
ASSOCIATES
Verne Burnett.....Editorial Department
Mabel Clare Ladd.....Women's and Children's Dep't
Milon Grinnell.....Art Department
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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three Years, 156 Issues.....$2.00
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Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.
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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

It Is a Time for Calm Judgment—and Action

THESE ARE DAYS of snap judgment and frenzied actions. It is hard to think clearly and act wisely. Class is arraigned against class in a bloodless war for economic supremacy. Capital and labor, both selfish and arbitrary, have yet to find a common ground. Both are well organized and exerting large influence upon national legislation and policies. The farmer, unorganized and slow to take up weapons in his own defense, is pushed to the back-ground. But he cannot long remain there. Self-preservation will force him to take a stand and protect his own welfare against the injustices that government, backed by the rabble and a press without conscience would visit against him. The farmer is in danger. The production of food is in danger. It is time for calm judgment—and action. Unity among farmers can no longer be considered as a mere advantage. It is a necessity, vital and pressing. The farmers MUST make their voice heard today before all the councils of the nation. There is no choice. Michigan Business Farming is impressed with the magnitude and the gravity of the problems that are before the farmers today. We have seen them shaping for many months. We have done what we could to ward them off. There must be no question as to what stand we shall take in the future. We must think calmly, judge impartially and act quickly, but fairly. A united agriculture, speaking thru farm organizations, farm press and farm college, can perform a great service for itself and the nation by insisting upon equal representation and equal rights in the solution of these mighty problems and a square deal for all.

* * * * * *

Food and its Distribution

THE DISTRIBUTION and sale of food is not solely the business of a few people. It is or should be the business of all the people. Food is life. To place the handling and the storage of human food at the disposal of private capital is in a sense to place human life in the same position. This applies, of course, only to those who do not produce the things they eat. The welfare of the non-producer is vastly more wrapped up in the intricacies of modern food distribution methods than is the welfare of the producer. All the channels of distribution might be clogged in a single day but the farmer would go on living. But not so with the man who produces no food.

The government's investigation into the high cost of living should have at least one beneficial effect. It should convince the consumer who lives far from the source of the food he eats that he has been very careless in the past in leaving the distribution of his food in indiscriminate hands. The fundamental purpose of our great transportation systems, and of those engaged in the business of handling food, should be to distribute this food for the sake of distribution that the people of the nation may be fed plentifully and most economically. But food is only handled by private individuals for the purpose of private gain. Food is stored or hoarded for the same purpose. Food is seldom passed on from one point to another except as profits accrue as a result of the operation. This is perfectly in accord with the nature of man which cannot be changed. But a more even and cheaper distribution of food may be had by taking away from private capital the right to engage in the handling of food and confining that privilege to state and national government which would have no other purpose than to distribute food economically and uniformly.

Opposition to such a plan would be found on the ground that it is akin to socialism, but theoretical objections count for little when the physical well-being of the people is at stake. It might also be argued that it would be useless for the state to control the distribution of food if it could not at the same time control the production of food. The first is possible and practical. The second is impossible. Progress along any line has never stopped to argue about the impossible and unsolvable. It has surmounted what difficulties it could, leaving the insurmountable to another day and generation. It should so conduct itself with the present tremendous problem of cheap food distribution. By reason of the great numbers engaged in food production, the highly competitive nature of their business, their widely differing points of view, farmers could not possibly control to an extent harmful to the consumers' interests, the prices of their products. There may come a time, true enough, when the farmers may so exercise their right of collective bargaining as to determine a basic production cost and sell upon that figure, but the financial condition of millions of those engaged in farming will always be such that when a profitable selling price is secured they will be forced to exchange the food they have produced for the commodities of the industrial places.

We know that the power of competition and of the laws of supply and demand has not been great enough to prevent the great packing and storage interests of the country from hoarding necessaries of life and controlling their price. Unless curbed and controlled there is nothing to prevent these same interests from continuing the same tactics. But it is absurd to claim that any group of farmers could become powerful enough to control food products against the natural laws which great combinations of capital have circumvented.

* * * * * *

The Soldier and Prohibition

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, who is secretary of something or other opposed to national prohibition, announces that ninety-eight per cent of the soldiers are opposed to prohibition as an abridgment of their constitutional liberties. Timothy would like to have the American people who voted the nation dry believe that their sons fought to make the world safe not only for democracy but for booze as well. But we refuse to believe. The intelligence of the American people is of a high enough order we hope, to detect the flaws in Timothy's statements and be not stirred by any compassion because of the alleged injustice they are charged with having visited upon their absent soldier boys.

We are inclined to idealize the men who offered their lives for democracy. We know them to be men of courage. We know them to be men of ideals. But we are apt to forget that despite the heroic part they have just played in the world's affairs, they are yet men. They have their faults and their weaknesses as other men do. They are not all clean in mind and body as we would like to picture them. They are not all free from debasing habits. There are those among them just as there are those among the civilians to whom nothing is more sacred than personal liberty. We do not, therefore, expect that all our returned soldiers are pleased with prohibition. We rather think the percentage of them who are opposed to it is about the same as the percentage of civilians. We do expect that the organized brewers, distillers and saloonmen of the country will seize upon the dissatisfaction of a few soldiers to play upon the sympathies of the people. That is Timothy Sullivan's job. He is getting paid for it. We presume that every booze-fighter and every booze-seller in the country will take up the cry that the soldier has not been given a square deal, and insist that we must fight this prohibition question all over again.

But that argument will not wash. The rank and file of the American people had no immediate voice in the adoption of the prohibition amendment by the various states. Congress considered it a war necessity, and tho every man who wore an American uniform had remained upon American soil, we may reasonably expect that the prohibition legislation would have been adopted just the same.

* * * * * *

Red Cross Society Loses Fifty Dollars

IT WOULD NOT be fair to ourselves or our readers to pass by without comment the failure of a certain farm paper to produce certain proof of the authenticity of a letter which it published containing several very uncomplimentary references to Business Farming and its readers. The letter referred to was purported to have been written by a farmer and was upon the subject of the Sheep-Wool society which has been discussed to some extent in our columns. Not only did the writer of the letter take us to task for publishing the facts about the Sheep-Wool society, but the editor of the paper intimated that those of our readers who had shown an interest in the plan were not intelligent farmers and that we were working hand in glove with a "slick city promoter" to graft upon the farmers.

Satisfied that no farmer would have written such a letter, we offered to give $50 to the Red Cross society upon the submission of proof that the letter was genuine and not "faked" by someone interested in the publication referred to. We have waited nearly two months for this evidence. It has not been forthcoming. The Michigan Red Cross society is out $50, and the publication referred to stands convicted of tactics that are not only unethical and unmoral, but positively detrimental to the interests of Michigan agriculture. Any publication that will fake a letter for the purpose of attacking a contemporary surely cannot retain the confidence of its readers in the reliability or sincerity of its editorial columns.

* * * * * *

"Prices Coming Down"

"PRICES are coming down," announced the packers as the price of hogs dropped a few dollars a hundred. "We did it with our little monopoly. We simply quit buying, and lo, the market tumbled."

But bacon still brings 60 cents a pound at the corner store.

"Prices are coming down," say the bean jobbers, as the market slumped a peg or two; "we did it with our little bear story. We can keep the farmers from profiteering because we control the markets. They have to take what we offer and we will not offer much this year."

But strange as it may seem beans bought from the farmer at 8 cents a pound are still selling for 16 cents at the city grocery.

"Prices are coming down," say the storage hogs with a sly smile, "yesterday's report showed we dropped the price a few cents on butter and eggs. You can depend upon us to keep the farmers from getting exorbitant prices."

But Mr. Consumer wondered next day why he paid the same old price for butter and eggs.

"Prices are coming down." Down, down, slowly, surely. The packers, middlemen and food hoarders are responding to the public demand and paying the farmer less. They control the buying prices on farm products. They also control the selling prices on farm products. Less money to the farmer means more money to the speculator. But the poor foolish public; for a moment disarmed over the news of the drop in the food markets, orders up a double ration of ham and eggs and still can't understand why it pays the same old price. The explanation is simple: "Prices are coming down, but profits are staying up."

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

ANOTHER GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

The whole country is being stirred with calls to probe all vendors of food and other merchandise from the packing houses down to the retail dealers who are as a class are charged with having kept themselves busy marking up large margins of profit.

It is indisputable that business has never before reaped such dividends as during the last few years. The air is full of statements, of the dishonesty, mismanagement and greed of corporations, partnerships and individuals sufficient to warrant grave apprehension on the part of the average citizen.

Anarchy and socialism are making the old world red with the blood of thousands while in this country the coal miners and railroad men have it in their power to visit the nation with cold, hunger and suffering which suggests a situation unsettled and threatening.

The great masses of laborers are unable to organize, combine or co-operate and as a result are being ground and are yet to be ground by their more fortunate and powerful neighbors. Trusts and combinations, both great and small, are withholding untold millions of the necessaries of life from the channels of trade. The domestic hog used to sell on foot at four dollars per hundred and now at the other extreme ham and bacon retail at 50 to 60c per pound and many other products nearly in proportion, thereby oppressing all classes of labor.

Over all and through all the baleful hand of politics has been swinging billions into the pockets of profiteers and high public officials, cowardlike, have bowed their heads submissive to the party boss.

Now that the probe has started, will it be the real thing or only another form of political advertising ending largely in nothing except a wink and a forward nod to the swag gatherers.

With all these things on hand or imminent it seems as if both the nation and state are calling men, iron blood men, to take hold and manage our affairs. In the past Michigan has had several farmer governors; notably Cyrus G. Luce and John T. Rich, who did not hark back to the county and take orders from any political ring or clique; men were removed from office without fear and trembling on part of the chief executive; evil doers were punished; resignations demanded; stern and steady hands guided the Ship of State.

We have another farmer just like them; who should be honored with the gubernatorial nomination; a man broad enough to weigh both sides of a question; the man who brought the sugar manufacturers to time when they refused the just demands of the beet growers; the man who has more than once rendered valuable assistance to the farmers in their battles for a living price; a man who can strike a reasonable ration between the producer and consumer and of a moral caliber that would prefer to serve honestly and faithfully for one term rather than compromise the people's rights with profiteers and politicians. He is a product of Shiawassee county, Mr. A. B. Cook, of Owosso, and he has the size, courage and energy to cope with the problems of the hour and settle them with a due consideration for the interests of all.—*C. M. K., Stanton, Mich.*

CAMPBELL DENIES TELEGRAM

I have just read your comment upon the fake telegram which has been circulated from the Hearst papers of New York in which I am pictured as sending to the Dairymen's League of New York a message reading as follows:—

"Neither poverty nor want of milk in New York should compel farmers to sell milk."

The telegram was a pure fake and without the slightest basis. I never sent such a telegram to anyone at any time. But you are right in your analysis.

It is high time there should be a better understanding between city and country. The farmer cannot be reasonably asked to sell milk or other products to the city at less than cost of production. If there are poor or starving people in the city, the farmer is not to be charged with moral or criminal wrong, because he does not care for the city's unfortunate. He is willing to bear his share of public burdens, and his property is generally found for assessment.

I thank you for the opportunity to nail this lie. It has been found to be some job to sue and prosecute a big newspaper. I have asked them to correct their statement.—*Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.*

N. E. MICHIGAN "CLOVER SEED BELT"

The settlers in Presque Isle County are realizing $20.00 a bushel for uncleaned alsike clover seed and $15 a ton for alsike chaff—the by-product for stock feed.

Owing to the hot and dry spell, at seed forming time, the seed yields, as with grains, has been very much reduced, but at that, the returns in dollars and cents, per acre, vary from $75.00 to $125.00. The farmer in the vicinity of Millersburg who has not twenty-five to fifty bushels of clover seed to market is an exception.

As you have no doubt observed, the upper peninsula has copyrighted the magic word "Cloverland," and Minnesota not to be out-done goes one better, in their claim to "Greater Cloverland"—while with becoming modesty Northeast Michigan lays just claim to the "Clover Seed Belt"—there is glory enough for all of us—in the cloverleaf.—*John G. K., Presque Isle County.*

LET PEOPLE OWN RAILROADS

Now you begin to talk good logic.

In regard to the people owning or running the railroads or the government that is the only solution, then the people will get service. They will never get service by corporations running railroads. As Vanderbilt made the remark a few years ago, "I am not running this railroad for the benefit of the people; I am running it for my own benefit." There are not many that care much for the people's benefit; it's for their own individual profiteering the people be d— or the public. What do they care? It is blood money they are after and blood money they get, good and plenty and the public paid the bill.—*S. H. S., Wexford County.*

MAINE FARMER LIKES WAREHOUSE MOVE

I like very much the stand M. B. F. has taken in regard to government owned warehouses and other matters for the betterment of agriculture.

The farmers must have a better show for profitable marketing or there will be a food shortage which will be more severely felt than ever. When the producer gets only 25 or 30 cents of the consumer's dollars there is something unjust somewhere. I hope to live to see a nation-wide farmers' union which will demand and receive justice for all its members.—*R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Me.*

ANENT THE PACKERS

I see in an article of your August 23rd issue, "Kenyon Bill Now Before Congress," that Swift & Co. are afraid by reading Mr. Marsh's articles that the people might become socialists or communists. Well! They can put it down in their notebooks that that is what is coming. Just give it time, and as in the same issue "Would Business Suffer?" it reads thus: "Attorney having the matter in charge, tells me that by proper and vigorous prosecution our anti-trust laws can be enforced and that its violators including the Packers can be made to pay the penalty." I say so. Just like the Standard Oil Co. with the $29,000,000 fine. Some more action will do more to bring the people to their sober senses than all the writers on earth. Remember the old saying, "Actions Speak Louder Than Words."

Many a man abhors large combinations. I say they are blessings to mankind as they have a sobering effect on humanity. So let them go to it. Nothing appeals to man's mind as a hungry stomach and to see his family in want. A great system is this. If wages in a certain locality are $2 a day it means just a living in it; if it is $7 a day just a living too. They have you coming and going. The top fellow hands it to the fellow on the ladder round below him and he to the next one down and so on down until it comes to the fellow on the ground and he having nobody lower down keeps it. A fine system for the fellow on top. The only thing he has to look out for is that he does not fall to the ground, for in that case he would get it handed to him.—*J. F., Prescott, Mich.*

REMEDY FOR ANTS IN HIVE

In answer to a request by lady in last issue of your magazine for a remedy for ants in bee hives would say that we had successfully used the peelings of cucumbers around ant runs. This remedy was given by a lady from India. Our ants were red ones.—*F. T., White Pigeon.*

Sharpening Himself

"What do you call that?" he asked curiously of a native.

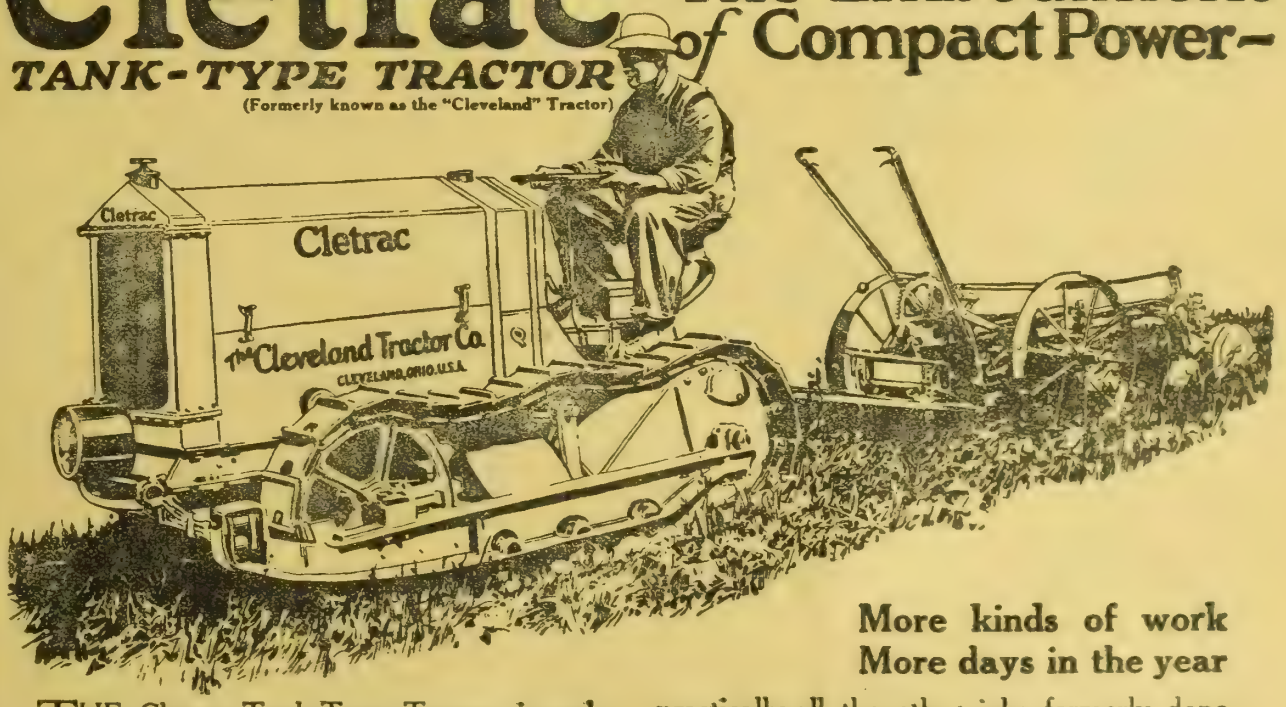
"Razorback hawg, suh."

"What is he doing rubbing himself against that tree?"

"He's stropping hissulf, suh, just stropping hisself."—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR
(Formerly known as the "Cleveland" Tractor)

The Embodiment of Compact Power—



More kinds of work
More days in the year

THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide.

But in spite of its small size it will do the work of six horses or mules—and has a speed of from forty to fifty per cent *greater* than the *average* tractor.

It is the embodiment of compact power. It produces food but consumes none of it. It never gets tired. It works all day—and all night too if necessary.

It does better, quicker, cheaper work—and does it *twelve months in the year.*

Plowing is *only the beginning* of its work. It harrows, plants and reaps, binds, threshes and hauls, grades, saws, and fills silos, spreads manure, digs potatoes and does practically all the other jobs formerly done by animal and stationary power.

Because of its distinctive tracklaying construction the Cletrac is specially adapted to seed bed work. Eight hundred square inches of traction surface enable it to go over soft plowed ground or moist or sandy surfaces *without sinking in and without packing down the soil.*

The Cletrac operates on a surprisingly small amount of gasoline, distillate or kerosene, but is specially designed to use kerosene or distillate.

See your Cletrac dealer *now*, or write us for information and our interesting booklet "Selecting Your Tractor".

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
18939 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
Largest producers of tank-type tractors in the world

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

FLOWERS IN THE HOME

HAVE YOU never entered a home, after all the flowers outside had been frost killed, and had your spirits lightened by the cheery bloom of the fragrant hyacinth or the delicate beauty of the narcissus, and then resolved that another fall you too would secure some bulbs and have some flowers for Thanksgiving? Lest you forget that resolve we desire to remind you that very soon now, you should secure your bulbs if you would have flowers for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Probably the most satisfactary bulb for the first planting is the Roman Hyacinth, which comes in either a delicate pink or white, and are not as firm and solid a bloom as the bulbs for later planting. These bulbs should be kept in a dark, cool room until the growth is about an inch or two above the ground, and then they should be transferred to a light warm room, where they will develop rapidly. These bulbs will blossom in about 12 weeks after planting. The larger bulbs which produce a sturdy stem full of bloom, should be planted as early as possible after October first. One of the best authorities in the State gives the following directions for the indoor culture of the hyacinth:

"Pot in light loam soil, allowing the tops of the bulbs to come just to the surface. Place the pots in a dark, cool room in basement or cellar and keep the earth moist. Some prefer to cover the pots with light cinders or coarse mulching and keep in a cool spot. In any case eight weeks or more, according to the variety, should be allowed for root formation. The growth may be from 1 1-2 to 3 inches high before bringing to light and heat. To hold them does no harm and they will stand a low temperature. They should next be brought to a shaded and rather cool room for another week or two. Bring to full light and heat when the flower spike is seen to be free from the bulb. Never allow gas fumes to reach the plants."

Narcissus is just about as popular for indoor forcing as the hyacinth. The Paper White or Narcissus Grandi Flora will be ready for Thanksgiving if planted in September. For cutting, of course, they are preferable to the hyacinth. They are planted and treated exactly as are the hyacinths, except that no treatment in a dark room is required.

Then there are the variety of narcissus commonly known as "daffodils," which bulbs are usually planted a little later to give to the home the first touch of spring, months before the frost is out of the ground.

Another bulb which has recently been grown indoors much is the Freesia. These bulbs are covered with not more than one half inch of soil and put in a light but cool room. These bulbs differ from the hyacinth in that they are kept in the light instead of the dark. The spare bedroom, which is not kept heated but is light would be an ideal place in which to start these bulbs. They need plenty of water. When they have attained a height of eight to ten inches, they can be brought into the warm living room and should bloom quickly.

Remember if you are interested in securing some bulbs and haven't a florist or seed store near you where you can obtain these bulbs, our Personal Shopper will be glad to send you prices, and if you desire, will purchase the bulbs for you. We are more than anxious that the women of the country should have every advantage their sisters in the city enjoy.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

Now that the days are getting shorter and the weather cooler, more time will be spent by the family in the home, and there is nothing which will bring more delight to every member of the family than music. Almost every family now owns some make of a music box and will want some new records this fall. Because the makers of records have had such heavy demand during the past few months, they have not issued any list of new records the past month, but from lists issued during the summer have made a selection of the choicest which they offer.

Soon the birds will be going to their southern homes for the winter, but you can have a very good reproduction of their singing by securing the record of Chas. Kellogg "How Birds Sing" and on the opposite side is the 'Bird Chorus."

"When I was twenty one I never had lots of money, but I always had lots of Fun" sings Harry Lauder in his inimitable way. The record is entitled, "When I was Twenty-One," and is just as funny as the ones he sang before sorrow came into his life. It will chase the blues away to hear him.

John McCormick, a favorite with all, sings "The First Rose of Summer," the catchiest song of a musical comedy. It is a love song full of gaiety and gallantry.

The war has brought back to popularity some of our old songs and no one sings them better than Madame Louise Homer, who has recently made "Hard Times, Come Back No More" a most wanted record.

If you love Gluck, you'll want to own the record entitled "Little Old Cabin in the Lane."

Then if you want something both catchy and funny, get the record "Take Your Girlie to the Movie" and "Baby," sung by Billy Murray and Arthur Fields. They are both tunes you will like to whistle.

The most beautiful waltz written for a long time and one which is played slowly enough so that you can really dance to it, is "Beautiful Ohio" while "Till We Meet Again" has a haunting melody you will love.

"Bring Back Those Wonderful Days" sung by Arthur Fields, tenor, is another popular song of the summer. On reverse side is "Jazz Baby."

"I'm Always Chasing Rainbows" is the most popular Fox Trot which has been made on the records.

And if you haven't a store near you which handles these records, our personal shopper will be glad to send you prices and buy for you.

Mother

By C. Shirley Dillenback

There's just a hint of silver,
Agleam in your silky hair—
And your cheeks once flushed with roses
Are furrowed with lines of care;
Time has not dimmed in your faded eyes
The love-light shining there.

For nigh on forty years you've stood—
A friend ot all—a trusted wife,
Though dark and stormy was the way;
You've proved a hero in the strife.
Methinks that when the Master calls
Thy crown shall be—eternal life.

In it I see eleven stars,
Symbols of sturdy girls and boys
Though three are with the Savior now—
Yet eight remain, your pride and joy,
And in your mother heart you know—
The love they bear is not alloy.

With books and dinner pail to school,
You've watched each baby trudge away
You prayed we'd keep the golden rule—
Nor from the path of honor stray,
And that our shoulders might be straight
You toiled for us the livelong day.

And as each baby journeyed on
You tried its every cross to bear
And taught us all as best you could—
The wondrous power of love and prayer;
Though meager was they recompense
You gave to each a generous share.

And as each baby trudges on,
To man and womanhood's estate—
Your heart is torn by every pain
You'd gladly carry all the weight;
How soon we learn in life's hard school
No other's love is half so great.

By C. Shirley Dillenbeck

WORK OR ALMS?

"Give work rather than alms to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry."—Tyron Edwards.

"A bank pass book showing a credit of $1,956, cash amounting to $177, 39 jack knives, ten watches, nine razors, three mouth organs, a box of cigars and tobacco pouch were found in the pockets of James Smith, arraigned here Tuesday as a vagrant. He begged the police for his breakfast."

The clipping above appeared in one of our morning papers recently, and the moral is plain: If you give to the professional beggar who comes to your door, you are but encouraging laziness shiftlessness and these two breed discontent and discontent often results in I. W. W.'s, anarchists, etc. For those whose hands are not busy have time to sit and talk about the "unequal distribution of wealth, the other fellows good luck, etc," when more often than not "good luck" is just another word for hard work, perseverance, etc.

There may have been a time when work was scarce, and only the skilled laborer could secure and keep a position, but those days are past. The nation right now is crying for more labor; wondering what we shall do when the foreigners return to their home countries. True, there are some who, because of sickness, are reduced in circumstances and unable to do a good, hard day's work, but there isn't a city or village that won't, out of the city funds, help such a one to regain his feet. You pay a tax to help care for the helpless ones of your county, then let the one who desires help, go to the city officials for such help and they will investigate and if there is a real need, be assured it will be met.

Just because a man has lost a hand, an arm or a leg is no reason why he is to be considered an object of charity. Men with only one leg have been known to do some of the finest tool work of any class of workmen, while special machinery has been designed for some of the large factories, etc., where men with but one arm can do as much work in a day and earn as much money as the normal men.

We would not disparage charity—"the poor we have with us always"—and there are always some who, because of sickness, fire, or some other calamity, need temporary assistance, but be sure of the need before giving to some one who perhaps, like the case of the man cited above, has a good sized bank account.

MID-SUMMER STYLES

2963. A Smart Gown. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5 3-8 yards of 36 inch material.

2809. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards, with plaits extended.

2960. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3-4 yards of 44 inch material.

2966. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 7-8 yards of 40 inch material

2961 A new Apron Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure Size Medium requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material

2774. Ladies' House Dress Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3-8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1-4 yards at the foot.

2942. Boys Play Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 3-8 yard of 27 inch material.

2813. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 3-4 yards of 36 inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size.

DEAR CHILDREN—Oh, I'm so excited and let me whisper in your ear and tell you why. It's because so many of our little folks have joined the Christmas Club and are going to have such wonderful gifts, both for themselves and all their family. If you haven't already joined, write me for particulars before it is too late. Just imagine it; about three hundred members already and it is still early enough so that as many more can join and still have time to earn almost anything you may desire for Christmas.

All our little folks are so interested in seeing their letters printed and we have so little space that I will not write you a long letter this week but will give all the space up to letters. Affectionately yours—Laddie.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would now. I am a girl, eleven years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. Our school starts the second of September. I like to read about the Doo Dads very well. We live on an eighty acre about two miles from Brighton. We have three horses and six cows. We have nine calves. I have five brothers and two sisters. We have one dog named Teddy and a cat named Tommy. We have nearly a hundred little chickens that my sister Frances got in May. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, Oneita Peach, Brighton, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl eleven years of age and I will be in the 6th grade this coming year. Where I live now used to be an Indian reservation of the Pottowattamie Indians. We have large trees and many birds build their homes in them.. I hope to see my letter in print. Affectionately yours, Helen Griswold, Scottville, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you, but my friend has written quite a few times. Our school starts next week Monday. I like to go to school and would like to go through the twelfth grade and become a teacher. I am a girl eleven years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Jensen and I like her very much. I hope she stays and teaches my school until I pass the eighth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls and read about the Doo Dads. I help my friend guess the names of the great men. I live on a forty acre farm and we have two horses and two cows. I have five pets, they are kittens. I have a brother that is in the 10th grade, his name is Don. I hope to see my letter in print. Jean VanAllen, Greenville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before but thought I would try and see if I could get a letter in print. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have eight little pigs, one old hog, one calf and four horses. I live on an eighty acre farm and we have eighty acres of wood lot. I helped my sister husk and cut off corn today. My father was going up near Beaverton and buy some land. A man told him he could buy land for 50 cents an acre and he was crazy to go but I guess he has got over being crazy about going. I think there must be something wrong with the land. I don't want to move away from here because I like it here. I help my sister gather the eggs and drive the chickens in the coop. Well I guess I will close and let some one else have the room for their letter. I will be very disappointed if you don't put my letter in print and I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Harland Schermerhorn, R. 3, Stanton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl, 9 years old and in the third grade We live on a farm of 20 acres. We have two horses, one cow and a calf and one pig. I go after the cows at night. I feed and water the chickens. For pets I have two cats. I have two little kittens. I like the Doo Dads very much, they are funny little fellows indeed. My papa has a Ford car. We go all over with it. Hoping to see my letter in print, I am, Margaret Kukib, Inkster, Mich .

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, 15 years old in the 8th grade. I have one brother that will be in the 7th grade. He was 14 years old the 10th of August. My father and mother are dead so my brother and I live with grandpa and grandma on a 40-acre farm. I am on a visit to my uncle's at Williamsburg now. My uncle takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour and I think the Doo Dads are funny little people. I can tat and crochet.—Bessie Stoops, Williamsburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the third time I have written to you and have not seen it in either time. I am a girl, eleven years old and will be in the sixth grade this coming year. My father has eight cows and four horses. I have a dog named Brownie a chicken for pets. His name is Bill. Every morning he comes up to the porch for us to feed him. I like the Doo Dads very much. Our teacher's name last year was Ina Shannon and the one this year is Florence Finch. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Thelma Taylor, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am going to write and have my letter printed in the M. B. F. like some of the boys and girls are doing. I wrote once before but didn't see my letter in print. I am a farmer girl and live on a homestead of 40 acres. We have three milch cows and four head of young cattle, three horses, eight pigs and about 30 chickens. I have four brothers and two sisters. Two of my brothers sisters and I go to school. I am in the seventh grade at school. Where we live is mostly all hills and valleys and for trees we have the oak and pine. There are lots of pretty flowers that grow here. We call the place where we live Flynn Valley, because of all the valleys I like our home and farm fine. We haven't a very large farm but expect to buy more land some day. Well I must close for my letter is getting quite long, hoping to see my letter in print sometime, with lots of love to the boys and girls. Evelyn Bugg, Ponca, Michigan.

Johnny's Mistake

"Run, Johnny, get some soda, quick !"
Cried mother in a flurry;
For she was making biscuits and
Was in an awful hurry.
So Johnny clasped his money tight
And scrambled off with all his might
When back again, all out of breath,
He cried, "I sure was quick !
I drank that soda down so fast
It almost made me sick !"

Dear Laddie—I have enjoyed the letters to the boys and girls. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have 9 cows and a calf, 40 horses and 3 pigs, 12 rabbits. I have two brothers and one sister. Hoping my letter is not too long to be in print. Margaret Miller, R. F. D No. 2, Caro, Mich.

Little Boy Pigeon

I SUPPOSE they call me Squab because some time after I am hatched I some time after I am hatched I do not have any more feathers than a catfish, and my only clothes are a few scattering patches of yellow down. My skin is tender and pink, and the little pile of sticks that my mother calls a nest hurts awfully sometimes. My mother does not seem to think it is worth the trouble to make much of a nest, as we grow very fast and don't stay in it very long anyway. We live in a regular pigeon hotel, with lots of little rooms, and everyone of them an outside room, opening on a cute little porch. There are two of us in our nest, sister and myself. And at night mother comes in and covers us with her feathers, and you don't know how warm and nice it is. Father sleeps over in the corner, where he won't be in the way. Mother's feathers are so soft and warm when she snuggles down that we forget all about the hard bed, and the sharp sticks it is made of. Bright and early in the morning, long before the sun is up, our parents fly away to see about getting something for our breakfast. While we are very young, and before our stomachs have gotten used to grinding up food, they feed us on a kind of watery broth called "pigeon's milk"—it is really food that they have partly digested. When we are a bit older, they bring up grains of corn and wheat, and big brown cow peas, that are the very best things you ever put in your mouth. It's funny, but mother always attends to feeding me, the boy of the family, while father brings food to sister. While all this feeding has been going on, our feathers have been coming out in spots, mostly those on the wings and tail. At first, they are not regular feathers like the ones mother wears, but look more like little blue broomstraws than anything else. It is not long before our pink bodies are pretty well covered, and we begin to feel like sure-enough pigeons. But the little yellow tufts of yellow down that we wore at first can still be seen clinging to the ends of the feathers, and they do not come off until we learn to fly, when the wind blows them away. In about three weeks after we come into the world we are about as big as we ever will be, but our bills are still soft and unreliable and we have to be awfully careful not to bite anything too hard or we might bend them out of shape. Pigeons are among the best flyers of all the birds, and can stay on the wing all day, and think nothing of it. Mother and father and sister and myself are what are called just "common pigeons" but there are other branches of the family that are very uncommon. Some love their homelofts with such a great love, that no matter how far away they may be taken, the minute they are turned loose, they strike a bee-line for home. So when people want to send a message back, they take one of these pigeons, write the letter on a sheet of the thinnest paper, roll it up and fasten it to one of the wing feathers, and then turn the bird loose, and it comes straight back to the place where it was born, bringing the letter with it. Many of these birds were used during the great war.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

The color and texture of everything baked from it are splendid.

The flavor is perfectly delicious.

Thirty-five years of successful milling and an investment of more than a million dollars have brought LILY WHITE to its perfection of quality.

Remember, LILY WHITE is sold with the understanding that if it does not give as good or better satisfaction than any flour you have ever used, the purchase price will be refunded. No quibbling.

You could not ask more than that.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT

Under the new grading regulations the farmers of some states are suffering tremendous losses, as much of their wheat grades as low as No. 3 and some even lower. The congestion of shipping channels which was predicted some months ago is already being felt, and the offer of a Michigan buyer of wheat to pay farmers a premium for holding is a result of the inability of the concern to handle the abnormally large receipts to good advantage. Exports are very large and would be still larger if the ocean tonnage were available. A summary of the wheat yields shows a most surprising reduction in the estimates. "The spring wheat yield continues to diminish," says a correspondent, "and the total for wheat is after all not likely to exceed last year's grand total, so the increased acreage of winter wheat was a happy circumstance."

CORN

Grade	Det'o't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	1.75	1.66	1.73
No. 3 Yellow	1.75	1.65	
No. 4 Yellow	2.00	1.66	

Corn prices have reached a new ow level for the season. With harvesting of the new crop soon to begin the outlook is not encouraging to sellers of the grain. We concur in the opinion of the grain dealers, however, that prices cannot go a great deal lower and that the actual demands for this grain will make themselves felt. The sentiment and many of the conditions surrounding the corn market are extremely bearish and not at all conductive to higher prices.

OATS

Grade	Det'ot	Ch'go	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.70½	.83
No. 3 White	.74	.70	.81
No. 4 White	.73		.80

Of all grains, oats has maintained the most stability, and altho the export demand has taken a slump there have been no material changes in prices offered. Prices being offered at country points vary greatly, from 60 to 70 and even higher prices being paid in sections where the crop is sold and consumed locally. Sixty-five to sixty-eight cents we consider a fair average price to the farmers considering the present jobbing prices and condition of the market.

RYE AND BARLEY

Not much activity in these grains at the present time. Export demand has slowed up and domestic needs seem to be fairly well supplied. We do not anticipate any material changes, one way or the other, in the prices of these grains. Country points are offering around $1.30 for rye. The jobbing price is quoted this week at $1.36. Barley is bringing $2.30@2.40 per cwt in the city markets.

BEANS

The bean market is again struck with stage-fright or something or other. It's practically at a standstill, and no good reason for it either. Some jobbers, we hear, are contracting to sell beans at $8.50 for October delivery, and rumor says that the organized jobbers or at least a branch of them are conspiring to bear the market at the outset and open the season on a low basis. The two statements work well together. We want to warn our readers against becoming a party to these tactics of the bean speculators. Small fortunes are frequently made by bearing the market and then after having accumulated some supplies, sending the prices higher. Whatever money the speculators make by such methods comes out of the farmer naturally. A rush of the new crop to market would give these fellows the chance they are looking for, and they will stop at nothing to gain their ends. We admit that the condition of the bean market has not been such for some time as to inspire confidence in its future, but we don't want to see the speculators take advantage of this fact to profiteer at the expense of the farmer. Keep your eyes on the signs and don't be too anxious to unload.

Weekly Review Crop and Market Conditions

ALL GRAINS have suffered marked declines the last week. This was partly due to natural causes and partly to artificial causes. The government is acting like a scared rabbit chased by the dogs and is doing all sorts of foolish things to meet the demands of organized labor that the cost of living must come down. With courts of investigations hot-foot upon the trails of dealers in foods and with the newspapers teeming with editorials generally favoring a downward revision of food prices, it is perfectly natural that there should be temporary paralysis of most of the important markets. How far this artificial depression may go, no one knows, but it has already cost the farmers of the nation millions of dollars and unless checked will work an irreparable damage to agriculture. It is clear that the government is largely responsible for the subnormal conditions now prevailing, and the farmers are taking action now thru their various organizations to protest against the injustice and bring it to an end.

As if the unnatural influences at work were not enough to discourage the producer and the dealers in food products, the foreign demand for grains, excepting wheat, has suddenly slumped. For a number of months sentiment has been shaping in foreign countries in favor of shutting out American products as far as possible, and everything is now being done to stimulate production in those countries. Not a dollar's worth of business is being placed with the United States by foreign nations that can be supplied by their own people. It is true that the foreign countries must buy large food supplies here, but in the face of such a policy of home-trade, the demand will be slow and the buying from hand to mouth. These two factors just mentioned are working in conjunction to deter the dealer in foods from buying more than needed to fill immediate requirements.

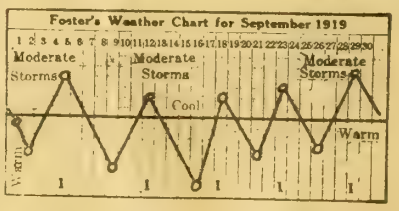
The present situation offers concrete examples of how the big middlemen—the storage fellows, the packers, the jobbing associations—dictate the prices on farm products. Receipts of grain and live stock on the big markets have been no larger the past two months than usual; excepting as above noted there has been no fundamental reason why the demand should have been any less or the dealers less anxious to buy. The middlemen, harkening to a public demand have been engaged in a concerted and more or less organized effort to reduce the prices on farm products. How well they have succeeded, the consumer may not know, but every farmer who has sold any products the past month is well aware of the powerful control held by these interests over his selling prices.

A leading grain paper indulging in a discussion of the government's campaign against the high cost of living, says: "How the farmer will view this proceeding remains to be seen, but it is hardly likely to be with favor. It is very likely that there will be something said in Congress on the efforts made to depress prices, especially as all the agitation will not add a bushel of grain to the total supply, that sooner or later the markets will reflect the actual condition of the supply. Extremely low prices for all grains seem impossible, in view of the guaranteed figure for wheat, as there is a relationship between the value of wheat and other grains, no matter how remote."

Weather and crop conditions are not the most encouraging just now. The entire state has suffered the past week from torrid weather and high, hot winds that have made the soil unusually dry and in poor condition for fall plowing. Practically every M. B. F. correspondent reports this condition, and it is feared that it may seriously affect the planting of fall crops. Corn is ripening all over the state and much of it has been cut. It is by far the best corn crop we have had for a decade. Beans are average and sugar beets a little better than a year ago. Another week of dry weather will cut the potato yield considerably. At the best, the yield will hardly come up to normal. Reports from other sections of the country indicate a condition of soil and crops very similar to this, and leads us to the conclusion that the 1919 harvest will be nothing to brag about.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING


Foster's Weather Chart for September 1919
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Moderate Storms
Moderate Storms
Moderate Storms
Cool
Warm
Warm

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1919—Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent Sept 16 to 20, reaching meridian 90 about 18; storm wave following about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Sept. 20 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 21 and 27, plains sections 22 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 23 and 29, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 24 and 30. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather Sept. 10 to Oct. 1. Temperatures will reach the lowest near 16 and frosts will threaten middle Provinces and our middle northern states. No great storms are expected; most severe storms and most rain near 15 and 29. Most rain is expected in southeastern states, decreasing north and west to northwestward. Humidity, or damp atmosphere will continue to come with the winds from the southward.

Most rain will fall in southeast quarters of the highs and lows. Fogs will be dense on the Atlantic coast; less dense on the Pacific coast. Temperatures will average below normal. Atlantic fish will continue to move southward and catches will continue to be small east of Canada and the states. Fishermen should go south for Atlantic fish.

W. T. Foster

One of the best reviews of the bean situation and from a well-informed source, is the following submitted to Michigan Business Farming exclusively by the editor of the Bean-Bag:

"We do not believe legislative fiat or seizures of foodstuffs in stores will bring down prices. In fact we do not expect any reduction to the consumer. However, a very serious state of affairs will arise among the trade if the newspapers continue to carry large accounts of wonderful seizures of ten to fifty bags of beans at a time. The supply of beans in store is large, but it is in many hands and all of it is for sale. Most of the California crop is in the hands of the growers, and they will sell, at a decent price. It is to be regretted that the Michigan growers are not so well organized.

"The market today is almost a hand to mouth affair again. Wholesalers are averse to buying above their needs for the immediate present. A carload of beans in a wholesale house looks mighty big to an amateur investigating committee and many wholesalers are afraid to buy the quantity they will need to run them even six weeks ahead. The fear of being caught "hoarding" is not working the market, but rather the fear of being suspected of hoarding.

"Hand to mouth buying is bad and with strong prospects for a national rail strike, many communities are going to find themselves caught short on foodstuffs, altho, of course, we all hope the strike will be avoided.

"The trade can but hope for better times, conditions are bettering slowly, and with such an evidence of hand to mouth buying we are not sending out any "buy" reports. In value, by comparison with other foods, we do not see what can possibly keep beans at their present price, but knowing conditions as we do, and realizing the possibilities of the many things that may happen, we are not ready to predict a rising market, much as we would like to see it, and as much as it seems certain to come.

"Tausend & Maloney, of Grand Rapids have issued a very interesting bulletin under date of August 18th. To quote:

"Michigan acreage, 350,000. Will average yield 9 bushels per acre, with a total of 3,150,000 bushels as the probable yield for the state. Quality equal to that of 1918. Good bright color and moisture normal.

Year	Total U. S. Crop	Carry over Stocks	Total stocks
1917	14,967,000	3,000,000	17,967,000
1918	19,506,000	4,824,000	24,330,000
1919	10,980,000	6,000,000	16,980,000

"Note: The beans marketed last year are in excess of total stocks available this year.

"Market comparison: August 18, 1917, $12.75 cwt. 1918, $10.25 cwt. 1919, $8.30 cwt.

"To make a true study of market conditions we must consider Oriental conditions, and accurate reports from the Orient are very rare. However it is our personal opinion that the Orient will not break the market this year in the United States, we believe export to other countries will take care of a large part of the crop, and in fact we expect imports into the United States to drop off a little. Of course this is more a guess than anything else, in fact it is as much a guess as to say 'we are going to have rain on the 16th of December because we expect to go duck hunting on that date.

"The Japs are good business men and can be expected to follow the domestic market rather closely. One large order some weeks ago sent the Oriental market kiting, with domestic markets closely following, and for a time domestic demand very good. Had the H. C. L. noise been omitted or conducted on sensible lines and only food that was actually hoarded in sufficient quantities to affect the market been seized, we would be still running on the price of two months ago."

HAY

Markets are slowly recovering from the recent congestion and a better undertone prevails. Western markets show a better recovery than in the East where a new basis of values has not yet been established. Embargoes have played a prominent part in restricting the movement but a large amount of hay had been loaded before the embargoes were placed and this is keeping the supply above requirements at several eastern cities. Complaint is made from all ponts that arrivals are mostly low and undesirable grades and these sell at irregular prices. Consumers are hoping for further declines and are keeping out of the market as much as possible, but the fact that markets in general have a tendency to recover this week would indicate that the new crop has found an approximate level.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

POTATOES

The early potato season is progressing in a very encouraging fashion. Daily shipments are now averaging better than 600 cars but the demand is sufficient to take care of them all at prices ranging from $4.75 to $5.65 per 150 pounds. Growers of the early varieties are getting from $1.20 to $1.35 per bushel and there is reason to believe that these prices will prevail at least until the later varieties reach market. The prospects for high yields are not very encouraging and with a somewhat similar condition obtaining in other potato states, we may reasonably look forward to a season of fair demand and fair prices. If current reports of the condition of potatoes may be relied upon, we can confidently expect that the price will not go below $1 to the grower. It is a little early yet to count our chickens, however. October 15th will be a better time to survey the national situation and lay our marketing plans.

TOMATOES

Tomatoes have yielded exceptionally heavy this year and supplies on all markets have been liberal, with a good demand. Jobbing sales are mostly made upon the basis of $1.25 @1.35 per bushel.

FRUITS

It is noteworthy that Michigan peaches usually bring the top of the markets nowadays against such competitors as California, Maryland, Washington and other well known peach states. It's too bad that our yield wasn't larger. Michigan Elbertas have been selling as high as $4@4.25 on the Detroit market the last week.

Demand for apples continues good and the movement moderate. Michigan Alexanders, No. 1, fetch $2.2[illegible] quite readily, and No. 1 Wealthys bring the same price. The season is yet early for Michigan, and the movement will not be well under way until October 1st or later.

Michigan grapes are in good demand and jobbing prices average around eight cents a pound. The harvest in Michigan is in full swing and growers are realizing close to 40 cents a basket.

NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

The butter market has been firm and fairly regular, except for an upward price tendency during the week. The main feature of the situation at present is the scarcity of high quality butter and the preponderance of undergrades. Always when such conditions as those at the present time exist there is no demand for undergrades; in consequence the price remains comparatively low. High quality butter has been clearing immediately upon arrival until yesterday when it lagged somewhat and the price declined ¼c. It is expected that the setback was temporary and that the price will again start going upward at once. The price of high quality butter has advanced 1c during the week and established quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: Extras, 58c; higher scoring than extras, 58½ to 59c; firsts, 53c to 57½c; and, seconds, 50 to 52½c.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market is best summed up in a report recently issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., commission merchants. This report says

"The hog market at Chicago seems to have lost all semblance of stability of late. A week ago best hogs were selling up to $21.10, two days later the top was $19.50. On the week end session last week a $20.10 mark was set for top hogs while Tuesday of this week a scratch sale of $21.00 was established. Wednesday of this week the top receded to $20.10. A big drop in prices late Tuesday and Wednesday regardless of the fact that the runs have been of semi-famine proportion would indicate that buyers have the clamps on the market and do not intend to let it get away from them again. All buyers seem to be of bearish nature with Armour a leading factor. According to an interview of J. Ogden Armour at St. Paul he was of the opinion that all commodities would work to a still lower basis. While he did not make any particular reference to hogs it is taken that he also included this end of the trade in his interview. Receipts the first half of this week numbering 36,000 are less than half the number that arrived the corresponding period last week. An effort to get buyers to loosen their purse strings on the short run argument was met with the counter charge that an increased supply was due to arrive this week end at which time buyers could fill their needs. Dress meat trade has not shown much improvement of late as the public has not as yet benefitted much by the recent break in prices at the Stock Yards, and is balking at the excessive retail cost."

In other words, Mr. Armour, convinced that the cost of living has gone high enough will proceed to lower it thru the monopoly he and his brother packers have over the live stock industry. If Armour says the cost of meats must come down, Armour is in a position to bring them down.

EAST BUFFALO LETTER

East Buffalo, New York, Sept. 5.—Receipts of calves are estimated at 700 head. Choice calves, $23 to $23.50 which is $1 higher than yesterday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., $16.50 to $18; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., $10 to $11; heavy fat veal calves, $12.50 to $15, as to weight and quality.

The receipts of sheep and lambs are called 10 cars. Best lambs sold 25c higher than yesterday, selling from $16.25 to $16.50, culls, $11.50 to $12; yearlings, $11 to $11.50; a few yearling breeding ewes sold up to $12; wethers, $9.50 to $10; ewes, $8 to $9.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 2,830 and with the packers buying very sparingly, our market opened steady to 10c lower, and in some cases 25c lower. The heavy hogs were dull, selling at $19.50; light mixed and yorkers, $20.25 to $20.50; pigs, $18.25 roughs, $16.

The hog market broke $1 per cwt on all grades yesterday (Thursday.)

POULTRY

Receipts of poultry are on the increase and the supply has been somewhat in excess of the demand. Government raids on cold storage plants and the throwing of large quantities of the cold stored stock upon the market have had a bad effect upon the market. Prices quoted this week are: Live Poultry; spring chickens, large, 33@34c; leghorns, 28@30c; hens, 34@35c; small hens, 32@33c; roosters, 21@22c; geese, 28@30c; ducks, 30@32c; spring ducks, 32@34c per lb.

Studebaker

THE 60-H. P. BIG-SIX

IN providing complete motoring satisfaction the New Seven-Passenger Studebaker BIG-SIX offers the utmost in individuality and charming appearance. Its 126-inch wheelbase insures perfectly balanced riding qualities and maximum comfort for every passenger. The 60-horsepower motor with its two-range carburetor and hot-spot intake manifold makes possible unusual speed and power under every driving condition.

Equipment includes *cord tires,* shock absorbers, tonneau extension light, oval plate glass windows in rear of Gypsy top, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, silver-faced jeweled 8-day clock and magnetic speedometer mounted on a circassian walnut-finished instrument board, and many other conveniences.

Studebaker quality, dominant for 68 years is reflected in this new BIG-SIX.

THE LIGHT-SIX $1685 THE BIG-SIX $2135

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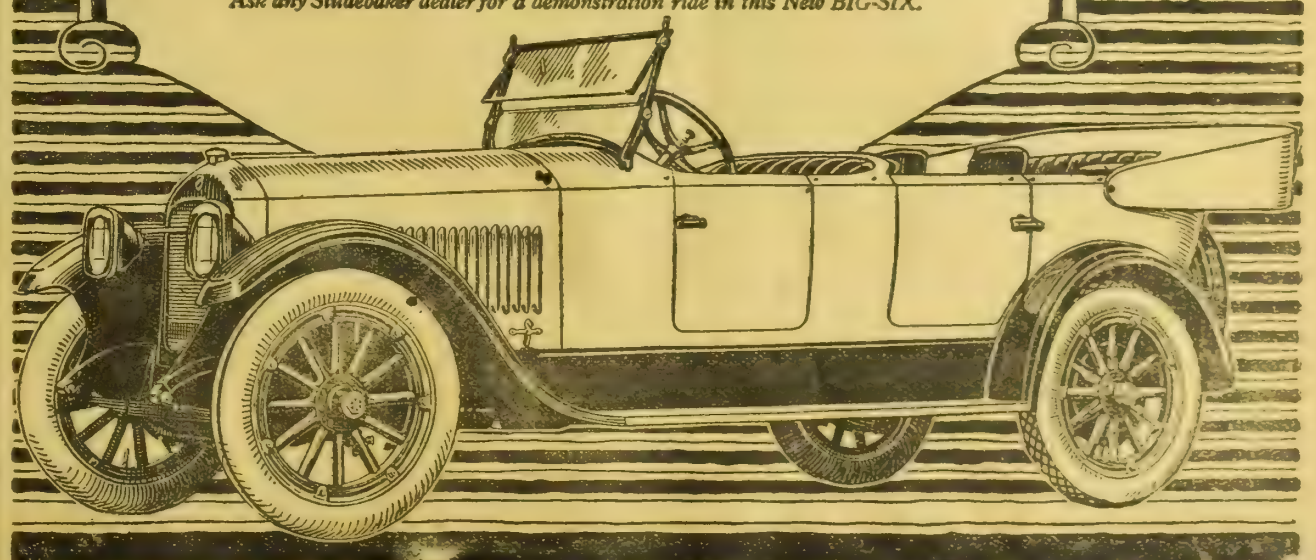

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding $10 extra for each insertion of your ad, you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose

FARMS AND LAND

THIS CHANCE WON'T LAST LONG Page Farm, Clare Co—1120 acres, 500 under cultivation. 10 miles Page Wire Fence. Rich loam soil, suited to all crops. Two houses, several barns, new 14 x 30 silo. Machinery included. Pastures have wells and springs, will handle 150 cattle. Six miles to county seat, half gravel road. Timber acreage will produce 10,000 cords of wood. Big chance for hustler to handle stock on large scale. $10,000 cash will get possession; balance, easy terms. Prefer to sell whole but will divide. Owner desires to retire this fall. For information write Geo. C. Sheffield, Harrison, Mich.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES NO. 1 GARden soil, good location, 25 miles to Detroit city market, near district school and 2 of Michigan's greatest college cities. 1 1-2 miles from the Outter Belt Route, cement road near Michigan avenue, young orchard, 1 1-2 acres of fine strawberries, new house with basement and other outbuildings. This is one of the best farms in Canton Township and lays in fine shape to divide into little farms. A bargain. Write for terms. Owner, E. L. Forshee, Plymouth, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND IN HEART OF Lower Michigan's Clover Seed Belt—where settlers are paying for land with Clover Seed. Fertile soils that grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, fruits and vegetables. Where total crop failures are unknown. Price $10 to $15 per acre. One dollar an acre down—long time for balance at 6 per cent. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES SAND loam soil, in good potato and corn growing locality. 15 acres of wood timber. 200 acres cleared. 3 big barns and 2 good houses and out buildings. Excellent opportunity for stock raising. Will sell all or part of farm as desired. For full particulars write, George Cooper, R. 3, Tustin, Mich.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN GRATIOT County, 5½ miles from Merrill on intended trunk line, ½ mile to school. Good land, ½ tiled and fenced, with new 8 room house. Good barn, 36 x 50. New silo; granary; tool shed; garage; corncribs. Out-door cellar. Telephone, 140 fruit trees. Bargain if sold at once. Inquire of Jerry Fry, R No. 1, Merrill, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT FARM, 160 acres, clay loam. Fine buildings, painted. Good water system in house and barn. Convenient to three churches, schools and towns. Good roads. Apple orchard. Price reasonable. Chas. Landon, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE CLAY AND clay loam soil, 65 acres cleared, 4 acres timber, 11 pasture, running water, new 7-room house, wood shed, 20 x 20 cellar, hip roof barn, well, fruit. For full description write, F. O. Kurt, Marion, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, 3-4 mile from Ann Arbor. Good buildings; best of land; cattle; tools and machinery. Also hay and grain. James Miller, R 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN Iosco Co., township of Reno, Mich. Number one farming land, 35 acres cleared, fenced and watered. For price write Patrick Corrigan, R 2, Prescott, Mich.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 60 ACRE farm. Good roads. 2 miles from South Lyon. Contract. Easy terms. Write Mrs. L. H. Bradley, South Lyon, Mich.

IT'S OUT!

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You will never have seen the best until you read the 100 pages of our big illustrated Catalog, just out, of unequaled money-making farm bargains in the most prosperous states from Maine to Florida and West to Nebraska. For example, on page 74, 80-acre Middle West producer near RR town, good buildings, 2 horses, cows, hogs, machinery, crops, all for $4,000, half cash. Page 12, details 170 acres, horses, 8 head registered stock, tools, crops, good buildings, silo etc. for $3500. See picture page 10 attractive home on 60 acres, horses, cows hogs, implements, furniture, $2000, easy terms. Full details page 33, of 345 acres, 75-cow dairy farm, milk checks running $500 per month, fine ten room house, big basement barns, 4 horses, 33 head stock, machinery, crops, all for $7000, part cash. Write today for your free copy showing you the farm you want, where you want it, at the price you want to pay. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, RICH soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. $100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE IMPROVED farm, good land. For description write owner. Albin Beckstrom, Tustin, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE GRAIN FARM. 60 rods lake front. Cyrus Loveland, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT, GOOD farm near Detroit, Flint or Bay City. Val Pokrywka, R 3, Port Austin, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NINE H P. ALAMO gasoline engine. mf'd in Hillsdale, Mich. In perfect condition, on trucks, 24 inch friction clutch pulley. Easily operates, 13 in Papec insilage. Has filled only 12 silos. Having purchased a tractor I have no use for the engine. Will demonstrate on my farm on Sec. 29, Chippewa Twp. W. T. Bandeen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR YOUR SUNDAY READING— write Silver Publishing Co., Dept. 11, Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for "Give God a Chance." McConkey's vital little devotional booklet. Sent absolutely free. Postpaid.

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN perfect condition; our farm is too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co. portable gasoline engine on steel truck. All in first class condition. Price $350. C. W. Brown, Pinckney, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—RED ROCK SEED Wheat at $3.25 and $3.50 per bushel. M. C. I. A. inspection. Class I, registration No. 9012. Recleaned at "Fertiland Farms," ready to sow. Sacks at cost. W. T. Bandeen. R 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

The C. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER one man, one horse one row, self-gathering; equal to a corn binder; sold direct to farmers for 23 years. Only $25, with fodder binder, shipped by express to every state. Free Catalogue showing pictures of Harvester.
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NEW FUR COATS

cost money these days. Your old fur coat can be relined, New Fasteners and Rips sewed and wear a good many seasons yet. Our Catalogue, samples of linings are free.

We make a specialty of of repairing and making over old fur garments for men and women.

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This state-wide Michigan Farmers' Mutual offers liberal blanket policy, greatest protection, least cost. Economically managed, co-operative, losses fairly adjusted and quickly paid. Probably we can save YOU money on your fire insurance. Better write today.

JAMES SLOCUM, Secretary
Cor. Woodward and Palmer Aves.
Detroit, Mich.

Crop Reports

IOSCO—The weather is hot and dry. Most too dry to plow for fall grain, but some are trying hard to get some fall grain in, others are cutting corn, threshing and pulling beans. Grain is turning out very poor, running about 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Corn is fairly good and most all ripe. Will be plenty of seed this year. Beans also look good in the fields. Probably will yield pretty good.—A. B. L.

LIVINGSTON, (W)—We are all busy plowing for wheat and rye and filling silos. Some are hearvesting beans. Nothing being taken to market from this vicinity just at present. The ground is very hard and dry. During a little shower on the night of August 29, lightning struck and killed seven head of registered Holstein heifers for Guy Wakefield, valued at $2,000.00.—G. A. W.

NEWAYGO (C)—Threshing, corn cuttings, apple picking is the busy day in this locality. Wheat only a fair crop, some fields goods, others not so good. Oats, light. Corn good. Early potatoes a light crop. Late potatoes look fine but only about half the acreage. Beans ripening fast, small acreage. Ground very dry Very little rain during summer. Ground too dry for good plowing for wheat.—R. F.

JACKSON (N. E.)—The weather the past week has been ideal, though dry for plowing and preparing the soil for winter grain. Corn cutting has started and the later palnted crop will be good. The early planted fields show the effect of the several weeks of drouth. What beans were planted are being harvester and the early potatoes are about all dug with a very poor yield. Threshing is still in vogue an dsilo filling will be on next week. Very little being sold. Prices too low for a profit.—A. F. W.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The farmers are cutting corn, pulling beans and filling silos. It is so dry they have had to stop plowing for wheat unless it rains soon there won't be much wheat sowed in this section this fall. Not very much grain or stock going to market at present. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: wheat, $2.05; oats, 65c, No. 1 Timothy, $20.00; No. 1 light mixed, $18; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $7; hens, 24c; springers, 30c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 60c eggs, 40c; hogs, $18.50; veal calves, $18@22.—G. L.

GRAND TRAVERSE (C)—Are having nice weather only are badly in need of rain. Late potatoes will not amount to much unless we get rain. Some corn is about ripe and many farmers are cutting, silo filling will begin soon. Radishes are being cared for and contracts and sweet corn is being gathered. Not much fall plowing being done on account of dry weather. The following prices were offered at Traverse City: Wheat, $2.87, corn, $1.50, oats, 85c, rye, $1.25, beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $4.00; Poultry, hens, .22; springers, .24; butterfat, .58; eggs, .40 Fruits, apples, $1.00.—C. L. B.

MISSAUKEE (C)—Farmers are busy with rye and wheat ground, none sown yet. Ground is getting very dry for plowing. Corn is ripening fast but potatoes are bottoming slow. A live stock improvement meeting was held in Lake City on August 29th to do away with scrub sires and get more pure breds. The Shorthorn breeders organized by electing Elias Gray of Lake City, president and Ralph Hoover of Merritt, sercetary an dtreasurer. The Holstein breeders organized by electing Jacob Smithers of Lucas, president and Lldyo Hunsberger of Enterprise, secretary-treasurer.

MONTCALM (N)—Farmers are cutting corn, filling silos, digging potatoes. The weather is good. Soil is dry. Farmers are selling grain and potatoes. Silos are being built. The following prices were offered at Lake View on September 4: wheat, $2.10; corn, 60c; oats, 46c, rye, $1.30; hay, $20.00 ton; No. 1 light mixed, $22 ton; straw rye $8 ton wheat-oat $10 beans (C. H. P. Pea) $8 cwt.; red kidney $12 cwt.; potatoes $1.35bu.; hens, 18c springers, 22c, ducks, 18c, geese 30c; turkeys, 45c; butter, 41c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 40c; hogs, 22c lb.; apples; 85c bu.; peaches, $4.00 bu.; plums, $2 bu.; pears, $2.50 bu.; grapes, $4 bu.—G. B. W.

GENESEE (S)—Farmers are threshing, filling silos, plowing, pulling beans and doing road work. We have not had much rain and the ground is too dry for working, especially the heavier soils. Corn has ripened very fast during the last week and everybody is either filling their silos or else getting ready to do so as soon as possible. Beans are ripening more evenly this year than last, but the average yield will not be very high. Late potatoes are looking good but we must have more rain to get a large yield. A few farmers have purchased tractors during the last week or two. Several farmers are attending the State Fair.—C. W. S.

TUSCOLA (C)—Farmers are plowing for wheat and rye, cutting corn, threshing and a few pulling beans. Oats, rye and wheat not turning out as good as we looked for. Weather cool and dry. Soil too hard and dry to work good. Farmers are selling cattle, hogs, potatoes and pears, holding nothing yet. Everybody around here are sick with hay fever. It is called summer flu by some. Some are very bad with it The following prices were offered at Caro on Sept. 4: Wheat, $2.05; oats, new, .65; old, .70; rye, $1.27; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $7.00 cwt.; red kidney, $4.50 bu.; potatoes, $2@$1.90 bu.; onions, $2.25 @ $2.50 bu.; cucumbers, $1.25, $1.00, .50; Poultry, hens, .25@27c; springers,26@30c;ducks, .25; geese, .18; butter, 48@50c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 42c Live stock, sheep, $5@8; lambs, 10@15½ hogs, 16@20c; beef steers, 10c; beef cows, 4@4½; veal calves, 15@18. Fruits, apples, $1.00@$1.50; peaches, $2.50; plums, $2.50; pears, $1.50@2.00.—R. B. C.

OWENS DOUBLE CYLINDER

Bean and Pea Threshers

Are Made in Six Sizes

From the largest to the smallest embody the essential features necessary to thresh all varieties of beans or peas directly from the rankest vines without splitting the seeds.

100% Perfect

Durability coupled with simplicity, plenty of separating space, cylinder surface, and exclusive patented devices has made the **Owens** the **Standard** Bean and Pea Thresher the world over.

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Buy the **Original** that has stood the trials and tests under all conditions for over 30 years and always maintains the lead.

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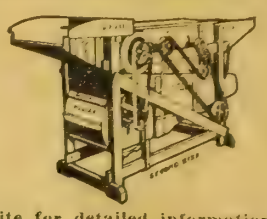

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Winter Wheat

Has yielded 37 bushels average per acre at the Michigan Experimental Station. Record yield of nearly fifty bushels per acre. Other varieties to suit every type of soil.

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Outyields common Rye 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Nice long heads well filled with large kernels. Ordinary yield 30 to 40 bushels. **Clover, Timothy, Vetch,** etc. for fall seeding. **WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND FALL PRICE LIST.**

Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lillies, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming.

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Easily Sawed By One Man.

Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

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Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. 10-Year Guarantee.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse **Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down,** can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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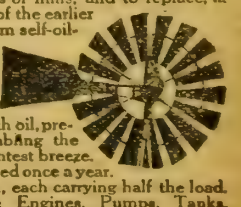
THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load.



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RAW FURS IN BIG DEMAND

For reliable quotations send a postal addressed to Lemuel Black, Hightstown, N. J. My prices will convince you.

Lemuel Black

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

Land Contract

I have purchased a farm on land contract same being mortgaged. Will you kindly state my rights in case the owner should die having failed to pay the mortgage. Could another mortgage be put upon the property before I have paid up my contract?—*X. Y., Cedar, Mich.*

Ans.—Your contract should call for a warranty deed or should provide that you should receive same upon paying down to the amount of the mortgage. You would be entitled to enforce your contract against the estate of the deceased and the heirs would take the property subject to the mortgage and your rights. The owner of the property can place as many mortgages upon the same as he wishes, but if he has contract to give a deed free and clear he would be liable in damages for failure to carry out same.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Mortgage Rights

I have purchased a farm not subject to a mortgage the same becoming due before my last payment. My contract calls for a warranty deed. What are my rights?—*A Reader.*

Ans.—Your rights are to be determined by your contract. You would be entitled to set off the amount of the mortgage against the amount due on your contract if same was not paid and you were forced to pay same to protect your interests. I do not think you have any reason to fear that you will be damaged. I presume the mortgagor is depending upon your payments to pay off the mortgage.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Share Rentor

I have rented a farm for one year upon shares. Can I leave before the lease expires by giving him his share of the crop?—*B. T., Hamilton, Mich.*

Ans.—It would be necessary to examine the lease to fully answer the above as the rights of the parties are to determined thereby. If the crops are the only rent provided there would be no reason why you cannot relieve yourself from the liability to pay rent for the term and would be liable therefor. If the lease does not state any time for payment it would not be payable until the end of the term and once a month would be more than could be legally asked for.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Lessee Wants Release

I leased a farm from March 1, 1915 to March 1, 1920. I wish to make a sale. If I pay a full year's rent can I be made to stay until the lease expires?—*R. H. R., Hesperia, Mich.*

Ans.—You cannot be compelled to remain upon the farm, but you are bound by the lease for the rent for the full term unless it is rented again in which case you would be liable for the difference if any. You might assign the lease or sub-let it if you wish to sell. If the landlord consented to an assignment you would be released.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Duties of School Director

Can the Director of a district school board buy anthing he sees fit? Can he buy paint and paint the school house himself?—*J. R., Leroy, Mich.*

Ans.—The duties of the Director and the District Board are outlined by statute which is too long to enable us to print. See sections 5671, C. L. 1915 and those following. The director does not have the authority to purchase anything he desires and all orders must be countersigned by the moderator of the board. It is the duty of the director to provide the necessary appendages for the school house and keep the same in good condition and repair and this includes looking glass, water pail, broom, etc, as set forth in the statute and upon the order of the district board other apparatus. The directors accounts must be audited by the moderator and treasurer and on their written order shall be paid out of any money provided for the purpose. I question the Director's authority to buy paint for the school house unless a majority of the board approve. The statute further provides that it shall be illegal for any member of the board to perform any labor except as provided in the statute, or to furnish any material or supplies for the district and that he shall not be interested in contract with district in which he holds office. Hence, in my opinion the director could not do the work himself and would be guilty of a misdemeanor if he did.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Mill Company Liable

I delivered lumber to a mill to be planed and matched. At the request of the mill people I left same as they were unable to do the work at once. The mill was burned. Are they liable to me for my lumer?—*R. H. B., St. Charles, Mich.*

Ans.—It was the duty of the mill to use ordinary care not to cause damage to your lumber. If they were negligent and thereby a fire started which burned your lumber they are liable. A more complete statement of the facts would be required to determine the question of their negligence.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Milk House

Can I be compelled to build a milk house when I send my milk to a cheese factory. 2. Can they stop me from sending my milk to a creamery?

Ans.—The law does not directly require you to build a milk house, but it might be that the Section (6417) defining insanitary milk is broad enough to make you guilty of selling insanitary milk or cream if you did not have a milk house. This law is too long to permit of printing in this column. 2. No, if you comply with the law as to unsanitary milk.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

We Can Now Make Prompt Shipments of

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

The Solvay Process Co.
Jefferson Ave. Detroit

SOLVAY'S Three Essential Plant Foods

Dispersal Sale

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Registered Scotch Shorthorns

Manistee County Fair, Onekama, Mich.

By Public Auction

Thursday, Sept. 18th at 1:00 p.m.

THIS HERD CONSISTS OF 18 FEMALES, INCLUDING CALVES, HEIFERS AND COWS OF ALL AGES AND 9 MALES, ALL AGES.

These animals are exceptionally well bred and run very strong in the rich blood lines of the Whitehall Sultan, Scotch Cumberland, and Villager strains. The foundation herd was purchased from McMillan & McMillan, Lodi, Wisconsin. For illustrated catalog address the Bank of Onekama

Terms of Sale—2% discount will be allowed for cash. Twelve months' credit will be given on approved endorsed notes bearing interest at 6% No stock to be removed until settled for.

Hans A. Wendel, Clerk. Buckner & Wagoner, Auctioneers

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Sale Dates Claimed

To avoid conflicting dates we will, without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

30 HEAD

Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of fine large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

E. A. HARDY,
Rochester, Mich.
(Telephone)

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan

PREPARE

For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengervelo De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3. Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES

On and after September 25th, our herd of 16 females will be on sale at our farm. Rich in Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke breeding. Ten cows, ages, 2 two-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, 4 five-year-olds, one six year-old, 3 yearling calves and 3 calves under one year. Few bull calves for sale now. No abortion, no damaged udders and every cow is a breeder. No females has been offered for sale from this herd before and none will be sold befor Sept. 25th, 1919. Send for descriptive list of animals.

Ontonagon Valley Holstein Farm,
Bruce's Crossing, Mich.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd. King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bulls ready for service, and bull calves. Smith & Parker, R 4, Howell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147, in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS
HOLSTEINS
JERSEYS

If your community needs a pure bred bull, write us for our co-operative breeding service plan and we will see what can be done to place one there.

We Specialize in Milking Shorthorns

PALMER BROS., Orleans, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females C W Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD
11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R No 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291817, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLAND China boars, four months old. Prices reasonable. Jas. H. Collins, St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, - - Ionia, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

I HAVE A NICE FALL GILT

will farrow in September, priced at $100. Also a yearling sow, had 9 pigs this spring, price $150.00, that will farrow in September.

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SER-vice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

Big Type Poland China Boars

of April 1st farrow at farmer's prices, sired by Foxy Commander, first prize Junior Yearling at West Michigan Fair 1918, from litters of 7, 11 and 12.

W. I. WOOD, Middleville, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

O. I. C.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O.I.C.'s Boar pigs grandsons of Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Sows all sold. John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

O. I. C. SWINE Extra Large Boned, One boar nearly 2 years old. Also fine lot of spring pigs, shipped C. O. D. Elm Front Stock Farm, Will Thorman, Prop., Dryden, Mich.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C's.

Bred Gilts in May and June Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

8734 HAMPSHIRES RECORDED IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE MALES. Big type Chester White spring male pigs, Registered. Write for reasonable terms. J. T. Yaukie Breckenridge, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

SHEEP

MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Buttar Breeding No cold blooded stuff here. First ten $100.00 to $400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires $50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

KOPE KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE.
West Branch, - - Michigan

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R 4, Evart, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES

Big, Lusty Rams—Ewe Lambs
Yearling ewes and age Ewes.
THESE ARE EXTRA GOOD—$25 to $40
J M Williams, North Adams, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP

for sale, both sexes, young, large and bred right. F. H. CONLEY & SON
Maple Rapids, Mich

LAWNDALE FARM HAMPSHIRES
Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS
Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, mostly 2 year olds. Also large, vigorous ram lambs, ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRES Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well wooled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich .

DOGS

WRITE DR. W. A. EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for those beautiful Sable and White Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers from farm-trained stock; also a few purebred Scotch Collie Puppies; sired by "Ewalt's Sir Hector," Michigan Champion cattle dog.

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDigreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED Rufus Red Belgian Does, at reasonable prices. All stock shipped on approval. C. H. Gould, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels
We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas. Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for price list.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale, Mich.

LEGHORN

SACRIFICING 2,000 PURE BRED ENish Strain S. C. White Leghorn yearling pullets with long deep bodies large combs at $1.75 each. Weight 5 lbs. each. Most profitable layers. Records from 200 to 272 eggs pr year. Large valuable catalogue free. Write us your wants. Fruitvale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCKerels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial mating $3 per 15; $5 per 30; $8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R 2

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Barron Single Comb White Leghorns; 300 eggs strain 7-lb. cock, $1.65 per 15 by mail; $4 per 50; chicks, 20 for $5. R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.

5,000 Mile Guarantee Tires

AT ¼ THE USUAL TIRE COST

EVERWEAR DOUBLE TREAD TIRES are made doubly durable by our secret reconstructed process used in th emanufacturing and have double the amount of fabric of ordinary tires, which make them practically puncture proof., and rarely any blowouts.

Many owners of EVERWEAR TIRES get 5,000 to 10,000 miles of service.
Look these prices over and order while stock is complete.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$ 6.00	$2.00
30x3½	7.00	2.25
32x3½ S. S. only	8.00	2.50
31x4	9.00	2.75
32x4	9.25	3.00
33x4	9.50	3.10
34x4	9.75	3.25
34x4½	11.25	3.75
35x4½	11.50	3.90
36x4½	12.00	4.00
37x5	13.25	5.00

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE
Your first trial makes you a customer as long as you drive a car.
When ordering state whether you want a straight side or clincher; plain or nonskid tire. Send $2.00 deposit for each tire and $1.00 for each tube ordered. Balance C. O. D., subject to examination.
We allow a special discount of 5 per cent if you send full amount with order.
EVERWEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc
BB 3935 WASHINGTON BLVD., Chicago Illinois. Reference: Madison & Kedzie, State Bank

HOW PUBLIC STORAGE CAN HELP LIVING COST

(Continued from page 1)

became alarmed, they raised money to fight the submission of such a proposition to a vote of the people. The bill passed the senate by a trade. Our Supreme Court Judges wanted their salaries increased from $7500 to $10,000 a year. We don't blame them. To compel a man to wear a Mother Hubbard in public is worth $10,000 a year. The friends of both measures agreed to put them thru at once and they were passed and sent to the house the same day. The house at once passed the Supreme Court measure in time to have it submitted at the April election, when it was defeated by over 100,000 majority. The warehouse bill was buried in a committee presided over by Farmer Ivory of Lapeer county. Farmer Ivory refused to call a meeting of this committee to consider the warehouse bill. There the bill remained until the last day of the session at midnight when it was finally brought out and placed on its passage. Recollect it only provided for its submission to the people, but the house by a vote of 48 to 38 refused to let the people vote on it.

The following members voted to submit the proposition to the people, Braman, Byrum, Chapin, Chew, Coleman, Dehn, Drummond, Evans, Ewing, Farrier, Galloway, Haan, Hall, Holland, Jensen, Johnson, Kappler, Ladd, Leland, Lennon, Lewis, McKeon, Miles, Miller, Mol, Nagel, Sink, Frank A. Smith, Newman Smith, Town, Wallace, Weidenfeller, Weissert, Wiley, Young, Speaker.

The following members were afraid to trust the people and voted against letting the people vote on it, Dafoe, Deprato, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glaspie, Gowdy, Blinn, Brower, Brown, Chase, Copley, Croll, Curtis, Griggs, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Ivory, Jackson, James, Jerome, Kooyers, Leighton, Martin, Merriman, Franklin Moore, McGillivray, O'Brien, Olmstead, Reutter, Robinson, Ross, John W. Smith, Toepel, Welsh, White, Woodruff, Warner, Ward, Wells and Edw. G. Read.

The following members were absent:

Case, Crawford, Howe, Hunter, Liddy. Macdonald. J. M. Moore, Mosier, Pasco, Rose, Sawyer, Stearns, Vine and Watson.

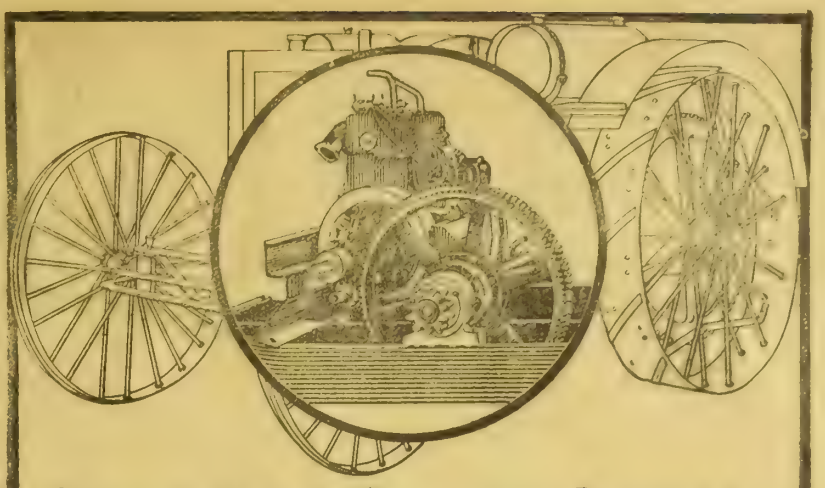
We have fought a great war to make the rule of the people supreme and in the face of this, members of the Michigan Legislature refused to let the people vote on the only proposition that proposed to give the farmer a fair profit and at the same time reduce the cost of living. Now why did they do this? Ask your member why he was afraid to trust the people. He may tell you it was "Socialistic" and a new fangled idea. It was not. Several thousand years ago Pharoah built government warehouses in Egypt and stored corn for seven years to reduce the high cost of living for the seven lean years and no one ever claimed that Pharoah was Socialist. And in modern times Canada has built government elevators for the wheat farmers and Louisiana has built cotton warehouses for cotton farmers, where they could store their cotton to avoid the glut on the market and they could borrow money on their warehouse receipts to tide over their necessities. The thing is as old as the pyramids and has never failed to work when given a fair trial. Perhaps your member will tell you the idea was "Bolshevik" and savored of the I. W. W. and non-Partisan League. You can perhaps understand this

But I will give you the real reason. Every distributor and elevator man in the state was fighting it. Now these distributors are powerful financially and politically. They can make or break any local candidate for office because they vote as they talk. Hundreds of petitions were sent in by farmers in favor of the bill. The farmer has ten votes to the distributor's one, but they don't use them.

They are too busy sometimes to go to the primaries or if they do vote they vote as they are told. they pass resolution but they don't vote as they resolute, that's why they don't get anywhere. We don't blame the members who voted against this measure. They were acting for their political self-preservation They feared the distributor and they knew they could get the farmer vote no matter if they voted against every measure he wanted.

All those who desire will be renominated and re-elected next year by the farmer vote. Why should they cater to it? The State Grange has voted to join the Gleaners to submit the warehouse bill to the people by initiative. Here the farmers will get a chance to vote ideas into action instead of partisans into office. Will they do it It costs time and money to get 30,000 names on a petition. Will farmers give their time to secure a vote on a measure that will go a long way toward solving the marketing question, or wil they pass a few resolutions and let it go at that?

The above is the second of a series of articles written exclusively for BUSINESS FARMING, *by Mr. J. W. Helme. The third will appear in an early issue.*



Direct Drive Conserves Power *in* THE HUBER Light Four

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley
Draws three bottoms
Turns an acre an hour

TRACTOR economy and tractor power depend largely on the proportion of the power developed by the motor that is delivered to the draw-bar.

In simplicity and economy the direct spur gear drive of the Huber Light Four is unequalled. There are no bevel gears—simply a friction clutch and spur gear reduction to the driving wheels.

Other reasons why the Huber develops such large power in proportion to its weight are: the high wheels roll easier and afford a larger area of "traction grip"; center draft conserves power by avoiding "side pull"; high-grade extra strong materials reduce weight.

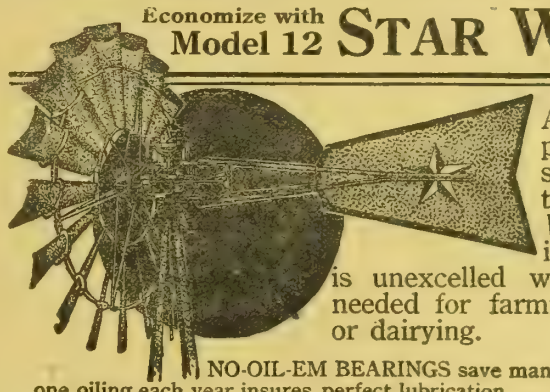
These features are the result of 20 years' development. They are behind the Huber reliability that has created thousands of satisfied Huber owners.

Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the draw-bar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor; Perfex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2½ and 4 miles per hour.

Write for "The Tractor in the Making". It tells the interesting history of tractor development.

THE HUBER MFG. CO. 225 Center St. Marion, Ohio
Canadian Branch, Brandon, Manitoba
Makers also of the famous Huber Junior Thresher.
Some good territory is still available for live dealers.

Economize with Model 12 STAR WINDMILL



An abundant supply of water is assured the user of the Model 12 *Star Windmill.* Pumps in light breezes and is unexcelled wherever water is needed for farming, stock raising or dairying.

NO-OIL-EM BEARINGS save many trips up the tower, as one oiling each year insures perfect lubrication.

Write today for catalog No. 95 or see the STAR dealer in your community.

HOOSIER WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Provide an independent supply of water for farm homes. Use any kind of power, pump from well of any depth. Easily installed and economically maintained. Write for Bulletin F.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
STAR WINDMILLS — HOOSIER PUMPS
Dept. D, KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA

EGGS We will pay 53c per dozen delivered here, cases included, for strictly fancy newlaid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending September 20th. Watch our price each week.
AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE CO.
Detroit, Mich.

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

EGG-O-LATUM KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR
It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latum. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs—a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. At Drug, Seed and Poultry Supply Stores or postpaid.
GEO H. LEE CO., Dept. 416, Omaha, Neb.

Is Your Farm for Sale?
Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't., Mt. Clemens.

Send NO Money

Don't Send a Single Cent

Get 2 One Dollar Boxes

Here is your opportunity to buy the famous Laymore at half price. You don't need to send any money—simply fill out and mail the coupon below, and I will send you the two full-sized dollar packages. When the goods arrive, pay your postman only $1.00. I am sending Laymore out without money in advance because hundreds of folks have put off ordering Laymore because it was too much trouble to get a money order or make out a check. I want everybody who raises poultry to use

Laymore

"MAKES THE LAZY HENS LAY"

because it will double your poultry profits. Thousands of poultry raisers are making more money than they ever thought possible. The reason is Laymore. This scientific discovery tones up your hens and acts on the laying organs with such remarkable success that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. Mail the coupon now and get double value. Remember you don't need to send any money with the coupon unless you want to.

EGGS COST 12 CENTS A DOZEN

Get your hens to lay eggs at a cost of only 12 cents a dozen by feeding Mayer's Laymore, the scientific egg producer. A half cent's worth of this remarkable laying tonic is sufficient for 12 hens. The two dollar-size boxes that I am offering here for $1.00 will last 100 hens for three months. Use the coupon. Better mail it right away.

448 EGGS From 20 Hens in One Month

May 9, 1919.

Mayer's Hatchery,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Enclosed find $3.00 and coupon for Special Offer. Wish to state that my supply of Laymore is gone and wish you to send more as soon as possible for I do not want to be without it. It sure did give results. In January when I sent for your Laymore Tonic my chickens were not laying. I received my supply and here is the result:

EGGS	MONTHS	HENS
1	Jan.	32
50	Feb.	32
423	March	26
448	April	20

123 eggs for the first 9 days of May. If this statement will help you, use my name.
(Signed)
Chas. Moore,
Clymer, Pa.

READ THESE LETTERS

VERY MUCH PLEASED
I am ordering $5.00 worth of Laymore. I am very much pleased with it. Am pretty near out and thought it best to order right away.
Mrs. Henry J. Naefke, Farnhamville, Ia.

Send me $5.00 worth of Laymore. I used it before and it is good.
Ella Ritchart, Pomelta, Bend, Mo.

Enclosed find $1.00 bill for which send me two packages of Mayer's Poultry Tonic. I have used two packages with good results Send at once, don't delay, we need it. It sure is a help.
Pearl Ernst, Council Grove, Kas.

Please find enclosed check for four more packages of Laymore, as I find it to be just as represented. Adolf Swenson, Lancaster, Minn.

I use your Laymore Tonic and like it fine.
Mrs. Will F. Busch, Litchville, N. D.

I get a good deal more eggs than I did before I began feeding Laymore. Mrs. A. S. Halden, Mountain View, Mo.

Laymore Keeps Hens Laying All Winter

MAIL THE COUPON NOW

Mayer's Hatchery

34 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dealers and Agents' Price
12 Dollar Packages
only $5.00

MAYER'S HATCHERY,
25 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Send me at once ..... packages of Mayer's Laymore Tonic for which I agree to pay $..... when the packages arrive.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

MIC

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 8 2 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919. $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs. $3)

State Farm Bureau Launches Membership Drive

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau has decided to launch a publicity campaign for the purpose of securing new members to the organization. This was unanimously agreed upon by delegates of county farm bureaus, officers of the State Farm Bureau, and other representatives of the agricultural interests of the state who assembled at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, last Friday afternoon to arrange the financial details and discuss the future of the Farm Bureau movement.

The county farm bureau idea has been very slow to take root in this state, and the present membership does not exceed one twenty-fifth of the farmers. One reason for this is that most of the farmers are members of some other farm organization performing at least some of the functions of the farm bureau. Another reason is that up to very recently the farm bureau has been unable to demonstrate its value in practical results. Still another reason has been the foolish suspicion that the farm bureau movement was started and that its policies are dictated by great interests who plan on using the farm bureau as a tool to prevent the farmers from bringing about actual reforms.

Farm Bureau Progress in Other States

We are sure, however, that the farm bureau has proven its right to be called a farmer's organization, and has succeeded in removing to the satisfaction of the great majority, any stigma that may have attached to its motives. Its program is conservative,—many believe, too conservative,—but it has a practical and constructive appeal which has drawn to its standard many of the best thinkers of the agricultural group, not only here in Michigan but other states as well. As a matter of fact the farm bureau has become a very large and important factor in determining the agricultural policies of certain other states. In Illinois, in particular, the State Agricultural Association made up of the county farm bureau units, has become a rather influential organization.

Deserves Support of Every Farmer

At the early inception of the farm bureau idea little attention was given to subjects outside of those taught in the agricultural colleges. The service it rendered was in fact, rather supplementary to the work of the colleges. For some reason which we do not presume to know, the bulk of the farmers did not take kindly to the work of the farm bureau along these lines. Consequently the membership was small, interest was lacking and the farm bureau movement lagged. But it did not require the heads of the farm bureaus and the county agents long to see that the farmer's most pressing problem was one of marketing instead of production; financial instead of social. And when they finally directed their best efforts to a solution of these problems, it did not take the farmers long to understand that these efforts were in their behalf and should have their support. At the same time there are scores of thousands of farmers who have had no personal contact with the work of the farm bureau and are too little acquainted with its objects to know whether it is a good, bad or indifferent organization. It is to reach the uninformed and the prejudiced that the publicity campaign is to be inaugurated and the purposes and plans of the farm bureau explained.

We cannot be unmindful of the fact that the farm bureau is one of the few organizations which offers to the farmer a membership without any sectarian, fraternal or social obligations. Many claim that the strength of older organizations is due to these obligations which hold the farmer's interest and loyalty. In other words, that farmers will not become members of organizations for the mere sake of belonging to them; that there must be a special tie to hold them. The one great advantage of the farm bureau is that its principles are broad enough to include every farmer, regardless of his affiliation to any other organization. It requires nothing from him aside from his membership fees, but loyalty.

The farm bureau can be made a most useful instrument in the hands of honest men. It has always been handicapped because of its reliance upon other interests aside from agriculture for financial support. Since the farm bureau and the county agent must to succeed, work primarily for the interests of farmers it should be wholly free from any entangling alliances with the government, the banking fraternity or the commercial world. Any taxpayer interested in a business which is trespassed upon by the farm bureau and county agent will have a right to complain because under the present arrangement of paying the county agent, he helps to foot the bill. The farm bureau was organized for the farmers. It should therefore, be of and by the farmers. If the farmers, themselves, are not able eventually to pay the expense of carrying on the work of the farm bureau, of increasing its membership and broadening its objectives, they should not avail themselves of the benefits of these efforts. The farm bureau will never be the strong, independent and organized exponent of agricultural aspiration that it ought to be until it has struck away all bonds that specify or imply obligations to anyone except the men of the farms.

Bureau Wants to be Self-Supporting

The farm bureau can and must be made absolutely self-supporting. This can only be done with a large membership, contributing ample funds for carrying on the work. A strong state farm bureau, representing the majority of farmers of Michigan, would be an invaluable instrument to fortify and protect the interests of the farmers during these critical times. All it lacks are members. In numbers there is strength. The State Farm Bureau is asking every farmer in Michigan to become a member, and Michigan Business Farming commends a membership in that organization to every reader. Be prepared to join when the drive is started and take part in the organized efforts to promote the business of farming.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Now Organized for Business

(Objects Michigan State Farm Bureau as set forth by C. A. Bingham, sec'y, are as follows:)

THE ONE GREAT OBJECT of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is the promotion of agriculture, to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, not alone for production, but for a more economical production and distribution of all farm crops.

To assist the farmer in getting better marketing and transportation facilities, and help solve the distributing problem.

To get into closer relation and understanding with the consumer and assist in the correction of a great many evils that now exist between the point of production and the ultimate consumption of the food products raised on the farm.

To assist in promoting better educational methods for our rural districts.

In a political way to deal with measures and policies rather than men; insist on a fair and just hearing on all bills relating to agriculture and its development, in fact, to obtain justice and a square deal through organized co-operative efforts.

In organization we will perfect the same by raising the standard of our present farm bureau system to the same level that other industrial organizations of this country enjoy. We must have the same supported by the farmers themselves, that we may be able to act wisely, and according to our convictions at all times.

Individual business corporations are spending millions annually in promoting their interests before the general public. The future demands an investment on the part of the farmer of the future in such an organization that will promote his interests. Such investments do not promise fabulous returns, or quick wealth, but they do pay interest on dividends sufficient to satisfy a wise investor.

Through such organization we hope to make the conditions of farm life more profitable, attractive and appealing, that our children will stay and take up our life work instead of continuing in the rush for the city and its varied attractions, as it now stands.

To assist the farmer in making the business to pay a wage that will enable him to get competent help and still retain a reasonable profit for himself.

We believe that the farmer has a right to the cost of the upkeep of the land, the cost of labor and other expenses. Not a pound of produce should leave an American farm that does not bring the cost of production and a reasonable profit.

We are meeting organized labor and organized capital. We must meet these across the council table with brains and the strongest organization the world has ever known, or the farmers of this country will be forced into peasantry.

These are some of the vital and fundamental objects, reasons and necessities for a business farm bureau organization in Michigan. We do not believe in class legislation or class hatred, nor drastic or radical measures, rather in good sound judgment as a result of clear thinking, honest investigation and good counsel. We believe in justice, in a square deal for the common good of all, that justice and right may prevail and Democracy made safe for the world.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Vegetable Growers Convene

Adoption by the farmers of the country, particularly the vegetable growers, of the same business principles that are the foundation of every successful industrial and commercial enterprise will be the most effective element in the solution of the food production and marketing problem, according to the arguments advanced last week by speakers at the second session of the convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, at Detroit. Mr. Buell, manager of the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange, gave facts and figures showing what the association had done for its members in marketing all varieties of farm produce. "When farmers find themselves in need of money," he said, "they are inclined to sell at any price the buyer offers. Organization makes the farmer largely indtpendent.

Jackson Dairymen "Probed"

That M. L. Noon, president of the Jackson County Milk Producers Association made the statement that the elimination of some of the milk distributors would have a tendency to keep the cost of milk down, was the testimony given by Howard E. Youngs, of The Citizen Patriot editorial staff, at the profiteering investigation which is under way. Mr. Youngs was the first witness called by Prosecuting Attorney M. Grove Hatch, who is conducting the investigation before Circuit Judge James A. Parkinson.

Mr. Noon has discussed distribution problems and made the statement that there was a surplus of distributors in some instances as many as four wagons covering the same route. He stated that if some of the distributors were eliminated and the milk distributed by a fewer number that it would have a tendency to keep the price of milk down.

Law Bumps Beekeepers

L. C. Retan, deputy state inspector of apiaries, under the state department of agriculture has been in the southern and western part of the state investigating bee hives owned by various farmers and announces that he had caused several arrests to be made for violations of the state law requiring beekeepers to provide movable frames in their hives. The law requiring movable frames in the beehives was for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease in the hives should any of the bees become diseased in any way. He said that the crossed combs which often resulted in uncared for hives prevented an inspection of the hive and that the law requiring movable frames was made in order that all the bees might be easily inspected.

$811,000 for State Roads

Michigan's big good roads program is being pushed forward by the state highway department rapidly. Up to September 1, contracts awarded for work on the trunk lines amounted to $810,977.30. Bridge construction work is also keeping pace with the road improvement, $54,357 being the total of seven contracts let the last week in August.

75 Organize in Alpena

Approximately 75 farmers of Alpena county attended the organization meeting of the Co-operative Marketing Association which was held in Alpena. W. C. Cribbs, extension specialist of the Cadillac Potato Exchange was in the city for the express purpose of addressing the meeting and to assist in the organizing of the association.

Farmers from every section of Alpena county assembled early and manifested an interest in the new organization which foretells success.

Calhoun Wheat Docked

The wheat from many farms in Calhoun county is being docked heavily because of stinking smut. In some cases men are docked unjustly and the millers are profiting greatly by the dockage according to reports.

Missaukee Breeders Organize

The meeting of stock raisers at Lake City, called by County Farm Agent Barnum, was exceedingly well attended for a meeting of this kind. Every township in the county, with possibly one exception, was represented.

About a dozen attended the Guernsey meeting, where an agreement was made to organize, but an adjournment was taken for a few days to bring in some others who were not present. Thirty attended the Shorthorn breeders meeting, and showed much interest. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a full organization completed.

This "Mortgage Lifter," as Thomas Lamoreaux, of Oak Grove, Mich., terms his wooly worker, cut seventeen pounds of fine Delaine wool, selling at 65 cents per pound.

At the Holstein breeders meeting, an organization was affected along the same lines, and eight members paid up then and more will follow.

Antrim Co-Op. Ass'n Buys Warehouse

Elk Rapids Co-Operative Association has what is called the largest warehouse of its kind in Northern Michigan. The building which is of cement, was formerly a hardwood novelty factory but had ceased operation about fifteen years ago. It is located along Elk river at Elk Rapids and is 60x200 feet with addition on one end 50x60 feet. It is being remodeled mostly by work donated by the members of the association. A wood floor was torn out of the main part and a three-foot fill was made which required 1,500 yards of sand which was put in by donated work. Teams are now at work hauling gravel for a cement floor. Half of the building will be fitted up for potato storage with a capacity of 30,000 to 40,0000 bushels. It will be equipped with the "Clinton" elevators and conveyors with two power sorters of a capacity of 450 bushels an hour. Also sacking bins and sack elevator and bulk car elevator. Balance of building will be used for cleaning and storing beans and grain with bean-picking room in connection. There will also be cream-

Michigan Buster, by Giant Buster, weighing 700 pounds as a yearling, stood forty inches high on an eleven inch bone, writes the owner, O. L. Wright, of Jonesville, Mich.

shipping station with separate room and offices. The building will be steam-heated throughout. The association is a branch of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and plans to handle everything the farmer buys and sells.

Co-operation at Coopersville

Another page of history was added to the records of co-operative marketing and business farming in Michigan last week when a hundred farmers met at Coopersville and decided to do their own marketing of their produce in the future.

They organized a co-operative elevator under the state law with a capital stock of $20,000. The dividends of the company can never exceed six per cent, it was decided. The residue of the company's profits is to be pro-rated among the customers of the elevator, thus practically assuring it the support of the farmers of the community and reducing outside competition to a minimum. The farmers hope to have the new enterprise in operation early this fall.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: President, George Wallis; vice president, Frank I. Stephens; secretary, Everett Collar; treasurer, Warren Jasper; directors, George Portvliet, Ellis Peck and Frank Hambleton.

300 Attend Lenawee Show

The tractor demonstration on the George Steger farm, Lenawee county, last Tuesday was a big success in that it attracted over 300 farmers and others interested in tractors to come and see what these machines can do on hilly ground.

Adrian Dealers Under Fire

Sixteen Lenawee retail milk dealers were subpoenaed to appear in the circuit court to answer questions by Prosecuting Attorney Leland F. Bean upon milk costs.

Farmers National Council Announces Policy on National Issnes

THE RAILROADS of the country are now capitalized for about $19,000,000,000 . The Farmers' National Council, thru its National Committee on Transportation has been working to secure a fair valuation of the railroads, which will cut down this capitalization by at least $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000. It advocates also the use of the taxing power of the people to pay for public ownership of the railroads. A fair valuation thereof, we are confident, will show that the owners are not entitled to be paid over $12,000,000,000 to $12,500,000,000 at the outside. This amount is about equal to the total wealth of the two hundred and six richest people of America, whose aggregate wealth is about $12,000,000,000. At least $1,250,000,000,000 a year can be raised for government acquisition of the railroads through taxation of swollen incomes, estates and the monopolists of natural resources.

Government ownership of the railroads free of all indebtedness, as advocated by the Farmers' National Council, is feasible within ten years at the outside. It would permit an annual saving of close to $1,000,000,000 a year in dividends and interest on bonds. This would make possible and practical a reduction in freight rates for the same volume of business as today, of at least 20 per cent, and probably 25 per cent. In other words, government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads under the Council's plan would result in just about as big a reduction from the present freight rates as private ownership means an increase over the present freight rates. The farmers of America would get at least half of the benefit of such a reduction of freight rates since the farmers are the only business men of the country who are unable to add freight charges to the price which they ask for their products.

The plan of the Farmers' National Council will mean a reduction in freight rates of 5 to 10 per cent immediately and within a decade or so of close to 25 per cent. It will save the farmers of America fully $400,000,000 a year.

The Merchant Marine

The financial interests of America want to have the ships built by the government during the war turned over to private shipping corporations at a price of one-fourth to one-third less than the cost of construction. These financial interests oppose any regulation by the government and want to make ocean freight rates as high as the traffic will bear, so that they can make as enormous profits as they did before the war, when 15 to 25 per cent dividends were not unusual. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, said, "unless further cancellations (of government construction of ships) takes place, we would have under our flag next year (1920) nearly 16,732,000 deadweight tons of shipping, about 14,000,000 of which will be fit for overseas trade." In 1917 the value of agricultural exports was $1,969,849; this year it will be hundreds of millions more.

The Farmers' National Council advocates government ownership and democratic operation of these ships constructed with the tax payer's money at cost and for the benefit of the entire people. It opposes the turning of our ships over to private financial interests to exploit the farmers and other producers and consumers. Its plan for the merchant marine will save farmers easily $100,000,000 a year.

Nearly every great fortune in the United States is based upon private ownership and development of some natural resource. In five years after the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, the companies included in that combination distributed in cash, stock at par value, and subscription rights a total of $650,000,000, while the capitalization of the companies included in that combination was in 1912 only about $227,000,000. The Standard Oil has just decided to double its stock, which will permit a deduction of nearly $53,000,000 in computing the excess profits. In 1916 the corporations developing the gas and salt wells had a net income of nearly $237,000,000. The total net income of the corporation extracting minerals was in that year nearly $800,000,000. Eleven mine owners or mine operators had in 1916 a net income of over $1,000,000, each; ten had a net income of over $1,500,000 each; and several nad a net income of over $5,000,000.

Private ownership of natural resources is one of the fundamental causes of the high cost of living, and compels the farmers to pay a high price for tractors, farm machinery, coal and nearly everything which they use and wear. The plan of the Farmers' National Council would save farmers hundreds of millions of dollars a year for natural resources and their products.

Concentration of Credit

We have no definite figures on concentration of credit in this country. J. P. Morgan & Co. is not subject to federal supervision despite the fact that it does not only a large national but an international business. The Pujo Investigating Committee showed, however, a few years ago that the resources of the banks directly connected with J. P. Morgan & Company are $1,600,000,000 "aside from individual resources of Messrs. Morgan, Baker and Stillman," and thru stock ownership, J. P. Morgan & Company control the resources of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, amounting then to $504,000,000, making a grand total of $2,104,000,000 or nearly the total of actual money in circulation in the United States and close to one-thirtieth of the total national income. The National City Bank recently had deposits of $681,000,000 and the Guarantee Trust Company of New York had $550,000,000. Both the National City Bank and the Guarantee Trust Company have increased their deposits largely in the last eighteen months.

The Farmers' National Council favors government supervision over the credit monopolists of America immediately, and favors legislation decentralizing this monopoly of credit and the making of credit available to far-

(*Concluded on page* 15)

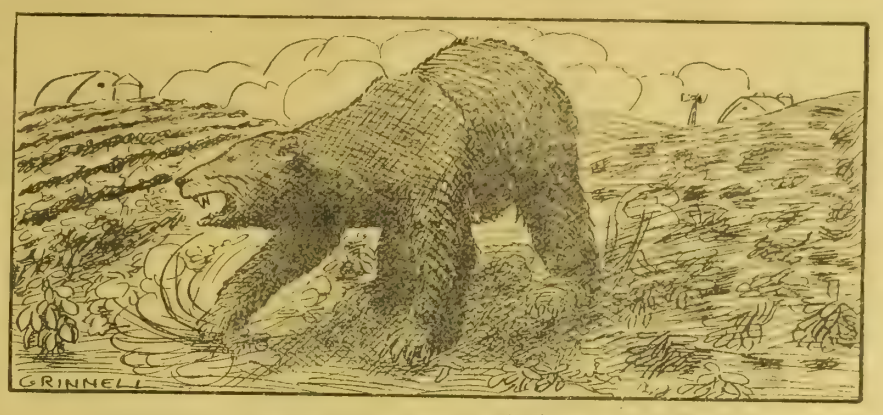
Bears Depress Bean Market Despite Short Crop

Speculators Want Lower Prices at Opening to Control Future With Cheap Beans

By GRANT SLOCUM

A SMALL OUTLINE MAP of the State and a horseshoe, will aid us in locating the border line, within which Michigan's greatest money-crop is produced. Let's place one heel-cork near Kalamazoo, the other on the western border of Wayne, and the toe-cork will rest on what we shall term the frost-line; up where late and early frosts make bean production hazardous. Within the limits of the circle formed by the horseshoe, will be found the lands upon which are grown sixty-eight per cent of the choice navy or pea beans produced in this country. And we might add that no single crop produced in the state brings more dollars back to the farmers than the returns from the little white beans produced within the borders of our horse-shoe.

During the past week I have made the circuit from heel-cork to toe-cork; toe-cork to heel cork; and the span from heel-cork to heel-cork—round and across our horse-shoe bean field and here record some of my observations:



The Bears are tearing up the beans in Michigan's farm lands.

Yield Will be Light

As a starting point, let's get somewhere near the actual acreage. Take your best bean-producing counties and the acreage is less than fifty per cent of normal. In many counties where the acreage was small last year, you are surprised to find a twenty per cent increase. I am not far out of the way in giving the actual acreage of beans grown in the state this year at 60 per cent of last year's acreage. Many growers furnish ample proof of a 50 per cent reduction—we will let it stand at 60 per cent.

The yield will be light. No doubt about it; in many instances far below last year's averages. The dry weather brought on blight in many counties and had the further effect of weakening the plants and preidence that the market gloom dispenser has been peddling his dope venting a normal yield. In central-southern districts, many fields are badly affected by anthacnose—in fact this disease, for some reason, is more general than a year ago. Outside of this disease the quality is first class, small, bright and hard.

So much for the acreage, crop and quality. We are at the end of the crop season, and while gloom is everywhere apparent, strange to say it is not caused by either acreage, yield or quality. There is everywhere evthroughout the length and breadth of our horse-shoe bean field. I talked with elevator men, and they shook their heads and either talked of "army supplies" or the "poverty of the nations across the seas." I talked with growers and they told me of published reports. No real reason for "gloom," just accepting the propaganda right from the market manipulators' atomizers, giving a "sneeze" and passing it on.

Bears Dangle Baited Hook

Mr. Bean Grower, right now you are on the way to market with your beans. What you do now will rattle over the patched-up price screen, or drop through its meshes. The opening market is a controlling factor during the whole market season. If you have watched the antics of the bean market during the past twenty days, you must have figured out that some one has thrown over a baited hook, and you can rest assured that these fellows expect you to run away with hook, line and sinker.

The bean market for the 1919 crop must necessarily open, but the fellows who have seen fit to open it before the crop is off the fields, should be caught at their own game. In the northern part of the state, the tracks of the "bean market bears" are to be found everywhere. In some instances, offers have been made, and considered seriousy by growers at three dollars per bushel. If the "bears" could get hold of enough beans on the opening market, they will control the market by dumping cheap beans, whenever they can make a "wad." The market was played in this way last season, and growers had to pocket the loss.

Through With Pintos

Here's a fact to keep in mind: Wholesale growers are through with "Pinto" beans. Canners will not put up beans from the Orient this year. Transportation charges are on a prewar basis; government regulations are off. The only protection you have, as a grower, is while the beans are on your own property. Speculation is rife. Buyers know world conditions, and they are going to play the game stronger than ever before. If there was ever a time when the farmer should study conditions as they affect the markets of the world, that time is now.

Growers should forget all about the "question of opening price" and figure a little on what would be considered a fair price—a price to cover the cost of production, and a reasonable profit. You can study conditions until you are weary; you can read reports and examine markets—you can go the whole round of bean production, distribution, demand and supply, and you can't find a single logical reason why the bean growers of Michigan should sell a pound of beans this fall at a price which does not cover the cost of production and a reasonable profit. Let the "bears" roar, tear and rend ;just keep your eye on the indicator and watch the game.

Sooner or later the question as to cost of production is going to be an important factor in determining the price of beans. And, too, it will aid you in your decision as to what the price should be, if you have a few figures to show the cost of producing beans on your own farm. In order to secure data, which will come in mighty handy a little later, we ask every reader who planted one acre or more of white beans this year, to fill out and send in the blank below. Please do not leave this for others—fill out the blank right now.

M. B. F. seeks to serve you, and in serving you as a producer, the consumer benefits through depriving the market manipulators of his working tools. The time is short, the bean market is in the making. Fill out and send in the coupon below this very day.

CENTERVILLE TRACTOR SHOW

Centerville, St. Joseph County, is going to have a tractor show. September 24 and 25, under the auspices of the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau. The demonstration on those two days will be managed by Professor Musselman of the M. A. C., assisted by C. L. Nash of Coldwater and P. C. Jameison of Marshall. This demonstration will be unique in at least two ways. That is, in the first place during the plowing and fitting demonstration fuel consumption will be determined. This will be determined by alloting each tractor a definite amount of fuel. Then all of the machines will start plowing at the same time and will plow until the supply of fuel is exhausted when an amount of ground will be measured and the cost of the fuel per acre will be determined. Also on the second day the belt power of the various machines will be determined by a brake test. This will be the first demonstration in the State where this feature has been carried out.

Introducing Mr. Houston's New Assistant

The new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture arrives in Washington.

THE SENATE has confirmed Secretary of Agriculture Houston's appointment of Mr. Jas. R. Riggs of Indiana, as assistant secretary of Agriculture to take the place of Mr. Carl Vrooman, who recently resigned from that office because of his distaste for the policies of Mr. Houston. Mr. Riggs is well-qualified for the job, so we are assured by a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. But we are frank to say that his "qualifications" do not "listen good to us." Mr. Riggs. if we may judge from the character of his former occupations, is exactly the type of man we would expect Mr. Houston to name, and we have not been disappointed.

Mr. Riggs, we are told, is descended from a long line of successful farmers. His grandfather was born on a farm in Cirginia. His father owned and operated a large farm in Indiana. Our subject began his career as a farmer in 1885 when he was 20 years old and made his first purchase of land in 1888. "From that time until the present, he has continued in the active management of his farms."

Quoting the announcement further we learn: "While devoting his energies primarily to farming operations, Mr. Riggs has found time both for other business enterprises and for public affairs. He was elected county auditor in 1894. For a number of years he was active in the development of the coal, oil and gas industries of his section. For twelve years he was president of a trust company. He has been connected with the construction of more than 200 miles of improved highway. Since 1912, he has been engaged in the manufacture of drain tile."

Such are his qualifications for a job that should deal exclusively with agricultural projects. We never have been able to understand why it should be necessary or even advisable for men who aim to hold high agricultural positions to have had experience in other lines of trade. There is no business more intricate and difficult than farming. It takes an unusually capable man to handle a very large farm successfully, and we cannot understand how a man who "actively manages his own farms" can have time or inclination to become an "auditor, a trust company president, an oil, coal and gas promoter, a highway builder, or a manufacturer of drain tile." Certainly no man who is financially interested in such projects as these can devote his entire thought and activities to the betterment of agriculture.

General Information

How many acres of beans this year?

Ans. .....

How many acres beans last year?

Ans .....

If acreage was reduced this year give brief reason why? Ans. .....

What is condition of present crops?

Ans. .....

How many bushels per acre do you estimate? Ans. .....

How does bean acreage in your neighborhood compare with last?

Ans. .....

Have you had an offer for beans when ready for market. Ans. .....

What price for 1919 crop is suggested by your dealer?

.....$..... per 100 lbs.

Name .....

P. O. .....R. F. D.....

COST ESTIMATE

Cost Seed Beans per acre .....$.....

Cost of Plowing per acre $.....

Cost of Fitting the ground (four times over) .....$.....

Cultivation (four times) .....$.....

Pulling .....$.....

Drawing .....$.....

Threshing (include machine and all labor .....$.....

Delivery to Market $.....

Value of land per acre .....$.....

..... $.....

Total Cost .....$.....

NOTE: Reduce your figures to cost per acre if possible. Any costs not fully determined—(threshing, delivery to market, etc..) estimate as carefully as possible. All information treated confidentially.

Is the Little Red School House Doomed?

Successful Consolidated Instruction is an Argument Against Old-time System.

IS THE LITTLE red school house that nestled beneath the boughs of the maples soon to be a thing of the past? In the future must generations of farm boys and girls go thru the ordeal of learning their A. B. C.'s without knowing the joys that lurked in that intimate educational environment where their dads and fore-dads mastered the difficulties of "readin', 'riting and 'rithmetic;" where five-year-old chattered over his picture book next door to fifteen-year-old, deep in the complexities of his English grammar; where an austere "school-marm" or a pedagogic descendant of Ichabod Crane ruled with an iron hand and a hickory stick that reposed conveniently and conspicuously upon the teacher's desk? So it seems Modern efficiency demands that the present loose system of rural education give way to a centralized institution where the boys and the girls of the farms may have the same opportunity as those of the cities to master the sciences, the languages and secure practical courses in manual training and home management.

These farm girls are learning helpful things about housekeeping in the well equipped laboratory of the Otter Lake Agricultural School.

"The question is not whether we shall have consolidated schools but when we shall have them," says Dr. Henry S. Curtis of Olivet, who has recently returned from France where he spent a year studying the educational system of that country. Quoting Dr. Curtis further we learn:

"About six years ago the northern tier of states started a campaign for consolidated schools. A bonus was offered varying from $1,000 to $2,500 for districts that would consolidate. In Michigan a bonus of $600 is allowed, and $200 per year for each vehicle necessary to transport the children. If enough districts combine to necessitate the use of 10 vehicles, the state would then give $2.000 a year in addition to the $600 bonus.

"Michigan is thus far behind other states in the consolidation of rural schools. Twenty years ago Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut began to centralize and horse-drawn vehicles had to be used to carry the children. The roads were then in poor condition. Nevertheless, under these trying circumstances the consolidated rural schools as a whole were a success. From 50 to 70 per cent of the rural schools in the three states mentioned are now consolidated.

"At the present rate of progress all of the schools in the northern states will be consolidated within less than 20 years."

Upper Peninsula Organizes First Consolidated School

Conspicuous among the early school districts of the state to consolidate their school systems, is the Otter Lake district of Portage Township, Houghton county, which claims the distinction of being the first district in the state of Michigan to take advantage of the consolidated rural school law. As a rule rural districts have been slow to appreciate the advantages of the consolidated system, and there are several instances on record where the voters have defeated the project when given the opportunity to vote upon it. And in Shiawassee county where the farmers of certain school districts voted overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation after a committee had visited schools in Indiana and had reported favorably, only to later repudiate their decision by voting down an appropriation which was required to build a central building.

It is for the purpose of acquainting our readers with the many advantages of the consolidated school system that we present herewith the story of the Otter Lake Agricultural School as prepared by Mr. Leo M. Geismar, agricultural agent for Houghton county. The article follows:

Otter Lake Agricultural School

"The enactment of the consolidated rural school law in 1916 and the session of the State Legislature recall to mind that the most progressive steps in rural education and agricultural development originated in the Upper Peninsula.

"The Township school unit law of 1891 was in force in the Upper Peninsula for a number of years before it became the general law of the state. The county agricultural schools of Menominee and Chippewa counties are still the only schools of this kind in the state and the first pioneer work in agricultural development was taken up first by the Upper Peninsula Agricultural Society and later on by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

"The plan for consolidated rural schools likewise originated in the upper peninsula and the first of these schools was established 6 years ago in the Otter Lake district of Portage township sixteen miles out of Houghton. How the plan originated recalls to mind a visit paid to me nearly fourteen years ago by John A. Doelle, at that time superintendent of the Houghton and Portage Township schools, who came as he stated, partly because of his deep interest in the experiments with several hundred varieties of crops which I then carried on at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, and partly to discuss a plan for a rural agricultural school in a then isolated part of his township.

"He stated that he had been asked to introduce Nature study in all the schools and he looked upon it as a fad which would mean a waste of time in city schools, and be of little if any benefit in rural schools. He considered teaching agriculture in city high schools instead of in rural schools as an attempt to try to make farmers out of city boys and business or professional men out of country boys. He also said that if agricultural education is intended to train boys and girls for rural life, must be taught in rural schools and within the atmosphere and influence of the rural home, for whether taught in cities or colleges, it tends to educate boys and girls away from the farm. With the farmer at any rate it is an economic question, he said, for less than one in a hundred can afford to send boys or girls to city high schools and less than one in two thousand can afford to send them to an agricultural college.

"He then outlined his plan of consolidating three schools in the farming settlement around Otter Lake, carrying the children to and from a modern school building centrally located upon a tract of forty or more acres and equipped for teaching the elementary principles of agriculture and animal husbandry, manual training with relation to farm work and farm buildings, domestic science and rural hygiene, and developing a cooperative spirit through club work. He intended that the principal of the school be engaged for twelve months for the purpose of extending aid and advice to the patrons, and supervising the club work of the boys and girls, for this he said, would tend to develop a closer union between the school and home of the rural community center for the surrounding community.

"'This may be only a dream,' he said in conclusion, 'and I shall abandon it if you consider it impracticable.'

"'It is rather strange,' I answered, 'that I had this very kind of a rural school in mind when I helped to draft the township unit school law of 1891, for I believed then as I do now, that it will help to solve the problem of training boys and girls for country and that ultimately the state will assist in maintaining this type of rural school.

"Doelle left, a much happier man, feeling confident, that he could mould a favorable public opinion toward his plan, and that it took him nearly seven years to do it, bears testimony to his indefatigable energy and his tenacity of purpose. The school was built and with it a twelve mile highway leading to it from Houghton. It is located in the center of a community of Finnish people, most of whom at that time could scarcely make themselves understood in the English language. There were disappointments during the first two years, for there was opposition among many of the patrons; the principals lacked

(Continued on page 13)

Busy fathers on the farm don't always have time to give complete instructions on carpenter work and other handy trades with tools, but the agricultural school provides this training for the farmers' children.

Here is a splendid example of what rural school can be—large, well-equipped, well-lighted and with good instructors. Children like to go to this sort of a building and better still, they learn much more.

All aboard kids, the bus is starting for the school. This is one of the transportation busses which brings children from miles around to the consolidated rural school at Otter Lake.

Fruit and vegetable growers showed great interest in this exhibit, which is one of thousands which are held at the Michigan Agricultural college at East Lansing.

Farmers turned out by the thousands last summer at just such meetings as the one shown above, to talk over how to make the farming business pay better.

Farm College Offers Big Service to Agriculture

By J. B. HASSELMAN

THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND of the present for technically trained men is felt nowhere more strongly than in the field of Agriculture, and the readers of Michigan Business Farming will be interested to know how our State Agricultural College is prepared to meet this demand.

The great emphasis being placed on food problems during the period of reconstruction following the war has brought forcibly to the minds of the American people the need for thorough, scientific training along agricultural lines, and city people, as well as those of the farm, are turning their attention to the problem of increased production of foodstuffs.

This realization of the importance of farm pursuits is not a temporary thing. As the population of the country increases and the demands upon the producers are greater from year to year, the agriculturist will assume an increasingly important position. The future will see the business of farming ranked at the front of industry, and the successful farmer will be the man who is trained for his work.

Michigan was the first state in the United States to offer college training in scientific and practical agriculture, the Michigan Agricultural College, founded in 1857, being the pioneer institution among the numerous agricultural schools of today.

The year which opens this fall will be the sixty-second in which the college has trained young men for active work on the farms of the state.

There are now more than 1,000 acres in the agricultural college grounds, and sixty buildings. The equipment for practical presentation of agricultural work is complete, including fine herds of cattle, sheep and swine, a poultry department, greenhouses, gardens, orchards, etc. For this reason the scientific teachings can be coupled with actual field conditions, adding greatly to the value of the work.

25 Live Stock Breeds

Twenty-five different breeds of live stock, numbering more than six hundred individuals, are included in the herds and flocks of the animal husbandry department. The call for animals to replenish the badly decreasing herds of European countries has created a great demand for all classes of stock, and farmers are asking for men who are trained along animal husbandry lines. In the instruction at the college students are trained to know the conformation and individuality required to give maximum efficiency, as well as the adaptability of the various breeds. Ability to judge stock correctly is one of the qualifications of the successful breeder, and this work is emphasized while the herds are studied.

Girls from the farm at the summer session are shown herewith at the first hand study of the dairy business. Here they happen to be studying the various types.

Those who specialize in dairy work at M. A. C. not only study the herds of Holstein-Freisians, Guernseys, Jersey and Brown Swiss, but also work in the modern dairy plant at the college. Here they learn up-to-date methods in the milk business, in buttermaking, in ice cream manufacture, and in cheese making, thus qualifying as expert dairymen when they go back onto Michigan farms.

Increased interest in power machinery has made the farm mechanics work at the college of particular importance. The latest developments in the tractor world are placed before students, and they get a practical working knowledge of all types of gas engines, as well as of farm drainage and building problems. Farm crops, soils, poultry, forestry and horticultural subjects are all handled through completely equipped departments and in a practical way, so that young men who follow the agricultural course may have a thor-

(*Continued on page* 15)

Texas Farmers Pay High Prices for Livingston County Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle

ONE HUNDRED and fifty thousand dollars is the amount it is estimated the farmers of Dallas county, Texas have left in Livingston county, Michigan, in exchange for some of the pure-bred Holsteins for which that section of the state is justly famous. The most recent purchase just culminated was of three carloads of fifty-four head, consisting of calves and yearlings and having a total estimated value of $22,000. For one cow the Texas buyers paid $1,700.

The Holsteins were purchased by Mr. C. O. Mosher of Dallas, Texas, said to be the highest paid county agent in the United States, and by Mr. J. T. Orr, chairman of the dairy committee of the Dallas county farm organization, representing members of that body. This is the sixth visit these gentlemen have made to Livingston county. Their aggregate purchases are said to exceed $150,000.

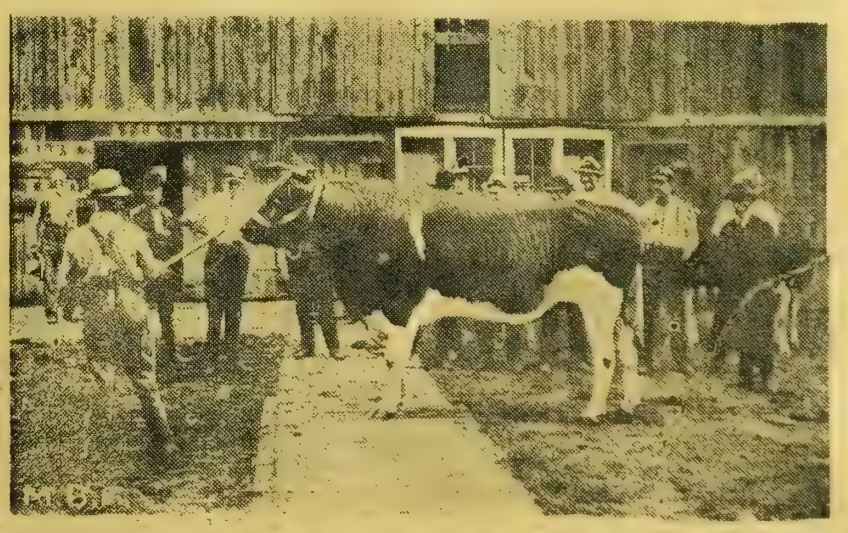
No preliminary arrangements are entered into for the purchase of these Holsteins. The Texas men quietly arrive and in company with one or more prominent farmers of Livingston county make the rounds of the farms where the best Holsteins are owned. Whenever they take a fancy to a calf, a milch cow, or a bull they immediately enter into negotiations with the owner. There is little haggling over the price. Both parties know pretty well the value of the animal bartered and the deal is quickly closed and a check in full issued therefor.

"Our farmers are entirely satisfied with the stock we have bought for them in Livingston county," said Mr. Mosher. "We have visited many other Holstein states, but in none of them were we able to find cattle of the type, quality and dependability that we have bought here in Michigan. When we buy Livingston cattle we know we are taking no chances. We have yet to find a single trace of disease among the several hundred animals we have shipped from here."

One might naturally conclude that the farmers of Dallas county were very affluent to be able to pay the expenses of so many trips to Livingston county and pay such high prices for cattle. But we are told that these farmers are just average farmers; that were it not for the assistance of the banks of their county which put up the most of the funds against the cattle as security that the farmers would not be able to buy such high-grade animals. Here is an example which many of the bankers of Michigan may well emulate and in so doing they can perform an inestimable service in expanding the live stock and dairy industry in Michigan.

Livingston county has played no small part in the reputation Michigan has gained as a producer of high grade dairy cattle. Some have called Livingston the "heart of the Holstein center." While there may be one or two other counties in the United States which have a larger population of pure-bred Holsteins than Livingston county, we are informed by Mr. Silas Munsell, of Howell, that more Holstein breeders receive mail thru the Howell postoffice than from any postoffice in the country. In other words, that section of Livingston county, contains probably the largest number of Holstein cattle of any similar geographical section. In this sense then, Livingston county stands foremost among the Holstein counties of the United States. That the reputation of Livingston county in this respect is well known and accepted, is best evidenced by the fact that buyers come from almost every state in the union to get foundation stock. Scarcely a week passes by during the summer months that shipments aggregating from $20,000 to $50,000 are not made to some section of the country. The purchases of the present year, it is believed, reach close to the half million dollar mark.

It is a rare treat to travel the country roads of Livingston county and see the prosperous looking, well-kept farms. You know without being told that much of the fertility and value of these farms is due to the herds of handsome Holsteins that may be seen grazing on almost every hand. Scarcely ever does one see a scrub, and the grades are so completely camouflaged by pure-bred characteristics that it frequently takes an expert eye to detect them from the pure breds. Many of the grades of Livingston county we are told, are seven eighths or more pure-bred, and since the demand has become so great for the one hundred per cent strain the tendency is to eliminate even the profitable milk-producing grade for the more profitable milk-producing and calf-producing pure-bred.



Kh. Korndyke-Kolmuck, a bull of quality and high record. This sire is a "community" bull, and has added thousands of dollars to the wealth of his owners and Livingston county. He is owned by and serves the herds of the following Livingston county farmers: Mark Curdy, J. Lorley, Carl Cornell, Thurber Cornell, Merle Crandall, Tracy Crandall, all of Howell, Mich.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.
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The Consolidated Rural School

MUCH INTEREST is being shown in the consolidated rural school. Michigan has been slow to adopt this system, but in many other states it is rapidly taking the place of the old "deestrict skule." Such few townships in this state as have combined its school districts into the single unit are satisfied that they have taken a long step in the better interests of rural education.

It is becoming more difficult to farm by "guess and b'gosh." The successful farmer of the future must farm by rule and rote. He must be educated. He must have had in early youth that study and school discipline which stimulates and regulates the mental habits. In the average eighth grade district school nothing but the mere rudiments of essential things is or can be taught. Boys and girls leave these schools at an age when, if they are not dullards they are just beginning to take a real heart interest in the subjects taught. The parents of most of them are too poor to send them to high school in the adjoining towns, and they are forced to settle down to farm work at a time when their youthful desires and imaginations are at their fullest swing. It is no wonder that boys and girls grow tired of the farm. Neither is it any wonder that the majority of the boys and girls of the town, who through choice or necessity leave school at the end of the eighth grade, are drift-wood by the time they reach their majorities. It is impossible to bring out the best there is in boys or girls or develop their reasoning powers in eight years of school training. The boy or girl who has graduated from high school can see opportunities and happiness in the business of farming that the eighth grade graduate of fourteen cannot possibly comprehend. There ought to be no argument as to the advantages of at least a high school education. But these advatnages the country boy or girl cannot have in the environment of the country where they should be taught. To attend town school requires money and there is moreover the danger that the attractions of the town may wean the boys and girls from the country.

But few school districts are prosperous enough to construct and maintain a school building of such size, or purchase supplies of such character, or engage instructors of such calibre,—as are necessary for a complete high school course. But by combining the school districts this is easily accomplished. Instead of a half dozen or more widely scattered schools of a single room where all classes, of all sizes must recite before the rest of the pupils, there is a central high school of many rooms, each having its particular use. There are separate rooms for the little folks where they may play unrestrained at their games or sing at their A. B. C.'s without disturbing their grown-up brothers and sisters who are concentrating upon the hard knots of the algebra lesson. There is a room where the girls are taught domestic science and a room where the boys are taught manual training. There is a wonderful room indoors and a big plat of ground out-doors where the essentials of agriculture are taught, and the interest of the maturing boys is secured and held by the fascination of the wonders of crop reproduction, etc., before he has a chance to be tempted by the distant green fields.

We are sure, that if our farmer friends would give this subject of education a little more thought they would be quick to see the advantage to themselves and family of a complete high school education for their children. And this is best secured through the consolidated rural school. May it rapidly spread into every township in Michigan and mark a new era in a more prosperous and contented agriculture.

* * * * *

Denby and the League of Nations

EDWIN DENBY of Detroit is a candidate for Governor of Michigan. Mr. Denby is a manufacturer. At the first bugle call he relinquished his private enterprises and entered the service where he served to such good purpose that when he returned to his native city he wore the insignia of a major.

The Major has begun his campaign. The chief plank in his platform, if one may judge from the tenor of his speeches, is opposition to the League of Nations. "America stands best alone," says Mr. Denby. "Our soldiers didn't fight for a League of Nations. In fact, nothing was said to them about a League of Nations." Mr. Denby is a gentleman and a scholar and a very smart man, but he speaks like a child.

We do not remember that anything was said to the soldiers about a League of Nations. But jogging our memory a bit we seem to recall other phrases which were in the mouths of all at the time we entered the war and during the period we were giving the Kaiser the same thing he will get below some day. "Making the world safe for democracy," "a war to end war," "to establish an international brotherhood,"—these were the inspiring slogans we preached to our soldiers as they took up arms. These were the ideals the press and the pulpit talked about. These were the ideals, we told our Allies, for which we were entering the struggle. And these are the ideals which nations have sought to embody in the League of Nations covenant. They are merely trying to carry out their pledges made to the people during a solemn moment.

No, nothing was said about the League of Nations. And we didn't tell our boys about Chateau Thierry. For some reason or other we overlooked that bloody battle of the Meuse. Mebbe we should have told them about the exact details of the treaty of peace. But we didn't because we couldn't. All the battles of the war were mere incidents of the war. They came as a matter of course. Everyone expected they would come. The treaty of peace was an outcome of the war. One week before the armistice no one would have dared to predict what the most important provisions of the treaty of peace would be. But we knew and our soldiers knew that the end of the war would bring a treaty of peace. We knew and our soldiers knew that the end of the war would bring about some plan for the affiliation of nations if for no other purpose than that there should never again be a war. We didn't tell our soldiers that this plan would find expression in an agreement along the lines of the League of Nations covenant. We didn't because we couldn't. The facts were not known to us then. But we venture this assertion: That had all the signatories to this covenant anticipated the end of the struggle as it actually occurred and signed such a concrete proposal for minimizing the chances of warfare, before we entered the struggle, we should have had greater enthusiasm for the conflict.

The League of Nations covenant is mired now in the sea of politics. It is the only issue for the coming elections, and it must be seized upon. To the aspiring candidate for public office, from constable to president, the League of Nations issue will be paramount. All others can go a-begging.

Returning the Railroads

WE KNOW a man,—yes, we know several of them,—who is opposed to government ownership of the railroads. His train was late the other day, and he missed an appointment. "That's government ownership for you," he hissed.

The freight and passenger tariffs were increased to pay the increase in cost of construction materials and operation. "Government ownership," muttered our friend.

The newspapers announced that the railroad administration was piling up a deficit of thirty to fifty millions a month. And that fact our friend likewise blames to government "ownership."

Now in the first place the government does not OWN the railroads. It OPERATES them with the help or perhaps we should say despite the help of former managers and operators. Government operation on a plan approved by congress which guarantees to the railroad a large net income on watered stock, and with the assistance (!) of men who are actively working for the return of the roads to private owners is an altogether different thing than government ownership and operation on a plan which proposes to pay a fair net income on actual investment, and with the assistance of men who have no interest in anything but the efficient operation of the business. Is that plain?

We feel free to predict that if the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railroads fails, they will be returned to their owners. No other plan has been advanced or probably will be advanced at this time for public ownership. Now upon that happy day we expect to see our friend wear a happy smile. "No more late trains, no more strikes, no more high fares, no more deficits." But he will be due for a severe jolt.

The most common causes of late trains are physical over which even the versatile private owner has no control. There always have been late trains, and there always will be. Strikes will be more frequent and serious. Indeed, we cannot see how the private owners hope to handle the railroad employes whose plan for public ownership has just been rejected. Fares will be higher; freight rates will be higher. Even the private owners and their newspapers admit this, and the paying public must accept it. The war and high wages increased the cost of railroad operation. There are some who would like to lay the war to the railroad administration. But it can't be done. The war was to blame for the railroad administration, and the war was to blame for the big jump in operating costs. The effects of the war on cost of manufacturing and operating are no less than they were at the time the government took over the roads. So no matter who operates the roads from now on, the cost is going to be as great if not greater than ever before.

* * * * *

Municipal Warehouses for Detroit

IT IS WITH something of a shock that we read of Mayor Couzens' proposal to construct municipal warehouses in the city of Detroit. Doesn't the Mayor know that's unadulterated Bolshevism? Is it possible the Mayor is oblivious of the fact that our wise old owl of a legislature not so very long ago said the people of Michigan musn't vote on state-owned warehouses because the Non-Partisan League and the Socialists and the Bolsheviks believed in them? Surely, good Mayor, you cannot question the wisdom of the legislature and advocate any such Bolshevist theories for the city of Detroit. There's something wrong; there's something wrong.

Let us read a little farther. "The merchants of Detroit have not adequate storage facilities for taking care of the goods that should be stored in quantities at certain seasons of the year. The city should provide these facilities, etc." Well, wouldn't that flabbergast you? But mark our words, there are men in the city of Detroit who raised their hands in horror at the thought of the state building warehouses for the benefit of the farmers and the consumers, who'll fall head-long for the Mayor's proposal. It's just according to the old natural law of self-interest.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

UNTIL WE GET TOGETHER

"How much longer will farmers be content to work from daylight till dark, and do chores by lantern light, producing food without any power to regulate the price thereof?" asks neighbor Apollos Long in your issue a while ago. My answer is until they organize and collaborate with all other workers.

I agree with neighbor Long that the farmer is an economic slave However he has overlooked one phase of the situation. The factory owners, mill and elevator owners and merchants who comprise only about nine per cent. of all the people get eighty-three per cent. of all the wealth produced. The workers comprise ninety-one per cent. of the population and receive in wages only seventeen per cent. of all the wealth they produce. Therefore they can buy back only seventeen per cent. of all the goods made in America, and as the factory owners (capitalists) are so comparatively few in number, they can not possibly use anywhere near all of the balance, no matter how lavishly they spend, they must find a foreign market for same and the workers on the farm and in the city go without the very things that they themselves made.

What the union workers in the city gets is insignificant compared to what the contractors, merchant and factory owner gets.

This is proven by the kinds of houses they live in and automobiles, etc., they use and what they eat and wear and the amount of time each class has for recreation.

The worker works without living, and the capitalist lives without working.

In this modern day and age when we have so much machinery that does things so much faster than they were formerly done by hand, we all should have shorter, very much shorter, hours of laber. If we do not shorten our working hours we merely produce more than our own nation can use and then the capitalists will sell it in foreign lands and with the gold they receive in exchange they buy up more and more property in the U. S.

At the present time statistics compiled from the records of the probate courts of the U. S. reveal that only three per cent. of the people that die leave estates of 10.000 or more, fifteen per cent. leave from $2.000 to $10.000 and eighty-three per cent. leave no negotiable assets.

Just stop and consider deeply the fact. that in this land, so rich in natural wealth, having so much mineral of all kinds in the earth, and so many acres of fertile soil, in this land where nine per cent. of the inhabitants live from hand to mouth.

To-day a very small part of England's people are wallowing in wealth and luxury, and the workers are one seething discontented mass, demanding that "London slums shall tumble down" and that all the mines, railroads and boat lines shall be nationalized. They want the government to run them for the purpose of all the people and not for the profit of a few.

Peoples all over the world are beginning to understand more and more the "Nationalistic conception of history" and co-operation is the order of the day.

I am very glad that your paper helps the business end of farming, because that is the end we farmers have neglected until recently.

We must all train ourselves and our sons and daughters in the business branch of farming and devote more time thereto. In a factory the highest paid men are the sales men and they travel in Pullman trains and stop at $5.00 to $10.00 per day hotels and never sweat or toil. Why should it be any different in the basic business of farming upon which all other business dedation of all other industries." If only we farmers could get ourselves to fully realize that fact, nothing under the sun could keep us apart, and we would have our share of production, comforts and luxury.—*W. F. V., Kalamazoo Co.*

KEEP UP THE WORK

Keep up the good work in behalf of the farmers. The heavy movement cityward means heavier, harder work for those who stay in the land. Then, too, the farmer mind is very slow and conservative. The city man thinks and acts quickly. He worships no methods or machinery that can be improved. Not with the average farmer. Money with him is no so free and easy, and besides he is suspicious of anything new or outside the regular routine.

The one year tenant system is a shame and a disgrace to the state and the nation. It is productive of the greater part of farm unrest. Will the American people, who claim the highest intelligence in the whole world, go heedlessly on until great riots in the cities force a change? Now is the time to plan constructively for a change, before extreme need forces superficial plans. Go after these things hard. You will be doing a world of good for the boys and girls of the future. You are in a position to agitate a great deal through the press. People are too well satisfied and do not think ahead enough.

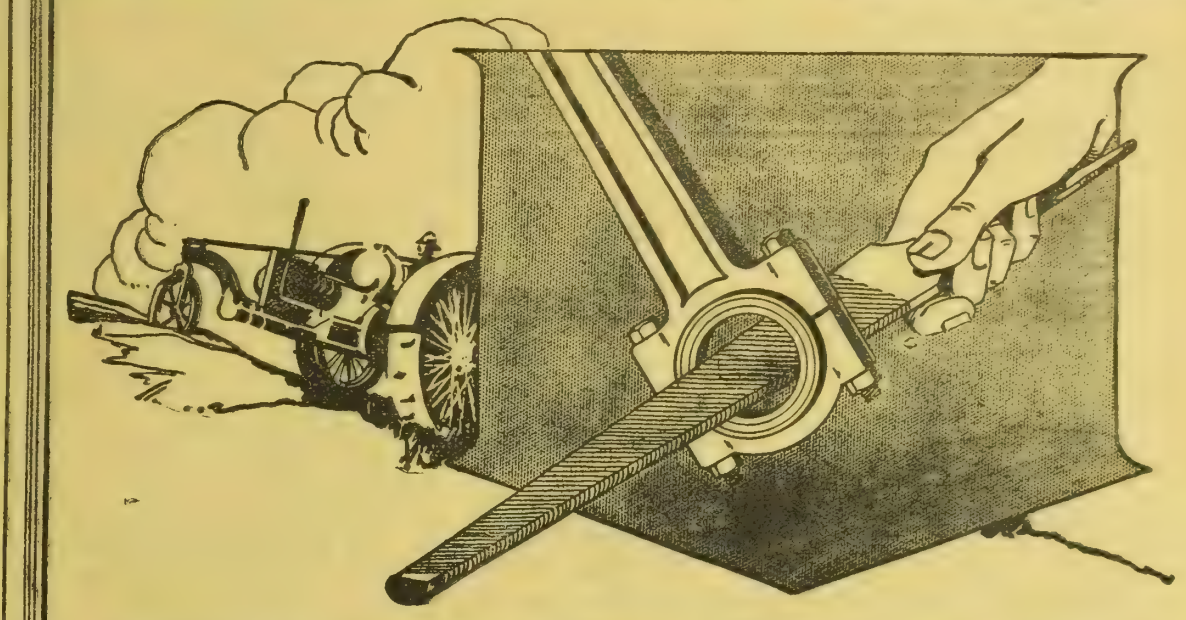
The present age of profiteering is simply the fulfillment of the testament prophecy (11-Tim.) that "in the last days perilous times shall come," when men shall be covetous and lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, although holding to a form of godliness. Paul exhorts "from such to turn away."

The present times are sure to test our civilization to the utmost. The truth as set forth by Jesus Christ is the safe and sure remedy for all sin in the world.—*R. F. L., Hillsdale Co.*

A CORRECTION

Presque Isle County and adjacent territory, comprising Michigan's Clover Seed Belt, merits the widest publicity, but it's hell to get its proper place in the sun.

I wrote you recently that our settlers are realizing from $70.00 to $100.00 an acre out of alsike clover seed and sweet clover seed, and selling readily to local stock men, the chaff for $15.00 a ton, and also stating that the settler in the vicinity of Millersburg that has not $300.00 to $1,000.00 for clover seed to show from his few acres, is the exception, but you very promptly chucked my letter as if I were trying to put something over on you, and in your issue of Sept. 6th I am reported as saying that the returns for clover seed in Presque Isle county this year averaged $7.00 an acre and $5.00 an acre additional for the chaff. For the love of Mike, and the fair name of Presque Isle county set us right.—*John G. Krauth, Presque Isle Co.*



TEXACO

TRACTOR OIL

Texwax

THE sure seal for all preserves. One of the family of quality petroleum products. Some others are:

Texaco Motor Oil
Texaco Axle Grease
Texaco Crater Compound
Texaco Cup Grease
Texaco Gas Engine Oil
Texaco Harvester Oil
Texaco Separator Oil
Texaco Home Lubricant
Texaco Thuban Compound

TEXACO

The Lack of Proper Lubrication

Has the same effect on bearings as filing them

IN the rapid action of moving surfaces in the running tractor motor, wear and absolute destruction must be carefully guarded against. Metal must not touch metal, lest the microscopic "teeth" practically file away the bearing surfaces, producing over-heating, knocking, and other motor ills. It is this work of keeping the surfaces protected with a tough oil film that Texaco Tractor Oil does so well. With Texaco Tractor Oil, the bearings slide on a perfect Texaco oil film. It keeps the motor working. Lengthens the tractor's life.

Because of its good body and high lubricating quality, farmers find it pays in another way. It lubricates longer. Saves oil expense. Try Texaco Tractor Oil. Sold in wooden barrels and half barrels; 15, 33, and 55 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.

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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

CREPE HANGERS

Yes, that is just what they are—Crepe Hangers—the fellows who are always trying to find something to worry about—to scare timid folks with—bridges to cross before we come to them. And the latest is the much-copied article supposed to radiate from the pen of a very learned physician who warns us that again we may have influenza with us this winter.

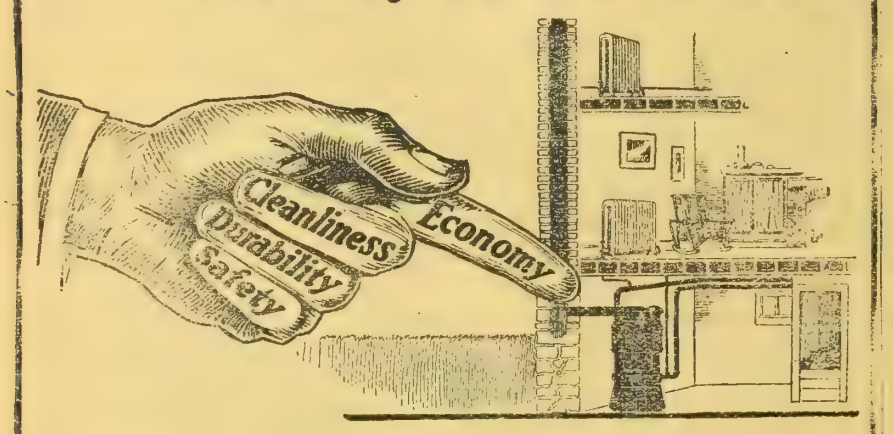
Just remember this—there is no more danger of our having an epidemic of influenza than there is of our having an epidemic of smallpox or dyptheria and goodness knows if we worried about every disease known which we might have, we wouldn't have time to think about anything else. The very best preventative known to medical science for disease is absolute cleanliness and fresh air. And people in the country suffered less from this epidemic last year than those living in closely populated cities and villages, where, no matter how fresh and clean they kept their persons and their dwellings, they were obliged to come into contact with the thousands who hibernate when winter closes in.

Now that the fall days are here—don't shut up your house air tight—at least give it a thorough airing every morning down stairs and up, and keep your windows in your sleeping room open all night. Then remembering that fear is a producer of disease, just banish the thought of disease; take good care of your body and keep the house fresh and clean, and then go about your daily work and sneak in a little pleasure now and then to balance the measure.

This summer while on a vacation I chanced to pick up a Canadian paper which contained the following very good little thought about worry:

"Our worries fit our characters. There are those who can get as much trouble out of some slight disappointment that blocks their plans as others would out of an earthquake that ruined their homes. Joys and sorrows are a matter of proportions, and each life carries its own measuring stick."

The Best Investment for any Farm House



No other heating method can show as high values in these four vital requirements of a good substantial heating plant.

Ask your dealer today to give you an estimate for equipping your farm house with this great modern comfort. Burns any fuel, does not need cellar, and water pressure is not required. Every farm home should have one of these modern IDEAL Heating Outfits to make the family more contented and to keep the young men on the farm who return from demobilized armies.

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Thousands of farm homes will enjoy the winter in comfort with IDEAL HEATING

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.

IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on *one charging of coal* for 8 to 24 hours depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

Have this great comfort in your farm house

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm, for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high-priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boilers for small houses without cellars. Hot-water heating as simple and easy as running a stove—one fire heats all rooms. Write for separate booklet "IDEAL-Arcola."

Send for our Free Heating Book

We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-33 Chicago

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

If you are going to make your Christmas gifts, it's time to start, for the days will fly by very quickly now. Prices are high for ready-made gifts and you can put better materials in garments you make for the same amount of money. The woman who is handy with the needle can make many beautiful things for her relatives and friends. We will give a decription of articles easily made of ribbons this week. Later on we will try and give you some wonderful bags, both hand and shopping, made of the wider ribbons, and then follow with articles which can be made before Christmas.

A very ordinary little frock can be made dressy by the addition of a beautiful girdle or belt, and nothing lends itself so readily to this form of adornment as ribbons. The Poppy Girdle shown in the picture is made of black velvet ribbon using 1 5-8 yards. This is edged as shown with a rich satin ribbon in black, requiring one-quarter of a yard, as it is pieced in the center in order to be shaped. Then the center is made of the wonderful metallic ribbons which are beautifully patterned and which are so effectively used for bags. This makes a very beautiful gift for mother.

Then sister will be delighted with the ribbon girdle which is rose trimmed, using silver ribbon combined with the satin ribbon of the chosen color. This girdle requires 3 3-4 yards of the wide satin ribbon and 1 1-2 yards of the silver ribbon. This girdle will make a party gown of the simplest little white wash dress.

And what girl doesn't simply adore lovely, dainty underwear to wear under the very best blouse. The foundation of both camisoles shown is of net. The first one on the left requires 7 1-8 yards of the narrow ribbon, while the one on the right requires 7 yards of the widest ribbon and 1 1-4 yards of the narrow ribbon for lacing are required for both patterns. This last camisole is known as the Rose Bud Camisole.

The breakfast cap on the left requires 2 3-8 yards of ribbon. This is combined with net as shown. The Breakfast Cap at the right requires 1 5-8 yards of the wide satin ribbon. Lace is used for the edge.

The price of ribbons varies of course with the quality. If you want prices from the shops here, give our Personal Shopper description of color and about what you want to pay and she will be glad to send you more complete price list and if you want her to, she will buy your ribbon for you.

KRAUT FROM SURPLUS CABBAGE

Sauerkraut, lately called Liberty Salad, may be made at any time when there is a small quantity of surplus cabbage available. Very often some of the heads of the early crop burst open, so that they are not salable and soon spoil. These should always be turned into kraut. Small and unsalable heads should also be used. There is no winter vegetable more easily or cheaply prepared, and if just a little care is given to the details of preparation it will keep for months. It can also be canned and so kept indefinitely.

T. J. Rosa, Jr., of Missouri, describes a simple method for making kraut. The cabbage head is stripped of the outer green leaves, and sliced thinly into a clean stone crock or wooden keg that has been scalded out. There are cheap hand slicers available for this, or the cabbage may be shaved into thin slices with a knife. The finer the slices the better the quality. The container must be absolutely water tight. The rest of the recipe is well-known, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of it.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: They say you don't get the "Christmas Spirit" until you begin to see the gifts displayed in the shop windows, but all of our subscribers it seems to us, have already found this spirit, for they are sending in for the list of Christmas gifts, and are working like busy bees to gain the gifts awarded. If you haven't already enlisted with the workers—get busy at once—send in to Laddie for the list of gifts and terms.

Remember there's a prize offered each week for the best original drawing. We haven't received many of these, and we know that a large number of the members of the Children's Hour can draw very nicely. Do not use colors when you draw for the paper as we cannot reproduce them—use pen and ink or a heavy pencil. There will be a very special prize offered for the best Hallowe'en drawing, which should reach us as early as possible as the printer has to have all his copy long before the paper reaches your homes, you know. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

Puzzle Department

FLORAL DELETIONS

1. Take a letter from stupid and find a flower.
2. Take a letter from to put away for future use and find a flower.
3. Take a letter from a continuous flow and find a flower.
4. Take a letter from forcible, and find a flower.
5. Take a letter from "helps" and find a flower.
6. Take a letter from a city in China and find a flower.

ACROSTIC

Place the words guessed in a column and the first letter will form a word.

Between two mountains my first lies low
And from my second great oaks will grow;
Beside the sea my third is found.
My fourth will never be around.
My fifth goes swift from place to place,
To be my sixth is a disgrace.
My seventh helps to form a pair
Close by my eighth is everywhere.
My whole is made of happy days
Filled in with frolics, romps and plays.

ANSWERS

Floral Deletions—1. Silly-Lily. 2. Store-Rose. 3. Stream-Aster. 4. Violent-Violet. 5. Succors-Crocus 6. Pekin-Pink.

ACROSTIC

V alley
A corn
C oast
A way
T rain
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N ear

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade. I am sending you a story and I hope to win a prize. Yours truly, Mabel Clark, Gaines, Mich.

How the Potato Race Was Won
By Mabel Clark

Once upon a time there was a man who had three sons whose names were Jeremiah, Joe and Mark. It was a very busy year and they wanted to help Uncle Sam.

One day their father called his boys to him and told them of a plan, he said "I have three pieces of land which is good potato land, would you boys like to raise some potatoes? They all said, "yes."

He told them that whoever raised the most potatoes would get a years schooling in the academy.

The next day the boys were very busy planting potatoes and when it was time to gather them they found that Jeremiah had the most but that night after dark Jeremiah went down in the field and they went down there and saw him putting them over in the other boys' field, so they would have the most potatoes. His father saw how kind he was and said: "you are all going to school."

Dear Laddie—The Thrift Stamp and letter came as a surprise to me, and I thank you for the gift, also the good wishes you sent me. It will stimulate me to work harder to gain what I am striving for, a useful and practical education. We are always glad to see the M. B. F. come each week, and papa is especially interested in the editorial page, as Mr. Grant Slocum was raised not far from our home and is well known. Mama enjoys every department of the paper also and of course the Doo Dads are for us younger ones. We trust you will pardon my long delay to thank you, as I have had it in mind a long time, but have been very busy. Thanking you again, sincerely, Grace Davidson, Fenton, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—As I have never written before I thought I would write now. My father takes the M. B. F. and I can hardly wait till it comes. I like to look at the Doo Dads and to read the letters of the other children. Won't someone please write to me? I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade in school. We live on a farm of 123 acres. We have four cats, 4 horses and 17 head of cattle. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Lorna Burke, Lansing, Mich., R. F. D. 5.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before but I have not seen my letter in print. I am a girl eleven years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have one dog named Teddy and one cat named Tommy. I have five brothers and two sisters. Two of my brothers work in Detroit, and one at a neighbors that lives close to us. We have six cows and nine calves, we also have three horses two gees, four goslings and about a hundred chickens. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Onelta Peach, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before but failed to see my letter in the M. B. F., so I thought I would try again. I am a girl, twelve years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. We have 17 cattle, 3 horses and 5 pigs. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the "Children's Hour" and I also like the "Doo Dads." I have one sister and six brothers, three of them were in the army and all three were in France, but they are all back. I have nearly two miles to go to school, I am in the 6th grade. I will close for this time. Hoping to see my letter in print. Edla Hedlund, Cadillac, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am a little girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. I live on an eighty acre farm. I have three brothers, one of them is in Drayton Plains and two of them are at home. I have no sisters. We have nine cows, seven head of young cattle and nine calves, also seven horses. Papa's cattle are all Durham but I have a little Holstein heifer for my very own. We have five little kittens and two big ones. I will close for now. I hope my letter escapes the waste paper basket. Your friend, Alice Wellington, Mayville, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so thought I would write. I am a girl of twelve and in the eighth grade. I live on a 80 acre farm. We have nine pigs, thirty-five chickens, two horses one cow, one calf, and I have three kittens. I have three sisters and five brothers. My two oldest sisters are married. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. My father takes the M. B. F. We like to read the letters from the girls and boys. Thelma Loose, Harrison, Mich.

If you are bent
To spend every cent,
Why just throw your money away
But if never rash
Then put your spare cash
In a Savings Stamp where it will pay.

The Doo Dad Boy Scouts

Everybody knows who the boy scouts are. They are young fellows who band themselves together and learn woodcraft. But who ever thought that the Doo Dads would become boy scouts. Yet here they are and they seen to have learned their woodcraft well. Some of them have built a bridge. [illegible] the Doo Dad on top of it is directing operations. Two more are signaling with flags and one of them has poked the little fellow in the eye. Roly and Poly are cooking dinner and Sleepy Sam, quite wide awake this time, is stealing the sausages. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is lending a hand poking the fire. He has also poked poor Percy Haw Haw on the nose. See the little fellow who is cutting wood, he and the signaller will get a tumble if he saws that limb off. Here are some Doo Dads practicing vaulting over the stream. One has broken his stick and is getting a ducking. Poor old Smiles, the Clown, thought he was hooking a big fish; just see how the fish is smiling. Some of the Doo Dads might get drowned but here comes old Doc Sawbones, on the run as usual, to give them first aid. The Doo Dads make fire [illegible]

MARKET FLASHES

Weekly Review Crop and Market Conditions

THE MARKETS are firming up again. The violent agitation of the H. C. of L. question, which shook the props under almost every necessity of life, is gradually subsiding, and people are again beginning to think sanely and in constructive terms. The export demand which slumped badly a month or so ago is looking up again, and rumors that Germany will soon be in the market for large quantities of foodstuffs has had a strong and favorable effect upon the markets. Crop reports, too, are responsible in a measure for the stronger feeling. As the threshing returns come in, and the harvest for corn, beans and potatoes approaches the nation begins to realize that the abundance which was in prospect several months ago is shrinking rapidly, and that instead of a large surplus of many crops, there will be scarcely enough to meet the actual demands. The one disturbing element remaining in an otherwise calm marketing field is the threatening attitude of organized labor, which fills all industry with apprehension and half fear of what the future holds. If the labor difficulties can be ironed out, and everybody gets down to capacity work again, we should see a reviving of the markets all along the line, and higher prices on all farm products. To the city consumer who looks upon this hope of the farmer as a very selfish one, we can only point out that the farm is not producing the profit it should and that higher prices must prevail on the comparatively small yields of the season if men are to be encouraged to continue in the work of raising food for the nation to eat.

BUSINESS AND TRADE

More optimism seems to prevail in the general business conditions at present, with the opening of the fall buying season. Jobbers throughout the country have been buying heavily from wholesalers and this has helped to brighten up the outlook.

One of the outstanding features at the opening of this week is the fact brought forcibly to the public attention that retail prices of food and other commodities have been soaring, in spite of the lowering of prices paid to farmers and other producers. It has roused the ire of farmers to see the price they get for live stock, corn and other produce toboggan because of the price investigations, but in the meantime the retailers in the towns admit that they are making as high or higher than fifty per cent profits on numerous lines and are actually raising prices as fast as they dare.

Markets in the East report a feeling of quiet and uncertainty as for the present and future. The continued labor unrest, notably the severe disorders in Boston where the police started a strike resulting in wild outbursts of lawlessness followed by the calling in of regiments of state militia and the shooting of numerous citizens. Other vast strikes, such as that of the rail workers, continue to hold a club of fear over the markets.

There has been a shading of crop prospects excepting corn. Corn, by the way, has reached the low record of the season and manipulators in a few cases even talk of dollar corn, although it is rarely taken seriously.

WHEAT

Wheat is quoted easy in the Detroit markets at the opening this week. Some of the western markets, however, notably Minneapolis, reports a firm market for wheat and its products. It quotes dark No. 1 Northern at $2.80, which is 57 1-2 over the base price. Detroit's No. 1 red is quoted at $2.25. Only ten cars of wheat were received in the Detroit market last Saturday, against 16 cars for the same day a year ago, but there is a pretty fair amount on hand, the stocks being 84,000 bushels against 24,000 last year at this time.

The winter wheat crop in Michigan is about the same as it was for last month hovering around 17,247,000 bushels. The threshing yields have been good, much better than was at first expected in some sections. Michigan has in its largest crop of spring wheat, 66,000 acres being planted, with an average yield of 12.2 bushels estimated for an acre. In numerous states the reports of conditions of wheat have lowered somewhat. Farmers who went heavier on wheat than corn this year seem to have been fortunate, according the conditions at the present moment, although the outlook is uncertain.

Many farmers are busy putting in their winter wheat now, as it can not well be delayed much longer. The ground is pretty dry and lumpy in many parts of the state, but the farmers are making the best of it. Although the guaranteed price will undoubtedly be lifted next spring, many farmers consider it a wise thing to devote considerable space to winter wheat, believing that the lifting of the fixed price will only make for a higher price of wheat next year.

CORN

Grade	Det'o't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	1.58	1.42	1.54
No. 3 Yellow	1.58	1.42	
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		

At the opening this week in the Chicago markets, corn had reached the lowest level of the summer. September corn showed a decline of 62 cents a bushel from the high price of last July 10. Upward fluctuations may occur but the outlook for the present has been gloomy.

The new government crop reports and the peace conditions were factors in Chicago last week end, resulting in the new low record. The fact that prices are still far above the pre-war basis was used as an argument by the bears in the market.

Numerous holdings in the Detroit market became alarmed last Saturday and dumped so much upon the market as to cause almost a demoralization. The only hope of the bulls is a clearing up in the strike situation, which in general is thought to be a little better than it had been. Moreover it is thought that the slump in the corn deal is approaching rock bottom and that it is now on a more healthy basis, ready for a long upward march. Argentina decided last week to give a $100,000,000 credit to Europe for the purchase of Argentine corn, thereby curbing the American prospects abroad somewhat. This is thought to have been one of the main factors in many market slumps. Farmers in general have been willing to sell holdings of old corn. The coming crop seems to be getting safely out of the way of the coming frosts. New corn is already pressing on the market from the South. In general the news from the farms further depresses the prices of corn.

OATS

Standard	.72	.69	.71
No. 3 White	.70	.69	
No. 4 White	.70		

Oats, sometimes called the wife of corn, unwillingly followed her mate, Mr. Corn, to the low levels of prices in the markets in the past several days. Despite improved demand at the seaboard for oats, the grain slumped due to the downward tendency of corn in the Chicago market to the lowest point of the season.

Not only the Chicago market fell, but Detroit and other markets followed suit. A variety of world conditions as well as local factors seemed sufficient to keep oats from declining much, but the demoralization of the corn market was the deciding factor. The small oat crop is one big hope of the bulls in the oat market. Michigan's out output this year is only half of last year's, the estimates totaling 36,169,000 bushels for this year, with an average yield figured at 23.2 bushels per acre.

BEANS

The bean situation is so well covered elsewhere in this issue by Mr. Grant Slocum that it is necessary to touch only briefly upon it here. In spite of the present condition of the market, and in spite of what the speculators have to say about lower prices, the crop estimates place the total bean production for the year far below that of last year. Moreover, if the Senate ever gets tired of playing politics and signs the Treaty of Peace so that normal business relations may be resumed with foreign nations, there is sure to be a greater demand than ever for this greatest of American food products. We warn our readers against accepting the stories of the speculators, and urge them to do a little thinking for themselves.

POTATOES

From present indications the potato crop is going to be way short of last year's and prices are bound to be considerably higher. The entire potato region suffered from drought. The yield in the west, except in a few isolated sections, is unusually light and reports have it that Maine and New York spuds have been struck with blight and dry rot is appearing in the potatoes already harvested. In fact, the early Maine crop which usually brings the top of the market is in very poor condition and much has spoiled on the hands of the purchasers. The situation in Wisconsin is improved slightly, yet we understand that the yield will be below normal. The condition in Michigan is not encouraging. The extreme northern section of the lower peninsula is reported to have a good crop, but the yield in the central potato belt and in the occasional potato counties of the southern sections will be very poor.

APPLES

There is no telling where the price of apples may go before spring. Just as no one would have dared to predict a year ago that prices would reach as high as $12 a barrel which they did last winter, no one now ventures to set a limit on the price. The crop is short; the demand is good; and right now the prices are the highest ever known at the opening of the season. Michigan Jonathans are selling readily to the jobbing trade at $3 per bushel, and Wealthys, orchard run, at $3.50. "Oh, why didn't I take care of my apple orchard," is the wail of the farmer on every side.

PEACHES

Daily shipments of peaches are above 200 cars, with a fairly good demand.

RYE AND BARLEY

Although the slump in other grains affected rye and barley in the disasters of last week on the markets, rye declined less than some of its cousins. The rye and barley crops are small this year, and later on a good price is hoped for, if conditions get settled and more optimistic.

The estimated yield of rye in Michigan is 16 bushels per acre and a total of 9,136,000 bushels is looked for which is over 2,000,000 bushels better than last year. Cash No. 2 is quoted Detroit as quiet with the price around $1.40.

Barley has suffered much from the hot dry summer in this state, and its production has dropped off over 3,000,000 bushels from last year. The estimated output of barley in Michigan this year is 5,124,000 bushels, or an average acreage output of 18.3. In the Detroit market it is quoted at $2.40@$2.50 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

The tame hay yield is estimated at 1.2 tons per acre making a total crop of about 3,000,000 tons as compared with 300,000 tons less next year. Wild hay approximates 1.25 tons per acre and a total crop estimate of 51,00. (Michigan report.)

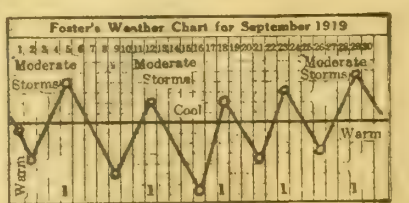
LIVESTOCK

DETROIT—Receipts last week. 2,108; dull; best heavy steers $12@13; best handy weight butcher steers $9@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $8@9; handy light butchers, $7@8; light butchers, $6.50@7.50; best cows, $8.50@9; butcher cows, $7.50@8; cutters, $6@6.25; canners $5.50@5.75; best heavy bulls, $8.25@8.35; bologna bulls, $7.50@8; stock bulls, $6.50@7; feeders, $8.50@10.50; stockers, $7.50@8; milkers and springers, $75@125. Veal calves: receipts last week, 1,010; steady; sheep and lambs: receipts last week, 4,916; dull; 25c to 50c lower on lambs; sheep steady; best to common lambs, $10@11.50; fair to good sheep, $8@8.50; culls and commons, $4@6. Hogs, receipts last week 5,547; very dull; a few holdover bunches hold at $17@17.25; for good mixed, heavy, $16@17.

Chicago. Hogs; steady to 25c higher than previous average; heavy, $16.25@18; medium, $16.75@18.25; light, $16.75@18.25, light lights, $18.50@17.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, $15.25@16; packing sows, rough, $14.50@15; pigs, $15.50@17.50: Cattle: choice yearlings, steady; best heavy native steers 50c to 70c lower; common and in-between grades $1@1.50 lower; western steers mostly 50c to 75c lower; choice she stock; steady; in-between grades 50c@75c lower; canners, 25c to 40c lower; bulls, steady; veal calves about steady; heavy calves, 50c to $1 higher; stockers and feeders 50@75c lower. Sheep, killing lambs, 25c to 50c higher; fat sheep, yearling and feeding lambs mostly steady; breeding ewes unevenly 25c to 75c lower.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent Sept. 21 to 25 and 27 to 31, reaching meridian 90 near Sept. 23 and 29. Storm waves about one day later and cool waves about two days later.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Oct. 2 and temperature will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 3, plains sections 4, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valley 5,, eastern sections 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 7. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

These disturbers of our atmosphere will control weather of this continent from Sept. 27 to Oct. 7. Temperature trend will be upward till near Sept. 29 and then downward. Storms will be feeble and rainfall as a general whole of the continent below normal.

October will come in as a playful kitten and go out as a hideous beast. Weather from first of August to Oct. 10 will have averaged unusually quiet. The seventy days, beginning with Oct. 11, will contain a variety of weather extremes. Precipitation and intensity of the storms will increase largely.

W. T. Foster

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

With about 20 cars of fresh cattle and 18 cars of holdovers on sale today, the market was 25 to 40c lower on all classes. Trade was very dull. Receipts of hogs today totaled 5,600 and our market opened 50 to 75c lower on the light hogs and 25 to 50c lower on heavies, and as the day advanced the market strengthened and a late arrival of light hogs sold but 50c lower than Thursday's best time. Heavy hogs sold at $17.75; mixed and yorkers sold at $18.00 with a few decks selling at the close at $18.10 and a few at $18.25; pigs, $18.00. Receipts of sheep and lambs today are about 23 cars. Choice lambs sold 50c to $1 per cwt. lower than yesterday, selling from $16.25 to $16.50 with a few very choice ewe and wether lambs up to $17.00; cull lambs were also from 50c to $1 per cwt. lower, selling from $11.00 to $13.00; yearlings, $11.00@12.00; wethers, $9.00@10.00; ewes, $8.00@8.50. Receipts of calves today totaled 750 head. Choice calves, $25.00@25.50 which is 50c to $1.00 higher than Thursday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs. $18.00 to $20.00; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 pounds, $11.50@12.50; heavy fat veal calves, $15.50@16.50 as to weight and quality.

East Buffalo—Choice to prime weighty steers, $17.00@17.50; medium to good weighty steers, $15.50@16.00; plain and coarse weighty steers, $13.00@13.50; choice to prime handy weight and medium wt. steers, $14.50@15.00; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, $13.00@13.50; choice to prime yearlings, $15.50@16.00; fair to good yearlings, $14.00@14.50; medium to good butcher steers, $13@13.50; fair to medium butcher steers, $11.50@12.00; good butcher heifers, $12.00@12.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, $10.50@11; good to choice fat cows, $10@10.50; medium to good fat cows, $9@9.50; gair to good medium fat cows, $8@8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, $6.50@7.00; canners, $5.00@5.50; good to choice fat bulls, $9.50 to 10.00; medium to good fat bulls, $9@9.50; good weight sausage bulls, 7.50@8; lightand thin bulls, $7@7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, $9.50@10; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, $8@8.50; common to fair stock and feeding steers, $7@7.50; good to choice fresh cows and springers,$90@120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, $75@90.00.

DAIRY MARKETS

New York—Butter, Firm; creamery, higher than extras 58@58 1-2c; extras (92 score.) 57 1-2 cents; first, 52@57 cents; packing stock, current make No. 2, 44 1-2@45 cents. Eggs, irregular, extras, 55@56 cents; do extra first, 52@54 cents; do, first, 47@51 cents. Cheese, weak, state, whole milk, flats, current make, specials, 31@31 1-2 cents; do, average run, 30@ 3 1-2 cents; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 30 1-2@31 cents; do, average run, 291-2@30 cents. Poultry, live, not quoted; dressed, steady and unchanged.

Chicago—Butter, unsettled, creamery, 47@55 cents. Eggs, higher; firsts, 44 1-2@45 1-2 cents; ordinary firsts, 39@40 1-2 cents, at mark, cases included, 39@40 1-2 cents, storage packed firsts, 46@ 461-2 cents. Poultry, alive, lower, springs, 25 cents, fowls, 24@29 cents.

GOVERNMENT POTATO REPORT

The Bureau of Crop Estimates issues the following quantitative report and comments on the late or winter commercial potato crop of the United States based on conditions September 1. This report deals with that portion of the crop shipped in carloads and represents the surplus or highly commercial movement.

In the heavy producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the production promises to be 55,075 cars as compared to 63,510 cars last year, or 86.7 per cent of last year. The Rocky Mountain states have a comparatively light crop, and Colorado, one of the very important states in the country in late potato production, promises but 68 per cent of last year's crop.

The northwestern states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington promise to ship about 11,500 cars as compared to 13,205 last year, or 87 per cent of last year.

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVE

The prospects for corn, alfalfa, millet, buckwheat, pastures, sugar beets and some of the fruits have improved during the past month, according to the joint crop report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. Moderately cool weather prevailed, with only light, local frosts over very small areas. The rainfall was generally deficient, but the local showers were of great benefit to pastures, clover seedings, corn and root crops. The ground is exceedingly dry over much of the state and is hindering the plowing for and seeding of fall grains. Threshing is progressing rapidly, with comparatively light yields of oats, barley and spring wheat, good yields of winter wheat, and fair yields of rye. The acreage of clover seed is small.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Business has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, although one or two houses report a slightly improved demand. Prices, however, have shown no further easing. The auction at Philadelphia was unsatisfactory, withdrawals amounting to 84 per cent. The English markets are swamped with orders and prices are holding very firm. The manufacturing situation is unchanged. Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 63@64c; delaine, unwashed, 78@82c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75c@78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, @6869c.

VEGETABLE GROWERS COMPLETE CONVENTION

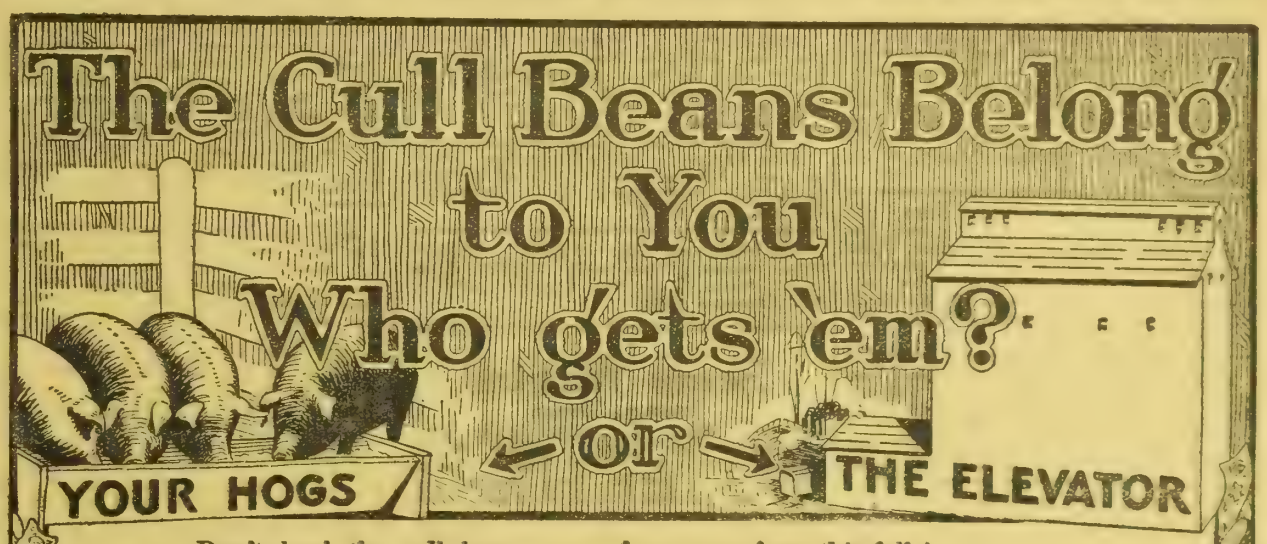
The second annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Ass'n of America came to a close last Friday at the Hotel Statler, Detroit. It was in many respects one of the most representative and helpful gatherings of vegetable growers ever held in this country, and marked a new era in the history of organized and co-operative efforts among this class of farmers. Delegates were present from all sections of the country and many excellent addresses were given upon a wide variety of subjects, dealing with production, standardization and marketing of the product. The total registration was well above four hundred, representing about twenty-five states and Canada.

In addition to the splendid business program, the members of the convention enjoyed many unique social experiences. Among these was a boat ride on Thursday. Souvenirs in the shape of minature "bushel" baskets, filled with fruit, were passed out to the delegates by the Package Sales Corporation. The D. M. Ferry Seed Farm, always an interesting place to the vegetable grower and seedsman, was visited Thursday afternoon. A demonstration of a power or "tractor" cultivator was the feature of this trip. On Saturday a large number made the trip to the Jerome B. Rice farm at Grove Lake where dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Starr. The guests seemed very well pleased with the reception and felt well repaid fo rthe trip. This farm furnishes a splendid opportunity to study varieties of vegetables as well as diseases of vegetables and means of control.

The banquet on Thursday evening was one of the crowning achievements of the convention. Prof C. W. Waid of the M. A. C. acted as toastmaster in the absence of Pres. Howard W. Selby, and the following responded to toasts: J. Locke Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Dora Stockman, Lansing; W. P. Hartman, Grand Rapids; Thos. F. Gunson and Dr. Eben Mumford, East Lansing

The following officers were elected at the business session Friday: Pres. E. A. Dunbar, Ashtabula, Ohio; vice pres., Louis E. Miller, Toledo, Ohio; sec'y, Sam W. Severance, Louisville, Ky.; Treas., H. J. Cheney, Grand Rapids, Mich. A new office, called "Organization Secretary," was created and C. W. Waid of East Lansing was selected for the position.

An invitation having been received from Buffalo to hold the next convention at that place, it is probable that that city will be the choice.



Don't haul the cull beans away from your farm this fall!
Better hog feed than cull navy beans was never procurable.

LET'S KEEP THE CULLS AT HOME!

Manson Campbell offers to the bean growers of America, his special Bean Mill, which is guaranteed to remove most of the culls, splits and dirt in beans just as they come from the thresher and will also separate oats, cockle from wheat, grade all small grains and grass seed.

It is built by the same makers who over 40 years ago have built the famous Manson Campbell graders, cleaners and separators.

It is strong, light and inexpensive enough so that every bean grower can have one on his own farm ready for the harvest.

Regularly furnished with a crank, which can be easily turned by a fourteen year old boy, but when even one horsepower or more is available, a special pulley attachment is furnished.

Manson Campbell Bean Mill

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE, $36, SOLD ON 30 DAYS TRIAL GUARANTEE

We have a number of these machines ready for distribution in Michigan this fall and as long as they last we will ship them direct from Detroit, for $36.00, cash to accompany order, but with the positive guarantee of satisfaction or your money back—the same basis on which we have sold over $100,000.00 worth of Manson Campbell products.

Bagging Attachment, $12.50 extra. Power Pulley attachment, $4.00 extra.

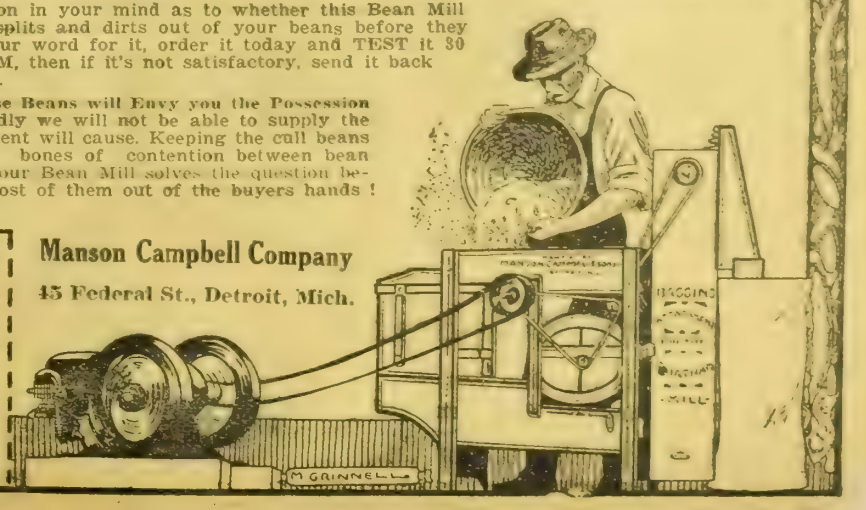
ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

Bean selling time is almost here, you need this Bean Mill right away, order direct from this announcement and be sure of getting yours.

If there is the slightest question as to our financial responsibility ask your local banker or write or wire the publishers of this paper.

If there is any question in your mind as to whether this Bean Mill will get MOST of the culls, splits and dirts out of your beans before they leave your farm, don't take our word for it, order it today and TEST it 30 DAYS ON YOUR OWN FARM, then if it's not satisfactory, send it back and we'll refund every dollar.

Your Neighbors Who Raise Beans will Envy you the Possession of this Mill because undoubtedly we will not be able to supply the demand which this announcement will cause. Keeping the cull beans at home has been one of the bones of contention between bean grower and buyer for years—our Bean Mill solves the question because it keep the Culls, or most of them out of the buyers hands!



Publishers Guarantee—We have known the Manson Campbell Company for years, they are thoroughly reliable, and we will guarantee to any reader ordering a bean mill from this announcement full satisfaction or their money back if they are not fully satisfied.

Publisher

Manson Campbell Company
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THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding $10 extra for each insertion of your ad, you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose

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THIS CHANCE WON'T LAST LONG Page Farm, Clare Co—1120 acres, 500 under cultivation. 10 miles Page Wire Fence. Rich loam soil, suited to all crops. Two houses, several barns, new 14 x 30 silo. Machinery included. Pastures have wells and springs, will handle 150 cattle. Six miles to county seat, half gravel road. Timber acreage will produce 10,000 cords of wood. Big chance for hustler to handle stock on large scale. $10,000 cash will get possession; balance, easy terms. Prefer to sell whole but will divide. Owner desires to retire this fall. For information write Geo. C. Sheffield, Harrison, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND IN HEART OF Lower Michigan's Clover Seed Belt—where settlers are paying for land with Clover Seed. Fertile soils that grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, fruits and vegetables. Where total crop failures are unknown. Price $10 to $15 per acre. One dollar an acre down—long time for balance at 6 per cent. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES SAND loam soil, in good potato and corn growing locality. 15 acres of wood timber. 200 acres cleared. 3 big barns and 2 good houses and out buildings. Excellent opportunity for stock raising. Will sell all or part of farm as desired. For full particulars write, George Cooper, R. 3, Tustin, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT FARM, 160 acres, clay loam. Fine buildings, painted. Good water system in house and barn. Convenient to three churches, schools and towns. Good roads. Apple orchard. Price reasonable. Chas. Landon, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, RICH soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. $100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A SMALL farm house and lot between St. Louis and Alma. Address, J. B. Moening, R 2, Alma, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE IMPROVED farm, good land. For description write owner. Albin Beckstrom, Tustin, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE GRAIN AND fruit farm. Gravelly loam. All cultivated. Good buildings. Clyde Robinson, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES GOOD LAND, new buildings, water in house, 1-2 mile from town, $1500. C. Cutler, Benzonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM. FOR particulars write Frank De Lorge, R. 2, Milford, Mich.

120 ARE HIGH GRADE MICHIGAN farm, with pair horses, 7 head cattle, 8 hogs, poultry, plows, horrows, drill, wagons, long list farm machinery, tools, thrown in for quick sale Nearby town conveniences, only 15 miles to 80,000 city. 80 acres level tillage, high cultivation; woven-wire fenced, brook and spring watered 40-cow pasture; home-use wood. All buildings painted and good; 2-story 7-room house, large modern stock barns, silo, cement floog hog houses, granary, corn, poultry, carriage houses etc. Owner cannot longer manage farm, must sell quick, names low price $11,200 for everything, only $4000 cash needed. Details page 76 Fall Catalog, just out. Write for your free copy this 100-page book of Farm Bargains from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

220 ACRE ALFALFA FARM FOR sale. All tiled. Good buildings. Fenced. Clay loam. State gravel road. $100 acre if sold now. 30 acres finest stand alfalfa. Good new June clover seeding. Fred Brockman, Vassar, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NINE H P. ALAMO gasoline engine. mf'd in Hillsdale, Mich. In perfect condition, on trucks, 24 inch friction clutch pulley. Easily operates, 13 in Papec insilage. Has filled only 12 silos. Having purchased a tractor I have no use for the engine. Will demonstrate on my farm on Sec. 29, Chippewa Twp. W. T. Bandeen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN perfect condition; our farm is too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. INTERNATION-al Harvester Co. portable gasoline engine on steel truck. All in first clas condition. Price $350. C. W. Brown, Pinckney, Mich.

MUST SELL MY HORSES, 3 COLTS, one, two andthree years old. Also a heavy team for sale. You can take your choice of horses from either team. My farm is two miles east of Arcadia. Edward Schneider, Arcadia, Mich.

FOR SALE—HUBER BEANER, GOOD as new. Birdsell Huller in good running condition. Price right. S. A. Hickmott, Birmingham, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD DAIRY HAND. Good wages to right party. Inquire Fairchild Farm, V. A. Nye, 5 miles north of Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

The C. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

$5 per day!

Any man or woman who has the use of a conveyance can make that amount right in the county where they are now living, taking subscriptions for this weekly.

Hundreds of farmers are only waiting for someone to ask them to subscribe for the weekly that is the talk of all Michigan.

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Any subscriber who happens some week to receive an extra copy of M. B. F. can "boost the cause" if he will hand it to a neighbor, who may not be a regular reader.

Your Maple Trees Will Make Money for You

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It Makes the Best Syrup

Write for description and terms today

Champion Evaporator Co.,

Hudson, Mich.

Give number of trees you tap

Crop Reports

GRAND TRAVERSE, (E)—Still very dry. No frost yet. Farmers are cutting corn, pulling beans and filling silos. Some fall rye being sowed. Not much marketing being done, as prices in cattle and chickens have dropped. Some apples being sold.—C. L. B.

LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)—Farmers are busy working on their wheat, cutting corn and so forth. The ground is very dry and lumpy. No rain worth mentioning for a long time. R. G. Brown has just threshed a field of Perfection wheat with a yield of 33 bushels to the acre.—G. A. W.

ANTRIM, (W)—Farmers picking apples, pulling beans, cutting corn and sowing wheat and rye. Weather mostly hot and dry. Little or no rain. Considerable damage being done late crops such as buckwheat and potatoes. Corn drying right up. Some wheat and rye is being sold. Not much building being done.—N. T. V.

OGEMAW, (C)—No rain for a long time. Too dry to plow and sow fall grain. Some rye sowed on early plowing. Corn is about all ripe. Has been good weather for harvesting beans. Late potato crop will be light. Farmers have taken over the only elevator in West Branch. All produce handled through them will be on a commission basis, so there is no price quoted on grain.—W. H.

MASON (W)—Wheat will be about all sown by the last of this week. Corn is being cut as fast as possible as it is drying badly. Apples and peaches are being marketed. Soil too dry to plow well. But weather the past few days has been threatening with a light sprinkle or two. Farmers can't get any market quotations, as our daily has ceased to print them and have not been able to find out what they are.—B. M.

LAPEER (E.)—Silo filling in full swing and some of the best corn going in I have ever seen. Wheat sowing at a standstill. It is too dry; haven't had any rain for three weeks that would do any good. Some hay going to market with the price down. The following prices were offered at Imlay City on Sept. 11: Wheat, $2.10; oats, 56c; rye, $1.35; hay, No. 1 Timothy, $20; No. 1 light mixed, $18.00; butter, 50c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 45c.—C. A. B.

BAY, (N. W.)—Farmers are busy cutting corn and harvesting beans. The hot dry weather ripened and dried the bean crop fast. Some of the new crop has been threshed and marketed. Too dry for plowing and sowing winter wheat. No pasture cattle and other stock has to be fed now, which will perhaps mean a shortage of feed this winter. Late sugar beets will be a short crop on account of the dry weather. Apples and other fruit are scarce. A few hogs sold.—A. G.

MONTACLM (S. E.)—A light rain was received in this vicinity Wednesday and will be of much advantage to the sowing of wheat and rye as a medium acreage is going to be sowed. The cutting of corn continues this week which is getting very ripe, the majority of the corn being cut. Corn which was planted early is getting very dry for the filling of silos and most of the silos are being filled now. A large amount of the beans has been pulled and more are being pulled at the present time. The rain which was received Wednesday is interfering with the drawing of the beans.—W. L.

ISABELLA (S)—Farmers are mostly cutting corn. Some have finished. The weather is very dry and warm. Late potatoes will be a short crop unless it rains soon. They will not be a very large crop anyway, there is a small green fly working on the vines; they kill the leaves so they dry up and resemble blight. We are having so much dry warm winds that corn fodder is drying right up. Looks like it had been frosted. Potatoes took a drop in price on account of green stock being put on the market, but they are picking up again, but they sort them so heavy. They are selling at $2.30 a hundred at present—not much.—E. B.

CLARE (C)—Farmers are cutting corn which is practically all ripe and filling silos. Beans are suffering to be pulled. Help very scarce. Have had no rain for some time, and it is very dry, but is fine weather for harvesting crops. The Co-Op. threshing outfit is doing fine work and the livestock shipping association is spoiling the game for stock dealers, but is certainly helping the farmers. Farmers would like to sell their early potatoes but there is no market. Several new silos being erected. The following prices were offered at Harrison on Sept. 8: Wheat, $2. Oats 74c; rye, $1.54; No. 1 Timothy, $28; Straw, rye, $10; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.75; hens, 25c; springers, 28c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 38c, hogs, dressed, 22c; apples, $1; plums, $2; pears $3.—V. W.

BARRY (C)—The Barry county fair was held in Hastings last week, Thursday was the big day; there were very man cars, buggies and wagons, and people accordingly. The largest crowd ever in this city. There was some fine stock shown. Mostly Holstein, Durham(red and gray) and a few Jerseys. The weather in this part of the county is very favorable. It has not yet frozen and some days it is as warm as in July. We hope that it may so continue because the late potatoes need it. Most every one has their corn cut, and some are pulling beans. Most farmers have had their wheat sowed for a week. The following prices were offered at Hastings recently: No. I wheat, white, $2.05; No. 2, red, $2.10; oats, 65c; rye, $1.25 No. 1 Timothy, $30; Straw, rye, $20; butter, 45c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 42c; hogs 16@20c; veal calves $8@18.

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Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks. To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

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We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

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We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Insure big crops every year. Don't let crops drown out. Drain with

The Martin FARM DITCHER GRADER TERRACER

All-steel, reversible, adjustable. Cuts or cleans ditch down to 4 ft. deep—any soil—does labor 100 men. Write for free drainage book.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Box 162 Owensboro, Ky. Model 20

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

EASY TO CLEAN

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on

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and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. (9)

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For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Galien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Sluka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 5 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and $1.50 sizes. Poultry books free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

20 POT BULBS, 20c.

6 New Purity Freesias, 1 Babiana, 1 Bloomeria, 4 Star Bethlehem, 1 Double Rosebud, 3 Buttercup, and 4 Grand Duchess Oxalis, and pkt. of New Winter blooming Spencer Sweet Peas and Carnations will all bloom this winter)—Catalog and growing instructions,

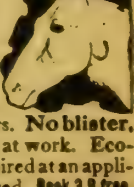
ALL MAILED FOR 20 CENTS

Big catalog, free, of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Peonies, Lillies, Irises, Phloxes, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Berries in great variety. Also splendid window plants for winter. Seeds, etc.

John Lewis Childs, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2 50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered Book "Evidence" free.

W.F. YOUNG Inc. 179 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Book learning isn't at all the big stunt at the modern type of consolidated rural school. The children learn how to use their hands at useful, practical things, which will make them a real asset in the profession of farming.

IS THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE DOOMED?

(Continued from page 1)

the necessary qualifications and Red Socialism had started to infest the community. I recall the first meeting which I attended there, or rather tried to attend nearly six years ago, when about thirty had assembled in the school yard. Six came inside while the others refused to enter because they had been informed that a Socialist speaker would address the meeting, and although I offered to speak upon Socialism exclusively, they persisted in remaining outside and finally went to a neighboring farm house.

"Those were gloom days for Doelle for, aside from this, he received but scanty encouragement from the school board and many are the hours when we counseled together, he ready to quit and I urging him to go on, for I had learned to know his fearlessness, appreciate his aggressiveness, and admire his untiring efforts in wresting success from what he looked upon as his life work.

"We then planned monthly parent's meetings at which the programs included demonstrations of the practical work which is carried on by the pupils, and a noticeable change soon followed. The attendance which was small at first rapidly increased and during the past three years has ranged from 125 to upwards of 400. The wholesome influence of the school upon the whole community has been plainly visible since then. Trained in practical work of the farm and home, the boys and girls have gained in self-reliance. They are wide awake and well behaved, clean and bright-eyed, as well dressed and facing an audience as composedly as any equal number of city children.

"The material progress in the community is no less conspicuous. Nearly every crop has been standardized, better houses and barns have been erected. Automobiles and motor trucks are owned by several, and more land has been cleared and brought under cultivation during the past four years than during the preceding fifteen. And, best of all, the community is becoming thoroughly Americanized for, stanza after stanza of our National anthems is now sung by young and old and every line has been learned by heart. While the war lasted, not one family in the community failed to bring to the principal of the school its monthly voluntary contribution towards Red Cross and other war relief work, and on one of the walls of the room used for monthly meetings there hung a large service flag with sixteen blue and one gold stars, thus bearing testimony to the allegiance of those foreign born people who chose America as their home and are ready to defend it with all they possess. For most of these results, a large share of the credit is due to Mile J. Slagg, the principal of the school, whose efficiency and untiring work won for him the confidence and co-operation of the entire community.

"The law governing consolidated rural agricultural schools is now in full force and what has been done in a remote settlement of Houghton county can be accomplished with even better results in the more developed communities of the state. The law provides for the consolidation of three or more rural schools after the question has been submitted to the qualified voters of the school districts. It describes the qualifications of the teachers and the specifications for the building and equipment and it provides for the transportation of pupils, each school being entitled to receive from the state two hundred dollars a year for each vehicle used. These schools are divided into two grades and are entitled to an additional state reward which amounts to $600 a year for Class A school, and $900 a year for class B schools.

"Those who are interested in the establishment of rural agricultural schools may freely consult with or write to John A. Doelle at Marquette (Michigan), for while he is now engaged in educational work of a different character he is just as intensely interested in the progressive development of rural education. Raised on a farm where the eight hour law applied from sunrise until dark, he knows the hardships of the average country boy and girl and the short-comings of the common rural school. He has applied the best years of his life, in constructive efforts towards raising the standard of rural education and of rural life, hoping that the state as well as his community may profit by it. His work finds expression in the lives of the people of the Otter Lake district, for his dream of fourteen years ago has taken shape in their homes and is ever increasing its influence through the school."

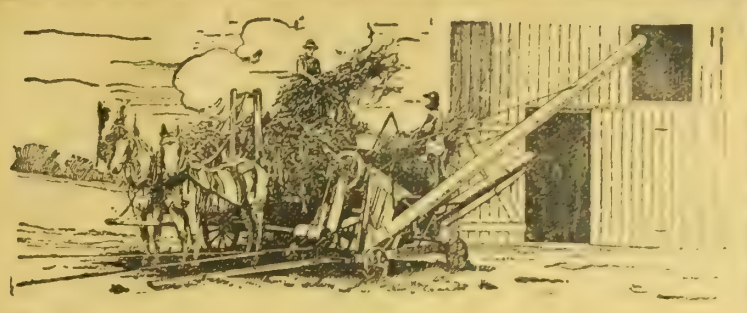
Early Fall Wheat Planting is Very Important

That the proper planting time of wheat is a factor which is not given the attention it deserves is the opinion of Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the crops department at the Michigan Agricultural College. The tendency in many sections of Michigan is to plant at such a late date that the wheat does not develop sufficient top growth for best wintering. Tests have shown that earlier plantings give better results, early October being usually too late to plant for profitable crops.

The following dates are given by Professor Cox as safe planting times for Michigan: Southern Michigan counties, two tiers, September 20 to October 1st; Central Michigan, as far north as Saginaw Bay, September 15 to September 25; Northern lower peninsula, north of Saginaw Bay to the Straits, September 10 to September 20 Upper Peninsula, August 25 to September 10.

It is also important that rye be planted at the right time. Rye can generally be planted from 15 to 20 days later than wheat with assurance of good returns, but maximum results will be obtained if it is planted during the periods given for wheat. Late October and November plantings do not compare favorably with those planted at an earlier date.

"Preparation of the seed bed, treatment of seed, and proper fertilization are all important factors in wheat production," says Professor Cox, "but I believe that the planting time is vital. If we fail to observe it, our other efforts will be wasted."



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DEERING and McCormick huskers and shredders insure the farmer all the feeding value his cornfield contains. This value is largely represented in the stalks, husks and leaves. Shredded by a Deering or McCormick these make prime roughage with high feeding value.

Deering and McCormick huskers and shredders do effective work under a wide range of conditions. The husking rolls have ample capacity for both large and small ears, handling them without shelling the corn. The shredder head is so constructed that the fodder is left in good condition, palatable and nutritious.

Deering and McCormick huskers and shredders are built in 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10-roll sizes. Whatever your necessities, there is a machine exactly suited to take care of them swiftly, economically and efficiently.

There are many unusually fine features about these machines that impress you with their practical value. A nearby International dealer will go over the machine with you, point by point, and the more you see of it, the stronger will be its appeal. Or, by writing the address below full information will be supplied.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

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——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!

——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!

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Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for.....years for for which I enclose herewith $..... in money-order, check or currency.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Sale Dates Claimed

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 2. Holsteins. The Bronson Farm, Gaines, Mich.

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

The Profitable Dairy Cow

The farmers of Antwerp will have only to do with such cattle as produce the largest amount of milk upon the smallest amount of food, and for this they prefer the pure Holstein-Friesian cow.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 295, Brattleboro, Vt.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHen in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

30 HEAD
Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of fine large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

E. A. HARDY,
Rochester, Mich.

(Telephone

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

PREPARE

For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REports good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bulls ready for service, and bull calves. Smith & Parker, R 4, Howell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS
HOLSTEINS
JERSEYS

If your community needs a pure bred bull, write us for our co-operative breeding service plan and we will see what can be done to place one there.

We Specialize in Milking Shorthorns

PALMER BROS., Orleans, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association McBrides Michigan

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD

11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers; buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291817, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLAND China boars, four months old. Prices reasonable. Jas. H. Collins, St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, - Ionia, Mich.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) Big Bob Mastodon
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERvice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank. Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

O. I. C.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O.I.C.'s Boar pigs grandsons of Semoinmaster and Perfection 5th. Sows all sold. John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts in May and June. Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C'S AND CHESTER WHITES. 6 fine spring boars, 4 gilts and 5 sows. Orders booked for fall pigs. Jesse C. Wilk R 2, Alma, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

LAWNDALE FARM HAMPSHIRES. Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

8734 HAMPSHIRES RECORDED IN the association from Jan 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's Joe and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. Fair price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corss, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept. pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Decatur, Mich

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent breedlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar Mich.

SHEEP

LINCOLNS Choice Registered Sheep of Both Sexes, from one to four years old. E. Knight, Cass City, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R 4, Evart, Mich.

MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Buttar Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten $100.00 to $400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires $50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

HOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE.
West Branch. - - - Michigan

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES

Big, Lusty Rams—Ewe Lambs
Yearling ewes and age Ewes.
THESE ARE EXTRA GOOD—$25 to $40
J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP

for sale, both sexes, young, large and bred right. F. H. CONLEY & SON
Maple Rapids, Mich

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS
Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

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RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDigreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

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COLLEGE OFFERS SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

ough and usable understanding of the latest farm methods.

Breeders, feeders, farmers and practical veterinarians in Michigan are calling for more and better qualified veterinarians, and the four year course at M. A. C. is endeavoring to meet the call. The men who follow the veterinary course graduate as qualified practitioners and are doing splendid work with Michigan live stock.

Farm Women Aided

The young women of the state are not behind their brothers in the matter of training to take part in the business of the farm. They are enrolling in the home economics courses at the college in constantly increasing numbers and preparing to be efficient home makers. Many of them take up teaching; others become dietitians in hospitals, but far the majority use the training in scientific management of Michigan homes. They become expert buyers of foodstuffs, good judges of textiles, and generally qualified exponents of the art of keeping house.

While a large percentage of the young men entering M. A. C. come from farms, not all of these men elect agriculture. Some desire an engineering course, hence the necessity of providing for such training at our state college. Courses are offered in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and those who complete one of these courses are well prepared for responsible technical positions.

Not the least important service in connection with M. A. C. is that rendered by the Extension Division. By means of this division the benefits of the college are carried direct to thousands of farms and farm homes thru county agents, extension specialists, extension schools, etc. It is almost impossible for this division to answer the numerous calls which come from all parts of the state.

During the coming year military training will be given added interest and effectiveness by special work in field artillery, cavalry, or signal corp drill for those who elect the special to equip a full company, representative field pieces, and other material will be sent to the college by the war department. Athletic activities are, of course, a definite part of the life of every student.

"What sort of training will best prepare me for the future, and in what fields are there the best opportunities?" is the question Michigan young men and women as asking, and many of them are finding that the opportunities in the agricultural field are unusually attractive. The Michigan Agricultural College finds that it cannot meet the demands for men who are trained along agricultural lines, and the demand will undoubtedly keep up for years to come.

FARMERS WORK TO CUT U. S. RAIL VALUATION

(Continued from page 2)

mers through regional agencies wherein co-operative guarantees are secured for repayment in due season. It holds that "credit must be made as available and as cheap to farmers as to any other legitimate and responsible industry." The present monopolization of credit causes many farmers to pay 35 to 50 per cent more interest than they should pay, involving unjust interest charges to them of millions a year.

The total indebtedness against farm values was in 1910 about $6,000,000,000; the average annual cost thereof to the farmers was at least 7.9 per cent exclusive of payment on principle. The indebtedness is much larger today and the cost of this is well over $500,000,000. It is feasible to reduce the average cost to almost 5 per cent to save the farmers over $200,000,000 a year.

The immediate adoption of the economic reconstruction program of the Farmers' National Council would save the farmers of America easily $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 a year. It is not surprising that the predatory and monopolistic interests of the country, all of which know our program, are all opposed to the Farmers' National Council, and are exerting every effort to put it out of business. They are afraid of it and do not show any such fear of any other national union of farm organizations.

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6 Cows, mostly due about sale time.
3 Heifers, due this fall.
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 13 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1919. $1 FOR ONE YEAR (2 yrs $2; 5 yrs $4)

When the Great Lakes Become a Mediterranean

A Picture of Agricultural Michigan When Ocean-Going Vessels Ply the Great Lakes

THE GREATEST commercial waterway of ancient and medieval times was the Mediterranean Sea. Upon its bosom countless vessels, from the primitive barge of early ages to the modern steamer of today, have carried untold wealth. The value of the goods transported over the Mediterranean sea at the present time between ports of Europe, Asia, Africa and the minor countries having access to the great water-way, reaches a staggering total. The Mediterranean sea is, in fact, the source of the commercial life of a vast part of the eastern hemisphere. A score or more of countries, producing almost every conceivable kind of product used in modern life, are wholly dependent upon that sea for an outlet to the centers of consumption. Because of the variety and value of goods carried on the Mediterranean, and the part it plays in the commercial scheme of Europe and Asia, the great body of water furnishes a striking example of the incalculable possibilities of navigable streams and lakes as media of transport.

* * * * *

SECRETARY of the Interior Franklin Lane has referred to the Great Lakes as a potential American Mediterranean. What greater promise could be made than this? What greater vision could be painted before the people of Michigan and other states bordering upon the Great Lakes than the vision of the Titans of the oceans anchoring at our Lake ports and taking into their enormous holds the products of our farms and factories for transportation to the foreign markets? We can conceive of no greater development more important to the material wealth of agricultural Michigan than the development of the several water-ways connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean that ocean-going vessels may penetraate them.

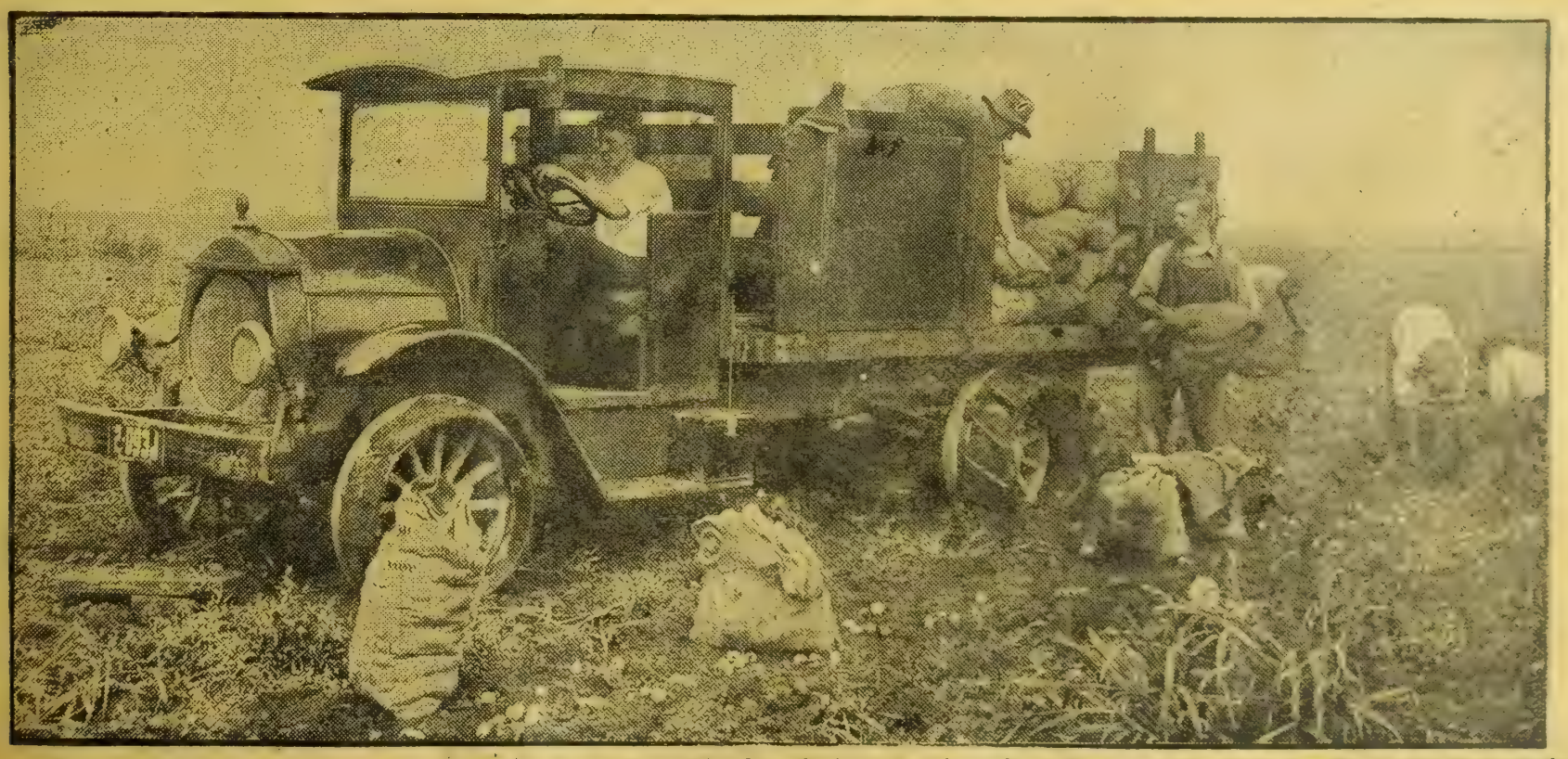
* * * * *

NEW YORK CITY is now the greatest export city on the American continent. But a large part of the products that leave that port are now transported thousands of miles across the continent over congested railway systems. Right now we are confronted with the problem of inadequate transportation facilities. The railroads are breaking down under a load they were never intended to carry. This load is growing more burdensome every year, and the cost of carrying it is also increasing. Something must be done soon to supplement the present rail and water-ways for they have not been keeping pace with the expanding industry of the conutry. The cost of carrying freight by water is only a small fraction of the cost by rail, so it is logical that our captains of industry and our government should give its first attention to the devolpment of connecting links between navigable lakes and rivers.

The only obstacle to navigation between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean is the river from Montreal to Lake Ontario, and possibly the St. Clair river, according to Sec'y Lane. The entire project of deepening these waterways would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 a part of which would be borne by Canada. Nevertehless Secretary of Interior Lane believed this is a very trivial cost compared to the vast benefits that the entire middle west would secure when the project is once completed. Mr. Lane urges in a letter to the President, that the government undertake at the earliest feasible moment the development of these waterways.

* * * * *

WE DARE not paint the pictures that our imagination conjures up before us when we contemplate the material benefits that would accrue to the state of Michigan were this thing to be done. We are sure that it would usher in a period of unprecedented activity and prosperity, both industrial and agricultural. We would expect that Michigan would, in fact, become the industrial and agricultural center of the Middle West. Opportunities of all kinds would exist here in abundance. Raw products that are now shipped into other states to be made over into the finished product could with great profit to the producers be made ready for market near the place of production and placed upon vessels bound for London, Liverpool and other great European markets. Consider, if you please, the enormous quantities of agricultural products that are now shipped outside of the borders of our state. Imagine, if you please, the value of meat products that are produced in Michigan and should and could be packed in Michigan for foreign trade. Imagine also the opportunity that would then exist for canning factories, elevators, de-hydrating plants, sugar refining factories, flour mills, tanning factories, shoe factories and innumerable other industries that are intimately related to agriculture. Surely, we are safe in painting this picture.



Potato harvesting being one of the big things in the farm world today, the invention shown herewith is of special interest. The farmer photographed above is using the new ground grippers on a popular truck, and is thereby accomplishing in one trip what used to require a team of horses making five trips. Passing from the field to the road, the grippers are left in position as flanges and are so placed that they clear the roadbed and cause no injury to it. Details of the device are given in this issue.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BERRIEN MILK BUSINESS EXPLAINED TO PROSECUTOR

Milk came under the spotlight of the prosecutor's investigation of the high cost of living at the opening of the official inquiry at Benton Harbor according to papers in Berrien county. Chris Anderson, manager of the local Milk Producers' association and plant, located on West Main st., was witness.

Mr. D. Thornburn, a dealer, told the prosecutor that he was forced to raise the price of milk or the producers in the association would not furnish him with milk. He said he raised the price one cent because Earl Hemingway, president of the association asked him to and because he had to pay more for the product.

The witness said he paid the milk producers 35 cents a gallon for pasteurized milk and non-association members 28 cents.. a difference of 7 cents.

Chris Anderson, manager of the milk plant, said that the association was paying 25 cents a gallon, the same price that prevailed before the retail prices were boosted on August 1st. Increase in operating expenses, per month, he said amounted to $169. There was no increase in the general overhead, he said. During last month he said the local distribution of milk amounted to 1,400 gallons per day and that now it is running between 1,290 and 1,300 gallons daily. Paying 25 cents a gallon, it was brought out the association is getting 56 cents a gallon. The witness said that about 700 gallons are sold daily at the retail price of 56 cents, making a profit of 31 cents a gallon. The wholesale price to hotels, restaurants, etc., is 48 cents a gallon, or a profit of 23 cents.

St. Clair Gets Feed Cheaply

The Farmers' Co-operative Associations of St. Clair county are attacking winter in a manner that will mean much to the dairy industry, writes Editor Roberts, of the St. Clair Press. They are buying feeds in carload lots at very attractive prices, and with the assistance of the Farm Bureau are compounding their own rations in a way that will bring about the largest and most economical production. Some of the men will feed a mixture of 400 pounds of oats, 20 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. At the prices at which the feeds are being bought, this ration is being secured, ready to feed at a price of $55.00 per ton.

Fruit Law Being Enforced

"No grapes which are not ripe or which are the fruit of unhealthy vines, or are for any reason unhealthy or in a state of decay, shall be packed for shipment by any grower, packer or shipper in any package or basket of less than 16 pounds capacity. That is one of the Michigan fruit laws which must be followed to avoid difficulties with the state food and drug department. That the state is on the lookout for violators of the fruit regulations, is very evident from the fact that Robert F. Brown, state food inspector, visited the shipping points at Grand Haven and Spring Lake, and as a result of his inspection, a number of growers hauled their fruit back home, with a warning that it was to be packed and shipped according to regulations or the state would begin prosecution.

3,000 Attend Romeo Celebration

Three thousand people attended Romeo's home coming and farmers field day for the former service men. Veterans of three wars were the guests. There were 125 soldiers of the world war present, including 60 of the 125 men of Ambulance Co. 335 which was organized two years ago. The celebration was marked by a parade a mile long and a picnic on the high school grounds. Governor Sleeper spoke at 1 o'clock. In the afternoon Romeo defeated Richmond in a baseball game, 10 to 2. At 6 o'clock soldiers, sailors and marines were guests at a banquet in the Congregational church, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks followed by community dancing.

Labor Chiefs Advocate Combine With Farmer

Solution of the high cost of living problem, so far as basic foodstuffs are concerned, through a political and economic combination of organized labor and the farmers of Michigan to compel the legislature to establish a chain of state-owned warehouses was advocated by Rep. Carl Young, of Muskegon, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, at the annual convention which was held in Lansing recently.

These warehouses, Rep. Young said, would furnish the necessary machinery for direct sale of foodstuffs, such as potatoes and beans, by the farmers who produce them to the workers and inhabitants of cities generally. The farmers are ready to go ahead with the program, the president said, and organized labor in Michigan should pledge itself to assist them.

Co-operation between the unions and the organizations of farmers in the political field is the first step to be taken, Rep. Young said. Candidates for membership in the next legislature should be pledged to favor the warehouse scheme. The farmers should be assisted in initiating and passing the amendment to the constitution required before state money can be used for this purpose.

Refers to Radicalism

Rep. Young complimented the Michigan Federation on the fact that it has had practically no important strikes during the last year. "Labor generally is to be commended for its ability to maintain industrial peace," he said, "in the face of present costs of living.

"This critical period has given rise to extreme radicalism in some directions. The high cost of living and industrial conditions in some localities, coupled with refusal of some of the big captains of industry to confer with their employes have added fuel to the fires of the I. W. W. and the one big union idea."

Chippewa Farmers Plan Mill

Prospects for securing the necessary financial support among Chippewa farmers for the erection of the Soo's new flour mill are bright, according to E. L. Kunze, county agent, who attended a farmers' meeting at Pine Grove, at which time the proposition was discussed. The farmers endorsed the proposed plans and several, who were financialy able, signed papers to subscribe certain amounts to launch the new enterprise. "Jack" Taylor, who will manage the new mill, explained to the farmers that they had nothing to lose and everything to gain. A personal bond of $5,000 has been put up by Messrs. Taylor and Forgrave, who will be actively engaged in handling the new mill.

Owosso Bean Elevator Prospers

Tht Isbell Bean Co., which about a year ago bought the elevator business owned by Fred Welch in Owosso, is spending about $10,000 in the installation of new machinery. When the work is completed, the elevator will be excellent in equipment and capacity to handle grains. L. C. Sly, the local manager has made many friends among the farmers.

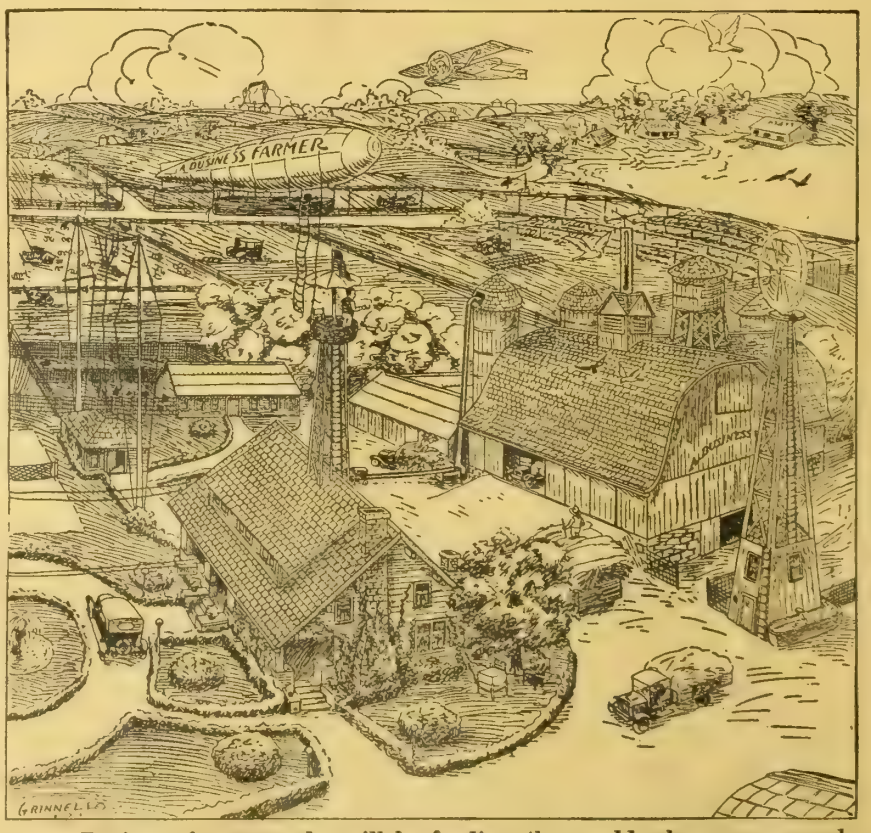
Adrian Mill Organized

A new concern, the Maple City Milling company, will soon be added to the business interests of Adrian. This company, being organized by Fred A. Schultz, will be incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 and will construct and operate a flour and feed mill on the site of the former Gibson House. The company will deal in grain, seeds and farm supplies. Stock in the company is practically all sold, according to Mr. Schultz. Two buildings of cement and brick will be erected.

Profitable Pigs at Sturgis

Elmer Mathewson, who lives near Sturgis, not long ago started in the hog industry. He began in a modest way and although he has not been very long in specializing in porkers, he has a fairly good start in raising standard bred stock. This is shown when Mr. Mathewson and his helper brought to Sturgis 25 pigs, and these porkers weighed 5,655 pounds, an average weight of 222 2-10 pounds. These hogs would bring at the prevailing market price in the neighborhood of $1,400.

Mr. Business Farmer Dreams of the Future



Business farmers, who will be feeding the world when your grandson's son is a landowner, will be SOME farmers, it is prophesied. Folks today have made improvements that would have amazed an old Civil War-time farmer. Likewise we expect big things of the young'uns growing up. Maybe they won't have dirigibles and wireless, but they'll have something just as surprising.

TUBERCULOSIS FOUND IN POULTRY FLOCKS

"Tuberculosis has increased so rapidly among the farm poultry flocks of Michigan that the disease has become a serious trouble to the farmers of the state," says M. E. Dickson, of the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College. Reports from various parts of the state indicate that the disease is very general and that it is apparently on the increase.

It is difficult to diagnose a case of tuberculosis in poultry until the disease is in an advanced stage so that the symptoms are prominent. A rheumatic condition or "dumpish" actions on the part of the bird are among the signs of disease. The liver spleen, intestines, and rarely the lungs and kidneys are covered with masses of tubercular lesions, varying in size from a mere speck to the size of large peas.

"While cooking kills the disease germs in an infected fowl, the housewife is, nevertheless, exposed to contamination when she draws and dresses the bird," declares Mr. Dickson. "The personal danger is so great that one should not attempt to keep any fowls that have even been exposed to contamination. All birds that have been killed or have died from tuberculosis, together with sweepings from the infected poultry house, should all be completely destroyed by burning, as a step in controlling the spread of the disease."

Hessian Fly in St. Joseph

A number of farmers in St. Joseph County are not taking the Hessian Fly very seriously this fall and are putting in their wheat before what is known as the "fly free date," says County Agent. J. M. Wendt. By doing that one is liable to not only increase his own damage but he endangers the prospects of an entire community for getting a good crop of wheat as well, says Mr. Wendt. "No one can say positively, that whole crops will be destroyed by the Hessian Fly next year, but we do know that the fly is on the increase."

Beets Aid Northeastern Farmers

The part played by the beet sugar business in the development of Northeastern Michigan has been a big one and while the farmers of those counties nearest Bay City and Saginaw have benefited the most through the growing of this big cash crop, those of the northern counties have also come in for a share of those benefits, the territory in which the sugar factories have sought contracts having gradually expanded until it now reaches as far as Cheboygan county.

$2,000 for Alpena Premiums

With the issuance of the premium lists for the fortieth annual Alpena County Fair, offering $2,000 in premiums, interest in the coming event is reaching a high point. The dates of the Fair are September 30, October 1 and 2. Officers and directors of the Alpena County Agricultural Society hope that the approaching fair will be the biggest and best in history for the people of Alpena county

Farmers Buy Ogemaw Elevator

The George J. Diebold elevator was purchased by the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. who have taken possession of the new business, and will handle the entire products of the farm, such as potatoes, hay, grain, wool, cream, eggs, apples and produce. They will handle all of the elevator business in town, other than the seed business operated by E. E. Evans. Luther Jones, has been employed as manager and will take charge at the start.

Van Buren Guernseys Sold

The fine herd of Guernseys belonging to N. C. Dahl of Geneva township, Van Buren County, were offered for sale following the death of Mr. Dahl, and in two days were sold at private sale. The herd numbered 20 head and sold for more than $5,000.

Past, Present and Future of Navy Bean Market

IN FOLLOWING the trend of the bean market during the past two years one encounters many strange situations which in some manner or other have affected the market either favorably or adversely. Prior to the world war which turned everything topsy turvy, these situations had not prevailed to influence the market, and it is unlikely that such a combination of circumstances shall ever again prevail.

Before the war, domestic supply and demand were practically the only factors to govern market prices on not only beans but most of the other farm crops as well. But since the war has made half the world dependent upon the United States, upset long-established customs of crop production, and encouraged speculators to manipulate the market irrespective of the forces of supply and demand, we find that the market is at the mercy of a large number of new and artificial conditions.

To speculate with a fair degree of certainty upon the future prices of farm products before the war, one needed only to know the estimated supply of the product. The demand was practically a constant figure, varying only as the population increased o rthe supply fluctuated in quantity. But all this has been changed, and now to understand the influences that have made the market price the past two years, one needs to know a great many things which at best can only be guessed at. Tracing these influences one is led to the war-stricken countries of Europe where farm lands lie idle and barren of crops. Thence he must traverse the Orient where the cheapest human labor in the world is feverishly at work, planting, tilling, harvesting vast tracts of beans to be thrown upon the market at the highest prices the oriental farm owner has ever received. He must needs also visit the pinto sections of New Mexico, Colorado and other states where hundreds of thousands of acres of land that have never before grown beans are bearing a huge crop of a cheap variety that will help to fill the world demand, and enter into ruinous competition with the navy variety. If one is curious over the elaborate preparations that have been made to embark in this venture on so stupendous a scale, he may travel to Washington where, if he be a persistent investigator he may discover correspondence and documents to show that men in authority had entered into collusion with those financially interested in pinto beans, to advertise and popularize that variety at the expense of all other varieties. But even then he shall not be possessed of the full secret of the undermining of the navy bean market. For there are other reasons, more cogent than any of those stated above, why the movement of navy beans has been restricted and millions of dollars lost to the producers of those beans.

Manipulators Injure Market

The key to this secret now lies in the hands of the department of justice at Washington, D. C. Enough of the cat has been let out of the bag, however, that we may perceive its color. This secret guards the full story of the efforts of men holding official positions with the Grain Corporation and having financial interests in the bean industry, to withhold export licenses, circulate false statements and otherwise depress the market that they might secretly purchase large quantities of cheap beans and hold them against a demand which, in their positions of trust they knew would develop.

Our artist has well, if humorously, portrayed the various influences that have kept the bean market in a continual state of uncertainty for more than two years. Considering these facts, we are sure that our readers will understand the difficulties that have surrounded the marketing of navy beans, and have baffled even those long expert in forecasting the approximate trend of the market. Michigan Business Farming has followed this market scrupulously, and believes that it has been in possession of the vital facts pertaining to the market. We have recognized the impropriety and the hazard of advising our readers of the action of this market. For it has frequently happened that the market has dropped or jumped as high as 50 cents to $1 per bushel over-night, and that rumors of a bullish nature were followed by rumors of a bearish nature within less than twenty-four hours after having been spread about. Farmers, jobbers, market editors, and others interested in this market have admitted the futility of trying to follow the market with any degree of accuracy. In the light of all these facts, it is surprising that the market is in so good a shape and that prices remain so high.

We have endeavored below to chart the trend of the bean market since Oct. 1st, 1918, and to give the reasons for the wide fluctuations. As will be noted on the chart, Detroit jobbers were paying $9.75 per cwt. the first of last October. This price was higher than conditions seemed to warrant, for the largest crop of beans on record was in prospect. It was our opinion at that time that beans would be lower.

M. B. F. Suggests Government Buy Michigan Beans

In our Oct. 19th issue we said: "Whether the buying agencies of the government will consider it their duty to purchase Michigan beans at a price to be suggested when other beans may perhaps be bought cheaper is a matter for serious speculation. No assurances have been received that they will, yet it is the firm conviction of this publication and all others interested in Michigan's great navy bean industry that there is no other course by which the federal government can make amends for its discriminations of the past year against the navy bean than by an outright purchase of Michigan beans that will stabilize the commercial markets at profitable prices to the

(Continued on page 19)

Bean Growers Should Take Quick Action

THE TARIFF schedule is being rearranged and readjusted at Washington. Manufacturers are asking for protection; commercial lines are seeking aid to prevent after-war competition, but so far no steps have been taken to protect the Farmer from the produce grown by the cheap labor of the Orient.

When Kimball, of the Bean Division, of the Food Administration, advertised the use of Pintos and Kotenashis at government expense, the doors were thrown open, and these substitutes for real beans have been entering this country by the ship load, tariff free.

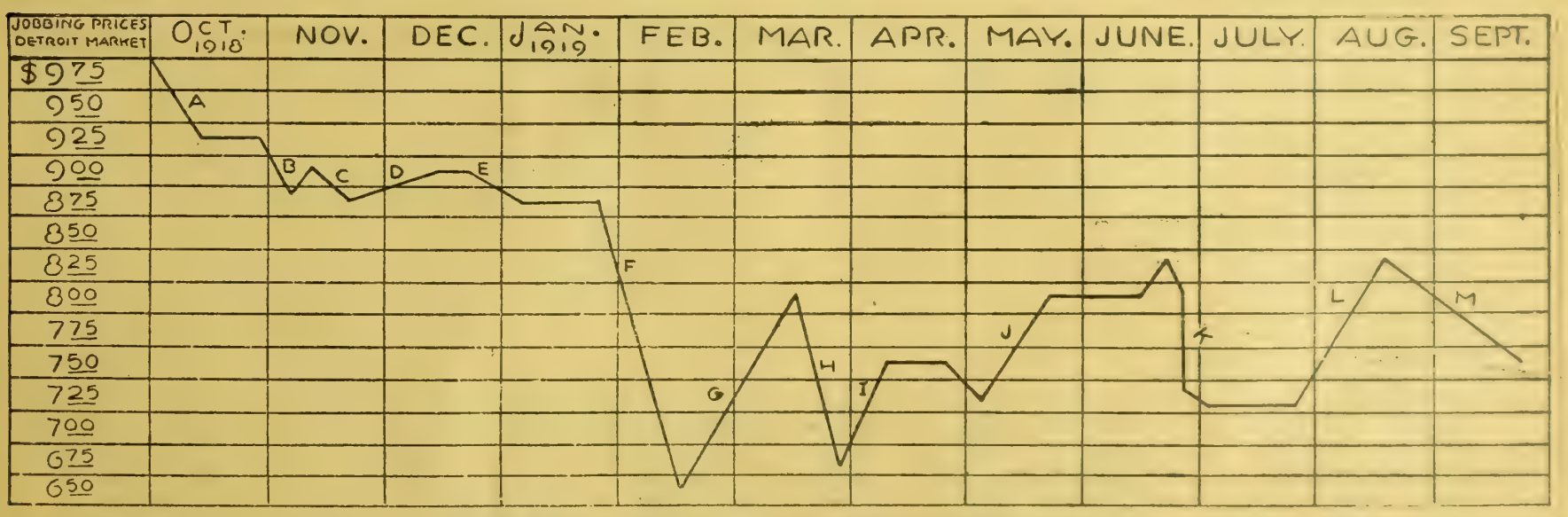
Five million pounds of kotenashis reach San Francisco last week, and have been thrown upon the market in direct competition with beans grown in this country. The bean crop here is light, and the quality excellent, therefore there will be a demand sufficient to care for every Michigan bean at profitable prices.

However these constant importations from the Orient, give the "bears" their opportunity and they use this additional weapon to lower the opening market. It will take years to undo the work of the Kimball administration. You well remember how these beans were advertised as not only cheaper; but superior to our beans.

A substantial protective tariff, enacted at once will stabilize the market and give Michigan growers a reasonable profit on the crop. The California Beans Growers ask Michigan Growers, through M. B. F., to aid in getting a tariff law enacted at once—our Farmers can not compete with the cheap labor of the Orient.

Will YOU write Congressman Fordney today, asking him to get busy on a special tariff bill for the protection of the Bean Growers of the United States. We must not wait for a special tariff bill, covering the whole list of protected industries—we want a tariff on beans, and to be of any use that bill should be rushed through Congress within thirty days.

The Bean Market Sure Has Its Troubles



KEY TO CHART: (A) Market on old crop reached its crest the first part of October, and slowly declined as marketing of the immense new crop began. (B) Government released tin for canning purposes, and canners began to buy Michigan stock in quantity. (C) Armistice signed, weakening all markets. (D) Reaction from uncertainty following end of war, and rumors that government would protect domestic growers against Oriental imports strengthened market temporarily. Michigan bean jobbers in executive session pledge to pay growers $8 per cwt. (E) Large offerings of California beans at lower prices upset market first of January. (F) Rumors that eastern brokers and wholesale grocers were in a conspiracy to buy no more Michigan beans in attempt to break market and force down prices, and immediately subsequent action of the conspirators in the bean division of the Grain Corporation in refusing export licenses put market in a panic. Disclosures of the manipulation of the market by trusted government agents that were made during the month of February accounted for the utter demoralization of the market which reached its low point about Feb. 22nd. (G) Government purchased 350 cars of Michigan beans at $9.25. (H) Government requirements filled and private trading fails to take care of enormous stocks offered. (I) Rumored Kimball's contracts for foreign beans cancelled. (J) California disposed nearly one-half crop to Sweden. (K) Demobilization of troops at high tide; government resells canned beans; unseasonably hot weather. (L) Rumors of poor crop conditions and prospects for smaller production gave firmness to market. (M) Agitation against high cost of living weakens all markets.

Future Problems of Michigan Milk Producers

Some Suggestions for Strengthening Organization and Giving it Better Control of Selling Price

By FORREST LORD

NO ONE has discovered an entirely satisfactory method of marketing farm products. There are many theories, many suggestions, many plans—but all of them sooner or later develop serious defects. Those who are beneficiaries of the old system, or rather the system now in vogue, claim this is the best system that man can devise for a cheap and equitable distribution of food. But the facts and the farmers are all against them. Over-production, glutting of the markets, food rotting, fluctuations in prices, hoarding, profiteering, are evils now believed to be directly traceable to the selfishness and inefficiency of those who deal in farm products.

So we are looking about for a better system of distributing these foods. For one thing we want the farmer to have some control over the supply. And then we want him to have some control over the selling price. We don't want to encourage him to hoard and speculate upon these necessaries of life to the detriment of the consumer, so we are willing that the consumer shall have something to say concerning the uniformity and cost of distribution. We are willing, even, that the consumer shall be given the means to protect himself against the possible greed of organized agriculture, of the necessity for which, however, we hold no fears. But in a word, we want to see such a system established as will eliminate so far as practical and possible, every individual who stands between producer and consumer. For the interests of these two are paramount.

* * *

All of the co-operative marketing ventures of the day worthy of the name eliminate the local buyer and endeavor to do business with individuals near the centers of consumption. The arrangement is not ideal for these associations are still at the mercies of the jobbers, the commission men and the wholesalers who by their purchases or lack of purchases control the market. But this arrangement is a step and gives to the co-operator a little larger share of the consumer's dollar. This plan should be encouraged and developed that still greater economies may be effected.

The co-operative plan has been tried successfully with almost every farm product, with the exception of milk. In the distribution of nearly all other foods, many operations and many individuals are involved. But traders in other food products have not cared to dabble in milk because of its extreme perishability and consequent financial risk. Could whole milk be kept sweet and pure for a number of days we might expect that it would be bartered about and passed along by the same intricate process that handles other products But the very nature of this food demands that it be transported from producer to consumer in the very quickest if not the cheapest fashion possible. Producers of milk are therefore confronted with a single intermedium, and because of this, their problem looks simple as compared with the problem of the producer of wheat, corn, beans and potatoes who are separated from the consumer by many agents. But is it? Experience has demonstrated that it is comparatively easy to eliminate the local buyer, and in a few cases the wholesale dealers. Efforts to sell direct to retail grocers have not been conspicuously successful, and we know of no instance on record where large numbers of farmers have been able to dispose of any considerable quantity of their annual crops direct to consumers or consumers' leagues. We would not for a moment discourage the hopes of those who believe that ventually farm organizations will deal direct with consumers' organizations, but it has not yet been done with any degree of success to our knowledge and there are many difficulties yet to be surmounted. The producer of milk is only one day's distance from the consumer, because of which proximity it would not seem difficult for the two to get together.

The organized producers of milk in Michigan have not gone as far as many would like to have them go toward securing a firmer hold upon the marketing of their product. Nevertheless, they have accomplished something which no other producers' association in this state at least has been able to do. They have determined upon an approximate cost of production and through a board of arbitration, the Detroit Milk Commission, have been able to secure from the distributors of milk a price that comes close to what the producers think they should have. So long as this arrangement endures, it is a very satisfactory one to the majority of the producers. But it has many weaknesses which must be evident even to its most enthusiastic supporters. It is kept intact only by tacit agreement, and may come to an end at any moment without a word of warning to the producers. At nearly every meeting of the Commission, there has been considerable friction between the representatives of the producers and the representatives of the distributors over the question of wholesale and retail prices. It is perfectly natural that the producers should want the Commission to authorize a wholesale price that will pay them at all times cost of production plus a reasonable profit, and based upon the average herd of the entire area supplying Detroit with its milk. The Commission has not at all times been able to authorize such a price. It is also perfectly natural that the distributor would wish a wholesale price fixed low enough and a retail price fixed high enough to pay him cost of distribution plus a reasonable return. If we are to believe the statements of the distributors the Commission has not at all times authorized such a remunerative price. Nevertheless, the distributing companies are, according to other reports, always "highly satisfied" with their financial returns; their stockholders continue to carry the stock, and there are other evidences that the distributing of milk in the city of Detroit is a very profitable business. Were not the distribution of this product a profitable thing to those engaging in it, they would without hesitation withdraw their capital and invest in other enterprises which they can do much more readily and with less sacrifice than the farmer. But the point we desired to make is that because there is dissension and disagreement between those who appear before the Commission in behalf of the several parties interested, good logic permits us to conclude that there may possibly and quite probably come a time not so very far distant when one or more of these parties will refuse to accept the wise decisions of the Commission and withdraw from the agreement which is merely verbal and not legally binding.

This danger, we feel, is more imminent from the side of the distributor and the consumer than it is the farmer. The distributor appears to figure that the consumer must have milk and that the farmer must have a market for his milk. And his logic is good. Possessing as he does a monopoly of transporting this milk from producer to consumer, he feels the power that he holds over both. Again, his logic is good. If the spread between the price he pays the farmer and the price he charges the consumer is not to his liking he holds that he is in a position to make it so. And once more his logic is good. And now, merely because he has agreed to accept the decisions of an impartial committee to avoid all the nasty and costly strife of the past, it should not be thought that he is surrendering any of his rights or power to protect the interest of his stockholders and keep their dividends at a satisfactory level. If the distributors are not now in a position to break their agreement with the producers' association at any time they choose, and if they cannot be very easily put in the mood for so doing by some imagined impartiality on the part of the Commission, or some temporary reduction in the size of their profits, we are very badly mistaken and would be pleased to be set right.

There is not entire satisfaction on the part of all farmers in the Detroit area with the present arrangement between the producers and dis-

(*Continued on page* 21)

Michigan Stands Ace High in the Dairy Business

Herds of splendid cattle like the above have made Michigan justly famous in the dairy world. With the proper marketing arrangements the future success is assured.

A Comparison of Prices of Milk From Many Parts of the United States.

Boston, Mass.
Retail: Whole milk, 15 1-2c. Buttermilk, 10 1-2c.
Producer gets 9c per quart f. o. b. for whole milk or at the rate of $4.19 per hundredweight.

Newport, R. I.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk pasteurized, 15c; certified, 23c. Buttermilk, 8c. Skim milk, 3c.
Producer gets $4.47 per hundredweight for whole milk.

New Haven, Conn.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 16c to 18c. Buttermilk, 6c and 7c. Skim milk, 5c and 6c.
Producer gets 9 1-2c per quart at the farm or at the rate of $4.42 per hundredweight.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, AA, 20c; A, 18c; B 16c; certified, 28c. Buttermilk, plain, 12c. Creamed buttermilk, 15c. Skim milk, 12c.
Producer gets 12c per quart or at the rate of $5.58 per hundredweight.

Trenton, N. J.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, grade A, 10c; grade B, 14c; Butermilk, 12c. Skim milk, 10c.
Producer gets for whole milk, grade A, $4.39, for four per cent and for grade B, $4.14, per hundredweight. These prices are delivered to dealers.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 14c. Buttermilk, 10c. Skim milk, 10c per quart.
The producer gets 9c per quart f. o. b. Philadelphia or at the rate of $4.19 per hundredweight.

Richmond, Va.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, grade B, 15c. Buttermilk, 8c.
Producer gets $4.71.

Lexington, Ky.
Prices for July.
Retail: Whole milk, 18c. Certified, milk 20c. Buttermilk, 25c to 35c per gallon.
Producer gets 40c per gallon in bulk or 60c in bottles or at the rate of $4.65 and $6.98 per hundredweight. Butterfat, 55c per pound.

Asheville, N. C.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 17c. Buttermilk, 6c. Skim milk, 5c.
Producer gets $4.20 up to $4.80 per hundredweight. Butterfat, 90c to $1 per pound.

Atlanta, Ga.
Retail: Whole milk, 16c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 6c.
Producer gets 40c per gallon or at the rate of $4.55 per hundredweight for whole milk. The wholesale dealers agreed to pay 45c per gallon August 1st, or at the rate of $5.23 per hundredweight and on August 11th, 50c per gallon, or at the rate of $5.82 per hundredweight.

Miami, Fla.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 18c to 25c. Buttermilk, 15c.
Producer gets 45c to 60c per gallon or at the rate of $5.23 to $6.98 per hundredweight.

Memphis, Tenn.
Prices effective for August and September.
Retail: Whole milk 18c. Buttermilk and skim milk 10c.
Producer gets $4.08 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent milk.

Mobile, Ala.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 20c per quart; buttermilk that is retailed for $1 per gallon is made from whole milk.

Baton Rouge, La.
Retail: Whole milk, 16c. Buttermilk, 15c.
Producer gets $4.49 for four per cent milk.

Chicago, Ill.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 15c. Buttermilk 10c.
Producer gets $3.52 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Minneapolis, Minn.
Prices for July.
Retail: Whole milk 13c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 6c.
Producer gets $3.22 at the farm or $3.52 delivered at Minneapolis for whole milk, and 70c per hundredweight for skim milk.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 10c to 15c: Buttermilk, 8c.
Producer gets $3.60 for four per cent milk.

Lincoln, Neb.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, pasteurized, 13c and 14c. Raw milk, 15c. Jersey 16, and baby 20c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 9c.
Producer gets $3.35 for four per cent milk, 72c for butterfat in sweet cream.

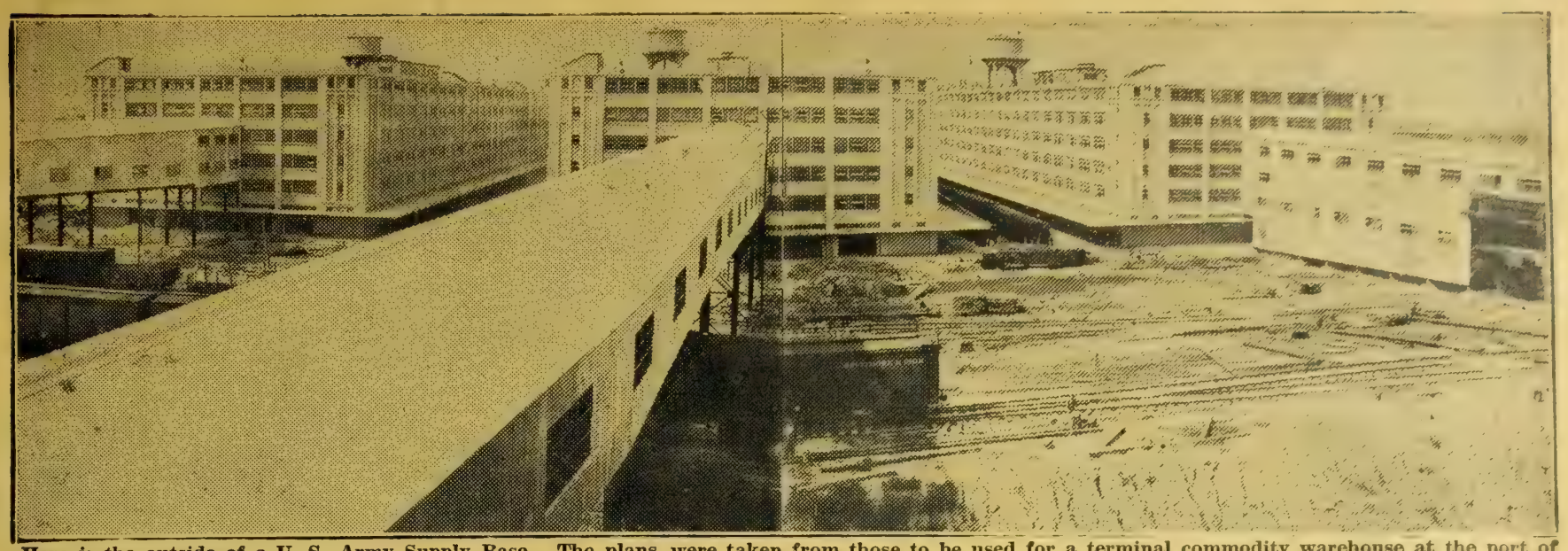
Wichita, Kan.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 13c to 20c. The bulk is sold at 14c and 15c.
Producer gets $3 per hundredweight for whole milk.

Waco, Texas
Prices for July.
Retail: Whole milk, 20c. Buttermilk, 10c. Skim milk, 5c.
Producer gets 50c per gallon for whole milk or at the rate of $5.82 per hundredweight, 20c per gallon for skim milk or at the rate of $2.33 per hundredweight. Sixty-five cents per pound for butterfat.

Butte, Mont.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 15c. Buttermilk 10c.
Producer gets 28c to 30c per gallon for whole milk or at the rate of $3.92 to $4.39 per hundredweight.

Tacoma, Wash.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk 15c per quart. Skim milk, 15c per gallon.
Producer gets $3.50 per hundredweight for whole milk and 90c to $1.10 for skim milk.

San Francisco, Cal.
Prices for August.
Retail: Whole milk, 14c. Buttermilk, 10c.
Producer gets $3.60 per hundredweight for whole milk or $1 per pound for butterfat.



Here is the outside of a U. S. Army Supply Base. The plans were taken from those to be used for a terminal commodity warehouse at the port of New Orleans. The ground and plans were given by Louisiana to the government during the war.

Commodity Warehouse as Public Utility Pays

By MARTHA CANDLER and WILL BRANAN

(Last of a series of articles on Louisiana's state terminal facilities)

LOUISIANA has for several years felt the necessity of state-owned warehouses for the storage of miscellaneous products. The project was discussed during the administration of Mr. Ernest Loeb as President of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1916, but owing to the construction of other facilities under way it was impossible to put the plans of the warehouse into execution at that time.

The Board of Commissioners had just begun to see its way clear to build the commodity warehouses, and the building plans were under consideration and a site had been chosen when the United States declared war, thereby causing all private construction to be indefinitely postponed. At the same time the federal government was contemplating the erection of an Army Supply Base at New Orleans; so the Board of Commissioners turned over the land and also the plans of its commodity warehouse to the government, and with a few changes they were used for the Supply Base which was completed on June 15 of this year, just a year after it was started. The Board of Commissioners did this in the hope that after the war this Supply Base could be utilized as a commodity warehouse plant either under federal or state control.

The present indications are, however, that the plant will be filled to capacity with government stores for a long time to come; so the Board is making investigations with a view to constructing other commodity warehouses of similar size and equipment and is now building one of reinforced concrete two stories high and with a capacity of 40,000 tons of merchandise. This is expected to take care of any produce that the private commodity warehouses cannot accommodate, and thus to facilitate storage until such time as the Board is able to carry out its plans for the large plant which will eventually be built after the general plans of the Army Supply Base.

Considering the fact that the plans of this Supply Base were intended for state-owned commodity warehouses, a description of the plant will be interesting to a state which may be contemplating the erection of such a facility. It is situated on the state-owned Industrial Canal and Ship Basin, known as the New Orleans Inner Harbor that is now in course of construction and has already cost $12,000,000. It consists of three reinforced concrete warehouses, each of which is six stories high and it is connected with the wharves by covered bridges four stories high and built of steel, and the various units are connected to one another by means of electric tractors with trailers.

This huge plant has a capacity of 178,500 tons and a total floor space of 48 acres, which means that if the entire plant, including the wharfhouse were filled to capacity with coffee it would hold 3,400,000 bags; if used for cotton, it would hold 600,000 bales; if used for tobacco it would hold 100,000 hogsheads containing 1,100 pounds each.

It is also equipped with fifteen freight elevators, each with a lifting capacity of 10,000 pounds and a speed of 100 feet per minute.

Serving this plant is a system of steel wharves 2,000 feet in length built on pile and lumber foundations covered with corrugated iron. The plant is absolutely fireproof, and is equipped with all necessary fire-fighting apparatus, such as sprinkles and automatic extinguishers.

Big Variety of Storage

This plant has already cost $13,500,000 and it is estimated to cost $15,000,000 when all installations are completed. It is easy to see why this is the case when it is figured that 130,000 cubic yards of concrete, 7,500 tons of reinforcing steel, 9,000,000 pounds of structural steel, and 5,000,000 board feet of creosoted lumber were used, with all other materials in proportion; besides a pay roll which went as high as $190,267.00 per week.

At present the materials stored there are what might be expected in an army supply base—that is to say, all kinds of canned goods, coffee, sugar, flour, forage of all kinds—and a million and a half pounds of prunes! In going over the plan one may get a rather good idea of what the doughboy has to eat—must eat, in fact. While it was built originally for the purpose of shipping supplies over seas to Europe, it will now be used as a base for our soldiers in Panama and elsewhere in case of need.

And now comes the question: "What has this to do with Michigan?" Well, in the first place, Michigan produces potatoes, dry beans, wool, et cetera. These must be stored in community warehouses. The farmer wishes to get all that is coming to him from these products and he can do this only when he is able to store them under the most advantageous conditions and at the lowest general rates; the best storage conditions can be obtained in such plants as the one above—hence these plants are a business necessity to him. But one of this capacity and efficiency costs approximately fifteen million dollars, and the corporation that built it would have to charge very high rates in order to earn its interest and dividends, so that what the farmer saved through improved conditions he would pay out in general rates. The only way in which he can get the best conditions at the lowest rates is for the state to build a series of such warehouses and manage them through a board of commissioners who are responsible to the people for its policies, and then operate these plants at the lowest rates practicable. They need not cost the general public a cent; nor would they mean any additional taxes. They can be financed by bond issues and not only will pay the interest on the bonds but will provide a sinking fund to meet the bonds when due.

State Socialism Not Involved

Nor does it involve in the least the question of state socialism any more than state or county control of roads and bridges. There was a time in the history of our country when in order to get his crop to market, the farmer had to pay "toll" to the owners of roads and bridges. But now the roads and bridges are owned and kept up by the state as a public utility, not to further any theories of state socialism, but as a business necessity, and the state which failed to do this nowadays would indeed be behind the times. Why, then, should the farmer pay a private corporation high rates of storage and insurance to leave his produce in its warehouse until he has found a market for it when the state could furnish him with better storage at lower rates? The state-owned warehouse and the state-owned road are the same in theory and in practice, except that the people must be taxed to keep up the road, whereas the warehouse pays its own way. "But the private warehouse is traditional." So was the "toll" bridge fifty years ago.

A few things are necessary in order to make the system of state ownership a success. In the first place, there must be a clear distinction between the adminsistration of the facility and the politics of the state, and the members of the board of commissioners must be successful business men or farmers experienced in the management of warehouses rather than politicians. While the members of the Board of Comissioners of the Port of Orleans receive no salaries or other renumeration, there is some doubt as to whether this is a wise policy to follow in all cases, as the position demands administrative ability of a high order and comparatively few men of this character can afford to devote the required time to the work without recompense.

In the second place, there must be complete co-operation between the management of the facilities and the public; for the warehouse being a public enterprise operated for the benefit of the people must have the whole-hearted support of the people if it is to serve them to the best advantage.

In the third place, it is absolutely essential that these state-owned warehouses be on a sound financial basis—that is, financed by interest bearing bonds of the State. Strict accounts of all receipts and expenditures are necessary and such accounts should be submitted to the state treasury department at regular intervals.

Another essential for the success of the plan is that the responsibility be placed on some one man or small group of men. In this way the public can keep in touch with the policies of those intrusted with the management of their facilities. If the warehouse is mismanaged, if the rates are too high, if favoritism seems to be shown to certain railroad or private interests, someone must be held accountable to the people through the governor. It will therefore be to the best interests of those in authority to operate the plant with the maximum efficiency at the minimum cost.

Some of the obvious advantages to be derived from the system are:

(1) Better storage at lower rates.

(2) The possibility of assembling miscellaneous commodities in interior storage, thus making it possible to buy during periods of normally low value and to sell during periods of normally high value.

(3) The ability to use standard warehouse receipts and certificates of inspection which would facilitate banking.

(4) The ability to hold surplus commodities in large plants rather than in secondary distributing centers, in this way balancing and concentrating the market.

(5) The plant being public would not have to earn dividends on the cost of promotion or "watered" stock.

(6) It would be able to save a great deal by combination with other departments of the public service.

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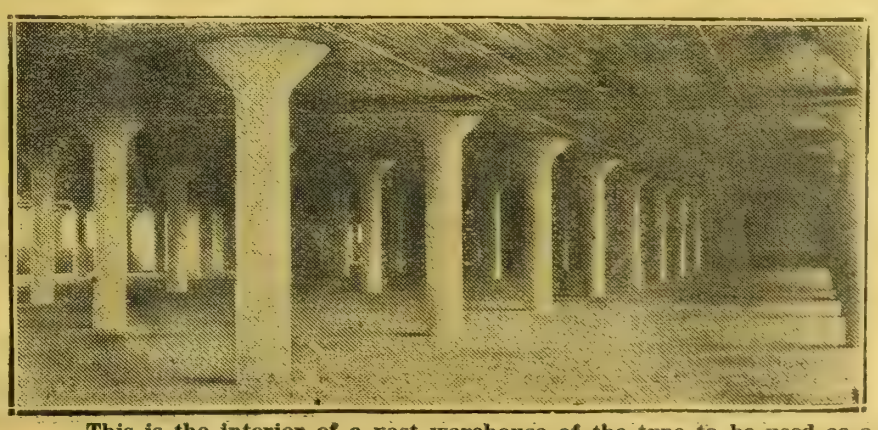


This is the interior of a vast warehouse of the type to be used as a state terminal facility. It is warehouse No. 1, New Orleans Army Supply Base. A similar warehouse is being built by the state.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

THESE ARE INDEED troublesome times. For more than four years the nations of the earth have been crying for peace. Since the armisitice was signed, bleak winter has come and gone and now the earth is once more now being slowly but surely clothed in its fall garb, for winter again approaches—and yet there is no peace.

There is discontent and unrest throughout the civilized world. Social conditions abroad are a hodge-podge of contention; labor conditions both at home and abroad were never in a worse tangle. The winning of a strike for higher wages results only in clearing the decks for another walk-out for still higher wages, while business and commerce is struggling on, unable to anticipate what is going to happen next. Truly "Kaiser Bill" mixed things up generally when he set his armies in motion that event August day back in the year 1914.

Meanwhile the contest at Washington seems to have resolved itself into a fight between a Democratic president and a Republican senate. The other day a learned senator stated that the question of whether the League of Nations would be adopted or not could not be settled before Christmas. And therefore it is quite evident that the present unrest will continue right along during the coming winter; to be aggravated, perhaps, by the troubles which always accompany deprivation and suffering from lack of food and fuel. It is quite evident that we can't get back to normal conditions so long as normal conditions do not exist—this nation cannot get back to pre-war efficiency in the distribution of supplies for the human family until all agencies can be extricated from the entanglements of war.

* * *

One would be foolish, indeed, to say that the League of Nations' covenant, as presented for ratification, is perfect; in fact it would be strange if it were. It is but the product of human brains, working amidst the wreck and ruin of a four years' war; which numbered its dead by the millions; its maimed by the hundreds of thousands and impoverished the nations of the old world. However this covenant was framed by the representatives of twenty-three nations; every line or section was discussed; amended, and finally adopted at the peace conference; and it will be adopted at the peace other nation represented at the peace conference. It is to be regretted that this League of Nations' Covenant could not be presented for ratification to the three million brave boys who fought on the battle fields of France, and trained for service here; rather than by senators and congressmen who talked through the war and balked at its close.

Enemies of the League have said that it endangers the Monroe Doctrine, which prohibits foreign nations from acquiring territory on the western hemisphere. The covenant expressly states that this policy is not to be disturbed, for those gathered about the peace table knew that the desire for territory was the cause for nearly all wars, and they were unanimous in expressly stating that "no nation shall conquest the territory of other nations." Certain wise senators have said that in adopting the covenant the United States will get entangled in the quarrels of other nations. We have had no League of Nations, and yet this nation did not get entangled in the quarrels of other nations—this statement can be verified by counting the little white crosses over in France; by interviewing thousands of crippled young men, or by glancing at the National debt, and taking into account the additional burdens now being carried by the common people.

We entered into the war to "make the world safe for Democracy." Who will suggest that we quit where we are, with the task but half begun? Would the results obtained compensate for the sacrifices made? To bring this world-wide question into the realm of party politics is unwise, unpatriotic and smacks very strongly of disloyalty. The one purpose of the League is to prevent wars. If wars cannot be prevented by a League of the nations which are strong enough to enforce laws and if the occasion demands; then all nations must prepare and be ready to enforce single handed and alone, that which the nations represented in the League cannot be depended to do jointly. The best way to prevent war is to prohibit preparations for war—and the League can certainly do this.

* * *

The League of Nations' Covenant is a very long document; it covers in its scope nation-wide questions and problems. We should first seek to find the underlying principle of the agreement, and build our understanding upon that foundation. Then it is our duty as American citizens to talk over the question from every possible angle. We now have troops in France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, Mexico and the Philippines, besides more than twelve billion dollars of our good money hopelessly entangled in foreign pockets—and all this without a League of Nations or any other kind of an agreement. This being true it is quite evident that "entangling alliances" are very liable to come in our way whether we use a grappling hook or not.

Perhaps it is wise that this grave question be left for Congress to settle—but it must be settled right. The farmers of the nation, their sons, wives and daughters, are sort of a League formed, which will aid in preventing future wars. Mothers freely gave their sons; wives gave their husbands; little childrein gave their fathers; the poor gave of their scant store—all to make the world safe for democracy. And the world cannot be made safe for democracy so long as nations are permitted to make preparations for war, and stand ready to strike when the time is opportune.

Those who voted for the ratification of the Declaration of the United States, did not agree upon all of its provisions. But the statesmen of that day did agree upon the essentials; and liberty and freedom since the adoption of that document has been our portion. Benjamin Franklin, voting for its ratification, said:

"Mr. President: I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve of them. For, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions, even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise..... I doubt, too, whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better constitution. For, when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assemblage can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded, like those of the builders of Babel; and that our states are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting one another's throats. Thus, I consent, sir, to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. If every one of us, in returning to our constituents were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign nations, as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity."

President Wilson was right on the job at the Peace Conference from its opening until its close. No one will doubt his sincerity. He returned with the covenant as agreed upon after weary months of discussion. In presenting the document to Congress, he went carefully over its provisions, and eloquently closed his address with the following prophetic words which are worth remembering:

"The stage is set; the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of ou rconceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us to this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

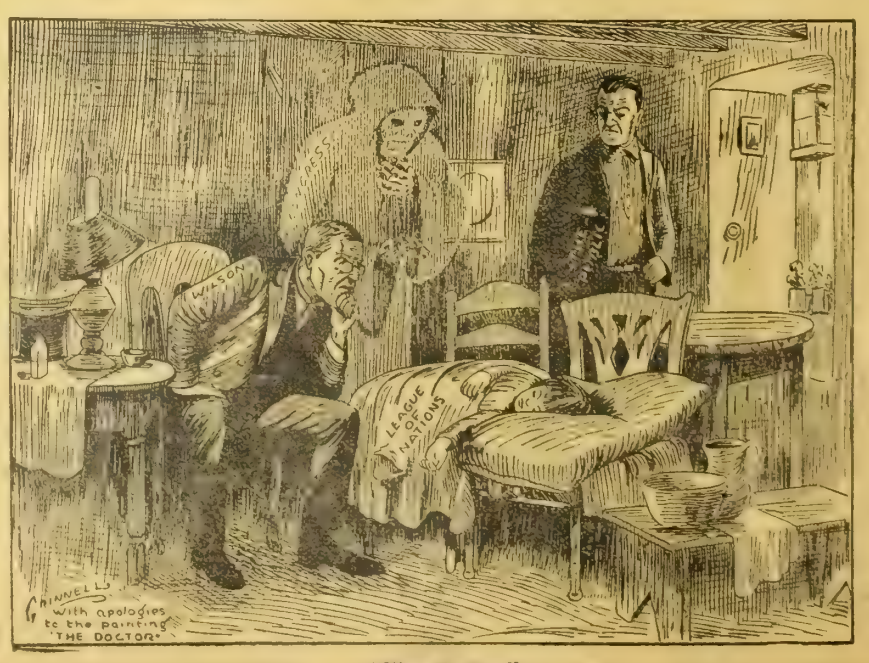
* * *

Reconstruction should and must be non-partisan. In the consideration of questions which enter into the very life of our nation, politics should have no part. No organized agency should be favored because of its political influence. Right now every person is more or less affected by the changed conditions. Workingmen are all employed and at higher wages and shorter hours than ever before. The wage-earner says his daily stipend must not be reduced—it naturally follows that the manufacturer must add this extra labor cost to the price of the article manufactured.

If the cost of all manufactured articles and all commodities that enter into building operations be increased, rentals must be higher—and on you go, 'round and 'round like squirrels in a cage. Two classes are caught in the present mix-up and extrication seems quite impossible. The consumer with a fixed income, and the producer who has no opportunity to fix the price on the commodity produced.

When the spasm is over and the fever abated, it will be found that the cost of farm products is high; and the future will move on to even higher levels. When the consuming public awakens to the realization that it costs real money to produce farm products, and then takes into consideration that the farmers are in the farming business for profit; not because they want to "witness the rising of the sun and the setting thereof;" then and not until then, will they think of bread, wheat, potatoes, pork and beef as real manufactured products; grown on lands which cost money and all owned by men who pay taxes, operating expenses, and take chances on rain, storm and droughts.

If, perchance the reader is a city dweller a consumer, if you please; who knows that the farmers are getting rich, you can buy that gold mine of a farm, and at a reasonable price. Are you desirous of obtaining a farm, Mr. Consumer?



"The Doctor"

Evan Gleaner

A Page of State Fair Champions

1.—Grey Tower Prince Hengerveld, second prize Holstein yearling bull. Owned by C. J. Spencer, Jackson, Mich.

2.—Edgar of Dalmeny, Aberdeen Angus Senior champion. Bred by Wm. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.

3.—Principal Fourth Joan, Duroc Jersey Boar. Bred by Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

4.—Senior Champion Ram. S. Blaner & Son, Johnston, Ohio, owners.

5.—Two-year-old Hereford [illegible], "Keep on," owned by Tony B. Fox, Pewamo.

7.—One of the prize winners from Hickory Grove Farm, Owosso, Mich.

8.—Senior champion Large Yorkshire boar, bred by A. J. Townsend, Metamora, Mich.

9.—Senior Champion Shorthorn, Lair Acre Goods, owned by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

10.—A pen of prize winning Durocs.

11.—Wm. Newton of St. Clair, the oldest exhibitor at the State Fair, with his flock of prize winners.

6.—Prize winning pen, Shropshire Yearling Ewes—H. E. Powell,, Ionia.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
GRANT SLOCUM....President and Contributing Editor
FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM..Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher
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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three Years, 156 Issues.....$2.00
Five Years, 260 Issues.....$3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.
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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mch.

More Live-Stock

WE CANNOT get enthusiastic when it is argued that the farmers of Michigan should grow more wheat, more beans and more potatoes. We have seen the disastrous effects of almost every campaign to stimulate the production of these crops, in over-production, glutted markets, low prices, impoverished soil and the disarrangement of crop rotation. And while we confess the necessity of slight annual increases in the acreage of these crops, we want to be very sure of our ground and put some limitations upon our speech when we advocate their greater production. But when the greater production exponent says, "we need more live-stock," we at once sit up and take notice of the wisdom of his remarks. More live-stock never means impoverished soil; it means enriched soil. More live-stock has not for many years meant glutted markets or over-production of dairy and meat products, and we cannot see how it can mean this for a number of years to come. More live-stock does not disturb the rotation of crops; it encourages it.

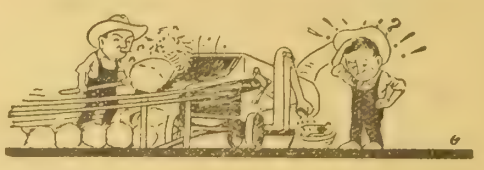
We do not have to go outside of the state of Michigan to see the baneful effects of the single-crop system, nor the effects of grain farming conducted separately from live-stock farming. There are a few farmers, it is true, who have become sufficiently intelligent in the use of commercial fertilizers that they can safely and profitably farm without live-stock, but these are few and far between. The most prosperous agricultural counties of Michigan, without any exception to our knowledge, are the counties that have a large live-stock population. In fact, we believe it possible to trace out and prove that the agricultural prosperity of the several counties of the state is in direct proportion to the number and the quality of the live-stock they produce. The well-known facts, however, that the number of beef and dairy cattle are constantly on the decrease, and the constant upward trend of prices, should prove a powerful incentive for the farmers of Michigan to engage more extensively in this branch of agriculture.

It is mere repetition to say that Michigan is well adapted to the raising of pure-bred cattle. If we had not the grazing lands for beef cattle, or markets close at hand for the disposal of their products, it would be useless to talk about the subject. But we have all these, so our problem is very simple. If there is anything standing in the way at the present time for owners of farms and grazing lands to engage in a larger scale in the production of beef and dairy cattle, we would like to know what it is.

"More live-stock for Michigan," is a slogan we want to see adopted, and Michigan Business Farming pledges its efforts to make that slogan a reality.

* * *

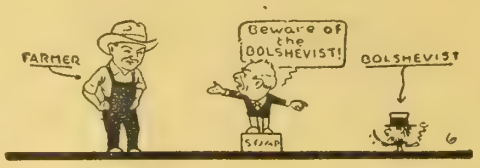
Not the Best Year, but a Good One.



THRESHING is over here, in progress there, and on the morrow the threshers move to the farms down the road where the grain still stands in shocks. Threshing is an anxious time for the farmer. He has stood more than once and looked upon the growing grain and examined closely the maturing heads to see if they were filling out well. Of small ambition and imagination is he who looking upon the grain speculates not upon what it may yield. Yes, and unusual judgment, too, is he who reckons less than the actual frult that is yielded at threshing time. To be sure, the farmer is disappointed in the threshing returns this year. He usually is. He expects to be. But is the farmer alone in his optimistic habit of counting his chickens before they are hatched? The threshing returns were disappointing this year. Wheat that promised to go thirty bushels to the acre, yielded twenty perhaps under the merciless beatings of the threshing machine. Rye that anyone might estimate would yield fifty bushels to the acre, lost its fatness somewhere between the feed table and the sack and emerged a thin, emaciated crop of thirty-five bushels or thereabouts. And oats,—well, they got lost altogether in the bowels of the machine! Yes, the grain yield is disappointing, but as I overheard one farmer remark to another, "it isn't the best or isn't the poorest; it's just fair and average and I haven't got any kick coming."

* * *

Needless Cautionings



AT A MEETING of farmers in Detroit, the Rev. Dwight Hillis, formerly pastor of one of the wealthiest churches in New York City, but now engaged in the more profitable profession of itinerant propagandist, harangued his hearers for more than an hour upon the menace of Bolshevism to American agriculture. In a most dramatic manner he told of the scenes of riot, rebellion and bloodshed that he had personally looked upon in different sections of the United States, and would have had his audience believe that these scenes were the outward manifestations of a spirit that is typical of the times and that they must help to quell. He acknowledged the debt that all the world and all the sciences and arts of the world owe to agriculture, and deplored the spread of soviet doctrines that he thought endangered this basic industry. Altho enthralled by the former divine's oratory, the farmers did not appear to be greatly moved by his arguments, and several of them attempted to defend agriculture against the imputations that it was susceptible to the fanciful theories of the Russian fanatics, or the bull-dozing doctrines of the radical element of organized labor.

Farmers are little concerned with the clashes between organized capital and organized labor. They find it difficult to sympathize with either one. They know that capital has been selfish, arbitrary, greedy; that as long as labor was plentiful and passive it received little consideration at the hands of the employers of capital, that as a usual thing the great industrial concerns had no greater respect for the rights of their workmen than the workmen now have for the rights of employers. On the other hand, farmers find it very difficult to detect any justice in the closed shop, violence, and other weapons now employed by organized labor to enforce their demands against their employers. They are more or less disgusted with the arbitrary attitude of organized labor since the war, and the strike of the Boston police which was the signal for an outbreak of hoodlumism and outlawry seldom seen in recent times, has, it is natural to conclude, alienated whatever remaining sympathy the agricultural class might have had for the industrial labor-unionist.

The farmers should not permit themselves to be drawn into this contest, and should resent any attempt on the part of either labor or capital to enlist their support. Comprising so considerable a part of the population, the farmers would hold the balance of power in a three cornered contest between the commercial classes, the laboring classes and the agricultural classes. Being so well acquainted with the temper and records of the two former classes, we deem it eztremely fortunate for the good of the commonwealth that the farmer is in the majority and would wield the ruling influence in case of a crisis. Being both a capitalist and a laborer, a producer and a trader, the farmer embodies all the functions of the other great classes of the nation and is not very likely to do anything as a laborer that will injure his investment of capital, or abuse his power as a producer to the detriment of his market.

If there is any need of preaching against the dangers of the social and political squalls that occasionally disturb the economic scheme, it should we think be directed to those who are responsible for them, who are affected by them and who are in a position if they so desire to build up barriers against them. The farmer is not in the path of these disturbances; nor is he in any way accountable for them. Cautionings and admonitions addressed to him generally fall on barren soil.

* * *

Carl Young, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, is reported as saying that the farmers and laborering men of the state should organize politically to put across the state warehouse project which the last legislature refused to let the people vote upon. Is this necessary? Are not the farmers of Michigan strong enough numerically and regardful enough of their rights and duties as citizens to force this issue to a vote of the people without calling upon organized labor for assistance? After the farmers have secured the submission of this amendment and administered the fatal quietus to the further political ambitions of the men who couldn't trust the people, they will expect to have the support of every consumer at the polls, not that they want the consumer to do something for the farmer but because it will be doing something for the consumer. If state-owned warehouses are to benefit no one but the farmer, it is not just to expect the state to underwrite them. But if state-owned warehouses are to benefit both producer and consumer, it is the state's duty to provide them, and it will be to the selfish interest of every producer and consumer to vote for them.

* * *

The farm bureau is at the threshold of an inevitable expansion. It has things to do, big things to do, for the improvement of agriculture. But it needs support. Money and members are two things that will give it standing and power. The farmers of Michigan are asked to supply this ammunition. Let them not underestimate the potential possibilities of the farm bureau movement, but stand ready and glad to help in its upbuilding.

* * *

After the strike of the Boston police need we argue farther why organized farmers anr organized laborers cannot lie in the same bed together?

* * *

The cross roads oracle says: Some oil on the metal parts an' some paint on the wooden parts of farm machinery this fall will save lots of money.

* * *

The cross roads oracle says: Money in bank is a safe investment; but green crops turned under make a safer investment.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

Let the People Read and Write

SOME TIME ago a subscriber complained because he thought we were cutting down the department, "What the Neighbors Say." We explained to him that we could publish no more letters than we received; that during the summer months our readers did not have the time to read as carefully or thoughtfully or to sit down to the more or less tedious task of letter-writing as during the winter months. We are pleased that our subscriber likes this department. We like it ourselves. In fact, we think it is the best department in our paper, for it is contributed by the folks we aim to please and must please if we are to retain their confidence and good will. A long and hard summer is now waning. If you look carefully you may see the tell-tale signs that fall is fast approaching on the never-ceasing whirligig of time. Gradually the harvests are gathered in, and as the nights lengthen and grow cooler, the indoors invite the farmer and his family to spend more time about the reading table. The season approaches when the farmer may relinquish to some small extent the physical ardors and give more attention to the weighty affairs which are now engaging the nation and the world.

As many have truly said, we are living thru one of the most remarkable periods of all history. Dangers are on every side. Opportunity speaks at every hand. Class consciousness is pitched almost to the breaking point. Men of small minds and small matters feel competent to pass upon great issues which formerly only schooled minds were thought capable of judging. Unfortunately, schooled minds are frequently so introspective that they lose their perspective and do not comprehend the full purport of the great social changes that are taking place all over the world. In this day when problems are presented which seem to baffle all rules of ethics and precedent, it is necessary that the utmost freedom of discussion should prevail, and we are happy to see the growing propensity of both town and country folk who think for themselves and transcribe their thoughts to writing. We have been truly astonished at the insight of many of our readers into the great problems of the day, to say nothing of their aptitude in discussing them logically and understandably. We, therefore, invite the freest use of these columns by our readers in presenting their opinions on current affairs, no matter whether they be state, national or universal. We hope as the fall and winter months advance our readers will take more time to study the discussions in their farm papers and magazines, and write us their own opinions. If we know "What the Neighobrs Say" we will know better what to say ourselves.

REST ROOM FOR SMALL TOWNS

I am a reader of your valuable paper, and do not know how we would get along without it. You are sending two papers each week, perhaps by mistake, but you may be sure that I do not let that extra copy get away but give it to someone each week, where I think it will do the most good. I am a farmer's wife, living 3 miles from the village of Chesaning, it is a pretty little village and prides itself on its pretty residences and schools, etc., but it has no "public conveniences." Is there not a law of Michigan that compels every city or village to have one? I would be very grateful for any information along this line. This subject has been on my mind for some time and several years ago the "Gleaner" published a very interesting article, also showing picture of "public convenience" and rest room, and I was very much taken up with it. I presented the subject at the W. C. T. U. and different societies, but they were busy trying to get the state dry and did not give it very much attention. Now we have organized a Community Welfare Association, and I would like to present this matter to them. I have lost the article I clipped from the "Gleaner" and kept so long, and if it will not be asking too much I will be very glad for any help you may render and get the ball rolling. I think it would be a boon to our little village and a wonderful help to the farmer people to have a place to go and get the dust brushed off before entering the stores. Perhaps the merchants and clerks would not think we were quite so "hay-seedy" looking. Now if this does not find its way to the waste basket I would like to write an article for the Department for Women for I have many good suggestions that may help someone else. I have read the good articles that have been written by different women and have been helped so much along all different lines of home keeping and thought I would like to write something too.—*Mrs. S. B., Chesaning, Mich.*

The law does not specify that incorporated villages and cities shall provide rest rooms. It merely authorizes municipalities to use the public money or bond for that purpose, if they so desire. We have long favored the rest room idea, and as a result of articles that have been published in Business Farming a number of Michigan towns have been led to install these places of convenience. In all cases, they have found it good business, too. Surely, we will be glad to assist in any way possible to "start the ball rolling," for you or any other subscriber who wishes to take up this matter with the authorities of your trading town. By all means ,write to the woman's department Miss Ladd will be very glad to hear from you, I am sure.—Editor.

RAM LAMB FARMERS

The farmers who let the big fat city fellows come out and kill the game that was raised by those farmers, as much as the chickens and pigs on the same farms were raised there, remind us of a bunch of sheep in a clover lot.

You will see the wise old lawyer sheep, as busy as bees at the clover, while here and there a couple of ram lambs are trying to butt their fool heads off in a corner, for all the world like a Democrat and Republican "votin' just as Pa did," which suits the lawyer-politicians right down to the ground, for you can't butt heads and see straight at the same time.

Party bigotry and hide-bound ignorance are at the bottom of the Republican farmers idea that "no Democrat can enter the Kingdom of Heaven" and of the Democrats idea that "no Republican could be painted as black as he really is," both relics of the dark ages, but both ideas worth all kinds of money to the political schemers who make capital out of the head-butting voters.

"Keep the fool farmers divided up in two big parties and we'll do the rest," is the slogan of profiteers everywhere, and as long as farmers have a five cent representation at Lansing and Washington with a fifty per cent vote, or one-tenth representation where the laws are made (but full taxation) just so long will the schemer laugh in his sleeve at every farmers son "soaked" good and plenty in court for killing an absolutely useless squirrel, fattened on his father's corn for the city killer and at every other injustice rubbed into the men who grow the grub for all the world, in the name of what we call law and which has about as much common sense in some of it as God gives good grey geese.

"But," bleats Mr. Ram Lamb farmer, "how can we help ourselves? We can't form a new party or the old parties will laugh us out of it and we can't stand it to have city fellows make fun of us, so we'd never be elected Constables."

No party formations are necessary if farmers will use that boon to all free Americans, given extra power by the Australian secret ballot, the split ticket.

Get up petitions in the farm lodge rooms this fall and winter and print all the signers' full addresses in your county papers, saying in those petitions that you will support none but straight farmer candidates not afraid to publish their views in the same papers on fall game laws, etc., in all counties where farmers are the greatest number of voters and tax payers, thus serving notice on all party managers in advance that tickets will be split on either side that don't get in line.—*Chester H. Merrifield, Gobleville, Mich.*

That's the talk, Brother Merrifield, even if you do put it a little strong. When we farmers begin to think of candidates for office as Men instead of Democrats or Republicans, and put Principles ahead of Politics, we'll be able to elect men who'll remember and respect the wishes of the folks who put them in office. If we can't do this, I'm afraid we'll have to jog along in the same old rut.—Editor.

WHIMS OF THE DAY

I was raised on a farm and am proud of it. Moreover I like to keep in touch with the farmer. The large profits derived from manufacturers, make it possible for them to pay high wages, as they can increase price of articles produced, accordingly.

Farmers are not so fortunate. They have to accept the price offered regardless of cost of production. Farmers are leaving their farms or selling for just the above reasons. Very little government land is available, and many farmers do not want their sons and daughters to follow in their footsteps. They are educated and live the easier life. Immigration does not help matters, as very few go to the farm. City life, with its 8 hours, suits them. How many millionaire farmers are there in the State of Michigan who have made that amount in farming? Yes, or in speculating on farms, if you please? Why not? Just for this reason: the profits are too small. Nothing more. Laws are continually being made to hamper the farmer as game laws. Skunks can destroy eggs and kill chickens. Squirrels destroy corn. Wood chucks cannot be molested under ground. There are restrictions in building and housing, etc. Mail boxes are put on right side of road. There is no end of salaries paid to look after the many other such whims.—*G. E. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

You have a queer logic. Raised on a farm, proud of it, but do not want your sons and daughters to follow in your footsteps. Can I blame you? No, not if farming is to be the despised business the next fifty years that it has been the past fifty. But will it? We cannot belive so. Few people have made a million from farming. But, thank God, few people who farm want to make a million. If money were the ruling passion of the farmer as it is with many of the city people, the world would starve. It must be a kind dispensation of Providence that men find other enjoyment in the business of farming aside from money making.—Editor.

"CO-OPERATION"

"Help one another", the snow flake said, as they huddled down in their fleecy bed, "one of us here would not be felt, one of us here would quickly melt. But I'll help you, and you help me, and then what a big white drift we'll see."

"Help one another," the maple spray said to his fellow leaves one day, "the sun would wither me here alone long enough 'ere the day is gone; but I'll help you and you help me, and then what a splendid shade there'll be."

"Help on another," the dew drop cried seeing another drop close to its side; the warm south breeze would dry me'way and I should be gone ere noon to day; but I'll help you, and you help me, and we'll make a brook run to the sea."

And so the snow flakes grew to drifts, the grains of sand to mountains; the leaves became a pleasant shade, the dew drops fed the fountains.

What is co-operation? This poem answers the question. The co-operation and combined efforts of home, school, church, and all community organizations in the fight against capitalization, is the only sure way to win that would be socialism. Socialism would abolish capitalism, and make it easy for every man, woman and child to live better, get better results, get paid for what they produce instead of all poverty.—*S. H. Slagle, Wexford county.*

You have a clever way of explaining your definition of co-operation. As to whether or not co-operation should be used as a weapon to destroy what you call "capitalism" will be seriously questioned by the majority of farmers. Is not the farmer a "capitalist?" Is not, in fact, any man who earns money from money or the sweat of his labor, and invests that money a "capitalist?"—Editor.

THE LABORER'S DOLLAR

There is so much being said about the high cost of living and city people appear to think that the farmer is to blame for all the trouble. The workers in the city are never satisfied and are always asking for more wages and less work or shorter hours. If you will stop to analyze conditions you will find there never has been a time when the laborer could buy so much farm produce off of the farm with eight hours common labor as he can today. Of course by the time it gets to the consumer it may be a different proposition. Something that is entirely out of the farmer's control. We need only go back five or six years to demonstrate the fact common wages at that time were about $2.00 a day, usually for ten hours work. Then flour was worth about $5.00 a barrel and a day's wage would buy about 80 pounds. For ten hours work now—wages in the cities are $66.00—and an hour day will buy 100 pounds of flour at $12.00 per barrel Pork was worth 8 or 10 cents a pound and the ten hours work would buy 25 to 20 pounds. Today eight hours work will pay for 30 pounds at 20c, about the price paid by our local butchers. We could usually count on 40c for potatoes, although thousands of bushels have been sold for less. This would give him five bushels for ten hours work while his $6.00 for eight hours today will give him an extra bushel. Butter was sold at 20c; he could buy ten pounds for $2.00 that he earned in ten hours, while the $6.00 he earns now will buy twelve pounds. Beef was 8c and he could buy 25 pounds, while at 15c his $6 will buy forty. Eggs brought about 20c and his $2.00 would pay for ten dozen; at 40c his $6.00 buys 15 dozen. His wages are three times more than they were for eight hours, while the farmer's products that he buys brings a little over twice as much as they did, while he works from 12 to 16 hours. I think where much of the trouble is, ever thing the farmer grows in a commermercial way pays freight twice now. The buyer always subtracts the freight to the market, when he buys farm produce he sells to the jobber and he to the retailer who in turn adds the freight when he sells to the consumer. About the only effect the present agitation can have is to curtail production, thus reacting on the consumer and compelling him to pay still higher prices in the future, or consent to a lowering of his own wages, thus bringing him nearer on a par with what farmers can earn by continuing production, in fact help on the farm is becoming so scarce regardless of the wages paid that it will be a physical impossibility to continue production on a normal basis.—*Subscriber, Fife Lake, Mich.*

You have hit upon some vital truths and have discussed your [illegible] well that comment seems unnecessary. Now, if you will suggest a remedy for this situation [illegible] we will refer you on a [illegible]

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

The outlook in the realm of business and trade in our nation and the rest of the world is indeed uncharted and befogged. There is little that one can count upon definitely for the next several months, although the present conditions fortify some pretty sound optimistic conjectures.

In general, it is believed that we are entering upon a golden age of business and trade, to be accompanied by the growing pains of readjustments of wages and marketing. America must forge ahead from the force of her own momentum, now that we already lead the world. Great industrial barons from England, formerly our biggest rival in world trade, have just made inspections of American industry from one end of the nation to the other, and they report that the average production of the American worker is three times that of the British worker at the present time. And certainly Great Britain is no more demoralized than Germany, France and Italy in its reconstruction. All Europe is obliged to import the products of the American farm and factory, whereas, a few years ago this was by no means the case. There is too great a demand for American goods, American brains, American skill and untapped resources, both natural and human, for anything but a bright future for America.

But though the general outlook is rosy, there are many clouds for at least the next several months. At the base of all these lies the peace treaty and the League of Nations unsettled problem. Even the labor troubles to a considerable extent are aggravated by the undecided world issues hanging on the treaty. President Wilson is stumping the country to create sufficient public force to settle once and for all the fundamentals of the world relationships. Senators Johnson and Borah are hot on the President's trail, and they appear to be offsetting somewhat the favorable feeling created by the Chief Executive in his tour of the West. Farmers generally seem to be overwhelmingly eager to get the whole world mix-up settled quickly so that the market outlook may become more clarified and staid—so that there will be some definite legal check on war, and that promptly. Farmers, more than any other class, seem to have little use for partisan politics in the face of mighty issues. When the treaty and the league question are set aside, the administration's attention can be given more thorough attention to other affairs.

Much is hoped for in the coming economic congress called by the President for October 6. It is expected that workers and capitalists will throw down their cards on the council table and work out more complete rules of the game, so that continuous strikes need not continue to upset the nation's business. The great strike of the steel workers which started at the opening of this week is an offshoot of the condition of failure to get together by capital and labor. Wall Street has hinted that it is going to punish labor for its boldness, and labor was never more stoutly championing its own demands. Even the efforts of the President of the Nation and those of Samuel Gompers, the labor chief, appeared to be unsuccessful at th opening of the week, to get some agreement between Judge Gary, the most prominent figure in the steel industry. Gary states that only 1[illegible] per cent of the steel workers will be out of their jobs when the strike reaches its full swing, whereas John Fitzpatrick, the labor leader, states that a majority of the workers, or part of 1,000,000 men will be out Interests using steel supplies will be affected also, including the Detroit automobile factories.

Corn has continued to sag along with oats, as the bears seem to have gotten control of many sections of the markets, although the bulls are fighting hard with occasional success. In the long run the markets are bound to rise, but few dare attempt to tell the immediate future.

Michigan Bean Crop Secured in Fine Shape

BEANS IN Michigan have been turning out well, according to various reports on the acreage and quality. There is no reason why farmers can't market the crop at a good round profit. Numerous tips on the bean deal are given earlier in this issue, and readers may be sure that the "dope" is good. Here is a sample of a letter received in regard to the bean situation in Michigan:

"A thorough survey of the following counties—Jackson, Berry, Ingham, Eaton and part of Livingston, shows that the crop is nearly all secured in fine condition. Dry weather has made heavy screenings on some fields. The quality will be above the average. The acreage is small, but when these beans are delivered to the elevators, Michigan bean dealers will get the greatest surprise they have had in years. Fifty per cent of the average output is all they will get in the above mentioned counties."

There wasn't much doing in the Detroit bean market before the opening this week. The quotation reads, immediate and prompt shipment, $7.50 with varied fluctuations around that point.

Numerous states which raise considerable crops of beans are reporting greatly reduced acreages, which will offset the flood of oriental beans coming upon the market through San Francisco. Colorado reports that its output of beans will be only one-fourth of what it was last year.

WHEAT

It is somewhat surprising to some that the prices of wheat in many markets are actually higher now than before the rush of the grain to market. The heavy demand from foreign countries is one of the chief factors in this increase, 1,000,000 bushels being exported each day. The amount of ocean room available seems to be the deciding factor in how high the price of wheat can climb, inasmuch as the foreign demand is so great. The United States Grain Corporation has issued a tip that it may be unwise for farmers to go too strong on wheat for next year, because foreign farm lands will probably be productive of much larger crops than during the war.

The International Institute of Agriculture has just sent to Michigan Business Farming some valuable material on the foreign wheat situation. Although Canada and the United States produced more this year than last, Italy produced only 84 per cent of last year's crop. Japan produced only 96 per cent of last year's crop. Northern Africa produced only two per cent of what it did last year, and British India, only 78 per cent. Figures on other countries were not given, but other sources provide the information that Russia and the Balkans have failed in their crops. Trade was resumed with Hungary September 2, and it is not long before the other foreign markets closed by the war, will reopen. Detroit quotes Red No. 1, $2.25.

CORN

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.53	1.50	1.66
No. 3 Yellow	1.53	1.50	
No. 4 Yellow	1.51	1.49	

Grains, provisions and hogs are commencing to sell ex-war inflation. Readjustment from a war to a peace basis is well under way. Cash corn has dropped more than 75c, over 30 per cent from the top, and other grains are off in proportion. When the war broke out in Europe grains and provisions started upward, and continued to advance for some years. Other commodities were slow in getting started upward and continued to advance for some years. Other commodities were slow in getting started, and it is only natural that they should be the last in turning downward, but grains are a barometer of general business at the present time, and sooner or later there must be a readjustment in manufactured goods and in labor. All must liquidate and seek proper levels.

The corn crop is practically made. Frost now would do little or no damage. While some sections have been hard hit by the continued dry, hot weather it has forced the crop along at a very rapid rate in others that had sufficient rain, and much cutting has been done, even in the central portions of the big belt. The largest crop was secured in the parts of Illinois and Iowa that ship the bulk of the commercial grain to terminal markets.

How far corn will decline before all the bearish conditions are discounted cannot be forecasted, as the chaos abroad must be taken into consideration. However, there is now more disposition shown in Europe to get to work and less to strike.

EUROPE WANTS BARLEY

Europe would undoubtedly take a large quantity of barley, were conditions right, but of late there have been no sales reported. A liberal quantity, however, was sold some time ago, and the clearing up on the situation might result in heavy exports for a time. Movement from the interior is very small for this season. Detroit, Cash No. 3, $2.45.

RYE DECLINES

Rye declined in Detroit recently, but has been more hopeful since its fall. The foreign demand remains good. Quote $1.41 for Cash No. 2

SMALL OAT CROP

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
Standard	.72	.72	.76
No. 3 White	.71	.69	

Five states raise the bulk of the commercial oats of the country, and the total this year is the smallest since 1914, and when everything is considered the yield is probably smaller than at that time due to the light weight of this year's crop, which has been averaging around 29 pounds per bushel. The prolonged drought in the mountain states with an extreme shortage of supplies there for this winter may turn a considerable quantity of oats from the Northwest into the less favored sections, which will cut down the amount available for the East. The latter suffered from the same causes as curtailed the yield in other sections, and there is still a strong feeling that oats are destined to ultimately sell comparatively high. Cash No. 2 white sells at 72 cents in Detroit.

HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

There is little change in hay market conditions from that reported a week ago. Values have not strengthened much, but are holding firm at about the same range. Supplies are not moving forward from country points in any volume but indications are that there will be some increase from now on as producers are changing their views as to values. Embargoes have had a tendency to sustain prices, but supplies at distributing points are working down and restrictions will be removed in a short time.

The large hay crop this season will create an easier feeling throughout the year and this with lack of government buying will keep hay at a lower range than during the war period regadless of the general high cost of feedstuffs. Shippers should keep this in mind, that the market values this year will be governed largely by railroad deliveries and that the demand will be apathetic at all times.

In Detroit receipts increased a little and the market is quoted as steady. No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

One or two years ago, people in moderate circumstances were satisfied to get butter for home consumption that would score no higher than a firt. As a result, the demand for firsts, and often even for seconds, was equal to that for extras. By going back through price records for

(Continued on page 20)

TRUCK GROUND GRIPPERS

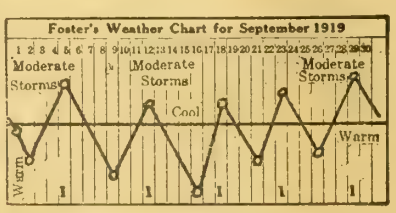
Problems having to do with the use of the motor truck in soft going, on the farm and on the road, have apparently been solved by the Fulton Motor Truck Company, Farmingdale, Long Island. This progressive company has just announced the Fulton Ground Grippers, designed to promote the wider use of the motor truck in direct transportation from the fields to the market. Nothing of late years has excited quite as much interest as this investion which requires little loss of time for application to the wheels and which need not be removed when the truck passes from soft to hard ground. The grippers are so placed upon the wheels that they do not come in contact with hard going and do not injure the roads.

NOTICE OF MEETING

There will be a special meeting held of the Farmers Co-operative Union of Beaver Township at the Township Hall on Saturday, September 27, at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING


Foster's Weather Chart for September 1919
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Moderate Storms
Moderate Storms
Moderate Storms
Cool
Warm
Warm
1 1 1 1 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1919—Warm waves are expected to reach Vancouver about Sept. 29 and Oct. 4 and temperature will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 30 and Oct. 5, plains sections Oct. 1 and 6, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 2 and 7, eastern sections 3 and 8, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 4 and 9. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the North American crop-weather from Sept. 3 0to October 9, during which period a great fall in temperature is expected between longitudes 80 and 100 and light frosts are expected during the week following Oct. 8 in northern parts of that section. This will be a cool wave not far from October 8. To constitute a cool wave or a cold wave temperatures must fall twenty degrees and the cold wave must go to freezing point. I expect a northern cool wave near October 8 and a cold wave near Oct. 23.

These storms will start an increase of rainfall that will be heavy near Oct. 24. Large sections of country during August and September were short on moisture because the storms north of latitude 30, had but little force. August and September storms were expected to be mild and rainfall deficient in large sections. But from this date onward through the Winter the storms will be of much greater force and precipitation will increase, except in about one-third of the best agricultural sections that will be affected by drouth beginning about first of November and continuing about s months.

W. T. Foster

Every Dot represents Ten Satisfied Delco-Light Users

More Than 75,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT was designed and built by men who were raised in farm homes—who experienced the discomforts and inconveniences of farm life—and who set out deliberately years ago to develop an electric plant that would provide city advantages for rural communities.

They were the same men whose engineering talent had made DELCO Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment for automobiles the standard of the world—

They knew electricity—and they knew the needs and limitations of farm life—

They knew that an electric plant to give service in a farm home must be simple, so that it would not get out of order and require complicated repairs—

It must be easily operated and require little attention—

It must be very economical in operation—

It must be built to stand hard usage and it must last indefinitely—

It required five years to develop a plant that would measure up to these specifications.

There were five years of hard engineering effort back of DELCO-LIGHT before the first plant was put on the market three and a half years ago.

Today DELCO-LIGHT is furnishing the conveniences and comforts of electricity to more than Seventy-five Thousand farm homes.

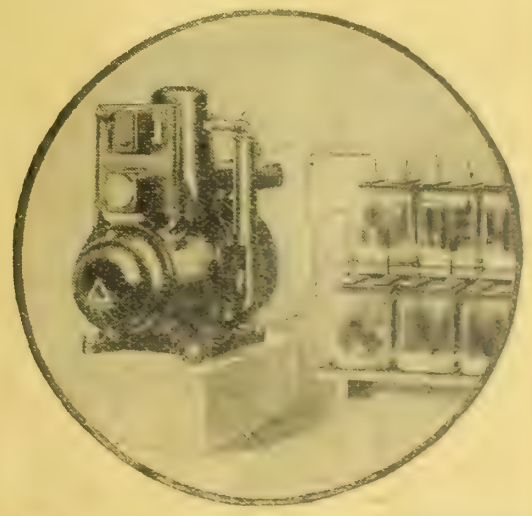
It is providing an abundance of clean, bright, economical electric light for these homes. It is furnishing power to pump water, operate washing machine, churn, separator, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, milking machine, and other small machinery.

And everywhere it is demonstrating its wonderful efficiency—and actually paying for itself in time and labor saved.

No Matter Where You Live There Is A Delco Light Field Representative Near You

DELCO-LIGHT

A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air-cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to Oil—Thick Plates—Long Lived Battery—RUNS ON KEROSENE



The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio

Distributors:

M. L. Lasley, 23 Elizabeth St., East, Detroit, Mich.
Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton St., West, Grand Rapids, Mich.

We consider this the most important announcement ever made to Michigan Farmers. It is the plain duty of every farmer in the State to read it carefully.

S. R. Waterbury
Business Manager Michigan Farmer.

Forest Ford
Editor, Michigan Business Farming

R. Morrill
Melon and Peach King of Michigan

Colon C. Lillie
Needs no introduction to Michigan

Geo. M. Low
Secretary, Michigan State Horticultural Society

P. G. Potts
Prominent Farmer in Macomb County

George Winegar
Prominent Farmer in Shiawassee County

A. E. Illenden
Prominent Farmer in Lenawee County

Allie L. Watkins
Prominent Farmer in Manistee County

Don D. Bruce
President of the Michigan Potato Growers

Whitney Watkins
Member State Board of Agriculture

C. A. Bingham
Secretary, State Farm Bureau.

B. A. Holden
Prominent Farmer in Oakland County

U. S. Ewing
Prominent Farmer in Marquette County

A Critical M
of

In years to come, 5 o'clock on afternoon, August 6th, will be poin the critical point in the history of M Agriculture.

All day long the Executive Com the Michigan State Farm Bureau in session, considering the import tion of putting the Michigan Sta Bureau on the same strong, finar organization basis which it occupi in other states.

All day long the discussion had They had listened to a great addre Saylor, head of this organization Illinois.

They had heard him tell of the dous strides taken in Illinois durin few months—How over 75% of all ers in the counties worked had j organization at minimum yearly d each—How the Legislative Commi last session secured the passage measure which they backed and t of every measure which they obje How the Marketing Committee ha results never before approached. F ple, getting 65c a pound for the aver of Illinois wool as against 45c bid b —How the Educational work th the state was progressing as it h done before.

This was the question as it finall for decision:

> *Should the Michigan State Farm tinue as it has in the past, without a membership, to accomplish the gre doing in other places or should squarely in line and put over this org big way by changing the yearly dues of $5. a year in the State Organiza mending similar yearly dues to the C izations—and beginning an intensi advertising and soliciting campaign t organization every farmer in the stat*

The question was put and carrie a dissenting vote.

The die was cast.

Michigan is now lined up squ this greatest movement in the agriculture.

JOIN THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM B

ent in the History Michigan Agriculture

Every practical Michigan farmer knows that today we are facing conditions which no farmer can meet successfully single-handed.

It is the day of organization.

Labor is organized. Manufacturers are organized in every line of business.

The farmer alone is still working single-handed.

But he will no longer be compelled to do this.

With the majority of Michigan farmers enrolled in this great organization, we will have the means of correcting every condition which now makes profitable farming so extremely difficult instead of being, as it should be, the most profitable and pleasant occupation in the world.

This is actually being done in Illinois and other states. It will be done in Michigan.

The work of the "greater" Michigan Farm Bureau will divide itself into three very definite classifications—educational, legislative and marketing.

This question may be asked—exactly what will be done along these lines?

A fairer question would be—"What can't be done when the farmers of Michigan are organized into one strong, compact working unit?"

We know of the great things which have been accomplished by Michigan organizations working along certain restricted lines.

Imagine the results that will come from all Michigan farmers working together. Imagine the force behind the voice of 200,000 Michigan farmers, speaking as a unit on matters of legislation. Imagine the power of this great body in changing marketing conditions so that every farmer makes a legitimate profit not only on his investment, but on every day's work.

Imagine the improvements and the educational work which can be done on crops and production.

The State Farm Bureau, however, has no intention of supplanting the work of any present organization. It will help all of them and make their work more effective. It will take up tasks that no one organization or one group has ever successfully accomplished. Its scope is not state-wide, but national.

These are not intangible things. They are definite returns and large returns, which every farmer will share in from his investment of a few dollars in the State Farm Bureau membership.

An efficient organization has been completed and the plan of publicity and soliciting laid out which will cover the entire state.

This is the first announcement of the series which will carry the message to every Michigan farmer.

The active campaign of solicitation will be carried on county by county, beginning with Oakland County on the morning of October 15th.

Other counties will follow rapidly, as fast as the organization can be expanded. Every farmer in Michigan will be called on and asked to join.

The Michigan organization will be but one unit of a great national organization composed of similar units, presenting a united front on all matters pertaining to the well being of the farmer.

We suggest that every progressive Michigan farmer begin immediately to discuss this among his friends. Arouse their enthusiasm over this great work. Get your county and township organizations completed well in advance of the work of the State solicitors. Communicate with the State Secretary, Mr. C. A. Bingham, Birmingham, Michigan. He will be glad to supply you with further details and plans for the work.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Executive Offices

Birmingham, Michigan

AU—IT IS ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

WOMEN IN POLITICS

YES, "WOMEN in politics" for now that we have the right to vote, we are responsible for the right of it and we can't use the ballot intelligently unless we study the questions before our nation and our community as they come up for decision. And the best way to study them is to get the opinions of both sides of the question and then let your own common sense be the deciding factor, and not, as some of the men have accused us of, vote as our men folks do.

In order that this paper may serve women in every sense of the word, we have adopted the policy of giving a varied page, and so shall have with our fancy work and our recipes, a series of articles dealing with the subject of women in politics and endeavoring in this way to come to some sort of an understanding of our duties as well as our privileges.

One of the returned heroes and also a Captain said at a meeting last week that what we needed was "Americanization," and to have our country thoroughly "Americanized," we must first know our own laws, and he suggests securing a copy of the constitution and thoughtfully sitting down and reading it. Also the Monroe Doctrine which is so much discussed of late. Do you know why they say that the League of Nations will interfere with the Monroe Doctrine if adopted? The only way to find out is to read the Monroe Doctrine and then read that part of the League of Nations treaty as affects our own government.

Each week we will have a short article on this page. This week we are showing the picture of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the President of the Ohio State Suffrage Association, who states that we women are all "dressed up and no place to go," and goes on to explain her statement by stating that women are not partisan and now that they are ready to vote, asking "where will they go?" We as women have no political inheritance. True our husbands and fathers may have been Republicans or Democrats, but where are we to go? And then she goes on to state a very vital fact which is so good that we quote it:

The new women voters are shocked at the high cost of living; they know what the trouble is. They know that the men at the head of the great trusts are grinding the people. Everybody knows that, even the children know it. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted to prevent combination, but it was only enforced on local milk dealers and other helpless groups. Why is this? Because men who are ordinarily brave are not POLITICALLY brave. The powerful corporations contribute vast sums to the treasuries of the political parties. No politician has the courage to jeopardize his political party and so he votes to "investigate" and "investigate" and that is the end of it.

Women care for their families. They know that it is not right for the father to toil unceasingly while the family barely subsists. Women are saying: "if the political parties as now constituted can not be divorced from beef and steel without dying, then let them die." Let us get a new party, one that is not afraid.

When men open their state campaigns they have bands and fireworks and sometimes a little lady falling from a ballon with a parachute—to enthuse the voters. The new voters demand, not bands and fireworks but lower prices, and the political party which realizes this will be the successful party of the near future.

Again, women are unalterably opposed to war. They said little about it in 1917 because they were powerless and because, in this great land of liberty, not only was the press censored and the lips of men sealed, but people were chloroformed lest they should think. Women were silent observers. They could not help

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton
President-Ohio State
Suffrage Association

themselves; they sent their sons and prayed and hoped.

The new woman voter is all-dressed up and nowhere to go. The question is: "Is anyone wise enough to prepare a place for her?"

HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AS PER our promise, we are continuing our Christmas suggestions. So many beautiful things can be made from ribbons that we were unable to tell you of one-half of them last week, so have secured some more illustrations this week; this time of bags. What woman doesn't love bags! There are bags for shopping, bags for sewing and then the small purse bag, made of the expensive velvets and gold or silver embroidered ribbons which defy any store made bag to come up to them in beauty.

The upper girth hand bag is a Rose Matinee bag and requires 1 1-2 yards of the wide deep rose ribbon and three yards of the next shade lighter rose ribbon in a narrower width for the bottom and the petals and 6 1-4 yards for the neckband and handles.

No. 2 is a sewing bag, requiring 4 1-4 yards of the wide ribbon and one-half yards of the narrow ribbon. Oblong cardboards are used at the ends, covered with the ribbon and the bag is lined with a sateen to make it firm.

No. 3 is a Tucked Hand Bag and requires only 1 1-4 yards of ribbon. The top and chain should be purchased at the store. This is beautiful made of a ribbon to match your suit, or dress.

No. 4 is made of 1-2 yard of metallic ribbon and 1 yard of black velvet ribbon, using a metal top and chain.

No. 5 is made of a fancy ribbon combined with a plain satin ribbon and is very effective. It requires 5-8 of a yard of the fancy ribbon and one yard of the plain wide satin ribbon, finishing at the top with the metal clasp and chain.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND OUR OWN SOO CANALS

IT WAS just six years ago this month—to be exact, Sept. 26, in the year 1913, that the first water entered the Panama Canal locks at Gatun. It is interesting to note just what this canal has meant to us since that date, not only in a financial way, but in its value as a factor in protecting this country in the recent war. We can with profit take time to read the following very comprehensive write-up, from the pen of one who has made a study of the subject:

Unusual attention is focused just now, on the Panama canal because it has been threaded by that half of the United States navy which is en route to the Pecific. So long was taken in discussion and then so long in construction that it is hard now to realize what an actuality the isthmian waterway really is. The warships have demonstrated its protective value to the country which built it; but the commercial value, great though it is, suffers by comparison with that of the fresh water canals at Sault Ste. Marie which make possible uninterrupted traffic between Lakes Superior and Huron.

During May, this year, the total number of vessel passages through the Panama canal was 188, including seven United States government ships on which no toll was levied, one other naval ship and four launches.

The remainder, 176, were vessels of commerce and their net registered tonnage was 468.030 tons. During the same month of May there passed through the United States canal at the Soo, 1,957 ships, aggregating a net registered tonnage of 6,356,185, through the Canadian Canal 787 ships of 1,292,217 tons, or a total for the month of 2,644 ships, of 7,648,402 net registered tons. The cargo tonnage through the Panama canal was 720,000 short tons, and through the Soo 10,566,326 short tons. The average registered tonnage per ship through the Panama was 2,650 and through the Soo, 2,930. The average cargo through the Panama was 4,070 tons per ship and through the Soo, 4,000 tons.

Some idea of the saving in distance made possible by the isthmian route is to be had by the comparative distances via Magellan strait and via Panama canal from Guayaquil to New York—10,215 versus 2,810 miles; from Callao to New York—9,613 versus 3 363 miles; and from Valparaiso—8,380 versus 4,623 miles. The latent foreign trade opportunities in South America are not to be overlooked, nor the Atlantic-Pacific possibilities, generally, and in the coming years there may be great increase of ocean commerce through the Panama canal, but the infinitely greater commerce of the inland lakes stands out in its immensity by comparison with the grand total of all the world commerce which passed during the month of May, through the $400,000,000 Panama canal.

Back Yard Strategy

Mother—What a dirty face! Go right in the house and wash it this minute!

Little Jack—I don't want to wash my face, I'm attacking an army in the next block and this is camouflage.

One of our readers wrote me the other day; said she had no children, but had been reading the Children's Hour; noticed the offer to the kiddies of free Christmas gifts for just a little work, and wondered why I didn't make an offer to the women, similar to the one for the youngsters. So agreeable to our policy to give our readers what they want, I have procured a few choice articles which every woman wants, and if interested, will be glad to send you a list and tell you more about the plan. Simply write direct to the editor of this page, care of M. B. F., and the Christmas prize list will come forward promptly.

Tuition Not Returnable

I would like to have the opinion of the legal department of the Michigan Business Farming on the two following questions: First, can a rural school district recover the tuition paid to, in advance, a high school for an eighth grader who for some reason did not attend said high school; second, can a owner of pure bred tame rabbits recover damages done same by dogs. Would they be considered live stock under the law, if not, why not. Damages to be paid out of the dog tax fund.—*S. U., Midland Co.*

Ans.—(1) It is my opinion that the school district could not recover tuition paid for the tuition of the pupil if the graded school stood ready to carry out the tuition contract, and the pupil was not prevented from attending the graded school by any reason or regulation of the graded school. That is, if the graded school held itself ready to take a pupil and comply with the arrangements. I think there is no obligation upon the part of the graded schools to return the fee. (2) Your tame rabbits are personal property, and any unlawful damage to them may be recovered in an action against the owner of the dog. As I recall it in the statute, however, it does not provide for the payments of such damages out of the dog tax fund.

Trees on Highway

I have trees planted about four feet from road line. The township has straightened the road but they went around the trees and left them, but when the county survey was made this spring they claimed the trees are in the road. Will you give me advice what I can do. Can I collect any money for the trees if they taken them.—*V. C., Saginaw Co.*

Ans.—Trees planted on the side of the highway, and growing there belong to the adjacent owner, and are his property. They may however, in the straightening of the road become an obstruction to the highway, and the highway authorities may order them removed. They would be obliged first to notify the adjacent owner to remove the obstruction and to that extent the trees belong to him. If he does remove them within the time specified, if such time be reasonable, then the township authorities may remove them, themselves. Should the township authorities remove them without giving the adjacent owner an opportunity to remove them, and take them himself, they would be liable in damages to the adjacent owner.

Division of Crops

A contracted a farm of B for a term of three years and for seven years thereafter A worked under the old contract and such other verbal contracts as were made from time to time. In the fall after A had sowed fall crops B sold farm to C. Can A hold one half the straw? There was nothing mentioned in written or verbal contracts pertaining to straw. A moved several loads of rough feed and straw on place with him. If possible answer this in your next issue. —*E. R., Cass Co.*

Ans.—A has a right to such proportion of the straw as he was to receive of the farm products according to the lease. Straw is a product of the farm, and unless agreed that it should remain on the farm, it is to be divided the same as other products.

Threshing Charges

If a man agrees to thresh oats, etc., for a certain sum can he charge more and can he charge one person more than another?—*A. C. M., Byron, Mich.*

Ans.—He can charge more, but if there was an agreement to do it for a certain sum he would be liable for breach of contract if he refused to perform. Every man is entitled to charge as much for his services as he desires. No one is bound to pay him unless the services are worth it to them.—*Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.*

Don't Sow Smutty Wheat

"We would like your advice in regard to sowing smutty wheat. Our wheat is the Red Rock variety and it is infected with smut. I would like this wheat for [illegible] it were treated

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing house for farmers' every-day troubles. Prompt, careful attention will be given. Correspondence should be addressed to "Farmer's Service Bureau," Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

What kind of formula would we use to treat it? After it is treated is it safe to feed a little of it in place of oats to horses? Is the land on which this wheat was grown were again sowed back to wheat would there be any danger of it becoming infested with the smut, than if otherwise sown on a different field for instance under the same climatic conditions?"—*Subscriber, McBain.*

"It is not advisable to plant wheat which is badly infected with smut. If the wheat shows numerous smut balls and if the smutty smell is very marked, it would be best to secure clean wheat from another source.

If only a few smut balls are present, we would advise the following treatment recommended by the Department of Botany, Michigan Agricultural College:

"Fan thoroughly to remove all light shrivelled grains and smut balls. Disinfect the drill with the Formaldehyde solution. Avoid infection from old sacks. Do not treat more than you can plant in any one day.

Dilute Formaldehyde Method.

Sprinkle the grain until thoroughly wet with solution if 1 pint of Formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. Cover with blankets or sacks for 2 hours. Spread out thinly to dry and sow within 12 hours. Formaldehyde treatments are necessary for crop protection but they must be given carefully and with scrupulous attention to directions. Allow for swollen condition of the grain."

It is safe to feed treated wheat to horses. It is not advisable to replant land on which smutty wheat was grown last year for there is a likelihood of the smut being carried over. —*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops. M. A. C.*

"FILLING THE SILO"

We can briefly sum up the subject as follows

Plan early for the details in filling your silo.

Inspect the cutter thoroughly before starting.

Cut ripest corn first.

Cut in small bundles.

Be sure to do a clean job and cut fine.

Oil all running parts frequently and keep rollers adjusted to hold silage tightly.

See that cutter is given proper speed. This should be figured out before starting and proper pulley secured.

Tramp ensilage thoroughly.

Keep the knives sharp—the cutter bar sharp and keep the knives adjusted close up to the cutter bar.

Feed evenly—don't over-crowd the machine, but keep it full.

When filling a silo partly filled the day previous, run the blower a few minutes before allowing anyone to go inside. This blows out the gas accumulated over night.

Concerning Nut Trees

Kindly inform me whether any person has a right to gather nuts along a roadway when the trees are on my property. These trees all stand inside the fence so we consider we have a right to all nuts on said trees. —*C. H., Byron*

The adjacent proprietor owns the trees in the highway in front of his premises and along the highway on his premises. No one has a right to pick the nuts therefrom and any one who does so is liable therefor.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Sterile Land Spreads

I have a spot on my farm that is bare, and nothing will grow on it. and it is getting larger. It will not even grow weeds and I would like to have a little advice on what is in there, if you could along that line.—*F. K., Elkton.*

We suggest that you might send a sample of this soil, with a careful description of conditions to the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, where soil experts will investigate the matter.

If the land was formerly fertile, it is quite possible that the soil needs considerable fertilizer. Sometimes, by plowing very deeply, worn out land is temporarily freshened.—*The Editor.*

Trees Along Highway

A state road is being built by a piece of timber which I own. Some trees are near enough so as to be cut. If the road builders cut the trees, to whom do the trees belong?—*Subscriber, Munith.*

Trees in the highway belong to the adjacent owner, and if they have to be removed they belong to the adjacent owner. They, however, have no right to remove them without giving notice to the owner.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Everbearing Strawberries

Could you inform me where I could purchase ever-bearing strawberries and what is the best kind?—*A. M. F.*

Two of the most reliable dealers in ever-bearing varieties of strawberries are R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., and the Baldwin Nurseries, Bridgeman, Mich. The "Superb" is one of the best of the older varieties, although there are two or three newer varieties which promise well but are yet to prove their value. The horticultural department at the college does not recommend ever-bearing varieties for commercial growing.—*J. B. Hasselman, Director Publicity, M. A. C.*

(Editor's note: Advertisements of reliable every-bearing strawberry producers may be found in the ad columns of Business Farming.)

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

The method of blending the choicest varieties of wheat gives it a most delicious flavor which is imparted to everything baked from it.

The wheat is all cleaned three times, scoured three times and actually washed once before going onto the rolls for the first break.

The result is perfectly pure, clean flour. And it is perfectly ground with the utmost uniformity.

Those are the reasons why we guarantee LILY WHITE.

Your money back if you do not find it as good or better than any flour you have ever used.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN—This week I want to tell you about the State Fair which was recently held in Detroit. Perhaps you know that out of each county, the boy who passes the eighth grade examination with the highest marks is taken to the State Fair for a week, and while there he is fed and housed in beautiful clean white tents right on the grounds. And he is allowed under directors who man each squad, to go through all the exhibits, is taught how to judge cattle, how to prune trees, how to build a camp fire, is taken on the grand stand for the afternoon one day and allowed to see the races and in the evening to see the wonderful fire works, and then also has a free motor ride around the city and besides all this sees the best side shows down the midway, and during his stay hears the very best speakers in the state. It was my privilege to hear one of these speakers address the boys one day and I guess I got as much good out of what he told them as any one of the boys did.

He told them how they had won this great treat by just doing the right things in the right way; by doing everything they did just the best they knew how; by shirking nothing and then he went on to tell them that they could win all the big battles of life and win a good position in life for themselves by just doing everything in a manly way, and in closing he gave them such a good little thought to remember that I want to pass it on to you and if you are one of my little girls instead of a boy, remember what is good for boys in this way is good for girls too. He stated that there were four cans every boy should know all about, and that they weren't glass cans, tin cans or any can which any one made except yourself, and here they are. Let's memorize them and adopt these four little cans for our own:

"Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, in every way you can, every time you can.—Affectionately yours, Laddie.

FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am a boy 10 years old. I am in the fifth grade. I have two brothers in the third grade. I have two sisters to home. We have a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Grete LeValley. I like her very much. We take the M. B. F. We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have three horses. One horse is twenty-three years old. We hitch him in the cutter in the winter and drive him to school and he comes back alone. We have seven milk cows and one calf.—Earl Lamb, Stanton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the fourth time I have written to you. The first two times I wrote I got my letters in print, the third time I didn't and hope to see this one in print. I am in the 5th grade at school and hope to pass into the 6th grade. My teachers name is Miss Verna Campbell and I like her quite well. I will write a story. Love to all the boys and girls.—Ruth McShea, Rosebush, Mich.

A Bad Boy

Once upon a time there was a little boy and his name was Jake. He was never a good boy.

One day his father had gone away and his mother and he were there alone. His mother had some nice plates in a box that she wanted to save. He got mad and broke all of the plates. When his father came home he got a hard whipping and was sent to bed without any supper and after that he was always a good boy.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have three horses, five cows and four calves, also five pigs. I go after the cows at night. I feed and water the chickens for pets. I have two cats and five kittens. I like the Doo D very much, they are funny little fellows indeed. My papa takes the M. B. F. likes it very much. Hoping to see letter in print.—Gladys Griffin, Marlette, Mich., R 1.

The Junior Cook

MILK SHAKE

This is a fine and very nourishing drink that you will enjoy after hard work or play.

Separate the yellow and white of one egg.

Measure out one cup milk, two teaspoonful sugar.

Put the yellow with the sugar into a small bowl.

Add one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon vanilla, one-eighth teaspoon grater nutmeg.

Beat with a dover egg beater till pale yellow and very creamy.

Put the white of the egg on a big plate and beat till stiff and white.

Pour the milk gradually onto the yellow mixture and beat it in well.

When all the milk is mixed add three-quarters of the egg white and beat that in.

Pour this mixture into a glass.

Put the one-quarter of the egg white on top. Garnish with a bit of grated nutmeg or cinnamon and serve at once with a cookie and two straws to drink through.

It is just as easy to make several at a time for there is no more work—just increase the recipe by as many times as you wish to serve glasses.

EGGLESS MUFFINS

Measure out:
- 1 cup flour.
- 1 cup bran.
- 2 tablespoons of sugar.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 2 tablespoons butter substitute.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 cup milk.

Put the sugar, salt and butter substitute in a bowl and mix well.

Sift the flour and baking powder and add to mixture.

Grease a muffin tin of twelve rings.

Add the bran and milk and beat till the dough is smooth.

Turn at once into the muffin rings and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Turn out onto a napkin covered plate and serve at once.

If any are left over they are fine when split open, spread with jam and made warm in the oven.

The Doo Dads Find an Ice Cream Cone

WHOEVER could have lost an ice cream cone in the Wonderland of Doo? It must have been someone who was out with a picnic party. But whoever it was the Doo Dads were not long in finding it. They were hiding in the bushes and noticed that it had been left behind, for, just as soon as it was seen, out they rushed and here they are having a wonderful time of it! Flannel Feet, the Cop, is on top of the cone. He has some of the ice cream on a leaf and was just ready to begin his feast when the wasps and mosquitoes began swarming around. See how he is trying to beat them off with his stick. However, they do not seem to be any more afraid of him than the Doo Dads usually are. Poor Roly has tumbled in head first, and Poly thinks it is the last of his little brother. One greedy little Doo Dad waded right into the ice cream. He wishes he were out of it for see how he is shivering with the cold. Here is the old lady Doo Dad with three of the Doo Dolls. Percy Haw Haw, the dude, like the gallant little gentleman he is, is seeing that they are served first. Old Doc Sawbones is coming on the run. He is sure the Doo Dads will all get a dreadful cold after eating so much ice cream. Do you see that little Doo Dad who is feeling the ice cream with his finger? He doesn't know whether it is cold or hot. That other young fellow is sure that it is hot for see how he is blowing on it to cool it. All are greatly excited except Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. The little lazybones is actually having a snooze when he could be having a great feast. His nap will be cut pretty short, however, for see how the ice cream is running over his head. If the Doo Dads would not get so excited they could have all the ice cream they wanted.

A Maxwell Truck you buy this Month will make you a present of its Total Cost in One Year.

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

FIVE-thousand-dollar truck construction. Five-thousand-dollar truck guarantee. Worm Drive. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. 2400 pounds—we built it right to get it light—to save tires—to reduce gas consumption—to climb hills—to take bad roads—*and to keep repair bills down.*

For long hauls and short calls. Self-supporting. Amateur proof. Chassis $1185 f. o. b. Detroit.

If you like, take your time with the payments and let the Maxwell buy itself on the run.

Pays its way from day to day.

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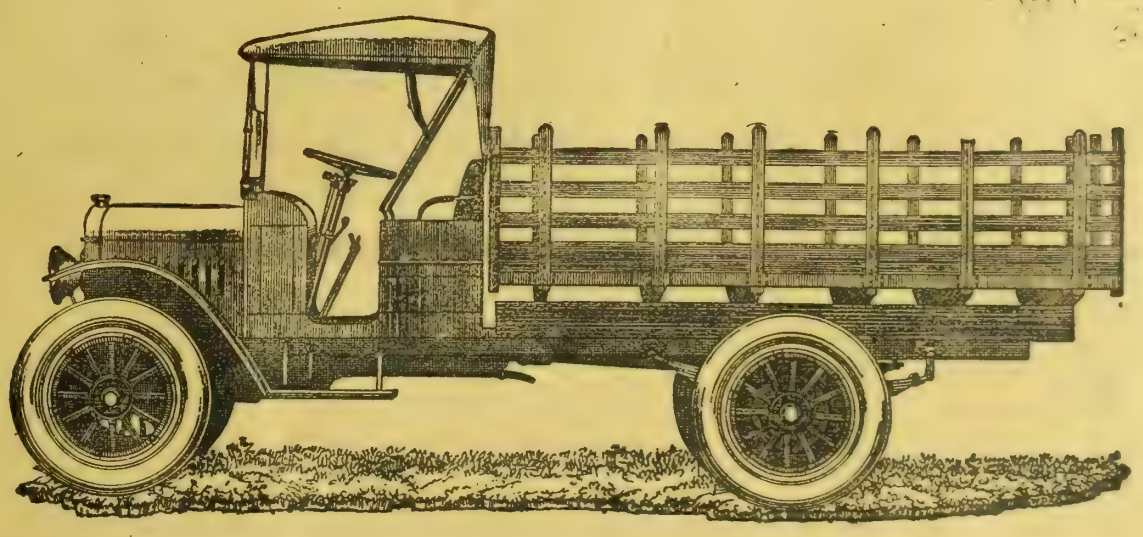
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



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HOOSIER WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

will care for the water problem on your farm. Hoosier Systems are easily installed, will operate from any kind of power,—windmill, gasoline engine, or electric motor, and pump from deep or shallow wells.

Write for Bulletin F describing complete line of Hoosier Systems.

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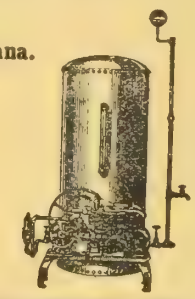

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We make a specialty of of repairing and making over old fur garments for men and women.

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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

MONROE, (W. C.)—We are having fine weather here and the farmers are very busy these days getting the wheat ground ready to drill, a few have their wheat drilled. There have been several new silos built in this part and they are waiting for their turn to fill. There have been a number of farms changed hands this fall in this part, the price ranged from $140 to $180 per acre. A few sales have started and they are selling well, excepting horses which go at a small figure.—W. H. L.

EMMET, (C)—Emmet County is still on the map, though badly dried up and somewhat grasshoppered. We will pull through with an average crop all told. Corn is fine, potatoes and beans fair. Small grain was short. Hay was good and is selling now around $30 per ton. We are having the first real rain today we have had in many weeks. It is needed for the pastures. Butter 55c; eggs, 45c at local store.—W. H. C.

MONCALM—The farmers are cutting corn, marketing lima beans and putting in grain. We are having some much needed rain now. The soil has been very dry. We have had very little frost, so far, very few places on low grounds. The farmers are marketing early potatoes and some grain. There are a few silos being built, some repairing done. Some tractors have been purchased. Many from this district are attending the West Michigan fair at Grand Rapids last week.—G. B. W.

MASON—Everybody is busy cutting corn or filling silos. Corn is drying up but will be best it has been for a number of years. Dry weather is hurting potatoes. West Amber Community Club met at the J. Clausen home Friday evening, Sept. 5. County Agent W. J. Cook was present. Mr. Cook has been organizing the Mason Co. Farm Bureau and getting it in working order. A meeting of the chairman of the various units of the Farm Bureau are to hold a meeting in the near future, for the purpose of mapping out a program and unifying the work. Three business men will also meet with the chairman. We are wondering if they'll have some farmer representatives in their business men's or bankers' associations. The following prices were offered at Scottville on Sept. 1: Wheat, $2.13; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 40c.—B. M.

ISABELLA—Very dry in this locality not much fall plowig done on that account. Corn a very good crop best in a number of years. Potatoes damaged by dry weather. They are of a good smooth quality, no knobs as of last year. Price of potatoes dropped on account of green stock coming in. No frosts yet although one would do lots of good now. Very much sickness around here. Some call it the summer flu.—W. D.

OCEANA—The farmers are pulling beans putting in grain, threshing nearly all done. Corn nearly all cut. Weather still dry with a little promise of rain. Soil is still very dry for plowing. Not much grain sowed yet. Farmers not selling anything at present. Farmers are holding rye for better prices . Rye did not do very well this summer, only about 10 to 15 bushels per acre. The following prices were offered at Hesperia on Sept. 10: Wheat $2.10; rye, $1.15; No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 1 light mixed, $28; rye, $8; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6; potatoes, $2.10; onions, $2.00; cabbage, 5c lb.; butter, 40c; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 40c; apples, $1; peaches, $1.50@2.50; pears $2.00.—H. B.

MONTCALM—The farmers have their soil prepared for the drilling of wheat and rye but are waiting for a heavy rain as the soil is very dry and a very few are drilling now on this account. The beans are mostly drawn which was harvested in a fine condition as no rains have been received for some time and it is expected they will be a fine quality although there is a small acreage. The digging of early potatoes is now being done and are averaging poor but most of the potatoes are being taken to Grand Rapids by trucks, the local market is now quoted at $1.50 per bushel.—W. L.

ARENAC (E)—Weather has been very warm and dry, but one little shower in several weeks and those who have been planning on sowing rye and wheat find it a hard matter to plow at all on heavy ground. Threshing is on and yields are small according to reports. Many farms changing hands, moving to the city and quitting farming as they claim they cannot make a go of it owing to the high cost of labor and products going down. Beans took another drop; oats are lower, but, oh my, ask the price of middlings or any kind of feed—the answer is going higher. Cattle and hog prices are very low while the market on sheep and lambs are off entirely this week. Pastures are very dry and stock is thin. Auction sales are thick and if all have them that are planning, most everyone expects to quit.—M. B. R.

JACKSON—The following prices were offered at Jackson on Sept. 13: wheat, $2.10; oats, 85c; rye, $1.25; No. 1 timothy, $26; No. 1 light mixed, $25; rye straw, $10; wheat-oat, $10; potatoes, $2.40; onions, $2.25; cucumbers, $2; hens, 28c; springers, 32c; butter, 56c; butterfat, 58c; sheep, 9c; lambs, 13c; hogs, 19c; beef steers, 10 1-2c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 18c; apples, $2.25.—B. T.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are having a fine rain. Nearly all the farmers have their corn out and are now filling silos. Had a light frost here a few nights ago but did not do much damage. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg on Sept. 19: Oats, $1.00; potatoes, $3.00; onions, 6c per lb.; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 40c; apples, $1.25 per cwt.; peaches, $3; grapes, $1.50.—C. L. B.

JACKSON(N. E.)—The weather has been clear and fine until yesterday when we had a good rain with high winds. Corn cutting is better than half done, nearly all silos filled and the work nearly caught up except for the winter grains but farmers will be able to get this work done as the rain has helped a lot. Potatoes look good and bid fair to produce well. Corn is good, except lots of smut. Price still falling, but on buying they are raising. Who can explain?—A. F. W.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers are about done cutting corn around here. Some are finished. Weather is cooler. Had a lovely rain yesterday, very much needed. Some are selling potatoes and wheat. Very little building being done but repairing kept up. A very bad fire at Nottawa burning all buildings but a house for a farmer and poultry buyer, set by trains.—W. W.

JACKSON (N. E.)—The past week has been ideal for work except one day's rain which was badly needed. Farmers are cutting corn, filling silos and hoping for more damp weather to complete the program of getting in winter grain. Prices on farmers' silos coming down. Old H. C. of L. investigations still going on. No progress being made unless to give the profiteers a chance to further entrench themselves. Legislation is needed to limit the profit and the number of hands a commodity passes through, all the way from the farmer to consumer. Instances are known of a number of commodities passing through six different indepedent dealers to reach the consumer, each getting a profit at the expense of the city buyer and the farmer, besides the usual freight and cartage and war taxes.—A. F. W.

CALHOUN (S. W.)—On the 9th we had a much looked for rain the first since May that did any good. It came too late to do any good, only to late potatoes, if no frost comes. Some corn to cut yet. Most of it is very poor. It has been too dry and hard to work the wheat and rye ground and will cut the acreage down the coming year. The following prices were offered at Athens on Sept. 1: Wheat, $2.10; rye, $1.20; No. 1 timothy, $30; potatoes, $3.50; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 42c.—E. B. H.

CALHOUN (N. C.)—The farmers are busy filling silos, sowing wheat and cutting corn. Weather ideal except a little dry for seeding. The hay and grain is nearly all marketed and gone out of the county. Never saw the county stripped so early before. Not much building or buying being done except several silos. There was a bad accident at the farm of Chas. Rundle, Tuesday, Sept. 9, when Chas. Rundle got his left hand under the belt and twisting it off, being amputated just below the elbow. The Farmers Elevator Co. at Olivet is doing a very large and satisfactory business. They began operating July 21 and the first five weeks they brought more wheat than the Long, Cobb & Co., did in the whole year last season, besides selling two cars of cement, about 7 or 8 cars of coal and a quantity of lime, plaster, salt, fertilizer, mill feed and sold about 100 barrels Lily White flour in two days, but just now they can't take in grain on account of being full and cannot get permits to load out, however, the two men there seem to be very busy taking care of the hay and coal and other commodities. The following prices were offered at the Olivet Elevator Co., on Sept. 15; Wheat, $2.13; oats, 62 to 67c; rye, $1.25@1.28; No. 1 light mixed, $24.—G. R.

CLINTON (N)—Sept. 20, and no frost, something unusual. Corn is nearly all cut. silos filled and beans harvested. Not much wheat sown as yet, ground extremely dry. A light shower today, the first for many weeks. Beans are of a splendid quality, but light in yield. Potatoes nearly a total failure for want of moisture. The following prices were offered at St. Johns on Sept. 18: Wheat $2.12; oats, 66c; rye, $1.35; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.50; hens, 20c; springers, 20@23; butter, 57c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 44c; sheep, 4@6c; lambs, 10@12c; hogs, 15 1-2c beef steers, 5c@10; veal calves, 20c.—A. E. J.

CLARE—Farmers are sowing wheat and rye, cutting corn and filling silos. The ground is dry and needs rain bad. The following prices were offered at Harrison on Sept. 17: Wheat, $2.00; No. 1 timothy, $28; rye, $10; wheat-oat, $7; potatoes, $1.25@1.50, cwt.; hens, 22c; springers, 24c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 37c; apples, $1.00 bu.; peaches, $3.00 bushel.—S. J. M.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting corn and getting ready to sow grain. There will not be as much sown this fall as last. The weather is warm. Soil is dry. Pastures are all dried up. Corn is fairly good. Potatoes are not looking very good in this section. The prices offered in Battle Creek are: Wheat, white, $2.00; red $2.15; oats, 75c; rye, $1.25; No. 1 timothy, $28; potatoes, $2.70; butter, 40c; eggs, 45c; lambs, 10@14c; beegs steers, $8@10; beef cows, $5@7; veal calves, $10@13.—C. E. B

GENESEE—Farmers are plowing harvesting beans, cutting corn and filling silos. Weather has been cooler lately and we have had a few good rains this week, leaving the ground in better shape for plowing.—C. S.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE NAVY BEAN MARKET

(*Continued from page 3*)

growers." It is worthy of note here that four months later the Grain Corporation did the very thing we suggested in our Oct. 19th issue.

In our October 26th issue when beans were still quoted at $9.25 on the Detroit market, we stated, "Judging from present indications there are more chances that beans will go lower than higher." Shortly thereafter the price dropped to $8.85. Again in our Nov. 2nd issue we warned against still lower prices. "Beans undoubtedly will go some lower," we said. Just about this time the government released a quantity of tin for canning purposes and a number of big canning companies placed orders for Michigan beans. This stimulated the market to such an extent that the Michigan jobbing prices advanced to around $9. This we felt was a good price, all things considering, and in our Nov. 9th issue we advised our readers as follows: "We believe that farmers will find it good business to dispose of a part of their holdings now rather than carry all of them over."

War's End Brings Lower Prices

The signing of the armistice in November changed the complexion of the bean market very materially, for it practically destroyed the future demand for beans to feed fighting armies. Immediately the price began to drop, and western and Japanese beans produced at small cost, began to flood the market. This glutting and consequent depression lasted for a few weeks, but early in December the government recognizing the seriousness of the situation voluntarily advanced the price on its own purchases so that the Detroit market was soon again quoted at $9. A further stabilizing influence was the decision of some of the bean jobbers to maintain the $9 price if possible. During the latter part of December the market ruled around $9, and the tenor of our advice to growers that time was: "keep beans moving to market."

But about the middle of January California growers began to tire of holding their beans and large quantities were harvested. We must here remind our readers that the market was in such a sensitive condition, the supply so large and the demand so uncertain and spasmodic that the offering of a few carloads of beans raised havoc with the price. So with California growers in a mood to sell a large part of their holdings, it is natural that the price began to decline. Then followed the alleged conspiracy on the part of the brokers and wholesale grocers to refuse to buy Michigan beans in an effort to force down the price. Shortly thereafter, about the last of January, the effect of the manipulations of the speculators in the Grain Corporation began to be felt and in less than a month prices dropped almost $2 a hundred, and for a brief time the market was characterized by extreme dullness, and practically no movement.

Government Announces Purchases

But in our Feb. 22nd issue, we announced that the government would buy a large quantity of Michigan beans at $9.25 to the jobbers, enabling them to pay the growers $8 per cwt. The mere announcement caused a furor among the bean buyers of the state, and for a time there was active bidding for business, and the price advanced from $1.25 to $1.50 per cwt. in a single week. The government's requirements were soon filled, however, and a slump set in in earnest. By March 22nd, the jobbing price in this state had declined to $6.75 per cwt.; in many sections elevators refused to buy at all, while in other parts farmers who had to have money sold at ruinously low figures.

Realizing that farmers could not afford to sell their beans at the prices that prevailed the last of March, we sought the advice of many different persons who make a business of studying the market and possessed full knowledge of the influences that were keeping the market down. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the market was on the bottom and that prices must surely advance before the new crop. In our March 22nd issue, we discussed the matter quite thoroughly and commented as follows: "Nothwithstanding the present condition we honestly believe there is going to be a change for the better in the bean market and we cannot advise our readers to sell a single bushel at the prices now being offered by the elevators." And that advice was good, for in less than two weeks the price again advanced and continued upward until the middle of June when the Detroit market was again quoted at $8.25. During all this period we urged our readers to "keep beans moving," and in issue after issue reminded them of the enormous stocks yet to be harvested.

Present and Future of the Market

The market since June has been up and down from varying causes. It has never reached the high mark which, we frankly admit, we thought it would reach. But we were not the only ones to err in our estimate of this market. Men who had grown old in the bean game, officers of bean jobbers' associations, and thousands of farmers were equally convinced that the shortage of food stocks was so great and the value of beans as a food so high that the foreign countries would rapidly absorb our surplus at high prices. The condition in foreign countries was probably not over-estimated, but we now realize that had people actually starved for want of our foods, we could not have transported all our surplus because of lack of ships. Examination of our columns will show, however, that our predictions as to the future upward or downward trend of the market were invariably correct.

At the present time, the bean market is in a very unsettled condition. The crop is going to be the shortest in three years and prices should logically be good. But the outcry against the high cost of living and the disposition of many bean jobbers to force down the price is having a bad effect. Moreover, the carry-over from last year, 6,000,000 bushels, is the largest on record and naturally exerts a bearish influence. On the other hand, reports show that 1,700,000 more bushels of beans were marketed last year than will be available this year, including the carry-over, so there's really no fundamental reason for lower prices.

As we stated in a recent issue efforts will be made to open the buying season on a low basis, but if the bean growers are wise they will refuse to sell until the market has become more settled and the actual demand for the new crop sets in. Nor are we alone in this opinion. A Grand Rapids firm of jobbers recently sent out a bulletin containing the following statements which we think are as fair statements concerning the relations that should exist between producer and elevator owner as we have seen:

1919 Crop Year as We See It

A few weeks more of favorable weather will put across the entire Michigan Bean crop. Four weeks should see harvesting completed. New crop is now moving to the trade in a limited way. We estimate the Michigan crop as follows: acreage, 350,000; yield, 8 bushels to the acre. Total Michigan crop, 2,800,000 bu.

Note: On August 18th, we estimated the crop at nine bushels per acre; decrease is due to quality.

Quality: Will not be equal to that of last year. It is showing both Anthracnose and blight. This is the case for decrease in our original estimate.

Year	Total U. S. Crop	Hold-over-Stk's	Total St'ks Available
1917	14,967,000	3,000,000	17,967,000
1918	19,506,000	4,824,000	24,330,000
1919	10,630,000	6,000,000	16,630,000

Note: Subtract this year's holdover from last year's total stock available and you find that last year 18,330,000 bushels were marketed or 1,700,000 bushels more than we have available this year.

Market about Sept. 1st for three years: 1917, $12.75 per cwt.; 1918, $10.25 per cwt.; 1919; $8.15 per cwt.

Growers prices: In our telephone conversations about the state with elevators we find they are paying from $7 to $7.50 CHP basis and most of them seem to think that $7.50 is a fair price to the grower. We do not believe this figure out of the way, the grower should have this amount to show him a profit. Profit is the only thing that will induce him to plant beans. You wouldn't expect your butcher to keep furnishing you meat below cost, if he did bankruptcy would be his end. Likewise with your grower. In addition we find the trade willing to pay around 8 1- 2to 8 3-4 cents f. o. b. Michigan.

The History of Unicorn

ELEVEN years ago I became convinced there was an urgent need for a high grade dairy ration, made out of the purest materials, combined according to the practical common-sense methods of successful breeders.

This was the origin of Unicorn Dairy Ration.

It was a success from the start.

With no special effort, the owner of Lunde Korndyke (a New York cow), in 1910, made over 26,000 lbs. in one year—126 lbs. in one day.

Since that time, Unicorn has fed over seven "1000-lb.-fat" official test cows, and hundreds of high test cows of all breeds.

Why is it the best breeders feed Unicorn, and why has it always made good? Simply because it is made to fit the cow and to produce results.

Our knowledge is the result of thirty years of practical handling of feeds, and careful observation of feeding.

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IDEAL SHEEP LAND IN HEART OF Lower Michigan's Clover Seed Belt—where settlers are paying for land with Clover Seed. Fertile soils that grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, fruits and vegetables. Where total crop failures are unknown. Price $10 to $15 per acre. One dollar an acre down—long time for balance at 6 per cent. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

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FOR SALE—ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE, good 80 acre farm in Cloverland located in Western Mackinac county, Mich. Good soil, 35 acres cleared, balance pasture with some timber. Good six room frame house, good orchard, fairly good barn, henhouse, hoghouse and tool shed. In good farming community, 1-4 mile to schoolhouse, on star mail route. 7 miles to R. R station. Price $2,200, half down. Write for particulars. Address owner, John Carlson, Gould City, Mich.

151-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, $9500, with 8 horses, several cows, all kinds of farm machinery, crops, etc., near big town with all advantages. 111 acres fertile tillage, last year's hay crop 150 tons 3 big cuttings alfalfa each year, river-watered 40-cow pasture, wire-fenced; wood, timber, orchards. Farm income last year $5,270. 11-room house, overlooking lake 80 rods away, large cow, horse and hay barns. Owner retiring. $9,500 gets all, only $2,500 down cash required. Details page 80 big 100 page Fall Catalog, just out, farm bargains Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FARM FOR SALE—97 ACRES, 90 cleared, balance No. 1 second growth. Also some saw timber. 7 acres No. 1 orchard. Good frame basement barn with 30 ft. silo New garage and shop, 14x28. Well with wind pump and 80 barrel supply tank. 6 room house with good cellar and all necessary outbuildings. Soil, sandy clay loam. Land in good state of cultivation and practically level. Price $85.00 per acre. Reason for selling; Am going to quit farming. A. G. Berg, Bellaire, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILE, REGAL light four, fully equipped. Spot light, new tires. A bargain, $400.00. Must sell. A. T. Harris, Riverdale, Mich.

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED watches write the Clare Jewelry Co., for special bargain sheet. We also do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN perfect condition; our farm is too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

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Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

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your hens will need "More Eggs" to hasten the moult, revitalize their organs and put them in fine laying condition. If you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4206 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you prepaid, a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for $1. A million dollar bank guarantees absolute satisfaction or your dollar returned on request and the tonic costs you nothing. Send a dollar today. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

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Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
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MARKET FLASHES

(*Continued from page* 10)

previous years we find that demand for the various grades of butter was so nearly equal that the range of values between the different grades, as for instance between an extra and a first, was very narrow up until recently. However, of late, that condition has changed to a very marked degree. Seemingly, people in all walks of life want nothing but the very best in the line of food products. If one will stand but a few minutes in one of the grocery stores in a large city and take note of the purchases of the patrons of that store he will be surprised to see that with products such as butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., the medium priced articles are not selected but rather those which are of the very best quality and for which top prices must be paid. Possibly that state of affairs may change with the readjustment of conditions brought on by the great war, which eventually must come, but it is very doubtful that there ever will be the demand for products of medium quality that there was in former years. That statement pertains in particular to butter.

The general condition of the butter market has not materially changed during the past few weeks. The price of extras and higher scoring butter has gradually worked upward while there has been a downward tendency to prices of undergrades. Since last Saturday, the total increase in the quotation of high quality butter has been 1c, while the decline in price of undergrades has been an equal amount. There are, doubtless, 50 cars of butter which will score 88-89 in this city at present for which no buyer can be found. That goes to show the attitude of the consumer toward anything but the very best in butter. Quotations at the close on Friday were: extras, 58@58 1-2c; higher scoring than extras, 59@59 1-2c; firsts, 51 1-2@57 1-2c; and seconds, 49@51 1-2c.

MORE INTEREST IN APPLES

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—More interest is being taken in apples this week, particularly in red fruit, which is meeting with an excellent demand at somewhat better prices. Green fruit, however, is not doing as well, with the exception of a few fancy Fall Pippins and Greenings, which of the other barrel apples are moving bring as high as $6.50@7. The bulk slowly at somewhat lower figures. The general range on No. 1 fruit is $5@7, according to variety and quality. Some exceedingly fine Wealthies are bringing as high at $10, but there are not many of these. Basket apples are working out slowly at about the same prices as last week. Some fruit from Deleware is arriving and selling mainly $1.25@1.50 basket, with off grades and windfalls 50@1.25.

CHICAGO—Market shows a firm tone, which still prevails. Buyers want clean and sound eating apples. Arrivals are fairly large and the quality much better than for some time. Barreled offerings are far in excess of busheled and these clean nicely when of desirable quality. Maiden Blush, Alexanders, Wolf Rivers, 20 ounce and Grimes Goldens command $7@7.50 bbl; Jonathans up to $8; Wealthies, $6.50@7; Green Pippins, $6@6.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Hogs, market mostly steady; heavy, $16.50@18; medium, $16.75@18.25; light, $17.25@18.25; light lights, $16@17.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, $16@16.50; packing sows, rough, $15.25@15.75; pigs, $15@16.50. Cattle.—beef steers, stockers and feeders steady to 25c lower, compared with a week ago; she stock, steady to 25c higher; bulls, 50c to 75c lower; calves 50c to $1 higher. Sheep—, killing grades irregularly $1 to $2 lower, choice western lambs declining least; breeding and feeding sheep and lambs, $1.50@2.50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20—With forty-eight cars of cattle on sale today, only eight of which were fresh arrivals, the balance being hold overs. Good cattle sold 25c lower than Monday while common kinds were about steady.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 2,720, and the market was 25 to 35c higher on the light hogs which sold from $18.75 to $18.85. Heavy hogs were slow. The local packers refused to pay the advanced prices for hogs, and eastern demand was the cause of the advance. Heavy hogs were slow and hard to get a bid on. One load, averaging around 300 lbs. was offered to our packers at $18.25 but was not bought. Pigs sold at $17.50; roughs, $15@15.50; stags, $10@13.00.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today were eight cars fresh and 12 cars holdovers. Choice lambs sold from $14.75 to $15, which is 25c higher than yesterday; cull lambs, $10.50@11.50; yearling and sheep are quoted about steady with yesterday; yearlings, $9@10; wethers, $8.50@9; ewes, $7@7.50.

Receipts of calves are 500. Choice calves sold from $24.50 to $25, with a few extra choice up to $25.25. These prices are $1.25 to $1.50 above Thursday. Throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., $18@20; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., $11.50@12.50; heavy fat veal calves, $14.50 to $16.50, as to weight and quality.

DETROIT MARKETS

Hens are quoted higher in Detroit owing to an increase in buying. The market will absorb a large number of hens this week. Chickens are steady and not in special demand, but there is a firm market for geese, and an advance is quoted. Offerings of poultry are not any larger than the market needs. All fruits are firm and in small supply, especially the finer grades. Some cheap peaches have been sold, but the best are scarce and firm. It is the same with apples, the finer grades being scarce and firm. Potatoes are steady and in good demand. All vegetables are active. Dairy products are steady and not specially active. Fresh eggs are scarce and firm, but the supply is ample in other lines.

Apples—Michigan small, $1.75@2; best $1.75@3 per bushel.

Butter—Fresh creamery firsts, 53 3-4c lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. bricks, 55@55 1-2c per lb.

Crabapples—$3.50@4 per bu.

Cabbage—Hame grown, 90c@$1 per bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 22@25c per dozen.

Cheese—New York flats, June, 34c; Michigan flats, June, 34c, brick, 34 1-2c; long horn, 30 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 30c. Wisconsin double daisies, 29c; limburger, 33 1-2c@34 1-2c; domestic block Swiss 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@56c.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, $10 per bbl.; $5 per 1-2 bbl. lot.

Dressed calves—Fancy country dressed, 28@29c; choice, 26@27c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 47@50c per doz, to quality.

Fresh vegetables—Carrots, $1.75@2 per bu.; cucumbers, home grown $2.25@2.50 per bu.; beets, $1.25@1.50 per bu.; green peppers, $1.75@2 per bu.; rhubarb, 30@40c per doz. radishes, $2.25@2.50 per bu.; green beans, $2@2.25 per bu.; wax beans, $2@2.25 per bu.; parsley, 50@60c per doz.; egg plant, $1.75@2 per doz.

Grapes—Concord, 30@35c; Niagara, 30@35c per 6-lb. basket.

Lettuce—Leaf, $1.25 per bu.; head $1.75@2.25 per crate.

Pears—Bartletts, $4@4.50 per bushel.

Plums—$4@5 per bu.; 85@90c per 1-5 bu. basket.

Peaches—Elbertas, $3.50@4 per bushel.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $1.25@1.50 per bushel.

EATON COUNTY TRACTOR SHOW

The Eaton County Farm Bureau will have a tractor demonstration on the farm of Bertrand Young(2 1-2 miles west of Charlotte on Friday, October 3, writes County Agent, R. C. Decker. Ten tractors will plow on 25 acre of sod land, each tractor having the same sized plot to plow. A large crowd is expected to witness the first exhibit of its kind held in the County. The field managers will be Co. Agents R. V. Tanner, of Barry County, and Paul C. Jamieson of Calhoun County.

FUTURE PROBLEMS OF MILK PRODUCERS

(*Continued from page* 4)

ributors. And the reason for this s the disparity between the cost of production as figured in the various counties, and for which we can perceive no remedy. Production figures will vary according to cost of and, cost of labor, productivity of cows, methods employed, etc. Patently, the figures of neither the majority or the minority can be used to determine the selling price of milk. All that can be done is to strike an average of all production cost figures and use that as a basis. It is the claim of many farmers living in the vicinity of Detroit that the cost of production figures upon which the price to the producer has been determined are not equitable to the entire Detroit area. It is the claim that they are based upon higher producing cows than the average farmer in the area possesses, and that full consideration has not been given to the much greater costs of counties adjoining Wayne. We do not positively know that these claims are just but we have heard them on every side and have not been advised of any contradiction to them. But we must here impress upon the minds of these complaining farmers that this difference in cost must always exist no matter what the plan may be for marketing the product. The causes for them are fundamental and cannot be changed by the farmers themselves. What the farmers in the counties where the cost of production is unavoidably high should aim to do is to increase the quality of their herds and use extreme measures to eliminate waste and inefficiency. In fact, they must do this to compete profitably with the producers of milk in counties farther removed from the big cities which boost the valuation of land and the cost of labor. But until such time as these farmers, upon whom a considerable proportion of the people of Detroit depend for their milk, can effect the necessary economies suggested above, the milk producers association and the agricultural college should, we feel, hasten their efforts to make the cost of production figures upon which the Milk Commission bases its rulings, more representative of the entire area. This done, we believe the complaints of the producers would be largely satisfied and closer harmony would prevail.

We have talked with farmers who are satisfied with the cost of production figures now being used in the Detroit area. We have talked with others who are not satisfied. Examination of the figures compiled in other states shows a wide discrepancy, and leads us to the belief that the methods employed in determining production costs and the judgment of the investigators as to what should fairly enter the legitimate cost are a long ways from perfect.

Ohio Costs Higher

The cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in Ohio, for instance, for the month of July was $4.33. This is in accordance with the figures represented by Prof. Erf of the dairy department of the Ohio State University, and presented in the Sept. 1st issue of the Dairy Farmer by C. W. Holdson of that institution. We are unable to give here the very extensive and detailed figures showing the items which Prof Erf included among his costs, but examination of them convinces us that they are all legitimate. But we must take this fact into consideration, that the Ohio producers are not receiving as high a price for their product as is the Michigan producer, although according to the above figures their costs are much higher.

Selling Prices in Other States

It is the proud claim of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n that the price fixed by the Milk Commission in this state is higher than in any other section. While this is not strictly true, the price is so much higher than that prevailing in the majority of the states, that it gives the producers of Michigan good reason for congratulation. With possibly one or two exceptions the price in the Detroit area is greater than the price in any other section where dairy products are produced in abundance. But there are some sections where the price to the producer is much higher. These are usually cases, however, where the demand is for the highest quality or the production of milk is limited and the demand sets a high price. With this story we are showing both the wholesale and retail prices of milk in various districts throughout the United States.

Michigan Producers Have Little Cause to Complain

We have shown what we believe are very material weaknesses in the present plan of determining the selling price of milk in Detroit. We have acknowledged the worth of this plan so long as it endures; we have given to the executives of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n considerable credit for what it has accomplished during its comparatively brief existence, and we reiterate the hope we have many times expressed that the producers of milk will stick loyally to this association, and do nothing or say nothing that will lose it the confidence of its members. Whatever criticisms Business Farming has indulged in have been directed to certain fundamental inequalities which we still feel exist. What is wrong is wrong. Compromise cannot make it right. The plan we have here discussed cannot endure forever. A substitute, based upon the now generally accepted truism that farmers must and will control the selling price of their products, should be planned. A large surplus of money for this purpose should be had and no further time should be lost in preparing for the crisis that we believe is sure to come sooner or later.

So far as the Detroit Milk Commission is concerned we have heard nothing but praise for the work it is doing. Its decisions have not always been satisfactory to the producers, neither have they to the consumers or the distributors; but these decisions must have been remarkably just to all concerned else they could not have weathered the criticism that has been directed at them from all sides. We believe the producers appreciate what the commission has done to give them a price nearer commensurate with the cost of production than they have ever had before, and are of the same opinion as a large producer who recently said, "This plan is the best we have ever had, and until we can secure something better, the farmers ought to stand behind the commission and give it their fullest support and co-operation."

COMMODITY WAREHOUSE PAYS

(*Continued from page* 5)

which would result in a decrease of rates.

(7) Public ownership means absolute publicity, an established system of accounting, and the right of investigation by every citizen, prohibiting the probability of graft.

Public ownership is no longer a philospohy; nor it is any longer an experiment; it is a proven business method, a successful expedient for meeting the certain vital needs which exist in the industrial world at the present time. The problems of storage are closely interlocked with our agricultural and commercial future as a nation.

New Orleans, where the system has been most thoroughly worked out, feels that such commodity warewarehouses would "not only facilitate the exchange of commodities but would serve as a vehicle of exploitation for the port of New Orleans throughout the Americas, just as our cotton warehouse plant has advertised us throughout the Cotton Belt and our public grain elevator in the grain producing states." The foregoing quotation gives an idea of the confidence which Louisiana has in the specific application of the theories of state ownership. It is hardly possible that Michigan would regret the adoption of such a system, which is no longer an experiment but a demonstrated practical success of benefit to all interests—consumer as well as producer.

We all know that the city is dependent on the country for its industrial welfare. It is the prosperity of the hinterland that makes the city great. If such a system of public ownership of warehouse facilities will contribute to the prosperity of the producer, the farmer it naturally will benefit everyone.

Prompt Deliveries of

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——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 2, Holsteins. The Bronson Farm, Gaines, Mich.

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

30 HEAD
Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of fine large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

E. A. HARDY,
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(Telephone)

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
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Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

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Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

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Choice Registered Stock

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FOR SALE—FLINT MAPLE CREST Brady 30 lbs. backing. Bred by D. D. Aitken. Warde Proper, Chesaning, Mich.

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OVERSTOCKED

Pick from 48 head cows, heifers, calves. Sired by the best bull in Mich., King Peter Segis Lyons No. 170506.

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Offers King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 15th, No. 142,487 out of a choice daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and a 30 pound son of King of the Pontiacs and Lunde Korndyke; over 1000 pounds of butter and 26,000 pounds of milk in year.

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For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REports good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle, Creek, Mich.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD, AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

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Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

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Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 **SHORTHORN** breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD

11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B. Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—**E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.**

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE, OXFORD and Tunis sheep and large Yorkshire swine. E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.

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POLAND CHINA

FOR SALE — Big Type Poland

China boar. 18 mo. old. Won everything in his class at the Ohio State Fair in 1918. Liberty bonds or cash. Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas,

BOARS AND GILTS OF APRIL farrow, out of sows weighing 580 lbs. at 17 mo. old and from a sire of size and quality. Come and see them. G. H. Carman, R 3, Grand Blanc, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my cusformers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, - Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—
E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LEONARD'S

Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERvice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOARS

FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts in May and June. Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

8734 HAMPSHIRES RECORDED IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

LAWNDALE FARM HAMPSHIRES Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept. pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Leroy, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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LINCOLNS Choice Registered Sheep of Both Sexes, from one to four years old E. Knight, Cass City, Mich.

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Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 77379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R 4, Evart, Mich.

MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Buttar Breeding. No old blooded stuff here. First ten $100.00 to $400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires $50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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West Branch. - - Michigan

AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP

For sale, both sexes, young, large and bred right. **F. H. CONLEY & SON**
Maple Rapids, Mich

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RAMS AND RAM LAMBS
Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, mostly 2 year olds. Also large, vigorous ram lambs, ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Stock for Sale
Ewes and Rams, $25 to $50 Each
M. Williams No. Adams, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRES Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well wooled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE 30 Registered Shropshire Rams. 40 Registered Shropshire Ewes. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Mich

Five Registered Rambouillet Rams. Robert J. Noon, R 9, Jackson, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS AND RAM lambs of the best wool mutton type. Also O. I. C. hogs of all ages. Write and get my prices.
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

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WRITE DR. W. A. EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for those beautiful Sable and White Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers from farm-trained stock; also a few purebred Scotch Collie Puppies; sired by "Ewalt's Sir Hector," Michigan Champion cattle dog.

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDIgreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED Rufus Red Belgian Does, at reasonable prices. All stock shipped on approval. C. H. Gould, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas. Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for price list.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale, Mich.

LEGHORN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERels. English strain. Sired by Cock 296 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorr, Mich

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCKerels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial mating $3 per 15; $5 per 30; $8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning. Portland, Mich., R 2

EGGS We will pay 55c per dozen delivered here, cases included, for strictly fancy newlaid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending October 4th. Watch our price each week.
AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE CO.
Detroit, Mich.

HOLSTEIN SALE

Gaines, Mich., October 2, 1919

14 HEAD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(12 registered)

including:

Herd Sire, 28 lb. Maplecrest breeding.
6 Cows, mostly due about sale time.
3 Heifers, due this fall.
2 Calves

These cattle are a good straight bunch and will be sold at auction to settle the estate of W. L. and Frank Bronson.

Sale will be held on the farm, 2 miles east of Gaines

WARD W. BRONSON, Administrator

DOES QUALITY IN BUTTER PAY?

Does Quality Pay?—In a recent issue of one of the leading trade journals, a statement was made by a correspondent, who is a creamery operator and was formerly a member of the dairy and food force of one of our leading dairy states, that considering the difference in price paid for high quality butter and under-grades it was not profitable for the management of the creamery to exert itself in an endeavor to improve the quality of cream being received. It is the humble opinion of many of us that that individual must have had a moment of hallucination, else did not give the matter sufficient consideration before expressing himself. There is no question but that acertain part of the year that is, when cows are on fresh pasture and the days are fairly cool, or during the storage season for butter, the creamery which almost habitually gets poor cream will turn out a fairly good quality of butter. Even though the butter made at the creamery at that time may grade no higher than a first it sells quite readily because of the strong demand and the price received for it is very little below that paid for an extra because quotations on firsts and extras differ but little and the margin between low and high first is narrow. However, one has to glance at the quotations on butter at present to see that it pays to produce butter of high quality. Is four or five cents pound an item worthy of consideration? If it is not one should make no effort to improve the quality of the cream being received at the creamery. However, if a creamery is making only 75 tubs of butter per week, the difference in value represented in that butter if it were a medium first or an extra would be about $200. That seems to be an item worthy of consideration.

It is profitable for the creamery manager to work for a better quality of product. Not only does he secure a better price for the butter and consequently a better return to the patron but he also causes the patron to take a greater interest in his creamery. As a consequence the creamery community is alive from a dairy standpoint and is progressive in every way. One has only to point to representative creamery communities in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota to see the proof of the above statement. No creamery can be an entire success unless striving at all times to improve conditions not only within the plant itself but also in the community about it. It is indeed unfortunate that all who are dependent on the dairy cow for income can realize the value from an economic standpoint of high quality production.—*W. B. Lawrence, New York.*

CO-OPERATION

From the Community Miller

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they huddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then, what a big white drift we'll see."

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to his fellow leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone,
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then, what a splendid shade ther'll be."

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried,
Sending another drop close to its side;
"The warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be done ere noon today;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And we'll make a brook run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea
And then O! what will become of me?
But come my brother, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand."

So the snowflakes grew to drifts,
The grains of sands to mountains,
The leaves became a pleasant shade
The dewdrops fed the fountains.

A Horse in Harness

is worth a dozen on the sick list. Keep your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in the pink of condition by feeding them.

BUCKEYE FEEDING MOLASSES

Scientific analysis of molasses proves it to contain the greatest amount of food for the cost, of any known stock food. Make your stock healthier and stronger and at the same time save money.

Mix with the regular stock food.

One man says: "It has surpassed all my expectations. Am feeding a three year old filly and her twenty year old mother and when I hitch them up together it is hard to tell which one is the colt."

OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER

Write today for our free trial test and proposition.

W. H. EDGAR & SON
520 Lafayette Blvd. Detroit

GERMOZONE Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals. Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sore mouth, skin disease, or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick"—Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for cholera"—L. W. Browning, Bonne, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household"—Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird pupp's don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks"—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

REO. H. LEE CO. **Dept. 416** OMAHA, NEB.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A SOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister or remove the hair.** $2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts Allays pain quickly. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by

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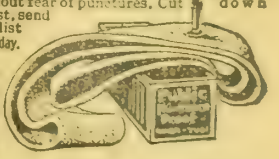
GUARANTEED 6000 MILES
Without a Puncture OR A NEW TUBE FREE

Public Puncture Proof Tubes are just as cheap as ordinary tubes and are positive proof against deflation by NAILS, SPIKES, WIRE, TACKS, etc. Used by over a million satisfied customers who drive at any speed without fear of punctures. Cut down your tire cost, send for price list today.



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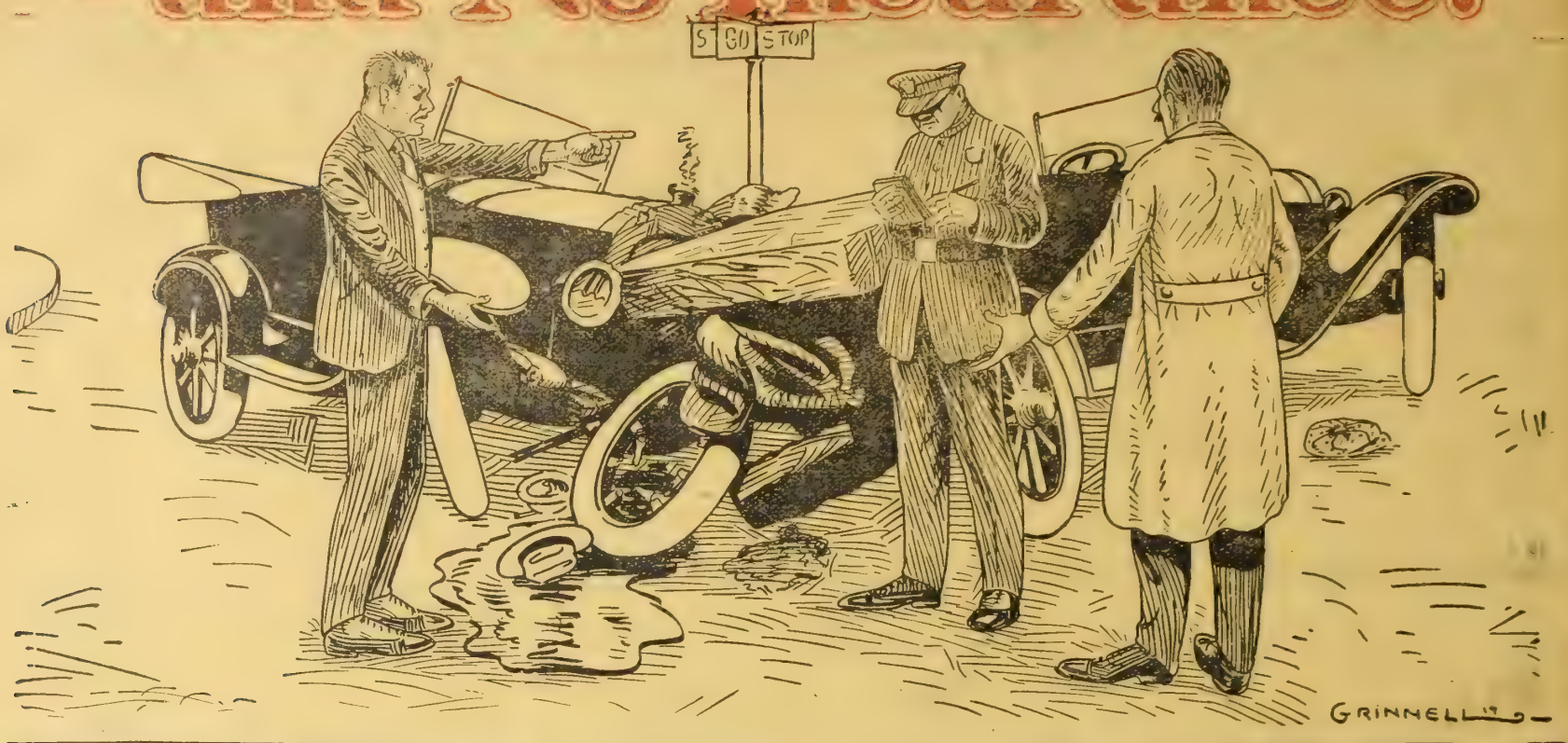
PUBLIC TUBE MFG. CO., DEPT. 35
1611 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

"—and No Insurance!"



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COLLISION INSURANCE is now issued regularly by this mutual company and covers any possible accident which damages your own car. Thus in a collision with another automobile, our members are protected not only for the liability or property damage to the other person's car but when covered by Collision insurance are reimbursed for the damage to their own car.

Collision Insurance covers practically every form of automobile accident, whether you strike a moving vehicle or come up with a telephone pole or bridge.

It is sold only to members of this mutual, who are already protected by our standard policy against Fire, Theft and Liability.

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At the small additional charge which we make for Collision Insurance it behooves every member to take advantage of this feature, which allows you to drive with perfect freedom and peace of mind, knowing that every possible catastrophe to which your automobile is kin is insured against.

Once one is a member of this automobile mutual, he wonders how he could ever have driven an automobile knowing that any minute an accident might happen which might cost him many times the value of the car itself.

Rates Unchanged

Altho everything else in this country seems to be vieing for altitude records, there has been no change in the rates of this company since it was organized.

One Dollar for Policy and 25c Per Horse Power

Has been the rate of Michigan's pioneer automobile mutual and it is today the largest of its kind in the world.

Our four hundred agents are scattered over every county in Michigan not only to take your application, but to render you service when trouble comes, when you will find them your best automobile friends.

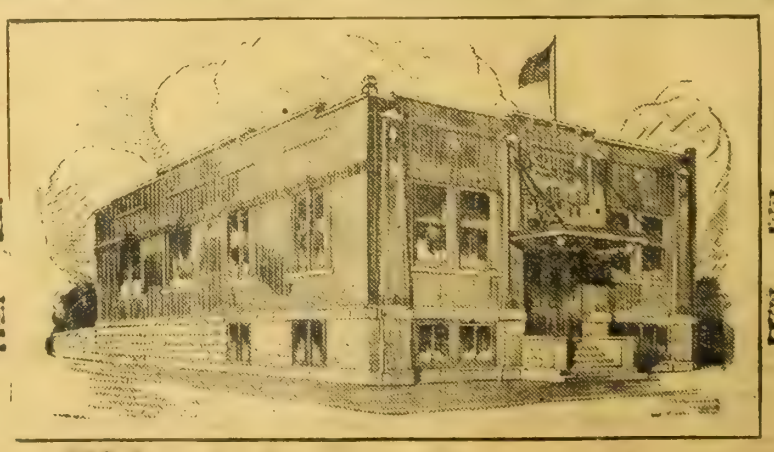
Just write us a card giving the name and model of your car. We will give you the cost of insuring, by return mail or have one of our courteous agents call on you and care for all the details.

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary,

Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,

Michigan's Pioneer and Largest Mutual Auto Insurance Company in the World

HOWELL MICHIGAN



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. IV — MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919 — $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Michigan Bean Men Ask Duty on Jap Product

By VERNE E. BURNETT

MICHIGAN BEAN JOBBERS assembled for their 27th annual convention in Detroit, last Wednesday and Thursday, expressed general sentiments which are at last just about in accord with what the bean growers of Michigan have wanted for many years. Representatives of the bean growers were given full opportunity to present their side of the case and they did present it. As Nathan Simpson, general manager of the Gleaner Clearing House, and also representative of the bean growers, expressed it, both bean jobbers and bean growers want the following:

1. Michigan beans should be developed to a quality which will always make them demanded in preference to other kinds.

2. Steps should be taken to produce the largest quantity possible per acreage planted.

3. Cost of production figures should be carefully kept so that both growers and jobbers can figure on a fair profit. Otherwise underpaid growers would raise other, better paying crops and the jobbers would have to handle something else or go out of business.

4. And educational campaign should be begun at once to carry out the above aims among both growers and jobbers, and the public all over the world should be taught to admire the Michigan brand as the best.

Other aims were set forth, but those just mentioned were among the most important. Although little action was taken at the convention, sentiment seemed to be well crystallized along these lines.

Solution for High Costs

Every farmer and every jobber was urged to boost Michigan beans until the public realizes the fact that beans are the best and cheapest food which can be obtained. By stimulating the demand the price is likely to insure a more nearly fair profit. Frank Gerber, president of the National Canners Association, sent a long telegram from his home at Freemont, Mich., to give the message from the National Canners Association to the effect that he and the association are eager to carry on the educational campaign for better beans in Michigan. He advocates for the bean jobbers an educational department to stimulate meetings, co-operative work, study of soils and soil development—all of which would benefit the bean industry of Michigan.

Representatives of the growers pointed out that Michigan formerly was in the lead of all states in the quantity of beans produced. But California has pushed ahead so rapidly that it has twice as many beans for the market this year as Michigan, when the western state's carry over stocks are included. The survey being conducted by Michigan Business Farming through the Michigan bean belt has already revealed the fact that acreages are almost everywhere reduced. The first twenty-five farmers who sent in the questionnaires filled out reported that all but six of the twenty-five had reduced their acreage between twenty-five and fifty per cent. Each mail brings in heaps more of the questionaires showing striking results which will be tabulated in later issues of M. B. F.

The convention was opened by President Christian Breisch, of Lansing, who showed the accomplishments of the past year and the acrobatics of the bean market. He recommended more accurate inspection of beans to make for a higher quality, better price and better reputation for Michigan beans, which are now facing some troublesome competition. Another recommendation of the president was that of crop reports, so that those concerned in the bean business in Michigan could be kept informed to the fullest possible extent. G. A. Brown, of the Isbell Bean Company, of Detroit, gave a talk emphasizing that the public should learn more thoroughly the fact of the cheapness of beans as a factor in stopping the hue and cry about high cost of living.

Business Must be Rebuilt

"We must rebuild business on a more honest, efficient basis," was a high light in the speech by Guy W. Rouse, of Grand Rapids, representing the National Wholesale Grocers Association. He pointed out the uncertainty of market conditions during the war and reconstruction periods we are passing through and the difficulties met both by growers and jobbers, some of whom seem to have had plenty of troubles.

Nathan Simpson, specially called upon to speak by the president and secretary Frank B. Drees, of Lansing, defended the unrest manifested among the farmers. The Non-Partisans of North Dakota, he said, were mostly good men forced into their action because of unscrupulous bankers and elevator men who charged more than traffic could bear. The Non-Partisans are being purged of the bad element within itself and it will probably work out excellently, but the same condition will never exist in Michigan, where the farmers are already supplied with organization which can eventually win the farmer's battle politically.

Bean Growers and Jobbers to Attend Tariff Hearing

CONGRESSMAN Joseph Fordney, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has wired the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association as follows:

"Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee relative to import duties on beans will be held on Monday, October 13, at 10 a. m., Room 321 House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C."

An invitation has been extended to the Bean Growers' Association to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Jobbers' committee in presenting the claims of the Michigan bean interests for an import duty on Japanese beans. Representatives of the New York, Rocky Mountain and California Bean Growers' and Jobbers' Association are also expected to be in attendance at the meeting.

Bean Jobbers Fight Shy of Plan to Fix Opening Price of Beans

THE BEAN jobbers discussed almost every angle of the bean situation except that in which the producers of beans at this time are mostly interested, namely, the opening price. Such talk as even remotely hinted at the subject was guarded and leaned a little toward the bearish nature. In justice to the great majority of bean jobbers we must announce our faith in the sincerity of their motives in leaving the subject strictly alone. At the same time we are not blind to the fact that there are certain large jobbers in this state who, if they had the power, would force beans down to a pre-war level, and use every bearish argument at their command to excuse their action. What makes the situation ticklish at this time is that these gentlemen have access to a number of perfectly good reasons for bearing the bean market. There is a saving element to the situation in that the jobers who perceive that the development of the bean industry depends upon a profitable price to the producer are using their best efforts to keep the market at a safe high level. Were the profits of the bean jobbers determined by the selling price of beans, they would doubtless be willing to take a chance on the future of the market and stand for a definite price. Since, however, this is the farmer's funeral and the jobbers' net profits are about the same regardless of the selling price of beans, they are not so interested in a high opening price.

It will be difficult for the grower to differentiate between the actual effect of bearish conditions on the bean market and the artificial effect created by certain of the big jobbers. A rushing of beans to the opening market will be a play directly into the hands of the big bears who are deliberately planning on a "killing" this year. Moreover, it will aggravate the bearishness of the market. But a gradual movement of the crop will go a long ways toward stabilizing the market and keeping it out of the hands of the bears. As we go to press the market is sagging, and it appears that the bears have the upper hand. But as "Nate" Simpson told the bean jobbers, "Go as far as you like in bearing this market, gentlemen. Remember, the farmers are the men who have the beans and they are in a position to withhold them from the market and keep you guessing as to where you are going to get the beans to fill your orders."

Within another week Business Farming will have its survey of bean production costs completed, and will be able to announce the price that farmers must have to break even. When this price is known, it would be folly for the farmers to sell for less, and it is our opinion that Michigan beans still hold a high enough position to eventually secure that price in competition with the beans of other states. There is a coupon published elsewhere in this issue, and it is important that every bean grower fill it out at once and return it to us.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

200,000 FARMERS AIM OF MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

"Dissatisfaction and unrest over high costs is as prevalent among the farmers of Michigan as among the workingmen in great industrial centers of the country," according to a despatch in a Detroit newspaper, "but the condition in the rural districts is of perhaps greater seriousness, because if it brings about decreased farm production, as agriculturists fear, efforts in the cities to reduce costs of living are bound to [illegible]

[illegible]is grave situation has been [illegible]ized by the executive council of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, an organization subsidized during the war by the government to increase food production, and a campaign has been started to weld the farmers of the state into a great union with ample funds to fight the farmers' battles, procure for them better marketing facilities and endeavor to put farming in Michigan on a basis where it will be a profitable business instead of merely a vocation.

"In this campaign it is planned to canvass the 200,000 farmers of the state and affiliate them with county organizations that will be federated as a state body. As planned by the executive board of the state farm bureau, consisting of Roland Morrell, of Benton Harbor; C. A. Bingham, of Birmingham; R. G. Potts, of Washington; Frank Vanderbloom, of Marquette; Fred Van Norsdall, of Three Rivers; A. J. Rogers, Jr., of Beulah; Fred Cornair, of Chesaning; J. P. Munson, of Grand Rapids; A. E. Illenden, of Adrian; Alfred Hendrickson, of Shelby; James Nicol, of South Haven; Robert Montieth, of Martin; Mrs. John Ketcham, of Hastings; Miss Flora Buell, of Ann Arbor; Arlie Hopkins, of Bear Lake, and J. A. Hasselman, of East Lansing, the work of organization will be done by counties, Oakland being the first visited. Activities here were started last week.

"The Michigan Farm Bureau, as it exists now, has neither the membership nor funds to promote the farmers' interests in a comprehensive and profitable way. The membership campaign is expected to line up a majority of the agriculturists behind the movement and if this success is attained the treasury will contain money enough to get a 'square deal' for the farmer economically and politically.

"According to C. A. Bingham, state secretary, the idea of a union of the farmers is being eagerly received in every part of the state it has reached, particularly when the explanation is made that the new organization will work in harmony with all other farm organizations, such as the Grangers and the Gleaners.

"In many ways the contemplated organization resembles the Non-Partisan League of the Dakotas, but instead of being primarily a political organization like the Non-Partisan league, it is designed primarily for the economic betterment of farmers. Its political activities will be limited. No candidates for public offices will be put in the field, but the sessions of the legislature will be closely watched for measures inimical to the farmers' interests and measures favorable to them will be promoted.

"It will have absolutely no affiliation with the Non-Partisan league, but will be united with a national organization of the various state farm bureau federations that will be formed at a congress in Chicago in November."

BEAN COMPANY SELLS OUT

The Michigan Bean Company located at Port Huron, has recently been sold to a new company, consisting of several well-known county grain men, all of whom have had years of experience in a local and in a jobbing way. The new company will be known as the Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Co., and will handle wholesale beans, grain, hay and potatoes.

Michigan Man Solves Ditch Problem With Dynamite

By GUY G. MEANS

DITCH CONTRACTORS and farmers in the southern peninsula of Michigan tell me that of all ditching and drainage problems that confront land owners of the low lying sections of the state, that of ditching muck is the most difficult. In connection with Mr. H. L. Ostrander, of Legrand, Michigan, I made a study of this problem. We decided to try out ditching with dynamite.

Mr. Ostrander was advised by the explosive manufacturers to purchase 50 per cent straight dynamite for the job, since in using this more sensitive dynamite, it is not necessary to use more than one cap in a considerable yardage of ditch. This method is called the propagated method and will work only in very moist, wet or wawater covered soil. Since muck is always in this condition the method is always the best.

The ditch which Mr. Ostrander desired dug was about thirty rods in length and ran through the worst strip of log and stump infested piece of wet land that I ever saw. The neighbors of Mr. Ostrander were not at all reluctant about questioning his sanity when he talked of blasting a ditch.

The picture here shows the character of the right of way for the ditch as it was when the dynamite was planted for the blast. The soft muck under the stumps and logs was about three feet deep and under that was a hard layer of gravel.

The line of the ditch was laid out so as to straighten the old crooked creek bed which overflowed at every rain and at no time thoroughly drained the several acres of fertile bottom and the adjoining hillsides.

The farmers and laborers present who had done that type of ditching by hand agreed that no man could dig even one rod per day and that a man could not be secured to work at that type of work less than $5.00 per day. In other words, there was not a laborer present who would agree to do the work except for big pay.

We sunk bore holes 2 1-2 feet deep along the center line every 18 inches with an ordinary 1 1-2 inch crow bar. Into each of these was placed one cartridge (1-2 pound) of the straight dynamite. We shot three sections of about 10 rods. The propagated method was used on all and there was no trouble in firing each section with one cap in the center.

The resulting ditch was about 10 feet wide at top; 4 feet at bottom and from 3 to 4 feet deep. This was somewhat larger than was actually needed. The picture showing the ditch was taken the next morning after the shot and the curve at bunch of small snags, or upper end of the blasted portion where the new ditch tapped the bend of the old creek. Numerous stumps at the side of the ditch were white cedar and on the right of way. Practically no heavier loading was required to move them over to the side.

The cost of the ditch was as follows: Labor, planting dynamite only, no other required, $5.00; 125 pounds of 50 per cent straight dynamite at $23.50 per cwt., $31.87; total cost of thirty rods of ditch, $36.87.

In other words, the right of way was cleared and the ditch blown at one operation and required only about five hours time for three men By hand, one man could not have dug it in a month.

The importance of this experiment can be estimated when it is stated by the college authorities and county agents that there are thousands of acres of this fertile muck land in nearly all parts of Michigan. This land drained is better for agricultural purposes than cut over lands.

CONTEST DRAWS CROWDS

The milking contest at the Northern District Fair, according to the Cadillac News, attracted possibly as much interest among the farmers as any other exhibit. Owing to the fact that the event was not arranged until a few days before the fair there are only three entries this year, but the wide comment that is being aroused is evidence that there will be many more another year, now that the conditions are thoroughly understood.

JACKSON MARKET OPENS

Jackson opened recently its municipal vegetable market on the property donated by Mrs. Leila Y. Post-Montgomery, and which is located on Jackson street, directly opposite from Fire State No. 1. According to Mayor Ryan all producers of vegetables or fruits may drive to the market and without cost or license sell their commodities to the public. Hucksters or persons who buy products from producers will not be allowed to sell at the market, the mayor declared.

NEW WORKER IN "THUMB"

Bert Trumble, former editor of the Review at Elkton, who recently sold that paper on account of ill health, not being able to stand the indoor work has accepted the position of field worker for the Gleaners. He will have charge of the field work in Sanilac, Tuscola and Huron counties and it will be his duty to assist the various arbors in their many problems, and to put new life into the meetings. His experience well fits him for this position and the Gleaners of the local arbors may call upon him at any time.

BIG TRACTOR TRY-OUT BILLED FOR OCTOBER

Farmers near Allegan who are at all interested in tractors and tractor shows are urged by County Agent Alfred Bental to reserve the afternoon of Tuesday, October 7, for what he believes will be a very interesting event. A tractor demonstration on the H. G. Weeks farm in Allegan township will be given.

The following machines are promised: Heider, Titan, I. H. C. 8-16 Samon, Fordson and Cletrac; other machines are being arranged for. In view of the continued labor scarcity it seems as if machinery must come more and more into play in farming operations, and the tractors are sure going to help solve at least a part of the labor problems.

The Farm Bureau is of course not interested in any particular make of machine but this demonstration is being arranged by the Farm Bureau with the co-operation of the manufactures so that the farmers may have an opportunity of seeing the different machines actually at work in the field.

BEAN MEN HOLD MEETING

An all day meeting of the Central Michigan Bean Dealers and Jobbers Association was held in the parlors of the Wright House in Alma, which was one of the best attended meetings that the association has held in the past few years. The meeting was a special one called for the purpose of arriving at some definite conclusion of securing a bureau of final inspection for Michigan beans.

Plans were advanced and thoroughly discussed by the members of the association, but nothing was agreed upon by the time for the adjournment and the president was instructed to appoint a committee to work out some method of taking care of the troublesome proposition.

MACOMB COUNTY GREETS NEW AGRICULTURAL AGENT

Macomb County farmers were glad to learn of the arrival of the new county agricultural agent, Erwin O. Anderson, succeeding H. V. Kittle, who accomplished such excellent work in Macomb. Mr. Anderson arrived in Mt. Clemens September 23 and rolled up his shirt sleeves for the big job confronting him. Through various representatives of the farming industry of Macomb, he has been eagerly greeted in his new work.

Mr. Anderson is a native of a Michigan farm and worked on one for about a score or so of years. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College, specializing in dairy husbandry. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin, where he specialized in agricultural economics. After further farm work, he accepted a chair in the faculty of Pennsylvania State College, to teach farm management, co-operation and marketing and cost accounting.

During this period Mr. Anderson farmed it during the summers and never got out of touch with the practical end of the business. Two years ago he answered the call of county agent work and made and ace high score of accomplishments in Carolina County, Maryland. He was glad, however, to get an opportunity to return to his native state, and responded to the request from Macomb County.

ARMY WORMS IN MICHIGAN

Reports of a dangerous outbreak of army worms in the Thumb district of Michigan, chiefly in Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola counties, have been received by the Michigan Agricultural College. The army worms, which derive their name from a habit of marching like an army from one field to another, destroy all crops they come in contact with, eating or cutting down practically everything. Reports indicate slight outbreaks in other parts of the State, but the chief danger seems to be in the so-called Thumb counties. The worms are later than usual this year, according to Prof. R. J. Pettit, M. A. C. Entomologist.

That the worms be checked in their efforts to spread or march to new fields is extremely important. Prof. Pettit advises this recipe:

"Sift together one pound of paris green or 3-4 pound of white arsenic (not arsenate of lead) and 20 pounds of bran; add half a gallon of molasses or syrup and a little water, and stir in three oranges or lemons, ground fine in a food chopper, skins and all. This may be broadcasted over from 2 to 5 acres of land. It is very attractive to both cut-worms and to grasshoppers. Do not try to substitute any other poison for the paris-green or white arsenic. Neither arsenate of lead nor arsenate of calcium will do the work unless very large quantities of the poison are used. Neither should one use this bait where poultry are likely to pick up much of it, although the bait should be distributed in a finely broken up condition rather than in lumps."

A man might travel the straight and narrow path in a big place for weeks and meet nobody he knows; but let him once step aside and start to do something foolish and everybody he ever met seems to be aware of it.—Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Commission Keeps Same Milk Prices

Members Admit Higher Price Would Be Fair, But They Feared Wrath of Public

PRODUCERS OF MILK in the area extending through several counties near Detroit will get no increase in the price of milk for the time being, according to the ruling of the Detroit Milk Commission at its session last Saturday morning in Detroit. Likewise the price will remain the same to the consumers in Detroit, or 16 cents per quart and 10 per pint. The $4.05 per hundredweight will continue to be the producers figure for the time being, namely, October and November.

As usual both the producers and the distributors gave strong pleas, the producers to advance the producers price to $4.80 so that he could get cost of production and a profit sufficient to keep him in the milk producing business. But the distributors gave forceful arguments to show that the public would not at this time endure any increase in price. The public has been set on edge by months of the impassioned talk about the high cost of food, in the city newspapers, and seldom has the farmer's side of the question been presented. The distributors asserted that the public's impatience had been strained close to the breaking point and that the earnest efforts of the commission to obtain fairness for all parties concerned might be set at naught.

Admits Price Insufficient

Prof. A. C. Anderson, of the Michigan Agricultural College, member of the Milk Commission and famous as an authority on production costs, gave the statement which appeared in the press in Detroit as follows:

"The Commission realizes the producer is not getting enough for his milk to cover the cost of production, and that the distributor is working on too close a margin. But it is also clear that the public will not pay for dearer milk at this time."

This was in line with the argument presented by the spokesman of the Detroit distributors, W. J. Kennedy, of the Towar Creamery Company. Mr. Kennedy said, "Don't kill the goose that layed the golden egg. The public will stand for just so much and I think the limit of its patience has been reached."

He went on to show how other big cities were not charging more than Detroit, some of them even less. To be sure, he made little or no reference to dozens of big centers in various parts of the nation which are paying much more than Detroiters are. Those figures may be found in the last issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Mr. Kennedy stated that condensers were able to buy milk from Michigan producers for around $3.30 a hundred pounds. He said that condensed milk prices had gone up in Detroit 15 per cent in the past 60 days. Picking out the cities paying lower prices than Detroit, he enumerated:

Cleveland, $3.69 a hundred pounds to producer, 15 cents a quart and 9 cents a pint to consumer; St. Louis, $3.40 to producer, 16 and 9 cents to consumer; New York, $3.31 and 16 and 9 cents; Cincinnati, $3.45 and 14 and 8 cents; Chicago, $3.63 and 15 and 8 cents.

The question of changing the existing rate of 4 cents a pound in crease or decrease in price to the producer, as the milk varies above or below the standard or 3.5 per cent. butter fat, was laid over to the December meeting of the commission.

Nathan Hull Defends Producers

Nathan Hull, president of the Michigan Producers' Association, spoke well in behalf of the producers. In the rich dairy county of Livingstone, he showed how it cost only about $4.03 to produce a hundred pounds of milk. But other places in the Detroit area he showed conclusively that the cost of production is around $4.37 per hundredweight. He added 10 per cent to this figure for profit which the farmer as an investor should earn. That would make a total of $4.30 which the Farmer should get for his milk in order to keep in the business and make it pay.

Mr. Hull said that prices for the producer must go up if the farmer can compete with the employers of labor in the cities. Producers and distributors may be driven out of business by the low prices paid. But can the consumers go out of business?

Are these dairy herds to be sacrificed for want of profit?

Professor Anderson also showed that the farmer should get an increase in order to get at least cost of production. He is in charge of investigations which show that even in Livingstone County farmers have been losing on each and every cow since 1916. Last year they last $18 per cow.

What of the Future?

Farmer representatives went away from the meeting satified that they were going to get at least part of the raise they had asked for at the meeting by the failure to get a better price. The consuming public should not be hurt, but it is really cutting its own throat in forcing the farmers out of business—out of producing the things vital to the consuming public.

Farm leaders urge farmers to go into the branch of the farming business which pays them fairly. They used to urge the farmers to plant every available foot of ground during the war as a patriotic duty. To urge the farmers to continue this at a loss would be encouraging a business suicide.

Go into the branch of the business that pays a fair profit is the slogan of various farm leaders to the business farmers of today. The public is bound to realize this fact sooner or later and must give the farmer a fair price in order to have anything to eat. Encouragement is seen in the fair attitude of the Detroit Milk Commission. Such organizations nearly everywhere are realizing that the farmer is selling at a dead loss and it is hoped that they soon will have the courage of their convictions and that the public will be fair enough to do the square thing.

The next meeting of the Commission is about two months away. In some ways it will be a crisis for many dairy farmers in Michigan—and much the same problem applies to all parts of the state as to the Southeastern section. Buyers from Texas and elsewhere are paying premium prices for Michigan cattle and many have been selling off their stock in this state ever since milk producing ceased to pay. Unless the fair price is granted soon, this movement is bound to continue.

What Does it Cost to Grow Beans in Michigan

MICHIGAN bean men are going to ask for an import duty on Japanese beans. Do you know why this is? Because Japanese beans are produced by the cheapest labor in the world, on cheap land, and can be sold at a great deal lower price than beans grown in the United States. Moreover, having free access to the markets of this country they are being sold and have been sold for some time in ruinous competition with the home-grown article. It is plain to be seen that the Japanese article will eventually destroy the bean industry in this country if the government continues longer to admit it free of duty to our markets. No one except those interested in Japanese beans wants this to happen, and the only way to prevent its happening is to put a high enough duty on Japanese beans so that Japanese growers can not sell at less than the domestic produce.

Congressman Jos. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has arranged a hearing for Monday, Oct. 13th, before which the bean men, both jobbers and growers, of Michigan and other bean states, may appear and present their claims for an import duty on Japanese beans. Naturally this committee will not take the mere word of these bean men that such a duty is necessary. They must have FACTS. They must have facts to prove that the bean growers of this country CANNOT produce beans in competition with Japan growers. They must have facts to prove that the cost of production in this country is as high if not higher than the wholesale price of Japanese beans. They will want to know what it costs the individual farmer to grow this product, and MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING wants to be prepared to submit this data direct from the farmers themselves. This publication will have a representative at the hearing, but nothing that we might say or any member of the various committees who are to attend might say, can have greater effect than the statements of the farmers themselves. So it is of the utmost necessity that our readers who grow beans advise us at once what their costs are. Do not think that this is a matter of no importance. On the contrary, we can think of nothing that is of greater importance to the average bean grower. For two years we have grown beans in the face of fluctuating and uncertain markets and most farmers have lost money at the prevailing prices. We have cited what the past influences have been to undermine the market, and we now know that the future holds no greater menace than the uninterupted flow of Japanese beans into this country. Perhaps the future of this entire industry, so far as Michigan is concerned, hinges upon the action of congress in adopting an import duty. Let it not be said that a single producer of beans neglected to do his part in helping to build a protection against this industry by failing to give us at this time the simple information desired. Fill out the coupon and mail to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

General Information

How many acres of beans this year?

Ans. .....

How many acres beans last year?

Ans .....

If acreage was reduced this year give brief reason why? Ans. .....

What is condition of present crops?

Ans. .....

How many bushels per acre do you estimate? Ans. .....

If you have threshed, state actual yield.

Ans. .....

How does bean acreage in your neighborhood compare with last?

Ans. .....

Have you had an offer for beans when ready for market. Ans. .....

What price for 1919 crop is suggested by your dealer?

.....$..... per 100 bs.

Name .....

P. O. .....R. F. D.....

COST ESTIMATE PER ACRE

Bushels Seed per acre @..... per bu. $.....

Cost of Plowing per acre $.....

Cost of Fitting the ground (four times over) .....$.....

Cost of Planting $.....

Cultivation (four times) .....$.....

Pulling .....$.....

Forking & Turning $.....

Drawing .....$.....

Threshing (include board for machine gang and fuel for machine .....$.....

Labor for Threshing, including board .....$.....

Delivery to Market $.....

Value of farm, per Acre .....$.....

..... $.....

Total Cost .....$.....

Location of farm .....

Township .....Co.

Is farm well improved and under good cultivation? .....

All information treated confidentially

The Michigan Legislative Boxing Club Joke

By JAMES W. HELME

(Third of a series of articles by Mr. Helme.)

FROM TIME to time when our legislatures are in session appear various sporting gentlemen with bills to provide "for the regulation, control and supervision of boxing, sparring and wrestling exhibitions." These gentlemen are very smooth persons and they are greatly concerned that the state should supervise these contests. They are against prize fighting—perish the thought that they should condone such a brutal sport, which is, and always has been against the law. Oh, no, they want boxing matches so controlled that there shall be no rough work. Boxers must wear gloves that weigh at least three ounces each. Rounds shall not be more than three minutes with one minute rests between, which strange to say, are the rules of the prize ring. Now, our members of the legislature are innocent gentlemen, many of them just out of the brush who are easily gullible to the fine words and splendid sentiments of the aforesaid sporting gentlemen. I recollect that when I was in the Senate of 1899 some sporting gentlemen picked out one of the Senators, who by the way was a minister of the Gospel and got him to introduce a measure to supervise "athletic contests." He was somewhat surprised the next day to read a screaming headline in a Detroit paper which read: "Minister introduces a bill to legalize prize fighting." It gave him a great shock and he dropped it with a dull thud. Every session since these gentlemen have been pushing a similar bill without avail, but this year owing to the fact that there were an unusual number of innocent and unsuspicious members in our law making body, we now have a law to legalize prize fighting. No, I should not make the statement so offensive—"athletic contests." This law provides that we shall have a State Athletic Commissioner at $3,500 per year, a board of four members who shall receive a per diem of $10 per day and traveling expenses and $5.00 per day for hotel bills when away from home. The bill provides for a tax of 10 per cent on admission fees to said contests to take care of these salaries and if over $10,000 is collected, the balance goes into the school fund to teach athletics in the public schools.

All bills under our constitution take effect ninety days after the last day of session, except appropriation bills and "bills necessary for the public health, peace and safety." These sporting gentlemen persuaded the legislature that the public health, peace and safety demanded that "athletic contests" be supervised at once and so the bill was given immediate effect and is now a law and we are having "athletic contests" properly supervised under this law by our Athletic commissioner. An athletic contest was recently held under this law at Kalamazoo. The Associated Press gives the following account of it:

> "Kalamazoo, August 20.—Frankie Brennan of Detroit and Jack Herrick of Kewanee, Ill., middleweights, fought 10 of the fastest rounds ever seen in Kalamazoo to a draw here tonight at the New Kalamazoo Athletic Club. Herrick led in the fifth, sxith and seventh rounds, Brennan in the first second and ninth, with honors slightly in Herrick's favor up to the ninth, when he ran into a left uppercut to the jaw and went down for the count of nine, again for a full count, and barely weathered the storm. Brennan tried hard for a knockout in the tenth, but Herrick came back strong and the decision of a draw met with unanimous approval."

Recently at Detroit an "athletic contest" was held between one Sharkey and one Herman who in other states are known as prize fighters. These gentlemen boxed each other around considerably but didn't hurt each other whereupon the crowd in attendance set up a howl that they wanted their money back because the principals didn't fight. The misguided crowd didn't know that our sapient solons had passed this law to prevent any rough work.

However, the crowd was appeased by the result of a preliminary contest between Ernie Berriean and K. O. Brown of Toledo. ADetroit sporting editor after recounting that Brown was knocked down several times during the six rounds the contest lasted, makes this statement:

> "Brown collapsed from physical exhaustion in the last round. He was carried to his corner where he crumpled in a dead faint. He was stretched out on the floor of the ring and two physicians called. They worked over his prostrate body for quite a while before he became semi-conscious. Brown was carried to his corner and placed on a chair only to become utterly unconscious again in a few seconds and collapsed to the floor. The physicians worked over him several minutes more before he became semi-conscious a second time and could be carried out of the hall. Brown was taken to the Receiving Hospital and spent the night there."

We are not criticising the legislature for passing this law legalizing prize fights . . . Far from it, but our condemnation can not be severe enough on those sporting men who pushed the bill and took undue advantage of some perfectly innocent and guileless members of our legislature. The only thing we can't understand is why these members gulped down all the hot air the sportsmen handed out to them but when Slocum and Ketcham urged them to submit the warehouse bill to a vote they were afraid to trust the people. The legislative joke in this prize fighting bill is on Brothers Slocum and Ketcham who failed to make as good an impression on the legislature as the prize fighters lobby.

Here is the farm home of E. N. Slough, Gagetown, Mich., a typical residence of the 200,000 business farmers in Michigan.

Consumers Begin to Learn Truth About Farmers

Business of Farming is the Basic Industry Upon Which All Others Depend

MR CONSUMER is beginning to get at least half truths about the farmer's situation, thru the columns of certain big magazines and newspapers. Throughout the summer and early fall in the clamor against profiteering, the farmer was blamed by city people as being one of the chief trouble makers. This blame was largely a result of propaganda of the city profiteers who "passed the buck" onto the farmers. But many investigations are getting somewhere near the truth and the city manipulators who overcharge and gamble are uncovered in their lair. Thus editors who have been learning the truth are beginning to show the farmer's side of it more than formerly.

It is pointed out by one great magazine, Collier's, that the word "farmer" does not really apply to the person who works five or ten acres of truck on the outskirts of a city and who perhaps charges excessive rates to the city buyers. But, it points out, the real farmer is the man who sows the wide fields with wheat and corn, rye, barley, oats, beans, potatoes and other vital necessities. The business of farming is the vital business, the basic industry without without which no other industry could operate.

Farming, however, is facing a critical time. In spite of some prosperous sections here and there, a vast number of farmers are almost pushed against the wall. There are counties where the windows of the farm homes are being boarded up and the families moving to the cities. The dragging of prices this season down below the cost of production is a staggering blow. There is even serious talk of a general strike by the farmers.

The full page editorial in the "National Weekly" this week, does not take up the farmer's side so heartily as Michigan Business Farming would do, but the article has many good ideas worth everyone's reading. Moreover the article is typical of an encouraging tendency which has begun to show itself in the press circulating among the public at large. The article follows:

A letter which the editor of a farm paper sent recently to a new editorial correspondent in the South has fallen by chance into our hands. Here is the concluding paragraph:

Remember that folks on farms are very much like folks in the city. They have the same hopes and wishes, the same likes and dislikes. If you still entertain the "hayseed" idea, get it out of your head. There are no hayseeds any more. Generally speaking, people on the farm are nowadays just as well educated, as progressive, and as fine-grained as people anywhere, and usually a lot better off physically and otherwise than the majority of men and women in the cities.

We are living in a time of trends and of changing conditions. Some are alarming. Others are reassuring. One thing we would like to believe—and have much reason to believe—is that city people and country people are beginning at last to know each other better; and, as a result, are taking a keen and intelligent interest in one another's affairs.

Around town, certainly, there is much talk of "the farmers." Every now and then the hard word, profiteer is used in this connection. But the tenor of the talk matters little; the main thing is that the city man, after all these years, is now becoming interested in the farmer and the farmer's business.

The farmer beyond doubt has always been interested in the city man. For generations he has been envious of the comforts of city life, with its labor-saving devices and its short hours of work. Within the last few years he has ecquired many of these.

There is a real farmer, a Kansas business man of the soil, who took a degree with distinction from an Eastern college. He comes to New York occasionally. He does not resemble the old-fashioned farmer. He has the look and the attitude of the successful executive in any large manufacturing business. There follows a quotation from a letter he wrote the other day:

The barrier between the city man and the farmer has always been a mechanical one. The moment we gained the labor-saving machinery and the quick means of transportation and communication that city people have had, we took full advantage of them.

But they have not changed our natures. They have simply allowed us to make farming the really organized, efficient manufacturing business it deserves to be—the greatest basic manufacturing industry in the world. From our raw materials, seed, unfattened stock, and the soil, we turn out our finished products.

In the old days it was different. The struggle then was a pioneer's struggle. The farmer was concerned with getting land, which was cheap and plentiful, and with building a home. He could produce cheaply because land and labor were cheap.

That day has gone. Land and labor are cheap no longer. To succeed, a farmer should have many acres of ground and a working capital of $10,000. If some other business offers a better return on a $10,000 labor investment, the prospective farmer should go into that business, and not into farming.

Above all, the farming man of today should know his costs of production. This is knowledge the old-time farmer never dreamed of, because he was running his place, not as a business, but as a home.

If we could only induce every city business man who now rails at the farmer to come out in the country, buy a farm, and apply to it the methods he uses in running his store or factory, how soon the misunderstanding between the city man and farming man would disappear. . . . . .

So much for this farmer's point of view. It leaves us still facing the present dispute between consumer and producer over the cost of living. Who is to fix the final responsibility? Nobody knows for the time being. Our own guess is that both sides, together with the distributing agencies that lie between them, are all somewhat to blame. Apart from the human desire of the producer to make more money, and the equally human propensity of the consumer to spend money unwisely, you have also a combination of circumstances due to the fact that readjustment following a war of the first magnitude invariably disturbs the normal balance of demand and supply.

Not for a while yet will talk of the rich farmer and the profiteering farmer die down. Not for a while will the suspicion that the city man believes him to be culpable remove itself from the farmer's mind. By farmer, of course, we mean only the man who is in farming as a business. The real farmer has nothing in common with the back-yard farmer, or with the dabbler on five or ten acres —no more than the electrical engineer has to do with the amateur experimenter, or than the president of a high-grade watch factory with the man who takes an alarm clock to pieces for the fun of putting it together again. The home gardener, and the five-acre farmer are splendid in their own way; this kind of soil-working serves the purpose of health and of individual economy. The home garden is an excellent thing when properly managed; every good farm has one. But the real farmer is the man who produces our great supplies of wheat, oats, hay and corn; our beef and pork and mutton and veal. He is the man who runs our basic industry. He is a business man. Of real farmers there are about six million in the United States.

Are these six million men making enormous and unjustifiable profits out of farming?

The facts do not show that they are. They are making more money than ever before—but they never made any money before.

Profit by Making Improvements in the Soil

Study of Fundamentals of the Problem Means Dollars and Cents in Farming Business

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

NEARLY EVERYONE realizes that we are at the beginning of a new epoch or era. This is a scientific age and successful farming of the immediate future is no exception, and in order to emphasize this we need merely to mention the necessity of making more efficient man power, whfch, of course, involves several phases of farming activities, the desirabilfty of ample working capital, the intelligent use of lime and fertilizers, the marketing of products, and others.

Great interest in the improvement of soils and the maintenance of their productivity is being manifested thru out the country. This is as it should be as no other natural resources compare with the maintenance of soil productivity in its bearing upon the future of the race. This is largely an individual matter, therefore, only as each farmer intelligently tills his land and carefully and conscientiously husbands its resources can the future generations as well as the present population be assured of their food.

Now in order to accomplish this, we as farmers must learn as much about our business as possible. In order to provide opportunities for those who read Michigan Business Farming, there are to appear in its columns during the year discussions of all phases of soils. Many of these will be fundamental and educational in nature, such as are given to farmers in the short courses at the Michigan Agricultural College during the winter months.

The origin and classification of soils will receive considerable attention so that possibly a better understanding of the discussions that follow as well as one's own problems may be had. Next will follow a rather complete discussion of the physical properties of different kinds of soil and their bearing upon their management. By physical properties is meant the chemical analysis of soils and their bearing upon crop production, porosity or soils, affecting ventilation, drainage and retention of plant food as well as soil structure or tilth. Soil moisture and modern views and practices in connection with its conservation and use will receive a great deal of attention.

In addition soil aeration and soil temperature as affecting crop production will be discussed. The modern views regarding the feeding of plants and in addition the composition, value and use of commercial fertilizers are to be fully discussed. The composition and value and reinforcement of stable manure as well as the value of organic matter and methods of maintaining it in the soil will be next considered. Other subjects such as the rotation of crops and soil surveying are to be taken up. Finally, the management of light, medium and heavy, as well as peat and muck soils, in the light of recent experience, will be considered.

Chapter I.

THERE ARE cetain considerations with respect to crop production that should be discussed before we take up the properties and management of soils. In this chapter we are to consider the plant's requirements relative to the climate and the soil during its various periods of growth.

Germination

When good seeds are placed in warm, moist, aerated soil they germinate. During this period they do not require food from outside sources inasmuch as the germs are supplied with that which is stored within the seed. Thus, the proper water content of the soil and warmth are of chief concern. Nearly every one has observed that seed increases greatly in volume, or swollen when brought into contact with water and the swelling is especially rapid if the water is warm. Very often seeds do not germinate because there is not enough water in the soil, and in some cases because they are not in close enough contact with the soil particles, especially is this frequently the case with smaller seeds that are placed in sandy soils. The desirable results that are frequently obtained by firming the soil when clover or alfalfa are seeded on sandy soils are thus accounted for.

The seeds of various crops differ appreciably with respect to the best temperature of the soil for germination. The lowest and best and the highest temperatures found for several crops are given in Table 1.

The relation of temperature to the germination of certain seeds (in degrees Fahrenheit:)

	Lowest	Best	Highest
Corn	49	93	115
Beans	49	93	115
Pumpkin	52	93	115
Wheat	41	84	108
Barley	41	84	99
Rye	much lower	..	...

Thus according to the above, seeds differ markedly in their temperature requirements for germination. Melons require high temperatures, corn medium, and small grains lower temperatures. These conditions are too often overlooked by the farmer. If the moisture content is too great, or the soil too compact, the seed may not germinate on account of lack of air or oxygen. These requirements account in part for the desirability of a well prepared seed bed for most crops.

Upon germination roots are sent downward into the soil before the stem appears above the surface. In some cases the roots penetrate two or more inches before the stem emerges from the soil. This may serve as a protective measure against drouth, as well as a support for the plant, later on in its development. It has been abundantly demonstrated that it is desirable for the seeding to grow vigorously from the start, the future development of the plant being appreciably influenced thereby. Thus, it is essential for maximum crop production to place the seed in favorable environment with respect to the temperature and moisture of the soil.

The Seed

It is now fully recognized that the seed itself is a factor of tremendous importance. The seed of some varieties of crops not only germinate poorly but produce weak seedlings, and hence are called low yielders. Some varieties do much better on some soils and under some climatic conditions than others. Almost every progressive community has certain kinds of varieties of the various crops that are known to be more successful than others, due either to disease resistance or to better adaptation to the soil and climatic conditions. Several of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in this country, as well as many farmers, have done much to increase crop production by improving varieties by means of careful breeding and selection, and subsequently distributing these. The rosen rye, Duncon and other varieties of corn are notable examples. It is unquestionably true that we are rapidly coming to the point where we will have varieties of wheat and other crops to be grown on light and others on heavy soils.

Requirements for Growth

We usually speak of the development of the plant after it appears above the ground, until seed formation, as the vegetative growth. To be sure, it is influenced during this period by many soil and climatic conditions. It is through this period that the plant is obliged to utilize raw materials that are obtained from the soil and the atmosphere, and manufacture food therefrom for its growth and for storage to perpetuate itself.

The soil must furnish to the crop in proper amounts for maximum production the elements nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, calcium, magnesium and iron. With the exception of nitrogen these are derived from minerals in the soil. They must first go into solution before the plant can remove and make use of them. We shall see later on that bringing about conditions in the soil, such that sufficient mineral matter goes into solution during the growing period, is really one of the big problems in soils management. We shall also see that there are many things that affect or govern the amount of minerals in the soil moisture. It will also be shown that the amounts of the above elements removed from the soil varies with different crops, with different stages in their development, with different parts of the crop and the supply of the minerals at their disposal. Moreover, each of the above elements will be shown to affect the development of the crop differently.

The plant must also be supplied with water by the soil. It is made use of by the plant in various ways aiding, of course, in the transportation of the minerals, spoken of above, to various portions of the plant and some of it serves as plant food, forming part of the plant tissues.

He's From Missouri and Has Something to Show

M. M. McCOOL was born and reared on a large general farm in northwestern Missouri. Later 1904 to 1908, he attended the agricultural college. He was employed four seasons, from June to October, by the Missouri State Soil Survey while a student in the University, he being the leader of the first soil survey party sent out by the University. Upon graduation from the University of Missouri he was appointed instructor in Cornell University. While engaged in teaching he was able to carry on graduate studies and complete the doctorate. Beginning 1912 was appointed Assistant Professor of Soils at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, in which capacity he served until 1914. While employey by this institution much time was devoted to the investigation of irrigation and dry farming operations as well as reconnaissance soil survey in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. In 1914 he was employed as professor and placed in charge of the education and experimental work in Soils at the Michigan Agricultural College in which capacity he has served since that time.

Be Sure to Innoculate Alfalfa Seeding

THERE IS no longer doubt of the value of alfalfa as a forage crop. Farmers are producing it rather extensively, and their results have shown that its successful production is only a matter of clearly understanding its requirements. These requirements are not so unusually different from those of other crops, save in one or two cases which cannot be neglected.

Like other crops, alfalfa does best on a good loam soil which is deep, sweet, well drained, free from weeds and contains a good supply of organic matter and mineral plant foods, especially lime and phosphorus. Quite different from the cereal crops, alfalfa has at least one special requirement which must be understood. This is its need for inoculation, or bacteria which live on its roots. Without giving some attention to this requirement, the beginner in alfalfa may find himself sorely disappointed by a failure in his first venture to produce this great forage crop.

Alfalfa, like soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover and other legumes, requires special bacteria on its roots for best growth. By means of these bacteria the plant can feed on the nitrogen of the air as well as that in the soil and make better growth on certain soils than crops like corn. Nitrogen so gathered from the air is built into the plant which when fed on the farm or plowed under makes the soil rich. Thru the bacteria the farmer is not only getting a bigger and better crop, but is also taking a big step in maintaining his soil fertility. Without bacteria alfalfa is a "soil robber" the same as non-legume crops and not a "soil builder."

These bacteria are not always naturally present in the soil. For this reason they must be introduced by the practice known as "inoculation" when the crop is seeded for the first time. This can be done in either of two ways. First, by the "soil method" and, second, by "artificial cultures." The surest and most practical way to inoculate is to secure some soil from an old well-inoculated alfalfa field or from a place where sweet clover is growing. Care should be taken to see that such soil is not infested with weed seeds. This soil may then be scattered broadcast at the rate of three hundred to five hundred pounds per acre and harrowed into the ground to be seeded. Try these control methods.

Take some of the soil (with a gallon of water) and thoroly mix this soil with the seed so that every seed grain has a thin coating of dirt. Inoculation may also be effected by mixing a gallon of soil with every bushel of seed to be sown, tho there may be some objection to this method because of injury to the drill by the sand in the soil.

Artificial cultures will also serve for inoculation. These are special bacteria grown for the specific purpose by many commercial firms and most experiment stations. They may lose their power in shipping and careless handling, but as a general rule are reliable. Directions for their use are very simple, and can be used profitably when no well-infected soil can be had.

Regardless of which method is most desirable or most convenient, the important fact is that in the majority of cases where alfalfa is sown for the first time it will need to be inoculated by some artificial means. Innoculation may be new practice to some farmers but that in no way lessens the advisability of seeing that the soil to be seeded to alfalfa has the proper bacteria in it. Inoculation is a simple practice and of such importance in establishing alfalfa that the novice alfalfa grower can't afford to neglect it.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Why a State Farm Bureau

SPEAKING recently upon a matter of federal legislation in which the farmers had shown some interest, a man of national prominence remarked: "Judging from the influence that is brought to bear by representatives of farm organizations on most important legislation, I take it that the farmers want to have a say in shaping national affairs. But I hardly know who voices the real sentiment of the farmers now-a-days. There are so many different farm organizations, the leaders at least of which seem to have such vastly different opinions on important matters, that it is extremely difficult to tell what the mass of farmers really desire. In a situation of this kind congress should not always be blamed for acting contrary to the wishes of the rural folk, for they are naturally guided by the farm representatives who are most active in presenting their claims before committees.

We have observed many times that this is true. National representatives of farm organizations differ and argue and almost come to verbal blows over great national issues upon which they should unite with the utmost solidarity. Not only does this difference of opinion keep the mind of congress in a continual state of uncertainty as to how the man back on the farm feels about it, but it shows how loose and inharmonious are the various organizations of farmers and greatly lowers the influence of the farmers in the estimate of the law-makers.

As long as this condition exists the farmers will continue to walk around in a circle. Progress in national agricultural reform will be slow and difficult. The farmers do not lack numbers. They lack the machinery to bring those numbers together and weld the sentiment of the majority of those numbers into a powerful instrument that will prod the congressional conscience and move it to action along the line the farmers would have it go. The opportunity has been great in recent years for the score or more of leading farm organizations to smother their silly jealousies and unite for the common good of all farmers, but this they have failed to do.

They have demonstrated their inability to cope with the situation, and have opened wide the gates for a new and perhaps greater farm organization to enter the field of service and lead the farmers in a triumphal march to the heart of national affairs.

We are not yet prepared to say that the State Farm Bureau is the organization that is destined to perform this mighty work. Its form of organization and its principles seem fundamental and worthy of support. If it gives to the farmers a truly representative voice in its affairs, adheres strictly to the purposes it has proclaimed, and puts men at the head of its affairs who hold unswervingly to their ideals and have the energy and ability to cope with the increasing problems of the time, it must succeed. We are willing, yes, we are glad, to give the Michigan State Farm bureau the support of this publication. We believe it comes the nearest to the ideal form of organization for exerting influence in national affairs of any existing organization. It should not and cannot take the place of any other farm organization. On the contrary it should encourage their existence and development. There are vital functions which the farm bureau cannot perform that must be left to the organizations whose members are held together by close social, fraternal or economic bonds. But in matters of state and national policy the various state farm bureaus should be the ideal media thru which farmers may voice their united demands.

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To Strike or Not to Strike

THE ATTITUDE of the public upon the steel workers' strike is decidedly one of caution. Even those individuals who in quieter times openly espouse the cause of employers in labor disputes are now taking a safe middle ground and admitting the generally accepted truths that the aituation is "grave," and that "there are probably grievances on both sides." This disposition on the part of those usuallyopposed to all labor movements may be taken as indicating a belief in the justice of the steel strikers' demands.

The strike is a most effective weapon in enforcing the right of collective bargaining. Employers of labor claim that labor should not have this right of collective bargaining, let alone the right to strike. They argue that it tends to make labor inefficient and arbitrary. In the nature of things, this seems to be true. The right of collective bargaining for the purpose of controlling prices is denied to capital by law, yet we have much evidence to prove that capital does resort to collective bargaining despite the law. But capital work quietly and easily evades the law. So capital likewise tends to become inefficient and arbitrary.

Farmers who are asking the right to bargain collectively could not consistently refuse that same right to labor. If the strike is the only effective instrument with which the principal of collective bargaining can be applied, then we must concede to the justice and reasonableness of the strike, whether it be employed by union laborers or organized farmers. But if collective bargaining and the strike are to be legalized certain definite rules should be laid down to prevent their abuse. If a number of workmen are employed under conditions and at wages that are not satisfactory, it should be proper for them to collectively agree to quit work until this grievance is adjusted. If a number of farmers have been selling a certain product for less than cost of production, if should be proper for them to collectively agree to raise no more or sell no more of that product until the public shall be willing to pay them a fair price. But no body of men should be permitted to strike to enforce demands which do not directly concern the welfare of each striking individual. What possible justice is there in a strike over the hiring of a non-union man to fill a vacancy or the discharging of a union man for inefficiency? What moral excuse can there be for labor organizations to picket the property of others, to threaten, attack or otherwise intimidate men who of their own volition seek to take the place of striking workmen at the lathe or furnace?

If the steel workers are striking to better their working condition, they will, we are sure have the sympathy of their fellow citizens thruout the land. But if the steel workers are striking for no better purpose than to force the steel heads to "recognize" their union, their claims will receive scant consideration from those who believe in democracy in business as well as government. Public opinion has never shown itself particularly friendly to the steel "trust" or other great combinations of capital, and even in the present crisis there is a natural tendency on the part of the public to lean to the striking workmen. But at the same time the public recognizes that the steel corporations have certain rights that must be respected and that justice for the steel workers cannot be secured by visiting injustice upon the employers.

The situation should not only command the immediate attention of congress which can do little to patch up the differences without the voluntary co-operation of the parties to the dispute, but it should afford the opportunity for the leading men of the labor organizations and of the employing capitalists to scrutinize the entire relation between employer and employe and seek to bring about a better understanding and a better working arrangement. Capital can the better afford at this time to make concessions. If it will not do this, how can we expect labor to. The issue is a critical one, and a great deal of the prosperity of the country depends upon an early and satisfactory settlement.

• • • •

The Farmer's Wages

IN EFFORTS to determine the cost of producing farm products there is one item that is quite frequently overlooked. That is the wage that is due the farmer for the labor of either his hands or mind or both. The farmer who wields a pitch-fork or follows the plow is no less entitled to a wage for his actual hours of work because he happens to be the owner of the tools he uses or the land he tills than is the man who has no money invested in the work he performs. It is the occasional farmer, rather than the average, who pays himself a wage as a laborer or overseer, or deducts at the end of the year an amount for that purpose when determining his net profits. That the farmer is entitled to such wage is not a new-fangled theory, nor was it first advanced by those early agricultural students who have insisted that the same rules of business that apply to manufacturing or commercial enterprise should also apply to agricultural enterprises. In fact, it is one of the oldest principles of economics, and was discussed and endorsed by many of the leading writers upon the subject. Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, Adam Smith, in his book "Wealth of Nations," considered as "the best all-around statement and defense of some of the fundamental principles of the science of economics," said:

"Common farmers seldom employ any overseer to direct the general operations of the land. They generally too work a good deal with their own hands, as ploughmen, harrowers, etc. What remains of the crop after paying the rent, (or interest on the land) therefore, should not only replace to them their stock employed in cultivation, together with its ordinary profits, but pay them the wages which is due to them, both as laborers and overseers. Whatever remains, however, after paying the rent and keeping up the stock, is called profit. But wages evidently make a part of it. The farmer, by saving these wages, must necessarily gain them. Wages therefore, are in this case defined with profit."

* * * *

Overheard in the smoking compartment of a Pullman. Well-dressed gentlemen with diamond stud in shirt-front and smoking expensive cigar breaks into the conversation on high cost of living with this: "There's one class of people who haven't any cause for complaint, and that's the farmer. A small town banker told me the other day that all the farmers in his county were getting rich and paying off all their loans." Seedy-looking individual sits up and takes notice. "Makes me sick," he snorted, "to hear some gent who has just cut a forty per cent melon talkin' about the farmer gettin' rich." Well-dressed gentlmen with diamond stud in shirt front keeps on smoking expensive cigar.

* * * *

The cross roads oracle: Now that a whole raft of farmers can afford to own automobiles. they can certainly afford to send their youngsters to college if they want an education. Money put into a machine can't ever pay like that that's invested in trained brains.

* * * *

The cross roads oracle says: You can't expect to get good crops from land that you always treat rough.

* * * *

Our philosopher says: A field is like a horse, it's got to be fed an' handled an' thought about a good deal to be kept in condition.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

ARE FARMERS USED RIGHT?

This is the proposition that confronts the farmers—are they being used right? Unrest in all trades but the farmer keeps going on in face of the lowering prices while the merchandise he is obliged to buy keeps going higher. Increased salaries and wages—but the farmer is being made the goat on every side and it's about time the farmer should take up arms for self protection. During the war the farmer stuck by and never whimpered, although many furnished sons for the fighting force of our great armies, furnished the eats and now, when he ought to be well paid back, is getting it in the neck. Even when the government officials do go after the big ones it usually sifts out nothing and the result is higher prices to offset the litigation they were put to the expense of. The farmers have increased production, especially in hogs, cattle and sheep, and today look at the prices we are offered and then look at the price he is forced to pay for bran, wheat middlings and corn products—it is a dollar a hundred weight alone and still they tell you stuff is higher. There is only one way out and that is for the farmers to also get together and stick until we have won.—*M. B. Russell, Arenac Co.*

Farmers everywhere are thinking along the same lines. The old gospel of stick together is getting every day application. The coming legislative session at Lansing will be a battleground for the farmers' rights.—The Editor.

PAYS TO ADVERTISE

I have been reading the Business Farming for 2 years and find good articles on what the farmer should do and I am sure they are willing to do their part in organizing but they need something to lead them. I have decided that the best and quickest way is to advertise, the same as we did in getting the saloon out. And that was by putting out signs. Now the thing for the farmer is to get busy and put out some good signs. They can be painted with a small expense and put upon their farms and highways, such as:

"Farmers must organize," "The Middleman must go," "Sell your own produce." There are hundreds of other good signs. This could be easily done and in a short time the whole state would be awakened and easy to be organized.—*F. E. Reynolds, Lakeview.*

Yours is indeed a good idea, Brother Reynolds. An educational plan might be carried much farther. Farm organizations are beginning to realize the necessity of presenting their side of the situation to the public, just like any other business would do. Hoping your good suggestion takes root.—The Editor.

FARM CONTROLLED CONGRESS

The following is a clipping from "Farm Machinery and Farm Power," regarding the repealing of the Daylight-Saving Act.

"There is little remaining to be said about daylight saving. Literally as well as figuratively we have turned the clock backward. For the first time in our history an honest reform, a measure of indisputable value, an obvious gain, has been deliberately wiped out. We have traded an hour of sunlight for an hour of artificial lighting, on, to be strictly accurate, an hour in the evening for an hour in the morning. The city dweller never gets up for the morning sun anyway and doesn't miss the first sixty minutes after sunrise. The farmer claims he does miss it. In fact, he must have it. And now he is satisfied.

"The city loses a great deal more by the repeal than the country can possibly gain. It costs fortunes to light the cities one hour extra, but what does the country man care for we of the city?

"The demands of the farmers have so overcome the vote-seeking truculent Congress that our misrepresentatives in Washington, in feverish haste to do anything the farmers ask of them, have overlooked the labor votes on the other side, and voted to abolish what other countries have for years enjoyed. But what could be expected o fthis Congress anyway."

Most of us have already read both the "pros and cons" but the writer evidently believes that the "little remaining to be said" should be said against the farmers, and as usual, we needs must make a few remarks in defense of these selfish, Congress-controlling farmers.

It seems it will cost the city dwellers a fortune to light the cities one extra hour, and for the season, that the city dweller "never gets up," or refuses to arise, one hour earlier in the morning. The farmer is unable to use the hour in the morning to as good advantage as the hour at night on account of natural conditions, but the city dwellers' conditions are all man-made.

We are well aware of the fact that the Daylight Saving Plan does not affect us in this locality greatly, but we are willing to accept the change.

However, we will agree with the author of the clipping in his conclusion, and join with him in wondering "what could be expected of this Congress anyway?"—*J. Howard de Spelder, Montcalm Co.*

We are indeed glad to learn from such an authentic source that Congress is listening to the farmers on a measure so vital to farming, the basic industry. It would pay Congress to keep right on listening good and hard and maybe the boys at Lansing would follow the example.—The Editor.

FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

We are beginning to use the word, organization, in a new sense. The idea may perhaps best be expressed by the ideals of the Farm Bureau.

It is organization, in the newer meaning of the word, that holds the key to success for the farmer of the future. It is a serious matter when an institution or an individual settles down satisfied with its present established methods and results. We as farmers, should be ambitious to gain something better. We should be always for progress, anxious to be in the front line trenches, never satisfied to stand still. Not, what has been done in the past, but what is next for us to do would be best.

The plans for such organization are now ready. They will be taken up by each county as that county signifies willingness to accept same. The services that will be rendered by such organization will be worthy of the support of every farmer in Michigan. If we wish to take our place in the New Day let us get back of this organization of the farmers, by the farmers, and for the common good of all, that justice and right may prevail and democracy made safe for the world.—*C. A. Bingham, Secretary of Michigan State Farm Bureau.*

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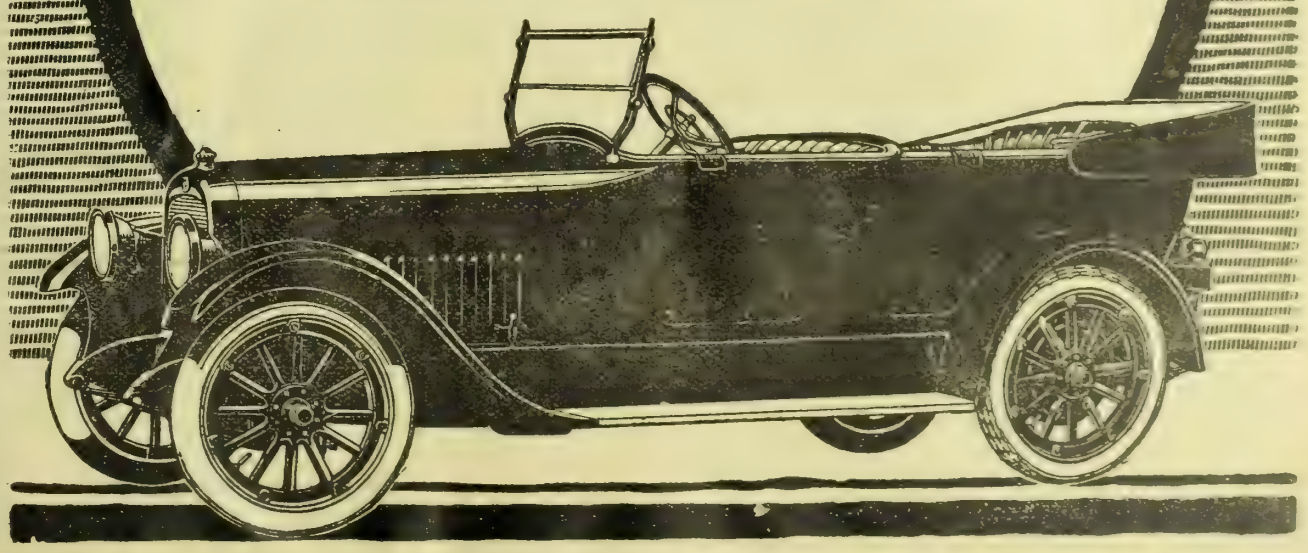


The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

WOMEN IN POLITICS

The question of how women should vote in local and state matters as well as national affairs has been covered very thoroughly indeed in a little booklet entitled: "What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting," which little booklet also gives the underlying principles of such important questions as government prices, taxation, land, labor and earning a living, competition and co-operation, credit, banking, etc. It is non-partisan and should be in the hands of every Michigan woman voter. Beginning this week we will quote from this little brochure, thus complying with our promise to bring before our readers a complete guide to the main principles on voting. If you want a complete copy of the work, we will be glad to advise how to obtain it:

"How Michigan women will use the ballot has close relation to proper conditions for right living. Many as yet do not realize this. A considerable number have no conception of the importance of the ballot as a weapon both of offense and defense. A vote for or against a candidate or a measure may bring to a community an extravagant or an economical administration. It may elevate to a position of authority one in no way qualified to give the kind of service the community needs or really desires; it may defeat a program of wise expenditure or needed retrenchment; or it may lay the foundation for social and economic reforms sure to be beneficial to the community's morals and prosperity.

Local Voting

"Voting is really a 'home' problem. Women's votes can favorably or disastrously affect the cost of living. To those who have given no attention heretofore to the science of government it may seem a far call to insist that the charges for groceries, or the price of clothing, or the rate for rent, is influenced by some one who may be elected to some office. Yet this is not difficult to prove to any fair-minded elector.

"Take the question of good pavements as an example of how conditions may influence prices. Goods can be delivered more economically on a well paved than on a neglected highway. Deliveries to the warehouse, to the merchant, and, later to the customer, reflect this cost in the prices charged for whatever it bought. Putting it concretely, it may be truthfully said that good roads make potatoes cheaper to the consumer.

"Again, pure water, at cost, and adequate sewers, mean better health and fewer doctors' bills. And this is true of many things in the control of the voters on which they make decisions.

State Politics

"What is true of local voting is also true of state politics. But here one must have a wider vision in order to vote intelligently. For an enlarged horizon changes the perspective. Matters of new concern are very likely to be thrust into the foreground, and policies of great local interest become of minor importance. How about state institutions, for instance? Shall they be run on an eleemosynary or a self-supporting basis? Shall trades be taught in our state prisons? Shall the commonwealth's charitable institutions be conducted as independent units, or shall they be controlled by some central authority?

"One cannot offhand intelligently decide such weighty matters. And though the question as to who shall be clothed with state authority to direct state affairs is momentous, after all, methods assume pressing importance.

National Problems

"As to national affairs, it is absolutely necessary to have some inkling of economic principles, often outside of party platforms, before an intelligent vote can be cast. Shall the nation incline to free trade? Is it best to have a tariff program based on the collection of the least possible sum that will finance the government economically? Or shall 'protection,' meaning the exclusion of foreign products and the purchasing and consuming of American-made goods only be followed? Do you favor an autocracy or a democracy? What does democracy mean? How about communism, socialism, anarchy? Some part of all of these things are already incorporated into our laws and customs? Where is the dividing line between the good and the bad in them?

"How can one vote intelligently on such intricate problems without having some understanding of political economy, once called 'the dismal science,' yet which is nothing but 'the science of the production and distribution of wealth?'

Learning from Others

"After all, voting is a comparatively new proposition, even for men. Not for long have men exercised the 'right,' or 'privilege,' or whatever you may choose to call it. And it needs only a cursory glance at history to see how fearfully men have blundered. But as one of the methods whereby progress is made is to profit by the experience of others, and thus escape engulfing pitfalls, voting women, and especially Michigan women should vote thinkingly.

Thinking Right

"Is the reader beginning to comprehend how important it is that women should think right on candidates methods and policies before entering the voting booth in order that they may cost their ballots in an intelligent manner? She must know more than merely how to mark her ballot. She must have knowledge of general principles in order to know—

"How to vote on local matters.

"How to vote on state affairs.

"How to vote on national problems.

"With the basis of good government firmly fixed in her mind, the thoughtful woman cannot go far astray in her exercise of the elective franchise. Often characters and abilities are misread, or a proposed program may be half right or half wrong. In such cases the voter may feel like 'taking to the woods,' and letting others make the decision. This is cowardly. No one is all-wise —certainly not the man voter; not even the woman voter. The only thing to do when confronted with such a situation is to stick as closely as possible to one's conception of fundamental economic principles, hoping that the good will outweigh the bad. Whist players have an axiom: 'When in doubt, play trumps.' Intelligent voters can well apply the formula: 'When in doubt, stick to economic principles that have stood the test of time.' And as a general rule, this will work out a satisfactory conclusion. At least, the voter's conscience will be clear, even if a mistake is made.

Voting Wisely

The right to vote involves the duty to vote intelligently. To vote intelligently requires an intelligent understanding of what is at stake. Women have more intuitive minds than men, and can more quickly perceive the right direction to take. But just as one cannot be a mathematician without at least understanding the multiplication table, so no one can vote intelligently without at least being faced in the right direction.

"The endeavor of this brochure is to face the Michigan voting woman in the right direction. Its 'rules of conduct' have been prepared in conformity with those economic facts and ideas generally accepted by thoughtful students of the science of government. It embodies no new theories, though accentuating some and relegating others to positions of minor importance. It is as applicable to voting men as to voting women. Indeed, it is because men have departed from principles herein set forth that they have so often made a mess of a democratic form of government.

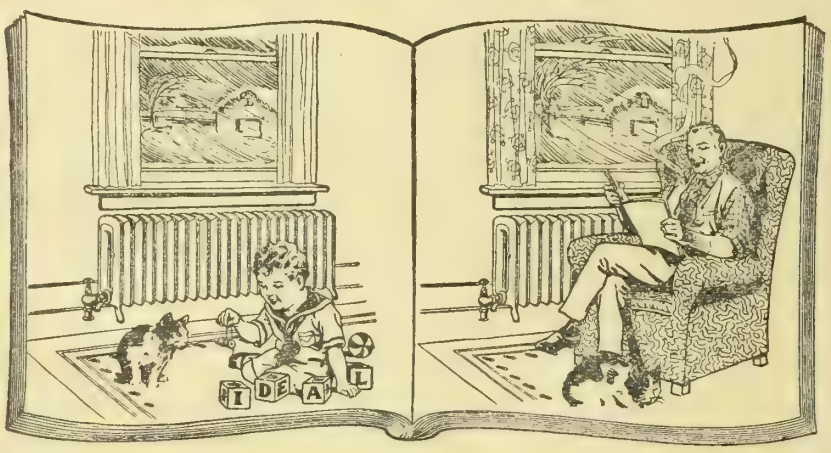
"Women ought to vote more wisely than men, because they have not acquired the bad habit of voting for 'labels.' This habit induces disregard for principles. And, besides, women do not have to unlearn in the world of economics so much that is economically pernicious.

Woman's Opportunity

"This is the Michigan woman's opportunity to improve the standard of intelligent voting. The scene is set for her entrance on the stage of world democracy. If she be neither mentally lazy, nor unthinkingly indifferent, there is nothing in the gift of the electorate that cannot be hers for the asking."

When Nature seeks an end she always furnishes the means . . . Thruout the fabric of our lives a thread of purpose runs . . . To follow it thru devious shades of gray and gold, as Time reveals the pattern, needs courage and persistency. . . . If noises fill thy ears with strife, until the purpose is lost, perchance thy eyes may trace the great design. . . . If shades of darkness intervene and all seem void of meaning, still let thy heart be filled with hope. . . . Brave souls trust, when they cannot see.

Cheapest Heat for a Lifetime of Comfort!

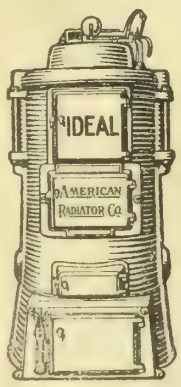


IDEAL Heating put in your farm house now for the health and comfort of your children —will give daily and yearly heating service until they and you reach old age

First cost of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating is soon saved by the continuous economical service you'll get from it—never needs repair or overhauling. Always on the job to give the best heat there is at the smallest fuel cost. Burn the low-priced local fuels. Save yourself labor and avoid the constant fussing and attention that temporary out-of-date heating makeshifts always give.

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

No other improvement will give as much happiness and health as IDEAL Heating



IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on *one charging of coal* for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

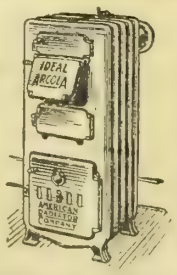
An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.

Have hot water on tap for all uses

Our small IDEAL Hot Water Heating boilers for domestic supply are a source of greatest comfort and delight to the whole family. Gives the home every modern city comfort without dirt, labor, or fuss.

Free Heating Book!

Write today for copy of catalog "Ideal Heating" which is fully illustrated and gives complete information on this cheapest heat for a lifetime of comfort.



IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boilers for small houses without cellars. Hot-water heating as simple and easy as running a stove—one fire heats all rooms. Write for separate booklet "IDEAL-Arcola."

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F 33 Chicago

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: It is too early to publish the prize story of the Fair, as I want to be sure that all are in before awarding the prize, but from the letters received I can see that a lot of you little folks went and that you are very observing, which is a very good habit to get into.

Early as it may seem there is a great deal of interest shown in the Children's Hour Christmas Club and a lot of children are working very hard for the prizes. One boy has set his heart on winning the watch offered, while a little girl wants a sewing basket with the scissors, thimble etc., and still another states that she never had a doll that opened and shut its eyes and had real hair and that she is going to work very hard, and we are sure that if she does, she will earn it in plenty of time for Christmas. And what the others are doing you can do also. Send in and secure a list of the prizes and the Club rules. This is no guessing game —you know just what you are working for and just when you will win it. Affectionately—LADDIE.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and I am in the ninth grade. We have 9 pigs and 6 cows and 3 horses, also some hens and turkeys. We have our rye and wheat all hauled in. I had to help load the wheat. I have two sisters and four brothers, besides myself. I am sending a story with this letter.—Lester Erbes. McBain, Mich.

Our Cherry Picking Trip

This year my mother and I decided to go cherry picking and so we started. Papa took us to the train, and then went back home again. When we got to Elberta near Frankfort we went off from the train and a truck was there to meet us. It had a load on already, but we packed in like sardines. Then we were hauled out to the cherry orchards where we lived in a packing shed for three days, then we were moved into a boarding house where we lived the rest of the time. Papa came up on Sunday and in the afternoon we went to the Lake, that is, Lake Michigan. We saw a big passenger boat come into the harbor. That was a grand sight. Monday we did not work hard but Tuesday we earned $10. We were very tired that night and the next afternoon we started for home. It was a trip of 85 miles in a Ford car.

Dear Laddie—This is my first letter I have written to you. We live on a hundred and seventeen acre farm on the end of town. The land for our schoolhouse is taken out of our land. I have about two blocks to school, cross lots and about three block around on the side walk. I am eleven years old and am in the fifth grade. I have brown eyes, and dark brown curly hair. I have three sisters and one brother. My oldest sister Martha is fifteen years old and in the ninth grade. Ervin is twelve years old and in the fifth grade. Esther is six years old and in the beginners class. Christina is four years old. I have two pet rabbits, one of them is black and white and the other rabbit is an angora. It is brown and white. My brothers has nine rabbits. We have a pet dog and he is as old as I am. We also have a pet lamb. We have fifteen lambs and forty sheep and twenty-three pigs, about a hundred chickens, four horses, eight milking cows, seven yearlings, one small calf. We also have two pet cats. I take music lessons. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wolansky. My father takes the M. B. F.. I like the Doo Dads very much. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Hilda Schafer, Hojkins, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My father being a subscriber to M. B. F., a very welcome magazine, I thought I would write to the M. B. F. as I seldom see a letter from Lowell, Michigan, so I thought I would make it known to other readers that there was such a place. Our farm is one of one hundred and twenty acres, on it we have four cows and three calves, five horses and fifty eight ducks. I think it is great fun keepink track of those bound to run away. I have three brothers; their names are Sylvester, Cecil and Otis. I am very much interested in the section of your paper entitled "The Children's Hour" I am always glad to find it when the mail comes. Iam just thirteen years of age. I am in the eighth grade. I like to attend school very much. I have composed a short poem for the amusement of the other boys and girls who are interested in this section:

"After a Good Time"

Let us gather up our books again
Vacation time is over,
Back to study now and
No more dancing in the clover.
Many happy days have passed
During this short season,
The days seem to have passed by fast
I guess all pupils know the reason.

With all best wishes to M. B. F. readers and hoping my letter will escape the waste basket, I am, Miss Marie Bibbler, R. R. No. 5, Lowell, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F. and enjoy them very much. I have never written before, so thought I would write now. I am a girl fourteen years old. I passed the eighth grade last year but am taking it again this year to get it thoroughly and next year I expect to go to high school. I have three sisters and two brothers. My oldest sister is married and my oldest brother and my other sister older than I are going to school at the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids. I go to school every day. Yours truly, Dora Carpenter, Woodville, Mich.

WEATHER PROPHETS

Here are a few hints that will help you to judge the state of the weather, so that any changeable month will not be able to steal a march on you.

A red sky at sunset will mean "fine weather tomorrow."

A red sky in the morning will mean "wind or rain."

A yellow sky in the evening will also mean "rain tomorrow."

If the sun appears through a misty haze in the morning it means "the day will be warm."

If it is cloudy in the morning but the clouds begin to break it means "the day will be fair."

When the stars are very bright and twinkle more than usual it means "rain in the morning."

If your cat rubs himself behind his ears more than is his custom or is restless and lies with his back to the fire you can usually tell that bad weather is coming.

Mountains of Home-made Soap
Thousands of families make their own soap. The enormous quantities of soap made with Eagle Lye are incredible. One simply uses the kitchen fats and greases which otherwise are thrown away! Eagle Lye will turn these fats and greases into pure, white Sanitary soap. Try it! Save the fats and greases which you now throw away. Buy a Can of Eagle Lye from your grocer and make pure, white soap in your own home. No boiling—just mix as per directions on every can! It will reduce your "soap bill" 90%.
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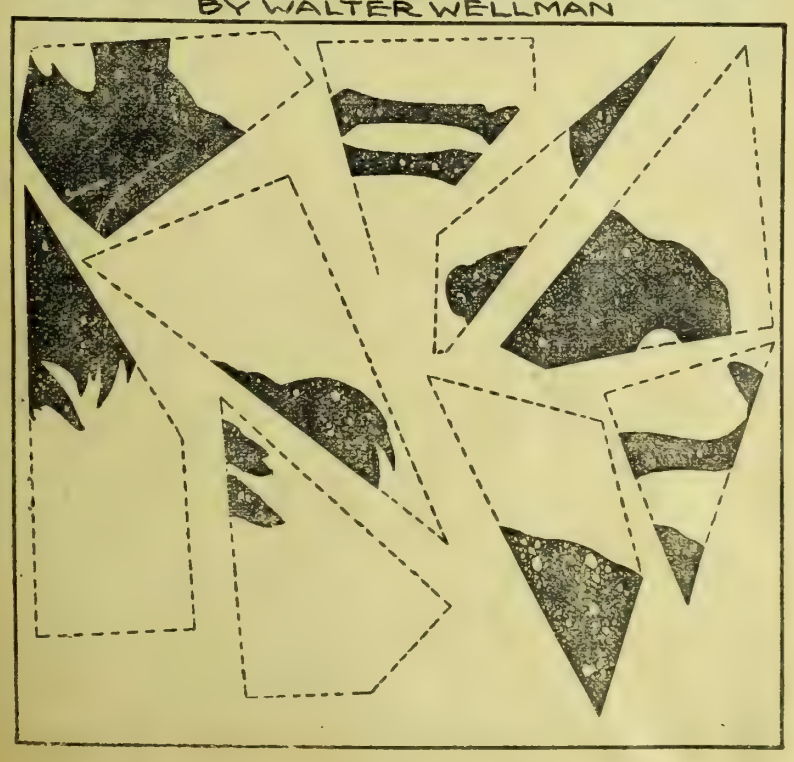
DESERT CUT-OUT

BY WALTER WELLMAN



See if you can put the black pieces together and form a well-known bird.

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LG'TG	LUMBER	STUMP PULLER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES.	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'R	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY ST.	SILO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLOWS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
CREAM SEP'R	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TILE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above)

Name .....

Address ..... R. F. D..... State .....

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Developments of the past fortnight which have indicated a growing industrial stability in Europe are summed up in the current issue of "American Goods and Foreign Markets," the fornightly review of foreign trade conditions issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The review, which gives in detail some of the commercial and industrial happenings in the most important countries of the world, says in part:

"The industrial situation in England, France and Italy, if increasing production can be called a criterion, is decidedly better than it was several months ago. The exports of Great Braitain, not to the United States alone, but to all markets which were accustomed to look to England for supplies, show a definite upward tendency. None but the most pessimistic can fail to see in such a turn of affairs, a gradual shaking off of the post-war lethargy which for a while had the workers of many countries in its grip. It can only mean that workers have begun to see the force of the arguments which have pointed out that production is the primary need of the world.

"Moreover, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the removal of the embargo on an important list of manufactued products as of Sept. 1, whatever its political significance, cannot fail to be of benefit to the American manufacturers in many primary lines. It is indicative, also of British belief in the ability of all of its industry, save that in the 'unstable key' group, to compete with American manufacturers in the home market, and of British finance to stand the strain of a wider range of imports.

"Shipments of gold, from New York to various countries in which exchange had moved against the United States, have served to restore the par relation and so have made it easier for the United States to buy and sell in those countries. Trade with the Far East is in a decidedly healthy state, Japanese buyings, and those of China as well, being in great volume.

"Re-establishment of trade relations with Hungary provides an immediate market for such manufactured products as can be financed. It also indicates the approach toward stability which has been increasingly apparent in Central Europe for the last few months."

Farm Values Rise 120 Per Cent During War

The farmers of the United States increased their acreage about 10 per cent during the war period and received an increase of approximately 120 per cent for their output. These figures, the result of a compilation by the National City Bank, New York, are based on the official records of the Department of Agriculture, showing the acreage and farm value Dec. 1 of the 10 principal crops of the United States, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, potatoes, tobacco, hay and cotton, grown in the calendar years 1914 and 1918.

The area devoted to these 10 principal crops in 1914 was, according to the bank's compilation, 297,000,000 and in 1918 326,,000,000, an increase of approximately 10 per cent., and the farm value of the 10 crops Dec. 1, 1914, $4,933,000,000 and Dec. 1, 1918, $10,934,0000,000, an increase of about 12- per cent. Of all farm products the Department of Agriculture puts the value "based on prices at the farm" at $9,895,000,000 in 1914, and $21,386,000,000 in 1918, an increase of approximately 115 per cent. The increase in value of "animals and animal products" is about 90 per cent and of all crops 132 per cent increase, comparing 1918 with 1914.

WHEAT

Wheat closed a little higher on the Detroit market last week. No. 1 white being 2.24 and No. 1 red, 2.26. As for the Chicago market, we get the following report: Winter wheats showed litle change in price the past week. Millers and elevator interests took the heavy weight grain at a small premium over the basic, while the government secured the rest. Offerings of springs were mainly of the lower grades, while choice was in keen demand with shippers and millers active buyers and prices averaged higher with $2.73 secured for fancy dark No. 1 northern. Grain fit for seed is expected to bring a big premium over the basic. Rains have fallen over a good part of the belt and plowing for the new winter wheat crop is progressing rapidly.

OATS

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
Standard	.72	.71	.79
No. 3 White	.72	.70	

Oats had a range of 4 3-8@4 7-8c the past week, breaking early only to rally sharply and close with net gains of 1 -2@2 1-8c, December leading. Liquidation ran its course, and with free buying by shorts and removal of hedges against domestic shipping sales the rally was easily attained. There was no pressure of cash grain as farmers refuse to sell in volume, which more than offset the limited export call. Detroit quotes No. 2 white at 74 1-2c.

CORN

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.47	1.60
No. 3 Yellow	1.55		
No. 4 Yellow	1.53		

Week end adjustments of trades led to a material advance in the value of new crop deliveries of corn, but September showed weakness. The market closed unsettled, 3-4 cents net lower to 3 1-8 gain with December $1.25 7-8 to $1.16 and May 123 1-2 to 123 5-8. Oats finished 1 1-2 to 2 1-8 up, and provisions varying from 40 cents decline to a rise of $1.50.

General covering on the part of shorts in December and May corn kept those months on the upgrade throughout the session. It was apparent, however, that holders of September contracts were liquidating and that although September deliveries had been smaller than expected and prospect of a squeeze was not looked upon by many dealers as serious.

On the other hand, the smallness of the September deliveries and the lightness of offerings tended to make shorts uneasy as to whether new crop supplies would come forward freely. Besides hog quotations were higher and bullish sentiment was indirectly encouraged by an advance in foreign exchange rates likely to stimulate the export of oats and provisions.

Corn in Detroit market was quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced 1c and oats 1c. The corn market was inactive and steady.

Recent wires have not added much to the information about corn and the market shows a tendency to rule steady. Bulls are not looking for a rally before the beginning of next week. There is no anxiety to buy and deliveries on September contracts have weakened that deal, while the others show little change.

BEANS

Here is the bean report of the Price Current Grain Reporter: Probably there-fourths of the bean crop has been harvested under ideal conditions and the balance will probably be taken care of in the next two weeks. The quality this year is excellent and while the acreage is light, the yield per acre is very good. We think possibly it will average thirteen or fourteen bushel per acre, which is one of the largest yields we have ever had. On this basis, the total crop will be around four million bushels, which is somewhat larger than last season.

M. B. F. is completing its survey on beans, to be announced soon. Many interesting and important facts are being held for the survey story. Detroit quotes beans at $7.15.

HAY

Receipts are increasing slowly. Some cars are coming from Canada but Michigan receipts are restricted owing to insufficient transportation facilities. Demand is active and the market steady. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; [illegible] light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $25@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

RYE & BARLEY

Rye and barley are moving abroad freely. The recent loan to Germany has been reflected in a liberal quantity of rye being taken as it is the lowest bread grain in the world. The bulk of this business is being done via Scandanivian countries. Detroit quotes Rye No. 2 at $1.41! and barley, Cash No. 3 at $2.50@2.50.

POTATOES

With increasing receipts, the potato market is naturally easier, and there will probably be lower prices by the time the full fall movement is under way. The late crop will soon be coming to market. It has ripened well in most sections and the frost of Sept. 25th put an end to the gowing. Harvesting will be well under way by the time this issues reaches our subscribers, and we will then be in a better position to know what the yield will be. Potato men of the state predict a much lighter yield than the bureau of crop estimates has forecasted. The Detroit market on potatoes rules high, but in Chicago the prices are down to $2.25 per cwt. Detroit prices on Michigan stock is around $4.25 per 150-lb. bag.

One of the significant developments in potato industry in this state is the action of the State Grange in entering into an arrangement with the Michigan Potato Exchange for handling of the potatoes and other products of members of the Grange. If this arrangement is carried out, it will greatly extend the operations of the Exchange and make it a still more powerful factor in the Michigan potato deal.

DETROIT POULTRY DULL

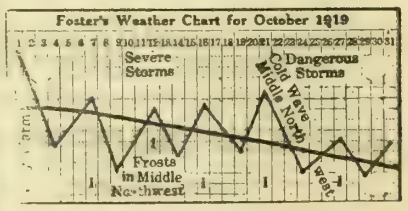
Poultry closed a poor week, with another dull market and decline. Buying was slow and dealers had plenty of trouble moving receipts. They expect a better market this week. Potatoes are in ample supply and easy. Buying has been rather slow and an unsatisfactory market is the result. In other lines of vegetables there has been a good demand and steady tone. Offerings in nearly all lines are sufficient. Dressed hogs are dull and lower. Demand has been slow for several weeks, but there is a firm market for dressed calves and a firm tone. Demand is active. The fruit market is not well supplied and the general tone is firm, but demand has recently decreased in the apple deal, and quiet trade is reported. Dairy products are all in good demand and firm. Receipts are sufficient. Under 150 lbs., 24 to 25c; over 150 lbs., 22 to 23c per lb.

NEW YORK BUTTER HIGHER

After being in the "slough of despond" for many weeks, the butter market took a sudden spurt this week and prices jumped every day up to today. The advance Monday was 1½c, the same on Tuesday and Wednesday while yesterday the advance was 1c. Receipts were light and the shortage of fine creamery more pronounced than ever, which in the main was responsible for the advance. Seconds and lower grades also advanced, but not so much as the higher grades. Firsts advanced only a little less than extras and higher scoring. Jewish buying for the holidays had some influence on the market also, and out-of-town trade took a fair amount of butter.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zigzag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. The I marks date of warm wave's arrival at meridian 90.

Disturbances will cross continent Oct. 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 14 to 18. Warm waves will reach Vancouver about October 4, 9 and 13 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies at close of Oct. 5, 10 and 14, plains sections, 6, 11 and 15, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 7, 12 and 16 reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 8, 13 and 17. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These weather events will dominate the weather of North America from near October 4 to 19. Temperatures will closely follow the seasonal declines but a great fall will have resulted from Oct. 1 to 9 and then a great rise from 9 to 21. Storm forces will be more intense and rains will generally increase during the five days centering on 13, and following that disturbance frosts will occur in middle provinces of Canada and in northern tier of states east of Rockies.

Weather of these two weeks will be favorable to winter grain and last half of October will be still more favorable although the dangerous storms during the week centering on October 25 will do damage in some sections. A severe cold wave and killing frosts are expected north of the cotton states in the middle west during that week.

The program of storm forces is arranged this way: Moderately severe storms during the week centering on Oct. 21. Much greater storms for weeks centering on Oct. 25, Nov 24, Dec 23. Precipitation is expected to increase with the increase in the intensity of the storms. Heavy snows in November and December are expected in snow sections. But the sections lying north of high ridges or mountain ranges running east and west will get the short end of these precipitations. The moisture to water the continent must continue to come from the Gulf of Mexico at least till end of October and those ridges and mountain ranges will cause the precipitation to accumulate south of them, as has occurred in South Dakota.

W. T. Foster

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing.
There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road.
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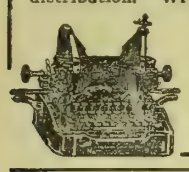

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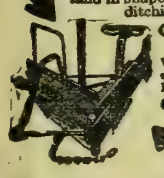

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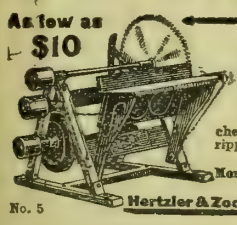

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BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says, "The American wool markets have shown little change during the week being rather dull. Prices which have been more or less erratic, seem to have been somewhat stabilized as a result of the strength in London, where fine and medium wools both are 15 per cent above the last sales closing rates. Manufactureres report little or no change in the goods markets everyone being sold to capacity for months to come.

Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed. 63@64c; delaine, unwashed, 78@82; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75@78c; 5-8 blood unwashed, 68@69c.

EAST BUFFALO LETTER

With 25 cars of cattle on sale today. the market was generally 25c lower and trading dull.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 2,080, and our market opened steady. Heavy hogs sold from $17.75 to $18, according to weight; and light mixed and yorkers sold from $18 to $18.15, bulk selling from $18.10 to $18.15; roughs, $14.50 to $15; pigs, $17.25 to $17.50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are called 1,600. Choice lambs active and 25c to 50c higher. Best lambs, $16.25 to $16.50; culls, $12 to $12.75 yearlings, $10 to $10.50; wethers, $8.50 to $9.00; ewes, $7 to 7.50. The prospects look very favorable for Monday.

Receipts of calves are estimated at 500. Choice calves, $24.25 to 24.75; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., $17 to $19; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., $10.50 to $11.50; heavy fat veal calves, $15.00 to $16.00, as to weight and quality.

CATTLE SCARCE IN DETROIT

The receipts of cattle last week at the local stock yards was very small and the quality largely of the common order. Two full loads brought $12.50, which was the practical top for any great number, although a few small lots of extra good steers brought a trifle more. The general tone all the week was some better than at the close a week before and the few offerings were picked up quickly at prices a little higher and the outlook is better for this week, prices averaging as follows: Best heavy steers, $12.50@13.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.50@11.00; Mixed steers and heifers, $8.50@9; Handy light butchers, $7.50@8; light butchers, $6.00@7.25; best cows, $8.25@9; butcher cows, $6.75@7.50; cutters, $6.00@6.25; canners, $5@5.75; best heavy bulls, $8.00@8.50; Bologna bulls, 7.00@7.50; stock bulls, $5.50@6.50 feeders, 8.50@9.50; stockers, $7.00@8.50; milkers and springers, $60@125.00.

The veal calf trade opened up with a rush and as high as $25 a hundred was paid for the best grades and bulk of sales was at $23 to $24. The price declined about 50 cents and then went off another dollar last Thursday. The trade was more active and prices were about 50 cents higher on the better grades and the close was strong, as follows: Best grades, $22.50@23.00; common and heavy, $9.00@19.00.

There was a good fair run of sheep and lambs offering and the quality was said to be some better. Closing prices averaged as follows: Best lambs, $14.75; fair lambs, $12@13; light to common lambs, $9.00@12.00; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7.00; culls and commons, $3.00@5.00.

The hog market opened last week with pigs steady and good mixed hogs a quarter higher than the close a week ago. Last Thursday Chicago broke 25 to 50c and the decline was followed here, pigs selling at $16.75.

Chicago.—Hogs: unevenly lower; heavy, $16.25@17.25; medium, $16.25@17.50; light, $16.50@17.65 light lights, $15.50@17; heavy packing sows, rough, $14.75@15.50; pigs $15@16; Cattle, higher, beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $15.75@17.85; medium and good, $11@15.75; common, $8.50@11; light weight, good and choice, $14.25@17.65; common and medium, $8@14; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.50@$14.75; cows, $6.50@13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50@6.50; veal calves, $20.25@21.50; feeder steers, $7@12.50; stocker steers, $6.25@10; western range steers, $8@15; cows and heifers, $6.50@13. Sheep; unsettled, lambs, $12@15.50; culls and common, $8@12.25; ewes, medium, good and choice; $6.25@7.50; culls and common, $2@5.75; breeding, $7@13.25.

NEVER was such two-fisted-smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe or home rolled cigarettes packed with Prince Albert! *That's because P. A. has the quality!*

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Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHORT POTATO CROP

Michigan's early potato crop was a practical failure and now it is certain the late potato crop will be 4,000 cars under last year's figures, it is said. Michigan will not ship more than 7,000 cars of potatoes this season, according to G. E. Prateer, Jr., sales manager of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

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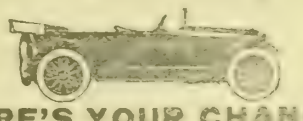

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FOR SALE—ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE, good 80 acre farm in Cloverland located in Western Mackinac county, Mich. Good soil, 35 acres cleared, balance pasture with some timber. Good six room frame house, good orchard, fairly good barn, henhouse, hoghouse and tool shed. In good farming community, 1-4 mile to schoolhouse, on star mail route. 7 miles to R. R. station. Price $2,200, half down. Write for particulars. Address owner, John Carlson, Gould City, Mich.

160-ACRE MIDDLE WEST FARM, IN-come last year, $7,000, sacrificed equipped for continued money-making; on improved road, 2 miles hustling RR town. 100 acres high cultivation tillage, raising 300 bu. potatoes the acre, 65 bu. oats, etc., producing more than $7000 income last year; wire-fenced, 35-cow pasture; variety fruit. 8-room main house, tenant house, 90-cow basement barn, corn houses granary, pig, poultry, tool houses. Owner made his money here, wishing to retire, to sell at once includes corn, grain binders, long list complete machinery, implements, wagons; everything for $12,000, easy terms. Details page 83 Fall Catalog farm bargains Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—230 ACRES IN FERTILE Ionia county. Sell all or will divide. Three sets of buildings. Clay loam soil mostly level. Well fenced. Good water. Known as one of the best producers in the vicinity. Has never been run. Price $100 per acre. For further particulars address Clarence A. Conner, R 2, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN IONIA County. Soil No. 1. Raise any kind of crops that grow in Michigan. As productive as any farm in the county. 20 minute ride from Ionia. All kinds of buildings. Less than half down, balance at 5 per cent. Owner, Box 148, Stanton, Mich.

FOR SALE—640 ACRE FARM RANCH biggest bargain ever offered in State, 30 miles north of Grand Rapids. Seven miles of fence, apple and peach orchard, good water, good buildings, lots of wood, some saw timber. If desired will sell team and farm tools, and feed to winter 50 head of cattle. Write James E. Sharp, Grant, Mich., for price terms and full description.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM. RICH soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. $100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

80 ACRES MUST BE SOLD TO SET-tle an estate, 1 mile south, 1 mile west of Clarksville, one of the best small towns in Central Michigan. New 12 grade high school, Co-operative Creamery, Co-operative Shripping Ass'n, modern elevator, etc. Farm gently rolling. Slopes toward south. Soil clay and sand loam. Farm fairly well fenced. Good 7 room house, newely roofed and eve trough edge. A dandy cellar under house. Good cistern, steel windmill, good well. Fair stables, room for hay, good granary. Chicken coop. Some fruit. A good farm for any kind of crops. Price $5,000. N. W. Todd, R. 1, Clarksville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED watches write the Clare Jewelry Co., for special bargain sheet. We also do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN perfect condition; our farm is too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

WANTED: PLACE IN COUNTRY home with bachelor or widower. Wife as housekeeper, husband as hired hand, or if good offer will farm on shares. Can furnish best references and ask same. Mrs. Jas. Dugan, 632 Franklin St., Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER FOLDING bushel crates—practically new, first quality beech, 27c each delivered anywhere in Michigan. Cash with order. Special prices on car lots. A. M. Todd Co., Mentha, Mich.

POTATOES WANTED—WE WANT good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Price by the bushel on carload lots up. State price first letter. Prefer to have them bagged. Shipped at digging time. Fairfield Co-Operative Ass'n, Felix Witt, Sec'y., Jasper, Mich.

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Crop Reports

KALKASKA, (S. W.)—The farmers are filling silos and sowing fall grain. There has been a heavy rain fall the last week and the ground is wet down. Some are digging potatoes and selling at $2.00 cwt. The weather is quite cold and indicates a frost soon. Potatoes are not turning out very well. About 50 to 75 bushels per acre.—R. E. B.

MONTCALM (S)—A heavy rain was received Friday and Saturday of last week, which was of much advantage to the early sowed grain and is now coming up. The [illegible] and wheat which had not been sowed on account of the soil being too dry is now being drilled. The husking of the corn has now begun which is yielding good and it is expected a high price will be received this year for corn as a large number of silos were built this fall. The majority of the beans have been put in the barns and have begun to thresh now which are yielding fair and are a nice quality.—W. L.

LIVINGSTON (N. W.)—Everyone is busy fitting the ground and sowing wheat, since abundant rains of the 20th, 21st. Soil is in first class condition, and good weather prevails. No one selling anything just at present, except a few cows, for big prices. —G. A. W.

GRAND TRAVERSE (W)—Farmers are very busy filling silos, picking apples, pulling beans, husking corn, etc. Some building and repair work are being done, but help is very scarce. Farmers of this township have organized a co-operative association. They had a meeting recently and membership now numbers about 40, but will grow fast. The main object at present is to use co-operation in buying supplies, such as hay, feed, fertilizer, spray material and supplies in carload lots. We have been having some good soaking rains during the last week or so which will help late potatoes to make a crop if frost stays away for two or three weeks. A great many apples are being sold here on the roadside at around $1.50 per bushel, the buyer furnishing the truck to haul the fruit to market. Soil is in good condition for fall plowing since the rain. —A. C.

BARRY (N)—The farmers in this part of the country are filling silos, though most of them are through. No frost yet, though a little snow fell the 25th. A state road is under construction from Hastings to Middleville, and will make an improvement in this joint. Many sales are reported, and horses are going low and cattle pretty high.—M. D.

BAY (E)— The recent rain has helped moisten the soil for wheat and also helped plowing. Some beans are out yet and some corn to cut. The bean crop will yield more than last year. Beet harvest has begun. The early beets seem to be good, while the lates ones will be rather light. Market seems to be on teh down-go and not much selling at present.—A. G.

MIDLAND (S. E.)—The farmers are sowing their rye and doing some fall plowing. The beans are all pulled and in the barns. Some bean threshing done. The weather is cool and windy. We had some rain. Well old Jack Frost has visited this locality. Farmers are selling oats and some beans. One silo was built in this neighborhood this fall.—J. H. M.

MANISTEE (N. W.)—The farmers are filling their silos also digging some potatoes, pulling beans and picking apples. Weather now is rainy nearly every day. Big, heavy rains. Soil is quite wet. Farmers will soon be selling apples. No grain now being bought here.—H. A.

OSCODA (S. W.)—Farmers are nearly through threshing. Had a good yield of all kinds of grain. Had the best corn this year that we have had for years. It got very dry so fires were raging, until it started to rain, which kept up for three days, which put out the fires and made it nice for fall plowing. —M. E. C.

MECOSTA (N)—Farmers are cutting corn, filling silos. Weather very dry. A few potatoes will be a very small crop this year.—L. M.

TRAPPERS

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FEDERAL LAND LOANS

1. Is there any expense incident to the making out of an application, inspection of farm by the board, etc?

2. Is a chancery title a legal title and will the government recognize that without an itemized contract? The record of transfer is ommitted in the abstract, for a number of years back in the 60's, i. e. A gave B a warrantee deed; B drops out of sight. A number of years later C gives D a warranty deed without record of possession, from there on the abstract is unbroken up to date.

3. What would be the manner of procedure in these circumstances?

4. What is the legal charge for bringing down an abstract?—*Reader.*

1. Yes, the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul requires a fee of five dollars with each application, to apply on expense of federal appraisal. The National Farm Loan Associations may make an additional charge to provide compensation for local appraisals. In most associations this charge is ten dollars.

2. All abstracts of title are passed upon by the bank's attorneys at its office in St. Paul. If the title of record in a given case is defective, and reasonable assurance is furnished of undisputed occupancy of the land for such a period as will bar adverse claimants, the bank will accept the title as sufficient for its purposes. In other words, if the title in fact is good, the Land Bank will close the loan, although the records present flaws and imperfections.

3. The procedure in obtaining a Federal Loan requires that application be first submitted to the local National Farm Loan Association, name and address of which can be obtained by injuiry, with legal description of land, to the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul. An appraisal is then made by a local loan committee after which application is submitted to the land bank whereupon it is immediately assigned to a government appraiser for his appraisal and recommendation. With his report and that of the local loan committee before them, the loan is then passed upon by the officers of the Lank Bank and notice of allowance is sent to applicant. At this time the abstract of title, continued to date, is requested. Upon its receipt it is given immediate examination by the bank's attorneys, and if no serious title difficulty is found, mortgage papers are immediately drawn, and sent for execution. If defects in title of such nature as to demand correction are disclosed, report of such defects of title are made, and legal advice to assist in correction is given by bank without additional charge. Upon return of the executed note, executed and recorded mortgage and abstract continued to show the same disbursement of the funds is immediately made. The bank, at this time, directs the retiring of prior liens, taking up deeds and such other steps, as may be necessary to constitute its martgage a first lien on the premises.

4. Michigan statutes do not fix the rate of charge for abstract continuation.—*Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn.*

Butter Will Not Gather

Can some of our readers tell me what to do to make my butter gather? I can churn five minutes and the butter will break in little spots and then I have to churn for hours before it gathers. My cows have good pasture and salt.

SOME POULTRY HINTS

There have been so many articles in the various agricultural papers concerning the raising and feeding of chickens, the trap-nesting of hens, and the proper proportion of meat scrap and charcoal in their daily diet that we find ourselves in a net of technical terms. Don't adopt a diet and stick to it through all seasons, and at all times. Why? Because one year there may be a superabundance of "nubbin" corn, another year the wheat may yield a quantity of light grains, and another will find oodles of small potatoes, turnips, carrots, or underdeveloped cabbage heads to add to the food. But do try and maintain a balanced diet; study the specialist's articles enough to know what element each food you possess has then go ahead and use what you have. Never buy meat scraps in the winter. There are the "cracklings" and all the "off-fallings" of a butchering time to be garnered, and there is a plentiful supply of sour milk, and commercial meat scrap is a superfluity. If you burn wood in any of your stoves, the question of charcoal is solved; you can crush or grind it yourself. Sand and gravel are hauled in from a nearby creek. You do have to buy the oyster shells. Having a lot of common navy beans discolored by a quick shower after the vines were pulled, use these in the mash, thoroughly cooked.

A Great Fur Season Opens

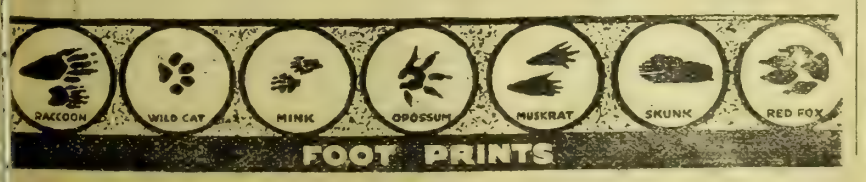
All indications point to this being one of the greatest fur seasons of a decade. Not only are fur prices sure to be high (because of various conditions creating a demand for furs,) but there should be an unusual number of fur-bearing animals throughout the country, they having trapped less during the war than heretofore.

However, we of the Trappers' Trail must not become too impatient, and begin trapping before the furs are "prime"—or at least, almost so. A fur caught at a season when it will turn dark blue in spots, will bring only about one-half or one-third as much as the same fur would, if the animal hadn't been captured till cooler weather. If, after capturing an animal or two, their skins do not appear of a uniformly flesh-white color it will be wise to postpone trapping till the weather grows still cooler.

Old-time trappers used to say that any month in which the letter "r" appeared was suitable for beginning the trapping season, but this rule will not hold good anywhere in our Temperate zone sections. In our northern tier of states it is well to wait till November 1st before actively engaging in trapping; while farther south, this date should be extended several weeks, according to location.

Of course, one can put in some good licks for future trapping by choosing good routes for his operations, locating dens and various haunts of animals, arranging pens or "houses" for setting baited traps, and even putting out some baits where traps will be set later on. By putting baits at various points, and keeping it up regularly, the animals will become accustomed to visiting these places, and thus be easily taken when one actually begins trapping.

It is also a good plan to have several stretching boards all shaped up and ready to use when furs begin to come in. Animals should not be left lying around with the skin on, nor should the skins be left un-stretched very long after being removed from the animal. In fact, the furs will stretch better and show up to greater advantage if they are stretched while still warm.—*M. Coverdell.*



After the Moult—
EGGS

REMEMBER, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. To force out the old quills and grow new feathers saps a hen's vitality.

If you expect your hens to be fall producers and winter layers, then feed them Poultry Pan-a-ce-a during and after the moult.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

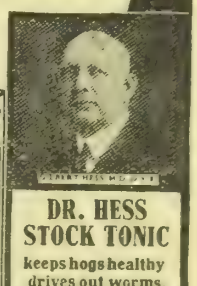
will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

It contains Tonics that put your moulted hens in fine condition—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulted, run-down hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed. It pays to feed Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

It brings back the singing—it brings back the scratching—it brings back the cackle. That's when you get eggs; and it's eggs you want—fall eggs, winter eggs—when eggs are eggs.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and $1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, $3.00; 100-lb. drum, $10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



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keeps hogs healthy drives out worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

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Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides, how and when we pay the freight both ways; about **our safe dyeing process** on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

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Simply send your size and these wonderful Dress Shoes will come to your home at once. You'll be proud of them. But be solid feet of wear. Genuine oak leather soles. Note the splendid extra quality leather! Enjoy their blessed comfort! The rush is our treasure must delight you or no sale.

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MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Sale Dates Claimed

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 17, Holsteins, Fairview Farm Dimondale, Mich.

Oct. 23, Holsteins, Livingston Co. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Howell, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Feeding Qualities

The Holstein-Friesan breed requires an ample supply of food, but it is by no means choice as to the quality of the food. They freely consume roughage and transmute it into valuable products—milk, butter, veal, beef.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 295, Brattleboro, Vt.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHen in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE

SEVEN GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

due to freshen in October and November. Also 2 heifers. Herbert Siefert, R 3, Byron Center, Mich. (Bonnie Brae Farm.)

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

PREPARE

For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REports good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle, Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Offers King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 15th, No. 142,487 out of a choice daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and a 30 pound son of King of the Pontiacs and Lunde Korndyke; over 1000 pounds of butter and 26,000 pounds of milk in year.

SMITHFIELD HERD

for sale, choice of 48 head registered Holstein cattle. Am overstocked. K Pieter Segis Lyons No. 170506 Herd Sire. H. A. Smith, Wixom, Mich.

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C W Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association. McBrides, Michigan.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS HOLSTEINS JERSEYS

If your community needs a pure bred bull, write us for our co-operative breeding service plan and we will see what can be done to place one there.

We Specialize in Milking Shorthorns

PALMER BROS., Orleans, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD
11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE, OXFORD and Tunis sheep and large Yorkshire swine. E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.

WE OFFER PURE BLOOD RED POLL cattle at reasonable prices. Bulls 7 to 10 months. Bred heifers. Well bred and good individuals.
J. A. Battenfield, Fife Lake, Mich

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

FOR SALE — Big Type Poland

China boar. 18 mo. old. Won everything in his class at the Ohio State Fair in 1918. Liberty bonds or cash. Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas, BOARS AND GILTS OF APRIL farrow, out of sows weighing 580 lbs. at 17 mo. old and from a sire of size and quality. Come and see them. G. H. Carman, R 3, Grand Blanc, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—
E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, - Ionia, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price $100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars, April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHer sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars. (Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.
INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERvice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St Johns, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank. Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

DUROC

FOR SALE 200 LB. DUROC JERsey Boars, Price $75. We have some other boars for $60. C. E. Davis & Son, R 1, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cluny King or Panama Special. $20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts in May and June. Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

8734 HAMPSHIRES RECORDED IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

LAWNDALE FARM HAMPSHIRES Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

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GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

FARMERS INCREASE YOUR PROFits by raising pure bred Chester Whites. Send orders now for fall pigs. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Stock for Sale

Ewes and Rams, $25 to $50 Each

J. M. Williams No. Adams, Mich.

LINCOLNS Choice Registered Sheep of Both Sexes, from one to four years old. E. Knight, Cass City, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R 4, Evart, Mich.

MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Buttar Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten $100.00 to $400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires $50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS

Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIBE.

West Branch, - - Michigan

40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, mostly 2 year olds. Also large, vigorous ram lambs, ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRES Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well wooled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE 30 Registered Shropshire Rams. 40 Registered Shropshire Ewes. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Mich

Five Registered Rambouillet Rams. Robert J. Noon, R 9, Jackson, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS AND RAM lambs of the best wool mutton type. Also O. I. C. hogs of all ages. Write and get my prices.

G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE: Improved Black Top Delaine Merino Rams, Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

Registered Merino Yearling Rams:

Three at $25.00 each. Good fleeces, reasonable size and condition. Certificate of registry furnished if required. E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDigreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas. Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale, Mich.

LEGHORN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERels. English strain. Sired by Cock 296 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorr, Mich

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCKerels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial mating $3 per 15; $5 per 30; $8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R 2

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND WHITE CHINESE GEESE—MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, HILLSDALE, MICH.

EGG-O-LATUM KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR

It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latum. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs—a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. At Drug, Seed and Poultry Supply Stores or postpaid.

GEO H. LEE CO., Dept. 416, Omaha, Neb.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Your Maple Trees Will Make Money for You

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Champion Evaporator

It Makes the Best Syrup

Write for description and terms today

Champion Evaporator Co.,

Hudson, Ohio

Give number of trees you tap

TAXATION

(Judson Grenell, secretary Michigan Site-Value Tax League, has consented to answer to the best of his ability any question regarding taxation that readers of Michigan Business Farming may ask. He may be addressed direct at 308 Thompson street, Ann Arbor, or through this office.)

In how many localities in Michigan do the assessors separate land from improvement values, on their books, so a taxpayer may know what his improvements are assessed for? How about the rest of the country?—E. L. Kent County.

Ans.—So far as known Detroit is the only assessing district in Michigan where the books show land values separated from improvement values. Massachusetts annually publishes a pamphlet in which site values are separated from improvement values, for each political division in the state. The tax commission there reports it a splendid check on erroneous assessments.

Is there any place in the United States where site-value taxation only is used for assessing and collecting taxes?—J. W. Jacobus, Oakland county.

Ans.—For local taxes, yes. Fairhope, Ala., is a "single tax" colony where taxes are collected from land values only, and improvements are exempt. This has been the custom there for a score of years, and the place has thrived more than has the surrounding country. In California improvements in irrigation districts are exempt from taxation, and land made valuable by irrigation must bear the tax burdens in proportion to the values thus created. As a result, owners are encouraged to make improvements.

What is the land (social) value of Michigan?—G. W. Barclay, Wayne county.

Ans.—No figures have ever been published. However, the state tax commission is in possession of the figures, and it is hoped that some day they will be compiled and published. At a guess it might be said that Michigan site values are worth half the assessed value of the real estate and personal property of the state. The state is assessed for $4,500,000,000; so that would make the land value $2,250,000,000. It is argued, in defense of these figures, that on the average improvement values about equal the social (community) value of the land.

One of my neighbors says that the income taxes collected from the big Chicago meat packers are passed on to those who buy their meat. Is this so?—*A. E., Clinton Co.*

Ans.—All taxes on production are passed to the ultimate consumer. One of the Chicago meat packers giving testimony before a congressional committee last spring, testified that the $9,000,000 of income tax, the concern paid was charged to "overhead expenses," the same as insurance, and added to the cost of production.

Is all the land in Michigan taxed?—*M. O'S., Livingston Co.*

Ans.—No. Nor is all the other property in Michigan taxed. There is church property, for example. The state owns many acres, which nobody just now wants; left on its hands by lumbermen who cut down the trees and then refused to pay the taxes. Many thousands of acres in railroad rights of way and valuable terminals pay no taxes as such, though these corporations do pay a direct tax, which is returned to the people thru the schools.

I've been buying some machinery, and my assessor has got me on his books for it. I say the law exempts tools, but he don't see it that way. Who is right?—*T. S., Monroe Co.*

Ans.—The assessor is right, if your "tools" exceed in value the exemption allowed by law. A good many things in Michigan not taxed are taxable, according to law, but as it would cost more to list and assess than the tax would amount to, the law is ignored. For example, watches are taxable, yet how many are taxed? If you buy a tractor? That's what you get for being ambitious.

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PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

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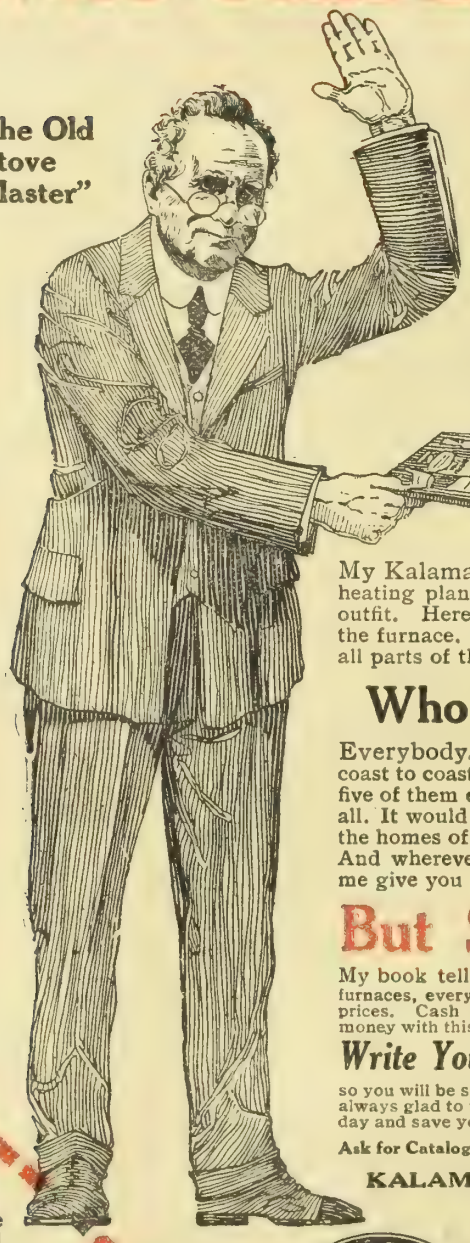

NEIGHBOR, let me ask you a question. Does boosting the price of a furnace $25 to $80 after it leaves the factory make it a better heating plant?

I don't think it does. I think that $25 to $80 is as good to you as anyone else. And that's *what I can save you* when you get "A Kalamazoo Direct to You." Because you deal direct with the manufacturer. And no one can quote lower prices than the man who makes the goods.

Write and Get My Price On a Pipe or Pipeless Furnace

Mind you, these are real quality heating plants. The kind the best homes want. Furnaces made with good heavy castings which mean long, satisfactory service.

Heat your home with a pipeless furnace this winter and save money. Save money on installing and in fuel bills. Burn any kind of fuel.

My Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnace is a wonder as a home heating plant. You can't compare it with the ordinary pipeless outfit. Here you get separate flues for bringing cold air back to the furnace. Complete, healthful circulation of warm air through all parts of the house.

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Everybody. You'll find my satisfied customers from coast to coast. If you started out to visit them all and could call on five of them every day it would take you fourteen years to see them all. It would take you to farms and small towns and big cities. To the homes of well-to-do folks and homes where every dollar counts. And wherever you go you would find a satisfied customer. Let me give you the names of a few of my customers near you.

But Send for This Book

My book tells the story. It shows my full line—stoves, ranges, furnaces, everything needed in home heating—all at "Direct-to-You" factory prices. Cash or Easy Payments. Unconditional Guarantee. You'll save money with this book. But

Write Your Name in the Coupon Right Now

so you will be sure to mail it. Or send a postal or a letter, as you prefer. I am always glad to mail this book. You are welcome to a copy. Let me send it today and save you what you ought to save in dealing direct with manufacturers.

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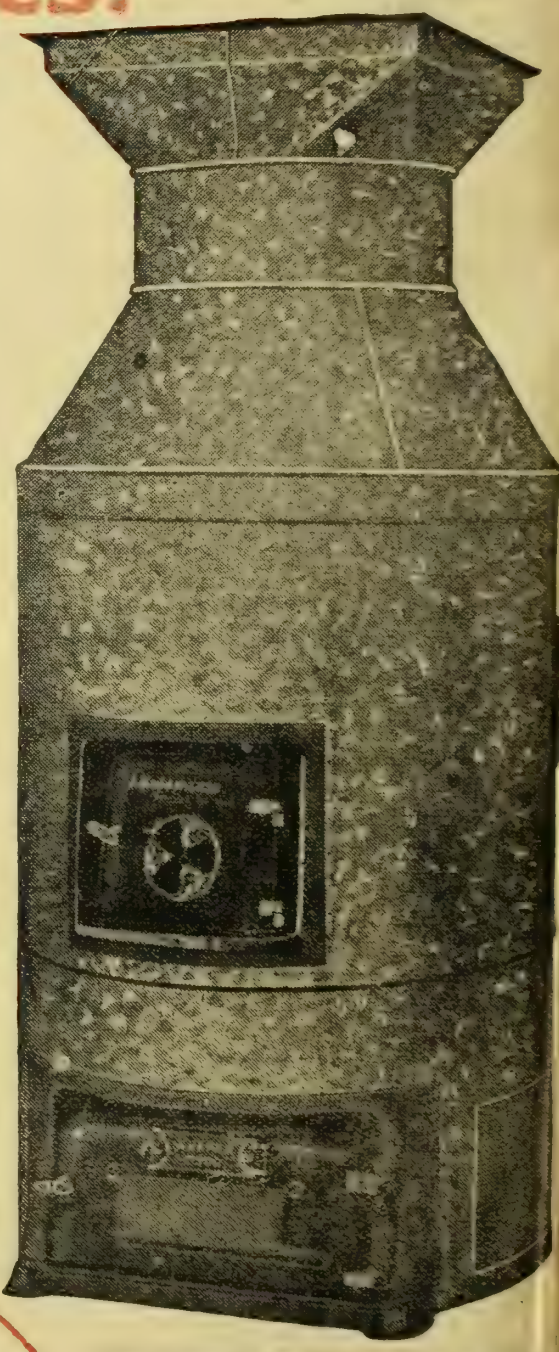

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol VII, No. V | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs. $3)

Michigan Bean Delegation Leaves for Capitol

BY THE TIME this issue is in the hands of Business Farming readers, a delegation of men representing in various capacities the bean industry of Michigan will be on its way to Washington to plead before the Ways and Means Committee of the House for a special tariff bill levying an import duty on oriental beans. Simultaneously delegations of growers and jobbers will leave from California, Colorado, New York and other navy bean states, and joining each other in the national capital will submit such a mass of evidence as is expected to induce Congress to adopt this very necessary legislature without delay.

A. B. Cook, president of the Bean Growers' Ass'n., left for Washington the first of the week. Others who are expected to go from Michigan are Christian Breisch, president of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.; Nathan F. Simpson, farmer and manager of the Clearing House Ass'n.; W. J. Biles, of Saginaw, and F. E. Lewellyn, of Grand Rapids, bean jobbers; and Forrest Lord, editor of Michigan Business Farming. This delegation was chosen at an informal and hurriedly called conference at Detroit last Saturday afternoon, at which was present a committee of growers and jobbers from California. The California men insisted that Mr. Grant Slocum should head the Michigan delegation, but owing to other duties, Mr. Slocum found it impossible to go. The particular men selected were chosen because it was known that they could go, and probably present the facts and figures as well as any group of men who might be chosen.

"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin"

Manipulators Use Jap Bean as Whip

It was brought out at the conference that Japanese and Manchurian beans are now imported virtually tariff free, as the present duty of 25 cents per bushel, does not appreciably offset the great difference between the cost of producing Jap and American beans. It was asserted that the oriental beans can be produced, placed on shipboard, landed in the United States and delivered to almost any point for four cents per pound. Need we ask the growers of Michigan how they can compete with this price? Consumers might claim that there was some advantage to them in this situation, but as a matter of fact they profit very little. For it has been disclosed that the same gentlemen who conspired to bear the market last winter while holding responsible positions with the Food Administration are still on the job and are using oriental beans as a lever to manipulate the market on the domestic product. Let us explain. These gentlemen contract for a large amount of oriental beans at a low price, say three to four cents a pound. But instead of selling these beans on the basis of what they cost them, they quote them slightly under the domestic article, naturally forcing down the price. But when the market gets a little wobbly they withdraw their quotations, and as soon as the demand for navy beans strengthens the market, they again spread their quotations broadcast over the country. In other words, they play a sort of teeter teeter game and no matter which way they go the American grower gets bumped on the head. They are able to play this game only because oriental beans are admitted to this country virtually free of duty. They are playing it to the limit now, and the navy bean growers and jobbers are face to face with the possibility of utter extinction of the navy bean industry unless this manipulation and this competition of the oriental product be checked.

California Costs Are High

The California men submitted figures showing the cost of producing beans in their state. It is much higher than the Michigan cost as revealed by our recent survey. The California growers include among their items of cost a superintendency charge based on a salary of $3,600 per year. Hands up please, you Michigan growers who write yourselves a check for $300 at the end of every month and on top of that figure in six per cent return on your investment! Now, why don't you do it? It isn't because you don't think that your services are worth anything, but it's because your crops don't return a high enough price to enable you to pay yourself a fair salary as a manager. Yet, by all the rules of business, Mr. Farmer is certainly entitled to charge against his business a reasonable salary for his managerial ability. California growers recognize this fact. They are including this item in their costs. Business Farming's survey shows that the cost of production for this state will average around $45 per acre, but this does not include such items as salary, depreciation of land and buildings, fire insurance, life insurance and many other incidentals that might be mentioned and will be made a part of the cost figures to be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

The delegates who go to Washington will not be asking anything unreasonable of Congress. At nearly every session bills are passed readjusting the tariff scale to meet changing conditions. The United States cannot compete with the Orient in the production of commodities which are common to that section for reasons that are well known. Congress recognizes this fact and nearly all other industries are rightly protected from this ruinous competition. A few years ago we did not need to fear the inroads of the Asiatic bean, as practically all such were consumed near where grown. But the failure of crops in the United States, the high prices due to the war and other conditions of the time, have resulted in an enormous expansion of the bean industry in the East. For two years past the oriental jobber has been looking to the United States to supply him with a market, and he has not looked in vain. And so, whereas, a few years back no one gave any thought to a protective tariff on beans because there was no need of it, today all interested in the navy bean industry are agreed that the Oriental product must bear an import tax if the American bean industry is to be saved to posterity.

The California growers are insistent that a duty of at least 5 cents per pound be placed upon the Kotenashi bean which is the principal competitor of the navy bean. In fact, it is alleged that canners are now putting up this bean and selling it as a native variety. The suggested tariff is arrived at by a comparison of production costs in the Orient with those in this country, and it will require at least a 5 cent per lb. duty in order to place oriental and U. S. beans on an equal footing. In case this duty is adopted, the Jap bean cannot be profitably sold in this country at less than 8 to 9 cents per pound. The delegation will ask for a duty on other varieties of foreign beans, the size of the duty in all cases being merely enough to protect the domestic producer on his cost of production.

We want the bean growers of Michigan to feel that this delegation goes to Washington fully representing their sentiments and their welfare. It is the grower whose interest is most vital, and it is the grower's side of the case that we expect to see the most vigorously presented. Moreover, it will be the grower, if anybody, who wins Congress over to take the immediate action that is desired.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

NATION CHURCH SURVEY STUDIES FARM INTERESTS

The Interchurch World Movement of North America, a co-operative organization supported by a majority of Protestant denominations, is conducting a nation-wide survey of religious conditions that is certain to throw new light also upon the special problems of the farmer and the farm community.

The broad purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the whole truth as to the country church and particularly the extent to which it is meeting its obligations and opportunities in its own community. What it can do to take a larger share in the every day life of the people and how it may assume a just proportion of all the civic burdens of its constituency are to be determined when all the facts are in hand.

Actual collection of information has been assigned in each of 3,000 counties to residents familiar with local conditions. Their findings are to be examined by all the denomination interests of the county in special conferences called for the purpose. These will come to every possible agreement as to programs of local work.

Each rural survey has in mind two things, the individual church and the separate community. The church is examined as to the nature, number, ages, sex, welfare and occupation of its members, the extent of its pastoral influence, its financial methods, its relation to all other churches, to granges and arbors, and its physical surroundings, such as roads, railroads, trolley lines, etc. The community is examined as to its population, trade territory, social environments, etc.

When complete it is expected that maps may be drawn of every rural county in the United States, showing every road, railroad, trolley line, church, school, arbor, grange, social center, village, hamlet, town, the boundaries of each church's territory and the situation of every farm house in relation to some church or social center. These maps will be available for every social purpose they can subserve.

Foreign Dairy Competition

"European needs for dairy products may be largely supplied from prewar sources within two years' time, and the American dairy industry may again feel foreign competition on home markets." This is the conclusion of Roy C. Potts, specialist in marketing dairy products, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, speaking before a recent meeting of food officials in New York City.

In explaining the work of the Bureau of Markets in gathering and distributing accurate market information on dairy products, Mr. Potts pointed out the stabilizing effect of such information on prices and stated that fluctuating prices at wholesale make for wider margins between producer and consumer, while stabilization permits greater economy in distribution.

Recent monthly reports on milk prices in 200 cities have called attention to the wide difference in distribution costs prevailing in different sections of the country. While economies in distribution are possible in some communities the speaker pointed out that a saving of 10 per cent in the cost of distribution would make only a very slight saving to the individual consumer. A much greater loss to the public, he said, lies in paying top market prices for inferior qualities of dairy products. He advocated standardization of methods of production and distribution with quality of product as one of the great needs of the dairy industry.

Fertilizer Tests Show Profit

An increase of more than $50 an acre in the value of wheat crops has been secured by the use of lime and complete fertilizers in soil fertility tests made at the Michigan Agricultural College by M. M. McCool and G. M. Granthan of M. A. C. soils department. This increase was above the cost of applying the fertilizer.

The following report is sent out by Dr. McCool at the finish of his test:

"On untreated sandy soil we obtained $10.55 per acre from the wheat crop. On soil where lime was used the acre value was $25.11 above the cost of treatment. Where lime and complete fertilizers were added, the acre value was $66.00 above the cost of the lime and fertlizer. The fertilizer consisted of one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, one-half being applied at the time of seeding, and the remainder in the spring as a top dressing, two hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred pounds of potash applied to the previous crop."

State Drive Begins in Oakland

With arrangements rapidly nearing completion for the inauguration of a membership campaign in Oakland County, October 15, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is now preparing to start similar drives in every other county in the state in a movement to strengthen and correlate the work of all farm organizations, to improve facilities and conditions for efficient and economic production and marketing of farm products, further enactment of constructive agricultural legislation and in brief—to promote agricultural interests in every possible way.

To carry out this vital program successfully, a large membership and adequate finances are necessary, hence the campaign is now under way. Workers will be expected to organize thoroughly every township in the county so that the most intensive sort of campaign work may be possible, and every farmer visited.

Farmers Protest Squirrel Killing

Because of the avidity with which many hunters in the vicinity of the farms and woods in Washtenaw have exhibited this fall in the killing of squirrels, farmers have voiced a note of disapproval, according to one of them Saturday.

"The hunters come into our woods without so much as asking permission, and then go ahead and shoot the squirrels, cut down wire fences and do other damages," he declared,

The Herd at the U. S. Soldiers Soldiers' Home Dairy Farm

Out of the 500 acres of land belonging to the United States Soldiers Home in Washington, D. C., 175 acres are devoted to the farm and dairy combined. On this model dairy farm there are seven barns for cattle, one feed barn, three silos, a hospital, milkhouse, office and other necessary small buildings, which are all arranged so as to economize time and labor as much as possible. All the buildings of this dairy are made of concrete, with metal finishings. The exteriors of the buildings are pebble dashed. The cow barns are amply supplied with daylight and air, large doors at either end providing perfect ventilation. Metal rails separate the stalls, while a metal halter suspended from a rod confines the head of the animal and keeps her in place. The troughs are of concrete, the floors of the stalls are of cork brick,

Soldiers' Farm Herd

Grading Calls for Experts

The increasing demand for trained inspectors to grade grain on the basis of the Federal grades has caused the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College to start a special course for its students. as licensed inspectors of grain.

SHORT COURSES PLANNED FOR MICHIGAN FARM BOYS

Special short courses in agriculture, planned especially for Michigan farm boys and girls, will be given by the Michigan Agricultural College during the coming winter. The first of these courses, that in general agriculture open on October 27, while others will start as late as March 1, at which time the second truck and tractor school will begin.

More interest is being taken in the winter courses than ever before, according to Ashley M. Berridge, director. Many young men who are unable to take the four year course at the college will take advantage of the special work in preparing for scientfic agricultural pursuits. Increased interest in all farming is partly responsible for the large numbers of inquiries that are coming into the director's office.

Nearly every phase of agriculture is covered in one or the other of the short courses, which include work in general agriculture, cow testing and barn management, creamery management, horticulture, poultry, gardening, bee-keeping, farm engineering, and truck and tractor work. The courses are open to all Michigan boys and girls over 16 years of age.

Catalogs and full information regarding the work may be had by writing to the Director of Winter Courses, M. A. C., East Lansing.

Offers Farm Roads Advice

Owners of large farms and rural estates seeking a more satisfactory type of entrance road have applied to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture for advice regarding the application of bituminous material on main entrance and much-traveled farm lanes. The bureau's engineers point out that such applications may be made successfully on any farm road which has already been constructed of stone, gravel, or other similar material, and is in a thoroughly compacted and reasonably smooth condition. A coal tar preparation applied cold, or an asphaltic oil, can be used if applied by the farm employees, the cost should not exceed seven or eight cents a square yard for materials. The compacted gravel or stone road should be thoroughly cleaned of dust and the bitumen applied with ordinary sprinkling pots from which the perforated nozzle has been removed and the spout carefully flattened into a symmetrical rectangular opening about one-quarter of an inch wide, so that the material may be poured in a broad, flat stream. If a large amount of work is to be done, a specially designed pouring can may be purchased of dealers in road equipment. Care should be taken to have an even distribution, and the quantity applied should be approximately one-half gallon to a square yard of road surface. After applying the bituminous material, clean gravel or stone chip should be spread evenly ove the surface, and if possible, rolled with a lawn or field roller. Where gravel or chips are not available, clean, coarse sand will serve as a covering material. It should be spread in sufficient quantity to prevent the bituminous material from adhering to tires of passing vehicles. Attention is called to the fact that this treatment should not be made where drainage from the stables or barns will flow over it.

Sleep Later After October 26

The nation will get up one hour later on October 26. At 2 o'clock on the morning of October 26, the last Sunday in October, the hands of the clocks of the United States will be set back one hour, marking the finale of the daylight saving law. The law will die by act of congress at the overwhelming demand of farmer and miner interests and with protests from cities and industrial centers.

How You Can Help With the Bean Tariff

THERE ARE three members of the delegation who will represent Michigan beans growers before the House Ways and Means Committee, who will have to pay their onw expenses. The jobbers have the money in their treasury to pay the expenses of their committee. But the Bean Growers' Ass'n has no funds. President Cook has in fact spent his own money on many occasions in behalf of the bean growers. Others have done the same. This is not right, of course, and it has occurred to us that the bean growers of the state might be willing to contribute a fund to take care of the necessary expenses. It is impossible to go to Washington, stay two or three days and return for less than $100 to $125. This is quite a sum for each individual to pay, but if pro rated among the bean growers of the state, it would represent a very insignificant amount per person. We are therefore making this public appeal to the bean growers to help bear the expenses of those who go to represent the growers. There is nothing obligatory about it, of course. The growers' representatives will go and cheerfully at their own expense if necessary, for they feel that it is a matter in which the entire future of the bean industry in this state is involved. They would appreciate some help from the growers, we are sure. No one has asked us to make this appeal. In fact, every man understands that he will have to pay his own expenses but he'll feel a lot better if the growers help. If you think this is a worthy cause and should be supported, please fill out the coupon below and mail with as large a remittance as you feel you can make. A strict account will be kept and made of every penny received and expended and if there be any surplus the amount will be returned pro rata to the givers.

October .....1919.

Michigan Business Farming,
Mount Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I am heartily in sympathy with the move that is being made to protect the Michigan bean industry, and I enclose $..... to help pay the expenses of the delegates who go to represent the growers.

Name .....

Address .....
(Be sure to sign name and address very plainly)

U. S. Makes Survey of September Milk Prices

Trend of Nation at Large is to Set Figures so Producers Can Make a Fair Profit

PRICES FOR MILK have been set in the Detroit area and elsewhere at a figure known to be below the cost of production—from the milk producers' standpoint. Needless to say the producers are dissatisfied. How could they be otherwise, when obliged to sell at a dead loss?

Although many are selling off their cattle to take up more profitable lines of business, probably the majority are going to bide their time until the next meeting of the Detroit Milk Commission, and similar bodies elsewhere in the state. The producers who will wait have confidence that the commission is merely waiting a more opportune time for putting the price where it belongs—over the cost of production.

In other parts of the nation, producers are coming or have come into their own in regard to prices and profits. The following article, prepared by government experts, tries to show the methods generally used throughout the country. Some statements may be doubtful or wrong, but it is one of the best documents of its kind ever drawn up and every milk producer or dealer should read it:

The following table presents the prevailing prices of "standard grade milk" paid by different classes of buyers in various markets of the United States. The term standard grade milk is used to refer to that grade of milk which is most generally sold within the particular city for which prices are quoted. This grade of milk may be either raw or pasteurized, but in case of most of the larger cities it is pasteurized milk.

Unless otherwise qualified the prices given in the first column in the following table show the cost of milk delivered to dealers at either city railroad terminals or at the dealers' distributing plant where deliveries are made direct by producers. When the price paid by dealers to producers applies to deliveries at country receiving stations and does not include payment for transportation to the city, the average transportation cost of some dealers has been added to the country station price in order that the cost to the dealer (not including country station expenses) may be shown.

The "dealer's spread" or the difference between cost and selling prices for both wholesale and retail transactions can be ascertained if the butterfat test of milk as delivered to different classes of trade is known. In order to determine the actual cost price of the grade of milk sold in any city, it is necessary to make allowance of the amount given opposite each city in the third column of the table, for each pint of butterfat that the milk actually tests above or below 3.5 per cent (the standard arbitrarily assumed as a basis for the comparison of prices given in the first column of the following table.) To reduce prices per hundred weight to either a gallon or a quart basis divide by 11.63 or 46.53 respectively.

Review of Price Changes

A comparison of the prices agreed to be paid producers by fluid milk dealers for milk delivered during the month of September in the different markets listed in Table 1 of this review, with the prevailing prices for August in the same markets shows that for the United States as a whole, "producers prices" increased approximately eight tenths of a cent per quart, or 39 cents per hundredweight. The average of producers' prices reported for the East North Central States (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi) remain the same for September as for August. The increases per hundredweight for the other sections of the United States were as follows: New England 5 cents; Middle Atlantic, 8 cents; East North Central, 94 cents; West North Central, 23 cents; South Atlantic, 2 cents; West South Central, 7 cents; Mountain, 26 cents, and Pacific, 9 cents.

A comparison of milk dealers' selling prices for August and September shows that out of a total of 101 cities the retail prices were increased in only 18 cities. In most cases the increase in the price of bottled milk delivered to family trade amounted to either 1-2 or one cent per quart. In only one or two cities did the increase amount to as much as 2 cents or more per quart.

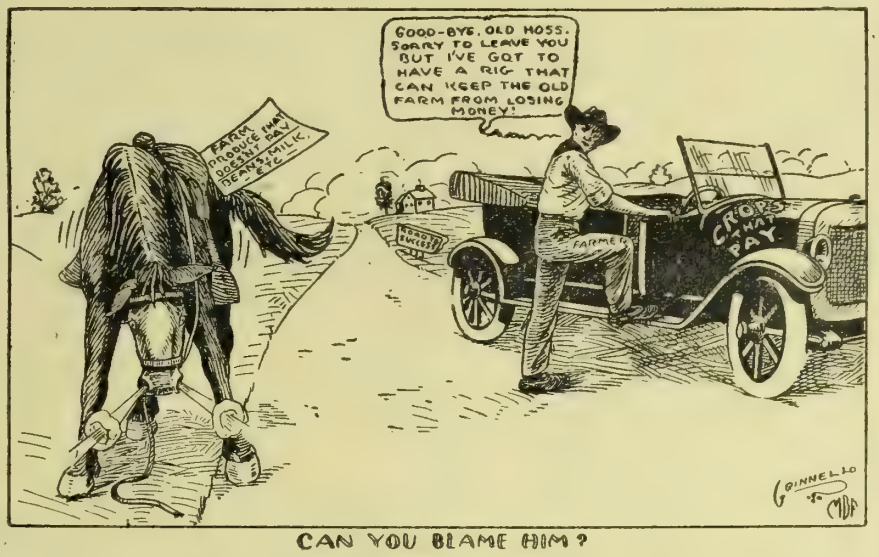
Dealers' September Prices

The following table shows the wholesale and retail prices reported for "special" and "certified" milk and certain other dairy products delivered at wholesale buyers' places of business or at the homes of retail consumers in various leading cities. Wholesale prices are reported on the basis of bulk goods sold to and delivered at establishments of large scale consumers or users. Quotations for wholesale milk and light cream have been reduced to a gallon basis. For heavy cream, the wholesale price is quoted per pound of butterfat. For prices of "standard milk," see table 1 of this review.

Producers' September Prices

The following table presents a comparison of the prices per hundred weight of both common and special grades of raw milk which have been offered or agreed to for the present month by dealers or concerns whose chief business is the market distribution of fluid milk. These prices are to be paid producers who make deliveries in their own cans either at local milk plants or at country shipping stations. They are based on the prices given for each market listed in Table 1, of this issue of the review and a few additional markets not included in that table. The much larger number of "local markets" given in the following table is to be explained by the fact that in Table 1 the cost prices to dealers are given on an f. o. b. city basis, and that these basic prices, reduced by the transportation rates applicable to different stations and railway shipping points from which considerable shipments of milk are regularly made to the cities listed in that table. The "weighted average" prices given in the following table were obtained on the basis of the average net prices applying to the different shipping points supplying each market given in Table 1. The final averages shown in the following table, were obtained by "weighing" the average net producers' price of each distinct market in accordance with the number of local railway shipping points and milk stations supplying each of those cities.

The prices given herewith apply to milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, as do also the producers' prices given in the first column of Table 1.


GOOD-BYE, OLD HOSS. SORRY TO LEAVE YOU BUT I'VE GOT TO HAVE A RIG THAT CAN KEEP THE OLD FARM FROM LOSING MONEY!
FARM PRODUCE MAY NOT PAY DOES FARMS, MILK, ETC.
CROPS THAT PAY
FARMER
GINNELLO

CAN YOU BLAME HIM?

TABLE 1—PRICES TO DEALERS AND SELLING PRICES ON ROUTES

Markets for which prices are given	Dealers' Cost Price for Bulk Milk Butterfat Allowances: Per Hundredweight of 3.5 per cent raw milk delivered at city	Butterfat test required for basic Prices	Price or Allowance per 1-10 per cent butterfat in a Hundredweight	Dealers' Route to Wholesale Trade: Per Gallon (in lot of 10 to 20 gallons) of Bulk Milk	Per Quart (in cases of 12) of Bottled Milk	Trade Price to Family: Per Single Quart of Bottled Milk	Per Single Pint of Bottled Milk
Illinois:	4.12	3.5	4.0				
Chicago	2.88f	3.5	4.0	48—50	14—15	15	9
Peoria	3.60	3.5	5.8	35		14	
Rockford	3.55	3.5	4.0	40	13	14	8
Indiana:							
Indianapolis	3.37f	StrB.F.	8.5	40	11	13	7
Fort Wayne	3.25	Flat	Price		12	14	8
South Bend	3.60	Flat	Price	40	11	13	7
Evansville	3.31b	h	5.54	40—46	13	14	8
Michigan:							
Detroit	4.05	3.5	4.0	47—52	15	16	10
Grand Rapids	3.48	Flat	Price	42	12—13	14	8
Kalamazoo	4.00	Flat	Price	48	13	15	8
Ohio:							
Cleveland	3.65f	3.5	5.0	45	13.5	15	8
Cincinnati	3.70b		4.5	44—48	13	14	8
Toledo	3.70	Flat	Price	42—44	13—13.5	15	8-9
Columbus	3.55	4.0	5.0				

Table II—Dealers' Wholesale and Retail Selling Price for Goods Delivered

Cleveland, Special or grade milk, retail cents per quart, 20; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 30; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 25; retail cents per quart, 12; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent; wholesale, per gallon, $1.80; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 20; Heavy cream whole sale per lb., B. F., $1.11.

Chicago, Special or grade milk, retail cents per quart, 22; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 25; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 40; retail cents per quart, 10; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent, wholesale per gallon, $16.0@ 1.75; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 16; heavy cream, wholesale per lb. B. F., $1.03.

Milwaukee, Special or grade A milk, retail cents per quart, 20; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 25; Common Buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 26; retail cents per quart, 8; Light cream, 18 to 20 per cent, wholesale per gallon, $1.60, retail cents per 1-2 pint, 15.

Detroit, Special or grade A milk, retail cents per quart, 20; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 23; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 28; retail cents per quart, 11; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent, wholesale per gallon, $1.80; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 16; heavy cream, wholesale per lb., B. F., $1.07.

Table III—Range and Average of Net Prices at Producers' Local Delivery Points

East North Central, For Standard or Grade B Milk, No. of local markets, 192; range of prices applicable, $2.69 and $[illegible]; Weighted average price, $4.35; For Special or Grade A Milk, No. of local markets, 7; range of prices applicable, $3.56 and $4.38; weighted average, $4.09.

West North Central, For Standard or Grade B Milk, No. of local markets, 90; range of prices applicable, $2.58 and $3.97; weighted average price, $3.33; For Special or Grade A Milk, No. of local markets, 13; range of prices applicable, and $3.90; weighted average price, $3.56.

The Basis of Producers' Milk Prices

What are the prices of milk based on? Or what are the immediate bases of the changes in prices? The answer that milk producers and dealers almost invariably make to such questions is that "prices are determined by the law of supply and demand." Economists, or students of economic values and market conditions, generally offer the explanation that under competitive conditions the "long run average price" of milk (like that of most other commodities) tends to equal the cost of production plus a reasonable profit; and that seasonal changes in prices are caused chiefly by changes in the demand for and the supply of fresh milk available for market distribution. Undoubtedly those are the basic factors affecting the prices of all commodities; but the mere citation of fundamental economic laws does not explain the methods by which milk prices are determined or the immediate basis of current price changes.

In most of the more important milk producing and market areas of the United States, buyers of milk stipulate in advance the prices they will pay producers for milk to be delivered during certain months of the year. Formerly it was customary for milk dealers in some markets to issue, during September, their schedules of "winter prices" for the six months beginning with October and ending with March of the ensuing year. Their schedules of "summer prices" applying to the remaining six months of the year were usually issued during the month of March. Since 1917, however, advance price announcements by dealers, or price agreements between producers' marketing associations and milk dealers, have not generally applied to more than monthly periods.

As a general proposition such monthly price schedules are formulated on the basis of considerations of current costs of production and the available market supply of milk. But producers and dealers have not always been able to agree in advance with regard either to the probable cost of production or the volume of the available supply of milk in excess of a particular city's requirements for fresh milk. The result has been that various bases have been employed for facilitating price agreements. Although these price agreements are variously worded—and many of them have certain features that are peculiar to only one or two markets—when reduced to their simplest terms or most essential provisions, practically all of them fall into some one of the following seven classes, which are briefly described under the two following headlines:

Prices Determined in Advance of Delivery

1. Price agreements based on general considerations of probable cost of production and the available supply in relation to the estimated market requirements, with or without allowances for variations in butterfat test or other criteria of the wholesomeness or quality of the product delivered. (At present this is the prevailing basis of prices paid by leading fluid milk dealers in most of the markets of the United States.)

2. Prices based on the previous month's prices of cheese in some primary cheese market, with an additional allowance for the extra costs of producing a high quality of milk plus the estimated value of whey for feeding purposes on the farm.

3. Prices based on the previous month's prices of butter in some important cutter markets like Chicago, New York and San Francisco, either with or without separate allowances for the value of the non-fat content

(Continued on page 11)

Michigan Strives to Conserve Game Supply

Opposition to Laws Causes Educational Campaign by State Game Commissioner

GAME AND FISH in Michigan have for some time been under the restrictions set up by the legislature in an effort to save the species from wanton destruction and to make them serve as a continuous good to the public. Although many farmers have been affected each trapping season in the state requirements they have not, we understand, been the ones who did the biggest damage to the natural inhabitants of our forests and lakes. Naturally the latest law has roused protests from farmer trappers and hunters who know the game and who are careful and do not waste it. They relaize that green hunters and trappers from the towns cause a great share of the havoc.

If the game laws were abolished, it is quite evident that the game in Michigan would not last very long. Some laws therefore are necessary, and those which are unfair and unduly harsh upon the farmers should be revised. In order to clear up misunderstandings, a campaign of education on this important subject has been set under way throughout the state. Newspapers are taking up the matter.

Every farmer voter should be posted on the game laws particularly as they affect his section of the state. Discussions might well be held at the meetings of the arbors, granges, unions, farm bureau groups and other farmer clubs. One of the interesting explanations concerning the new game and fish laws was published as follows in a Detroit newspaper:

Michigan is beginning to realize that the fish of her lakes and the game of her forests are not so innumerable as the sands of the sea. Also, that if the state doesn't begin to take measures to conserve them the present supply will be materially depleted.

Under the auspices of the state game department, and with the approval of John Baird, commissioner, Ed A Nowack, a deputy game warden at Kalkaska, is starting an educational campaign to teach the young people of the state the necessity of conserving the game supply. In Kalkaska County Mr. Nowack during the last year visited 57 schools, talked to the children, and offered prizes for the best essays on game and fish conservation.

The youngsters were all interested, for virtually all the boys who were old enough fished and hunted, and even some of the girls frequently played sportsman.

In fact, some of the girls' essays were among the best of the 100 published. One of the girls, well versed in Biblical history, used exhortations and illustrations from the Bible advising people against wholesale slaughter. Then she went on to tell how the Indians and the Pilgrim Fathers killed only as much game as they actually needed, and showed how modern hunters might well take a lesson from these older examples.

The campaign will undoubtedly become general throughout the state, and the help of the department of public instruction is being enlisted. And with the youth of Michigan engaged in another children's crusade on behalf of the game and fish of the state, the next generation ought to see the offenses against the game law reduced to a minimum.

These infractions of the law have been numerous, a fact which could be gleaned from the State Fair exhibition of but a few of the weapons and implements confiscated from hunters who were violating the game regulations. All manner of traps, snares and deadfalls with which the hunter captured his prey were shown at this exhibit. Some of these traps are legal during certain seasons, but the deadfalls are exceedingly cruel and slowly crush the animal to death or break its back, so are never allowed. Many spears, used with jacks (bright lights employed in a boat at night to see the fish which are lying on their backs at the bottom of the lake.) are among the confiscated weapons. These lights stupefy the fish so that a man can drive his spear home. Thus the fisherman is able to gain a large supply of fish, but sportsmen look on this method as cowardly and it is strictly forbidden except in the case of certain obnoxious fish.

Dynamiting the lakes so that all the fish in that part of the water have been killed is another disastrous practice which has resulted in the wholesale depopulation of our lakes. But with the young army of the state completely aroused this is not likely to happen any more.

By means of educational propaganda Michigan ought to realize what it has in the way of wild life, and what that wild life means in the way of food supply. If proper restrictions are observed concerning the killing of fish and game, much should be accomplished towards the reduction of the high cost of living. In the past we have been guilty of singular folly. We have spent money raising and planting fish, and then allowed outside companies to come in, catch great stores of our fish, take them outside the state and there hoard them in cold storage for a couple of years, to be shipped back here and sold at 30 cents a pound, although not fit to eat by this time.

But, briefly, the doctrine enunciated by the state game department is simply the observance of the law. And of course the observance of the law necessitates a knowledge of it. Attention is, therefore called to some of the changes recently enacted by the legislature.

One of the changes affects the hunting of partridge. The rapid depletion of the partridge supply in the past made necessary very strict laws on partridge hunting, but this year an open season on partridge is assured. These may now be hunted in such Upper Peninsula counties as are not closed by local petition, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 inclusive. In the Lower Peninsula they may be hunted from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive.

The bag limit is five in one day, ten in possession at any one time. During any one calendar year no person is allowed to kill more than 25.

The state and federal laws concerning duck hunting are now identical. The season to be enforced in Michigan henceforth on ducks, geese, brant, wilson or jacksnipe, coots and gallinules, is Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, both inclusive.

One piece of legislation will delight the heart of the deer hunter. Now, deer hunting parties of four may secure camp permits entitling them to one deer—formerly this permission could only be obtained for parties of six.

The new law erects the divisionary line in Michigan for the hunting of muskrats according to the respective seasons, on range five. This line is the north boundary line of Arenac, Gladwin, Clare, Osceola, Lake and Mason counties. North of this line, but not including the counties named, muskrats can be trapped from Oct. 15 to April 15. South of this line they may be taken from Dec. 15 to April 1. Rifles of no more than .22 caliber can now be legally used in killing muskrats.

The status of the skunk under the game law has fallen greatly, or rather has collapsed. It has now been taken from the list of the protected animals and placed with the predatory beasts. Under the new law the skunk may be killed, trapped, smoked out or dug out, and is common prey for all.

There are now two zones for rabbit hunters in Michigan. The dividing line is the same as that for muskrats. North of that line rabbits may be hunted from Oct. 1 to March 1, inclusive. In the zone south of that line they may be hunted from Nov 1 to March 1, also inclusive.

A shorter season is made effective on beaver. These may be trapped from Nov. 1 to April 15. The season formerly extended to May 14. The season is also shortened for otter, fisher, martin and mink. These fur-bearing animals may be trapped this year from Nov. 16 to Feb. 14, inclusive instead of until March 15, as formerly. The dates for raccoon hunting are changed to Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 instead of from Dec. 15 to March 15.

The closed season has been extended from 1920 to 1921 on black and gray squirrels and all pheasants.

A bounty has been placed on woodchucks and crows, 50 cents on the former and 25 cents on the latter. Two bounty laws instead of one now include all noxious birds and predatory animals. Township, village and city clerks ar ethe proper officers to issue certificates for bounties on weasels, hawks, crows, owls and woodchucks.

A specific law provides punishment for violators who molest game and insectivorous birds in any manner. This law was made necessary by the conduct of certain aviators at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, some months ago, when they were apprehended for shooting ducks on the wing. The penalty on conviction is $25, or one month in jail.

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Mr. I. B. Careless bumps into the new game law.

St. Joseph Stages a Tractor Demonstration

THE FIRST and only tractor demonstration which has ever been conducted on a competitive basis in Michigan was held at Centreville, St. Joseph County, September 24, 25 and 26. From the standpoint of machines entered it was not as large a demonstration as one or two others which have been pulled off. Owing to strikes, transportation, scarcity of help, etc., some of the machines entered had to be left out during two days, but for real value in the way of furnishing information to the farmers as well as the tractor men themselves, it was the real stuff.

The tractors arrived on the scene of action on Tuesday afternoon where the first thing on the program was the drawing for plots. This was followed by some preliminary plowing to get everything in good working order. The plowing test proper was conducted on Wednesday on a splendidly located field one mile east of Centreville. The field was as nearly uniform as possible and ideal for a test of this kind. This field had been previously measured up and divided up into strips containing slightly over two and three acres in each strip. The two acre strips were allotted to the two bottom tractors while the three acre strips were given to the three-plow outfits. Each tractor was alowed to plow two preliminary rounds on its particular plot in order to adjust the plows and outfit before the beginning of the test. At 9 o'clock all fuel tanks were emptied and fuel was weighed in from the common source (a Standard Oil wagon which was on the ground.) Each tractor operator specified the kind of fuel (gasoline or kerosene) he wanted and this was weighed into the tank. The amount of fuel allowed was in proportion to the size of the plot and the number of plow bottoms. Each machine was given approximately three gallons of fuel (exactly 40 pounds) per acre and plow bottom, with a pint of gasoline extra for starting the machine. Owing to the difficulty in draining some of the fuel tanks, the process of filling tanks was a slow one and consequently we were late about starting the test. When all the tractors were supplied with fuel Professor Musselman raised the flag which was the signal for the start and the machines were off to a flying start. All of the machines plowed until they had either completed their plots or run out of fuel. Four machines succeeded in finshing up with their allotted fuel while the rest had to have an extra supply before they could complete their area. During the plowing test there was an observer (a local farmer) keeping tab on his particular tractor, checking them up on the depth of plowing, etc. Eight inches was the depth of plowing required and the tractors were given credit for extra depth or charged with any deficiency which might be found. Running the test in this way, it was to the interests of the tractor men to keep the plows down to the required depth as they all realized it was the number of cubic feet of earth turned over which counted in the contest. When the tractors stopped for want of fuel or at the completion of the plot the ground was measured again and if there was any fuel left this was weighed out and the tractor given credit for this amount of fuel. So we now have figures on the time required, the cubic feet of earth turned over and the amount of fuel used to complete the test. This we consider very valuable data.

Thursday and Friday the belt power tests were conducted on the fair ground at Centreville. The tractors were taken in the same order as the number of their plots in the plowing contest. The machines were run into a roped space where they were belted to a Prony Brake. The Prony brake consists of two pulleys on a shaft. The one pulley is for the belt while the other has a brake fitted over it to which is attached a lever which rests on a platform scale. As the brake is tightened, pressure is brought to bear on the scale and the number of pounds of pressure is weighed. The operators kept tab on the speed of the tractor, the speed of the brake and the time. The speed and the pressure on the scales was taken into consideration in figuring the belt power. Each tractor was given a thirty minute preliminary run to get everything adjusted and the test proper was run for a period of thirty minutes. Belt power was figured six times on each tractor at intervals of five minutes and these

(Continued on Page 15)

An Old Fable That Proves a Big Fact

A certain man had several sons who were always quarreling with one another. And try as he might, he could not get them to live together in harmony. So he determined to convince them of their folly by the following means:

He bid them fetch a bundle of sticks and invited each in turn to break it across his knee. All tried and all failed. And then he untied the bundle and handed them the sticks, one by one. They had no difficulty at all in breaking them. "There, my boys," said he, "united you will be more than a match for your enemies, but if you quarrel and separate, your weakness will put you at the mercy of those who attack you."

—AESOP'S FABLE

Together You Win

Aesop, in his ancient fable, in his "Together You Win," voiced no new fact.

Throughout the history of man, the really big things in life have been achieved by organized effort.

In pre-historic times, each man worked alone, supplying the crude needs of himself and family.

Civilization, however, has been the history of the development of organized effort. The gathering of people into great cities—the building of wonderful structures and gigantic, industrial institutions.

Labor began centuries ago to organize and thereby raised itself from practical serfdom to the good earnings and working conditions it enjoys today.

Manufacturers in every line of business have organized and thereby protected themselves against ruinous competition and insured fair prices for their products.

Farm folks alone have lagged behind in this great development of organized effort.

While all the world has been organizing, the farmer has been working alone, buying alone, selling alone.

Organizations working along restricted lines such as we have in our own State have done great things and will do more.

But, in spite of all this, the farmer is still at the mercy of the organized manufacturers of everything he buys and of the city organized marketing machinery in selling every thing that he raises.

There is not a progressive farmer anywhere but realizes that in order to solve the farmer's problems of high producing costs, lack of labor and vanishing selling profits, a powerful farmers' organization is absolutely essential.

Today, the farmers of Michigan are creating such an organization.

The farmers of other states are well on the way.

If Michigan only equals the record being made in Illinois a year from now over 75 per cent of all the farmers in Michigan will be enrolled in this great organization.

We are going to beat Illinois. We are going to beat all the other states in the Union.

We want every farmer in the State a member of the Greater Michigan State Farm Bureau.

With such an organization as this we can solve the problems that are confronting us—we can reduce our production costs and solve our help problem—we can market our products for a fair return, not only on our investment but on our labor. We can secure legislation which will be favorable to the farmer.

The great organization campaign starts actively in Oakland County on the morning of October 15th.

Other counties will follow as rapidly as they can be worked, until every farmer in Michigan has been visited personally and asked to join at a yearly membership fee of $10—$5 to the County Bureau and $5 to the State. This will give ample funds to accomplish the great work we propose.

But don't wait. Get your counties organized well in advance of the State organizers. Learn all the details about this great movement by communicating with Mr. C. A. Bingham, State Secretary, Birmingham, Mich.

Join the Michigan State Farm Bureau

It is Organized for Business

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Offce: **Birmingham, Mich.**

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Collective Bargaining

"QUIT YER kiddin," jocularly exclaims the editor of the Rosenbaum Grain Review commenting upon the desire of the farmers to bargain collectively, "not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the consumers." "Any time," adds this witty writer, "the average of the horny-handed takes his hand off his own pocket book, 'in the interest of the consumer,' call me early mother dear." But in a more serious strain our trade paper friend declares his intention of fighting collective bargaining "to the limit of his ability."

There, there, calm yourself, brother editor. You wouldn't use up so much valuable space to tell us that the world is round or the war is over or that Congress is having a fit over the League of Nations. We know you are against collective bargaining. You don't have to tell us so. We know that you and your brothers in the grain trade, the vegetable trade, the live-stock trade, and all the other farm produce trades will fight collective bargaining to the limit of your ability just as you have resisted every effort of the farmer to secure economic freedom.

We have had some misgivings upon this collective bargaining proposition ourselves. We can't fall for it simply to show the farmers that our heart is in the right place. We cannot approve of legislation that gives to the farmer an absolute monopoly, wipes out all competition and leaves the consumer entirely at the mercy of the producer. We do not fear that the type of farmer who raises the bulk of the food today would abuse this privilege, but we do fear that were such favors granted to those engaged in farming selfish capital would at once be attracted to exploit agriculture and profiteer under the protection thus accorded by the government. It is to the farmer's eventual welfare that he does not at this time ask for unbridled license in fixing the selling prices of his products.

We have only to review the recent fluctuations in market values, which cost the farmers millions of dollars, to appreciate the justice of the farmers' demands that they be given legal means for controlling to a certain point the selling price of their products. Supply and demand have had very little to do with the enormous losses the farmers have suffered the past several months. Cost of production has been ignored by the influences which are tearing down the grain and live stock markets, and the farmers are powerless to cover their losses or prevent further declines. Who, besides those who are the sole beneficiaries of such a system, can stand up in its defense. Who with justice can say that all is well with the farmer and that he has no "kick" coming?

Farmers should be permitted to bargain collectively, and to withhold their crops from market until the price bid for them shall equal cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The principle of collective bargaining, for the protection of an industry, is right, and can be excused upon almost identically the same grounds as a protective tariff. Duty is placed upon many imports to encourage domestic industry and make it possible for invested capital to return a fair dividend. But a tariff that enables a manufacturer to make exorbitant profits is indefensible. The right to bargain collectively is needed at the present time to make it possible for farmers to secure a fair return upon their labor and invested capital. But the abuse of this privilege should not be tolerated. It is possible to accord to farmers at this time the right to bargain collectively without imperilling the interests of the consumer one iota.

* * *

Think Twice, Mr. President

RUMOR COMES from Washington that president will remove the war ban on alcoholic liquors at an early date. There is a simultaneous statement that Kentucky distillers are prepared to flood the country with booze the instant the president signs the order.

Think twice, Mr. President. You have said that these are critical times. You are aware that men are saying and doing things today who in their saner moments would laugh at the folly of their actions. Unbalanced zealots are preaching mob rule, strikes, sabotage, incendiarism, even the overthrow of the government. Would you add fagots to the fire? Would you place dynamite where there is now only flash powder? Would you release the stuff that fires men's brains into a consuming conflagration of reason, and send them off upon expeditions of rapine, destruction of property and murder?

Think twice, Mr. President. The people have declared for national prohibition. What excuse can you give for tilting the lid for a paltry two or three months in order to satisfy the clamorings of a small, selfish group of citizens? Will you be prepared to accept the consequences,—to face the wrath of the people—if you in an ill-advised moment give liquor once more a free reign and invite the nation to an orgy of drunkenness?

* * *

In Memory of Roosevelt

THE CAMPAIGN is on, nation-wide, to secure funds for erecting a suitable memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. The appeal for funds in this state should meet with instantaneous response from Mr. Roosevelt's thousands of admirers. No state in the union stood more loyally by Mr. Roosevelt than did Michigan during many trying political battles, and if the respect the people of Michigan had for the great statesman during his life has survived his death, Michigan can be counted upon for a generous contribution. It is quite unnecessary to enter again the portals of the hall of fame in which the deeds of Roosevelt are recorded. Admitting all his faults, remembering how bitterly he fought against the decrees of fate during the last year or two of his life, and acknowledging his mistakes, both those who would like to have been his supporters and those who were his enemies know that he was great, and that the spirit of the man who now rests upon Sagamore Hill still lives and will live thruout the ages. It is fitting that the nation should erect a monument of enduring stone to his memory, and every citizen should feel it a personal obligation and privilege to contribute to the cause.

* * * *

A Bonus for the Soldier Boys

THE AMERICAN LEGION has just taken a step which may have far-reaching effects in further disturbing the financial and currency standards of the nation. Several branches have voted to petition congress to pay every soldier and sailor a bonus in the form of a $50 Liberty bond for every month in the service.

We have had a feeling that the nation has not fully paid its debt to the young men who gave up active business careers to fight for their country. In North Dakota, that notorious strong-hold of non-partisans, the people's conscience, was quick to recognize this debt and a state law was passed which gave to North Dakota soldiers a partial financial recompense for the time they had spent in the service. But apparently the rest of the country, if it felt the obligation at all, pushed it aside and went on about the routine of business. But there was one individual who didn't forget it. That was the soldier himself, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed in gatherings of the local branches of the American Legion.

Congress and the nation at large have had every opportunity to liquidate this debt upon a just, safe and practical basis. It has not done so. The initiative having been left to the soldiers themselves, they have been quick to grasp it, and now present a plan which involves a further issuance of bonds totalling nearly six billion dollars, and may, if adopted have a most detrimental effect upon the credit of the government. Liberty bonds are being used extensively in trade and to float another issue in such a huge amount to individuals whose first step may be to convert them into cash, will, we are afraid, greatly depreciate the current value of the bonds already issued and increase the circulating media of barter and exchange to such an extent as will greatly aggravate the present situation in which we find ourselves by reason of our inflated currency.

* * *

Aid for Those Who Need It

WORD COMES that several national farm loan associations in the northern part of the state have been dissolved because the Federal Land Bank refused to make the desired loan against the security offered. It is alleged that appraisers were sent to examine the farms who were residents of lower Michigan and unfamiliar with the type of northern Michigan soils. It is also stated that these men proceeded in their examination as if of the settled conviction that these lands were practically worthless and great caution should be used in recommending loans against them.

One visiting the upper counties of the state is not impressed at first glance with their agricultural possibilities. Generally speaking, the farms do not have that air of prosperity about them that is characteristic of the farms in some of the lower counties. Here and there a farm is seen that compares favorably with the best of Michigan. The farm buildings are well-built and well-kept. The fences are of the best material. The orchard shows the result of careful and intelligent attention. Modern equipment and conveniences are in evidence, and the entire place bespeaks a progressive owner. Viewing such farms as this, one must take it for granted that the soil is fertile and productive.

But the average type of farm in northern Michigan is a disappointment. If its owner has prospered his premises give no indication of the fact. For they have a sort of down-at-the-heel appearance which deceives the observer as to the true character of the soil. But if one were to go back to the earliest history of that average farm he would find in the majority of cases that the owner started in with scarcely a dollar to his name, went in debt for everything he bought, built his buildings at odd moments, and underwent hardships, discouragements and set-backs as can only come to the man who attempts to farm without capital or credit.

The purpose of the federal farm loan system is to provide financial aid to those who need it and cannot easily and cheaply secure it through the regular channels. If any farmers in the United States come within this class, should not the farmers of northern Michigan be counted foremost in the lot? If appraisers are sent to that section who permit their judgment to be swayed by their prejudice or ignorance and appraise the land so low that it loses its desirability as security, the purpose of the federal aid so far as northern Michigan is concerned, is thereby defeated. We should like to see the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul make a thorough investigation of the agricultural situation in northern Michigan and establish a policy that will permit of greater assistance being given to the farmers of that section.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR FARMERS

Enclosed you will find a statement of my expense in growing this year's crop of beans. It was such an expense to me that I had to call my boy's attention to it. We supposed we were growing beans at a profit until last evening when we sat down and filled out the blank clipped from M. B. F. Our yield per acre you will notice is no less than the average for the state, according to threshers returns for the past two years. Our charges for growing this crop are not exhorbitant. I have refused $6 per day overseeing the building of a county road past our farm and my eighteen year old boy with the team could have gotten $7 per day all summer. But we decided to work for nothing on the farm, sixteen hours each day so that the eight hour city man would not go hungry.

Will you kindly tell us then, M. B. F., how much longer we must do this. We have been offered $150 per acre for the farm and have just about decided to sell it, send the boy to the M. A. C. and move to the city. There is a fine 80 acre farm for sale nearby which I offered to buy for this boy last spring but he don't want it. He has seen the folly of working hard all day to produce a crop and sell it for less than cost of production. There never was a time when there was so many farms for sale as there is now. Farmers have discovered that it is costing more to produce a crop than they can get for it. and that they are working early and late just for the fun of it while the city man is working only 8 hours and getting from five to ten dollars per day.

Every afternoon at 4:30 we can hear the carshop whistle blow and everybody connected with the shop or with the railroads quit work while we farmers toil on till bed time.

Farmers throughout this section are wondering if it would not be a good plan for them to adopt the 8-hour day, work about half their land, let the balance rest and take things easy. Would not the price of farm produce advance so that we would not have to grow it at a loss and would we not have more time to visit more time to spend in the city at the movies, lectures and social functions, without moving there, and have more money than we now have. What do you think of it? We must do something if we are to keep the boys on the farm. Sincerely yours—U. G. Stiff.

Your letter calls to mind the oft-repeated charges that farmers never realize they are losing money until some of their "half-baked leaders and farm paper editors come along and stir them up." It may seem strange but it is nevertheless a fact that many farmers lose money every year and don't know it. But they remain in business, live fairly comfortably, buy motor cars and seem to get along pretty well, which makes their position the harder to understand by the city consumer. If we look at farming as an industry as we rightly should and compare it to other industries in which capital and labor is employed we find that it exists and apparently prospers only because those who are employed in it are willing and obliged to work much longer hours at much less pay than those engaged in other industries. For some reason we find it very hard to force into the consciousness of the average city man that all who live upon the farms toil upon it and are not paid full measure for their labor. We cannot fairly compare the profits of the business of farming with those of the business of merchandising until we allow every individual who performs labor upon the farms a recompense for that labor just as the city merchant pays a wage to his employes. Few men engaged in the city professions and trades expect that their families shall be wage earners in the business, or being so expect that they shall labor for nothing. In fact, the average city man who often criticizes the farmer severely because of his complaints would view with repugnance the suggestion that his wife and children perform such ordinary and arduous labor as the women children on most of our farms are compelled to perform, if they are to "remain in business, live comfortably, buy a motor car, or get along fairly well." It is possibly true that farming does not pay any less today than formerly. The trouble is that the farmer is awakening to the consciousness that he is toiling while other people spend their substenance in riotous living; that his capital returns at best only a meagre six to ten per cent while other capital pays double and treble returns. Hence, the present dissatisfaction among the farmers, and their demands for an "eight hour day," "time and a half for over-time," "collective bargaining," and other privileges enjoyed by labor and capital in other fields. The problem is a real one, and demands the earnest attention of all honest minds —The Editor.

A SATISFIED CO-OPERATOR

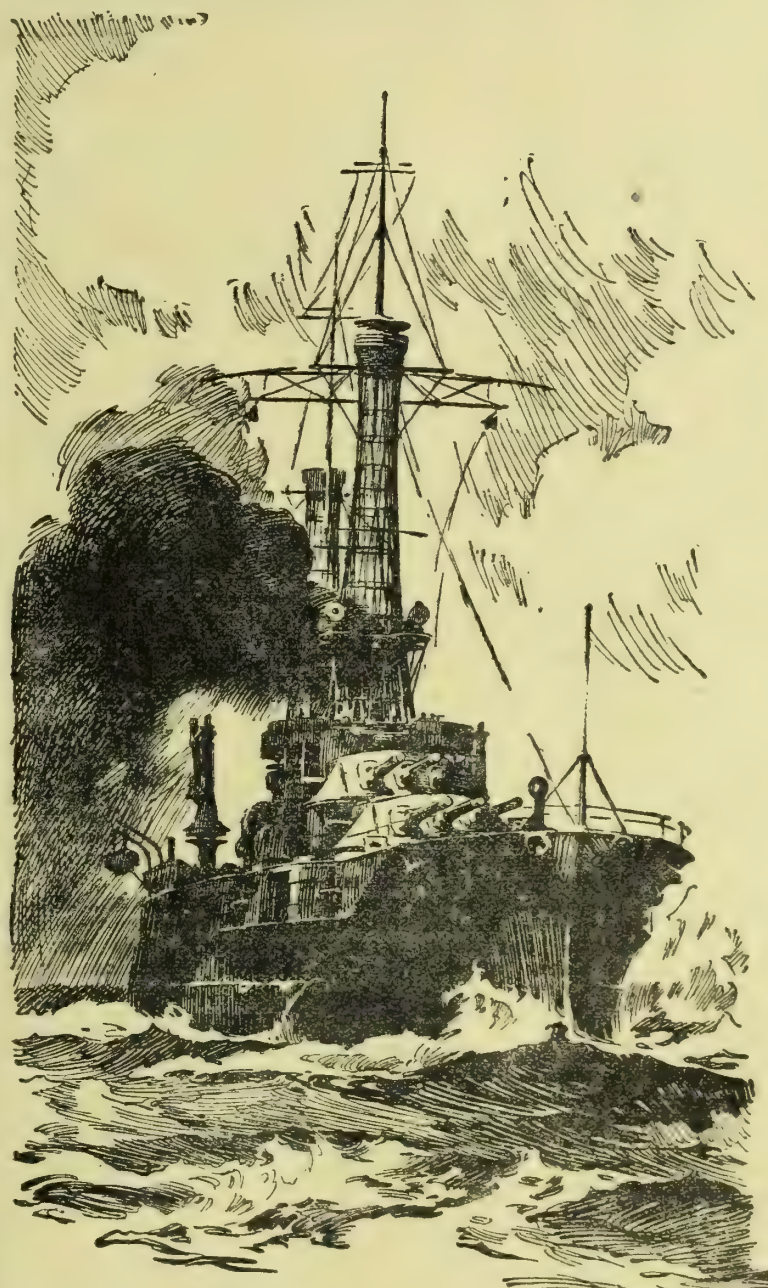
I ENCLOSE a fair estimate of my bean crop for this year. As I have not yet threshed, of course, cannot give you exact yield per acre. I helped one of my neighbors thresh beans today, the first job our beaner has done this year. He threshed eight acres and got 215 bushels of about 27 bushels per acre, but this was an exceptionally good crop, quality almost perfect with scarcely a pound pick.

Beans right around here are better than last year, but is other parts of Huron county not so good. I have preached co-operation and better understanding among farmers for mutual benefit and better prices for several years, but farmers seem to be slow to grasp the principles of co-operation. Last April, thru my efforts were organized the Pigeon Live Stock Ass'n and to date we have shipped 16 cars of live stock, and in less than three months' time we had the drovers practically put out of business. We now have 191 members and there isn't a shipper but what is thoroughly satisfied and would not think of going back to the old way of shipping. The $3 per car more or less now comes back into their pockets instead of going into the drovers' pocket. Just another case of eliminating the middleman. I am an ardent reader and supporter of your paper and wish that it would be in the home of every farmer.

Now just a final word in conclusion. Please do not let that farmer's candidate for governorship slip your mind. Jim Helme or Herb Baker will do, and I will do everything in my power to help land our man.—Wm. S., Pigeon, Mich.

Editor's Note: Your neighbor is particularly fortunate to secure 27 bushels of beans from an acre of ground. Have him tell us how he did it, as there are quite a few thousand farmers in the state who would like to follow his example. As you may know the average will run much less, probably not to exceed nine or ten bushels per acre. If every Michigan grower could secure 27 there wouldn't be any complaint. A good farmer governor would be fine.—Edtior

If you had been on the Arizona



HERE she comes, homeward bound, with "a bone in her teeth," and a record for looking into many strange ports in six short months.

If you had been one of her proud sailors you would have left New York City in *January*, been at Guantanamo, Cuba, in *February*, gone ashore at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in *March* and stopped at Brest, France, in *April* to bring the President home. In *May* the Arizona swung at her anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, Turkey. In *June* she rested under the shadow of Gibraltar and in *July* she was back in New York harbor.

Her crew boasts that no millionaire tourist ever globe-trotted like this. There was one period of four weeks in which the crew saw the coasts of North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

An enlistment in the navy

gives you a chance at the education of travel. Your mind is quickened by contact with new people, new places, new ways of doing things.

Pay begins the day you join. On board ship a man is always learning. There is work to be done and he is taught to do it well. Trade schools develop skill, industry and business ability. Work and play are planned by experts. Thirty days furlough each year with full pay. The food is fine. A full outfit of clothing is provided free. Promotion is unlimited for men of brains. You can enlist for two years and come out broader, stronger, abler. "The Navy made a man of me" is an expression often heard.

Apply at any recruiting station if you are over 17. There you will get full information. If you can't find the recruiting station, ask your Postmaster. He knows.

Shove off!

Join the U. S. Navy

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THERE ISN'T a question of more importance to the mother than that relative to her children's education, if she be a progressive mother who wants her offspring to have just a little better education than she enjoyed and so be able, because of that better foundation, to more easily cope with the problems confronting them in later life. And yet this year we are faced with a dearth of teachers, and why? Undoubtedly partly because they receive more money for their work in other lines, and also have work the whole year around, but by no means is this the whole reason.

In our office there are two ex-school teachers who have only last year given up teaching to take up clerical work. And when I asked them the reason, one immediately replied: "Well, you know I just love my work and most of my pupils, but did you ever stop to think that you are not only held responsible for the progress each child under you makes, but you are expected to teach them deportment, etiquette, etc., and then, if you have occasion to correct or punish them, you are very often criticized by the parents." I tell you it is no small task to please the parents of every pupil as well as the school board and with all do your work conscientiously and well."

Why not get near your teacher—the teacher who has charge of your children for so many of their waking hours five days in the week, and co-operate with her. Did you ever teach school? if so, then you know something of the work the teacher has to keep the attention of her classes near the end of the day, keeping some interested in their studies while she hears others recite, and then when the day's recitations are over, there are the papers to correct and the lessons to prepare for the next day, which often takes three out of five of her evenings. Mrs. Dillenbeck has put the story into a little poem—we hope that the case cited is an exception. Public sentiment can do much along this line as well as all other lines of public improvement.

"Those who educate children well are more to be honored than even their parents; for these only give them life; those the art of living well."—Aristotle.

The Country Teacher

IT'S FUN to hear the people talk about the country teacher—
Though all the parents strike and balk, from this most gentle creature,
We still expect rare discipline and genius quite in learning.
We say as soon as school begins, "Her salt she is not earning."
We talk of it till fall of night and in the mOrning hours,
We wish such frolic was our right and pathway strewn with flowers.
To work at nine at play at four (we housewives die of envy)
And then we rant at her some more her blessings are so many.
The children straightway take it up, and carry it to school—
And then we set the supper UP till evening's twilight cool.
Because the children had to stay, COUNFOUND THE IDLE TEACHER
And thus it is from day to day—sometimes we add a feature—
In form of spicy note or slur we send her by a youngster,
And then we raise an awful stir and want the board to bounce her,
Because she had to use a whip if she would run the school.
We set the children up to skip because she's mean and cruel.
From day to day she labors on with ne'er a care or trouble—
That Jack Or Mary, Grace or John does not proceed to double.
We read the evening papers through and deem it most alarming—
Five hundred teachers have skidooed and taken up with farming.

VACATION'S PAST—HOME'S BEST

POSSIBLY the best benefit we derive from going away from home for a vacation is appreciation we have of our homes and of our work when we return.

How we look forward and plan for that vacation period all through the year, resolving to go here or go there—to see this or to see that; then when the time nears we secure all the folders and advertising matter possible in order that we may determine just which offers the most for the time and money—and then finally we're off.

So it was with the writer. A vacation spent at a popular resort where you spend a lot of money in order to live in a summer hotel and dressed for every meal in a different outfit, didn't appeal to us. We wanted to see something we had never seen before—to go somewhere; rub elbows with our fellow men and see how the other half of the world lived, rubbing off corners in the contact. And so finally the Thousand Island and Saguenay trip was the one decided upon. There were seventy who finally made up a party, escorted by a representative of the Canadian Steamboat and Railway lines. There was the tired business man with his equally tired wife; then there was the man and his wife who had plenty of money but who can't go to Europe this year because that sort of travel isn't encouraged y[illegible] and who for the first time w[illegible] ing the beauties of their own land, for, although we were in Canadian waters or on Canadian soil most of the time, it seems as though we were sort of sisters, the relationship of these two countries having been so closely cemented since the war. Then there were the girls who, like ourselves had saved for a whole year from their office earnings for the trip and were alive to every thing, and enjoying themselves every minute of the time.

The trip never grows monotonous because of the many changes. You are obliged to change steamers at Buffalo and take the trolley around to Niagara and along the Gorge route to Queenstown where a small steamer is boarded which takes you as far as Toronto. There another change is made for a smaller one, which carries no night accommodations in the way of extra state rooms as the steamer is simply used to shoot the rapids along the St. Lawrence, and so after this exciting afternoon and arriving at the quaint, picturesque old city of Quebec, we again changed boats for the larger boat which was to take us up the Saguenay to Ha Ha Bay, way up where the mountains rise higher and higher until at Echo Bay they form two peaks known as Capes Eternity and Trinity, either of which is larger than Gibraltar. On this salt water stream, we forgot that it was not yet winter and unless we donned every article of clothing we could get one, we wore a "goose flesh suit" much to our discomfort and against our will. For the tang of the salt air made us remember that we were near the Labrador current.

However it told the enthusiastic fishermen on board that the cold trout streams were near at hand and that in the same stream we were traversing was to be found the beautiful salmon. Some of these fresh fish were served to us on board our boat and whether it was our appetites or the fish, I can't say, but surely never did fish taste so good.

On the way we stopped at Toudasac, the first French settlement in this country, and there, with the exception of the tourists, French is spoken entirely. A wonderful salmon fish hatchery engaged our attention at this point as well as an old Catholic church, 272 years old, long ago supplanted by a newer, larger edifice.

At St. Alphonse, on Ha Ha Bay, we tied up for the night, and when we woke in the morning we found that instead of being tied to a dock we were tied to an ocean going freighter which was loading with bales of paper pulp, the chief industry along the shores of this country. There we learned that during the short season of three months the Canadian government would ship from this one port two million tons of paper pulp to France and England, supplying almost their entire need, while New York City alone takes the product of two and one-half acres of this spruce pulp each day to supply paper enough for its circulation of 98 million which papers of course go all over the world. Little did I think when I left that I would learn how the paper for which I wrote was manufactured.

At Toronto, Montreal and Quebec our stay was so limited that in order to see the most in the time we had, we boarded the famouns "rubber-neck" wagons with which every city abounds, and do you know I really feel sorry for the rich folks who are so well off that they have their own cars and chauffers, as they truly miss a lot. Those fellows on these wagons in spite of their fooling, will give you more real information about a city than you could learn in a whole week by yourself. Have you ever noticed that they were usually like the policemen, Irish?

We all laughed heartily when pointing to a hill toward which we were coming, he called it the most artistocratic and popular "Rest Camp" in that country, and then a moment later we spied the tombstones which told us the kind of a Rest Camp it really was. No one is allowed to be serious on a vacation trip. Nearing a quaint little wooden building, we were told that it was the most popular "Flatiron" building in the city; only later to read on the sign board "Chinese Laundry." And on one corner we passed there was a brewery, a church, a boarding house and a school. Our guide described that as being the only corner on earth where you had salvation, starvation, ruination and education all on one corner. Oh yes, old and young, rich and poor, we all left our dignity at home and spent nine delightful days, but so much did we see and so fast did we travel that when once more we sighted Niagara Falls, and knew that we were again on American soil and near home, we felt like the little poem below very aptly expresses it:

The Spot That God Loves Best

The west begins where the east leaves off
And no man knows the spot;
The starting point of the sunny s[illegible]
Is the place where the north is n[illegible]
We call it east where the welcome s[illegible]
First tints the rosy skies;
We call it west where the shadows fade,
When the evening twilight dies;
We call it north where the snowdrifts pile,
When the wintry blizzards blow;
We call it south where the orange blooms
And the sweet magnolias grow;
We will travel east, we will wander west,
To the north or south we'll roam;
If we're still in sight of the Stars and Stripes
The spot is home, sweet home.
For the starry banner shall float aloft,
From the calm Pacific shores
To the rugged rocks of the far-off coast,
Where the broad Atlantic roars,
There is no north and there is no south,
And we know no east, no west,
For any old place in the U. S. A.
Is the spot that God loves best.
—Selected.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS

Belding, Mich.

Editor Mich. Business Farming.

Dear Sir:

I am a reader of your farm paper and noticed in the July 12 issue that you ask for helpful hints from housewives. I will send a few that are very helpful to me, and would like to have you print the suggestions.—*C. D., Belding, Mich.*

For cleaning the outside of a copper boiler which has become tarnished and stained, instead of spending hours scouring and polishing, try using a piece of old woolen cloth wet in kerosene and see what perfectly good and quick results you obtain.

To clean a water pitcher which has become coated with lime try soaking well with good vinegar and see how easily it can be made clean.

To bake a crust for a lemon or cream pie, try baking it on bottom of tin instead of the inside. It will be more satisfactory when baked.

Try using paper under the burner to your oil stoves and see how much easier it is to be kept clean.

Instead of putting baby to bed nights cross and irritable try cooling him with a luke warm sponge bath and see how much sweeter he sleeps.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

The most popular color for fall is brown. Persons with brown or auburn hair and with hazel or brown eyes will find this color most becoming. However, if it makes you look sallow as it does some, don't be discouraged, as the ever-popular blue is shown just as much and doubtless will be worn even more.

Then there is fringe again—narrow and wide. Some of the afternoon dresses and evening gowns have a whole overskirt of long fringe, making you think of the Hawaiian dresses. Fringe is so dressy that it really should not be worn for street costumes.

Shoes for "best" promise to be high again—as high as fourteen inches, now that the restriction imposed by the war has made it possible for the manufacturer's to use as much as they desire. And the prices are equally high.

ESSAY ON "GEESE"

JOHNNY Truehard of St. Louis, Mo., won first prize in a competition on "geese" recently. Johnny may never develop into a Shakespeare, but he is original at least. Here is his effort:

"Geese is a heavy set bird with a head on one side and a tail on the other. His feet is set so far back on his running gear that they nearly miss his body. Some geese is ganders and has a curl on his tail. Ganders don't lay or set. They just eat, loaf and go swimming. If I had to be a geese I would rather be a gander. Geese do not give milk, but give eggs, but for me give me liberty or give me death."

DEAR CHILDREN: What a glorious season is the fall! How we do love to walk beside the road and scuff our feet in the leaves, and what splendid fun it is to go nutting, gathering in our store for winter even as the squirrels do. When the cellar and barns are full, we have a great deal to be thankful for, and this year especially with the war over we have more cause than usual to be thankful.

There are to be two prizes for Thanksgiving. One for the best drawing of a subject fitting for the holiday and the other for the best story of why you are thankful on this holiday. Now get busy, children and see if you can earn one of these prizes.

Several original prizes have been received but it is too early to award a prize. Perhaps next week we can publish one and tell you who the prize winner is.

And though it is very early there is a whole army of our Children's Hour members earnestly striving to get the wonderful Christmas presents that I am awarding for just a little work. Are you one of them? It's not too late if you hurry. Send in and ask me all about it.—Affectionately yours, "*Laddie.*"

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—I am a reader of the "Children's Hour," and would like to be a member of the Christmas Club. My father takes the M. B. F. and says it is the best paper he has ever taken. He can hardly wait until it comes each week. Our school began September 8th. We have a school of 23 pupils and our teacher is Mrs. Dowling. I like her very much. I am 13 years old and in the 9th grade. I passed the 8th grade examination last year. Well my letter is getting long so I will close with lots of love to all the children.—Rebecca Hayes, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. This is the first time I have written. I am a boy 13 years old and in the 7th grade. I like my teacher and like to go to school. For pets I have a pair of pigeons which are very pretty. During my vacation I help work on the farm for we have 110 acres. I would like to hear from any of the boys and girls. I hope to see my letter in print.—John Klug, Abbottsford.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you and I hope to see my letter in print. We live on a farm in northeastern Michigan. I have four brothers. I am 11 years of age and go to school, being in the 5th grade. There are three in my grade. My teacher is Miss Harriet arpenter. There are 17 pupil in our school. I have six studies.—Thelma Keith, Ponca.

"A generous lad's my brother Ned,"
Said little Johnny Lovitt.
He takes the middle of the bed
And leaves me both sides of it."

Dear Laddie:—I am going to write another letter and would like to see it in print. I wrote once before but did not see my letter. I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls and also the Doo Dads. They sure are mischievous little people. The last two M. B. F's we received did not contain the Doo Dads. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. Our school started September 3 and I was glad to go to school. We have lots of fun. We sometimes play Step. Maybe some of the boys and girls would like to have me teach them how to play step. The first thing we do is to have one person stand still and he will tell the rest to go ten steps away. The one stand still will count five and while he is counting they take as many steps as possible without his seeing them but if he sees anyone step he will give him so many steps to get to where he has been blinding, but if he can't get there in as many steps as he is given he will have to be the one that blinds for the next game after the rest have all gotten there. When we blind we always put our hands over our faces. Maybe you children won't like this game but I think it is fun to play it. Well my letter is getting quite long so I guess I had better save room for another little girl's letter.—Mildred Bugg, Ponca.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 10 years of age and live on an 100-acre farm. I have one brother, Leonard. We have four horses, one cow and 25 little pigs. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the girls' and boys' letters. I have been sick since last April; am not well yet so I am not able to go to school. I was in the 4th grade last year. I will have to close for my letter is getting long. I hope to see it in print.

THE JUNIOR COOK

Cornmeal Mush

Three cups of water; three-quarters teaspoon salt; put in a two quart pan and bring to a boil.

Just before the boiling begins, while the bubbles are ready to dance up from the bottom, shake in very slowly: one cup of yellow cornmeal; stir till smooth and then cook for ten minutes over a slow fire. The success of this cornmeal depends on adding the cornmeal gradually just before the water boils. If done right the mush will be smooth and delicious.

MARJORIE DAW

WHEN Marjorie and her twin sister, Ellen, went to spend a week's vacation with Uncle John, they didn't half guess all the fun they would have. They knew about feeding the chickens and watching the milking and riding to town with Uncle John when he took the great cans of milk to the afternoon train. But they didn't know about Tip.

Tip was a pretty little white dog—not so very little either but just the right size to play with little girl visitors. He had lived at Uncle John's only a week when the girls came and so he was almost as much of a strager as they were. Perhaps that was why he thought it was so jolly to romp around with them and to explore all the sights of the farm.

One morning when the three were running through the orchard they spied a teeter-totter; a great, big, high teeter-totter with the board to ride on, all set in place as tho Uncle John had just been out to fix it for them. (And who knows but he had for it was he who suggested their going to that part of the orchard that morning?)

"What's it for?" asked Marjorie.

"To teeter on, silly," laughed Ellen. "Don't you know, we had one in the playground."

"But that was red and green," answered Marjorie, "and this isn't painted at all."

"But it teeters just the same," said Ellen. "Now you hold that end Marjorie and I'll hold this just so. Then we'll climb on together. Wait now! Don't you climb till I do!"

There's one thing about being a twin—both folks are sure to be about the same size and Marjorie and Ellen found that very convenient when they got on that teeter. They each crawled on very carefully, balancing the board just so; then they bounced, oh, just a very little bit, and got the board to swaying and there they were teetering just as fine as you please.

But Tip didn't fancy that one bit. He felt very much left out and he barked his opinion of teeters and particularly of this teeter till the girls stopped in mid air to decide what to do about him.

"Let me down very slowly," suggested Ellen, "and I'll grab him up and he can ride with us."

So she wiggled and squirmed till she got near the ground, then she made a grab for Tip and settled him on her lap.

"Now let's go up," she said. But the teeter didn't move. With Tip's weight added to her own they kept the board down close to the ground.

"Let me down!" shouted Marjorie getting a bit frightened at her long stay in the air, "let me down, Ellen!" But the teete rdidn't move.

"Let me down," she shouted again, "I want to get down!"

Then she suddenly realized what the trouble was.

"Tip," she called. "Tip! Come here to me! Here, Tip!"

The little fellow looked up the long, slick board then looked questioningly at Ellen.

"Yes, Tip," nodded Ellen, who was getting anxious about her sister but was afraid to get up for fear the board would come down too suddenly and hurt Marjorie, "yes, Tip! Go to her."

The dog started up the long board—one step, two steps and he was still safe. Maybe he could do this queer thing his little mistresses wanted him to do. Three steps—he was getting braver now—four steps, five, and he touched the middle with his reached-out front paw. He passed the middle and the long board began to sway. Ellen's end left the ground and the two girls, evenly balanced as long as Tip was in the middle, hung teetering in their. Just at thit minute, when both girls were reaching their toes to catch, the ground and steady the board, Uncle John called from the fence, "Need me, Marjorie Daw? Or can tip take care of you?"

Marjorie wasn't afraid any more and she called back, "Tip's taking care of us, uncle! We're going to teeter a long time." And she did. Such a very long time that her uncle nick-named her Marjorie Daw for the rest of her visit.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

There is probably no other flour that really equals its all-around goodness.

All inferior materials are eliminated from LILY WHITE.

It is all clean, pure, wholesome flour. Thirty-five years of expert, conscientious milling experience are behind it.

LILY WHITE has won its fame on its merits. And we intend to keep its quality, so that it will continue to be "The flour the best cooks use."

Its satisfaction is backed with a money-back guarantee.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT

A few readers report the refusal of local elevators to buy wheat at the government price. We would like to have all such instances referred to us for investigation. In reporting such cases, be sure to give all the particulars. There is no change in the wheat situation. Practically all sales are now being made on the basis of the government's guarantee, and the crop is plentiful enough and moving fast enough that no premiums are offered. Detroit quotes: Wheat No. 1 ,white, $2.25; No. 1 red, $2.27; No. 1 mixed, $2.25.

CORN

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.52	1.51	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.52		
No. 4 Yellow	1.50		

The corn market reached its lowest level last week, and many believe that it has touched bottom. Quite a large number of farmers have rushed the balance of their old crop to market, fearing that prices would go even lower. This is, of course, a mistake and one for which all the farmers of the country suffer. While it is true that the quality of this year's corn has never been excelled, and that there is to be a large quantity to meet all needs when the new crop is harvested, it is preposterous to think that corn can go any lower because of the much higher prices of other grains. Speaking of the corn situation the Price Current Grain Reporter says:

"New England is speculating on the future price of corn and has a good buyer for deferred shipment, paying a big premium for grain that will not reach them until next May to October. This buying ahead in volume is a factor in the situation that sooner or later will have an effect on the price, as it will mean larger distribution whether the price advances or not. It is this constant speculating that helps greatly to stabilize the market. Farmers are apparently becoming more familiar with the use of grain futures as a price insurance proposition, and there has been a large amount of December sold against standing crops which will move later in the season. In many instances the producer will secure a price for his grain in this manner far above the prevailing level."

Yes, and in many instances he will secure a price in this manner far below the prevailing level. The speculators who gamble in futures will use every means at their command to keep market prices down.

The speculators who thus gamble in futures will use every means at their command to keep prices down that they may fill their contracts without a loss.

OATS

Grade	Det'oit	Ch'go	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.73	.80
No. 3 White	.73	.72	

Farmers are not very keen to sell oats at the present low levels. The crop is way short, and should the export demand pick up prices should go materially higher. We expect to see higher prices quoted on oats by the first of the year.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and barley markets still cling to the levels established several months ago, and the demand is uncertain. Detroit quotes $2.40@2.50 for No. 3 barley, and $1.42 per bushel for rye. The future of the rye market depends almost entirely upon the export demand. It is believed in some quarters that Germany will become a large buyer of this grain this year in which case there should be higher prices.

BEANS

The bean market has recovered from its September slump and prices are slightly higher all over the country. The Detroit market this week quotes $7.30 per cwt. for the best. But this price is a long way from what it ought to be. Trading is very active, if we may believe the reports coming to our office. But so long as Jap beans are imported into this country in such huge quantities there can be no hope that prices will reach a level which wil pay the growers a fair profit. If the special tariff bill goes through, there is a very good chance that beans will go up at once.

Regarding the present activity in the market, Mr. L. A. Nixon, editor of the Bean Bag, writes us as follows, under date of September 30th.

"Although we have no direct reports or any strong foundation for our opinion we feel as if the market will be a little stronger this week than last. The action of the farmers in pegging the market has been a strong factor, and rumors of short crops in the Orient will make the Japs higher in their prices with a consequent betterment of the domestic market. We believe beans will go up now, not a great deal, but we believe and hope that the low tide in the market has been reached. Of course, prices have been lower heretofore and may go down again, but the demand is bound to come sooner or later and we believe the market will re-adjust itself very soon."

Weekly Crop and Market Review

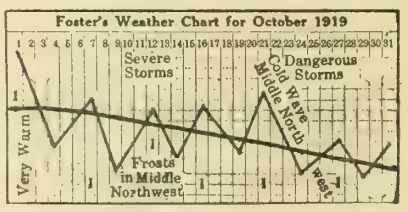
THE TWO BIG influences affecting general trade and market conditions the past week have been the steel strike and the illness of the president. The steel heads claim that the strike is practically over and that the men are going back to work. At no time have any of the larger mills been forced to close completely, although their output has been greatly reduced. It is easy to see how the fear that the strike might cripple other industries, injects an element of uncertainty and weakness in all trade deals. The president's illness has had a powerful effect and the concern shown in his condition shows how much the people value his influence. If President Wilson should die, we would lose the strongest figure in our national life, and for a time might drift about like a ship without a pilot. It is not to bewondered at that many people enter trade deals under these cicrumstances with fear and trembling.

There is virtually no change in the general aspects of the grain markets. The government and the speculators who set deliberately about a few months ago to force down prices have succeeded admirably in one respect. They have slaughtered the corn market, demoralized the live stock markets, and smashed the bean market to smithereens, but the consumer still pays the same old prices and the graft goes to someone in between. The farmers everywhere are showing a strong desire to take hold of the situation and protect their interests, but they have to proceed with great care lest they be hauled into jail for wanting a fair profit on their investment. There are a score or more criminal actions pending against farmers' organizations thruout the country, but the greatest crime that can be laid against them is that they sought to remove the middleman and charge the consumer what their product is worth. We are going to have an accounting soon. The farmers are perfectly willing to go before the bar of the court of public opinion for a verdict.

We think the grains have reached their lowest levels and that there will come a reaction. A review of the grain trade papers shows a somewhat greater confidence in the future of the grain markets than has been noted for some time. The bears have gone back to the old Argentine bugaboo, although it must be remembered that this club was held over the heads of the producers all last winter, without success. The foreign demand has slackened, however, and we need not expect to see any great activity in the grain markets for sixty or ninety days. The car shortage looms up as a big problem Already many sections are unable to ship products for lack of cars and under this circumstance the farmers find it difficult to sell at any price. Fortunately, the situation in Michigan is not bad and we have had no reports of where local shippers are unable to get all the cars they need.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING


Foster's Weather Chart for October 1919
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Severe Storms
Dangerous Storms
Cold Wave Middle North
Very Warm
Frosts in Middle Northwest
West

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1919.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 10, 14 and 19 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 11, 15 and 20; plains sections, 12, 16 and 21; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 13, 17 and 22; eastern sections 14, 18 and 23, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 15, 19 and 24. Storm waves will follow one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind the storm waves.

These storms will dominate the weather of this continent from near Oct. 1 0to near Oct. 24. Temperatures will fluctuate but, while the season calls for a general trend downward of about 9 degrees I expect the average trend to be upward more than 10 degrees from Oct. 9 to 21 and then a cold wave that will bring a great fall, causing frosts to threaten northern parts of the cotton belt.

The two principal storms of the month come within this 14 day weather period and they will largely increase the amount of precipitation which will continue to be in about the same sections as fo the past three months. These principal storms of October will occur during the five days cent on Oct. 12 and 25 and last storm will be unusually severed and will probably develop two sets of storms one, described above, the other a tropical storm which may develop into a hurricane.

These hurricanes are not well understood; they constitute one cause of the occasional failures of these forecasts The hurricanes often destroy th transcontinental storms, turning a high temperature upside down and in a cold wave or bizzard. Mr. Glines, of Winnepeg, did more than any other man in furnishing means for solving these great weather problems, but he died before he reached the important question of tropical hurricanes transcontinental storms and the crop-weather controlled by them have been solved. If the tropical hurricane was solved—and it can be—North Amer would be immensely benefitted. Whoever provides for solving that problem will accomplish a great work for his or her race.

These October storms will greatly benefit the principal winter wheat sections, particularly where winter grain is sown for pasture, but in the spring wheat sections, north of the high ridges that run east and west, precipitation will continue short because the moisture must come from the Gulf of Mexico and will be precipitated on the south side of those ridges. Precipitation will continue to be heaviest in the cotton state and in the Arizona New Mexico country.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES

A subscriber writes that he is holding his potatoes and wishes our advice on the future of this market. We will not advise, but we will be glad to give our opinion. We know that the yield is short of last year's by many million bushels. Moreover, a great many sections, Maine, New Jersey, Minnesota and Wisconsin and reporting an epidemic of rot which is ruining millions of bushel. The trade papers are full of reports of potatoes rotting in local warehouses, in transit and on the market. Consequently the demand is poor and the price not what it ought to be. Michigan's crop is in excellent condition, we understand, and with the other states putting out such a poor quality, our prices ought to command premium prices. Maine farmers are getting only $2.50@2.75 per 165-lb. bag, whilst Pennsylvania farmersr are selling freely at $2.50@2.75 per cwt.. Minnesota reports a good demand from nearby states which ordinarily grow their own requirements. At the present time the market is weak and draggy, but this is not due to a surplus of supplies but of the poor condition. Neither buyers nor consumers will purchase supplies for winter storage that are in poor condition. We may expect this condition to continue until the poorer qualities are cleaned up, and then the market ought to come into its own. We feel that Michigan potatoes should bring a higher price than the producers are now getting. The Detroit market quotes $3.75 per 150 pounds, Michigan round whites. Producers are receiving from $1.50 to $3.00, according to the locality.

FRUIT AND POULTRY DULL

The fruit market and the poultry deal suffered the chief blows, from the farmers' standpoint, in Detroit and a number of other markets during the past week or so. Consumers did not appear so active as usual. Grapes, however, are scarce and firm. The vegetable deal is slow, in face of plentiful supply and slow demand. A moderate supply of eggs and butter in Detroit is accompanied by firm markets. Quotations follow:

Butter—Fresh creamery, firsts, 56@57 1-2c lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. bricks, 59 1-2@62c lb.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed, under 150 lbs., 25@26c; over 150 lbs.. 23@24c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 49@57c per doz., as to quality.

Crabapples—$3.75@3 per bu.

MAINE POTATO AND BEAN CROP CROP ARE SHORT

The potato harvest is well under way here in Maine with yield per acre above the average but the acreage much less than for some years past. The quality is of the best, but the price offered at present is not enough to cover cost of production, being only $3 to $3.50 per barrel, but if the dealers can get the most of them into their hands they will forget that it is unlawful to sell by collective bargaining, and the price will advance sharply. Beans are very good in quality and yield but acreage is greatly reduced. Apples are not very abundant, but owing to the shortage of sugar the price is not so high as it should be. Speaking of profiteering, who gages the scale of profit on beans? I know of merchants who pay at the rate of 16 cents per quart and sells at the rate of 32 cents per quart, and other produce on the same scale. This may have something to do with the high cost of living and the lack of profit in farming.—R. L. Herrick. West Paris, Maine, Sept. 29th.

TRAPPING PRIZES OFFERED

Have you made money trapping? Of course you undoubtedly have, if you ever went in on that fascinating business. Probably you struck some new stunt which might help other trappers get on the right track. Michigan Business Farming wants to further such an exchange of hints and therefore offers prizes for the best letters on "How I Have Made Money Trapping."

Letters should all be in by November 8, because a special supplement is being prepared for the last of November.

HAY TRADE LACKS LIFE

Trading in the hay markets of the nation lacks life during the last several days and values are rather easy. Reports from New York state that there are plenty of shipments arriving for the trade, especially since the buyers are fighting shy of the markets at present. Tame hay production totals 86,723,000 tons, according to the government report for September and this report has had a tendency to make consumers feel that present prices are too high. Thus buying is none too encouraging. Producers, on the other hand, state that they aren't getting cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

From the Detroit market comes the following report: Scarcity of cars is holding back the hay movement and a firm market is quoted. A few cars come in from Canada, but demand could easily take more. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25.

LIGHT APPLE CROP

The apple market condition indicates a rather light general crop in the United States, with liberal early shipments, resulting in prices higher than last year. The northwestern boxed apple crop is the largest on record and of excellent average grade. The eastern barrel apple crop is the lightest in recent years, and includes much light grade stock. Crop is generally light. Canada's large crop will likely take care of the heavy foreign demand anticipated. The low tariff on Canadian apples is not likely to keep them much out of this country. Demand in big American markets has been good. Michigan's crop has been very light, and good prices are reported in numerous places.

Detroit quotes Michigan apples, small, $1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. The best apples bring down from $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel.

Plenty of early apples are in sight, according to the government reports, causing a tendency toward lower prices in some markets. Carlot figures for apples thus far this season are one-half heavier than last season up to date, nothwithstanding the lighter total of the crop for this year. It appears that the early yielding apples are doing much better than the late yielding varieties. Michigan, Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia are shipping well in excess of last year, while Virginia and Arkansas are shipping three times as many as last year. Some of these shipments are going into storage, although the amount is hard to estimate.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK

The Detroit cattle market last week closed strong at the following prices: Best heavy steers, $11.75@14.00; best handy weight butcher steers, $9@10; Mixed steers and heifers, $7.50@8.50; handy light butchers, $7.50@8; light butchers, $6.50@7; best cows, $9. butcher cows, $7@8; cutters, $5.75@6; canners, $5@5.50; best heavy bulls, $8; bologna bulls, $7@7.50; stock bulls, $6.00@7; feeders, $8.50@9.50; stockers, $7.00@8; milkers and springers, $60@125.

There was a good run of sheep and lambs and a good active market for them all the week. Best lambs, $15@15.50; fair lambs, $12.50@14; light to common lambs, $9@11.50; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7.25; culls and common, $3@4.50.

In the hog department the trade was dull and draggy all the week, not one day in the week was anything sold until afternoon. Monday they brought $17.25 for mixed grades, and $17 for pigs. Tuesday they were 40c to 50c lower, pigs bringing $16.50 and mixed hogs $16.50 to $16.75, with the bulk of sales at $16.75. Wednesday they went off 25c to 35c more selling at $16.50 for mixed and $16.25 for pigs. Thursday they broke badly and were 50c to 75c lower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Hogs: Receipts, 10,000; higher, heavy, $15@16.50; medium, $15.25@16.70, light, $15.75@16.75; light lights, $15.25@16.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, $14@14.75; packing sows, rough, $13.50@14; pigs, $15@16. Cattle, receipts, 4,000; steady; beef steers, medium and heavy, choice and prime, $16.50@18.25; medium and good, $11.25@16.50; common, $8.50@11.25; light good and choice, $15@18.25; common and medium, $8@15; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.50@14.75; cows, $6.50@13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50@$6.50; veal calves, $19.25@20.50; feeder steers, $7@12.50; stocker steers, $6.25@10; western ranges beef steers, $8@15; cows and heifers, $6.50@13. Sheep, receipts, 15,000; firm, lambs, $13.75@16.15; culls and common, $9@13.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, $6.75@8; culls and common, $3@6.25; breeding, $7@13.25.

PEA MEN MEET

Pea growers for the W. R. Roach & Company Canning factory, will get together, Saturday afternoon, October 11, to discuss matter pertaining to the pea crop for the season of 1920. They have found out with the increased costs of labor, fertilizer, machinery, etc., that they cannot grow green peas for three cents a pound and make any profit. The factory pays a flat rate of three cents a pound for green peas delivered at their plant at Kent City. They charge $3.00 per bushel for seed; four bushels to the acre is usually sown. The straw is elevated to a big stack for ensilage. A farmer is entitled to ensilage equaling 25 per cent of the gross weight of peas and vines he brings in. They charge him one dollar per ton for the ensilage he gets.

COMPETITIVE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

(*Continued from Page 4*)

figures were averaged. All figures and readings were recorded on a large blackboard where they could be easily seen by the assembled crowd. Some of the tractors ran somewhat below their advertised belt power. Some just made it while others ran considerably over. Taking it all in all, it was a mighty successful and satisfactory contest.

The crowds were very much interested in all the tests. It is estimated that a crowd of fully ten thousand people witnessed all part of the tests at different times during the three days taken in conducting it.

The demonstration was arranged by the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the St. Joseph County Fair Board. J. M. Wendt, County Agricultural Agent, had general charge of all arrangements. Professor H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics at the M. A. C., acted as Field Manager during the contest and he was assisted by Messrs. Wrench, Straight, Boonstra and Flour of the M. A. C. and County Agents Nash and Jamieson, of Branch and Calhoun counties respectively. Much credit is due the entire management for the way in which the entire demonstration was conducted. It means something to put on the rst actual tractor test and obtain for Michigan Business Farmers actual figures on tractors by an impartial management. The figures on these tests will be given to the public through the medium of the press in a short time or as soon as they can be figured over by the management.

U. S. SURVEY OF SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES

(*Continued from page 3*)

plus an extra alowance for special quality of milk, and sometimes an arbitrary allowance for variations in seasonal costs of production.

4. Prices based on both butter and cheese prices as shown by agreed upon quotations for a period of a month preceding the date of the announcement of prices to be paid for the ensuing month. This composite basis (a combination of the bases (2) and (3) just described) has been used for several months in the New York market and the prices obtained by the use of this basis is practically an average of the two prices obtained by the use of two formulas similar to those in use in the Minneapolis and Evansville markets. The allowance of value of whey, skim milk, extra costs of quality and variations in seasonal costs of production, vary with different localities.

Prices Based on Current Month's Prices of Milk or Manufactured Milk Products

5. Same as arrangement (3) except that prices cannot be determined until several days after the end of the month in which delivery of milk was made. (This arrangement exists between certain dealers and producers in the Louisville, San Diego and Indianapolis markets.)

6. Prices based on the net market returns to dealers. In the case of co-operative concerns such an arrangement often applies to all milk handled, whether sold in the form of fluid milk and cream or disposed of or held in the form of manufactured milk products. In case of private milk marketing concerns, however, such a price basis is sometimes applicable only to "surplus milk" that has been converted into various manufactured milk products.

7. Prices contingent upon the prevailing prices of milk in some large centers of consumption or at various condensaries, cheese factories or milk stations supplying a large market. (Such price agreements are very common among many small scale milk dealers or manufacturers of cheese or condensed milk.)

GEORGE LIVINGSTON.
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Keep Them on the Job

You know the dangers of neglecting painful lameness, bruises and swellings. Put Sloan's Liniment on the job and let it relieve those poor dumb faithful beasts from suffering. Just apply a little *without rubbing*, for it *penetrates* and keeps the animals efficient.

For family use, too, Sloan's Liniment soon relieves *rheumatic twinges*, *lumbago*, *stiffness* and *soreness* of *joints* and *muscles*. A bottle around the house is a thoughtful provision for first aid emergency.

Six times as much in the large bottle as you get in the small size bottle. Bear in mind, Sloan's Liniment has been the World's Standard Liniment for thirty-eight years. 35c., 70c., $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

Young Men and Women are Needed

for high grade office positions at good salaries.

A brief course of study will prepare you. We secure the position

Opportunities to work for expenses. Clip this ad and mail it with request for free catalog.

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Largest, best equipped business school in Michigan.

25 Cords a Day

Easily Sawed By One Man. Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. 10-Year Guarantee.

Ottawa Mfg. Co.
1489 Wood St.
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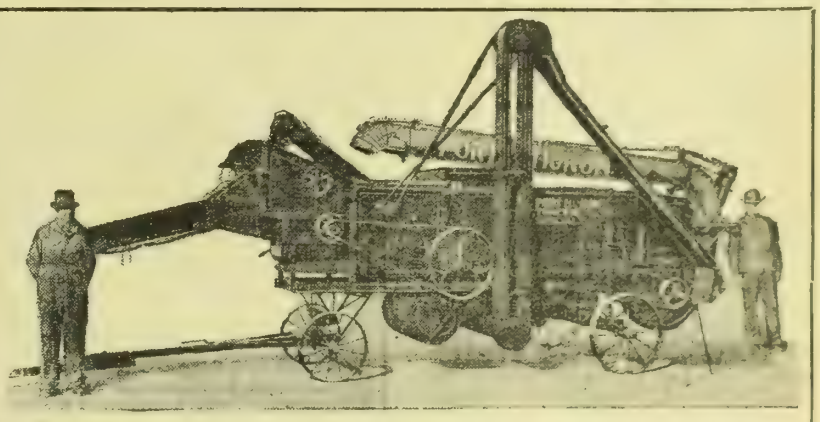
30-Day Trial.



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Thresh When You're Ready

RELIABLE information has reached us that many farmers this year are experiencing difficulty in getting their threshing done in time to save their crop.

Individual or Community Threshers

We have in stock, ready for immediate shipment, grain threshers of sizes that can be opened by small steam engines—or any size gas tractor.

Give us the size and kind of your power and let us quote you on a thresher suited to your needs and power.

Wire or Telephone Your Order at Our Expense

Remember we can ship machine same day order is received.

W. J. MATHEWS, Sales Manager

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co.,

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BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding $10 extra for each insertion of your ad you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose

FARMS & LANDS

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

80 IMPROVED. BEST CLAY LOAM soil ,$2,000. Terms. Owner, John McGregor, Kendall, Mich.

OHIO FARMS—I HAVE OVER 400 farms, any size and price U want. Free catalog. H. H. Masters, Agent, Cambridge, Ohio.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF GOOD soil. Barn and basement 30 x 40. House, 20 x 30, 16 x 26. Orchad. Good water. Buildings worth $3000. Address, J. C. Wells, R 1, Hesperia, Mich.

AGED WIDOW SELLS 275 ACRES $4500, with 3 horses and 2 colts, 6 cows, 2 calves, 4 wagons, harness, 2 mowing machines, long list implements, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., on improved road, 3-4 mile to town stores, easy drive RR town, near city 30,000. 100 acres productive loam fields, excellent pastures, estimated 300 cords hardwood, 80,000 feet timber; fruit. 8-room house, 100-foot barn, modern hay conveyors, corn house, granary, pig, ice, poultry houses. $4500 gets all, easy terms. Details page 22 new Fall Catalog farm bargains Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED watches write the Clare Jewelry Co., for special bargain sheet. We also do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE— BUTCHER FOLDING bushel crates—practically new, first quality beech, 27c each delivered anywhere in Michigan. Cash with order. Special prices on car lots. A. M. Todd Co., Mentha, Mich.

POTATOES WANTED—WE WANT good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Price by the bushel on carload lots up . State price first letter. Prefer to have them bagged. Shipped at digging time. Fairfield Co-Operative Ass'n, Felix Witt, Sec'y., Jasper, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

POSTS—BUY DIRECT WHITE CEDar posts seven or eight feet long, three or four inch up tops. Address W. C. Fuller, Farwell, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO MARE COLTS, three months old; sire black Percheron, dams good roadsters and general purpose animals weighing 1300 lbs. Will sell the two colts for $150. Also five months old mare colt for $90. Delos F. Wilcox, Elk Rapids, Mich.

Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop Send samples for test.

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Ypsilantian Press (Elsewhere)	3.60
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Jackson Citizen-Patriot	4.50
Manistee News-Advocate (In county)	3.50
Manistee News-Advocate (Elsewhere)	4.50
Detroit News	5.50

Mail your order to Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

U S Army Raincoats

Finished too late to go to France While they last—for Civilians

U. S. Government Specification Rubberizing
Made under Supervision of Govt. Inspectors
Highest Possible Waterproof Quality
Released and Offered Direct to Civilians
Delivered Free to Your Door on Receipt of
$7.80 -- Postpaid and Insured

Sent C. O. D. on receipt 12c Stamps Fan Fast Color Rubberized Material Made complete in our factory from the raw cloth. Hermetically Cemented Waterproof Seams. Also Civilian design and modified Army Coats made same material $7.80.

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Crop Reports

JACKSON (N. E.)—The weather has been good for farmers to get the work cleaned up, though recently we saw this section visited by a severe storm of wind, hail and rain, considerable damage being done by hail. Farmers are getting the winter grain in in good shape. Nothing being marketed, as prices are too low.—A. F. W.

ST. CLAIR, (E)—Farmers are threshing and sowing wheat and rye. Silos all filled. The weather is fine for all fall work. The recent rains put the land in fine condition for fall seeding. Corn is a bumper crop in this locality. Potatoes are a poor crop here. Apples ae non to speak of. Nothing going to market now. Farmers too busy to go to market. Lots of auction sales and prices good. Quite a large acreage of wheat going in. The following prices were offered at Smith Creek: wheat, $2.10; red, $2.15; oats, 65; rye, $1.20@1.30. Hay, No. 1 timothy, $18@20; No. 1 light mixed, $17@20; beans, (C. H. P. Pea), $6.50; bulk apples, $1.00 bushel; potatoes, $2.25; cabbage 10c each; hens, 22c; springers, 26c; eggs, 50c sheep $8@10; lambs, $10@12; hogs 15@17; beef steers, $8@10; beef cows, $6@9; veal calves, $17@20. —I. J.

MANISTEE (N)—The farmers are picking apples and husking corn. Some still as yet sowing grain, finishing harvesting beans and various other work. Weather is quite moist. Rains frequently terribly heavy. Soil is wet now. I do not think the farmers are selling much now unless it is apples. I do not know what farmers are holding for higher prices possibly potatoes or rye or apples and corn. Farmers here are not seemingly buying much now or building much. Prices for apples are good. No rye being bought as yet as I know of or corn or much hay. Beans not threshed yet or late potatoes dug either or many chickens being sold. Butter is 50 cents, eggs, 40, butterfat 57. Beef is worth 5 to 8 cents alive; pork 14 to 15 alive, 18 to 20 dressed: veal 10 to 13 cents alive, 18 to 20 dressed; live hens 20 cents a pound; spring chickens 20 cents; beef hides 25 cents a pound; horse hides, $10.00 each.—H. A.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The farmers are sowing their wheat. It is getting a little late but the soil is in fine shape it is up an inch high in a week. Commenced to thresh beans which are of good quality and yielding from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Some are husking corn which is very good. Not much going to market at present prices. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: Wheat $2.05; oats, 64c; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.25. Poultry, hens, 20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 46.—G. L.

ARENAC (E)—Weather has been very hot and dry and most impossible to plow for fall grains and the consequence is that very little fall grains are being sown here. Fall grains are disappointing in being threshed and that also has a tendency to make it less. Prices on stock is very low and most of the stuff going to market is rather thin. Auction sales are not bringing very extra prices. Good cows going as low as $60 where last fall were sold as high as $125. Sheep also show the declines and hogs follow suit. Beans are down fifty cents and talk of still lower prices. Many farms changing hands, some moving to the city others retiring.—M. B. R.

JACKSON (E)—The following prices were offered at Jackson: Wheat, $2.10; oats, 80c; rye $1.25; Hay, No. 1 timothy, $26; No. 1 light mixed, $25; straw, $10; wheat-oat, $10; potatoes, $2.50; onions, $2.25 hens, 28c; springers, 32c; butter, 59c butterfat, 60c; eggs, 50c; sheep, 9c; lambs, 13c; hogs, 17c; beef steers, 10 1-2c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 18c.—B. T.

OCEANA (S. E.)—The farmers are still putting in grain, digging potatoes, husking corn. The weather is cloudy with some rain. Had a light frost recently. Soil is in good condition for plowing. Farmers are selling rye and potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, pears. Some wheat being sowed this fall.

must be in the pink of condition. Every care must be taken in their feeding to keep them up to perfection.

Stock fed on Buckeye Feeding Molasses will present a smoother, healthier appearance and a sleeker coat.

Molasses not only makes the stock look better but it actually improves their condition by aiding materially in digestion.

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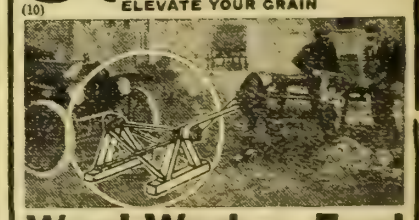

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LAW ON HYPNOTISM

Tell me if a person has a right by the laws of Michigan, to use his will, mind and personal magnetism or so-called by some people hypnotic force, on other people, with or without them willing to be a mind wrestler? —A reader. Webberville.

I am of the opinion that the laws of Michigan will permit a person to exercise his or her "will, mind and personal magnetism" for the purpose of securing a good husband or wife. I would also be of the opinion that the "hypnotic force" would not work on one who was not willing. "Barkus must be willing!"

Many strange cases in which hypnotism became involved have been the subject of both legal and medical investigation. The books refer to the case of Hayward, who was hanged in St. Paul. Minn., in 1895, accused of having induced Blitz, by hypnotic suggestion, to murder Miss Ging. Blitz was sent to the penitentiary for life. The case of Czynski is commented on also. Czynski was tried in the higher courts of Munich, Bavaria, on the charge of having had recourse to hypnotic suggestion in order to win the affections of a woman of high social position and obtain her consent to live with him in criminal intimacy and subsequently to marry him, after he had subjected her to his will imposed upon her by his power of hypnotism and was convicted upon the charge and sentenced to prison after a protracted trial. These two cases have been many times commented upon and in one editorial it was said that there are few cases in which the hypnotized subject will not refuse to do a wrong act or to submit to a wrong no matter if it be suggested and that scoundrelism can not flourish on hypnotism, and the case of the murder of Miss Ging, and the confession of Hayward and the statements of Blitz that he was hypnotized by Hayward to kill Miss Ging has been investigated and found to be mostly false and while it is not safe to assert that crime never was or can be committed with the aid of hypnotism experience has taught that such a case is highly improbable. Another author says with reference to the case of the murder of Miss Ging that it would be quite outside of any legal experience to accept as entitled to any credit the waking story of murder committed by the accused while under hypnotic influence. Such statements should be entitled to no credit and I know of no authority which would justify the position that the subject, on awakening from a hypnotic trance, could remember all or relate anything done while under hypnotic influence and it would be a very unsafe proposition of law in regard to testimony to place a witness in a hypnotic trance and to accept as truth the statement of events that he in that state described as having occurred at a previous time. It is said that Hayward undoubtedly possessed a strong influence over Blitz but the latter never claimed it hypnotic and that plea was never made in defense. Hayward hired Blitz to do the deed for $2,500 and when he found his courage failing drugged him with whiskey in order to nerve him up to doing the deed.

A prominent author says: "A hypnotized person can not be made to do that which is against his character or ethics or anything that it was impossible to make him do under general daily conditions, without the aid of suggestion or magnetism. Because if that which he is suggested to do should be something that his whole nature and soul revolt against the experiment will fail and the influence of the experimenter will be at an end. A hypnotized will obey when acts commanded do not antagonize the moral standard he has set up for himself; but criminal or immoral suggestions meet the auto suggestion arising from his own conscience and confusion results.

I am satisfied that in Michigan a marriage between persons competent to contract will be held valid even though it is claimed to have been influenced by "hypnotic influence."—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

SEEDING RYE AFTER RYE

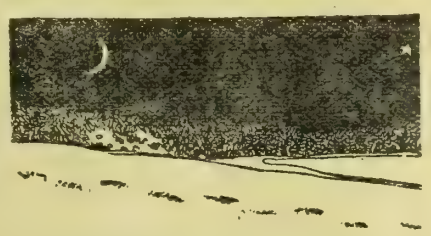
In reply to the inquiry of your subscriber concerning planting rye, which you recently forwarded, there is no special objection to seeding rye after rye if the soil is in a good state of fertility. However, it is generally recognized that crops planted in rotation give better yields than when grown continuously. This applies to rye as well as to other crops. When a clover seeding fails it is not uncommon to seed rye the second year in order to seed clover again.

The fact that rye gives better better yields on depleted soils than the other cereals has led to the belief that it is hard on the soil. The crop is a hardy feeder and seems able to extract food from soils when many other plants cannot, however, I do not believe the idea that it is especially "hard on land" is warranted.—C. E. Millar, Associate Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

HOW TO CHECK MILKWEEDS

Concerning the letter regarding milkweeds, which Mr. G. L. B., of Grant, Michigan, wrote Michigan Business Farming we have obtained the following data:

Repeated cutting of the milkweed plants at the time they are in blossom and then when they spring up after the cutting will ordinarily so discourage the milkweed in pasture lands that it will die out in a couple of years or so. If the land is put into cultivation and cultivated frequently, using a sharp-edged sweep cultivator so as to cut the stems off below the surface of the ground, the milkweed can sometimes be practically exterminated in one season, but usually it is desirable to put the land into another cultivated crop next year unless it is planted in the spring to some rank growing crop that will smother out the milkweed. —E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.



TO CONSERVE THE STATE GAME LAWS

(*Continued from page* 4)

Perhaps the most important change in game legislation is the measure levying a license on all hunters who travel the woods at all times. In the past poachers have often declared, when caught hunting without a license, that they were merely in pursuit of noxious birds or predatory animals. But under the new law this ingenious bit of evasion won't save them. Henceforth, if you wish to hunt at all, you must buy a license and carry it with you. The only exceptions made concern those hunting on the lands domiciling them likewise their minors.

Changes in the fishing laws affect brook trout and open and smallmouth black bass. The open season has now been made uniform for the state from May 1 to Sept. 1 for brook trout, and June 16 to the last day of February for the bass.

Such are the new game and fish laws in effect in Michigan. A strict observance of these and the other regulations will help to conserve the game of Michigan and keep this state in the front rank, so far as the inhabitants of its lakes and rivers and the wild life of its forests are concened. When the effects of the new educational campaign begin to make themselves felt the poacher will find himself in much the same category as the burglar.

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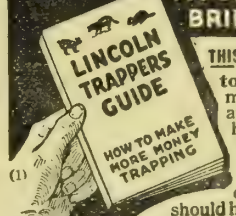

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 17, Holsteins, Fairview Farm Dimondale, Mich.

Oct. 23, Holsteins. Livingston Co. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Howell, Mich.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

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Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
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now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES
Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE
SEVEN GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

due to freshen in October and November. Also 2 heifers. Herbert Siefert, R 3, Byron Center, Mich. (Bonnie Brae Farm.)

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Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd. King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
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11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H. B. Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

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Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
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China boar. 18 mo. old. Won everything in his class at the Ohio State Fair in 1918. Liberty bonds or cash. Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

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WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE. Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
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Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson. by Long King. Priced reasonable
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LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

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(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC - JERSEYS AUGUST PIGS EITHER SEX, ready to ship Oct. 15 from large litters and best breeding, crated f. o. b. Bankers 15 to 18 dollars. Two ads last spring brought orders for over 100 more than I had. Boys and Girls Clubs Ann Arbor have 25, one boy refused 65 dolars for 1 pig. Satisfaction or money back Pedigrees furnished.
B. E. KIES, P. O., Hillsdale, Mich.

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old Write for pedigree and prices Satisfaction guaranteed Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.
INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERvice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart. St. Johns, Mich.

5 DUROC BOARS AND 4 SOWS Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE 200 LB. DUROC JERsey Boars, Price $75. We have some other boars for $60 C. E. Davis & Son, R 1, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cluny King or Panama Special. $20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. VI | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, October 18, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Protective Tariff on Beans Seems Assured

MICHIGAN DELEGATES representing the farmers' interests arrived in the National capitol last week-end and are actively and successfully at work presenting to the high powers of the nation the side of the producers. The occasion is especially opportune, inasmuch as the great Industrial Conference or Round Table, called by the president, is now in session; also the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, headed by Congressman Joseph Fordney, of Michigan, is holding the famous hearing on a bean tariff, which already has created a young panic among the bears of the bean market.

Word arrived at the offices of Michigan Business Farming this week that the proposed tariff to keep the cheap oriental beans out of competition with the home-grown beans, has been favorably considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. Considerable opposition had been suspected from the Democratic minority members of the committee, but no such opposition materialized during the hearing on the bean question. Congressman Fordney publicly announced his support of the policy of protecting home-grown beans against the cheap, coolie labor of foreign countries. He stated for publication that he felt it was necessary to protect not only beans, but also sugar and other products grown on the farm in this country, against the cheap foreign competition which would drive many American farmers out of business if present tendencies continued. Mr. Fordney added a statement that ninety per cent or more of the cost of growing or manufacturing commodities in the United States is a labor cost and that it must be protected.

Representatives of the press, members of the committee and others interested ir the delegation at Washington declare that the presentation by the bean men was one of the most complete and convenient ever made before the Ways and Means Committee.

The hearing on beans was held open for a few days, following the initial presentation of the case by the representatives from Michigan, California, Colorado and New York. Additional testimony may have been submitted after the hearing announced up to the present time, but it is believed that nothing more of special importance will be reported in the matter. So there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the bean bears, and the bulls are the most cheerful they have been for some time.

Kimball Affair to be Aired

Michigan bean growers will be especially interested to hear that the presentation of the case by the Michigan growers lead to the promise by Congressman Fordney that the Kimball speculations will be thoroughly aired, thus bringing about a long deserved victory for the forces contending against the manipulations of the bean market in the past toboggans of the prices. Mr. Fordney assured the Michigan delegates that the whole sinister business would be aired fully before the Ways and Means Committee in the near future.

Secretary Frank B. Dreese, of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, in connection with this matter, offered to turn his transcript over to the Ways and Means Committee if so requested. The co-operation between jobbers and growers during the whole affair is regarded as having a beneficial effect for both parties. The copy of the proceedings in the bean manipulations which ruined prices for the growers not so long ago will be secured from the Department of Justice, it is believed. The Michigan delegation will be aided in this work by the Calfornia people who are also right on the job before the Congressional hearing.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C.,
October 13, 1919.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Ways and Means Committee regards tariff proposition favorably. Suspected Democratic opposition did not develop during hearing. Congressman Fordney publicly states his support for the proposed tariff.

"It is necessary," he says, "not only to protect beans, but also sugar and other agricultural products grown in this country, against competition of cheap foreign labor. Ninety per cent or more of the cost of growing or manufacturing commodities in this country is a labor cost and must be protected."

The presentation by the bean men is declared to be one of the most complete and convenient ever made before the committee. Matter will be held open for one week for submission of additional testimony.

Of special interest to Michigan growers is testimony relating to Kimball speculations which Congressman Fordney declares will be aired before the Committee. F. B. Dreese, secretary of jobbers, says he will turn his transcript over to Ways and Means Committee if so requested.

I will make effort with aid of California people to secure copy from Department of Justice.

FORREST LORD.

Michigan was ably represented by A. B. Cook, president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, Owosso, who left the first of last week for Washington; Nathan F. Simpson, farmer and manager of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, and Forrest Lord, editor of M. B. F. The last two men left before the end of last week. Among others representing Michigan's bean interests were Frank B. Dreese, secretary of the bean jobbers.

Farmers Pay the Way

Although the letters from the bean growers have only started to come in, it looks as though the farmers by subscribing small sums will pay for a large part of the expenses of the representatives of their interests to Washington. A complete report of this fund will be made later on. The Bean Jobbers' Association has a fund which paid the expenses of members of the bean jobbers. But the Bean Growers' Association has no fund and the delegates paid their own way. The generosity of many farmers, however, is likely to make back a large part of the expenses of the long trip to the delegates.

The effect on the bean market is already noted as beneficial. There has been more activity and prices have risen somewhat. At last, it looks as though the long fight waged by M. B. F. and its loyal supporters is being fully triumphant. It is hoped that through this winning fight, the splendid bean industry of Michigan will thrive again and the farmers get the prices they deserve.

Michigan Business Farming has completed a survey of cost of bean production in the various important bean growing counties in the state. Most of these reports were received in time to turn over the evidence to the Ways and Means Committee. But scores of careful, excellent reports came in from farmers after the report was taken to Washington. The composite results of all these hundreds of reports will be presented in the near future for the readers of Michigan Business Farming.

Other agencies have taken up the cry now for careful production costs, not only in beans and milk production, but also in other important lines of produce. The Michigan Agricultural College is among the institutions which recently have begun a campaign to get accurate costs of production.

"Farmers are not likely to be caught another time," says one expert at the college, "without having in their possession full and authentic figures as to the cost of raising beans. With this evidence known thoroughly to themselves, the jobbers and the public, it is believed that there will be far less trouble in getting a price high enough to assure a reasonable profit. This principle applies not only to beans, but to practically every line of the farm business."

It is with delight that Michigan Business Farming noted the quick and state-wide response to our appeal for costs of production in the bean market. And it is felt that the evidence thus gathered had an important bearing on the Ways and Means Committee. It is expected that full details of the hearing will be printed in a week or so, in order that the growers may learn the full scope of their initial victory in the great battle royal for fair prices.

Letters from various centers of the bean industry tell how the markets have already risen sharply, due to the talk concerning a tariff against the kotenashis. Even the oriental beans have raised in price about 50 cents or more. Bean growers in general are holding back at least part of their beans for the fairer price which seems to be coming.

Here is a letter typical of a large group received, showing the attitude of the growers at the present time:

"I have just filled out the M. B. F. bean production cost coupon. The price we are offered in Central Michigan at this writing is only about $6 per hundred. That is about $6 too low. When you consider the price we pay for help, machinery and repairs and for threshing, we find there is no drop there, but a mighty stiff boost in the figures. I think it about time we growers staged a little strike in this instance. If we don't 'walk out' we'll keep on digging from daylight till dark seven days per week without getting anywhere.

"Brother Farmers, let's not sell a bean until the first of December, and that is what I mean by 'strike.' All those in favor hold up their right hands."—Subscriber.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FARMERS GAIN HEARING AT INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

Farmers are being heard from with a vengeance at the Industrial Conference, called to Washington by President Wilson.

During a certain session Mr. Barett of Union City, Ga., representing the Farmers' Co-operative Union startled the conference by taking the floor with an armful of papers and asking permission to pass around the "preamble" to a resolution he proposed to offer. Somebody suggested the resolution was following in a dray. Mr. Barrett announced the resolution would require President Wilson to appoint a commission to formulate a national agricultural policy.

Calls Farmers Neglected

Indications were given in Mr. Barrett's preamble of the dissatisfaction which the farmers have been said to feel because of their comparatively small representation in the conference. "To attempt to settle the grave questions now agitating us without the assistance of the farmer is like trying to put Hamlet on the stage with the hero left out," the preamble stated. "Why were only three men as representatives of the greatest industry in the world invited to participate in these momentous deliberations?"

Won't be Foot Ball

"Don't, gentlemen, allow yourselves to be deluded into the false idea that agriculture can not kick, that it will continue to be the foot ball of other national interests.

The neglect of the farmer in connection with this conference has aroused a suspicion, I fear, in many minds, that organized labor and organized capital might get together for some plan for reducing the high cost of living and allaying unrest and that the tiller of the soil would be made to pay the bill. If any member of this conference holds to such a view let him understand now and forever afterward that the farmer will not make up the deficit; he will not be the goat."

200,000 at Saginaw Fair

In the midst of a blaze of jolly glory the 1919 Saginaw county fair passed into history as the greatest event of its kind ever conducted in that county. The day and night with their tens of thousands of attend ants, put the record for the week well over the 200,000 goal and gave an excellent start toward a quarter of a million mark. From early morning until the final attraction closed at midnight the grounds fairly thronged with life and wherever there was anything to see the visitor was required to force his way through crowds to arrive at his goal.

Hillsdale Fair Honors Veterans

A successful Soldiers' and Sailors' day was held at the Hillsdale county fair. The attendance was good, and the soldiers of the late war turned out to help the old veterans make the day a success. It was the largest gathering of the younger soldiers which has been together since the war. Veterans of the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the European war and the W. R. C. assembled at the court house and at 10:00 o'clock marched to the fair grounds, escorted by Ewing's Zouave Band and the Hillsdale martial band. There were about 400 in line.

Kent County Holsteins Sold

The dispersal sale of the Buth Bros. herd of registered Holsteins at the Buth farm north of Grand Rapids was 60 head and the proceeds totaled $44,300, an average of $738, including the calves. Of the herd 52 were cows, heifers and calves and these brought an average of $812. Eight bull calves brought an average of $260 each. The highest price was $3,200 for a 6 year old cow with a butterfat record of 30.98 pounds per week. She was taken by Elliot G. Stevenson of Detroit for a farm he owns in Canada. One 4 year old cow went at $2,500 and another at $2,250, and an 11 months old heifer calf, daughter of a 30-pound cow sold at $1,725. Four heifer calves under a year, daughters of 30-pound cows, sold at an average of $1,494. The prices are the highest ever noted at a Grand Rapids sale. A gratifying feature of the sale is the high prices paid for the young cattle bred here, indicating the recognition Grand Rapids is gaining as a Holstein center.

Many of the cattle were sired by Glen Alix DeKol, owned jointly by the Buth and Maryland farms. The cattle sold will be shipped to half a dozen states, the West Virginia buyers alone taking about $10,000.

The West Michigan Holstein Breeders' association consignment sale of 80 head at Comstock Park, mostly cows and heifers, attracted much attention and the attendance was large.

Hull Scores Milk System

Municipal milk wagons and taking over by cities of all milk distribution as a means of reducing the price, was advocated by N. P. Hull, of Lansing, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association during his testimony recently before Judge Howard Weist in the state inquiry into high prices.

"There is something wrong with a system under which half a dozen and sometimes as many as 15 milk wagons pass the same door every morning," the head of the dairyman's organization said.

"It ought not to cost as much to distribute milk as it costs to produce it, but that it what it is doing. The producer is receiving less than than 8 cents a quart for the milk that is delivered in Detroit for 16 cents a quart."

Hull presented figures prepared by the dairy department of M. A. C. to show that it costs $3.85 a hundred pounds to produce milk from October, 1918 to May, 1919. These were based on books kept on 25 farms, and show actual expenditures, not theoritical costs. During this period the dairymen's leader said farmers received as low as $3 a hundred for milk.

The only way to reduce the price of milk to the consumer he said, is to eliminate part of the waste due to duplication of plants and effort in distributing it in the cities.

On April 17, 1918, Bert R. Saxbe of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, unloaded seventy head of lean cattle at Newberry and put them to pasture on grass of the cut-over land at the Eight Mile Corner. On September 26, 1919, those same cattle passed over the scale and showed an average gain per head of 215 pounds.

My Ten Commandments in My Farm Business

By P. C. GROSE

I.

THOU SHALT have no other business than farming. Not that one cannot be interested in other enterprises; but when some other business becomes more engrossing and interesting to me than farming, it becomes time right then and there for me to cease being a farmer and go into the other business. One can not make a success of a thing if his heart is not in it.

II.

Thou shalt not be too ambitious. I find that there is a tendency in all of us young farmers to set our stakes a little too high, as it were, and then as a consequence we are robbed of many of the real pleasures of life that come with moderation.

III.

Thou shalt be a "cash" man. In other words, one who never has a lot of debts to settle for each month. I believe that the proper way to do in making the various small purchases for commodities that we all have to make is to pay the dealer cash right as one goes. If one has to be in debt at all; be in debt to the bank, or to some one individual. It is a lot better to owe one party for the whole thing (and let him have a note for it) than to owe a lot of parties for a lot of little sums.

IV.

Thou shalt allow no other place to become more attractive than thy home. Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, the famous originator of Natural Education, a system of training that accomplishes such wonders with the children, has that for one of her ten precepts. When I read it in one of her articles, a few years ago, I then and there decided that it should be one of my "Ten Commandments" too. We farmers can have nice, interesting homes, as well as our city cousins, if we just think so.

V.

Thou shalt have a place of labor that thou shalt call thy office. It can be in the barn, in the house, or wherever thou shalt elect; but it thou surely must have. It shall be to thee a place of thought and figuring and systematizing, so that thy business may be a profitable business. Several years ago I came to the conclusion that every farmer should have a desk as the center of his business operations just as does every other business man. I have mine right in the living room of my home. It makes an attractive piece of furniture and adds to looks of the room.

A Business Farmer

"Thou shalt have a place to work, which shall be called thy office."

VI.

Thou shalt always strive to avoid the disease, "more acres mania." I have seen so many farmers whose lives have become dwarfed in their relentless desire to secure acres, more acres that early in life I sought to cultivate the notion that as a farmer I should prefer a few less acres and a few more of the amenities of life.

VII.

Thou shalt make thy payments by check whenever possible; thus at one writing thou providest thyself with a receipt for payment transactions.

VIII.

Thou shalt deal squarely. I prefer to go down through life with the feeling that the other man will always feel just as satisfied with a deal as do I. If one is to be cheated, I prefer it to be me.

IX.

Thou shalt have a name for thy farm. As I am manager and operator of my father's land, our letterhead reads, "The W. E. Grose Farm." We believe in naming a farm after the owner, as other businesses do.

X.

Thou shalt keep records of thy farm matters. I believe that figuring and record keeping is just as essential on the farm as in the city business.

FARM BUREAU OBTAINS ASSURANCE OF BACKING

From every section of the state assurance of support in the reorganization of the Michigan State Farm Bureau into a powerful union of the majority of Michigan's 200,000 farmers are coming into the state offices at Birmingham, Mich.

The membership drive which will be state wide commenced in Oakland county October 15. It will cover Barry county next, where the preliminary campaign organization work already has been done. Montcalm, Allegan, St. Clair and Lapeer counties will be visited within the week by State Secretary C. A. Bingham to get them ready for the drive. A dozen other counties have asked the state office for help in organizing membership campaigns.

Interest in the movement, which is intended solely to make the business of farming more profitable and attractive to the farmer, is not confined to the existing county farm bureau units, however. Farmers from every county in Michigan are flooding the state offices with hundreds of letters asking full details of the aims of the reorganized bureau and offering assistance in helping the movement to a successful conclusion.

Some of the most prominent agriculturists in the state, including Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Charles B. Scully, of Almont, A. E. Illenden, of Adrian, Colon Lillie, R. G. Potts, U. S. Ewing, B. A. Holden, Whitney Watkins, George M. Low and others are solidly behind the movement.

Farmers Honor Gleaners

Michigan is the scene of the 25th anniversary celebration of the Ancient Order of Gleaners, of which more than 50,000 members are enrolled in the state. Silver Jubilee rallies and meetings are being held in various parts of the state, the most significant gathering holding forth in the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, October 10, when prominent Gleaner workers from all parts of the nation assembled to give honor to the Gleaner organization, the largest strictly agricultural order in America, and to its founder and chief, Mr. Grant Slocum.

During the past several days an important conference of the field workers has been held in Detroit, where the National Gleaner Temple is located, and plans for state celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization were outlined. Also a campaign to increase the membership and activities of the order is now under way. The field workers at the conclusion of their conference presented their chief, Grant Slocum, with a traveling case, as a token of their esteem.

Celebrations of the Gleaner Anniversary began with the first week of September, when the Michigan State Fair devoted an entire day to the Gleaner farmers and business men, thousands of whom assembled to hear speeches, notably that by Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, national president of the various dairy associations of America. Gleaner Day at the Davison fair, Sept. 12, at Standish, Sept. 17, at Hale, Sept. 17 and other occasions have formed a part of the Silver Jubilee fete.

Reawakenings and revivals in the thousands of Arbors will be the order of the day during October, not only in Michigan but throughout the Middle West. Scottville, Mich., will rally Oct. 22; Manton, Mich., Oct. 23; Big Rapids, about Oct. 30. Grant Slocum, Supreme Secretary, Ross Holloway, Assistant Supreme Secretary and other leaders will be speakers at various rallies.

The Conway and Handy Farmers' club met recently with Mr. and Mrs. Clay Gordon, says the Fowlerville Review. Meeting was called to order by President Arwin Killinger. Singing by club, after which the Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert led by Mrs. G. Carr. Speeches followed.

Michigan Breeders Compete at National Show

Jerseys and Holsteins Lead in Entries at Great Cattle Exhibit in Chicago

"EAST IS EAST and West is West and never the twain shall meet." These words by Rudyard Kipling were probably spoken without giving much thought to the future, for since the National Dairy Show which has sprung into such great prominence in late years called for entries for its thirteenth annual exhibition. Eastern states responded with their unbeaten kings and queens of dairydom while owners of the cream of the dairy aristocracy from the Southwest, Middle West and Far West were not slow to answer the summons.

Cattle from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey were sent to defend the Eastern territory while Montana sent her prides to defend the Golden West. Canada on the North and Texas on the South were also represented, with the Ed. C. Lasater herd of Jerseys from Falfurrias, Texas, probably the most prominent of all entries. In all nearly 1,000 animals of the five leading breeds are entered for the final showdown of the season. Jerseys lead all the breeds in numbers with 294 entries by 20 breeders. Holsteins come next with 172 entries by 34 exhibitors. Guernseys number 131 head, being shown by 13 exhibitors, and the Ayrshires crowd them numerically with 127 head, shown by 10 breeders. The Brown Swiss breed was represented by four breeders showing 69 animals.

Michigan Men Contend

Included in the above array of contenders were the following Michigan breeders: L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, showing Brown Swiss cattle; E. S. George, Pontiac, with Jerseys, and John Ebels, Holland, with Guernseys.

Holstein cattle were first to be led into the ring for conclusive honors in that breed. In the get of sire class which calls for four animals, Wisconsin scored a big victory when N. Dickinsin of Lake Geneva, won first on the get of their herd bull, Iowana Sir Ollie. This animal later won first in senior bull class and grand championship. Moxwell Farms of Waterloo, Iowa, won second get of sire, and Maywoods Farms of Richester, Minn., won third.

A college bull, Iowana Mercedes Homestead from the dairy farm at Ames, Iowa, school, crowded Iowana Sir Ollie hard for the grand championship and got second place. This is the Iowa entry's first show this season. In 1916 he was first as a two-year-old at the National show, when it was held at Columbus, Ohio.

A Canadian entry was a feature of the senior class. He is Bonerges Hartog and was shown by Haley & Lee of Springfield, Ont. At the recent show at Toronto, said to be the greatest agricultural fair in the world and where about 200 Holsteins were on exhibit, the bull won first in his class and captured the grand championship. He was only good for fourth in Chicago, however.

The Junior champion Holstein bull was owned by N. Dickinson & Sons this animal being Walcowis Ollie Netherland, sired by Iowana Sir Ollie.

In the exhibitor's herd N. Dickinson & Sons were first; R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., second; D. G. Maxwell, Waterloo, Iowa, third; Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., fourth and A. E. Hulet, Ontario, fifth.

In the young herd awards Dickinson was first; Haeger, second, Maywood Farms, Richester, Minn., third; Haley & Lee, fourth. In the breeders calf herd, Dickinson was first; Maxwell, second; Haeger, third; Haley & Lee, fourth.

Grand Champion senior cow was awarded to Minerva Beets owned by R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill.

Brown Swiss awards were made next. Senior and grand champion bull, Gallatin Browney, was exhibited by Hull Bros., Painesville, Ohio, while the junior champion, Juras M's King, was shown by W. O. Bohart, Bozeman, Mont.

Michigan Takes Championship

Senior and grand champion cow honors went to A. E. Bower, Cleveland, Ohio, on Bettie of Lake View, while Michigan came to the front with the junior champion cow Minnie M. Bravura, shown by L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, Mich.

In the Ayrshire breed only the Senior and junior champion bulls were made up to the time of going to press. These honors went to John A. Ness, Auburn, Maine on Strathglass Gold Chink and Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J., on Admiral Beatty of Wendover, respectively.

The Jersey and Guernsey awards were made too late for publication.

Fourteen teams engaged in the Student's Judging contest which is a big feature of the show, three states have teams which never were represented before, namely, Indiana, Wisconsin and South Carolina. Minnesota is here after dropping out for several years.

The four teams which were at Waterloo—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri—are in the contest of skill. The other states represented are Maryland, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Washington. The Missouri team won first at the Waterloo contest.

Each team consists of three men and an alternate and is accompanied by their coach. Helmer Rabild of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the contest.

A class of 4 bulls, 4 cows and 4 heifers was passed on in each of the five breeds. Supervisors of the contest are wrestling with a mass of figures and will not be able to give out the winners until later.

Six boys entered the junior judging contest. They are the champions of their states, having won out in county and state fair competitions. In this competition Raymond G. Nesbit of Hopkins, Mnin., won premier honors, Burton Forney of Waterloo, Iowa, was second; John Stansfield of Lawrenceville, Ill., third; Clarence Rogers of Pendleton, Ind., Ivan C. Galpin, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cyrus Shabaz of West Alls, Wis., were next in order named.

Young Nesbit won $100 in cash, a silver loving cup offered by the National Dairy Association and a silver loving cup for best judge of Holstein cows offered by the Holstein-Friesan Association of America.

The United States Department of Agriculture is participating in the show not only to honor the dairy cow, but also to further the principles and practices of good dairying. The government exhibits show the exact amount and kinds of food required to keep a cow for one year also a farm scene showing a hay stack and a fodder rack, containing the necessary amounts of dry forage; a silo, 5 feet in diameter and 11 feet high, which will hold the silage necessary for the cow; and a large pile of ear corn and the mill feed in sacks which the cow will eat during the 12 months. A huge milk bottle 4 1-2 feet wide and 9 feet high with a capacity of 6,000 pounds of milk is used to illustrate the cow's production. To complete the picture a cow and calf of the type which consumes the feed and converts it into the amount of milk exhibited are on hand. The amounts of feed and the milk supplied are actual averages of results obtained by the Dairy Division from practical test with dairy farmers in northern Indiana. A small milk house, wherein is demonstrated the proper methods of cooling milk is also part of this feature.

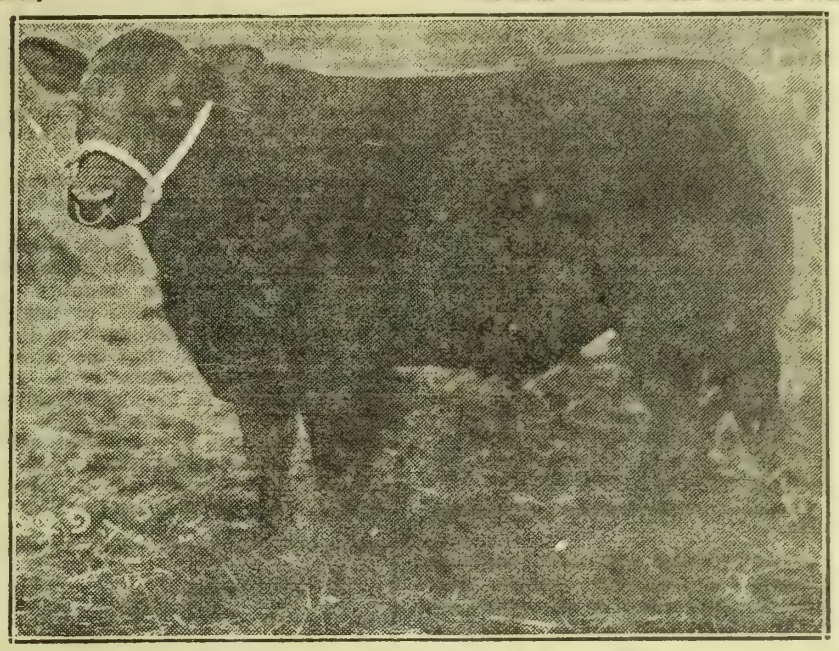
Milking Machines Exhibited

Wandering from the big judging arena to the machinery section, show visitors are soon lost in a maze of booths, watching the marvelous performance of machines for taking milk from the cow to the consumer's table with the minimum amount of labor and loss of food value. Over a hundred exhibits of interest to dairymen are to be seen.

Mingling with the crowd of farmers and dairymen are big business men, many of them millionaires who have entered herds and closed their desks for a few days of sightseeing at the show.

Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is one of the notable visitors but as he prefers to attend the show as a farmer and dairyman no special reception was planned for him.

Another notable visitor registering was Brigadier General B. Enstin, of the Union of South Africa, who is accompanied by A. J. Beyser. They represent the agricultural department of their country. Visitors have registered from five other counties, France, England, Finland, Sweden and Japan. Richard B. Cross, chief administrative officer of the British bureau having control of foods arrived for a close-up study of dairy conditions in this country while Masamichi Suminokura, manager of the Tokio Dairy corporation and his secretary, Itsuzo Shimahara were sent by the Japanese government to see the dairy industry of America as it is now on exhibition.



ERODEMAS, EDGAR OF DALMENY'S SON

This Bull Calf won all championships at the Perth show and sale, and sold for 2,100 guineas, or around $11,000, depending on how the exchange is figured. Two other sons of Edgar of Dalmeny were second and seventh in their classes, and Major Cummings' group of three was second reserve champion group of the show. 280 bulls selling. Mr. William E. Scripps of Detroit imported Edgar of Dalmeny last year, being the only bull of the breed to get across last year.

Michigan in Dairy Cattle Congress Held at Waterloo

By DR. G. H. CONN

THE DAIRY Cattle Congress opened late last month, at Waterloo, Iowa and continued throughout the week. The untiring efforts of the Mgr. E. S. Estel were amply rewarded for a finer collection of animals were never gathered together before in this state. This is by far the biggest and best show the Cattle Congress has ever had.

The Holsteins were most in number; the Minnesota breeders sent a large number of them to the show and went home with a lot of prizes. They seemed to be the most popular breed at the show. The Jerseys did themselves proud both in numbers and quality. More Jerseys at the show this year than ever before. The Ayrshires and Guernseys, while not so plentiful in numbers made a very good showing. Some very good animals in both classes and from the throng of admirers always near them, they bid fair to become very popular. For beauty and pleasing appearance they easily head the list. The Brown Swiss a breed very little known in this country was well represented by three herds the largest and best of them being from Ohio. It looks as though they will become more generally known in the next few years.

The entries here are mostly from the section of the country surrounding Iowa. No doubt the National Dairy Cattle Show held at Chicago last week has kept many of the Eastern breeders from coming here.

In connection with the dairy cattle show, an industrial exhibit was held and was of a very high class. Modern fixtures and implements of interest to the dairy man, stock man and farmer, were displayed to the visitors. Each afternoon and evening a horse show and an animal circus was held in the new coliseum. It was high class and was greatly enjoyed.

An unusual and interesting exhibit was a cow, a man and a small boy, all of which was made of butter. This pictured the man as having milked the cow, and in the act of pouring the milk into a pitcher for the small boy. A most wonderful work of art. A marker below bore these words, "We should worry if the whole world does go dry." It attracted as much, if not more attention than any exhibit on the grounds.

The entries were well scattered as some were from Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan.

The Ayrshires and Brown Swiss were judged by L. S. Gillette, Fostoria, Iowa. Holsteins were judged by H. H. Kildee, Prof. of Animal Husbandry at Ames, Iowa. Jerseys were placed by C. H. Staples, Baton Rouge, La. The Guernseys by W. A. McKerron, St. Paul, Minn.

The judging team from Minnesota State Agricultural College won the Collegieate judging contest, which was held the first day of the show.

In the Holstein classes N. Dickinson & Son of Lake Geneva, Wis., carried off more than their share of the trophies. They secured Grand Champion Bull on Iowana Sir Ollie 114,797. His fouth win this year. He was a very poor yearling but has been improving each year. They secured Junion Champion Bull on Wallcowis Ollie Netherland 254.004. Also first on exhibitors herd.

Senior and Grand Champion Holstein Cow went to Belle Hazeltine Ormsby 374,236 owned by T. H. Etrei of Glyndon, Minn. A most wonderful cow. Junior Champion Cow was won by Moxwell Farms, Waterloo, Iowa on Queen Ormsby Netherland Parothenes 484,158.

In the Jersey class Senior and Grand Champion Bull went to Brook Wood Farm, Berrysville, N. Y., on Peerless Jolly Fern 143,653. Junior Champion Bull went to Raleigh Farmer's Glory 165,429 owned by Allen Dale Farms, Shelbyville, Ky. The Junior Champion Heifer went to the same owners and was won on Eminents Fairy Fontaine 422,819. The Senior and Grand Champion Cow went to Brook Wood Farms on Imp. Fern's Golden Lass 451,261.

In the Guernsey classes W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa won Senior and Grand Champion Bull on his Cherub's Prince 41548.

Mysteries Cleared Away Concerning Soils

M. M. McCool Turns Light of Science Upon Subject Vital to Success in Farming

SOIL improvement is attracting serious attention among business farmers everywhere, and they will be interested in this second article by Prof. M. M. McCool, of M. A. C., on Soil Formation.

Soil Definition

Soil covers the land surface of the earth as an orange peel an orange, or a cover a base ball. It varies greatly in thickness. In some places the bed rock lies within a few inches of the surface, in others it approaches within a few feet, and in still others it may be buried several hundred feet deep.

The soil mass may be divided into surface soil and subsoil. The former is commonly spoken of as the mass that is turned by the plow, the latter that which extends downward from the bottom of the furrow slice to bed rock

Soil Composition

The soil is an exceedingly complex ever-changing mass. Mineral matter, which was formerly solid rock, makes up by far the greater part of the upland soils. It exists as particles of different sizes, shapes, colors, and composition as well as salts. There is present vegetable matter consisting of roots, stems, and leaves of plants in different stages of decay, and also living and dead organisms, such as various kinds of bacteria, molds, and fungi; the soil atmosphere, and the soil moisture which dissolves and carries in solution various substances should also be mentioned. Thus, the soil is not an inert lifeless mass as most people look upon it but on the contrary it is complex and ever changing and lends itself to much study. The soil that one tills this season is not the same as that which he cultivated last season or those prior to that, indeed those who are alert to the situation realize that the effects of some methods of soil management may be strikingly observed for several years.

A study of the methods of formation of the soil is fascinating to many. As the properties of soils and therefore their management are governed in a large measure by the processes which brought about their formation these should be briefly considered at this time.

To begin with we had the parent rock. This may have been either a solid mass, or material laid down by wind, water or ice, as shown later on. It is true that the nature of the original material is important in affecting the properties of the resulting soil, but so far as the soils student is concerned it seems that the agencies that brought the soil to its present condition as well as the age of the material are of chief concern.

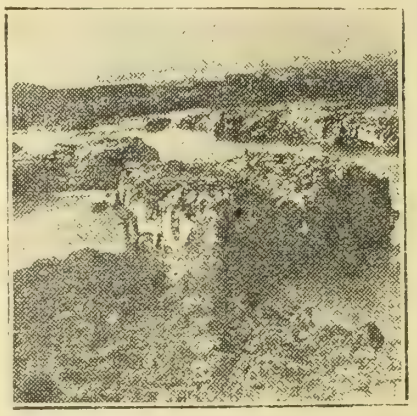
Owing to the fact that there is a gradual but constant removal of the desirable plant-food elements from the soil by drainage waters there is a constant tendency for all soils to approach each other in composition. Some soils are so old, geologically speaking, that they are practically devoid of plant-food elements. It is now believed by some that the backwardness of the African negro may be attributed to the age of the soil, it being probable that here lies the oldest soils in the world.

The breaking down of rock and the formation of soil therefrom and its subsequent changes are spoken of as weathering. There are several processes that aid in this transformation. Although the most important may be conveniently classified into physical, or mechanical, and chemical, we should not lose sight of the important fact that these work in conjunction with each other, however, in some cases the physical forces predominate and in others the chemical.

In speaking of physical or mechanical changes with respect to rocks or soils, the change in form or size of the particles that comprise the mass rather than the composition is considered. In this group falls the action of heat, cold, frost, and erosion by wind, water and ice. Changes in temperature from day to night of exposed surface of rocks are potent factors in breaking them up into small fragments, moreover the formation of ice from rain water in the crevices of the rocks assists somewhat in this process.

Erosion or the wearing away of exposed surfaces tends to level the earth's surface and has played an important part in soil formation. The cutting of deep gorges through thousands of feet of solid rock are excellent examples of this and though less striking, yet important, is the wearing action of small rivulets and streams.

Wind erosion is most effective when it hurls small particles against



Water erosion as it worked in Columbia River.

exposed surfaces and most active in the arid and semi-arid regions, however, it takes place in all directions and in almost every clime. The dust in a cubic mile of air may reach 126,000 tons during a severe storm.

Ice movements, as glaciers played a profound role in soil formation. As the enormous masses of ice moved southward during the glacial period they pushed along some previously formed soil which was mingled with rock powder, gravel and boulders to fill up in some instances valleys and river beds. On its march it also ground down hill tops, and left solid rock exposed here and covering it from a few to several hundred feet there. Some of this debris was transported hundreds of miles from its original home. Some of the material has since been quite thoroly mixed by running water, in some instances the force has removed the fine particles and left only the course or sandy material. Glaciation and the subsequent reworking of the debris by water accounts for Michigan's unparalelled diversity of soils.

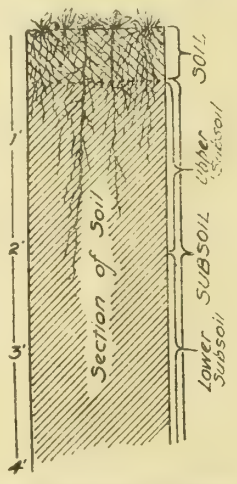


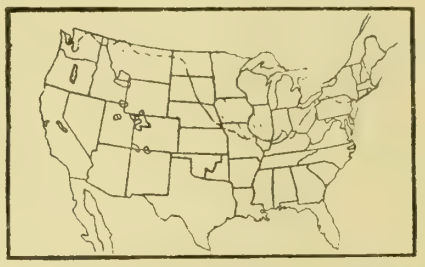
FIG. 2 – Ideal section of soil, showing the large distribution of roots in the topsoil and their somewhat smaller distribution in the subsoil. Roots of many plants will penetrate to a depth of several feet if the drainage is good. The topsoil is generally richer in decaying organic matter, which gives it a darker color

Chemical Agencies in Soil Formation

When we speak of chemical changes we refer to the formation of new compounds, rather than to the changes in size or form. Chemical changes are responsible for the leaching of plant food from soils by drainage waters as well as to others.

All minerals tend to oxidize or "rust" when exposed to air in the presence of appreciable amounts of moisture. This is true of the minerals when in the rocks as well as in the soil. The result of such action is most visible in rocks that are high in compounds of iron, as evidenced by brownish or yellowish streaks or stains. As a result of this oxidation the rocks fall apart more rapidly when acted on by the physical forces, and more rapidly pass into solution, as spoken of below.

Water is nature's great solvent. No rock or rock forming material is insoluble in it; but it is true that some minerals are far more soluble than others. Water always carries in solution appreciable amounts of mineral matter, vegetable or organic matter, oxygen and carbon dioxide. It is estimated that the Mississippi river deposits annually in the Gulf of Mexico 86 tons of dissolved minerals for every square mile of territory drained by it. Thus solution aids in breaking down rock to form soil, and it also aids in releasing food from the soil for the plant.



Glaciated areas of U. S. are shown here.

The amount of rainfall has a profound influence on the properties of soils. We recognize four divisions in North America based upon precipitation; they are:

Arid, regions that receive 12 inches or less of rainfall annually; semi-arid, regions that receive from 12 to 20 inches of rainfall annually; sub-humid regions that receive from 20 to 30 inches of rainfall annually; humis, regions that receive 30 or more inches of rainfall annually.

Whether the physical or chemical factors predominate in weathering to form soil depends chiefly upon the rainfall. The physical forces spoken of previously predominate in soil formation in the arid or semi-arid regions. The most striking characteristics of these soils are, (1) low content of organic matter. (2) generally light or gray in color, (3) great unformity throughout their depth, (4) rather porous nature, (5) small quantity of clay, and (6) very fertile when irrigated.

The chemical forces predominate in the weathering of rocks in the regions of higher rainfall, and are especially active in the warm, moist areas. The soils occurring in much of the sub-humid regions may be described as dark colored prairie soils and comprise a vast stretch of country extending northward from the Gulf Coast of Texas into Canada. The most striking properties of these soils are:

(1) High per cent of organic matter. The conditions that favor the accumulation of organic matter in soils are sufficient rainfall to encourage plant growth, yet not enough to cause it to be removed in solution and high lime content.

(2) Dark or black color, due to dark colored humus, or vegetable matter.

(3) Marked contrast in color between the surface and the subsoil.

(4) High agricultural value

The soils formed in humid regions outside of the glacial area contain only a moderate amount of organic matter. They are generally light in color ,possess shallow surface with finer textured subsoil. The natural vegetation over most of it formerly was timber.

Slope Also Influences the Properties of Soils

Soils formed on north slopes of mountains and larger hills, in general exhibit finer texture, are darker in color, deeper, and are more fertile than those formed on the south slopes. Such variations are attributed to the differences in the moisture content and the temperature relations. On many of the south slopes the winds and sunshine quickly dry the soil, thus the chemical forces are at a minimum, while on the north slopes the water content remains higher and the temperature is lower, and the conditions are more nearly ideal for the accumulation of vegetable matter and chemical activities. Where the seasons are long the north slopes are usually in favor for crop production, but in the regions of short growing seasons the south slopes are usually more desirable.

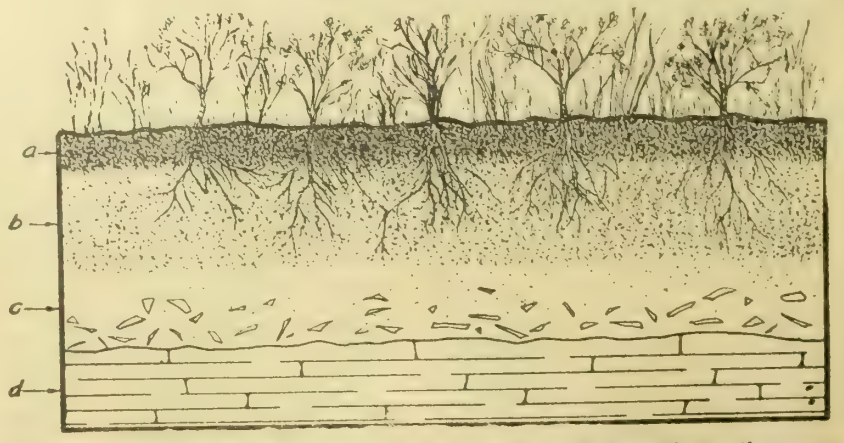
Color of Soils

Soils exhibit wide variations in color, depending much upon climatic conditions. The color is generally due to the materials that coat the soil particles. There are two chief coloring matters in soils, namely, iron compounds and organic matter. The iron compound give rise to red, yellow, blue and gray colors, depending upon the state of oxidization, or rusting, as well as upon the thickness of the oxidized layer; organic matter is responsible for the dark or black, and in some instances, the gray colored soils. If the organic matter is formed in soils that contain rather large amounts of lime, it is usually dark or black in color. On the other hand if formed in soils that contain small quantities of lime, it is more often less dark. Where both the oxidization of iron compounds and the formation and decay of organic matter are active, various intermediate tints result, such as reddish browns and others.

Red soils are common in the tropical regions, in several of the southern states, and in portions of the states west of the Cascade Mountains. They are less common in the northern states, and seldom occur in the western mountainous states.

Color is important to the farmer's eye, in many regions dark colored soils are looked upon as being fertile, while deep red soils are in great favor in others. As a general rule the color of the subsoil is indicative of the drainage conditions under which the soils were formed. If the subsoil is gray or only slightly mottled in color the drainage was poor. If brownish or well mottled, drainage conditions were much better.

(Other articles by Professor McCool on the important subject of soils will appear in later issues of Michigan Business Farming.)



Formation of residuary soil. (a) Surface soil, dark in color due to the presence of vegetable matter. (b) Sub-surface. (c) Rock fragments forming soil. (d) Solid rock.

MICHIGAN U. S. SENATORS FIGHTING FOR FARMERS

United State Senators Truman H. Newberry and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, are going to bend every effort for legislation that will divorce agricultural interests from the provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act that now prohibits collective bargaining, buying and selling by the farmers, according to State Senator Charles B. Scully of Almont, Mich., delegate of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who has just returned from a conference of the national board of farm organization held in Washington recently.

This is an enlarged reproduction of the membership button given to each member. It is a badge of honor and power that should be worn by every Michigan Farmer

What You Get *for* Your Money

Within a short time you are going to be called on by a representative of the State Organization and asked to join the Greater Michigan Farm Bureau.

The campaign starts in Oakland County on October 15th.

What will you say?

We hope that your answer will be "Yes."

But, before you make up your mind you have a right to know what the organization will accomplish and what your money will be spent for.

We can show what the results of this organization will be, first, by what the plan is; second, by what it is accomplishing elsewhere.

The work of the State Farm Bureau will be divided into three great divisions—educational, marketing and legislative.

The program in these three divisions is too extensive to be gone into in great detail here. It includes work to solve every problem which now confronts you—crops, livestock, prices, labor, buying—each subject handled by the most experienced man we can find. We can best cite examples of what actually has been done along these lines in other states, notably Illinois.

There, the educational work on crops, soils and livestock has been carried far beyond anything that has been before attempted, because they have had sufficient funds to go at this work as it should be gone at—conducting investigations and hiring real experts with practical knowledge who can show how to put extra dollars into the farmers' own pockets.

Along the lines of marketing similar great advances have been made.

Illinois wool was this year sold through the association at an average of 65c per pound as against 45c which is the highest price offered for average grades by the brokers before the farm bureau took it up. This is but a typical example of what you can expect in actual cash returns from the marketing division of your own State Farm Bureau, not only on wool but other farm products.

In regard to legislation, a Legislative Committee was maintained at the State Capitol which saw to it that the farmers got a square deal from the legislature.

They succeeded in passing at the last session every bill of which they approved and killing every bill to which they objected.

That is what your own State Farm Bureau will do, if you furnish them the organization and the means with which to do it.

These are definite, tangible things which you will get for an investment of a few dollars in the farm bureau.

There is nothing mysterious or hidden about the whole proposition. This is not a pet scheme of any one man or any group of men.

You farmers are merely building the same strong, substantial, far-reaching sort of an organization that exists today in manufacturing, marketing and labor fields.

Think of the power of 200,000 Michigan Farmers working together. With this power you can accomplish any fair, legitimate object which you attempt.

You cannot shoulder this responsibility onto your neighbor. If you do not join this organization, you have no right to ask the next fellow to do it.

Every farmer who refuses to join weakens the organization by just so much. You have a personal responsibility in this matter. You know that this great work we have outlined is absolutely essential if farming as a whole is to become what it ought to be—the most pleasant, profitable occupation in the world.

It is a critical time. Farmers are either going forward or going backward, and whether they do go forward or go backward depends on you.

When the representative calls, say "Yes".

C. A. BINGHAM, ***Secretary***

Join the Michigan State Farm Bureau

It is Organized for Business

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office: **Birmingham, Mich.**

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Why a Special Session?

IT IS reported that Governor Sleeper may call a special session of the Legislature. It seems that the city of Saginaw has reached the limit of its bonded indebtedness as fixed by the law and Saginaw wishes the state to fetch its legislators back to Lansing at the people's expense to pass a special a permitting Saginaw to sell more bonds to repair its antiquated water system. Saginaw's water system has been on the "bum" for years, and those who have stopped at Saginaw's hotels will remember the little signs here, there and everywhere, "This water not fit to drink." The Legislature was in session for nearly four consecutive months, and the Saginaw city authorities had all the chance in the world of getting through their special act. When we asked someone the other day why the matter was not presented while the Legislature was in regular session, we got this reply: "The city officials couldn't agree."

From the day that the attorney-general discovered that Squire Squeezem of Pinchem Corners, charged one of his customers twelve and three-fourths cents a pound for sugar instead of the regular price of twelve and a half cents, the politicians have been clamoring for a special session of the Legislature to pass a law to hang the squire. But while the governor was making up his mind about this, the public forgave the squire for his offense, and presto! the politicians' hopes for a special session went a-glimmering. But then, oh joy! The Saginawians came to an agreement. "We are ready now for our special act," they chorused, "Call in the Legislature and let the job be done."

It's a long, long way to Tipperary, but not so long in the minds of some wire-pulling politicians as it is from the middle of May when the Legislature adjourned to the last of August when the primaries are held. Many things can happen in the interim. Political fences that were built up during the solons' sojourn at Lansing and left intact last May have suffered some damages. A board has been knocked off here and there; a post broken off; a gate unlatched. Strange cattle are browsing in the political meadows. This will never do. We must get the boys back to Lansing to fix these fences. We'll have a special session, and charge the job to the state."

Governor Sleeper said we were to have a "business administration; no useless expenditures; no wasting of funds; strict accounting of the people's money. But the Legislature spent money like a drunken sailor and the governor beat the tom-tom in approval. We haven't heard anyone complaining about taxes not being high enough this year. Special sessions of the Legislature are expensive luxuries which we can't afford this year. Squire Squeezem is dead. The people of Saginaw have satisfied their thirst some way or other for the last year and a half. Let it drink from the same source the next year and a half. But don't call upon the people to dig a hole in their pockets to pay the bills of a special session.

* * *

Why Not Run the Other Way?

HAVE YOU SEEN a child chase a butterfly? Each time as the childish fingers close upon it, the pretty thing flutters up and away, always just within reach and then just without. Sometimes it is caught, but the thoughtless child crushes its beautiful wings into a shapeless mass and it is no longer desirable. Soon another hovers about and the chase is on once more.

But butter-fly chasing is not confined to the children. Grown men and women the country over are chasing butterflies, seeking their heart's desire. What that desire is, no man seems to know. They only know that the desire is there, a strong and itching desire, which drives them to a chase that is empty and endless.

Let us make a suggestion. Instead of chasing the butterfly, why not go the other way? Instead of running over the multitude in the road, why not turn back and take the detour? Instead of pushing your neighbors off the globe, why not press back and make room for them? Instead of grabbing everything in sight why not leave something for other folks? If every individual in every class of people would follow this excellent procedure the turmoil would soon be hushed, the unrest satisfied, the butterfly caught and the chase ended.

Selfishness is the mother of much of the evil in the world. Man does not oppress his brother because he likes to see him suffer. The oppressor of whatever name or nature is usually the victim of hyper-selfishness, and in the smug satisfaction of acquiring the things that add to his material wealth or comfort, looks over the heads of those who have been deprived for his benefit. The oppressor cannot forever oppress his victims revolt. Neither can any man forever cheat and rob and drive tricky bargains with his fellow-men; he is found out and his fellow-men turn upon him.

This is what is happening today. Men in every walk of life have been taught the trick of "turning a spare dollar to good advantage." But too often that dollar has worked to the disadvantage of someone else, and that's where the trouble begins. No such situation as confronts us now could have been possible in a land where men are considerate of the welfare of others and careful in their dealings with each other. Let us turn back before it is too late. Let us have a little less chasing of the butterfly at the expense and a little more indulgence in the milk of human kindness. Let us revise our national motto, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and make it, "A square deal for all."

* * *

What's the Difference?

WHEN A MAN gets on a soap-box in New York city and yells "Down with the President," he is put in the cooler. When a United States senator stands on a platform in the Middle West and says, "Wilson is a menace to the country," he is applauded and someone nominates him for president. What's the difference?

President Wilson has met the bitter storms of criticism and invectives that have been hurled against him incessantly during the past three years, with a grace and dignity unparallelled in political history. His public defense of the positions he has taken has been singularly free from personal abuse. He has confined himself to the merits of his argument and let his enemies go with merely a passing reference. But consider, if you please, the passionate outbursts of his opponents. Is not the public vilifying of his name by the Missourian Senator Reed a thing to bring the blush of shame to any American's cheek? Do we wonder that the patriotic people of a little western town turned the senator's cloak to the resemblance of an egg omelet when he goaded them beyond endurance by his besmirching of the president?

Speeches from the stump, soap-box or platform are all right. Once in awhile they help to enlighten public opinion. But speeches calculated to arouse the passions of the people against the government of the United States are all wrong and should be suppressed. This applies with equal force to the Bolshevist with a patch on the seat of his pants and the politician who covers up the patch with a swallow-tail coat.

* * *

Avoid the City

HOUSING conditions in the cities have become so bad that warnings are being sent to returning soldiers about certain congested centers, such as Detroit. This same warning might just as well be issued to the farmers in sections of Michigan where crop discouragements have stimulated the migration to the cities. In Detroit the condition was bad last spring and people had to wait for weeks and months before finding suitable quarters. But now the condition is far worse. Colonies of tents, despite the cold weather approaching, are increasing on the outskirts of the city. For the young man or woman coming in from the country, it is almost miraculous if a room can be found.

This same thing may be said of Flint and other great, booming towns or cities in Michigan. The same condition prevails in other states, as well as in Michigan. Take Indianapolis, for example, which has not been widely known to have grown rapidly. Nevertheless Indianapolis resembles Detroit in house shortage, only the rents seem to be a trifle higher.

The cause back of all this unfortunate condition, of course, is the small amount of building done during the war, while the population increased considerably. And now, when war would release the energies of the people toward building, the prices of building material are so high that the building being done is far below what is needed.

So fortunate indeed may the farmer feel to have a roof over his head and a business to conduct without riding many miles on jammed street cars to get to work. Especially may the farmer feel lucky if he owns his home and farm, or if he sees his way clear to that estimable goal. City folks are making a rush for farms in sections like the Corn Belt, because they have found that the intangible quality of happiness lies not in big income in the crowded shuttle of the metropolis where high prices sweep away the increase of inflowing gold. They have found that a roomy home on a farm with God's fresh air and honest, useful work, with health and a chance for happiness stack up better than city life. Not that farming is a soft snap. It is the biggest man's size job in the world. It takes real brains and brawn to make a success of that business, but once success comes in farming, the one who succeeds may know that he has gotten somewhere. He may feel proud in not having been lured away by the call of the village spire or the thunder of the traffic of the city.

* * *

The news that Congress is likely to kick Oriental beans out of the market, by a protective tariff, now being urged so forcefully by the Michigan bean men delegation at Washington, has sent the bean bears in a cloud of dust toward the tall timbers for the time being, at least.

* * *

When the news came out that the president is suffering from lesion of the brain, a lot of unjustified personal abuse against him hushed up like a clam.

* * *

France and England are already at peace with Germany this week, but the United States senate is still at war, though the allies are at peace.

* * *

If the State Farm Bureau is opposed to the strike, as has been announced, how is it going to enforce the right of collective bargaining?

* * *

Cross roads oracle says: "Lots of land and big muscles'll pay, but less land an' plenty of active brains'll pay better.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARMERS WILL SOON BE RICH

The quality of beans here is mostly very good. Mine and a few other fields did not come up even on account of dry spells, not ripening. Don't know just how they will turn out. The grasshoppers took half of mine and chewed the rest badly. Many other farmers have had the same loss. I spent many dollars for poison and labor and then lost all hay and oats. Would not have had a bean had I not kept right after them. Two years ago I sold fifty tons of hay. Last year I had enough to pull through. This year not any. Farmers will soon be rich here.—Geo. D., Grand Traverse county.

Quit yer kickin,' George. Doesn't the city press say that you're the luckiest man alive. Haven't you been getting $2 for wheat, $20 for hogs and 50 cents for butter'n and eggs, "the highest prices in the history of the farmer." If you don't like farming why don't you sell out to the city newspaper editors, merchants and laboring men who are trampling down the grass along the country roads in a wild stampede to purchase farms and get into the business?—The Editor.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IS BLAMED FOR WAR

I would like to know what "the Neighbors say" on subject of War, the Cause and Prevention. We charge speculative theology with responsibility for the conglomeration of religious doctrines. The difference of religious opinions is responsible for the liberty of action by the oppressor. If the Kaiser knew that he would go to hell for doing what he did, he would not have done it. The speculative doctrines of religions are responsible for Junkerism. Junkerism is oppression. Oppression is hell. Hell is war. War is the effect of religious tolerance. The doctrine that God is a God of war, that Jacob, David and Joshua were righteous; that the atrocities committed by them was God working thru them. One might get the idea that you can live a life of piracy and if you can hold your breath long enough at the last snuffle and cry out "Lord have mercy on me a sinner," the angels of heaven will fall over one another to welcome you home. Such a religion is blasphemy against the supernatural intelligence of man. The prevention of war is a knowledge of our spiritual nature and its relation to God, which is within the power of the human mind to attain. Paul's doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding. Psychotheology is the gospel of Christ.—J. L. C., Shelby.

You have a theory which is rather unique, Friend J. L. C., and we want to hear what the other neighbors have to say about this interesting subject. You will find, I believe, that some will think that the war was caused by conflicting commercial systems in the race for mastery of the sea and the world's business. They may say that the speculative theology was largely influenced by commercial and other practical considerations. You might find an interesting phase of thought on the subject by comparing the religious doctrines in the Roman Empire. Let's hear from you again. Perhaps you have some comment to make on religion of today in agricultural districts and the outlook.—The Editor.

WHO MAKES PROFIT?

I would like to comment through the columns of your paper, our paper as I call it, inasmuch as everyone around here takes it. We all swear by it. Well, a friend of mine was here from Illinois the other day and was telling about the bean business. He is a farmer in the Corn Belt, and his wife had to pay 26 cents a pound for beans in threshing time. Out of that she picked a teacupful of rotten beans. Now when they buy them from us, they stand them on end and turn them over eleven times to see if they can find even so much as a fly speck on them, so they can call them pickings. Who makes the profit on beans?—C. A. C., Alma.

We were just talking with a bear elevator man from a town very close to Alma, neighbor, and he was trying to bear the market, I guess, because he was trying to tell me that the farmers in what he called "Starving Gratiot" were raising around 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The state estimates that 10 is a pretty good yield per acre. So you probably hear a lot of strange things about beans. But this much is certain from the vast numbers of letters received from all parts of Michigan by M. B. F.—very few farmers are making any noticeable profit on beans Likewise the consumer doesn't seem to be profiting, as your letter shows. Now there almost certainly is a profit somewhere or the business wouldn't keep going on. Now who can answer this little puzzle: If neither producer nor consumer make profits on beans, who does make what profit is made?—The Editor.

TWO MEANINGS OF CAPITALIST

I read in M. B. F. recently an article by S. H. Slagle regarding capitalism. In one sense of the word the farmer is a capitalist, but not a monopolist, nor is the business man ecessarily a monopolist. He simply takes a commission. Now it doesn't require any amount of zeal for a merchant to buy a broom for sixty cents and sell it for one dollar in order that the profit may go to pay for his living. The farmer buys at retail and sells at wholesale, while the merchant buys at wholesale and sells for retail. How long would the merchant stay in business if he had to buy at retail and sell at wholesale? The Socialists believe in legislation to abolish capitalism, and the Non-Partisan League believes in legislation to control capitalism or government ownership of unavoidable monopolies.—E. W., Gladwin.

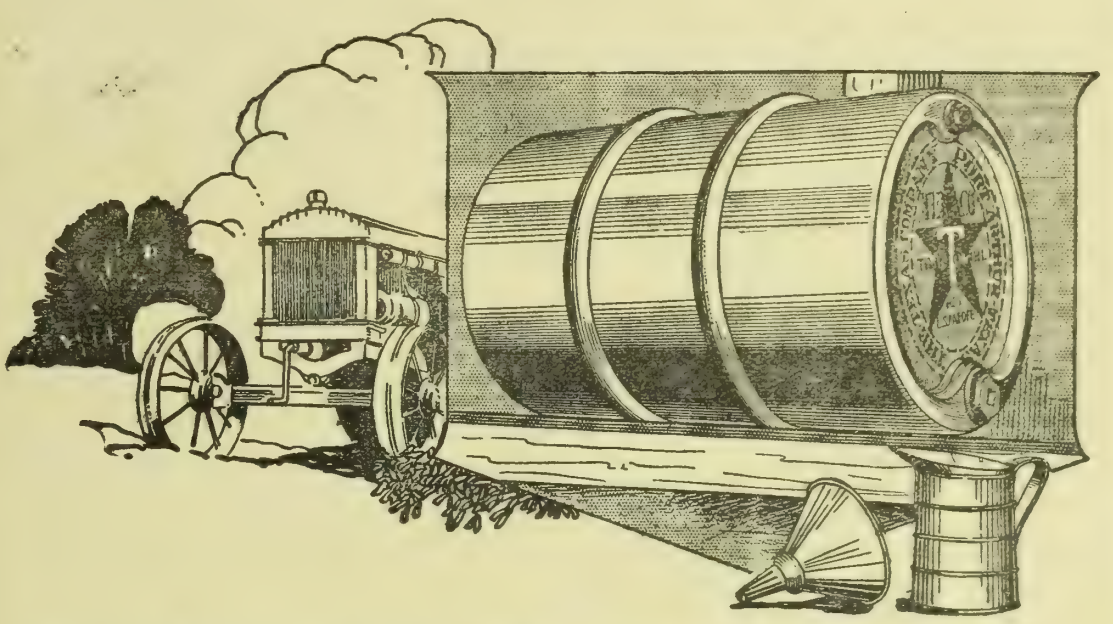
Of course, the farmer isn't a capitalist in the common sense of the word as most people understand it. Remember that technically it refers to anyone who employs capital to make earnings therefrom. But if all "capitalists" were as square and honest as the farmers, there would be no kick coming. In fact, the millenium would be just around the corner.—The Editor.

GEN. SHERMAN WAS RIGHT

General Sherman said. "War is Hell," and Sherman was right. The Kaiser tried to start the war a few years before it actually began, so when he was headed off he said he would "fix 'em for that." He said "those whom we can't control we will suppress." Big business has used this same method with the farmers.

Another method of big business is to increase wages high enough to pacify the laborers in the factories, though the farmer will foot the bill. The idea of big biz here was to create high pay for the city workers so as to give the impression of good times and prosperity in the world, in spite of the war.—S. S.

Sherman was right, without a doubt, and farmers are certainly realizing it in many communities. Ayone employing the tactics of the kaiser is surely employing reprehensible measures, and if big business looks only to its own temporary advantage, it will work only to its own detriment.—The Editor.



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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

PROBABLY nowhere does the sugar shortage work so great a hardship as to the women of the farm who have quantities of fruit to preserve and cannot get the sugar with which to do it. We notice that the huge canneries and the candy making shops are all running, full blast with apparently no shortage while we are obliged to sell all our fruit or allow it to rot on the trees and ground because we cannot get enough sugar to preserve what we need for our own family's winter consumption.

We may be criticised for our advise on this matter, but we feel that the only way to keep from a repitition of this shortage is to buy sugar enough in the spring to do our canning in the late summer and early fall. This is not hoarding it—it is only obtaining our share when it is plentiful. Soon the sugar beet factories will be turning it out by the ton, but it will then be too late for our fruit. And so next year we will "beat the profiteers to it," by heading the old adage to "Go thou and do likewise."

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

WHITE NECKWEAR has almost disappeared in the city shops. On the dark serge and silk dresses, the necks are finished with a mere binding or facing of the material, and the neckline is left unbroken save for the string of beads which still holds its own as the chief ornament of milady, but in order that we shall spend more money the beads are now woven in a flat chain—about one-half inch wide—some as wide as an inch, and the bends are woven, forming a pendant at the end.

And because kid is scarce and higher than ever the glove saleslady tells us that gauntlet gloves are really the correct thing for street wear. Of course if you drive much in the winter the gauntlet glove is almost a necessity.

Coats are shorter in length and higher in price this winter and fortunate indeed are you if you have an old one on hand that you can cut off to sport length, thus saving your dollars and keeping in style at the same time.

Probably no form of fancy work is receiving more attention at the present time than stenciling. A good grade oil cloth is obtained and with a pattern, almost any clever woman can make tea sets, dresser sets or can paint over the old kitchen chairs and stencil a pattern on the back, while flower pots are stenciled to match the color tone of your living room.

WHAT THE MICHIGAN WOMEN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VOTING

(This is the second installment on this subject from the pen of Judson Grenell. It is non-partisan and can be read with profit by all.)

Legal Requirements

IN REGARD to voting, it is with women as it is with men. Not all men living in Michigan can vote, and the legal requirements governing the voting of men also apply to women. The intent of these laws is to safeguard the ballot box against its unlawful use. There are neither property nor educational bars; the poor and the illiterate can vote, as well may the rich and the educated.

Women Who Can Vote

All women born in the United States, and 21 years of age, and having lived six months in the state and 20 days in the precinct, or township, with the exception of children of diplomatic agents, or of hostile aliens, can vote. But she loses her citizenship and her right to vote if she marries an alien.

Women of legal age, born in foreign countries, whose parents at the time of their birth were citizens, can vote.

Women of legal age of foreign birth, married to citizens of the U. S., and who might be lawfully naturalized if single can vote.

Indian women of legal age, who have adopted the habits of civilized life, and who no longer live in tribal relations can vote.

Naturalized women of legal age can vote.

In order that the alien woman, which means the woman who is born in some foreign country, may become naturalized, she must appear before a federal or a state court There she takes an oath of her intention to become a citizen of the United States. She must renounce forever "all allegiance to any foreign prince or state," and particularly of the one she may at the time be a citizen or subject.

Not less than two nor more than seven years after this "declaration of intention," the alien woman may apply to a Federal or State court for full admission as a citizen. If the judge is satified that the alien woman can speak English, can write her own name, and has a good moral character, then complete citizenship is conferred. Thereafter the naturalized woman has all the political rights of the woman who is American born.

Chinese and Japanese are not entitled to naturalization. Neither are persons professing to believe in anarchy, or openly opposing all forms of government. Otherwise neither race nor color is a bar to citizenship. Religious views are not considered; she can be a Christian, a Mohammedan, a Buddhist, an agnostic, an atheist, or hold any other religious or non-religious belief.

Must be Registered

But simply being a citizen is not enough, in order to be entitled to vote. There are other requirements. Michigan is divided into some 3,000 election precincts or districts. The woman registers from the precinct in which she lives. If she sleeps in one precinct and eats in another, as is often the case in the commercial and industrial centers the court has decided she "lives" in precinct in which she sleeps. In the case of commercial travelers, the legal residence is where the family lives. For registration and voting, a woman can live in only one precinct at a time.

The woman entitled to vote can appear at any time before the city or the township clerk, and register; or she can appear on some stated day, which is always well advertised, before the proper registration officials, and have her name placed on the registration roll for that precinct.

Registration necessitates giving to the registration official name, address age (which can be stated as "21 plus") and whether the applicant is a native or a naturalized citizen. While this information is public, it does not necessarily mean common publicity. But even if it did, there is nothing in the information given that is worthy of a moment's hesitancy. To hint at such a thing, even, is to play on credulity.

The object of all these regulations is to confine voting to only those entitled to vote.

Registration districts are large or small in area, according to population. In Detroit, a district may consist of only a few city blocks; in the country is may cover a whole township of 36 square miles. There is a general registration in Michigan every four years—the year of the Presidential election. The next general registration in Michigan is in the fall of 1920. Not to exceed 600 voters, it is said, can be comfortably handled in an ordinary voting place in a day; so districts are subdivided as the number of votes increase, in order that no one may be deprived of voting because there is not time to handle the ballots.

Marking the Ballot

On election day the duly qualified voting woman presents herself to the polling place. She announces her name, and also her residence, if living in the city, and when it is found that she has been duly registered and is entitled to vote, the official ballots are handed her. Then she enters a booth alone, to mark her ballot.

Marking a ballot is a more or less perplexing problem in proportion to the number of candidates to be voted for, and the number of political parties demanding recognition. Further complications arise when constitutional amendments, propositions for bonding for public purposes or decisions to be made of public policy, are also placed in her hands

Often the official ballot is a formidable looking document, containing scores of names under party emblems and for local, county, State and national offices.

In order to vote independent of party for a candidate, it is necessary to place a cross (X) before the name of one's choice. Scan the entire ballot, placing this cross (X) mark before each name selected, being careful not to vote for more than one person for the same office; for such a mistake will vitiate your vote insofar as these candidates are concerned.

Nature's Medley—Autumn

Goldenrods are nodding fluffy, yellow heads
Truant leaves a-rustle, dainty browns and reds.
Birdies all are pouting; summer time is o'er;
Talk of waving rice fields found on southern moor.
Eager laughing children gather nuts to eat,
Master squirrel is scolding, calling them a cheat.
Plump and golden pumpkins clinging to the vine
Look like jack-o-lanterns only not so fine.
Rosy, mellow apples hanging on the trees,
Seem to bear the message, "Take one if you please."
Barns are nigh to bursting, cellars brimming too,
Turkey's strident cackle bidding friends adieu
All the hopes of springtime, and fears our spirits chilled,
Return to us in autumn as promises fulfilled.
Such wealth of golden sunsets, hazy summer hours,
With purple hills resplendent with blue and yellow flowers,
The fickleness of springtime, the joys that summer knew
Are found in all their splendor in autumn's varied hue.

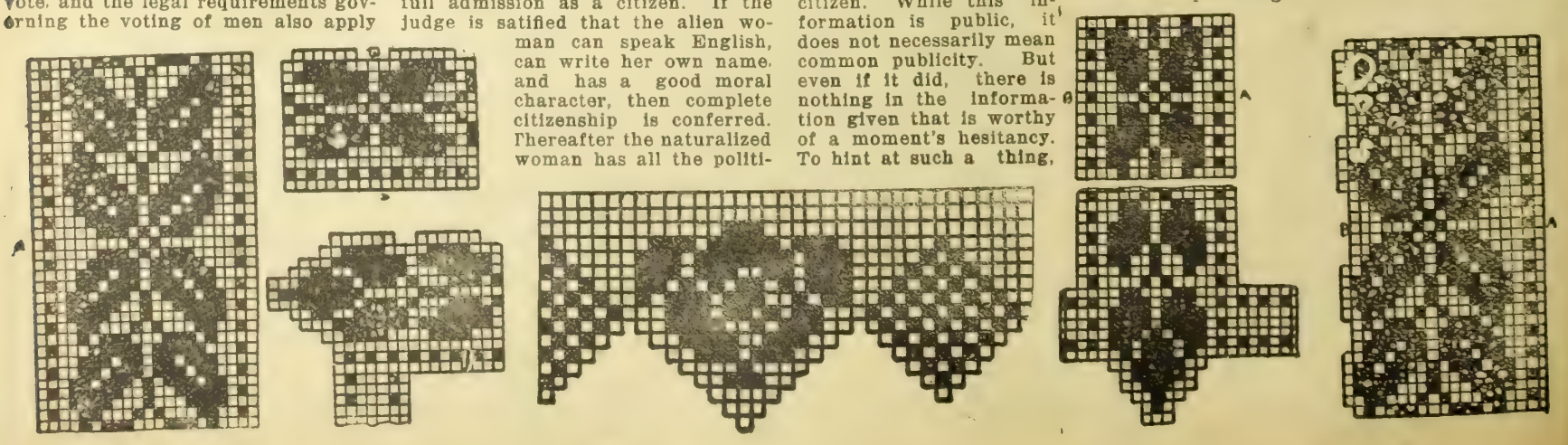
By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

CHRISTMAS FANCY WORK

New designs for crochet patterns are always in demand, and especially useful and pretty gifts can be made by combining plain linen with the home-made insertion and edge. A set for the bedroom which matches is not only useful and beautiful but wears twice as long as the ready made lace or embroidery.

We are sure our readers will appreciate the pattern shown below for the dresser scarf for it gives the corners. We show two edges of lace and one central strip of insertion. The edges are finished with a single crochet and picot edge. A B indicates the center of the scarf.

The second design shown is a fillet lace edging which is particularly pretty for pillow cases, towels and the whole set can be made by making the dresser scarf of the same. This calls for crochet cotton No. 50 and is finished with a single crochet and picot edge.



What Susie Gave Up

THE FIVE little Tuppers sat at their supper. Margie Tupper shook her head when the sugar was passed around. Ernie Tupper shook his head too, so did Freddie Tupper, who usually did whatever Ernie did. The baby was too little to know about giving up things for the war, but Susie wasn't. Susie was seven years old and came next to Ernie who was nine. Susie didn't shake her head when the sugar was passed around. She took a whole heaping spoonful and spread it thick on her baked apple.

"I'd like to know what you are giving up," said Ernie. "I bet you aren't giving up anything!"

"So do I!" said Margie. "I'd be ashamed! Even Freddie is giving up."

"Are you giving up?" asked Freddie.

Susie nodded her curls.

"What is it." said Freddie. "Please tell!"

"No, Freddie," said Susie. "It's a secret."

"Is it something you don't like anyway?" asked Ernie, who liked to tease sometimes.

"Or something we never have?" put in Margie.

Susie's black eyes flashed but she replied gently:

"It's something quite hard to give up."

"Muddy-kin didn't say we had to give up anything," Margie said. "We could if we felt like it."

"And we ought to give up something we like best," put in Susie.

"Well, you don't like anything better'n sugar, do you?" Ernie asked.

Susie nodded her curls again. "Is Polly coming tomorrow?" she asked, to change the subject.

Polly was a little neighbor who came nearly every day to play with the five little Tuppers. The other children knew Susie was trying to change the subject, but she spoke so nicely and smiled too, which wasn't like Susie somehow, that not even Ernie said any more about giving up anything.

The next day Polly did come to play and just as they had decided what to play, Muddy-kin came to the door carrying Baby all dressed for going out. Ernie was saying: "I'll play Father if you'll let me spank the children."

"You horrid boy!" cried Margie. "Spank my dollies! I guess not!"

"Why don't you be shopkeeper," suggested Susie quickly. "We'll get some leaves off the box hedge for money. Oh, Muddy-kin!"

The children ran to their mother and kissed Baby, who looked "as cunning as a sugar-plum," so Margie said.

"Dears," said Muddy-kin, "Fitzie has taken her afternoon off and I expected to take Baby out but Mrs. Thomas has just come to call. Which one of you will take Baby out for me?"

There was hardly the weeniest pause and Susie said: "I will! Is his carriage ready?"

"Oh dear!" sighed Margie. "Babies are cunning but they are so much bother!"

Susie tucked baby in his carriage and soon she was wheeling him up and down the pavement singing to him about Pussey-meow and her silk petticoat.

Soon Freddie came out of the house, looking a little guilty, and took hold of the handle and walked along beside Susie. He thought it was more fun to walk and hear about Pussy-meow than to play with old dolls, he said. But it wasn't long before Margie and Polly came out.

"Susie, what do you think!" cried Margie. "That's a wicked, bad little boy and I wouldn't let him walk with me, if I were you!"

Freddie puckered up his face ready to cry, and said quickly: "Susie, I'm awful sorry!"

"He broke Clarissa!" cried Polly.

For a minute Susie felt all stuffy and queer, as if she couldn't breathe. Clarissa was her favorite doll. Margie held it up showing the damage. Freddie began to howl and woke up the baby.

"Hush!" said Susie. "Hush, Freddie! I know you didn't mean to. It's all right."

There were tears in Susie's eyes and she walked quickly away to hide them and Freddie came too, muffling his howls as best he could.

"Well I never!" exclaimed Margie turning to Polly. "What can be the matter with Susie? She used to be the baddest tempered creature! I was sure she would give Freddie a good cuff on the ear."

"I think she's a dear!" cried Polly.

Polly left Margie's side and ran to Susie and put her arm through Susie's.

"I think Clarissa can be mended as good as new," she said. "My big brother, Bob, can mend anything. He often mends dishes for Mama."

Meanwhile Margie ran into the house where Ernie was fixing his shop.

"Say," he cried excitedly. "I bet I know what Susie's giving up."

"What?" asked Ernie. "I suppose now the game is all spoiled. I told you not to go and tell Susie about her old Clarissa until afterwards. Now I suppose she's gone and hit Freddie and Freddie's gone and told Muddy-kin and Muddy-kin's sent Susie upstairs and you'll have to mind the baby and the game is spoiled!"

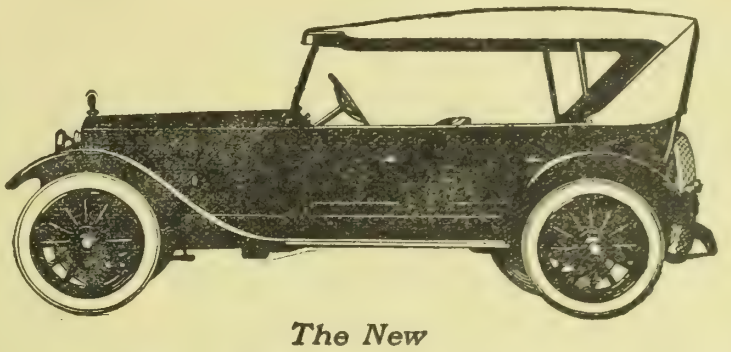
"That's just it!" cried Margie. Susie didn't hit Freddie or even scold. That's what she's giving up! I've been wondering and wondering what was the matter with Susie."

"That's right!" replied Ernie after a moment of thought. "I remember now she hasn't said anything mean or cross for weeks. I s'pose if Susie's goin' to be so nice I'll have to reform too," she said with a sigh. "What bad habit do you think I ought to give up, Ernie?"

"I dunno," replied his brother. "I know what mine is. If just one person giving up being mean makes it so much pleasanter, I guess it'll be awful-awful agreeable if two give up," said Margie.

Later the five little Tuppers sat at their supper. Margie took a whole heaping spoonful when the sugar was passed around and Ernie took some too. Freddie looked a little surprised and asked: "Is war all over now?" But Earnie and Margie only looked at each other and smiled.

AN ENTIRELY NEW MODEL



The New

GRANT SIX

The new Grant is now being exhibited in the show rooms of Grant dealers throughout the country. It is a larger, handsomer and more powerful car than any previous Grant. In it is embodied the fruits of our experience in building over 50,000 light sixes.

It is a beautiful car. Those who have seen it say it is the world's handsomest light six. We make no comment beyond the statement that we are sincerely proud of this model. We hope you will see and judge it for yourself.

With the speedy rakish lines of a fine sport model, the body combines the roomy comfort of a full five passenger touring car.

The upholstery is in genuine leather, trimmed at the edges with leather covered moldings. Top is of Neverleek. Steering wheel is 18 inch notched mahogany and carries both spark and throttle control. Instrument board is mahogany finished. Tool kit is carried in left front door. Equipment includes an engine driven tire pump and a Boyce Motometer.

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Naturally you will expect a fine chassis. You will find the Grant Six is a model of clean cut engineering. It is built to give satisfactory service—it is built to stand up and last. It is built wholly from the standpoint of quality and service.

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature with full specifications but, we suggest that you see the new Grant Six at your earliest opportunity and find out all about it at first hand.

Five Passenger Touring Car . .	$1495
Roadster	$1495
Four Passenger Coupe	$2450
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Write for literature and name of nearest Grant dealer.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS FORGES AHEAD

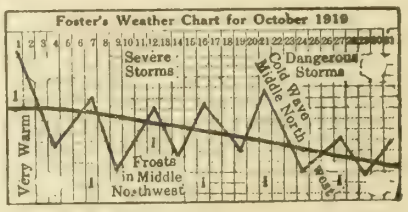
Business is good in nearly all the cities of the nation, and with the high cost of living agitation quieted down, there remains only the labor troubles to affect seriously the markets at present. The effect of the steel strike on business seems to have lost its power and the strikes in other industries, notably of longshoremen and others connected with the export work, are having a more real effect.

In the cities business is now forging ahead so swiftly that the volume done compares well with the exceptional record of mid-summer. The markets for agricultural products are picking up somewhat in some instances. It has been felt that the great industrial conference at Washington between capital and labor has had a beneficial effect on business. Agricultural leaders have been protesting because farmers, the largest class, are being given only three representatives at the conference, while many more are given to the capitalists and labor leaders. It is hoped that some concrete advantages will be gained through the conference to work for the betterment of business and trade.

Looking across the ocean, one sees the European farmer getting back on his feet. It is likely in a few years that Europe won't need but a little of America's farm products, as compared with what is exported from here at present. There is still felt to be inflation caused by the war in certain lines. Although some say the worst is yet to come in the markets, there are more bulls who are giving sunny views of the future.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1919 —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 18, 24 and 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 19, 25 and 29; plains sections 20, 26 and 30; meridian 90, great lakes, middle gulg states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 21, 2 7and 31; eastern sections 22, 28 and Nov. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 23, 29 and Nov. 2. Storm waves will follow one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These storm disturbances will control weather events on this continent from about Oct. 18 to Nov. 2, except that a tropical hurricane is probable in the. aribbean Sea during that period. These hurricanes sometimes break up the storm movements on the continent interfering with their dates. They sometimes invert a warm wave on the continent, turning it into a cold wave. This is one of the greatest difficulties I have to deal with. It can be, should be and will be remedied as soon as I can get the means to employ sufficient force.

I expect a severe cold wave in the middle northwest during the week centering on Oct, 25. Preceding this cold wave dangerous storms are expected in the great central valleys. But if a hurricane appears in the Caribbean Sea, the central valley storms will be weakened or broken up and in their place the cold wave much increased. This great storm is expected to largely increase rainfall. I fthe hurricane organizes the increased rainfall will be in the cotton states. But if no hurricane appeas the increased rain will be in the great central valleys of the middle northwest.

W. T. Foster

WHEAT CONTINES FIRM

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
No. 1 red	2.25	2.27	2.38
No. 1 white	2.27		
No. 1 mixed	2.25		

Wheat continues to show a firm undertone in the cash markets, receipts having fallen off in all parts of the country. This condition is due to the fact that there is probably less wheat being held back on the farms this year than for a long time. It has been rushed to market under the guaranteed price, while all other grains were tumbling down. The car shortage also has had its finger in the pie, although that factor hasn't troubled Michigan much. Middle Western states which stored wheat out in the open fields lost a great deal during heavy rains recently. The crop was of rather poor quality in the face of greater demand for flour, and it is thought the price may go up considerably.

Farmers in Michigan have planted large quantities of winter wheat, putting in 80 per cent of the normal crop while all other states except Nebraska are planting only 50 to 65 per cent of the normal crop. Michigan has had pretty fair luck with its wheat this year, the average yield of winter wheat being 19.5 bushels per acre as compared with 14 for last year and the ten-year average of 17 bushels per acre. The total production in Michigan for 1919 was twice as great as last year, the present total being 19,246,000.

It appears that if a farmer is holding some wheat of pretty good quality he can get a better price later on, since most of the wheat is marketed and the demand runs strong. Detroit quotes Cash No. 1, red, $2.27; No. 1 mixed, $2.25; No. 1 white, $2.25.

CONFLICT IN CORN DEAL

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
No. 2 yellow	1.49	1.42	1.56
No. 3 yellow	1.48		

There are so many conflicting influences at work in the corn market now that sharp fluctuations are expected to be the rule within comparatively narrow range for futures, while the cash may advance or decline 5c or more a day without causing any unusual comment. Those who should be in a position to know say that the supply of old corn back in the country is much smaller than the trade believes and that it will all be wanted before the new is ready to market. The scarcity of cars and of storage room would seem to preclude a big early movement unless the unexpected happens. Detroit quotes Cash No. 3, $1.48. Chicago quotes No. 2 mixed, $1.32.

OATS PERK UP SOMEWHAT

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
Standard	.74	.72	.81
No. 3 white	.73	.70	
No. 4 white	.72		

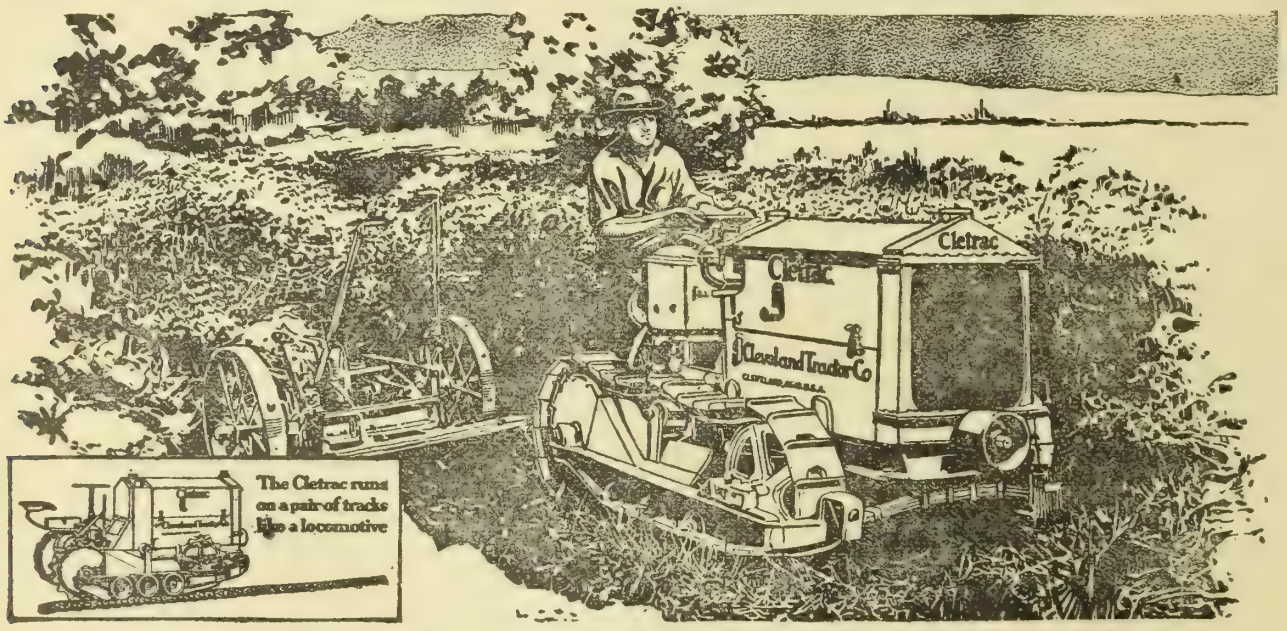
After having been in a state of coma for many weeks the foreign demand for oats has revived materially. Taken as a whole oats has more friends than corn, and it is still more or less affected by foreign developments, having for the time being become somewhat of an international grain due to the shortage in Europe. France, Italy and Scandinavia are reported to have been the best buyers of late and free purchases made by seaboard exporters in the West have caused a lot of hedges to be removed. The producer is not selling his grain and a further decrease in the visible supply is looked for when the grain sold of late commences to clear for the East. The visible is by no means large and has decreased for three weeks. With cars shot and new corn about ready to move it is expected that the latter will receive the preference as there is no question as to the keeping quality of th oats. Detroit quotes Cash No. 2 white at 74c. Chicago quotes No. 2 white at the same price.

LIGHT BARLEY OFFERINGS

The barley market has been under the influence of light offerings of the better qualities, but prices moved within a very narrow range and without any particular advance although the general tone of the market was good. For the most part the malsters were the only buyers. Trade in rye in Chicago is largely in the way of removing hedges for northwestern account against sales to exporters. Detroit; Rye, Cash No. 2, $1.42; Barley, Cash No. 3, $2.25 per cwt.

BEANS PICK UP

There has been more activity in beans recently. Just the news that congress is considering putting a protective tariff to keep out the wild inrush of cheap oriental products is having a bullish effect. And there seems to be little doubt that the bean growers and bean jobbers, now working in harmony at Washington, will convince the Congressional committee that such action is necessary to protect Michigan's great bean industry as well as that in California



The Tracks Save Power

THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. Six wheels, three on each side, carry the entire weight of the machine and run on the endless tracks which are laid down and picked up as the Cletrac goes along.

This distinctive and efficient type of construction enables the Cletrac to go practically anywhere. No matter what the soil conditions, it runs *on its tracks*—nothing stops it.

It doesn't have to expend *extra* energy to push *itself* along. This saves *power*, saves *fuel*, saves *time*.

The power isn't wasted propelling the tractor. It goes into the "pull" on the implement.

And the tracks being broad, *distribute the weight* of the Cletrac as snow shoes distribute a man's weight. Think what that means in the preparation of your seed bed. Think what a tremendous advantage it gives you on hilly ground. Think of the extra power and the lower upkeep under hard conditions. Think of the greater speed and the easier handling.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

18939 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

Largest manufacturers of tank-type tractors in the world

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the "Cleveland Tractor")

See your Cletrac dealer *today*. Early ordering is important. *Write for the illustrated booklet "Selecting Your Tractor".*

and other bean states. Detroit quotes: immediate and prompt shipment, $7.25 per cwt.

Wholesale grocers have been active buyers the past ten days at prices ranging from $7.25 to $7.75, and inquiry has materially increased as the market advanced, say Grand Rapids jobbers. Wholesalers will buy at reasonable prices. They are not asking for $7.00 beans.

From present indications many jobbers are short Octobers and will stop at nothing to break the maket. In these wild speculative endeavors to get on "easy street" they are wrecking the industry.

Elevators report lighter movement from farmers . Some sections reported farmers are refusing to sell at $6.75 basis. A great deal of stress has been placed on the Kotenashi beans, but if you have followed the market you will notice that they have followed the advance of Michigan beans until they are now 65c higher than on October first. This merely shows that Michigan is still the barometer of the bean market.

Late potatoes show some improvement since the recent rains, but only 50 per cent of a crop is expected, according to the report of Coleman C. Vaughan and Verne H. Church, respectively of the state and national governments. They have figured that the state's production is 28,571,000 bushels as compared with almost the same amount last year. The quality of the crop in general is good and the digging has started in various sections. Country dealers are getting from around one dollar up, according to the district.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET

Best heavy steers, $12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.50@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $8.50@9; handy light butchers, $7.50@8.25; light butchers, $6.50@7.00; best cows, $9.00; butcher cows, $7@$8.25; cuters, $5.50@5.75; canners, $5@5.25; best heavy bulls, $8; bologna bulls, $7.00@7.05; stock bulls, $6.50@7; feeders, $8.00@9.50; stockers, $7@8.50; milkers and springers, $65@125.

The hog market has been on the decline all the week and extremely dull not only here but at all other markets. Best lambs, $14.50@14.75; fair lambs, $13.00@14.00; light to common lambs, $9@10.50; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Hogs: Receipts, 13,000; unsettled, mostly 25c higher, but better grades lost, heavy, $14.50@15.25; medium, $14.75@15.50; light, $14.75@15.50; light light, $14.25@15; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.75@14.25; packing sows, rough, $13@13.50; pigs, $13.75@15. Cattle: slow, beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $16.75@18.75; medium and good, $11@16.75; common, $8.50@11; light weight, good and choice, $14.50@18.60; common and medium, $8@14.50; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.50@14; cows, $6@12.50; canners and cutters, $5.25@6.25; veal calves, $16.50@17.50; feeder steers, $7.25@13; stocker steers, $ .25@10.25; western range steers, $8@15; cows and heifers, $7.50@12.50. Sheep: weak; lambs, $12.50@15.65; culls and common, $8.50@12.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, $6.25@7.50; culls and common, $3@6; breeding, $7@12.50.

EAST BUFFALO MARKET

Dunning & Stevens' report—Cattle, slow. Hogs, slow; heavy and yorkers, $16@16.10; pigs, $15.75@16. Sheep, lower, top lambs, $14.75@16; yearlings, $10@10.50; wethers, $8.60@9; ewes, $7@7.75. Calves, $8@22.50.

SUGAR BEETS IMPROVE

Michigan's sugar beet crop is improving due to better weather conditions, and where the stand was satisfactory the production is expected to be one of the largest in history. Nebraska has already begun the harvesting of the sugar beet crop. Other western states report fairly good or good sugar beet crops, while the sugar cane states are optimistic because of improved weather conditions. If prices of sugar beets go high, it will not be because of any tremendous shortage of crops, according to present indications.

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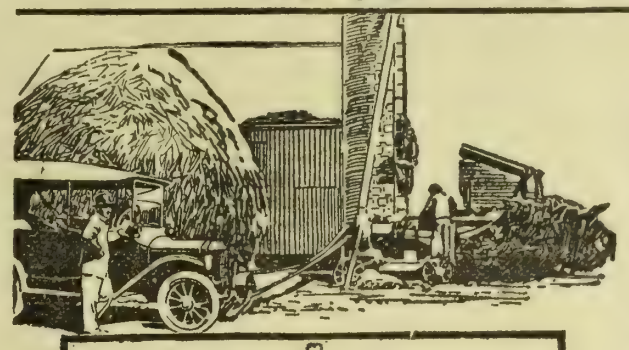
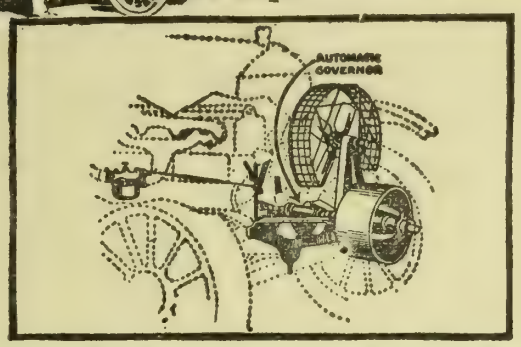
At One-Sixth the Ordinary Cost





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The **Autopower** delivers the full power of the engine. It operates *Automatically*. A governor regulates the power to the load, provides *Constant Speed* at required r. p. m. and prevents stalling or racing of the engine on variable loads.

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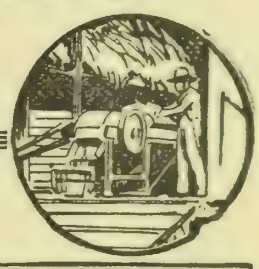

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing.
There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road.
Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
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For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals. Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease,—or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick"—Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits"—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household"—Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks"—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

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famed far and wide for its ability to nourish the body and restore vitality. If your body is weakened from any cause, gather strength for endurance—take *Scott's Emulsion* often.

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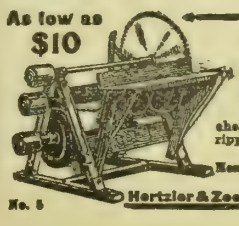

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At Howell, Mich.

80 HEAD OF REG. HOLSTEINS

The consignments to this sale are about 90% fresh cows or cows soon to freshen and a few good bulls.. Catalog now ready

JAY B. TOOLEY, Sec'y., Howell, Mich.

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5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding $10 extra for each insertion of your ad, you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose

FARMS & LANDS

FOR SALE—A FARM AND O. I. C. Pigs. Pigs at $20 each, also the most fertile farm of 120 acres in Kent Co., at $125 per acre. Nearly level. Never frost until middle of Oct. Clay, LIME GRAVel soil, $7,000 worth buildings, 1-2 acre fish pond, (private.) Commercial apple orchard, 4 1-2 acres, (bearing.) Last year on summer fallow raised 92 bu. per acre of wheat and this year on corn ground stubble, 42 bushels of wheat per acre, from three pecks per acre of seed. 40 acres of wheat now in ground and 75 acres seeded. Reasons, my old age approaching. Will sell for cash, or all on time. Address, C. C. Thompson, Sand Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM ON Sec. 2 Green Twp., Mecosta Co., level creek running across; 13 room house 16 x 26 and 16 x 32 with cellar. Barn 30x50 granary 16x24; cellar under all, three rodded, tool shed and other small buildings, 3-4 mile to school; 2 miles to church services, 2 1-2 miles to good markets, land all cultivated except 12 acres growing timber, 16 acres rye sowed, 3 horses, 3 cows, 3 pigs, 40 chickens, 9 acres corn, 7 tons hay, lot of tools, binder mower, rake, drags, etc., all for $5,000 or farm alone for $4,000. $1,500 mortgage bearing 6 per cent can be transferred, balance must be cash. James C. Ward, Hersey, Mich., R 2.

207-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM. $9,500; including fine span 7- year old horses, large quantity oats, corn, potatoes, etc., only $2,500 down cash required, balance easy terms. In splendid section, mile and half to hustling RR town, 14 miles large city and university, 140 acres heavy crop-producing tillage, woven-wire fenced pasture for 25 cows, bordering river for mile; fine woodlot, timber, fruit. 2-story 7-room house, river view, 2 barns, 1,000 bu. corn houses with driveway, etc. Details page 82 big Fall Catalog, just out, farm bargains 23 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED AND stumped. Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twining, Mich.

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FOR SALE—I AM ABOUT TO ENgage in other business and offer one 10-20 Mogul Tractor, one Birdsell Huller. Price right. S. A. Hickmott, R 3, Birmingham, Mich.

POTATOES WANTED—WE WANT good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Price by the bushel on carload lots up . State price first letter. Prefer to have them bagged. Shipped at digging time. Fairfield Co-Operative Ass'n, Felix Witt, Sec'y., Jasper, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

POSTS—BUY DIRECT WHITE CEDar posts seven or eight feet long, three or four inch up tops. Address W. C. Fuller, Farwell, Mich.

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Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

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The Self Sanitary Hair Cutter cuts your hair while you comb. Cuts hair long or short; trims over ears and back of neck. Ladies — Remove Superfluous hair; cuts children's hair. Saves time, money and prevents Scalp Infection. Guaranteed for life. Sent post paid with full directions. Special introductory price $1.00.

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against all defects in material and workmanship. We ship you the size machine you need, let you use it for 30 days. Then if pleased you can make the rest of the small monthly payments out of the extra cream profits the separator saves and makes for you. If you are not pleased just ship the machine back at our expense and we will refund what you paid. You take no risk. Write for FREE Catalog now.

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More than 125,000 New Butterfly Separators now in use

Crop Reports

MONTCALM (S)—Farmers are continuing to prepare their soil for wheat and rye, but it has been impossible to drill grain on account of the rainy weather which has been received during the last week in this vicinity. The husking of corn is being done very rapidly which is yielding at a medium average and the quality is about the same. A large acreage of buckwheat was sowed this year considering the acreage that has been sowed in the last few years and a fine yield is expected although the threshing has not begun yet. They are now digging the late potatoes which are of a fine quality and are averaging good, the local market quoting the price from $1.90 to $2 per cwt.—W. L.

OAKLAND (N)—I see you are publishing reports from correspondents again. We have been busy filling silos and sowing wheat and have about finished. Not as much wheat put in as usual on account of dry weather. Could not plow the ground. Corn is a fine crop. Potatoes are looking good when they were planted in season. Barley nearly a complete failure. Oats little better than half a crop. Beans very small acreage planted. Cattle, sheep and hogs are looking well. Some lambs are going to market at 12 to 14 cents a pound. Most farmers are selling milk. Apples a light crop but good quality.—E. F.

ARENAC (E)—Weather has been rainy and not much of anything being done and as there are considerable beans out as yet. People who have them out are wondering which will be the next move. Grains are being threshed out and are very poor, especially spring wheat. Not much fall grains being sown this fall. Prices for the farmer are lower, but the stuff he has to buy is higher. Some have begun fall plowing before going after the sugar beet crop. Beans will yield about 9 bushels per acre and will be quite heavy pickers, as the grasshoppers have raised hob with some of them.—M. B. R.

ANTRIM—Farmers doing a little of everything. Cutting clover seed, plowing, etc. Large number attending the fairs. Weather is variable, lots of rain, too much for potatoes on lowlands. Soil in good condition for plowing. Farmers selling apples early potatoes. Large number of auction sales billed. Some already held. Stock not going very high. Many farmers dissatisfied with their business. Too much hard work and too small profits.—N. T. V.

KALKASKA—Farmers are digging potatoes. The weather is very wet. The soil is very wet. Farmers are selling potatoes. Silos are all filled. Corn is very good. Fall grain and seeding is very good. Alfalfa, sweet clover and timothy being sowed. Potatoes are not very good. Mrs. James A. Drake, one of the pioneer settlers, died September 22, 1919.—R. E. B.

WEXFORD—Quite a seige of rains have set in. Some of the farmers are digging potatoes and some are husking corn. Some are selling out and going to New York state. Quite a bit of fall grain is being sown, mostly rye. Potatoes are not much of a crop in some places.

CALHOUN (W)—Farmers are seedinf and husking corn. The weather is fair. The rains have put the soil in fine shape. The farmers are not selling much now. There is no building going on except the necessary repairs for winter.—C. E. B.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The farmers are husking corn, digging potatoes, threshing beans and have commenced to lift and draw their sugar beets. Plenty of rains of late. Fall wheat looks fine but not much sown.—G. L.

LAPEER—Farmers are sowing wheat and rye, and the ground seems to be in pretty good shape and quite a good acreage is going in. Imlay City fair is in full swing and some very good sheep and swine are to be seen. Cattle and horses are few and far between in the Department of Agriculture. They have some good corn and potatoes. Very few apples and the grain is about as usual.—C. A. B.

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PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

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ROGERS FUR CO. ST. LOUIS

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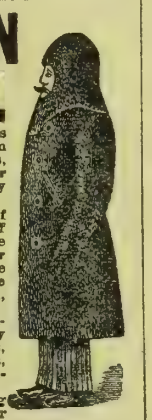

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. **Your fur goods will cost you less** than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about **our safe dyeing process** on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call **our Fashion book**, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also **fur garments remodeled and repaired.**

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

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Don't Wear a Truss

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America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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RAW FURS IN BIG DEMAND

For reliable quotations send a postal addressed to Lemuel Black, Hightstown, N. J. My prices will convince you.

Lemuel Black

"SOME TRICKS OF THE TRADE" IN TRAPPING

These hardly can be termed "tricks," but rather are "secrets" and "helps," since they really are parts of the trapping business—parts which are jealously guarded, locally, by rival trappers.

Secrets of Successful Trapping

I never like to set traps directly in a den. One or two animals are easily captured in this way, but the others which den there, are pretty sure to become suspicious and afraid, moving their quarters to some other den.

After finding a den that is inhabited or frequented, I set traps in the runways leading to it, or build small "houses" of sticks, bark, etc., with a bait in the back side of them, and a trap set at the opening in front. This last method is by far the best I ever have employed.

For a good bait, capture small fish, kill them and stuff them into a bottle. Hang the bottle in the hot sun, or near a good fire. Do not allow the bottle to get too hot, and leave the cork loose in the mouth (or do not cork it at all) else the bottle will burst. When the fish become well rotted, they will give off an odor that will attract any animal. Allow the bottle to cool thoroughly, cork up, and set away for baiting traps. If a few drops of oil of Rhodium and Sweet Anise are added, so much the better.

A mink has an "in" and an "out" opening in his den; that is, the animal goes in at one hole and out at the other, and it will use these openings in no other ways. The larger of the two openings is the "in" the smaller one the "out." Set your trap at the "out" and when "Brer Mink" goes into his den he is pretty sure to attempt to pass out over the trap at the 'out" end of his den, rather than turn around and go back and out at the "in" opening. If your trap is at the "in" opening—nothing doing! Brer Mink will pass on to some other den.

Stretching Furs for Best Results

In stretching a fur, I draw the loose skin near the tail around and over the edge of the stretching board, fastening it was a tack on the side the legs at tacked to. This shows up the fur much longer than if the loose skin is allowed to cure loose.

I always stretch a fur the second time, loosening the tacks and restretching it after removing the fat and meat from it, pulling it into shape and tacking it the first time. This does not enlarge the pelt but spreads it over more suface, adding considerably to its appearance and value.

I have very thin stretching boards which allows the skin to spread out wide and long, showing up large. These boards are also neatly dressed down all over, and the furs left right on them till they are sold. The skins show up much better on the boards than after they are removed, and will command a higher price. The darker the place, the better, for furs, provided it is dry and cool.

The Selling Side of Trapping

As in all lines of business, the disposition of your fur products very largely decides how profitable your trapping operations will prove, although this selling proposition is slighted by many an unwise trapper.

As a rule, I secure from my local dealer almost as much for my furs as though I shipped them myself, and I have no risks whatever to run. By "risks" I mean, that one sometimes gets less for his furs than the fur circulars promise—or appear to promise. The trouble is, your furs will not grade as high as you perhaps think they will, and as a consequence you do not receive as much for them as you figured, although you may receive all they really are worth in the market.

However, where one cannot secure a reasonable price for his furs from his local dealer, they may be shipped with good profit. Ship your first consignments with instructions to the dealer to hold your furs separate till remittance is made for them; then, if prices are not satisfactory, you can demand the return of the furs. Another good plan is to send your first consignments of furs to some friend in the city, and allow him to dispose of them for you.

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Greatest trappers' contest ever offered—costs nothing to enter—write today for particulars.

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You must have this new book "Fur Facts." Contains good trapping stories by Geo. J. Theissen and others and valuable information. You get our new catalog free also. Best hunters' and trappers' guide published. Not a penny to pay for it. Gives you lowest prices on supplies—Traps, Guns, Knives, Hunting Coats, Heavy Coats, Suits for all weather, Fox Horns, Turkey and Duck Calls—everything you want for trapping.

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"Ship your furs to Abraham"

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Let me give you these Stretching Board Patterns FREE

Get ready for a big money-making trapping season. Old timers will tell you that they never dreamed of prices like you will get this year. Let me send you FREE my set of Stretching Board Patterns—just what you need to make your furs worth every possible dollar. Properly stretched furs always worth 10% to 50% more. Be ready with plenty of good stretching boards—and ship to

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I pay top prices—I mail returns in a few hours after I get your shipment—I grade fair—I do not charge commissions, but give you 100 cents for every dollar's worth—and GUARANTEE TO HOLD YOUR FURS SEPARATE on request and return them if you are not satisfied.

Mail me the names and addresses today of two trapper friends and get my Stretching Board patterns and game laws for your state by return mail—also RUMBAUGH'S up-to-the-minute market reports, which will keep you posted all season on what your furs will bring. Write today.

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$65.15 FURS and Very Well Pleased
TRAPPERS! READ THIS!
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So will you be if you ship to

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Thousands more letters like that in our files from Satisfied Trappers everywhere. Satisfied because they get **more money—bigger profits** for their furs by shipping to Silberman.

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We are proud of the record we have made in our **53 years of dealing with trappers.** We have **over $2,000,000** capital back of every Silberman Check.

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Get the same kind of **big profits** that have won for us the "Trappers Seal of Approval." Send for our price list and see for yourself.

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We want to add a few LIVE WIRES to our staff of Salaried Agents. If you are a producer and willing to work write us giving references and tell us all about yourself. Good opportunity to those who qualify.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 23, Holsteins. Livingston Co. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Howell, Mich.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas. Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12. Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHen in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES
Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REports good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

SMITHFIELD HERD
for sale, choice of 48 head registered Holstein cattle. Am overstocked. Pieter Segis Lyons No. 170506 Herd Sire. H. A. Smith, Wixom, Mich.

THE DAM OF OUR SIRE WAS Grand Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, Mich.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females C W Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association McBrides Michigan.

SHORTHORNS THREE REG SHORT HORN bulls. 5, 8 and 18 mo.'s old for sale, red and red and white. Bates breeding, will crate and ship. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or come and see, Wm. D. McMullen, Adrian, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN Breeders Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address, W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS
Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD
11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

HEREFORD BULL CHEAP

Being obliged to change herd bulls, we offer our three year old Double Standard Hereford bull cheap if taken at once. Is perfectly gentle.
COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF
from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

RED POLLED

WE OFFER PURE BLOOD RED POLL cattle at reasonable prices. Bulls 7 to 10 months. Bred heifers. Well bred and good individuals.
J. A. Battenfield & Son Fife Lake, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm
Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—FEGISTERED JERSEY Bull 2 years old. Kind and gentle and sure. Write for pedigree. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

When In need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write, W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

Walnut Alley Big Type Boars
I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHer sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas
Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price $100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—
E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right. Elmer Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boar. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) Big Bob Mastodon
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity
We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm
Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.
INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

5 DUROC BOARS AND 4 SOWS Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE 200 LB. DUROC JERsey Boars. Price $75. We have some other boars for $60 C. E. Davis & Son, R 1, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

BOAR ONE YEAR OLD. SIRE ROMeo Cherry King No. 96745. Dam Brookwater Fancy Lady 13th, No. 219398. Also a few gilts. J. E. Neuhauser, Imlay City Mich.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY swine. Quality. Size. Prepotency. Both sexes, all ages. Write for description and price. The Gun Plains Stock Farm, Plainwell, Mich.

PHILLIP'S PRIZE WINNING DUROcs for sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts, price right, let me convince you. Henry D Phillips, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cherry King or Panama Special. $20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm
O. I. C.'s
Bred Gilts in May and June. Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write
J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

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If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates
LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

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"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. VII | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919 | $1 (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3 FOR ONE YEAR

Low Production Cost Makes Jap Beans Menace

THE MICHIGAN delegation of bean men have returned from Washington, well content with the results of their journey, and satisfied that the arguments presented will move the Ways and Means Committee to an early recommendation of a special tariff bill. In fact, Congressman Fordney practically assured the delegation it could expect the committee to take this action, but in conjunction with Rep. Hawley of Oregon, reminded the delegation that the committee could only recommend and that it was the business of Congress to enact. It was rumored that Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate finance committee, has openly denounced special tariff bills and made the boast that no more special tariff measures would get by his committee. In view of the fact, however, that the senator has let at least two other special tariff bills get through his committee this session, there is reason to hope that he will look kindly upon the bean tariff when fully informed of its urgent nature.

In addition to the dislike of Congress for special tariff measures, the bean tariff bill will also have to run the gauntlet of the free-trade Democrats and the president. Free-trade Democrats are becoming mighty scarce, however. Congressman Garner, of Texas, is a Democrat, but he believes in protection. At least he said he did. He told the delegation of bean men that he was in sympathy with their efforts to protect the industry but wanted to be convinced that the amount of tariff asked was not excessive. Congressman Kitchin, formerly Democratic leader of the House, asked a few questions but did not seem greatly opposed to the measure. Interrogation of the bean men from the Democratic side was mostly confined to these two gentlemen. Nevertheless, it is almost certain that some opposition will develop when the bill gets before Congress, and it behooves every bean grower to stand by the guns and help.

Tariff of $4 Per Cent. Asked

It was stated in the October 4th issue that the California bean men would ask for a $5 tariff, but upon the completion of their cost figures it was found that $4 per cwt. would be sufficient to offset the difference between the costs of production in the orient and this country. One or two visiting bean jobbers were of the opinion that the $4 figure was too high, but they were soon convinced that a less tariff than that would not afford the necessary protection.

It was asserted by Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the California Bean Growers' Ass'n., and his statements were borne out by the U. S. consular service in the U. S. Commerce Reports, as well as by Jap statements, that Jap speculators had purchased Manchurian beans and laid them down in Japan for $1.72 per cwt. and that these same beans were sold in the United States at $5.75 per cwt., a difference of almost exactly $4 per cwt. In 1916, 305, 531 bushels of Japanese beans were imported into this country; 1,651,139 in 1917; 3.232.983 bushels in 1918, and the rate per month is even higher so far in 1919. Encouraged by high prices of beans and the easy access to U. S. ports the production of small white beans in the orient has increased over 1,000 per cent in the last three years so that Japan is in a fair way of being able to supply all the beans America needs if Congress wants her to.

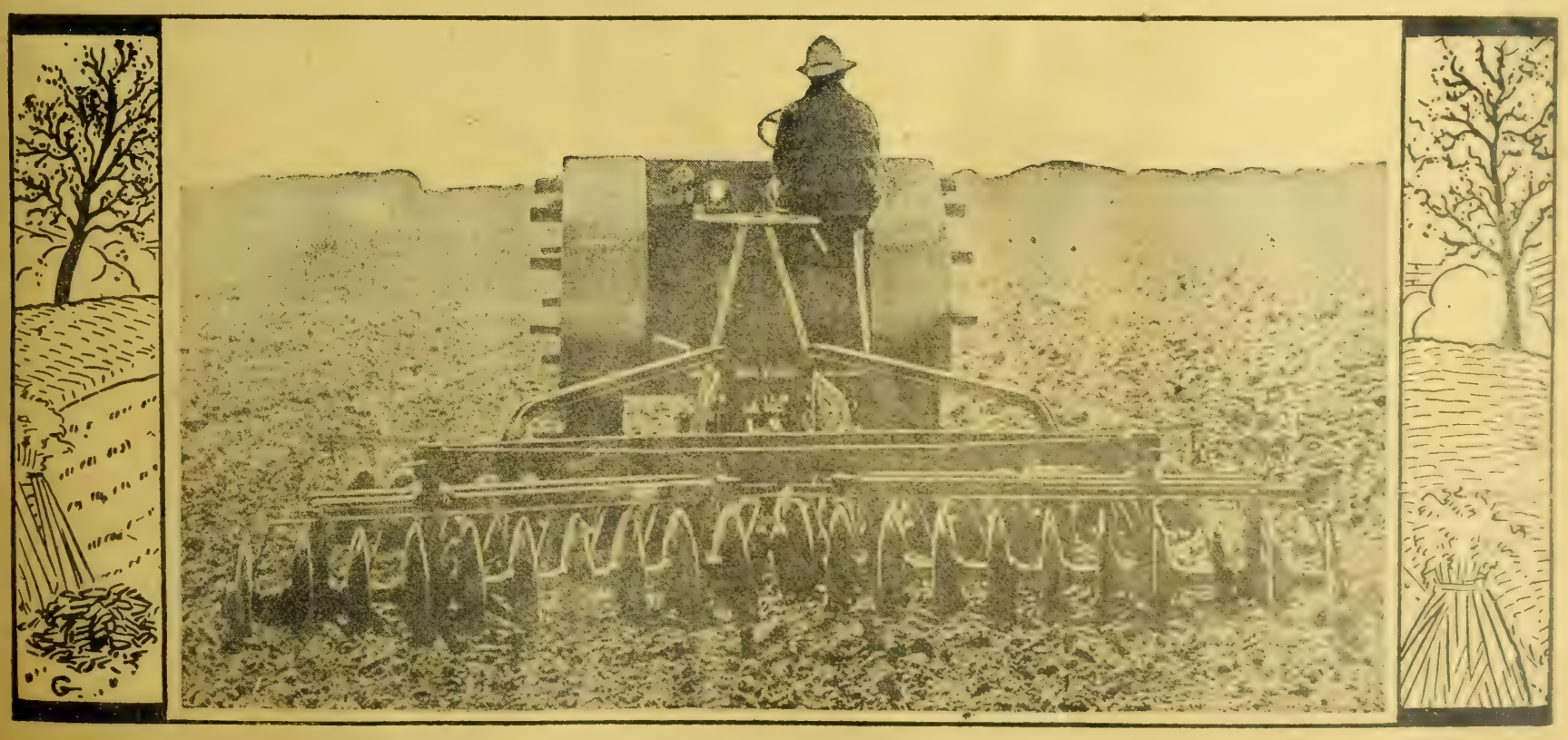
As a result of the Jap competition bean acreages in this country have rapidly decreased. New York's 1919 acreage was but 54 per cent of the 1918 acreage; California's but 69 per cent and Michigan's but 65 per cent. This clearly shows that the majority of domestic producers have been losing money.

Jap Cost of Production

Figures showing cost of production varied somewhat in the three states represented. California showed a production cost of 7 cents per pound. The New York extension department, thru its office of farm management, announced a cost of $55 per acre for the year 1918. The reports submitted by Business Farming as compiled by its readers varied from $38 to $55 per acre, with an average of $42 per acre. This does not include, however, hoeing of beans which many farmers (*Continued on page* 11)

What of the Immediate Future?

OF PRIME interest to the Michigan bean grower right now is the question, "What is to be the condition of the bean market the next few months?" Were a protective tariff already in operation that question would be easy to answer. But with the tariff at least two months off, it is not easy to comprehend what is going to happen in the immediate future. We know this to be a fact, however. Immediately following the announcement that a tariff would be sought on Jap beans, the bean market strengthened very noticeably and as we go to press there is good demand and rather brisk trade. It is possible that the practical certainty of the tariff matter going through has given buyers confidence, and that the market will continue strong throughout the season. But there is another element that must not be lost sight of and may be responsible for lower prices within the next sixty days. If the Jap speculators have contracted for large quantities of Manchurian beans for export to the United States, we may reasonably expect that there will be a flood of Jap beans to this market before the tariff bill becomes a law. Japan may realize that this will be her last opportunity to compete with American beans and "hog" the market" for the next sixty or ninety days. We have no positive information that this will be the case, but it is a contingency that it is well to keep in mind.



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL'S

CO-OP. BUSINESS PLAN OF DETROIT CREAMERY

W. A. Ross, head of the butter department of the Detroit Creamery Company, which, he states, is the largest creamery in America, has formulated a plan of a form of co-operation with milk producers thruout Michigan. His statement follows:

"While we have done a very large business in the manufacture of creamery butter, this is the newest department in the business, and it is our wish to expand this department until it reaches the volume whereby we can operate efficiently enough to give to the producer the utmost for his raw material, as well as sell to the consumer at the least possible price, thus serving both the producer and consumer.

"We want to conduct our business in a co-operative spirit, and we believe in practice we will be able to net farmers better results than if their product was handled in the usual co-operative method. We would like to have a good reliable representative in every town in Michigan, where enough cream will justify such a station. Twenty or more patrons will be sufficient to place the necessary equipment to conduct a cash station in a community, especially where the prospects are fair to develop to greater extent.

"We will figure with any individual who wishes to look into our proposition or we will deal with co-operative selling associations, or we will buy cream shipped direct to us. For some reason a large per cent of the producers prefer to sell to a cash station, where they can see the cream weighed, sampled and tested, and are able to see their cream handled, get the money for same, and return of their empty can at time of delivery. It is a fact however, that if able to ship in lots of eight to ten gallons, it will net more money to ship direct. In shipping direct, we will absolutely guarantee against any loss in every ordinary deal. We also expect to have much better railroad service from this time on."

Exit, Mr. Spud Speculator

Michigan's potato yield is but half a crop this year. That is a matter for all persons to worry about, more or less, according to temperament, and the marketing system and price control have been all shot to pieces, which is a matter for the commission men to worry about, says the Detroit News.

Consumers don't appear to be worrying so much, for prices to them are no more abnormal for potatoes than for other things. But the commission men, meaning potato buyers here in the great Michigan potato belt, where what the Department of Agriculture now calls the "commercial potato" is raised, are doing a great deal of worrying. The condition has even worried some of them out of the business.

One of these personages was found in Stanton, county seat of Montcalm county, an eminent potato region, clerking in a meat market. He had sold his potato warehouse with its scales and potato grading machine because, he said, the various systems of direct marketing are putting the old-time potato speculator where he would have to eat his own potatoes raw to sustain life.

Barry Drive Planned

B. A. Holden, of Milford, Oakland county, former superintendent of schools in Hastings, has been selected by the Oakland county farm bureau as director of the membership campaign there that will be duplicated in a few weeks in Barry county.

These county campaigns, which will cover the state, are all under the auspices of the state farm bureau federation, and are intended to cement the majority of the farmers of the state into a union powerful to fight for and give the agriculturists their rights commercially, socially, politically and educationally, in brief to make farming more of a profitable and enjoyable business than it is now.

The campaign in Barry county, which will be prosecuted by the county farm bureau organization, probably will start in the latter part of October.

Made $10,000,000 Contract

Wm. H. Cansfield has accepted a position with the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. This makes the line-up force of Secretary Reed's force—who is the secretary, selling agent, manager, adjudicator and editor of the Milk Messenger, as follows: George W. Burt, superintendent of the Detroit aea; R. E. Woodruff, superintendent of organization work; Wm. H. Cansfield, advertising department of the Milk Messenger; I. W. Borst, tester; Miss Grace Horner, superintendent of office at Howell, assisted by Miss Ruth Travis. There are 166 locals in the state with practically 15,000 members and with contracts for this year's milk supply in Detroit alone amounting to over ten million dollars.

Hoosier Farmers Active

Members of the Blackford County Farmers association attended a banquet at the Hartford, Ind., hotel. Mr. Hickman, vice president of the State Farmers' association, gave a report on the work accomplished by the State Federation of Farmers.

Mr. Hickman acted as toastmaster and made a short address at the conclusion of the banquet. Every member of the local farmers' association present also made short pointed talks encouraging the formation of a county farmers' organization.

Fifty-four counties of the state have now become federated with the State Federation of Farmers, W. H. Hickman, vice president of the organization stated. Other counties in the state are now forming and will soon become federated with the state body, he stated.

Great Grape Harvest

The grape harvest in Berrien, Van Buren and Kalamazoo counties this year was enormous. The total production in the three counties is placed at 52,500 tons. Van Buren and Berrien counties supplied the bulk of this total. It is estimated the total grape crop for the three counties brought the producers more than $4,000,000.

Throughout the grape season the market was generally firm. There was a big demand for grapes this year, and the demand, coupled with the big crop, brought good prices.

Great difficulty was experienced by many growers in obtaining sufficient baskets at the right time and in instances where a wait was necessary considerable loss was suffered because the grapes rotted on the vines.

Berrien county's grape crop was all exported. Berrien grapes have gone to every section of the United States in iced cars and to the great South Water street market in Chicago by boat. Kalamazoo and Van Buren grapes were mostly sold to the big grape juice factories centering in Lawton.

Attention, Rabbit Growers

The keen interest that has been aroused among the growing number of rabbit breeders of the Thumb has created a desire for oganization and it has been determined to form a local branch of the International Hatch & Loft association in Sandusky. This is a splendid move to greater success for it will permit of authorized judging of stock and registration right at home and protects the novice and new breeder and affords him a much better opportunity to make a success of his business than is at present obtainable. It will further advance the individual interest by creating a fraternal spirit and acquaintance that is certain to be educational as well as to create a better business condition.

While rabbit growing has just started in this county, it is wonderful how rapidly it is spreading and it will be a long time before the present demand for rabbits is met. It means good meat produced cheaper than any other. The membership of the local organization will not be confined to this city but will be open to all breeders in the county. For particulars any one may address inquiries to Frank Manary, Sandusky.

Some Michigan Apples

Apples didn't make the branches bend over like this in many places this year, but they did on the trees of T. J. Bigg, Hersey, Mich.

Oaklanders Organize

At a meeting of Oakland farmers and several state and county farm work experts, final plans for the organization of a community buying and selling association were adopted.

C. C. Raviler, state organizer of community market projects was present and gave suggestions and B. A. Holden engaged in similar market work at Wixom, also spoke.

It is expected that the Leonard organization will take nearly the same form as that at Goodison. The Goodison branch of the Oakland County Farm bureau has taken over the buying and selling of produce for farmers in its vicinity, has acted as central purchasing agent for fertilizers and the like, and is now negotiating with a large implement company to obtain farm machinery at cost.

A representative of the Dun financial agency who recently visited Goodison gave the organization an exceptionalky high rating because of the large number of leading farmers directing the project.

Big Fair in Chippewa

More than half a thousand people from two counties and ranging in age from three months up to 93 years thronged the fair grounds of the Stalwart Agricultural Society, and with the most glorious weather enshrouding them, saw the best fair and had the best time that has been enjoyed since the fair was organized, in 1906.

Sturgis Dairy Co. Sold

The Sturgis Dairy company was sold to Chester Gradey, of Sturgis. Mr. Gradey plans to make business of the Sturgis Dairy Co. a part of his new milk station, now in the course of construction on North Prospect street.

BARNES ASKS REMOVAL OF WHEAT EMBARGOES

Julius Barnes, director of the U. S. Grain corporation, has asked President Wilson to raise the export and import embargoes on wheat, the house was informed today by Representative Young, Republican, North Dakota. Mr. Young introduced a bill levying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat imports.

Mr. Young also said grain corporation officials had advised him by telephone that they had received the following message yesterday from Mr. Barnes at Missoula, Montana:

"Have advised trade generally everywhere that I am convinced that export and import restrictions of all kinds should be eliminated at the earliest possible moment, and trade should be prepared for such."

Besides the levy on the wheat imports, Mr. Young's measure also would levy a duty of $1.32 1-2 a barrel on wheat flour, and 10 per cent ad valorem on other wheat products.

Mr. Barnes for the last two weeks has been seeking an interview with President Wilson to discuss recent recommendations for lifting all export and import embargoes on grains and flours, it was stated at the grain corporation offices.

Europe Farmers Get Back on Feet

Crop prospects in eastern Europe are much better than previous official reports and unauthentic rumors have indicated, according to a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture whose observations were taken into account in the department's recent suggestions for fall plantings in America. This representative, under detail to the United States Grain Corporation, made extensive first-hand investigations in Europe. One of his reports was that the territory included before the war in Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania probably will export at least 1,650,000 tons of bread grains from current crops compared to 3,900,000 tons in average pre-war years.

So far as its production of bread grains is concerned Bulgaria is practically on a pre-war basis and Hungary almost so, but Roumania is still far from complete recovery. The most optimistic claims of Roumania for export this year at 500,000 tons as against 1,700,000 tons of pre-war years. In the wheat producing region of southern Hungary the average planted this year is fully 90 per cent of the normal pre-war acreage. In that part of Roumania occupied by the armies of the Central Powers, considerable land was not cultivated this year, while that which was devoted to crops was found in rather poor condition. This came about because the Teutonic armies ravaged the country of much of the work stock and agricultural implements However, despite this Roumania will be more than self-supporting, and as the maize crop is improving on account of conditions during the summer, Roumania will have a certain amount of export surplus.

On the eastern border of Poland and the western border of Russia the population was largely evacuated during the war. At present, the peasants are returning to their former homes despite the fact that food conditions, due to lack of cultivation, are very bad. In some places, the peasants live on bread made from grass, nettle and heather.

Ship Hogs to Chicago

Edward Arney, president of the St. Joseph Valley Shipping association, recently shipped three carloads of hogs to the stock yards in Chicago. They brought $17.15 a hundred pounds. Considering the demoralized condition of the pork market, this price is considered very satisfactory. During the week Mr. Arney shipped a carload of lambs which sold for $14.50 a hundred.

Explanation of How Mr. Jap Bean Got His Start

Being the First Chapter in the Amazing Story of Mr. Kimball's "Deals" Oriental Beans

FOREWORD

WE TRUST that those of our readers who do not produce beans have not tired of the many articles recently published upon the subject. In former years, beans were Michigan's greatest cash crop. The acreage and production have gradually dwindled from year to year, however, until the industry is almost upon the verge of extinction, and will certainly depreciate in value to a much greater extent unless the unusual conditions that have brought about its decline are removed. Business Farming wants to help save this industry and put Michigan back in the front ranks of bean-growing states. It wants to encourage the greater production of this crop in Michigan, for under proper conditions it can be made to yield as great if not greater profits than any other crop that can be grown in the state. That is why we are giving so much attention to the matter at the present time.

Our readers will remember that we have discussed the activities of Mr. K. P. Kimball, head of the bean division of the Food Administration, for upwards of a year and long before he was relieved of his duties we suspected irregularities in the conduct of his duties. We used every effort to stem this man's operations, and believe that we were largely instrumental in bringing about the investigation which finally led to his discharge. We have tried by every fair means to secure a copy of the testimony that was submitted at his hearing, but without success. The writer hoped to secure this while in Washington, but the testimony is in the hands of the Department of Justice which will not release it except upon the orders of men higher up. Congressman Fordney will ask for a copy of this testimony. Failing to secure it, he will introduce a resolution in Congress, and if Congress orders the Department of Justice to produce it, it will be forthcoming immediately.

The accompanying article is the briefest kind of a summary of the information gleaned at Mr. Kimball's hearing. It was placed in our hands by Mr. Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, with the assurance that it was authentic. Until the complete transcript of the testimony is available, it will give at least an inkling of what transpired during Mr. Kimball's connection with the Food Administration to give the Japanese bean a footing in this country—The Editor.

IN FEBRUARY, 1919, a special hearing was held before the officers of the Food Administration, Mr. Boyden presiding, Mr. Fox conducting the examination, to determine the facts involved in charges that Mr. Kimball, advisor of the Food Administration on bean matters, and Mr. Gerks, bean buyer for the Grain Corporation, had favored Mr. Abe Kutner of the Western Import Company of San Francisco and the Lewis E. Sands Company of New York in the purchases of beans for the United States government.

In March, 1918, at a conference at Washington, Mr. Kimball secured the approval of Mr. Hoover to a policy of purchasing oriental beans in preference to American beans.

Mr. C. H. Bentley of San Francisco was also present at the conference as a member of the Food Administration.

Mr. Kimball had long been a close friend of Mr. Kutner and had had intimate personal and business relations with him.

During the year following this date, the Grain Corporation and the Food Administration purchased over 1,250,000 bags of oriental beans (over 125,000,000 pounds) from various dealers including the following:

Western Import Co. (Kutner), bags	819,000
(Kutner failed to confirm 120,000 bags)	
Tojo Trading Co., bags	120,000
Mitsui & Company, bags	20,000
W. R. Grace & Co., bags	50,000
Albers Milling Co., bags	70,000
Lewis E. Sands (not all orientals) bags	187,000

It is interesting to note that two of the above firms are Japanese. It is also significant that the orders to Kutner comprised over one-half of the total and that these orders were practically all issued thru the Food Administration directly instead of thru the usual procedure of the Grain Corporation. It was also noted that in many instances the orders to Kutner were open orders, without time limits. This enabled Kutner to have a few weeks within which to sell down a market or to find beans at the price which would net him a profit under the government order. Failing this, he would refuse the order. In one instance, he took an order for 100,000 bags of beans when he had only 20,000 bags under contract. He apparently found that he could not fill the order at the original price. He, therefore, secured thru Kimball, a cancellation of the balance of the order on the ground of a "mutilated telegram." There after he got a new order for the 80,000 bags at a half a cent a pound higher. There was no evidence to sustain the theory of a "mutilated telegram."

During the summer of 1918, Kimball visited the Pacific coast and incidentally borrowed $40,000 from Mr. Kutner. Some inadequate security is supposed to have passed. There is no need to emphasize the lack of discretion in this transaction, if nothing worse. During the same year, Mr. Gerks states that Mr. Kutner offered to lend him some money to help set him up in business.

In explanation of the so-called open orders, Kutner said that he needed time, usually several days, within which to receive reports from his agents in Japan. Investigation showed that the usual time for cable and answer was less than twenty-four hours.

In November, 1918, Hoover gave an order that the purchase of oriental beans should cease, in order to give the American growers a chance. In spite of this order, Kimball still gave Kutner orders for oriental beans, even at a time when Kutner had to wire his agent in Japan that the prices of domestic beans were lower than the prices of foreign beans, as quoted to him. During this period Kutner cabled his agent in Japan, "This is the opportunity of my life." Apparently Kutner did not need a second invitation.

In February all of these facts and many more significant points were brought out before the agents of the Food Administration and the committee of Michigan jobbers and a Mr. Braun of California, and Geo. A. Turner, president of the California Bean Association. Thereafter the Grain Corporation distributed an order for 500 cars of beans (300,000) bags.

* * *

At the original conference in March, 1918, oriental beans may have been preferred because of the then high price of domestic beans. At that date, however, all of the California crop of 1917 was in the hands of the dealers, or of a few large growers. As a whole the growers were out of the market. The 1918 crop of beans was the first crop handled by the California Bean Growers' Ass'n. This crop was not harvested until August, September and October of 1918. Whatever justification may have existed for some of the early orders for oriental beans, certainly ceased to exist in the summer of 1918. At that time the California growers were preparing to harvest a crop which they had been urged by Mr. Merritt and others of the Food Administration, during the spring of 1918, to plant in preferance to any kind other crops. Regardless of price, if the Food Administration did not intend to buy American beans, it should have urged the growers to plant them intensively.

WE ARE well pleased with the response that our readers made to our request for funds to help pay the expenses of the bean delegates to Washington, and we are sure that when all remittances have been received they will assist very materially. Below we publish a list of those who have already subscribed. If you wish to help in this move for a better market for Michigan beans, please clip the coupon below and mail with your check or currency. Thus far the contributors are:

Rural Publishing Co.	$25.00
A Botright, Caseville	2.00
Walter C. Gunn, 109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago	3.00
L. C. Gardner & Son, Rosebush	2.00
Mr. Gardner writes: "We grow no beets nor beans but want to help just the same." That's the spirit !	
Mason Hobbs, Mt. Pleasant	1.00
Joseph P. Simon, Fowler	2.00
Hildreth & Lee, Bailey	2.00
Herman Schriber, Marshall	.50
Wm. R. Symons, Sterling	1.00
Geo. E. Taylor, Linden	1.00
H. Bode, Marion	1.00
F. M. Monzo, Carsonville	2.00
Wm. F. Beebe, St. Johns	.50
W. F. Litchfield, Mulliken	1.10
Mr. Litchfield says, "This is 10 cents per acre on my beans. It is little but if every bean grower will do the same it will pay the expense of the delegates and they can smoke, too." Worse luck, none of 'em smoke !	
J. J. England, Caro	1.00
Mr. England says, "If this is not enough send to me for more."	
H. D. Horton, Sec'y Meade Twp., Huron Co. Bean Growers' Ass'n	15.00
Total	$66.10

USE THIS COUPON

October 1919

Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:

I am heartily in sympathy with the move that is being made to protect the Michigan bean industry, and I enclose

$..... to help pay the expenses of the delegates who go to represent the growers.

Name .....

Address .....

Be sure to sign name and address plainly

WANTED ÷ A BEAN TARIFF WITH A REAL KICK IN IT!

CHAS. B. SCULLY CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

We take pleasure in announcing the candidacy of Senator Charles B. Scully of Almont, Michigan, for lieutenant-governor. We do not know whether Mr. Scully will make a better lieutenant-governor than either of the two gentlemen who are after the job. His principal recommendation in our sight is that he is a farmer and has the farmer's viewpoint. He has just completed his second term in the Michigan Senate and his record will, we think, stand the scrutiny of the farmers of the state. Mr. Scully has not ALWAYS been right. We have found it necessary to differ with him on some points but nevertheless we are satisfied that he is a man whom the farmers can safely and proudly support.

Mr. Scully was born on the same farm near Almont, Lapeer county, where he now resides and makes his principal living. He specializes in pure-breds. That's good recommendation in itself. He is 41 years of age and ever since he learned the alphabet he has been talking about farmers to farmers, and knows his subject pretty thoroughly. He has spoken frequently at Grange and Gleaner gatherings, and was formerly president of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs. He took a prominent part in the recent campaign for good roads.

At the beginning of his second term in the Senate he was elected president pro tem, and in that capacity when occasion permitted filled the position which he now seeks with grace and dignity. He also served on several important committees. He was chairman of the insurance committee during both terms in the Senate, and a member of the taxation, elections and industrial schools committees. He has been a consistent and frequently an active worker in legislative matters for farmers' rights.

"My policy," says Mr. Scully, "will be a square deal to all."

Grangers Meet in Montcalm

Stanton's banner day was that of the Grangers when they met from all parts of the county and one hundred received the State Grange Degree conferred upon them by State Master, John C Ketchum, of Hastings, assisted by other State Grange officers. Besides State Master Ketchum the state officers present were A. E. Illenden, of Adrian, Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, of Lansing, Peter Klees of Sumner, and Mrs. J. C. Ketchum, of Hastings.

Building Bees Create Great Farmer Warehouse

By VERNE E. BURNETT

OUT OF THE north comes a story of true co-operation by farmers working against great odds and with amazing success, in erecting a warehouse big and good enough to help solve their marketing problems. With the true spirit of brotherhood of the great fraternity of Agriculture, the farmers of southern and western Antrim country along the shore of Lake Michigan, have held a series of building "bees," giving their time and labor free to remake an old structure into a modern well-equipped terminal.

The story in all its details would be a long one, for the affair was far from a summer night's dream and it was not the result of the work at one or two "bees." The leaders of the work have had the project in mind for year's back. The first news of the work came to Michigan Business Farming early in the summer, when crop reporters, in the neighborhood of the famous Torch Lake and Grand Traverse and Kalkaska districts, sent in enthusiastic accounts.

N. T. Velliquette, proprietor of the Busy Gleaner Farm, near Kewadin, writes that Fred Powell, vice-president of the Elk Rapids Co-operative Marketing Association, has been the leading spirit in the work, although the whole association acted with one accord in getting the work done quickly and efficiently. The push and hustle of Mr. Powell and his brother officers were merely typical of the spirit of the whole affair.

Some time back the association of Elk Rapids bought the big building, which, we are told, had been used at one time in balmy pre-war days for a novelty factory. Although financing this purchase was hard to begin with, it was as nothing compared with the labor necessary to get the structure into shape suitable for business. A picture has been sent to us, showing scores of farmers thronged about the warehouse just as the last of 1,500 loads of sand were being drawn in to fill the floor of the main building to a height of three feet above its old level, so as to build a cement floor on a level sufficiently safe from overflow of the river. This is just one of the items which shows how scientifically the association went at the work. The illustration sent us shows the real spirit of co-operation among the workers, grouped about the building during the last days of the "bee."

Financing Plan Submitted

The association at Elk Rapids is so enthusiastic about the work that they want other faltering associations to benefit, if possible, by the successful experience of he brothers in Antrim county. Accordingly Elk Rapids people have submitted their financing plan to Michigan Business Farming in hope that it might be of service to others. New co-operative buying and selling associations of various sorts are growing up almost continually throughout Michigan these days, and one of the main breakers in the course in which they must steer is that of finance.

It should also be admitted in all frankness that it is no soft snap to start and keep a co-operative association going. It is a man's size job for every member of such an association and needs steady, hard, brainy work. Because of lack of interest or improper financing, numerous co-op adventures naturally have failed. These have tended to discourage the farmers from similar ventures many times; but with pep and the right kind of system and men, the co-operative marketing business is one of the few sunshiny prospects in the farming business. Farmers buy at the high retail prices from the merchants, while the merchants buy at wholesale. The farmer sells cheaply at wholesale, while the merchant puts a dear price on his goods. It is hard for farmers to keep up the pace in that sort of game.

The Elk Rapids plan, which the members believe to be the best, is something like this. The building when completed will cost between $10,000 and $12,000. Of this amount $6,000 has been pledged by members to be loaned to the association. The association, in borrowing this money, gives its note to each member making the loan. The note runs for ten years with interest at five per cent per annum. The principle and interest is all to be paid back within ten years, in ten equal, annual payments. Or, in other words, ten per cent of the total amount will be paid back to each stockholder every year, and the interest payments will be averaged up and the average amount of interest paid with payments on the principle.

Thus the stockholder who pays in a loan of $100 will get back $12.75 each year for ten years. No originality is claimed for this system of financing, because it has been tried out elsewhere with success. Its supporters claim that it is about the simplest, soundest plan in the running just now, in the co-operative marketing business. Some may disagree, but on that platform the Elk Rapids farmers take their stand for better or worse. And the farmers in Antrim County aren't easily fooled. Just to get the full significance of the importance of their story, read this report sent for that county to Michigan Business Farming a few weeks ago:

Cloud With a Silver Lining

"Antrim County farmers are busy doing a little of everything these days, cutting clover seed, plowing, etc. Weather is variable with lots of rain—too much for potatoes on the lowlands. There is a large number of auctions billed. Some already held. Stock not selling very high. Many farmers dissatisfied with their business. Too much hard work and too little profits."

That feeling, we understand, applies to many of the northern farmers this fall. There has been trouble this year in getting the capital needed to develop the North. Crops have not been so good and prices low. It is the life of the pioneer with many discouragements, in many parts of Northern Michigan, although it is also a land with boundless opportunities.

Despite discouragements and gloom, the Antrim farmers have bobbed up before the agricultural public of the state with the splendid co-operative marketing stunt to their credit. Thus we feel that when one knows of the fight these Northern farmers had to wage and still have to carry on, he can hardly help but feel a real tribute to them.

Some Cow!

BELLE De Kol Colantha is some cow, even if her owner, John Rinke, of Warren, Mich., says so himself. She is now around 17 years old, but she is producing better every year, keeping up somewhere near a hundred pound record and presenting the Rinke purebred Holstein herd with a calf every year. Mr. Rinke bought "Old Belle" about seven years ago, when she was already an old animal, and he was soundly laughed at by numerous friends. She is not for sale, despite her age. She is responsible for many of the prizes won by the herd to which she belongs.

Livestock Disease Conference Sends Out Appeal

DISEASE in live stock makes one of the biggest risks in the breeding business. Michigan live stock is by no means so badly infected with live stock disease, especially tuberculosis, as some other states. But it is surely dangerous. During the summer months this year a Dairy Tour was held in Southern Michigan by a large number of farmers. Frank Sandhammer, assistant state leader of county agents, accompanied the men on the tour, and he has reports of cattle never before known to be diseased, which were found to be infected with tuberculosis on examination. In Lenawee county a herd of Holsteins which had been known as "a perfect herd" was found to be badly afflicted with the white plague. Probably other owners have cattle which they do not know are troubled with the same dread disease. The accompanying article gives hints on how to prevent the plague from spreading.

WITH LIVE STOCK and its products on a higher plane of values than in previous years, there has come to stockmen and farmers a keener realization of the need to stamp our animal diseases. This important development in livestock raising was shown repeatedly at the conference which assembled in Chicago, October 6 to 8, to discuss tuberculosis eradication. Michigan herds have been quite free from the white plague, but cases have just been found among Michigan herds which were totally unsuspected. Thus the conference was of great interest to Michigan owners of stock.

Whereas in the past the unwillingness of cattle owners to have their herds tested in order to locate the disease has been a limiting factor in the work, now there are waiting lists, and the problem confronting state and federal officials is to meet the demands. Coupled with that problem is the need for improved methods of testing and a more uniform system of certifying to the health of animals so that stock may be shipped interstate with a minimum of inconvenience and delay.

First Conference of Its Kind

The conference, called by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to discuss these problems, was the first of its kind, and 158 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. In opening the meeting Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, emphasized the importance of conducting disease eradication in a manner that is practical and workable as well as being scientifically correct. Likewise he announced the desire of the Federal Government to receive information from all sources to supplement the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture investigators. A problem of considerable importance is the tuberculin testing of cattle at public stockyards.

Such testing is aimed to check traffic in diseased animals and to protect communities which have little bovine tuberculosis from infection by cattle that are diseased or of doubtful health. This condition applies especially to dairy stock and to breeding cattle, but in preventing interstate movement of tuberculosis animals, live stock sanitary officials recognize the need for doing the work in the most expeditious manner.

Delegates from all parts of the country reported keen interest in their localities in the so called accredited herd plan, under which the federal and state authorities grant a certificate to owners of herds found to be free from tuberculosis and which are maintained in a prescribed manner. The principle of the plan was warmly endorsed as a constructive means of tuberculosis eradication, and the conference favored its continuance along present lines or with additional requirements that will increase its effectiveness. A topic receiving special emphasis was the need for painstaking and thorough disinfection of premises where disease has been found, followed by continuous attention to sanitation of buildings and surroundings.

Eradicating tuberculosis from cattle will practically solve the problem of controlling the disease among swine. That was the opinion of veterinary experts experienced in the handling and postmortem examination of swine received at the principal market centers. By means of a simple and practical marker, hogs may be tattoed with distinguishing letters and figures and when disease is found by postmortem examination, the identity of such animals is known.

How Stockmen Can Help

The discussions revealed a wide difference of conditions and problems many of them intricate, but there was unanimous agreement on the main topic—to eradicate tuberculosis from live stock throughout the United States and to do it at the earliest possible time. Farmers and stockmen of the country virtually have set a pace in their demands for testing that is faster than was anticipated a few years ago, but the live stock sanitary officials are not to be outdone.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is now producing about three times as much tuberculin as a year ago, and it is being distributed free to federal, state, county and municipal officials. Those in charge of the work in different states recognized that the present progress is but a beginning, and to avoid confusion there must be uniform policies and methods. They stressed also the importance of doing the work thoroughly and well, so there will be no reaction and loss of confidence.

Live stock owners may be of great immediate assistance in the work, with much benefit to themselves, if they will isolate all animals brought into their herds until such animals are definitely known to be healthy, and also will maintain clean and sanitary surroundings. The gradual increase in the number of live stock in the United States and also in the shipment and exchange of animals make disease control and eradication a problem demanding the closest co-operation among live stock owners, sanitary officials and the public in general.

The regulations which have been found necessary are directed, the conference showed, at a small minority of conscienceless people who, if unchecked, would spread disease all over the country. In addition many of the provisions regarding handling of live stock in interstate traffic are a check on carelessness or indifference to public welfare. It is believed that the great majority of live stock men, knowing these facts, will support regulations which are aimed to correct the conditions.

There Is a Delco-Light Man Near You

No matter where you live, there is a Delco-Light man within easy reach of you.

This means much more to you than mere convenience in the purchase of a Delco-Light plant.

These men are trained men—They KNOW electricity as applied to farm use.

They can advise you as to the size of plant you should have.

They can see that your house and barn are properly wired—

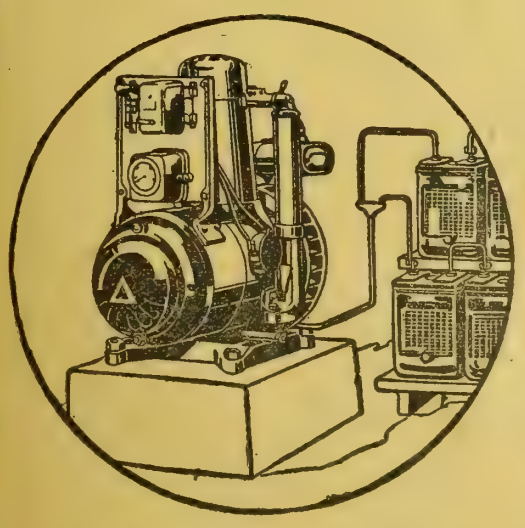
They can superintend the installation of the plant so that it will give you the most efficient and economical service.

They can tell you where and how to place your water system and what kind of a water system to have to meet your particular requirements—

They can give you intelligent advice as to the purchase and use of washing machine, churn, separator, milking machine and other appliances that you can operate with the electricity furnished by Delco-Light.

And—After the plant is installed they are always near-by to advise with you and see that you get full hundred per cent satisfaction out of its operation—

Delco-Light is lightening labor, bettering living conditions and actually paying for itself in time and labor saved in more than 75000 farm homes.



A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to Oil—Thick Plates —Long Lived Battery—RUNS ON KEROSENE.

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Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton St., West, Grand Rapids Mich.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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The President Gains

THERE is a marked change in the attitude of Americans toward their president since the day he returned from the west, broken in health and weary in spirit. Nowhere perhaps, is this change more noticeable than in Washington. A few months ago sentiment ran strong against the president, in the Capitol city and the political tirades against him in the Senate naturally did not help to soften the feeling. But the tension has relaxed. People now pass the White House in a more reverential mood and look with more or less misty eyes toward the wing of the great structure where the president is thought to be confined, slowly recovering from his illness, and throngs of citizens anxiously watch the bulletins that are flashed at frequent periods from one of the newspaper offices giving official information as to his progress.

The first important legislative development that has taken place since the president became confined to his bed, and one that is construed as marking a reversal of sentiment, is the action of the Senate in voting down the Lodge Shantung amendment to the Peace treaty. The fight in the Senate over this section of the treaty has been very bitter and two days before the vote was taken, well-informed congressmen were saying that the Lodge amendment would be carried. It would be impossible to say which influence should receive the most credit for the defeat of this amendment, a change of conviction on the part of supposed supporters or a feeling of sympathy toward the president. It is clear that many senators were not thoroughly satisfied that the Shantung section should be amended and that it did not require much influence to line them up behind the president particularly after he became unable to longer defend his position in that matter.

The illness of a president at any time is a serious matter. But the illness of President Wilson at this particular time is peculiarly unfortunate, for it is certain to have an overshadowing influence upon the great issues which are now being discussed in Congress. In spite of the mistakes the president has made and his unpopularity in certain quarters, it is very evident that he holds a strong hand over the nation. He has demonstrated his rights to leadership and all but a reactionary few have conceded him leadership. His powerful utterances and his determined stand for what he thought was right have left a deep impress upon the country and though his lips are for the time being silenced, the people still unconsciously bend to the power of his personality and reachments. No heart could be so hardened at will not soften at the news that the president will soon be himself again and able once more to direct the helm. And let us devoutly hope that in the future all those who would criticize and revile his name will remember that after all he is but human, and liable to all the errors of humans. It will be an inerasable blot upon the United States if her politicians are permitted to slaughter President Wilson upon the altar of public opinion and make him a martyr to the cause he has so whole-heartedly embraced.

* * *

Words,—Mere Words

ENGRAVED across the front of the magnificent Union depot in the city of Washington are these words, "The Farm—best home of the family,—main source of national wealth,—foundation of civilized society,—the natural Providence." Similar tributes to the farm and farmer may be found inscribed in other places in the beautiful public buildings, and scarcely a day passes by that some speech-making congressman or senator does not pay flowery homage to the men of the soil. In fact, no public man is considered to have quite done his duty who has not at some time or other in his career acknowledged the farm as the "bulwark of civilization" and made some flattering references to the "horny-handed disciple of the plow." We dare say that there is no great man, living or dead, who has not left some printed evidence that he was one of the "best friends the farmers ever had." But strange as it may seem, these "friends" have lived and passed on, and except for the printed record of their occasional remarks, no one would suspect that they ever gave a single thought to the farmer. The status of the farmer is practically the same today as it was fifty years ago, and well-meaning orators are still proclaiming in the same fashion as a half century ago, that "the farmer's rights must be protected."

The words we have heard uttered upon this subject are fair enough,—too fair. By constant repetition and emphasis they rather lead us to suspect a lack of sincerity. A good word well spoken gives encouragement. But promises that remain forever promises and are never translated into action destroy confidence. The farmer has listened long and patiently to the fine words of the statesmen and politicians. Now he wants action. And the time is not far distant when these "friends" will be put to the test and the sincerity of their words sounded to the depth.

If the farmer occupies the place of importance in the economic stratum that nearly everyone admits, it is high time that he be accorded recognition in some other manner than by mere words. It is no longer enough to say, "The farmer is the corner-stone of the nation's prosperity," and let it go at that. His counsel must be sought; his interests protected; his business encouraged and assisted. No great national policy should be determined without consulting him. He should be accorded leadership and his opinions should be carefully weighed.

The farmer is slowly coming into his own in these respects but little of the credit belongs to those who pose as his friends. He is rising to a new plane of dignity and power by the force of his own efforts. He is being heard because he demands to be heard and not because those who hold superior positions desire him to be heard. Ten years from now no great leader or no great party or power will wish or dare to follow a line of action that does not take complete account of the farmer's welfare.

* * *

Faith Versus Death

"RELIEF" can not express the feeling which swept over the newspaper readers the last week or so when little Shirley and Edna Luikhart, of Michigan, who had been poisoned by their mother, passed safely the crisis which the doctors said would mean sure death to both. The two pretty, golden-haired children had been given corrosive sublimate about three weeks ago by their mother, who has since been sent from Pontiac to Ionia prison, where she will be kept locked up as criminally insane.

The girls were rushed to Detroit where physicians attempted valiantly, tho almost hopelessly, to counteract the slow, deadly poison. The Detroit doctors finally had to admit failure. Then the whole reading public was thrilled by the message of Dr. Thomas Carter, of Chicago, who offered to treat the case without charge to the sorrowing father, who stayed constantly between the girls' beds, although he, himself, was in ill health. A year ago Dr. Carter had been working 24 hours a day in a dressing station in the shell-churned Argonne, and his own little daughters were reported to be dying in Chicago, because of influenza ravages. The doctor then had been unable to attend his own daughters, who finally recovered, but now he saw an opportunity to put his very soul into the fight which he would have put up for his own youngsters.

The whole episode is regarded by many as a real miracle, a case where Science was transcended by Faith and Will and Love. The devotion of the father who would not for a second admit anything except that the Luikhart babes would recover; the fight of the doctor who put up the inspired battle he would have waged for his own blood; the appeal to the finer sentiments in human nature—all these phases combined to make it a never-to-be-forgotten event. And the public interest shown by all who heard of it strikes a silver harmony through the complex make-up of the American people. The bums on the street wept when they read the story. Men in offices dived for their check books to send financial aid for the impoverished Luikhart family, and even little children in school sent in the nickels and dimes to help swell the blue china pig bank of the little Luikhart girls.

The whole affair shows the good in human nature which can well up in greatest munificence and fineness, and also the power which almost blind faith can exercise over the destiny of mankind.—V. B.

* * *

Where Should Public Ownership Begin,—and End?

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP of utilities has many honest advocates. That is to say that some of the brightest men in the country who are against socialism or the nationalization of all industry are strongly in favor of governmental control of what are commonly known as "public utilities."

They find it hard sometimes to define their position. A critic will say: "You believe in government operation of the merchant marine, the railroads, the canal routes, etc. Then why should you oppose government operation of farms, grocery stores, printing establishments, banks, and all the other machinery of production and commerce?" The answer that these are not "public utilities" does not satisfy. For in a sense they ARE public utilities. A large percentage of the commercial and industrial enterprises of the day have become so interwoven with our scheme of living that they are in a large measure indispensable to the public comfort and convenience. Yet there are few to argue that these enterprises should be nationalized.

But the advocates of public ownership of transportation lines are for the most part sincere in their convictions. They believe that certain industries should be under the control of the public and that other industries best serve the public under private management. They seem to have found a definition that will fully explain their position and clear away any confusion as to where they think public ownership should begin and where it should end. They favor government control "over all industries based on public grants, privileges and monopolies."

Do you see anything wrong with that?

* * *

A visitor from Europe traveling through farm districts notes that American farmers have practically ceased the wearing of long chin whiskers; well, that's all right seeing that Uncle Sam himself has the goshdingest goatee that ever floated in the breeze.

* * *

If all the great reporters on big city papers could be lined up at the edge of Michigan and trotted across it, there wouldn't be so much ignorant, harmful talk going on in these critical times of reconstruction.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

THE FARMER AND ORGANIZED LABOR

By what method of reasoning do you figure the farmer to be a capitalist? A capitalist is an individual who has a more or less steady income of cash earned by some one else. The farmer never was a capitalist and at the present time by doing all his work alone inside of sixteen hours he clears considerable less than other labor at eight hours a day.

The mortgaging of farm property has been on the increase for a good many years. Does that argue that the farmer is a capitalist, in fact or in a state of coma. Organized labor has accomplished a great advance in their condition even by strikes but will accomplish more rapidly and in a more satisfactory manner by political action. If the farmer could go it alone as you advise what would he gain but delay. I think Mr. Young is offering the farmer a mighty fine opportunity to go right ahead and place himself in a position to commence living with other people.

The only way a farmer could strike would be cut down overproduction to a point where it would equal underconsumption and enough more to break the back of price manipuation. Better political control will keep him posted on what progress he is making all the time and get him some where, something that has never been accomplished yet since the days of Adam.—M. M. Martin.

A better definition a capitalist than you have given would run like this: "A capitalist is a man who employs money in the conduct of his business," and every man who employs money has a right to expect that it shall earn a fair rate of interest, and the public should concede him that right. The reason farm mortgages are on the increase is because the farmer as a capitalist has not received that fair dividend. Granting that the necessity for political action is great, and as a reader of Business Farming you know we have laid great stress upon the subject, there are still many reasons why a political alliance between farmers and organized labor is unfeasible. Who, may I ask is behind the determined efforts of the government to reduce the cost of living? Organized labor. Organized labor said, "reduce the cost of living or we strike." Organized labor has dealt the farmers a severe blow, for the farmer is the only one who has suffered as a result of the investigation. Organized labor has never been interested in farmers' welfare. It demands cheap food. It will get cheap food. if possible. How can you get and team work between a man who wants all he can get for his products and a man who wants to pay the least price for them?

"LET'S NOT SELL A BEAN"

I am a friend of M. B. F. I have taken it since it was first printed, and have paid up for five years to come, also have taken a good many subscriptions, in summing up, no farmer should be without it. I have been watching it closely in regard to beans and have just filled out the coupon on cost per acre and think the price we are offered here in Montcalm of $6 per hundred too low considering the price we pay for help, machinery and repairs it also costs the same for threshing, no drop in price there and I think it about time we were going on a strike. I do not mean lay down or walk out, because we have to keep digging from daylight until dark to keep our work up, as I find it so working 120 acres with the help of my wife and children at times. But I do mean to strike this way. Brother Farmers lets not sell a bean until the first of December. All in favor of this hold up your right hand, and for God's sake hold your beans, and we have struck. —Montcalm Co. Subscriber.

You've got the right idea, all right, Bro. Subscriber. I have no doubt, if not a single Michigan bean was sold till December 1st, but what it would bring higher prices. But if you add up the farmers who are satisfied with the price and those who have to sell now because they need the money you wouldn't have enough left to make your "strike" effective. Moreover, the State Farm Bureaus say it is wicked to strike. I think that if proper import duty is placed on Oriental beans, it will not be necessary to strike in order to get a fair profit. What do you think?—The Editor.

THINKS LEAGUE COVENANT SHOULD BE RATIFIED

Here is the opinion of a reader of your valuable paper, in regard to this "momentous question" viz, Ought the Senate to ratify the peace treaty unamended?

I believe it ought to.

I believe the proposed League of Nations is the logical outcome of the late war and the only outcome worthy of the sacrifice the world has made. The covenant is not perfect but it is certainly a big (and only) step forward. It may not be a positive antidote for war, but it is by far, the best one ever prescribed.

Some that oppose the treaty are for the most part greedy and unreasonable "politicians" who care little for America or the world. They are not honest and progressive thinking people. They would tear down the world's most sensible and progressive document for the "prevention of war," and allow a "foundation for war" to stand.

Another conflict might wreck the world. It would be more terrible than the last one, for death dealing mechanical agencies of more terrible variety would be used. At any rate has America a safe guarantee of winning? She might have to submit to terms vastly more obligating and oppressing than the League requires, besides paying the other horrible penalties that that war's toll would exact.

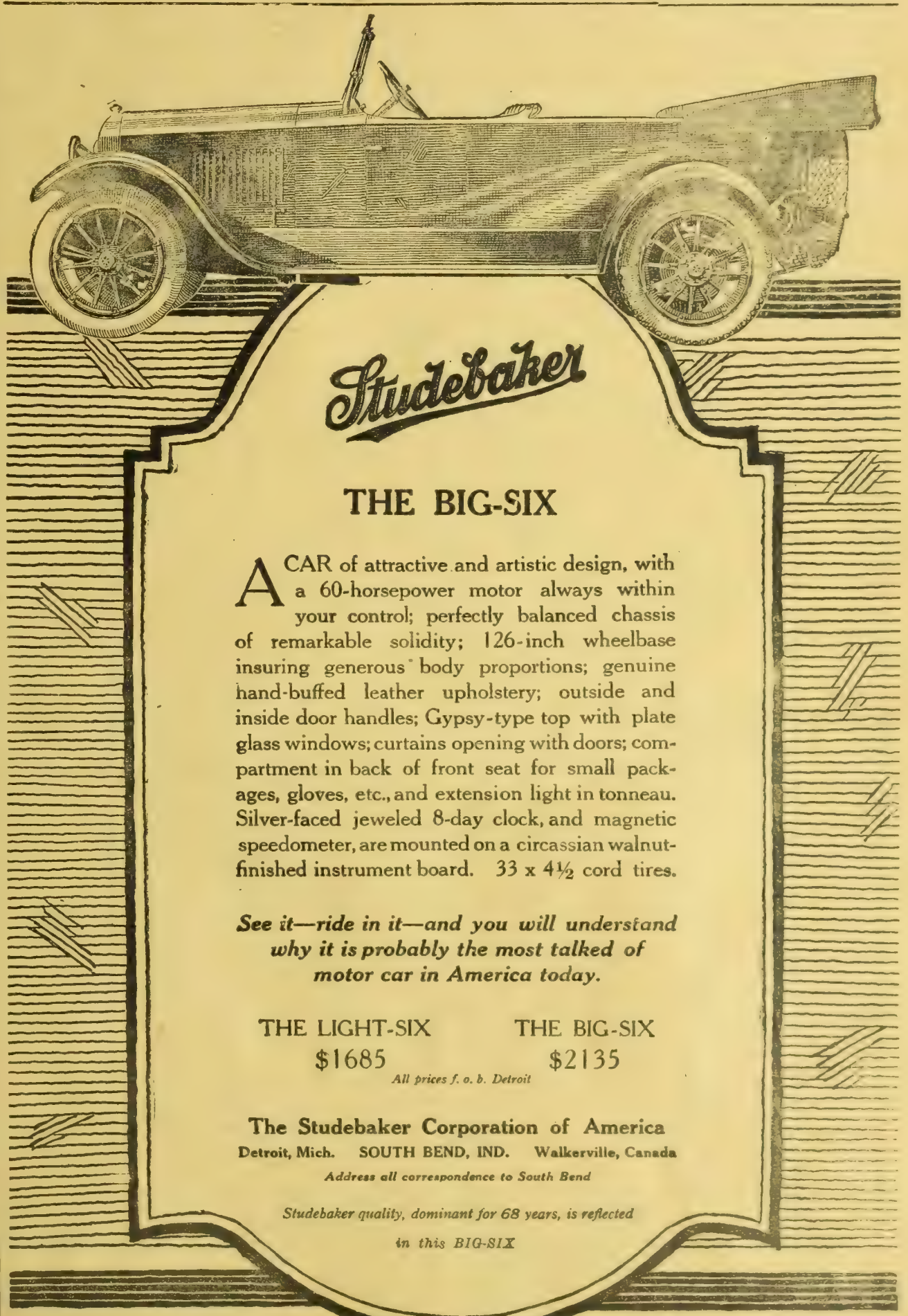
What have the enemies of the pact to offer to insure peace? Nothing.

They would return to the old system of "Hidden Treaties," secret diplomacy ,the old "balance of power."

Each nation would become greedy and envious, suspicious and deceitful. Tax upon tax and loan upon loan would be heaped upon the people by their respective governments (or alliances of them) for building a "man-destroying" machine that could do better execution than the [illegible] possessed by and of the others, claiming of course that it was necessary to do this or stand always [illegible] They would be made up of hostile nations and—just another [illegible] Archduke."

Stand up! Stand up! for the league. It exposes us to no dangers that would not be present without it. —L. B. K., Ithaca.

I am very glad to hear such [illegible] commendation of the League of Nations from a reader who evidently thinks for himself. It is true, the covenant is not perfect, but it provides its own machinery for amending. Great confusion will result if Congress makes changes in this covenant now. Let them be made when the times are less perilous and our statesmen think in saner terms. The important thing NOW is get the treaty of peace signed and the League Covenant ratified, and every day that Congress puts the job off only increases the difficulty and peril of our position. I should like to hear from more of our readers on this subject. —The Editor.



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Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE"

IN ORDER to prevent our buildings from decay we paint them. They not only look better, but wear longer, and when the horse kicks a hole in the barn floor, we immediately repair it before it becomes larger. Do we always take the same care of our human dwellings, the most wonderful and highly tempered house known?

Because women spend more time in the house, necessarily, than men, they get less fresh air and sunlight, two of nature's greatest health-giving tonics. T. W. Higginson, a noted writer says: "Few things are more important to a community than the health of its women—if strong is the frame of the mother, says a proverb, the son will give laws to the people—and in nations where all men give laws, all men need mothers of strong frames."

Perhaps the house in which you live was not planned and built by you; the kitchen may be built on the shady side of the house and be dark. The first essential in remedying this evil is to realize the need of it, and then, at a very little expense, you can at least provide one or two more windows on the side where the sun will shine in and then can perhaps change the arrangement of your room so that your sink for dishwashing comes under the window. We know that food will quickly spoil in a damp, dark place; then can we expect more of our bodies?

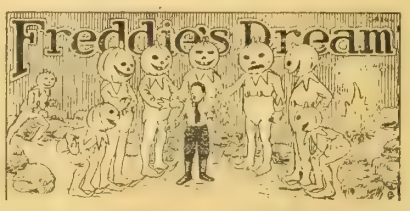
And while the dishes are being washed in the morning, for five or ten minutes, you can throw open the living room door, even on the coldest day, and let that general room have a good airing. You will find that the cold, fresh air will heat twice as quickly. Or you can air it while you are sweeping and dusting, as you will not catch cold while exercising. Of one thing you may be sure; if plants will not thrive in your living room, you cannot be healthy there either. Plants breathe just as we do, and air filled with dust, with fumes from the stove and air which has been breathed by a number of persons is not fit food for humans any more than it is for plants.

One of the most striking examples of sanitation as bearing on health can be found in the way in which the army camps were conducted. Hurriedly built huts housed thousands of men, and considering the number there, sickness was less than in any city or town. But the doctors and officers in charge were forever on the lookout that the floors were kept scrubbed with hot soapy water, for soap is one of the best disinfectants known, that each man had so many square feet of space so that there would be sufficient air, and all garbage was carried out immediately from the kitchen so that no flies, or any other kind of disease carriers would be attracted thereby. And the boys who have returned have a new standard of living set which they will not soon forget and because of this new standard they will be better fathers and will notice these little things in their homes much more quickly. It therefore behooves the women of the land to keep pace with their boys and their men and encourage in them a new standard of sanitation in the home.

The pursuit of happiness is strong within all of us, and health is absolutely necessary to perfect happiness; then let us guard our health as the most precious of all our possessions.

Instead of the usual beauty column which is run in so many of our papers, we intend to run a series of articles dealing with the subject of "keeping well," for no one can be beautiful who is not happy, and no one can be happy who is not well. If you have a cold with the consequent red, swollen nose and lips, and weepy eyes, the best cosmetics in the world will not make you attractive, therefore the best course in beauty culture which we know is the gospel of keeping well and keeping happy.

Next week we will take up the discussion of the Teeth in their relation to health and beauty.



By C. Shirley Dillenback

Master Freddie, aged five, was very fond of pumpkin pie,
And just as sure as I'm alive (of course I wouldn't tell a lie)
He ate so much one night at tea he had a fearful dream—
He sailed upon a yellow sea to pumpkin land 'twould seem.
Where no one lived but giants tall with jack-o-lanterns for a head,
Poor Freddie seemed so weak and small he like a coward ran, 'tis said.
The giants came from everywhere with gleaming mouth and staring eyes—
Of master Fred to get a share—Poor Freddie raised some awful cries.
Just as his mother reached the bed—a giant grabbed him by the jeans—
And said, "I'll teach you master Fred to eat less pie on Hallowe'ens."

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THOSE beautiful wool scarfs so much worn this fall are not difficult to make, and are wide enough so that they protect the shoulders as well as neck, and the wide belt serves to hold them in place in the wind. They are nice for the elderly lady sitting inside who needs something aound her shoulders, but who wishes her arms and hands free, as they will not slip off like a shawl, and the young girls would welcome one for skating and sleigh riding. They can be crocheted with a cap to match for sports wear and would be a very lovely Christmas gift. Yesterday coming up from town on a car a lady was wearing one made of gray yarn, and the piece which folded back around the neck and down the front forming the tuxedo front was of a gold colored yarn. Her suit was gray and also her gloves. The effect was very pleasing.

The necks of street and house dresses for afternoon wear are made much higher; just as high in fact as they can be made and still left without a collar, and the neck line left pretty. And they are finished without collars, either in square or round effect. Whether or not this style will continue is problematical, but the most highly priced waists and gowns being shown are affecting this style.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(By Judson Grenell)

IN THIS week's installment of Mr. Judson's comprehensive treatment of this subject, he takes the question of "how to split your ticket" if you don't want to vote a straight ticket, how to properly mark your ballot and how to challenge the voter, all of which should be thoroughly understood by every voter before they enter the polls. If our women readers will take the time to read these articles as they appear each week, they will be better prepared to vote than most of the men who enter the voting booths.

Voting a Straight Ticket

If you wish to vote a "straight" party ticket, a cross (X) mark is made in the place designated under the party emblem. In this way a complete ballot can be voted by simply making one cross (X) mark. It is a simple method; but unfortunately the result is that, as one party seldom if ever makes the wisest selection of candidates for all positions, the voter favors candidates who ought to be defeated, as well as candidates who ought to be elected. Still, there is this advantage in placing a cross (X) mark under the party emblem; you are sure to vote a full ticket; you have made some selection, even if not entirely the best one.

But supposing, after having selected your party, you still desire to favor candidates on other tickets? In that case all you have to do is to place a cross (X) mark before the name of each one you wish to favor, and it will be counted for your candidate, and against the opponent on the party ticket; in such a case the cross (X) mark under the party emblem does not count.

In local elections, at least, it is no longer considered "good form" or good sense to persist in voting the "straight" ticket, and in some localities the "party" emblems have been dispensed with. This is the case in Detroit. Seldom does one party make the best selection of nominees for all the positions in the gift of the electorate. The best equipped candidate for the office of the greatest local importance may be the candidate of a numerically weak party. There is wisdom in independent voting.

Helping to Mark Ballots

The law provides for "helpers" for illiterate or physically incapacitated voters. The election inspectors designate one of their number for this purpose. Sometimes well educated people ask the inspectors to aid them in marking their ballots, but the "helping" clause in the law governing elections was never intended to encourage such mental laziness. Besides, helping people to mark ballots opens the door to vote buying and other unlawful conduct. Helping to mark the ballots of those who can read is something to which all right-minded men and women object.

The words "physically incapacitated" have reference to those who are blind, to those unable to use their hands, or who are without hands, or who are otherwise physically helpless. These are entitled to be assisted by duly authorized inspectors who are forbidden to attempt to influence voters for any particular party or candidate.

After the woman voter has been handed her ballot, and she has made her choice, she then folds it in such a way that the number appearing on one of the corners can be torn off without mutilating or disclosing the ballot. Each ballot must also carry the initials of one of the inspectors; otherwise it will not be counted. So it is the duty of each voter to see that her ballot has been initialed. It is her further duty to see that the identical ballot she hands to the inspector is placed in the ballot box. A voter has the right to insist that this be done in her presence immediately it is handed to the inspector.

If you make a mistake in marking your ballot do not try to erase it. Exchange it for another ballot. Attempted erasure will invalidate the ballot.

Challenging the Voter

If, during these proceedings, some one should challenge the vote, do not be disturbed. Sometimes this is done in order to frighten people away from the polls. It is also resorted to as an underhand method of winning out, by making voting so slow that the polls are closed before all the ballots have been deposited. Then, again, the challenger may honestly think you have no right to vote.

So long as you know that you are entitled to vote, being of age, and having registered in that precinct, just "swear in" your vote. Laugh it off as a good joke on those who tried to frighten you from doing your duty.

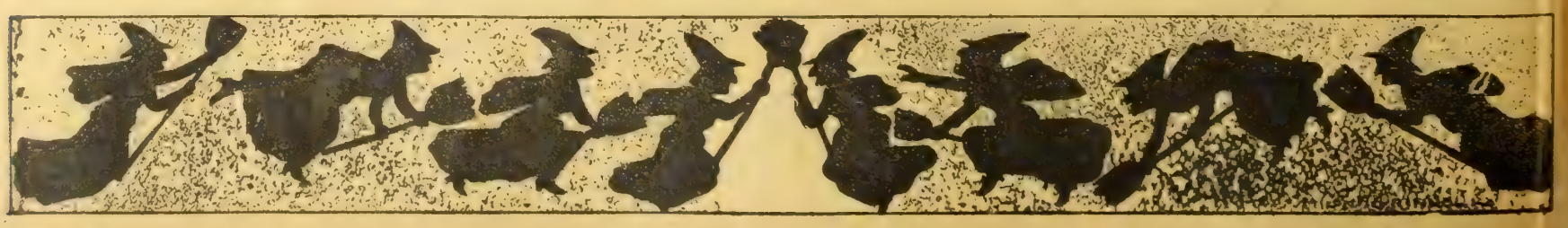
Challenging is one of the ways of preventing illegal voting, but crooked people sometimes try to put a good law to a bad use. Never neglect to swear in your vote. It takes only a moment to be sworn, and there is nothing humiliating in it, or of which you need be ashamed.

Should you change your residence between the date of registration and election day, obtain a transfer to the voting district to which you have removed. There is generally a printed form on which to do this, and which can be obtained of the proper official, usually the city clerk in the city or the township clerk in the country. In Detroit a precinct residence is acquired in 20 days; a county residence in three months; a state residence in six months.

"Colonizing"

It has been complained that short term residence requirement tempt parties and candidates to "colonize." That is, legal voters are moved from localities where their votes can be spared to places where a few extra votes may win an election.

To lengthen the time in which residence is acquired would often work hardship on honest citizens forced to change their residence shortly before an election. The best remedy thus far discovered against colonization schemes under forms of law, is publicity. Candidates will not resort to such a method if they fear it may be discovered; for what would be gained by the colonization of voters would be more than lost through right-minded voters declining to support a candidate who would be guilty of resorting to such a method of overcoming a political antagonist.



The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Already the Christmas gifts are being shipped out. Last week Mildred Field of Bangor, Michigan, won a large box of paper dolls with dresses and Phoebe Dunlap of Lupton, secured the large size drawing book. You too can earn these lovely gifts if you will just get busy and secure a few subscribers to your favorite paper.

The first prize for the Hallowe'en drawing which appears elsewhere on this page was awarded to Emory Bowen, of Ionia, Michigan, so you see a whole lot of our little folks are busy.

And now I want you to write me a story of Thanksgiving and there will be prizes for the two best stories. Affectionately yours—Laddie.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. I live on a fruit farm. We have a Ford truck and a Reo passenger car. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like the Children's page very much. For pets I have two kittens.. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Hoping to see my letter in print. Marjorie Meredith, Shelby, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you. My mamma has 35 ducks, 30 geese and 35 turkeys and 200 chickens. We have 18 pigs. I had a pet lamb and sold it. I have a tory-cycle and ride it to school. I like the Children's page. My letter is getting long; hoping to see my letter in print. Gladys Gribbin, Marlette, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am a girl, 11 years old and I am in the fourth grade. My brother takes the M. B. F. and I read the Children's letters and the Doo Dads. I found the puzzle and I pasted it together. It is an ostrich. I have five brothers, Henry is eight years old and in the first grade, L. B. is 16 years old and is in the 6th grade. Our teacher's name is Etta Haney. Ray and Elmer were in the war. Ray is 24 years old and Elmer is 27 years old. Willie is 29 years old. Ma is 52 years old and papa is 62 years old. My brother owns 120 acres of land. We have two horses and a dog. We have one cow and my brother has one cow. I hope to see this letter in the M. B. F. Daisy Timmon, Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear Laddie—As I have never written to you before I thought I would try my luck. I am a boy eleven years old. I am in the fifth grade. I have one mile and three-quarters. I have four brothers and two sisters. I had one brother die. We live on forty acres. We have two horses and two cows. We have two nice pigs. I have a little white dog. I have one brother married. I hope to see this letter in print. Yours truly, Anson H. Richardson, Auburn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wish you would tell me how to earn those Christmas presents. We did not get our paper until late so I did not know so I thought I would write. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. I hope I can earn some Christmas presents. We take the M. B. F. and papa thinks it the best farm paper there is. Mama also likes it. I think the Doo Dads are so funny. I guess I will stop. Yours truly, Lois Gilbert, Nunica, Michigan, R2.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you and so would like particulars concerning the Christmas gifts. I am a girl fourteen years old and am in the eighth grade a school. I live on a 93 acre farm We have four milch cows and ten young cattle, about 60 chickens, two cats, four rabbits, and 11 ducks. I have five sisters and four brothers. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I also enjoy reading the Children's Hour page and I like to look at the Doo Dads. They are comical little folks. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close. I have sent a little Hallowe'en drawing. I'm afraid it isn't much good.—Lucile Crosby, Clarkston, Mich., R 3.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so will write now and hope to see my letter in print. I am ten years old and in the fourth grade. I live two miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Murphy. I have a sister going to school. She is eight years old. Her name is Mary. We live on an eighty acre farm. I like farm life very much and expect to be a farmer when I grow up. We have five horses and three colts and six cows. For pets we have a little kitten and a canary bird. Our bird's name is Dicky. I must close and if my letter is in print I will write again. Arthur Sanderson, R 1, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear—Laddie. I received your Christmas offer yesterday and was glad to get it. I am going to try to get some subscribers, as I would like the prizes offered. I have written four or five other letters but have never seen them in print. Our school started September 2nd and I was glad of it. Iam in the 6th grade. Very truly, Miss Lucile Hubbs, Greenville, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1 Box 118

Dear Laddie—I have written once before and I thank you for the thrift sta you sent me for my story, and I am drawing a little duck so to win another prize. What kind of a prize are you going to give for the best drawing. I washed all the clothes today for mama and did not get them in for it rained and is raining yet. Will close, hoping to see all this in print. This is my pet duck. Mildred Farrells, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print. I thought I would write again. I am a girl eleven years old and live on a farm of eighty acres. We have ten head of cattle, two horses and one colt, and five pigs. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour. I have four sisters and one brother. I have about a mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss D. Day. I like her very much. I am in the 7th grade at school. I am going to draw a picture and see if I can win a prize on it. I hope my letter will not land in the waste paper basket. I hope my letter is not too long to be printed.—Hedwig Jungnitsch, Hemlock, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never writen to you before. I am a girl 10 years old and in the sixth grade. Papa takes M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour and the Doo Dads. I am busy after school. We raised about 203 chickens during the summer. It was from March until September. I am going to write a story. It is about the boy and wolf. Here it is:

The Boy and the Wolf

Once upon a time a boy was sent by his father to tend the sheep.

His father and some other men were working in a field near by. Bye and bye the boy called, "wolf, wolf," and the men came to see if any wolf was there. There was no wolf. The boy was lying comfortably under a tree while the sheep were grazing quietly. The next day the while the boy was watching the sheep he called "wolf, wolf," again the men came but there was no wolf

The third day while the boy was watching the sheep a wolf came and the boy called "wolf, wolf." But the men did not come. Again he called but still they did not come. The poor little lambs were torn and eaten by the wolf. Who can believe a boy like that? Well I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Your friend, Esther Buser.

THE JUNIOR COOK

Bran Muffins

Put 1 tablespoonful of vegetable oil (lard may be used); 2 tablespoonsful sugar; 1 teaspoon salt, into a mixing bowl and beat well.

Add 1 and 1-2 cupsful of bran; 1 and 1-2 cupsful of flour sifted with 4 teaspoonsful baking powder; 1 cupful of milk.

Beat till well mixed. Drop by spoonsful into greased muffin tins and make for 20 minutes.

If raisins are liked 1-2 cupful may be added with the flour.

These muffins are not only very inexpensive and easy to make up but they are very wholesome.

SHOES
WHEN buying a car you don't only take into consideration the first cost, but the yearly cost, depreciation, up-keep, etc. You also consider the service and comfort.
Give the same consideration when you buy your shoes.
HIRTH-KRAUSE Rouge Rex Shoes made for the Man Who Works, give more service and comfort than just shoes, and the cost is less per year. Put on a pair and see how they wear. The looks and feel of them will make you a customer for Rouge Rex Shoes.
Hirth-Krause Company
Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers
Grand Rapids - Michigan

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Except for an occasioal upward spurt grain prices ruled quite evenly the past week, though the feeling was somewhat stronger at the close of the week than at the beginning. The rapid decline in grain prices, brought about largely by the agitation against the high cost of living has brought the farmers to their senses and many of them are refusing to sell at present low levels. Corn is too cheap in comparison with the prices of other grains and commodities, and the increasing disposition of farmers to hold to this crop is having a strengthening effect upon the market.

General industrial conditions still show their effect upon the grain markets. Capital does not like the attitude of the labor organization and is frankly afraid of what may happen. Many big dealers are simply marking time pending the outsome of the industrial conference at Washington. If capital and labor would only make concessions, patch up their differences and get down to business once more, the wave of uncertainty that is sweeping the country would soon disappear and people would again go about their accustomed tasks in the old accustomed way. At the present time the longshoremen of New York City are on strike and export movement is being greatly hampered thereby.

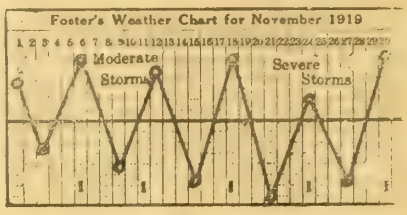
As stated in a recent issue it is our belief and held by many others in close touch with the grain trade that grain prices have reached their lowest level and that any future change must be upward.

WHEAT SITUATION GOOD

Less than three months ago predictions were made that the enormous crop of wheat then in prospect would flood the country as by a deluge, clogging up the avenues of transportation and upsetting all standards of values. This prediction has not come true. There is some congestion because of the early and rapid movement, and a car shortage that now threatens to become serious, but for the most part the demand has been able to take care of the accumulating supplies. In fact, it is asserted that were all government control now removed wheat would soon go to a much higher level. The writer had a long discussion of this matter with Congressman Young of the great wheat state of North Dakota who strongly favors the return of wheat to the basis of supply and demand. Most of the Michigan wheat is out of the farmers' hands so whatever may be done along this line will effect our Michigan wheat very little one way or another. The suggestion that the government extend its control and guaranteed price to cover the 1920 crop of wheat is fortunately meeting with the opposition of Julius Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation. Sooner or later the government must relinquish its control and the sooner the better.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 28, Nov. 2 and 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 29, Nov. 3 and 8; plains sections Oct. 30, Nov. 4 and 9; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys Oct. 31, Nov. 5 and 10; eastern sections, Nov. 1, 6 and 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 2, 7 and 12. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate weather of North America from Oct. 28 to Nov. 12. Temperatures of these fifteen days will average near normal Following the severe storms near Oct. 25 quiet weather will prevail till near Nov. 9 when severe storms are again expected. These will include high temperatures, a cold wave, a blizzard and excessive precipitation, particularly in the cotton states. Rain south and snow north will be quite general.

End of November will close out the 165-day cropweather period and we will pass into another long period covering 165 days. These are the most important of all the various cropweather changes. When they are more completely understood we will know the kind of crops that will do best for each year and will thereby be able to avoid the loss of seed and labor that amount to millions every year. Enough is already known to make very considerable savings by following the weather laws that are now understood

W. T. Foster

BETTER TONE TO CORN

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	Tol.
No. 2 Yellow	1.45	1.45	1.44
No. 3 Yellow	1.45		
No. 4 Yellow	1.43		

Following a sluggish week during which the bears played up the Argentine situation and the bulls took advantage of the revived export demand, the corn market opened up strong and defied all bearish conditions. Prices for the week are slightly higher and the tone of the market is the best for some time. We feel that it would be good business for farmers who must buy some corn to carry them through the winter to make their purchases now, and for farmers who have corn to sell not to be too anxious to get rid of it. Common sense tells us that the bottom has about been reached in corn deal.

OATS ARE HIGHER

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	Tol.
Standard	.74	.74	.75
No. 3 White	.73	.72	

Oats are struggling upward in sympathy with corn, though we expect to see these two grains acting quite independently of each other by the first of the year. While the supply of corn is large and therefore there will be a reasonable limit beyond which the price cannot go, oats should reach a much higher level because of the scarcity. Speaking of oats, the Price Current Grain Reporter says: "Oats are selling around the cost of production and in some cases below. The country is not disposed to sell and at best has less grain than for some years past. The shortage in North Dakota and Montana will result in part of the South Dakota and Minnesota crop moving westward. Texas oats moved into the southeastern states in volume, but while the crop in the former section was rather large it was seriously damaged by rains and a revival in the southern call is expected before long."

POTATOES REACH LOW POINT

October 26, 1918 Prices	Detroit	Ch'go	N. Y.
Choice Sacked	2.10	1.70	2.70
White Bulk	2.00	1.65	2.60

October 22, 26, 1919 Prices	Detroit	Ch'go	N. Y.
White Sacked	2.40	2.35	2.50
White Bulk	2.30	2.25	2.40

Last week potatoes reached the lowest levels of the season, and, says the Chicago Packer, "operators were of the opinion that the low point in the season's market had been passed."

The October estimate places the yield at 350,070,000 bushels which is almost a hundred million bushels less than the 1917 crop, but 90,000,000 bushels greater than the 1916 crop which was the smallest since 1905. The low production for 1919 practically assures an advancing market throughout the balance of the season. One of the influences that has interfered with demand and kept prices down is the rot that has developed in many carloads of eastern potatoes, in transit. The advent of colder weather promises a remedy of this condition, and with better quality assured the demand for winter storage should make itself felt very soon.

Farmers in this state are marketing spuds rather freely with country prices ranging from 80 cents to $1 or more per bushel. We do not feel that under the conditions this price is higher and expect to see country points offering considerably more than that figure before another sixty days. It would be well, however, for farmers to distribute their marketing pretty well over the season.

It is reported to us that Michigan is now being discriminated against in her allotment of cars, and we have been asked to investigate and see if the situation can be remedied. Farmers who know of instances in which their local dealers or associations have been unable to secure cars for potato shipments should notify us at once of the fact and the circumstances.

BEAN MARKET LOOKS GOOD

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
C. H. P.	7.00	8.00	8.00
Prime	6.75	7.50	7.50
Red Kidneys	11.50	12.00	13.75

The bears and the bulls in this state are engaged in a frantic struggle to get control of the bean market. There are a few, perhaps only three or four big jobbers who have sold short and are doing their level best to haul prices down to where they can "get out from under." Just as determinedly opposing these bears are certain jobbers who know that the Michigan bean grower surely cannot make a profit at less prices than now prevailing and that the future of the industry depends upon the maintenance of a fair price. There is a firm of jobbers in Grand Rapids which has presistently opposed this move to bring prices down below the cost of production, and its snappy news letters sent out each week to all the trade, no doubt have had an effect in helping to sustain the market. We quote one of their bulletins as follows:

"Four Michigan jobbers (our competition) thru their elevators and direct have offered to sell us beans in an effort to get us out of the market.

"Account of our competition refusing to quote the trade in further effort to bear the market, our business has been unusually large. Wholesale grocers have been active buyers the past ten days at prices ranging from $7.25 to $7.75 and inquiry has materially increased as the market advanced. Wholesalers will buy at reasonable prices. They are not asking for $7.00 beans.

"From present indications jobbers are short Octobers and will stop at nothing to break the market. In these wild speculative endeavors to get 'on easy street' they are wrecking your industry and ours.

"Elevators report light movement from farmers. Some sections reported today farmers are refusing to sell at $6.75 basis. Growers will, we think, be satisfied with $7.00 beans. The trade will take them on this basis.

"A great deal of stress has been placed on the Kotenashi beans, but if you have followed the market you will notice that they have followed the advance of Michigan beans until they are now 65c higher than on October first. This merely shows that Michigan is still the barometer of the bean market.

"California beans have also advanced materially and are being quoted today at prices ranging from $6.75 to $7.00 f. o. b. coast. Add 94 cents rate of freight and you find they are in line with Michigan. California further reports a 50 per cent crop.

"By all means do not be a party to the short scheme because it's long longer up than down and your chances are slim for the risk you take.

We do not entirely agree with their statement that Michigan is still the barometer of the bean market. How could it be when Michigan's available supplies this year are less than half of the California supplies, and probably but a drop in the bucket to the beans that Japan has available for export to this country. While we want to see this bean market main-

DISPERSAL SALE

OWOSSO, MICH., Nov. 12, 1919

20 Head of High Class Reg. Holsteins

Herd Sire, Traverse Laundry Ryma No. 252,616; 2 years old. His seven nearest dams average 28.61 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He is a splendid individual, a real show bull and will make some one a fine herd sire.

Eleven cows and heifers from 2 to 8 years old, will all be fresh by Jan. 10th from the above bull. A 23.85 lb. 4 year old, and her heifer calf. A 20.62 lb. 3 year old and two of her daughters. Three daughters of a 29 lb. cow, one of them from a 26 lb., one a 30 lb., and the other from a 35 lb. bull. Six daughters of a 29 lb. bull. This herd is on the ACCREDITED HERD LIST and are fine individuals. They have won more premiums in the show ring than any other herd in this part of the state. I have sold my farm and they must all be sold. This will be a rare opportunity to secure high class foundation stock from a clean herd. Sale will be held at the farm at 1:30 p. m. Electric cars from Lansing or Owosso stop in front of the house. Get off at Thomas Farm.

ANSEL F. LOOMIS, Owner

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1919

Annual Sale of Big Type Poland Chinas

at Sale Pavilion on Fair Grounds, Ionia, Mich.

47—Head of Registered Poland Chinas—47

Sale will begin at 1:00 o'clock

Choice offering of real Big Types; every individual carefully selected and fed for future usefulness as a breeder. Every one guaranteed; also registered free in buyer's name. Some of the choicest boars and gilts in all Michican go in this sale. This is YOUR opportunity. Write for Catalog.

Auctioneers: Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.; Col. E. E. Slye, Ionia, Mich.

WESLEY HILE, R- 6, Ionia, Mich.

tained and prices advanced at once to at least $7 or $7.50 per cwt., to the farmer, we must not blind our eyes to the menace of the Japanese competition. Jap beans CAN be sold so low in this country as to virtually destroy the immediate market for the domestic beans. But it will not help the situation any for American bean growers to rush in their beans on a declining market. If this thing happens that we fear may happen, all Michigan bean growers can do is to sit tight and wait until the flood is over. The minute the tariff goes into effect, it will be goodbye to the Jap bean and the market should rise immediately to a better level. Of course, our fears may be entirely unfounded. There may be no unusual influx of Jap beans, and if not we are going to see higher priced beans right away.

WHAT THE FARMERS THINK ABOUT BEANS

The above firm is making a postcard survey of bean conditions in Michigan and they report the result under date of Oct. 17th as follows:

"Average of 53 reports 13 bushels yield per acre and 53 make average available stock this season only 57 per cent. Just four elevators report 100 per cent, one of these says, 10 per cent are not yet under cover, another 15 per cent. No one has reported better than 100 per cent average. One elevator reports 50 per cent available stocks and 50 per cent of crop still in the fields. Another 90 per cent available stock and 30 per cent not under cover. 24 say all the crop is under cover. 7 report more than 25 per cent still in the fields and 25 range from 5 to 15 per cent still out.

"The question 'are farmers free sellers at this price?' brought 'no' from 40, two said 'fair' and 14 answered 'yes.' One of the latter group says 75 per cent of the crop has been marketed, three volunteer the information that 50 per cent of the crop has been shipped out. All join the majority report that farmers consider $7.00 to $8.50 basis is a reasonable paying price.

NEW YORK BUTTER UPSET

The strike of longshoremen and expressmen dislocated the market. Posted receipts were little less than the same time last week, but there was a shortage of fine butter and quotations were marked up 1c on firsts and higher grades, and ½c on lower grades. As a great deal of butter is arriving now by express the strike naturally upset the market and until the strikes are settled upset conditions may be expected.

Fresh creamery, top scores 69c to 70c; exs., 69c; 1sts, 58c to 68c; 2ds., 54c to 57c; unsalted 3c higher than salted; held, opt scores, 63c to 62½c; 1sts, 61½c to 69½c; 2ds, 56c to 60c; state dairy, 59c to 67c; ladles 46c to 50c; packing stock, 44c to 47½c.

DETROIT MARKETS

Apples—Michigan, small $1.25 to $1.50; best, $2.25 to $2.75 per bu.; Western, $3.50 to $4 per box.

Butter—Fresh creamery, firsts, 59-½c to 60c lb.; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 62c to 63½c per lb.

Chestnuts—15c per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, 75c to $1 per bu.

LOW COSTS MAKES JAP BEANS MENACE

(*Continued from page* 1)

are obliged to do, depletion of soil, depreciation on tools, equipment, buildings, etc., and supervision. A correspondent objected to filling out our cost blank because it did not contain these and other items. The reason why it did not contain them is because that no two farmers would estimate them alike, and we preferred to figure out these items ourselves. We mentioned only such items as farmers were most likely to have autheitic information upon. Prof. Graves, of the office of farm management of the M. A. C., has estimated the cost for Michigan to be $45 "or more" per acre. It is clear that were every item of cost entering into the production of a bushel of beans exactly figured the total ers figured a cost of less than half would be in excess of $50 per acre, although it must be said that many farm-that amount. The Ways and Means committee was given plainly to understand that the reports submitted by us were NOT inclusive of the items above mentioned.

From official figures, the bean delegation showed that the oriental bean industry was almost entirely supported by unskilled labor. Very little machinery is used. The beans are planted, pulled threshed and picked by hand, over fifty per cent of the labor being performed by women and children. The wage of a Japanese farm hand is about $30 per year if he is a good one. Otherwise, he is paid from $20 to $25 per year. The daily wage is from 15 to 18 cents. No argument was necessary to convince the committee that the American farmer was entitled to protection against such labor condition ass these.

Mr. Frank B. Dreese submitted to the committee some very interesting and significant figures showing the increased prices paid by farmers for tools and supplies, as follows:

Prices Paid by Farmers for Tools and Supplies

	1915	1919	Increase
Binders	$125.00	$240.00	% 92
Plows	14.00	30.00	%114
Plow points	.35	.85	%143
Team Harness	45.00	100.00	%122
Wagon	65.00	125.00	% 92
Bean Puller	24.00	45.00	% 88
Binder Twine, lb.	.09	.25	%180
All wool ingrain carpet per yd.	.75	1.75	%133
Men's Work Shoes, per pair	3.50	.50	% 89
Men's Wool Socks, pair	.85	.75	%130
Men's Cotton Socks, per pair	.12½	.30	%140
Men's Work Shirts	.50	1.25	%150
Men's Overalls	1.00	2.50	%150
Man Labor per day with board	2.00	3.50	% 75

VASVARY HOLSTEIN SALE

What promises to be one of the big attractive Holstein sales of the year is that to be held in Oct. 30th by Eugene W. Vasvary, at his farm near Merrill, Gratiot County. There will be sold 22 head of choice registered and 26 head of grade Holsteins, as well as 49 pure bred Duroc hogs, 10 horses, some sheep, poultry and all farm implements including a troctor. Sutherland and Parker will be the auctioneers and John D. Dufty, clerk of the sale.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

of Michigan Business Farming, published at Mount Clemens, Mich., for Oct. 1, 1919.
State of Michigan, Count of Macomb. ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Forrest Lord, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of Michigan Business Farming and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Rural Publishing Company Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Editor, Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Managing Editor, Verne Burnett, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Business Manager, Geo. M. Slocum,, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Grant Slocum, R 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Geo. M. Slocum, R 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Forrest Lord, 224 North Gratiot, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Estate of Chas. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than as a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

FORREST LORD, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1919.

BERT V. NUNNELLY
(My commission expires Sept. 5th, 1920.)

Good Cows–Good Feed

Wherever you find good cows, you will find that a majority of their owners have a strong preference for Unicorn Dairy Ration.

Good cows and Unicorn seem to pull together.

There is a reason for this. The dairyman or breeder who is capable of owning a herd of high-producing individuals is also capable of determining beyond doubt which dairy ration secures the most economical and best results.

Leading breeders, Agricultural Colleges and public institutions use and endorse this feed.

At the National Dairy Show, four owners of Grand Champions are Unicorn users. Two of the Guernsey judges and probably half the men in the ring, also.

If your letter requesting particulars so states, we will send you a list of breeders in your state who endorse Unicorn.

R. W. Chapin

CHAPIN & COMPANY

Chicago *Dept. B* Boston

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding $10 extra for each insertion of your ad, you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose

FARMS & LANDS

80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED AND stumped. Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twining, Mich.

88 A. FARM $9,000 WITH 2 PRODUCing oil wells netting owner $20 per month for oil, 1-2 mile to school, mile to village with electric cars, stores, church; 70 acres tillage, balance spring-watered pasture; wood home-use; 50 apple trees, 2 story house, piazza 120-ft. basement barn, poultry and hog houses. To settle estate part down and balance easy terms. When there's oil on a farm one never knows what good luck the future may bring. Travelling instructions page 45 Strout's Fall Catalog 100 pages bagains 23 states, copy mailed free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SELL ALL OR divide, two sets buildings. Buildings worth more than asked for one 40. Clay loam soil. For particulars, address F. O. Kurt, Marion, Mich.

FOR SALE—420 ACRES. TIMBER about one hundred thousand. 160 acres cleared. Basement barn, 36 x 48. Silo. Watered by creek and spring. Orchard, apples and peaches. House 30x40, 26x28. Cellar 26x30. Granary 20x30. Corn house, hen house. $25 per acre. A chance to make ten thousand. Address Fred Mansfield, R No. 1, Hesperia, Michigan.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED watches write the Clare Jewelry Co., for special bargain sheet. We also do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Crop Reports

MONTCALM. (S)—The wheat and rye are in a fine condition now after receiving two weeks of wet weather and it is expected the grain will have a large growth before winter. Beans are being threshed at the present time which are not yielding very good, but the quality is fine as most of the beans were put in the barns when in a good condition, there being a small acreage this year. The digging of potatoes is now being done very rapidly and they are yielding at a medium average, but the majority is of a very nice quality and they are now being sold at $1.50 per hundredweight.—W. L.

ARENAC (E)—The weather has been very catchy and still there are some beans and peas out yet owing to the scarcity of labor. Beans are going to be disappointing in yield and we believe they will not average over 8 bushels per acre, although there are some fine fields through here, but that wet spell in the early part of the season caused the drop. Beans advanced 25 cents last week. Potatoes are being sold at the elevator at $1.05 per bushel. Poultry also took a big slump. Some farmers are plowing, filling silos, repairing and the like. Wheat was disappointing in yield and not much was sown here this fall. Beets are being delivered and promise just a fair yield as the lateness and the dry summer was the cause. Stock is still very low in price.—M. B. R.

MONROE (W)—The farmers are busy with their fall crops. Corn is about all cut, some have commenced husking. The corn crop is good. Not many potatoes dug yet. The crop will be a light one, early sown wheat is looking good; some wheat to be sown yet. The heavy rains has made the ground fine for seeding. The alfalfa meadows look fine. No frost to freeze them yet.—W .H. L.

PRESQU EISLE (W)—We are having lots of rain the last couple of weeks and it is too wet to do very much. We didn't have any killing frost until Oct. 6, so the potatoes are hardly fit to dig yet, except the early ones and they are very poor and the late ones won't be hardly half a crop. Most of our farmers have just finished threshing with a very poor yield. The most of the grain only about one third of a normal yield, the spring being too wet; then it turned so hot and dry. There is some fall wheat and rye sowed, which looks good. There is a lot of plowing being done and there are quite a few young cattle in the country with a fair enough feed to cary them through the winter.—D. D. S.

IONIA (W)—Farmers are very busy and help more scarce than ever. Most of the fall seeding is done, but it has been later than usual. Potatoes are turning out better than expected and selling at $1.65 per hundredweight at Saranac. The late rains are making wheat look fine. Lots of auction sales at this time of the year and men leaving the farms. Cows are selling high at sales, around $100 and over. First killing frost came Oct. 11.—A. W. G.

ANTRIM—Farmers husking corn and digging potatoes. Potatoes not very good. Average around 100 bu. per acre. Weather mostly raink and cold. No killing frosts yet. Soil in good condition for fall plowing. Some potatoes being sold through Co-operative Association. Lot of apples being sold. Some live stock being sold. Beef prices paid range from 3 1-2 cents to 6 cents. Hogs 13c. Sure is robbery, isn't it?—N. T. V.

JACKSON (N. E.)—Lately it has been wet and chilly. Farmers are husking and getting in rye. Wheat all sowed. Some potatoes have been dug and are of good quality but not yielding as heavy as in other years. Silos all filled. No bean threshing as qet. Only a few jobs to do this year. If a decent price is obtained a larger acreage may be planted another season.—A. F. W.

TUSCOLA (W)—Farmers are husking corn, digging potatoes and cutting clover seed. Potatoes are going from 75 to 200 bushels per acre and are nice. Potatoes bring at car from 90c to $1.00 per bushel, but farmers are trucking them to Flint and Bay City at $2.25.—R.R.C.

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BOYHOOD IN A NEW COUNTRY

(By a Mich. Trapper, in Fur News)

It was woods, all woods on every side of us when we moved into the log house my father had built. Only an acre or two of the towering sugar maples and beech had been cut down and the ground had not yet been cleared of logs and brush. Not a very inviting place to locate with a view of making a living, you might reasonably say, but good for trapping.

But other new settlers all around us were starting in and establishing homes where not a stick of timber had been cut previous to their coming. To chop and clear this land of its heavy timber meant severe labor and then to break up the soil with a jumping plow where it would hook onto roots and throw the plowman headlong onto the heels of his team. Not many of the city reared boys would have the courage to tackle a wild 80 acres, clear it up, put up buildings, buy tools, make the ground produce crops and get out of debt. Some youngish men grew old and gray in their struggle before the farm was cleared and stumps out and they were able to pay up the last note or mortgage and stop the interest which is like a gnawing fox week days, nights and Sundays.

The early pioneers in timbered regions had no other recourse than to throw off their coats and carve out homes and subdue the soil for the producing of crops.

One of the regular roads which divides sections had been chopped through running north and south and we faced it towards the west. Part of the slashed timber had been burned or cut into lengths and hauled off to right or left in the adjacent standing timber. But the stumps were all there, and many logs and limbs, too. Wagon wheels must mount many obstructions and fall with a teeth-rattling bump.

The soil was a clay loam and in wet times, especially fall and spring, it was a common occurrence to see wagons with moderate loads stuck in the mud.

(To be continued)

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DATE NOV. 11 **DATE NOV. 11**

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AT CLARKE'S SECOND ANNUAL FALL SALE

(ONE OF THE BIG PROLIFIC KIND)

Sired by

Smooth Wonder 3d
Orange DesMoines
Joe's Equal
Sailor Bob
W. DesMoines
Gertsdale Supreme

MY DATE Nov. 11

MY TIME 1 P. M.

Such Dams as

Lady Knox 7th
Lady Buster
Lady Giantess
Molly Surprise
Wonder Princess

MY DATE Nov. 11

MY TIME 1 P. M.

A limited number of sows will be sold with breeding privilege to Smooth Wonder 3rd, Jumbo Wonder, or Orphan's Superior. Sale will be held at the farm 4 1-2 miles southeast of Eaton Rapids and 2 1-2 miles northwest of Onondaga. SALE BEGINS AT 1 P. M. If impossible to be there mail your bids in my care to Perry Johnson, fieldman. Get on my mailing list for a catalog.

Auctioneer, COL. ED. BOWERS, South Whitley, Ind.
" COL. PORTER COLESTOCK, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Easy connection to Tony B Fox sale, Nov. 12, at Pewamo, Mich.

WM. J. CLARKE, Prop.
R. F. D. NO. 1. EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 30. Holsteins. Eugene W. Vasvary, Merrill, Mich.

Nov. 5. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Fair Grounds, Ionia, Mich.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHen in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

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Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
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Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES
Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
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I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

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SHROPSHIRES
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Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

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Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL
Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

THE DAM OF OUR SIRE WAS Grand Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, Mich.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN Breeders Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address, W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

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Being obliged to change herd bulls, we offer our three year old Double Standard Hereford bull cheap if taken at once. Is perfectly gentle.
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11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

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RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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RED POLLS—FOR QUALITY AND efficiency. A few good ones left. Young bulls and bred heifers. Priced right. Milk and beef.
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Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291817, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

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I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.
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Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
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LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right.
ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich

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—72 Head—
Medium Type Poland China Hogs
(52 sows and 20 boars)
November 12, 1919
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 8 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Five Hundred Milk Producers in Annual Meet

Renew Pledges of Faith in Organization and Resolve to Stand Rigidly by Milk Commission

Denouncing Bolshevism, condemning the demands of organized labor, reiterating their faith in organization and pledging anew their support of the Detroit Milk Commission, the third annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n passed into history as the organization's most successful and harmonious convention. Between five and six hundred delegates and members were present representing every county within the Detroit area and many counties outside of the area. Prior to the convention there were rumors of discontent, and it was whispered about that some fireworks would be discharged, but nothing happened to disturb the peacefulness or harmony of the meeting. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted with practically no discussion, and the recommendations of the nominating committee that the old officers be re-elected met with unanimous approval from the members. There were some minor changes in the personnel of the board of directors, but these, too, satisfied the rank and file of the members.

The only friction which arose during the entire meeting was over a suggestion offered by the resolution committee that the association request the Detroit Milk Commission to fix the price per point of test over the 3.5 basis according to the current prices of butter fat. The request was made as a protection for the owners of breeds producing milk of a high butter fat content who claim that they are being discriminated against under the present arrangement. The suggestion precipitated considerable discussion and opposition from the Holstein people, who, predominating in numbers, defeated the proposal. Prices in the Detroit area are made on the 3.5 per cent butter fat basis, with a differential of 4c for each point above or below that test.

There was considerable discussion over the abuses existing between the producer and the condensaries. Scores of farmers voiced their complaints over the tests that had been made by the condensaries to which they sold. Farmers in all parts of the hall declared that they were being cheated on their test right along, and that there was no way they knew of by which they could secure a fair test. President N. P. Hull agreed that there were causes for complaint and promised that the matter would be gone into and a remedy sought.

The splendid address of President Hull who told what had been done and suggested what should be done will be found on the following page.

Milo Campbell with his characteristic punch and vigor, dwelt upon the necessity of greater organization among the farmers, and showed how the future of the dairy business depended to a large extent upon a large and influential business organization.

"The problems of the Michigan milk producers do not begin to compare with the problems of the producers of other states. You are getting more for your milk than any other milk producers' association north of the Mason-Dixon line. That didn't just happen. It means that some one has been doing something. But you appreciate this as much as I do, and I am grealty impressed with the loyalty so much manifested toward this organization.

"You must stay organized. When I read that a price-fixing committee is to be named to cut down the high cost of living, to begin at the ceiling and tell the consumer what he should pay for food products and then come down to the farmer and tell him what he must sell for, I begin to see more clearly than ever before why the farmer's only hope of justice lies in organization. Get into farm organizations. Encourage your organizations to unite with each other. There must be unity. The churches are getting together under one roof. Thank God for that. And the farmers can get together under one roof if they want to. The passage of daylight saving repeal over the president's veto shows the mighty power of organized farmers when working in unison.

"There is a tidal wave sweeping over the world. It is lapping at our shores. The steel strike is but one indication of the great unrest. Grant that labor has grievances; grant that labor has the right to strike, but remember that there are dead-lines which cannot be crossed. Union labor organizations are asking the unreasonable and the unjust. And farmers will suffer if these demands are granted.

"We want no confiscation or destruction of private property in this country. It was the farmers of Lexington who fell before the British general, Pitcairn, in the first blow struck for American independence. And it must be the farmers who will stand firm and true to defend their liberty and their rights to own private property from the hands of the Bolshevists and radical socialists. Stand fast for law and order, and you will put up an impenetrable defense against the despoilers of our independence."

Prof. Oscar Erf Tells Ohio's Troubles

Prof. Oscar Erf of the Columbus University, who has devoted the better part of his life to a study of the costs of producing milk and to securing a profitable market for the Ohio producers, told of the many trials and troubles encountered by the farmers of that state. It was in Ohio that the officers of a milk producers' association were dragged out of their beds in the dead of night and thrown into the Cleveland jail on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws. Prof. Erf played a more or less important part as a witness in the trial of the men. The fact that they were finally discharged does not remove (*Con't on next page*)

Is the Farmer a Profiteer? "No," Says Prof. Anderson, and Produces Figures to Prove his Statement

A MILLION TIMES that question has been asked, and a million times it has been answered, "NO." Ordinary common sense will make that answer, but before the court of public opinion and the court of legal inquiry, common sense must be backed up by indisputable evidence.

There is at least one man in Michigan today who has in his possession this evidence. He is Prof. Anderson of the Michigan Agricultural College, who has conducted investigations for a number of years into the cost of producing milk. Prof. Anderson says the milk producer is not a profiteer, and he has the figures to convince the most exacting jury that his statement is correct. Prof. Anderson presented some of these figures in an address before the Milk Producers' Convention at East Lansing last week. A survey in Livingston county showed a loss of $10.60 per cow from March 1, 1917 to February 28, 1918, and a loss of $20.54 per cow from March 1, 1919 to Feb. 28, 1919. The cows in question had an average annual record of 8,000 pounds of milk, which is considerably above the average for the Detroit area. The principal loss occurred during the months of March, April, May, August, September, October and November. The other months of the year showed a slight profit.

An analysis of costs, receipts and net profits or losses on ten other farms, conducted by Investigator Odell of the M. A. C., disclosed the following facts: Farms Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 10 last money, varying from $261 on farm number 6, to $995 on farm number 7. The other farms showed a profit, ranging from $575 on farm number 5 to $1,175 on farm number 9. Subtracting the total losses from the total profits showed a gain of $960 on the ten farms. The total capital invested in these farms was $251,803, and the profit of $960 therefore represented a return of less than four-tenths of one per cent.

Prof. Anderson made it clear that milk producers of the Detroit area might be called upon to testify before a grand jury as to the cost of producing milk, and he submitted the above figures to show that there was authentic evidence at hand showing that the farmers were not profiteers.

"Look the world square in the face," said Prof. Anderson. "There is nothing to be ashamed of. You have performed a really patriotic service in producing food during the war under such conditions and receiving such small returns. In times that are to come you will receive your reward, if you will only be patient, conservative, considerate and fair."

New Associations to Join the Potato Exchange

By W. C. CRIBBS, Field Agent

AN ASSOCIATION for the shipment of potatoes was organized at Amble, in Montcalm County, in October. Amble is one of the heavy potato shipping towns of Montcalm County, and the farmers there are anxious to get into the co-operative marketing game on the same basis as the other associations of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. They have hired Mr. Rushmore for their manager. Mr. Rushmore is a farmer who has had several years experience in the potato handling business.

Another association, the Gladwin Elevator Company, at Gladwin, has been organized, with a membership of 400 members. They are preparing to handle everything which the farmers of that section have to market. They have joined the exchange and expect to get under operation in a short time.

An association also has been organized on the Old Mission Peninsula. They have been purchasing supplies for some time and recently took out a membership in the Potato Growers Exchange. On this peninsula the farmers sold 55,000 cases of cherries to the Case & Martin Pie Co., of Chicago, last summer. for $3.11 per crate. This sale was brought about through the co-operation of the farmers and their county agricultural agent. These farmers have several cars of apples and potatoes to market this fall.

Alpena County has a county-wide associatton which has united with the Exchange, and members are loading potatoes at five points in the county. The farmers of that county have several hundred cars of hay to sell this year, as well as large quantities of potatoes. Most of the produce and hay raised in this county will be marketed through the associations. All of these associations in Alpena county will be managed by one manager, who will be located in the city of Alpena and will have men in charge of the loading at the different points.

The town of Keystone in Grand Traverse County is the point where the farmers are now organizing another association for Grand Traverse County. After seeing the success of the association located in Traverse City, these farmers are planning to operate in the same manner.

Chief Pe-tos-key, the popular spud grown by members Michigan Potato Exchange.

The Marion Elevator Co-operative Company was organized at Marion, October 18, with a membership of 232, which is a big number to have lined up at the organization meeting. They have a good prospect of reaching a membership of between five and six hundred. They also are to join the Potato Growers' Exchange and are negotiating for the purchase of the only elevator in the town. Marion is one of the very large marketing centers of Osceola county and of Northern Michigan.

Thompsonville Farmer's Co-operative Association was organized recently with a membership of 48 and expects to start business right away, so it can get the benefit of co-operative marketing this fall. There are several good live associations in Benzie County, where the farmers are receiving more for their crops by marketing their produce in this way.

The large Farmer's Co-operative Association at Freemont has just recently joined the Central Exchange. This association is one of the most successful associations in the state and will do a business which will reach close to one million dollars this year.

Mr. Dorr D. Buell, president of the Potato Growers' Exchange, has just finished a schedule of conferences for the local associations in the different parts of the state.

Workers Plan on A-1 Quality

These were conferences of managers and directors of the locals and were held in smaller groups so there would be a larger per cent of the men present. The first conference was held in Big Rapids, where 60 took part in the discussions. The second conference was held at Cheboygan, October 10, with about 30 attending, from Cheboygan, Alpena and Presque Isle counties. October 11, the third conference was held in the library at Mancelona with 40 present from Antrim and Otsego counties. The fourth conference was held at Escanaba. attended by all of the managers of the association of the Upper Peninsula. Most of the directors and all of the county agents were present, numbering 64. These men took an active part in all discussions. The last conference was held October 17 in the court house in Traverse City, and was attended by 84 men from Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Benzie, Wexford and Leelanau Counties.

At these conferences the propositions of standardization of the output of the locals was thoroughly discussed to the end that there could be a more uniform product put out by the different associations. Quality of product and pack of shipment so the consumer may get more value for his money and less waste in freight on produce that is nothing but a loss when it reaches the market, were some of the main items taken up. Quality pack is the watchword of the exchange, and the members never miss a chance to impress the importance of high class produce as the greatest asset of the associations, which will mean millions of dollars for the members of the exchange who number 15,000.

All managers of local associations are watchful in grading the produce which is packed by them, lest some inferior produce gets into the car, for they understand that the farmer is now doing his own marketing and anything which is not up to standard is a direct loss to the farmer and member of his association. As long as the farmer sold to a local buyer and did not care what kind of produce he sold or care what the buyer did with them after he got his money, there was no reputation to build which would pay him for better produce, but now the farmer understands that through these associations he is standing behind his produce and is in a position to build something valuable for the future.

Five Hundred Dairymen Attend Michigan Milk Producers' Most Harmonious Session

(*Con't from page* 1)

the sting of their imprisonment nor of the inhuman manner in which they were treated while prisoners of the law.

According to Prof. Erf, Ohio has tried the commission plan of arbitrating prices and differences between producer, distributor and consumer, with poor success. Prof. Erf claims the failure to sustain an arrangement of this kind was due to the personnel of the several commissions who have from time to time been appointed. In his opinion, the men selected were not inclined to play fair with the producer who as a result became dissatisfied with the arrangement.

Prof. Erf also told of the efforts of enemies to undermine the different Ohio associations. One such effort was the organization of a company which producers not members of the association were induced to support. The company eventually failed, owing the farmers over $50,000. Prof. Erf warned the Michigan producers against supporting any plan which would weaken the state association.

D. D. Aitken

D. D. Aitken of Flint usually handles his subject without gloves, and his address before the producers convention was in keeping with his blunt and forceful manner of speech.

"The dairy farmers are to blame for any condition that pays them no profit on their product," declared Mr. Aitken. "I never got into the habit of patting a farmer on the back, and I can't find any excuse for doing so in the present situation. The condition that exists today does not reflect much credit on the dairymen of this country.

"It takes no more brains to manufacture automobiles than it does to run a farm. Most of the big manufacturers of the cities came from the farms. But they use their brains. You've got as good or better brains than they. Why don't you use them? Who knows anything about this product of yours, I want to ask? You don't tell the people who buy your product anything about it. Why, then can you expect them to be eager to buy it and pay a good price for it? Over in Battle Creek they mix up chopped straw and grain, advertise it, and SELL it at two or three hundred per cent profit, but you go on in the same old rut and never say anything about your product. Use your head a little more, and spare your body so much hard work.

"Solve your problem mentally first. When you have a surplus what is the use of complaining. Get rid of it. Tell the consumers you have it for sale, and it will soon disappear. What do other manufacturers do when they have a surplus of goods. They put page advertisements in the newspapers; they tell the world about their wares, and it doesn't take them long to get rid of them.

The public will solve this problem of yours. If the public thinks little of your product, the public will buy little of it. If you educate the public to think highly of your product, and to want it, the public will buy largely of it. You have a great powerful organization here. There is nothing reasonable that you cannot do. Set aside one-half of one per cent of your returns to advertise your product, and you won't have any trouble with a surplus or the complaint of the women's clubs that the price of milk is too high. Why, if the public knew the truth about your product, you couldn't begin to fill the demand.

"Don't leave anything undone to create a good impression for your product among the consumers. Cast out of your organization the man who produces milk that is unfit. Insist on sanitary surroundings where the milk you are selling is produced. It is necessary for you to produce clean and pure milk in order to protect your name and business. For when an inspector discovers dirty milk produced in unsanitary surroundings and announces it to the public, you all suffer, because the public at once cuts down its consumption of your product."

Mr. Aitken made a plea against the migration of the country population to the city. He pointed out the superior advantages of rural life, showed how the high wages of the city were nothing but a snare and delusion, and described the social and financial benefits of an industrious and thrifty life upon the farm.

Will Hold Mid-Winter Meeting

The producers agreed to accept the invitation of the college to hold a mid-winter meeting in conjunction with Farmers' Week at the M. A. C. Prof. McCollum of Wisconsin, whose investigations into the food value have contributed the most valuable information the world now possesses upon that subject has agreed to address this mid-winter meeting.

Address by Pres. N. P. Hull

"What has been done, what should be done. Briefly, the thing that has been done, or the thing that we have been trying to do is to revolutionize the old industrial system as it applied to the farmer. That industrial system ever since you and I knew anything about industrial systems has pre-supposed that the farmer should work hard and someone else should determine the value of that labor by fixing the price his labor created. Just as long as this system goes on, the people who fix the price will take care of their own interests and the farmer will receive what is left regardless of whether he receives a fair recompense for his labor or not. It isn't right. Absolutely, it isn't right; isn't fair to the farmer, to his wife and children; and to the great industry of agriculture. Nor, for the best interests of this great nation of ours. Just as sure as the sun rises, unless some band of men with enough initiative, courage and loyalty to grapple with this situation and help revolutionize the present system, but one thing can result and that will be the discouragement and disintegration of agriculture. When agriculture is no longer the leading industry of this country, America will have come to its high point and must of necessity retrograde. The situation requires wise planning, careful executing, and the giving up of some individual notions, and the loyal working-together as great American citizens.

"Now what have we done? We organized here in this room about three years ago. At that time there was no question but that the price of manufactured milk products had been increasing by leaps and bounds, where the price to the producer of milk has advanced but little. No question but what men producing milk were getting less than the cost

(*Con't on page* 5)

Officers and Directors of Milk Producers' Association

OFFICERS

N. P. Hull, president	Lansing
J. C. Near, Vice-President	Flat Rock
R. C. Reed, Secretary	Howell
H. W. Norton, Treasurer	Howell

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M. L. Noon, one year	Jackson
Lyman W. Harwood, one year	Adrian
Ray Potts, two years	Washington
M. W. Willard, two years	Grand Rapids
A. M. Eckles, two years	Plymouth
James Brackenberry, three years	Bad Axe
W. J. Barnard, three years	Paw Paw
Dr. W. C. McKinney, three years	Davisburg

What Farmers Should Know of Origin of Soils

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

(This is the fourth of a series on soils, which a real soils expert, M. M. McCool, of the M. A. C., is writing for business farmers.)

ALTHOUGH SOILS have been formed in several different ways they may be placed in two groups according to origin, namely, sedentary, or those that lie near the original position of the parent rock, and transported, or those that have been removed in some manner and deposited in another locality. The groups may be subdivided as follows:

Sedentary—Residuary, Cumulose.

Transported—Colluvial, Alluvial, Moraine, Lacustrine, Glacial, Aoelian—Water deposits.

Residuary Soils

Residuary soils are formed on plateaus or on slopes so gentle that the run off water does not remove them. The nature of the residuary soils depends upon the character of the parent rock or rocks, and the nature of the climate under which they are formed. If they are formed from granite much of the more soluble material is removed in solution, and the more resistant material, such as quartz, remains, being rather coarse in texture. Loose, sandy soils result, as a rule, when sandstone is on the surface. Soils formed from limestone, in general, are fine in texture, being made up largely of the impurities that existed in the limestone. There are many impurities that existed in the limestone, much of the lime having been removed in the drainage waters during the process of weathering. Soils derived from other rocks as a rule are fine in texture.

The climate governs to a great extent the character or fertility of residuary soils. Where the rainfall and temperature are adequate for a rapid and extensive growth of natural vegetation the soils are rich in vegetable matter or humus and on the other hand if plants do not thrive the soil will be low in this substance. Thus it follows soils derived from the same rock formation may vary widely so far as productivity is concerned.

Cumulose Soils

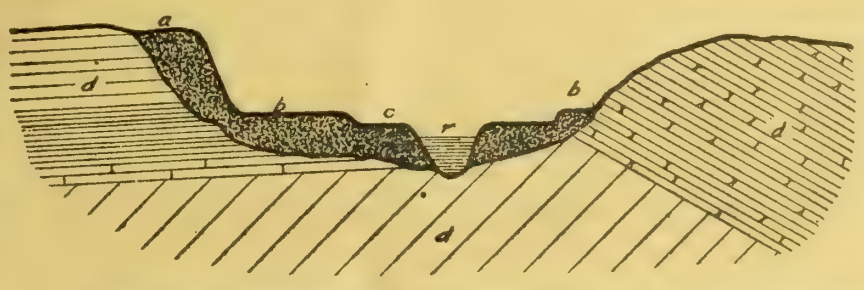
Soils that have been formed mainly by life processes are termed "cumulose soils." It is estimated that there are approximately 150 million acres in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. They include the peat and muck deposits and consist chiefly of decayed or partially decayed water plants that have grown up and fallen down and been covered by shallow water. They are therefore, low in mineral matter and respond to applications of potash and phosphorus. Some require lime, and others do not. If they have been formed in so-called "hard water," liming is usually unnecessary. The majority of these deposits need more or less drainage.

Along with the cumulose deposits it is fitting to consider marl beds. They are deposits of amorphous material composed largely of either carbonate of lime, magnesia, or both, that lie from a few inches to several feet below the surface of many of the muck and peat formations. They are made up in part of shells of the lower organisms.

Alluvial Soils

Alluvial soils are those that are deposited in the overflow areas of small streams and rivers, and are frequently spoken of as bottom lands. The deposits in the larger stream flood plains are for the most part fine in texture although they may vary somewhat in this respect. The variation is due mainly to the difference in the rate of the flow of the water. Swiftly flowing water moves larger particles than slowly moving water. Since the velocity of streams, subject to freshets, will vary greatly the soil laid down may lie in strata of different texture. In general the finest particles are deposited the farthest back from the bed of the stream where the movement of the water is slowest. Alluvial soils, especially the larger deposits, are proverbially fertile, inasmuch as conditions are favorable for the accumulation of vegetable matter, and in addition when the streams overflow their banks fresh material is laid down; however, the character of the material depends greatly upon the source.

Another formation that is especially important in Michigan is the river terrace. These deposits occur along all the larger streams in the glacial area and in many instances along belts where temporary streams ran during a part of the Glacial Period, when they cut valleys and deposited soils. As a rule the soils of these formations are rather sandy, generally a layer of gravel is found a few feet from the surface. In the northern portion of this state the deposits are less productive than those of the southern. As is to be expected the topography is level. Where limestone rock has been ground up, the soils differ from residuary deposits derived from limestone in that they contain large quantities of lime. With the exception of the old lake bed in eastern Michigan there are no large areas that contain carbonate of lime in the surface soils except as fragments. The parent rock or glacial material has weathered so much that the small particles have washed out.



Cross section of alluvial soil. (a) old stream terrace; (b) old flood plain terrace; (c) present flood plain or "bottom land;" (d) bed rock, river stream.

Wind-Formed Soils

Wind has been a potent factor in soil distribution. It has covered approximately the southern third of the glacial province with a thin layer of fine-textured surface, and still finer subsurface material, however, no distinctively clay soils are found. The color of the surface and sub-surface soils varies widely depending upon differences in drainage or other conditions. Most of the corn produced in the United States is grown in these soils.

Lake-Formed Soils

Soils that were deposited in lake beds are called lake formed. As the great mass of ice melted in the glaciated region enormous quantities of water were formed. Many temporary glacial lakes of widely different sized areas resulted. The most notable was Lake Agassiz, now the Red River basin, which covers upwards of 110,000 square miles. In addition the Great Lake Basin formerly comprised more extensive areas than at present. It is estimated there were 4,000 lakes in Connecticut just after the period of glaciation, while there now exist approximately 1,500 It is said there are 8,000 lakes in Minnesota, one half of which will be either drained or filled up with sediment within the next 50 years. Numerous extinct glacial lakes occur in Michigan, Wisconsin and New York.

The soils deposited in the larger lakes, on the whole, are uniformily fine in texture and fertile, but coarse material may lie near the farmer shore lines. The texture, and likewise the fertility of the soil deposited in the smaller lakes varies enormously. Many lake deposits need drainage for maximum crop production.

How Cleveland Aims to Curb High Cost Evils

AT THE MILK PRODUCERS' convention Mr. Milo Campbell discussed the absurdity of the mehodts employed by public agencies to discover and remove the causes of the high cost of living. "They begin at the ceiling," said Mr. Campbell, "and go down. They tell what the retailer must sell at, instead of pointing out what the producer must have and then following the cost in its logical sequence to the ultimate consumer."

* * *

THIS SEEMS to be the practice, all right. The consumer wants cheaper bread, cheaper potatoes, cheaper milk, etc., and philanthropic authorities assure them that these things shall come about. But they make the mistake of thinking that all that needs to be done to bring down the cost of living is to command those who produce and sell to lower their prices.

The city of Cleveland is doing a little investigating into the high cost of living. It is mixing brains with zeal. It early realized that sensational charges of profiteering, and prosecution of occasional offenders would not solve the problem of the high cost of living. It discovered that the solution if any, was at the "roots—cost—in the tree of food production and distribution."

The jury appointed to investigate the high cost of living soon made public the following statement:

While this jury has its own theory of the basic causes for the high and increased cost of food and living generally, yet we think that the public itself should find the cause; that they will be more certain that it is the true cause and will more quickly apply the real remedy.

We will, however, point a way by which the public can find the cause.

Should Consumer Know What it Costs to Produce?

A CLEVELAND grand jury investigating the high cost of living made this statement: "The public has the same right to know the cost of producing food as its price on the market place."

* * * *

Cleveland is right. The consumer should have the right to know what it costs to produce food. He should also know what it costs to make clothing, to build apartment houses, to operate transportation lines, to manufacture shoes, to operate theatres, to build automobiles. Cleveland should get the old-fashioned idea out of its head, though, that the farmer's business is any different than any other kind of business. It should know that farmers are manufacturing a commodity for sale to those who want to pay a fair price for it, but not for sale to those who want to buy it for less than cost of production. The same rules of ethics and economics that apply to industrial enterprises apply with equal force and justice to agricultural enterprises and vice versa. As a thing to be produced, sold and exchanged, food occupies no different position than any other commodity. The consumer is entitled to know the cost of producing food, not because it is food, but because it is simply one of the many commodities that the consumer purchases. Farmers will welcome a public investigation of their costs. It will show beyond a doubt that they are not getting what they should for their products. But if Cleveland is fair and insists on investigating the cost of producing all other commodities, we predict that there will not be any investigations. Imagine, if you can, the milk dealers, the shoe and clothing manufacturers, the theatre owners, and other producers and purveyors of commodities and service opening up their books to a grand jury and making public what it costs them to do business!

It is high time that the farming industry be viewed with a fresh industrial eye, one that is not obsessed with the present traditions of farming. Such a fresh eye might reveal why the farming industry has not been developed in proportion to other industries.

Price of food is well known. But the cost of producing food is absolutely unknown.

All previous food investigations have begun at the price to the consumer and have started toward the cost, but have ended in a tangled mass of leaves and twigs before even getting to the branches, to say nothing of the trunk and roots in the tree of production and distribution.

But the end exists to this complete cycle and can be found.

Why not go first to the roots—cost—in the tree of food production and distribution?

Cost finding is now an exact science in many industries. It is a system for finding detailed material and labor cost with a proper distribution of overhead or burden charges upon each operation and department of production.

It is our recommendation that the governor of the state appoint a special commission, made up of cost experts, not farmers, but selected preferably from the industry where the science of cost investigation has been most highly developed and that they be assigned to some small county in the state, say Morrow County, where the production is almost exclusively agricultural in the way of base food items, and where the operations are carried on under average conditions.

Let this commission be empowered to take testimony under oath, make observations and apply their science of cost finding to every operation and element that goes to make up cost—including labor, material, interest on investment and administrative charges. This investigation would not be for the purpose of exposing the farmer as a profiteer; it might be found by this commission that the farmer was not receiving enough profit. Let this investigation be entirely friendly to the farmer.

It is our suggestion that after these base costs of production are determined by this commission of cost experts, that a permanent cost commission be established in the state and to be known as a bureau of costs. This bureau should be empowered to make changes in these base costs as conditions may arise from time to time. These base costs should be posted in all market places and in any store where raw foods are offered for sale.

The public has the same just right to know the cost of producing the necessities of life in the commonwealth, as has the individual to know the cost of conducting his household.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

WILL HANDLE THOUSANDS OF SHEEP IN N. E. MICHIGAN

C. E. Burtless, a southern Michigan sheep breeder, who has been making use of the rich pasture lands of northeastern Michigan during the past three or four years for the pasturing of his herds during the summer months, has purchased the Anderson ranch of 2,360 acres, located not far from Prescott, and proposes to get into the game in northeastern Michigan on a scale heretofore not attempted by any one in the business in that section of the state.

By making use of other tracts which he will lease, Mr. Burtless intends to have flocks of 15,000 to 18,000 sheep in northeastern Michigan next summer and he intends, hereafter, to winter in the neighborhood of 10,000 ewes.

He says that 200 acres of land producing alfalfa and root crops will provide winter feeding for all the sheep that he can handle through the winter, so great is its fertility and its special adaptability to the raising of clover.

Mr. Burtless in the past few years has pastured sheep in ranches in Clare, Ogemaw, Iosco and other counties and he says that he now knows what can be done in a big way and he is going to do it.

This last season he had a large flock on cut over lands near Prescott and last week he shipped from that point an entire train load of "feeders." The shipment was so large, for this section of the country, that the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau had moving pictures taken of the process of loading and shipping the animals and these pictures together with some others taken on northeastern Michigan ranches will soon be shown in some of the movie theatres of this and adjoining states.

"The use of moving pictures to advertise its farming possibilities has been carried on by the Canadian northwest for some time," said secretary Marston of the Development Bureau, "and our views are going to show a diversity of posibilities in farming and ranching which are impossible on great Canadian lands."

Emmet Organizes for Testing

The Emmet County Co-operative Cow Testing Association No.1 was organized in the office of the Emmet County Farm Bureau at Petoskey. for the year .

This association is the first of its kind in the upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and is a part of the Farm Bureau program.

The live stock industry in Emmet County is going largely to dairying, with the Holstein and Guernseys as the predominant breeds. Eight pure bred dairy bulls have been brought into the county this year, also a number of grade and pure bred cows.

The testing association has 24 men signed up with a number of others who will shortly do so.

The following men were elected as directors: H. H. Starmer, Clyde Morford, Paul Schnell, F. A. Zerby, Ed. Cetas and C. L. Hicks. K. K. Vining is County Agent.

Glen Armstrong, this young Fowlerville shepherd is shown with two prize winners at the Michigan State Fair. Armstrong Bros. are owners.

Pea Growers Meet

The Pea Growers for the W. R. Roach & Company canning factory at Kent City got together recently and formed a permanent organization to look after their interests. Guy W. R. Curtiss was elected president and Victor E. Peterson, secretary. David Neff, W. O. Holmes and Nels Anderson were elected on a committee to assist them in the work.

Pea growing was thoroughly discussed. It was found that it costs $28 to raise and harvest an acre of peas, counting the labor and use of the land only. To this must be added $12 for the cost of the seed. Nothing was charged for fertility removed from the soil by the crop or for depreciation of machinery, etc. Only the growers present received returns sufficient to pay the cost of production this year.

The growers were convinced that they could not raise peas at a profit for three cents per pound and agreed that they would not and could not grow any peas next season for less than four cents per pound with a $3 per bushel charge for the seed.

Grand Traverse Farmers Report Returns from Cucumber Crop

Michigan is a good cucumber state. Occasionally dry weather or early frost puts a crimp in the crop, but in the majority of years it is a good cash crop and pays a fair profit. The season of 1919 was an exceptionally good one and most of the farmers were satisfied with their returns. A Buckley correspondent writes us on the subject as follows: "I am sending you a list of our growers and would like to have you print it. Farmers did well here this season, in Wexford and Grand Traverse counties."

The report submitted shows that $2.839.58 was paid out to the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Buckley. The production per acre averaged from 50 to 100 bushels. The largest acreage per farm reported was four acres. Andrew Anderson received $247.09 from two acres; Mrs. W. H. Gaswell, $304.43 from one and three-fourths acres; Grill & Spencer, $513.44 from four acres; Anna Johnson, $100.21 from one acre; Mrs. Peter Paffhausen, $106.18 from one acre; Jerome Reamer, $187.68 from one acre; Zue Richard, $171.06 from two acres. These show the highest receipts per acre, but practically every grower in the section averaged better than $50 per acre, showing that in normal years this crop will return a fair profit.

Men Wanted for U. S. Campaign

The United States Grain Corporation desires to secure men with milling and grain experience to assist in the grain-dust explosion and fire-prevention campaign in the mills and elevators throughout the country, which is being conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The appointments will be made at salaries ranging from $1,620 to $2,400, dependent on the training and experience of the applicant. Men with training or experience in one of the following lines will be eligible for appointment to this work.

1. Milling, mechanical, electrical, agricultural or chemical engineering education, training or experience.

2. Practical experience in grain mills and elevators in the handling, manufacture and production of flour feeds and grain products.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE MILLIONS, LOAN TO FARMERS

During the month of September, 1919, an aggregate of $8,400,360 was loaned to 2,841 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $1,056,750, with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running next in amount, $1,044,200. The other banks closed loans in September as follows: Houston, $922,235; Wichita, $763,800; Louisville, $718,700; St. Louis, $705,875; Omaha, $669,400; Baltimore, $577,900; Springfield, $542,200; Berkeley, $489,300; New Orleans, $462,225 and Columbia, $447,775.

On September 30, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,830 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations, September 30, 1919, to 100,412 farmer borrowers, amounted to $261,175,346. During September, 7,485 applications were received asking for $25,491,081. During the same period 5,174 loans were approved, amounting to $15,816,179. Altogether 219,205 farmers have applied for loans under this system, in the aggregate amount of $605,575,801.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

Omaha	$35,390,290
Spokane	34,880,860
St. Paul	33,605,900
Houston	28,666,561
Wichita	23,311,800
St. Louis	20,895,940
New Orleans	18,192,505
Louisville	17,959,900
Berkeley	14,065,400
Columbia	13,891,045
Baltimore	10,401,600
Springfield	9,913,545

Up to September 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to $12,666,313.61. Of this amount all but $172,456.72 or 1-4 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $86,816.60 represents instalments which had become due during the month.

Dwight Farmers Organize a Union

Dwight Township (Huron County) farmers met on October 14 and organized a union with 63 charter members. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Frank Schott; Treas., Fred Moeller; Sec., Hugh J. Clark. The union will hold another meeting in the near future.

The minutes of the meeting were given mostly to the discussion of the principles of co-operation and political organization.

Scores of farmers of the Elk Rapids Co-operative Association appear here as the last of 1,500 loads of sand were dumped in their warehouse to make a floor level safe from floods. The farmer members gave their time and labor free.

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing.
There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road.
Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

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of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

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PISO'S
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MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

(*Con't from page 2*)

of production. Who was being wronged? Were we to stand that sort of thing? Was it good Americanism to make no protest? What was to be done about it? Supposing one of us who was a large contributor to a certain factory had said that it was no longer right, and he would not stand for it? What could he have done individually? Not one thing. Bear that in mind; for upon that rests the structure we are trying to build. The individual could do nothing because he did not contribute a sufficiently large per cent of the milk going to that factory. Shall we find fault with the buyer? Possibly. But he is in the business for profit; is looking out for his own interests. Selfishness is one of the things that we have to reckon with in this world. Conditions would remain the same unless we exert our influence to see to it that we get a square deal. Is there a man here who wants to accept less than a square deal? Or who thinks that we should do other than insist upon having a square deal? But you may say: 'Hull, we haven't had a square deal yet and we have been organized for three years.' When you take a great industrial system that has been in vogue for years and years, intrenched by immense wealth do not expect to upset it in three years. We can not expect to do it in three years, may go on for a decade and not have it done. No organization of the character of ours has accomplished more than have we in the same length of time. I have one strong plea to make to you today. Be absolutely loyal to this and other organizations of this kind. If everything does not go as each one of you thinks it ought to, do not forget the big purposes ahead. I am making only this one plea; only for unity of action. Let us consider everything we have to do wisely, determine carefully our line of action, then all pull together. Never until we farmers learn the lesson that we must be good enough citizens to abide by the will of the majority will we be able to accomplish for ourselves what we should. We must keep our eyes on the star ahead and work for it.

(Editor's note: Unfortunately lack of space prevents our publishing Pres. Hull's address in entirety in this issue. It will be concluded in the Nov. 8th issue.)

Sense and Nonsense

"Just as my hoss and his competitor came down the home stretch nose and nose and it seemed certain that it would be a dead heat," imparted the frazzled horseman, "a bee stung my skate right on the end of his nasal appendage, and I'll be gormed if he didn't win out by the swelling!"

A man who had purchased some currant buns at a bakery was distressed on starting to eat one to find it contained a fly. Returning to the bakery, he made an indignant complaint, demanding another bun in place of the inhabited one.

"I'm sorry sor," said the saleswoman, "I can't give you another bun, but if you will bring back the fly I will exchange it for a currant."

First Little Girl—Your papa and mama are not your real parents. They adopted you.

Second Little Girl—Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parents picked me out and yours had to take you just as you came.

A school board member tried to be pleasant to a small boy. "What are you studying, my boy?" he asked.

"Arithmetic and geography," answered the boy.

"And what are you learning in arithmetic?"

The boy thought for a minute and then he replied: "Guzinta."

"Guzinta?" said the surprised official. "What's that?"

"Why, don't you know?" said the boy. "Two guzinta four, three guzinta six, four guzinta eight, five guzinta ten."

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Prince Albert is supplied in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—in that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PUT a pipe in your mouth that's filled brimful of Prince Albert, if you're after smoke peace! For, no matter how bad has been your pipe-past or your experience rolling your own, P. A. will hand you such tobacco joy you'll wish your job was to see how much P. A. you could get away with!

You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin and no matter how hard you test it out you'll find it true to your taste and tongue. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the days in France!

Prince Albert never tires your taste *because it has the quality!* P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process which cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can make new smoke records without any comeback but real smoke joy every time you fire up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A Word to our Staunch Friends:

Is Business Farming entitled to YOUR help?

Have the past two years of its service to the farming business in Michigan proven its unflinching loyalty to the cause—

—is it striving for the right in every problem which confronts the farmer, whether milk-producer, bean raiser, potato grower or whatever his principal interest?

IF IT IS—

—then Business Farming IS entitled to YOUR help and you'll be glad to give it, as most of you have more than once since this paper was founded TO SERVE ALL the farmers of Michigan!

HOW YOU CAN HELP NOW!

1.—Look at the yellow address label on the front cover, if it is marked (G) or any date previous to (Nov. 19), send in your own renewal and if you can possibly spare two or three dollars make it for three or five years.
2.—Get a friend or neighbor to subscribe. every name you add multiplies our strength to help YOU.
3.—Do one or both of the above before a week from Saturday.

WILL YOU BE ONE TO ACT?

It takes only a few minutes to act on our requests. We have not bothered you during the months when you were planting, harvesting or welcoming the boys home—NOW WE NEED YOUR HELP—will you do it for

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.,
October 30, 1919

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Milk Producers Are Investigated

AS A RESULT of charges submitted by the Republican Club of Detroit, the attorney-general is investigating the methods of fixing milk prices in the Detroit area. The Republican Club accuses the Detroit Milk Commission of being partial to the producers and biased in its decisions. It declares that the distributors and producers are in a combination to fix and control the prices of milk without due regard to the interests of the consumer.

Anyone familiar with the personnel and decisions of the commission knows how utterly baseless these charges are. At no time since the commission was named has it increased the price to the producers without the most exacting proof that such increase was necessary to meet mounting costs of production. On several occasions the commission has, in fact, refused to grant the price asked by the producers because it meant raising the price of milk to the consumer. Because of the commission's rigid adherence to an equal consideration for each party concerned it has probably received more complaints from producers than from consumers. We are sure that the attorney-general's investigation will disclose plenty of evidence that there is "no cause for action."

Nevertheless, the complaint and the investigation shows that the position of the producers is not altogether secure. Any concerted opposition from the consumers of Detroit or dissatisfaction in the ranks of the producers themselves will topple the arrangement over and the producers may find themselves in a position where it is not so easy to maintain uniformity of action and price. Certainly no time should be lost at this crucial period in convincthe people of Detroit thru a publicity campaign that the producers are NOT getting the lion's share of their dollar and that they cannot accept lower prices under present conditions and produce the quantity and quality of milk needed by the people of Detroit. If the consumer cannot be convinced of the reasonableness of the producers' position, then the producers' association MUST fortify itself against the forces of disintegration which would forthwith be released.

The members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n hold very much the position of stockholders. They pay dues into the association and expect their officers to secure fair returns for their support. The stockholders and officers of every corporation certainly have the right and exercise it to determine the selling price of the commodity it manufactures. It matters not whether there be ten stockholders or a thousand. The law protects them in their rightful efforts to secure a fair return on their investment. Are they not in fact, if not in law, as much a combination for the purpose of fixing prices as any milk producers' association that fixes the price of its commodity? But the law differentiates. So it would be well for the milk producers to meet the requirements of the law by incorporating.

Why should not the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n incorporate for $50,000, and sell to each of its 10,000 members a $5 share of stock. This money could be invested in such tangible property as loading stations, cheese factories, or with still larger capital in a small milk plant in the city of Detroit. Then what would prevent the officers of this corporation fixing the price of the commodity that its stockholders manufacture, and either sell this commodity to the existing distributing company or direct to the consumer as it seems the wiser plan?

We submit that this is the most simple, practical and only permanent solution of the problem of marketing milk.

* * *

Has the Industrial Conference Failed?

LABOR HAS walked out of the industrial conference in a huff, and the first attempt to arbitrate national differences between national employer and employe and establish a satisfactory industrial policy has apparently met with failure.

Labor demanded the right of collective bargaining. It argued that the employer should agree to treat with representatives of organized labor whether these representatives were directly or indirectly the choice of the employes represented. The employers' group conceded the right of collective bargaining,—with limitations. It agreed to recognize the right of a group of laboring men in a certain factory to name their own spokesmen to lay their grievances before their employer, and held the employer morally bound to discuss these grievances with such spokesmen. It was unalterably opposed, however, to recognizing spokesmen other than the direct choice of the complaining employes.

Of course, organized labor could not accept such a proposal as this, for it meant in effect, the end of the powerful union labor organizations.

On the other hand, capital is not to be altogether blamed for refusing to put its head in the lion's jaws, for as surely as the sun rises and sets the adoption of a national policy recognizing the right of a labor organization to dictate the terms of employment in all the big industrial plants would virtually place all industry at the mercy of labor officials.

The employers have gone a long way to meet with labor. But they are not sure of their ground. The unreasonable demands of labor at a time when labor is receiving the best treatment in its history frightens capital. What are the ultimate aims of organized labor? Does organized labor really know what it wants? Has it a conception of what the ideal relations should be between employer and employe? Is it prepared to state the exact conditions of employment that it would be satisfied with?

These are sensible questions, and until labor knows and is prepared to describe the final goal it is seeking, there can be no honest co-operation between employer and employe. The more radical labor leaders have talked of the workers wresting the factories from the hands of capital. They have said, "There is nothing in common between employer and employe." Should we wonder then, or censure, when employers hesitate to grant ALL that organized labor asks?

The situation is bad, worse even than had no conference been held. Prior to the conference, employers had made no pronouncements as to a general labor policy. Labor did not know what to expect from capital. Consequently labor was in a poor way to formulate a policy of its own. But now, the employers' group in the industrial conference, presumably speaking for all employers has gone on record, and labor at last knows what it may and may not expect from capital. The solemn words of Samuel Gompers, as he left the conference, "Some day you will be glad of the chance to meet with us and talk collective bargaining" contains a threat that is not pleasant to think about. There are sorry days ahead unless a miracle happens to change the very natures of the men who employ and the men who are employed.

A Lesson in Politics

THE FARMERS of Ontario are in the saddle and from present indications will control the next legislature. The farmers' political movement in that province has been evolutionary rather than revolutionary. There have been no striking outward manifestations of their discontent or of political unity among them. In fact, it appears that they did not themselves suspect their real strength until it functioned at the election.

The result in Ontario is one of profound interest to the farmers of Michigan. The same leaven that has been working quietly in the minds of the Ontario farmers and slowly drawn them into political cohesion is busy in Michigan. There are no agreements between the farmers of Michigan of a political nature. There is no set rural policy upon state issues or candidates for state office. So far as outward indications point there is no wide spread unity of sentiment among the farmers of the state. But simply because there has been no occasion for the display of sentiment, as there was in North Dakota, does not prove that it does not exist. On the contrary it does exist, very widely. It crops out here and there every once in a while. It bubbles up at farmers' gatherings. It is the moving spirit back of the rapidly developing co-operative movement. It flared brightly when the legislature turned down the ware-house amendment.

There are some issues upon which the farmers of Michigan can and will unite if given the chance. There are other issues which would split their ranks asunder. The spirit of these farmers today is such that they could easily and almost unanimously unite upon a capable and well-principled man for governor. If he were a farmer so much the better, so much greater and active would be their interest. Farmers are wise to the deficiencies of the administration of state affairs the past several years. They do no countenance the recklessness and lavishness with which the people's money has been spent. They are ready for a change in the policies that govern state affairs. They are ready for an old-fashioned kind of an administration that plays politics a little less and attends to business a little more. They are just in the mood to support a man whose public utterances and record denote some conception of the needs of the people and a desire to administer the affairs of the state in a truly progressive and economical fashion. There are men in this state of that calibre. Keep your eyes open for them, and make no allegiances until the MAN you can support with all your heart, steps forward.

* * *

Ontario Goes Dry

ONCE MORE the drys have given John Barleycorn the merry ha-ha. The farmers of Ontario, true to form, turned out en masse last week Tuesday and changed a predicted victory for the wets into a complete triumph for the drys.

Was it not but a few months ago that dry leaders claimed they feared a reaction, a reversal of sentiment? That the end of the war would result in a greater desire for personal liberty and license? In fact, did we not ourselves confess such a fear? And was it not indignantly asserted by the paid agents of the booze interests that the United States and Canada had "put something over on the soldier boys" and that when they returned and were given a chance to vote upon the prohibition issue, they would kill it deader'n a doornail and hang its skeleton in the legislative morgue along with some of the unpopular issues of long ago? The Ontario election was the first important election in which these opinions were put to the acid test, and it has conclusively proved them all wrong.

If the Ontario election proved anything at all, it proved that the people of the province have profited by prohibition. But more important than that it proved the statements of the wets about the soldiers to be lies and libels. It has removed the stigma placed against the soldier and showed that he is still the defender of justice and righteousness and has no more use for the license of debauchery and drunkenness than for the license of militarism.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

Seeing in your Sept. 27 issue the letter on the laborer's dollar and your comment, I thought I would add a word. With the motor truck now in use the consumer could make quite a saving and the farmer get nearer a living price for his product if the laborer or consumer would buy a lot of his supplies direct from the farmer instead of from a retailer who bought from a jobber who bought from a wholesaler who bought from a local buyer who bought from the producer. But here we have the city man electing to office men who make rules for the city, (we cannot call them laws) which prohibit farmers from selling their produce direct to the consumers, so there you are again. Another hold-up.—R. F. K., Newaygo, Mich.

I am sure I do not know of any state laws that prohibit farmers from selling direct to consumers if they desire. There are some city ordinances, it is true, which prohibit farmers from peddling their wares on the street without a license, but peddling farm products from house to house is never going to be the solution of the farmers' marketing problems. Many cities maintain public markets where farmers may display their wares and the consumers may purchase. The most notable of these in this state is the Adrian Community Market where several hundred thousand dollars worth of farm products are sold each year direct to the consumer. But at the most the community market provides an outlet for only a very small fraction of the farmers' total crops. I like your idea of using the motor truck for bridging the gap between producer and consumer. Ithink with the building of good roads the truck will become a mighty factor in rural transportation and assist the farmer in making a profitable connection with the retail merchants of his nearest city.—The Editor.

FARMER, NOT A FARMER

"Ram Lamb Farmer" in your Sept. 27 issue is certainly a good one. Let me say, however, that to turn out to the primaries and nominate the right man on the dominant party ticket is sometimes more "efficient" than "splitting a ticket." A good man in the majority party in the legislature can do much more than a better man can do if he is of the minority party. Let the "ram lamb" fellows "butt" but let us remember the day of the primary and be there for our candidate.

Now it is not always true that a farmer in the legislature represents the farmer best. I have in mind a farmer supervisor who is planning to go to the legislature. He is popular as a supervisor, but until he is properly educated he would make a very poor representative for farmers. Why? Because he never saw the inside of a Grange hall, a Gleaner Arbor or a farmers club. He never gave an hour's time or a pleasant look toward any co-operative business. In other words he is a "stand-patter from stand-patville."

Now would it be wise to allow a farmer of that type to be nominated for the legislature on the dominant party ticket in opposition to a progressive organization helper of some other vocation, even a lawyer? A "stand patter" of either party usually makes a good supervisor, but in the legislature they (often unwittingly) play into the hands of the "interests."

Beware of the farmer candidate who never did anything for farm organization or co-operation till a short time before running for office and one who is popular with the city folks. Cass and Allegan county farmers were badly represented in the last legislature by so-called farmers while Van Buren made a much better showing with a lawyer representative. Moral. Let us be sure our man has sympathy and is intelligent as to the needs of agriculture and not merely a popular farmer. Let us have farmers by all means in the legislature, other things being equal, but confound the stand-pat farmer of both parties. Turn them in with the "ram lambs and let them butt." —C. S., Lawrence, Mich.

One needed only to watch the vote of a large number of "farmer representatives" at the last session of the legislature to appreciate the force of your statement. They do not as a rule represent their agricultural constituents. If they did, they wouldn't be there. Don't you know that now-a-days if a man wants to get into the legislature or even be elected supervisor in a township that has a town vote, he must cater to the town vote, or in other words be "popular with the city folks." Hasn't experience taught him that he cannot depend upon the solid farmer vote? Doesn't he know that his neighbors are jealous, and wouldn't vote for him "if he was the last man on earth?" You bet he does. And while the ram lamb farmers frolic in the pasture lot, your farmer candidate ties up to the small town politicians who elect him to office and hold him to account thereafter. Then when the fight is over, and your "farmer representative" "plays into the hands of the interests," the ram lamb farmers bleat their disapproval and charge upon the offender. Now I ask you, man to man, whose fault is it that "farmer representatives" do not represent the farmers?—The Editor.

ARE THE BIG MANUFACTURERS PROFITEERING?

Your comment on the article in Business Farming of Sept. 27 on the laborer's dollar and asking for a remedy for the situation has certainly put a very large proposition up to your subscribers. In making a few observations it would appear to the writer one of the major causes for present dissatisfaction among those engaged in agriculture, is the meddling and obstructing of natural conditions by certain classes of people and political interests who all appear determined to ruin the business of farm producing. They do not recognize the fact that the farmers are their best customers and that he is compelled to sell his products at less than cost of production, and that it will only be a short time longer that he will have the means to buy necessary tools and equipment to run his business. There is scarcely a word said even by the farmer press in regard to the lowering of those things the farmer must buy. They are all urging him to equip his farm with the latest and most modern tools although it is well known that the manufacturers are piling up fabulous fortunes by profiteering to the limit on their wares, and are paying wages that no farm management can meet thus drawing the laboreres away from the farms, not just the boys but whole families leaving their farms and flocking to the already congested cities. There is nothing said about lowering the price on cotton, sugar, tobacco and other southern products. Oh. no, the colonels and majors would not stand for that a minute. Just those those things that the north and west depend on largely to pay their ever increasing expenses and taxes. Such as cattle, hogs, sheep, corn and almost every product that is grown north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers.

Now for the remedy. I do not believe that legislation or agitation will effect a cure, but there will come a time when automobiles and tractors will become a drug from the inability of the farmer to buy, when food will become so scarce that the city man or woman will not quibble at the price, when bread and soup lines will be longer than ever before, when men will no longer be arrested and imprisoned for asking enough for his farm products to insure a decent living.

Suggestions from subscriber at editor's request: Would it not be a good idea to have an investigation to find out how much profiteering there is in the manufacture of farm implements, automobiles, farm trucks, tractors, feeds, such as bran, cottonseed meal, shoes, raw cotton and clothing, sugar, railroad freight rates, telephone rates, official salaries from President down. Cut out a lot of red tape by reducing government and state committee and bureaus. This would compel profiteers to lower their wages thus compelling a return to the farms, reducing consumers and encouraging farm production and by this process eliminating the H. C. L.—Subscriber, Fife Lake.

Well, subscriber, you have said a mouthful, all right. Suppose we admit that there is profiteering in some lines of manufactories today. Suppose we have such an investigation as you suggest. How shall we then proceed to force the profiteers to desist from profiteering? Manufacturers are not as a rule paying higher wages because they are forced to. Manufacturers do not increase the prices of their commodities because of choice, but rather because of necessity. Every time the cost of production advances because of scarcity of raw material, wage increases, etc., naturally the price to the consumer must also be advanced. It is true that recent investigations show that it is common practice for manufacturers and dealers to increase their margin of profit the same time their costs are increased. But may we not partially excuse this practice? No matter what a man may produce, be it a tractor, an automobile, a manure spreader, a bushel of potatoes, a sheep or a cow, is he not entitled to a little larger profit per tractor, per cow, etc., if the increased selling price, based on an increased cost of production, lessens the demand for his product as it usually does? Where the real trouble lies is in the fact that the manufacturer has control over his selling price, and the farmer has not. Could the farmer today advance the prices of his crops at will so that at all times he could be assured of a fair profit, he would not, I am sure, make any complaint over the profits of others. And if under such an arrangement the farmer was obliged to increase the prices of his products to the consumer and consumption consequently dropped, would it be fair to accuse him of profiteering if he added a little higher profit to each unit of produce sold? Please do not misunderstand me. I know that there is profiteering [illegible] that capital is reaping un- [illegible] tificial means available for [illegible] that there is a better remedy than the one [illegible] is not a pleasant one, and if ever comes when the people of the cities are driven back to the realities and pangs of hunger, it will be a sorry day for agriculture. Are we not big enough to comprehend the larger aspect of the situation and strive to put this business of farming on the same sound economic basis upon which all other successful enterprises are built?—The Editor.

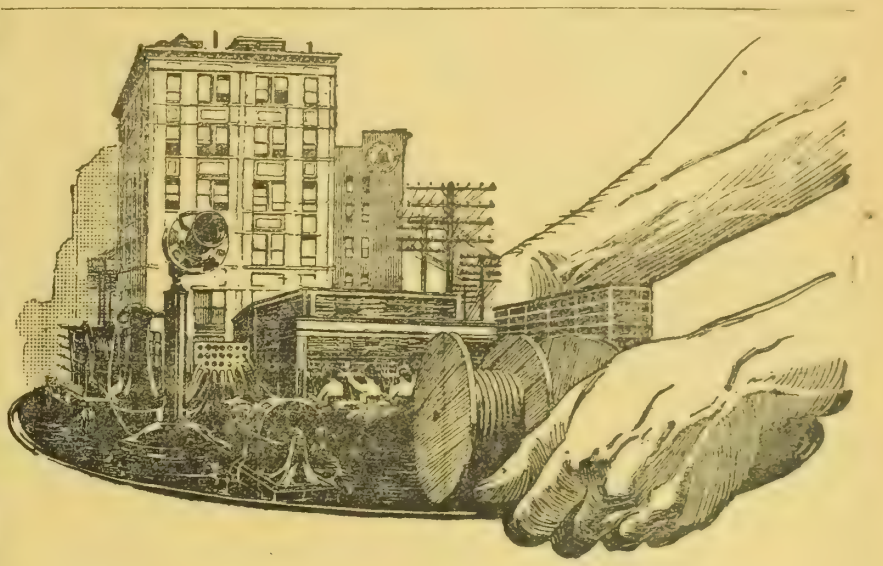
Fair Exchange

"Look here, waiter!" said Mr. Joyce, scowling deeply over his plate. "I ordered turtle soup. There is not even a morsel of turtle flavor in this." "Of course not," said the waiter. "What do you expect? If you ordered cottage pudding would you expect a cottage in it?"

Farm Visitor—I'd like to get a few hens.

Farmer—What kind?

Visitor—Good hens. The kind that says "Now I lay me" twice every day, if you've got 'em.



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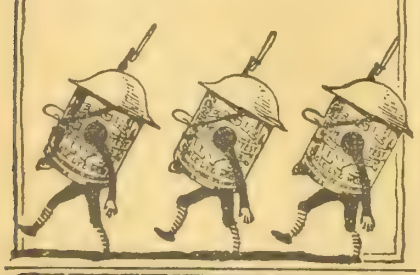

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The Farm Home

A Special Department Devoted to Our Women Readers

THE LUIKHART CHILDREN

WHERE IS the pessimist who said that this old world was growing worse every day, that men were all selfish and the milk of human kindness had run dry! The above theory has been refuted a thousand times very recently in the examples of human faith, love and kindness shown in the Luikhart children case.

Every mother in the state, yes and every father too, has skipped his favorite section of the daily paper to learn of the progress of this wonderful case. Surely the days of miracles are not past! It was thru no wrong doing of these little children that they were made to suffer, but rather because of the petty worries and selfishness of the mother who had brooded over her inability to satisfy her every wish and desire until her reason had become unbalanced.

There is a lesson for every mother as well as every woman of the land in the story of these children. It's the fretting over things which can't be helped, the false value placed on the material things of life; the dissatisfactions because of position and wealth which cause more misery and suffering than all the real hardships which man is heir to and which will eventually unbalance the human mind, if indulged in continually.

Perhaps the suffering of these little babes shall not have been in vain if we learn our lesson from the faith of the father and the doctor's good wife, who, in spite of every report to the contrary, still believed that these innocent little children would live. And what of the willing sacrifice of the man who gave of his life's pure, healthy red blood that new life might flow into the veins of these children and finally the generosity of the people who helped the father bear the burden imposed upon his finances through the hospital nurses and railroad bills. In all this the noted doctor gave of his best. The father was obliged to leave his position, pay expensive railway fares and hospital and nurses bills. Certain it is that within our hearts there should be kindled a new faith, a new love and a determination to meet our problems as they come from hour to hour; not looking backward or anticipating, but just taking each day's and each hour's tasks as they come.

"Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till night fall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And that is all that life really means."

When the Fields Are Turning Brown

LOTS of folks have left the country,
They have hurried into town,
For the days are growin' shorter,
And the woods are turnin' brown.
They can't see no beauty in it;
Those town folks are blind's a bat
When they'd rather have the city
Than the woods, as look like that.

I just love them giant oak-trees
With their arms a-hangin' down,
And the acorns droppin', droppin'
As the woods are turnin' brown;
And the crows among the branches
Callin' out, from tree to tree,
Make me wonder if they're cawin'
To each other about me.

Now, here ain't no use a-sayin'
That all nature wears a frown,
Just because the grass is yeller,
And the trees are turnin' brown.
No such thing they're only smilin'
'Tis their way to sing a song,
'Cause they've kept the birds and flowers
In their shade all summer long.

I have walked through half the country,
But there's nothin' I have foun'
Quite so comfortin' and restful
As te woods a-turnin' brown.
I've grown old within their shadow,
Old, and purty nigh as gray,
But there's nothing that I know of
That's as dear to me as they.

OUR BEAUTY CORNER

INSTEAD OF giving you prescriptions for beauty lotions, etc., we contend that to be beautiful one must first be healthy, for a person who is not well is not happy, and if you are unhappy, your face will reflect your feelings. Therefore this series of articles will deal with "First Aid" measures, with a view of properly caring for our bodies so that we may retain our health which will do more for our good looks than all the beauty parlors ever started.

This week we will take a few minutes to study the teeth. Perhaps you are one who has always carefully brushed your teeth and know the value to your looks as well as your health, of well preserved teeth. Then it is to the children—the coming generation that we must direct our efforts that they too may realize the necessity of regular attention to this very important part of our bodies.

Decayed teeth are not only ugly to look at but they impair the health of their owner, as well as causing a very unpleasant breath, therefore besides the brushing night and morning, a dentist should be consulted once each year at least so that all cavities may be filled before they get large enough to do any damage. It is not only cheaper to have them cared for early, but less painful, and it is not too early to begin cleansing the teeth just as soon as they appear in an infant. A small pellet of cotton may be used first, soaked in a solution of boric acid. This will sweeten the child's mouth and cleanse the film from the teeth. As soon as the child is old enough, which is usually between two and three years of age, they will enjoy the fun of brushing their own teeth with a tiny brush, just like mother does, and it is not hard thus early in life to instill in the little mind the habit which will last through life.

If food lodges between the teeth and cannot be dislodged with the brush then dental floss should be used, or if this is not on hand, use a thread, never pins, as they are liable to injure the enamel.

In the city schools a regularly registered dentist examines the teeth of all pupils regularly, but in the rural schools where this service is not to be had, the parents must take extra care.

Toothache is due to decay and to food entering the cavity of a tooth where it decomposes and causes irritation and pain of the sensitive nerves. If the cavity can be reached, it should be cleaned out, afterwards putting in something to deaden the nerve until a dentist can be visited. To clean it out, twist a very small piece of cotton around a tooth pick and put in the hole of the tooth, twisting it around and around until the cavity is thoroughly cleansed. After the cavity has been cleansed out, a small application of oil of cloves on cotton placed well down into the cavity will usually stop the aching. If you haven't oil of cloves on hand, absorbent cotton soaked in spirits of camphor and placed in the cavity, while causing an intense burning will usually be effective in easing the pain. However these are only first aid measures and the tooth will quickly ache again unless it is properly filled.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VOTING

IT IS gratifying indeed to us to receive such a large number of inquiries concerning this series of articles from Mr. Grenell's work on "What Women Should Know About Voting." It shows women are awake.

Women in Politics

By JUDSON GRENELL

"'Home Rule' is the law of Michigan in local and civic affairs. It is a good law; it enables each community to govern itself. Under it each locality makes its own rules and regulations as to the number, power and character of its officials, and concerning things which it wishes to do or leave undone. However, these local rules and regulations must conform to the state constitution and to state laws of general application to all communities of the same character.

Safeguarding the Home

"Each vote intelligently cast by a Michigan voting woman helps to defend and safeguard the home. Woman is by virtue of her motherhood the real guardian of home life in all civilized communities; and she is now, by virtue of her right to vote, an equal co-partner with man in regulating the civic affairs of the community in which she dwells. Thus her responsibilities and her influence have been greatly increased.

"Each fair-minded Michigan woman voter wants the local government to be 'good.' By local government is meant the county, as well as the city, village or township. To be really good, the government must at least be up to the average intelligence and the best moral standard of those composing the community. It cannot be any better than this, for the same reason that a stream cannot rise higher than its source. It is because our standards are so variable, between both individuals and communities that there is criticism of officials and methods.

"Wise criticism should not be ignored. It may hurt a community's pride to criticise its defects, to expose an official's blunders, but these aid in keeping local self government nearer the standard of what is right.

Economy

"Economy holds first place, as a civic virtue, in the public mind, even among those who pay no direct taxes. The reason for this is plain. The greater the sum total raised by taxation to be expended by community officials, the less there is left to those who earn it.

"Now the candidate who promises to expend the least in carrying on the activities of his office, may really be the most extravagant. For often there is more economy in spending than in refraining from spending. A low tax rate is very far from being any real evidence of an economical administration.

Highways

"The wise spending in civic government, is well illustrated in street paving, a matter entirely within the power of the community to regulate. The wise citizen knows that good roads, good highways, are necessary, both in the city and country; but it is also evident that a dirt road, sufficient to meet the needs of a thinly settled and therefor seldom traveled area, will never do for a trunk highway, with its never-ceasing heavy traffic. So there is real economy in spending thousands of dollars a mile for such a thoroughfare, for it would be real extravagance to try to keep up a dirt road under such traffic conditions. And it is also clear that it would be extravagance to build a concrete roadway where, from the very nature of the case, it will be seldom used.

"No intelligent woman will hesitate for a moment to cast her ballot for the candidate with adequate knowledge of the needs of the community in the matter of paving, as against one ignorant of highway building; or for the candidate or candidates who are reasonably sure to make selection of such a public servant, as against one who would make the office the football o fparty politics."

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: With Christmas getting nearer every week, the air is just full of good things at our house. Last week we packed and sent to Dora Peterson, of Bitely, Michigan, and Leola Francis, of Bentley, each a lovely red pencil box containing three pencils, a pen holder and an eraser. We are sure that Dora and Leola will enjoy carrying their boxes to school with them and that if others could see them, they too would hustle out and get the one subscriber which entitles them to this gift.

Then Mildred Burton, of Mesick, chose as her gift a blue plaid hair ribbon. With hair ribbons so high, and plaid about the scarcest of all ribbons, we know that she will be a happy little girl when she wears her new ribbon to school.

And if the boys could only see the shipment of boy scout knives I have just received and have all ready to send to them, one to each boy who secures one new subscriber for our paper, I am sure that they would go right out and get one today. These knives are of highly tempered steel, ground to a sharp cutting edge. They are finished in gun metal and have two blades. One of these blades ends in a screw driver, and has at its base a bottle cap lifter. The other large blade has a belt punch point and a cutting blade. Then the knife is finished with a shackle and 15 inch chain and there is a three inch rule measured off on the outside of the knife. We don't believe there ever was such a wonderful knife as this one designed to meet all the needs of the boys who are engaged in scout work and good for any boy anywhere, in city or country.

And I'm wondering who will win the football which is being sent me this week from the manufacturer's. Of course it takes six subscribers to win this but then because it comes higher is all the more reason why it is worth working for.

I know several boys who are working for the radio wrist watches, just like the boys wore in the trenches. My, but wouldn't our fathers and mothers have been proud if they could have had the opportunity when they were youngsters to win such prizes!

I wish you would write and tell me which prize you are working for and how you are getting along. Perhaps I can help you. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I was very much surprised when I looked at the Children's Hour and saw my letter in print. We like the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Doo Dads and letters very much.

What I enjoyed most at the Isabella county fair was a dog and pony show. There were six ponies with bells on and six stands. The ponies ran under the stands. There were twelve dogs, one on the back of each pony and one on each stand. And the one on the back of the pony would jump onto the stand while the dog on the stand would jump onto the pany's back. There was a wire swing on which a man would place a dog and start the swing and when the swing stopped he would take the dog off. He had four wires stretched across the tent of about half an inch apart. He would put a dog on each end facing each other and when they met one would crouch to the wires while the other walked over him. Hoping this letter will be satisfactory and will appear in print. I remain yours truly, Harold Bronson.

Dear Laddie—Hello. I was glad to get your letter and tried to do what you told me, but all the people take it around here but two or three. I tried, but they would not. They said that perhaps next year. When they said they would not it made me feel bad because I wanted to get those paper dolls so bad. But perhaps when their paper expires perhaps I can get them to subscribe for it. But I hope I can get the dollies then. But I wish I could get them anyway. Goodbye, with love, Mirla Herrington, Petoskey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3, Box 124.

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—gives better bakings that go further. It strikes straight at the root of extravagance—waste—and reduces living cost in a sane, sensible, way. Calumet Baking Powder never fails to properly raise all bakings—produce the best results.

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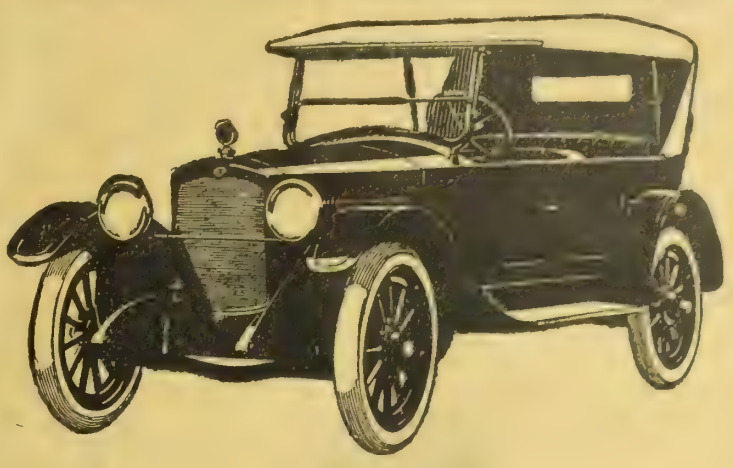
Calumet bakings *do* go further, because they are deliciously good, are never thrown away. *And* because they have greatest of keeping quality—stay moist, tender and oven-fresh for days. You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—no failures.

Generations of good cooks have used Calumet—because it positively proves its superiority and economy. It comes to you from the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factory in the world—absolutely pure and as perfect in leavening power as the day it left the big Calumet Plant.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by United States Food Authorities. Sold by your grocer under a definite money-back guarantee, if it doesn't prove "best by test"—in your own kitchen, in *any* baking.

BEST BY TEST

FINER THAN EXPECTATIONS



The New

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Now the Grant Six has been seen and examined by thousands.

And the general opinion everywhere expressed is that it exceeds everything claimed for it.

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They say the finish, the trim, the upholstery are simply beyond comparison with anything offered for similar price.

They are particularly enthusiastic about the beautiful body design and the wonderfully sturdy chassis.

And always they comment on the infinite care and thoroughness expended in details ordinarily slighted.

Because we are building a car of character—a car of the utmost refinement, a car that reveals its quality instantly by its performance and construction it is only fair to say we greatly appreciate the splendid reception given this new model.

The demand for it is so great that we suggest that you place your order as far as possible in advance of your requirements.

Five Passenger Touring Car . .	$1495
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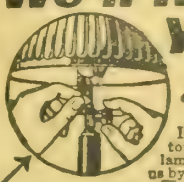

If you have an old style torch-generating gasoline table lamp with good form, send it to us by Parcel Post and have it fixed up. We will make it into a "Quick-Lite" match-lighting lamp that will give you years of satisfactory service. We will also clean and test your lamp, returning it in perfect working order. The Quick-Lite burner costs $2.50, the cleaning and testing is FREE. The Quick-Lite burner

Lights With a Match No alcohol torch. Does away with expense and bother of alcohol. No delay hunting 'round for torch. You merely hold a lighted match under the patent coil and in an instant you have a wonderful, brilliant, strong, white light, mellow and restful to the eyes.

Send your lamp and $2.50 at once to nearest house, and have it made over better than it was when new.

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Make more money by taking subscriptions for Michigan's best farm paper. Write for our plan today. Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT DEMAND BETTER

Demand for wheat is on the increase and prices rule slightly above the guaranteed minimum. The export demand is constantly picking up in spite of the enormously high rate of exchange. The public seems to have become reconciled to high-priced bread and there is not so much quibbling over a situation for which there is actually no remedy. The demand for flour is good and most of the mills in the country are doing an excellent business. Farmers need not be surprised under the circumstances to see higher prices for wheat long before another crop comes on.

CORN STANDS FIRM AND HIGHER

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.48	1.30	1.54
No. 3 Yelow	1.48		
No. 4 Yellow	1.46		

There is a striking disposition on the part of traders in nearly all leading grain markets to swing over to the bulls in the corn deal. This market has been strongly besieged by the bears for the past two months and the present low prices are due to no other cause than the determined efforts of the speculators to drive prices down. But the bottom has been reached, and they all know it. The corn market from now on we predict, will be in the control of the bulls, and if the farmers take things easy and are not too anxious to sell, prices should go up where they belong by the first of the year.

OATS STEADY

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.73	.82
No. 3 White	.73	.72	

Prices offered for oats this week are slightly in excess of last week's prices, varying from one-half to one cent per bushel. There isn't the strength in the market as we thought last week would prevail. We have never seen a more sensitive market than this. One day the slightest rumor of a bullish nature will stimulate buying and boost up the price. The next day the simplest kind of a bearish rumor will knock the props out and down it will come again. But we stand by our former assertion that oats will be higher before the first of the year. Farmers will not sell enough at present prices to fill the market's demands.

Weekly Market and Trade Review

AN EXAMINATION of the industrial and trade developments of the past week reveals some very encouraging features and some that are not so favorable. The failure of the industrial conference to arrive at a definite policy establishing the relations between employer and employe is the most depressing factor of the week. It has not as yet, however, affected the situation as strongly as was feared. The threat of the American Federation of Labor that a nation-wide strike is in the offing is not sustained by the actions of labor in general. As a matter of fact, present labor troubles seem to be confined to those regions over which the Federation of Labor exerts a ruling hand or in which it has recently interfered. The mass of labor appears to be fairly well content with existing wages and working conditions. The most alarming of all existing or impending labor disturbances is the strike of the soft-coal miners who have announced a firm decision to quit work the first of next week unless their demands for a six-hour day and a five day week are granted. All efforts to arbitrate the differences have to date proved futile. The miners realize that they hold a whip hand and have said they will accept nothing less than what they have asked for. Wild statements have appeared from official and semi-official sources that the government would use troops to force the miners to remain at their picks, but saner heads could permit of nothing like this being done, for it would only arouse labor to a frenzy of desperation and violence. A strike of the coal miners at this time would do more to cripple industry than almost any other conceivable cause and it is certainly to be hoped that the President and Congress will be able to placate the miners or induce the operators to grant their demands, or take such other legal steps that will keep the mines working at their full capacity.

Market conditions are on an increasingly encouraging scale. The onslaught made several months ago on farm products has reached the maximum point of its force, and the market is rapidly rallying to its former position, aided by the inexorable laws of supply and demand. The gamblers in foodstuffs realize that the farmers cannot sell at existing prices on many of their products, and are therefore changing their tactics. A very significant statement concerning their attitude appeared in a recent market review. The statement said: "Those who have recently turned from the bear to the bull side of the corn deal, and the number includes several heavy dealers in Chicago, say they are tired trying to break a market that refuses to go lower." And that's the situation in a nutshell. Unless the industrial situation becomes much graver than at present, higher prices on farm products should be seen in a very short time.

RYE STEADY; BARLEY ACTIVE

The rye market is a bit quiet and there is no change in prices. Detroit quotes $1.37 per bushel for No. 2 grade. Barley is in good demand and prices are higher. For No. 3 grade, $2.60@2.75 per cwt. is offered.

APPLES DULL

The demand for apples has let up a bit, and the condition of the market is described as "dull, demand and movement slow." Prices remain at about the same level as was established thirty days ago. Detroit jobbers are offering around $7.50 per barrel for Baldwins and Greenings. Chicago prices on Michigan stock run somewhat better, A No. 1 Baldwins bringing $8.50; Greenings $9; 20 oz. Pippins, $9.

HAY SUPPLIES LIGHT

	Light Mixed	Stan. Tim.	Tim.
Detroit	27.50@28.00	27.50@28	22@23
Chicago	28.00@30.00	25.00@27	@24
New York	31.00@31.50	28.00@29	
Pittsburg	29.00@29.50	27.00@28	24@25

	Light Mixed	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	24.00@25.00	24.00@25	
Chicago			20@27
New York			27@28
Pittsburg	28.00@28.50	26.00@27	25@28

Little change is to be found in the general condition of the hay markets of the country, supplies continuing to be light. Nevertheless there has been a slight increase of movement from country points to the city markets. Railroad and labor troubles have contributed to embarass the hay market for several weeks and greatly reduced the quantity of hay available at the terminals. Accordingly consumers have picked up in the amount they are buying. But unfortunately values have only been steadied and not materially increased.

BEANS TAKE A DROP

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.75	7.75
Prime	6.50	7.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	11.50	12.00	13.75

The bean market is dull and lower. Some of our friends on the bull side are quite put out by the drop, and declare that there is no reason for it except the attacks of the bears who have sold short and must bring lower prices in order to get out from under. To us, however, the lower prices seem perfectly natural and much as we regret to say so, we expect to see further declines. Mr. Kimball and his cohorts are the busiest fellows in the land right now and are bringing in the oriental beans as fast as they can get the ships to move them. But the tariff against these invaders ought to be in force before another sixty days and that will cook the game of Messrs. Kimball, Kutner, et al. We are in receipt of a letter from Congressman Fordney in which he promises to follow the situation closely, and we think we can depend upon him to do as he promises. Mr. Fordney was greatly impressed with the arguments presented by Mr. Nathan F. Simpson, who acted as spokesman for the Michigan delegation at the hearing, and gave many convincing statements concerning the cost of bean production, the importance of the industry and the necessity for protection. And if the committee takes early action on this matter, much of the credit will be due to Mr. Simpson who so ably presented the case for Michigan.

POTATO PRICES CLIMB

SPUD PRICES PER CWT.	Detroit	Chicago
White Sacked	2.50	2.45
White Bulk	2.30	2.30

Greenville, Mich., quotes spuds at $1.90.

Practically every potato market of importance in the United States reports a good demand, increased activity and higher prices. The rot which appeared in many carloads of eastern potatoes and raised havoc with the market has almost entirely disappeared, and the trade shows a desire to stock up. Potato shipments are averaging close to a thousand cars a day now but the demand is such that the supply is readily absorbed. Nearly everyone is talking higher potato prices, and the fact that prices are advancing during the very crest of the marketing season would indicate that there are good reasons for believing that prices will be very much higher before spring.

CABBAGE WELL UNDER WAY

Michigan is shipping considerable cabbage just now. Market is steady to firm with few chances in prices. Detroit is a poor market just now, the city being fairly well supplied with home-grown stock. Jobbing prices average from $20@26 per ton for the domestic variety, and from $26@30 for the Holland Seed.

ONIONS

Due to the fact that New York growers and shippers with storage facilities are holding the balance of the crop for higher prices, the onion market is firm and there is an upward tendency to prices. Detroit jobbers are paying from $3.25 to $4.25 per 100-lb. sack, depending upon grade and variety.

DRESSED STOCK

Detroit market: Hogs; under 150 pounds, 19@21c; over 150 lbs, 18c. Colder weather should bring about better demand and prices in dressed hogs. Calves: Fancy country dressed, 26@27c; choice, 23@24c.

POULTRY EASY

Large offerings of poultry the past couple weeks have over-stocked the market and the present tone is easy, with no change in prices. There is some speculation as to the Thanksgiving trade this year, many believing that the market will be glutted and prices take a drop. On the other hand, it is argued that the poultry movement has been large this fall and that the marketable supplies back on the farm are not as large as usual. Better consult your commission agent at once for the best advice he has to offer on the Thanksgiving demand. Opening poultry prices for the week are: Spring chickens, large, 24@26c; small, 24@26c; hens, 28@30c; small hens, 20@22c; roosters, 18@20c; spring geese, 23@24c; ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 34@35c per lb.

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YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.

——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!

——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!

——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

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Farmers' Union Adds $50 to Bean Fund

THE LATEST and most generous contributor to M. B. F.'s bean fund is the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Williams township, Bay County. In offering this contribution, Mr. Irving B. Davis, secretary and treasurer of the union, said: "This amount was donated from the treasury of our union. I am authorized to say that after the expenses of the delegates are paid and there is any part of this money left, you are to keep the balance and spend it for the betterment of farmers' interests in any way you see fit. Also remember that we, as farmers, are ready to stand back of these men, and I am almost sure that it will not cost any of them anything out of their own pockets. Don't think for a minute that the farmers are all broke if they did get the worst deal handed to them during the war. We all know it now, and it has opened their eyes. With a little more help from the men that the M. B. F. has got with them, we will forge ahead, slow but sure. The M. B. F. has our hearty support.

Does that letter warm our heart? You bet it does, and we want to thank the Co-Operative Union of Williams Township, for this splendid spirit of co-operation and support. This contribution brings the fund up to $110.60 This will not nearly cover the expense, but we rather expect to see more of the bean growers coming in with enough to make up the balance. If there is any left in the fund, we will hold it or return it as the majority of those who have contributed may decide. It may be that we shall have need of a little money when the bean tariff bill gets before Congress. Next week we will have additional contributions to publish.

LIVE STOCK STATUS PUZZLING

Inasmuch as the biggest live stock experts in the country have been unable to find a suitable reason for the remarkable decline in hog and cattle prices, it would be foolish for us to attempt to do so. They all tell us that the export demand has practically ceased temporarily. One authority assures us that an English commission sent here to purchase food products states that England has enough meat products in storage to last until the first of the year. Hence, we need not look for a revival in the export business for another sixty days at least.

Live stock critics in the Detroit markets are more hopeful than they have been for some time. Railroad conditions improved somewhat last week. Runs of hogs and sheep are expected to increase from now on. Cattle received were largely of a common order. Quotations are:

Best heavy steers, $12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.50@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $8.50@9.00; handy light butchers, $7.50@7.00; light butchers, $6.50@7; best cows, $8.50@8.00; butcher cows, $7.50@8; cutters, $5.50@5.75 canners, $5@5.25; best heavy bulls, $7.50; bologna bulls, $6.50@7; stock bulls, $6.25@6.50; feeders, $8.50@9.50; stockers, $7.00@8.75; milkers and springers, $75.00@150.00; best lambs, $14.25@14.50; fair lambs, $12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, $8.00@11.50; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7; culls and commons, $3.00@5.00.

The hog trade was a dull and dragsy affair from opening to close and slumped. This week opened 15 cents higher on mixed grades, bulk of sales for mixed being at $12.25 and pigs at $12.25 to $12.50, the market having declined $2 a hundred from the close week before last.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, slow. Calves, active; $2 lower, $7@20. Pigs, 75c higher; others 25c higher; heavy, $13.25@13.40; mixed, yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $13.25; rough, $10.75@11; stags, $8@9.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs, strong, bulk, $12.25@13.25; top, $13.35; heavy, $12.75@13.25; medium, $12.65@13.25; light, $12.50@13.25; light light, $12.25@12.85; heavy packing sows, smooth, $12@12.60; packing sows, rough, $11.75@12; pigs, $12@12.75.

FARMERS' SERVICE BUREAU

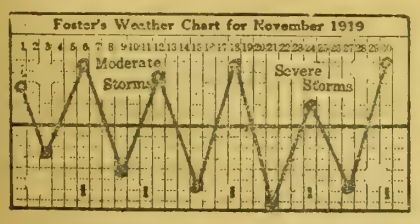
We regret that we have been obliged to omit from our columns the last two issues our service bureau. We can only ask the patience of our readers who have requested information from this department until the next issue of the paper when all questions will be answered in the order received.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS TO MEET

There will be a meeting of the managers of the local co-operative live stock associations of the state at Lansing, November 6 and 7, beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday. All managers are requested to be present to assist in outlining the work for the coming year and establish a uniform system of business, writes E. E. Compson, manager, Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1919. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Nov. 3, 9 and 15 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 4, 10 and 16, plains sections 5, 11 and 17; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 6, 12 and 18; eastern sections 7, 13 and 19, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 8, 14 and 20. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from Nov. 3 to 21. Temperatures will range from about to above normal east of Rockies crest and from about to below normal west of that line. Moisture will come from Gulf of Mexico to feed these storms as they come from northwestward and most precipitation will occur on southern long slopes of ridges or mountain ranges that run east and west. Most severe storms and most precipitation will occur during the five days centering on Nov. 10, but these storms will not be as severe as those that will come during the last half of November.

Trend of temperatures will be more downward than the season suggests from Nov. 1 to 21. A cold wave is expected in northern and cool wave in southern sections during the five days centering on Nov. 12. Cropweather will be fair and favorable to growth of winter grain.

Those who have my public and private forecasts of the coming winter will take notice that I do not now expect the winter to be so cold and severe as my forecasts have stated, but the location and amount of precipitation are still expected to be as heretofore stated. I believe I have given the correct dates for the most severe wather, amount and location of precipitation. I have made no change in expected sectional drouth for 1920.

When less than usual moisture is expected all crops should be planted and drilled deeper than usual and when excessive rains are expected the seed should be placed as high as may be. Much can be saved by planting and sowing on low ground for dry years and high for wet years. Next year will bring both extremes; too much rain in one half the country, drouth conditions in one-fourth and about right in one-fourth. These conditions can be met by deep, shallow and normal depth of placing the seeds and in selecting high or low lands to suit conditions. Corn and grasses require much moisture; wheat and some other crops much less.

W. T. Foster

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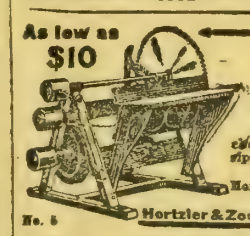
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Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

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BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
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CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
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FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SELL ALL OR divide, two sets buildings. Buildings worth more than asked for one 40. Clay loam soil. For particulars, address F. O. Kurt, Marion, Mich.

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We want good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Can use carlots or bag lots. We furnish sacks. Write quantity and lowest price in your first letter. We are in market for large quantity of baled marsh hay, also good timothy and clover hay. What have you and what is your price? We sell cull beans. Get our prices. Reference: Federal Commercial and Savings Bank, Port Huron, Mich.
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Crop Reports

MASON (W)—Potato harvest in full swing. Apples are still being harvested. Both potatoes and apples were good this year. Mild and cloudy as to weather. We have had two severe frosts. Soil in good condition for fall plowing. Potatoes are beginning to move to market. Price around one dollar. The supervisors voted against making an appropriation for county agent's salary, at the October session. But provision has been made to allow the people to vote on it again this spring. This will make the third time the people have voted on this issue and have turned it down twice.—B. M.

LAPEER (C)—Farmers busy digging potatoes and taking care of the corn, both are pretty good crops, not much of anything going to market except lambs and some hogs. The weather has been good for wheat and rye with rain and warm days it is making good growth.—E. A. B.

MASON (W)—Potato digging has begun in earnest. The yield in most cases is satisfactory. Weather showery. Soil pretty well soaked. Continued wet weather may cause some loss of potatoes through rot. Our county supervisors are to consider making an appropriation for the county agent's salary on Saturday, the 18th. Mr. Cook, our present agent, has been serving without salary since spring. Subscriptions have been solicited to partially reimburse him. He now has the Mason County Farm Bureau organized and in working order and will therefore withdraw unless invited by the supervisors to remain. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cook's loyalty to the county will receive practical recognition. —B. M.

ANTRIM (W)—Farmers husking corn and digging potatoes. Potatoes yielding around 100 bushels per acre. Weather variable, not much rain the past week. No killing frosts yet in this section. Soil in good condition. Farmers selling apples and potatoes. It is reported that members of the Co-operative Association realize 20c per hundred more for their potatoes than local buyers will pay. Thanks to our former County Agent, W. C. Cribbs (who I believe is now with the Bureau of Markets) our county is well organized with co-operative marketing associations.—N. T. V.

GENESEE (S)—The farmers are husking corn, picking apples, hauling sugar beets and beginning to dig potatoes. A few are still sowing wheat and rye. Silos are all filled and the bean harvest is over. The grain is nearly all threshed and bean threshing will commence before long. Apples are scarce and the price is good. Potatoes are not going to turn out very good. Nearly everybody has some cloverseed and it is threshing out good. Several auction sales are being held and prices received are good. There is not much being sold now to speak of, although apples and potatoes are moving slowly.—C. S.

KENT(W)—Farmers are getting things in shape for winter. Some building, painting, etc. being done. Soil for wheat is in fine shape, wheat although sowed late looking fine. Usual acreage sown, but few potatoes raised, hardly enough to supply the neighborhood. Can a farmer sell potatoes for $100 per bushel and pay $4.00 a day and board to dig them? A great many silos built through the country. Sparta condensary paying $3.60 per hundred for 4 per cent milk. A big drive on in Kent Co. in the grange to send as large a delegation as possible to the National Grange which meets in Grand Rapids November 12 to 21—F. E.

SHIAWASSEE (E)—Wheat all sowed. The dry weather during September seriously hindered seeding, but nearly all wheat is up from one to three inches. No beans are threshed as yet. Potatoes are being taken out, the yield and quality is generally good. Not more than half the percentage of the last year's acreage of rye is being sowed this year. Corn is an abundant crop this year and farmers were able to fill their silos full and have quite an amount of corn left for husking. on account of not being able to secure sufficient help. The sugar beet crops is very much reduced.—D. H. M.

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That's what Clarence Carpenter, Clayton, Mich., wrote when he got his check from from us. Thousands of other trappers say the same thing. Andy Hofer, Cisna Park, Ill., writes **he did not expect half as much as he received.** Wm. White, Danvers, Ill., thanks us for our **liberal grading and liberal prices.** Dal Punnel, Kidder, Mo., got **fifteen dollars more than he expected.**

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and see for yourself why we have won the Seal of Approval from Trappers everywhere. Our business record of **53 years satisfying shippers; over $2,000,000** capital assures you of **more money** and **prompt returns.** Write for Price List.

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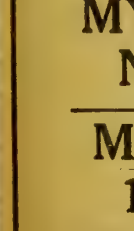

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Get ready for a big money-making trapping season. Old timers will tell you that they never dreamed of prices like you will get this year. Let me send you FREE my set of Stretching Board Patterns---just what you need to make your furs worth every possible dollar. Properly stretched furs always worth 10% to 60% more. Be ready with plenty of good stretching boards---and ship to

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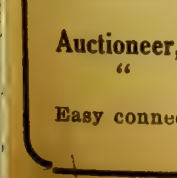

W. R. RUMBAUGH
397 S. W. Fifth St
Des Moines Iowa

CATCHING MUSKRATS

The way I catch muskrats—I take a barrel and cut it through the center and then I make a lid across the top of the barrel and fasten it to the middle of the lid so the l'd just balances on it; then I put the barrel into the water where it is just deep enough to come within about two inches of the top of the barrel, and I then stake it down and fill it about half full of water; I next put some carrots on the top of the lid for bait. When the muskrats jump up on top of the barrel and get on the lid, the lid tips and dumps them into the barrel, and the set is ready for the next rat that comes along.—A. M.

BOYHOOD IN A NEW COUNTRY

(A Michigan Trapper in Fur News.)

(Con't from last week)

It is not my purpose to relate all the dry details which confronted our elders, but to make mention of my early impressions, what the new country afforded of particular interest and concern to me and other boys with whom I became associated at school.

I was but five years old when we moved into the woods and in another year I was trudging two miles to school each day and return, except Sundays. Had I been old enough to wonder at the whys and wherefores as to nature's doings, I would have marveled at the thick growth of the bushes and briers which sprang up along the highway soon after the way had been cut and the sun could strike the ground.

Raspberries, both black and red, were abundant, as was the wild goose berry, which were so covered with sharp spines that it was a punishment to take hold of them in picking without gloves. Some choppings which lay for two or three years before being burned off became practically a solid patch of raspberries. Of course the new settlers had no fruit of some years until the trees could be grown and come into bearing.

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It's just what you've been looking for. THE ART OF TRAPPING" is the best and most complete Trapper's Guide ever published—prepared at great expense—by experts. It gives a complete and accurate description, pictures and tracks of the different Fur-bearers of North America; it tells when and where to trap; the best and most successful trapping methods; the right kind of baits and scents; the sizes of traps to use; the correct way of skinning and handling the different pelts to make them worth the most money; the trapping laws of every state.

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will send this great book FREE to any one interested in trapping or collecting Fur-bearers. Just sign and mail the coupon today.

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When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

DATE NOV. 11 DATE NOV. 11

STOP! LOOK! THINK!

GET A BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

AT CLARKE'S SECOND ANNUAL FALL SALE

(ONE OF THE BIG PROLIFIC KIND)

Sired by

Smooth Wonder 3d
Orange DesMoines
Joe's Equal
Sailor Bob
W. DesMoines
Gertsdale Supreme

MY DATE Nov. 11

MY TIME 1 P. M.

Such Dams as

Lady Knox 7th
Lady Buster
Lady Giantess
Molly Surprise
Wonder Princess

MY DATE Nov. 11

MY TIME 1 P. M.

A limited number of sows will be sold with breeding privilege to Smooth Wonder 3rd, Jumbo Wonder, or Orphan's Superior. Sale will be held at the farm 4 1-2 miles southeast of Eaton Rapids and 2 1-2 miles northwest of Onondaga. SALE BEGINS AT 1 P. M. If impossible to be there mail your bids in my care to Perry Johnson, fieldman. Get on my mailing list for a catalog.

Auctioneer, COL. ED. BOWERS, South Whitley, Ind.
" COL. PORTER COLESTOCK, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Easy connection to Tony : Fox sale, Nov. 12, at Pewamo, Mich.

WM. J. CLARKE, Prop.
R. F. D. NO. 1, EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Nov. 5. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Fair Grounds, Ionia, Mich.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

Nov. 12. Holsteins. Ansel F. Loomis, Owosso, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN IN SEPtember is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request.
Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES
Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Colantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.
C. & A. RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Michigan

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

OUR 32 IB. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daugher won $37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27-lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.
C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, Mich.

BULL CALF BORN SEPT. 26

HANDSOME AND ¾ WHITE
A HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN GEM

Sire's sire is a 33 pound son of King of the Pontiacs. Sire's dam a 29.3 lb. 3 year old. Own dam is a very promising two year old to be tested at next freshening. Herd under State and Federal Inspection. Price $100. Better wire to save time. He will please you beyond question.
W. J. GAMBLE, Caro, Mich.

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE, BIG TYPE P. C. pigs. Correspondence a pleasure. J. Hanley & Sons, St. Louis, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., R 2, Box 70.

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD
11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

ANGUS

RAISE A $100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 2 years old. Kind and gentle and sure. Write for pedigree. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

SPRING BOARS AND SOWS FOR SALE, ORders booked for fall pigs. Bred sows in Season. Everything guaranteed. Ogemaw Herd of Big Type P. C.
ROY M. GILLIES, West Branch, Mich.

WHEN IN need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291817, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

Walnut Alley Big Type Boars

I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHer sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price $100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right. ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

FOR QUICK SALE

2 large type Poland China spring boars, grandsons of Gertsdale Jones. Good ones $50.00 each. C. E. Davis & Son, Ashley Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

—72 Head—
Medium Type Poland China Hogs
(52 sows and 20 boars)
November 12, 1919
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich
Write for Catalog

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars, April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

SHOWING IN FIVE CLASSES AT Hillsdale Co. Fair where seventy eight head of Polands were exhibited I won seven premiums. A litter of eight under six months, sire Bob-o-Link, dam Titanic Hazel. Two shown in under year took 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two gilts of this litter left. Others by same sire also either sex by Michigan Buster.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write.
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

We are offering a few choice spring boars, of March and April farrow. They are of Protection and Col. breeding, out of prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

5 DUROC BOARS AND 4 SOWS Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK. Eight big growthy spring boars will weigh 200 lbs. or better. Price $50
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY PIGS, BOTH SEXES. $25 at 8 weeks old. Will be ready Nov. 10. Quality and size guaranteed
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cherry King or Panama Special. $20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

REG. DUROC HERD BOAR 18 MO. OLD, wt. 350 lbs. Sire Buskirk's Wonder 102809. Sure Breeder. Gentle. Litter 16. Has big bone, long body, smooth type kind we all want. $100 quick sale, crated, or will exchange for two good spring gilts equal breeding reg. Six choice boar pigs. Litter 10. Grandsons of Superba King 53253, $15.00 at 8 weeks, registered, delivered Dec. 1. Choice April gilts same breeding, litter 16, wt. 150 lbs., $50, reg., pigs and gilt above boar's get.
Honesty Our Motto
AUSTIN BROS., Bloomingdale, Mich.

Vol. VII, No. 9. Mt. Clemens, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1919

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Business Principles Applied to Farming

THE TRUTH of the statement expressed years ago by a well-known Michigan farm leader that "farming is a business," was never more evident to farmers than it is today. The immediate and primary purpose of all agricultural exponents should be to convince the consuming public, the metropolitan press and the government that there must be brought about certain fundamental changes in the existing systems of cost-finding on the farm, of marketing and distribution that will enable the farmer to apply to his business substantially the same business principles that make for success in other lines of industry. It is fully as much to the interests of the consuming public by insuring an ample supply of food as it is to the interests of the producer of food for the farmer to be empowered and permitted to adjust his selling price according to the cost of production.

Shall Farmers Unite With Organized Labor?

An Important Question Which May Effect the Entire Future of American Agriculture

By FORREST LORD

IN THE FABLES of Aesop we find the following story: "The lion and the fox went hunting together. The lion, on the advice of the fox, sent a message to the ass, proposing an alliance between their two families. The ass came to the place of meeting overjoyed at the prospect of a royal alliance. But when he came there the lion simply pounced on the ass, and said to the fox, "Here is our dinner for today. Watch you here while I go and have a nap. Woe betide you if you touch my prey." The lion went away and the fox waited, but finding that his master did not return, ventured to take out the brains of the ass and ate them up. When the lion came back he soon noticed the absence of the brains, and asked the fox in a terrible voice, "What have you done with the brains?" "Brains, your majesty," replied the fox, "it had none, or it never would have fallen into your trap."

ABOUT A year ago, Gov. Lynn Frazier of North Dakota was invited to a conference in Chicago by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. At that conference Fitzpatrick proposed an alliance between organized labor and the Non-Partisan League. Gov. Frazier, overjoyed at the prospect of fortifying the League by joining hands with a powerful labor organization, readily agreed that such an alliance would be a fine thing. Accordingly pledges were made and the public has been waiting, not without a certain amount of trembling and anxiety for this farmer-labor coalition to show its strength. But if the Non-Partisan League and the Chicago Federation of Labor have yet discovered that there is anything in common between them, there is no outward evidence of the fact.

Last week officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are largely responsible for the steel strike and other industrial disturbances, but who are now cowering the least bit before the storm of the public's disapproval sought to lend a specious respectability to their Prussian methods by extending an open invitation to farmers to embrace their "cause" and help enforce their unjust demands.

From Canada comes the boastful announcement of organized labor that it is firmly entrenched in the organized ranks of the Ontario farmers and that it is entitled to some of the credit for the election of the forty-one farmers to the legislature. No verification of this statement, however, has yet been made by the farmers who actually did the job.

Why Organized Labor Needs the Farmer

IT IS CLEAR that organized labor is doing its utmost to insinuate itself into the good graces of organized farmers. Labor finds that it is not powerful enough alone to dictate to the employers and the government. Labor has been tactless enough to disregard public sentiment. Its attitude has been of a notoriously public-be-dammed character. But labor now knows that public opinion is the greatest power on earth and that no cause can long prosper that does not meet with the public approval. Labor realizes too late that it has been indifferent to the public welfare and has thoughtlessly antagonized a great body of people who, if properly appealed to and their interest properly respected, would now present an irresistible force to back labor up in its reasonable efforts to secure better working conditions. The industrial conflict which was formerly a conflict between capital and [illegible] public [illegible] thing [illegible] labor [illegible] flic[illegible] wit[illegible] the [illegible] er capital is forced to temporarily acc[illegible] labor or vice versa. The public will decide [illegible] and the public [illegible]

Labor, then, does not stand in as favorable a position before the great arbiter of public opinon as formerly. Labor recognizes this fact. Hence, its great eagerness to line up the farmers and farm leaders. There is something about the dignified conservatism and the comparative prosperity of the farmers which appeals to organized labor and which labor believes might so elevate their cause in the eyes of the public as to remove much of the curse that has heretofore attached itself to some of their knock-'em-down-and-drag-'em-out methods.

Where do the Farmers Come In?

WHAT DOES labor propose to give to the farmers in exchange for their support? Nothing. Perhaps the labor leaders mean well, and a little later on after the farmers have helped them to get what they are after, will turn their attention to the farmers' problems. But this is doubtful. If the labor leaders haven't anything to offer to the farmers now when they need their assistance so badly, does it stand to reason they will have anything to offer when they no longer need the farmer?

Closed Shop Would Throttle Industry

ARE NOT many of the demands of organized labor at the present time diametrically opposed to the interests of the farmers? Let us see what organized labor wants, or rather what organized labor thinks it wants. For one thing, it wants the country to recognize the principle of the closed shop. What is the closed shop? The closed shop is the farm or factory which employs no labor except what union officials say it may employ. Is it as strong as that? In effect, yes. The closed shop is absolutely and always at the mercy of the labor organization to which the employes belong. If a workman is [illegible] discharged against [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Radical Labor Group Seeks Political Alliance

Would "Use" Farmers to Carry Out Program Dangerous to American Liberty

bosom. In an address before the national convention of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Mr. Campbell said:

"These striking workmen at the steel plants have left their jobs and are guarding the gates of the plants with a large army of pickets, mobbing and maiming those who take their places in the shops they have left. They intimidate free laborers, they commit open violence to property, they threaten destruction if the shops open again before their demands are complied with, they ignore law and order, they assault and defy the police and officers of the law. This is not an exception. It is but the last of the hundreds of like occurrences which have blackened our recent history as a nation.

"The leaders of organized labor deny that they countenance riot and bloodshed; and yet they do countenance the picket in every strike, and in every strike there is underneath the unwritten purpose to make it effective by preventing the employer from supplying their places with free labor.

"It is encouraging, however, to know that but a minority of the laboring men are in sympathy with this sort of treason, for it is nothing less.

"Federated labor has declared war upon the farmers of the country and upon their business. They have met both in National and state conventions for such declarations. A few days ago, in the state of Michigan, they unanimously demanded of the Governor of the State that he call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of creating a commission to fix the retail and wholesale price of food and other necessities. That sounded fine, but where in the program did it leave the farmer who grows the food?

* * *

"A few days ago, after months of strike, the carpenters won out and are now being paid in the city of Chicago $1 per hour for eight hours work, $1.50 per hour for overtime and $2 per hour for Sundays and holidays.

"The farmer is the greater expert of the two. It requires long years to learn his trade, while the carpenter can secure the above wages after two years' work and at the same time obtain good wages as an apprentice. This wage if allowed to the expert farmer (and every farmer has to be an expert) would give him for his twelve hours' work per day and for his Sunday chores, a monthly wage of $388. That is more than four times the amount received by the average farmer of the country as his entire compensation from crops and other farm productions for his labor.

* * *

"When labor proclaims that its hours must be shortened, its wages remain unimpaired or increased, the shop become unionized, and the cost of living including food must be reduced, the farmer begins to see the handwriting on the wall of his fate."

Even if you do become a party to his crime, can you trust him to divide the spoils?

Farmer-Labor Alliance Has Failed

ONE MORE quotation and I am done. It is from the Adrian Telegram, the editor of which **is Stuart Perry, one of Michigan's best and most capable citizens.** This newspaper says:

The Farmer's Position

"When the council of farm bureau's at Indianapolis this week demanded a ten-hour day in all productive industries, they showed a true insight into the situation of the nation and the world today. Nothing more clear-sighted and sane-headed has proceeded from any body of men in this whole period of turmoil. These men see the light. They know that the world's work cannot be done on half-time, and that there will be no prosperity if everybody's aim is simply to grab all he can and to see how little work he can do.

"The resolutions at Indianapolis reflect a full appreciation of two very important truths: first that short hours tend to raise all prosperity and to raise the cost of living to everybody; second, that the present attitude of radical labor is hostile to the interests of the farmers as a class, because it forces the farmer to assume new burdens without sharing any benefits. The labor radical says 'We propose to work half-time and draw full pay.' The farmer knows that agriculture cannot be conducted on a 30-hour week. He must do a real day's work, and he sees that if he has to work full time while the factory man works half-time, he has got to pay the cost of the latter's idleness .

"The question of hours is no longer discussed on its merits; it has become simply a game of grab—of how much labor shall demand and how far it can carry coercion and intimidation. It is this tendency that alarms all wise heads, and it was against this tendency that the farmers at Indianapolis protested.

* * * *

"In recent years there has been a shrewd and determined effort by radical leaders to form a working political alliance with the farmers. The radicals realized that they could not win alone, but if they could inveigle the farmers into such a combination, it would be a very powerful one.

* * * *

"This effort has failed because of the clear logic of facts and the inherent common sense of the farmers. They were suspicious of the proposition that 'the interests of agriculture and labor are one, and they made little response to the appeal of the labor radicals to unite in a joint war on business and capital. They listened to what the radicals had to say; they sometimes indicated a disposition to co-operate to a certain extent; but they did not commit themselves.

"It is easy to see now what sort of a trap had been set for them and how wise they were to keep clear of it. It has grown very plan that agriculture and radical organized labor are not allies whose interests should unite them in fighting business as a common enemy. On the contrary it is growing clearer every day that labor radicalism is the farmer's worst enemy, and that agriculture and business must stand together to combat it.

* * *

"The whole question of labor and industrial relations has changed greatly in recent years. The one outstanding fact today is that organized labor has passed to a very dangerous degree, under the power and leadership of a radical element whose aims and ideals are bolshevistic rather than American. That is the portentous fact that stares us in the face."

Farmer Makes Himself Known in Washington

A "Disinterested" View of the Farmers' Various Representatives at the National Capitol

SOMEONE sends us a copy of the October 15th issue of "Industry," "a semi-monthly interpretation of industrial progress," which contains an excellent ,if somewhat exaggerated description of the weaknesses of farm representation at the national capital. The author does not describe the varying opinions and tactics of the three farmers' national organizations that are now attempting to function in Washington as "weaknesses." That is our own own term, but after you have read the article, we think you will agree that there is need of existing farm organizations to organize if they are to faithfully represent the wishes of the farmers and leave a worth-while impress on national legislation.

The author is a bit cruel in his remarks about George P. Hampton and Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Headquarters. We have never met Mr. Hampton but he has the record of being a very capable man, and regardless of former connections, if he can "deliver the goods" he's a good man for the job. We are acquainted, however, with Benjamin Marsh. Met him last spring when he gave a fine talk on farmers' problems at the Open Forum in the city of Detroit, and handled the shrewd inquiries of his audience in a manner that showed first-hand knowledge of the subject. Both Hampton and Marsh impress us as thinkers, and the part they are playing in behalf of the farmers is not to be despised. The writer has also met Mr. Chas. A. Lyman, who is the active Washington executive of the National Board of Farm Organizations. His ability and the ability of the farm leaders grouped about him can best be judged by the results they have obtained in securing recognition for the farmer before Congress.

The article, "The Farmer in Washington" follows:

"The position of the farmers in the Industrial Conference now in session in Washington has been greatly exaggerated. This conference was not called to consider farm problems, important as these problems are, and greatly as they need national attention; but the limelight has been focused on the farmers in the conference, and public attention has been called to a new force in American political and economic life.

"The exaggeration which was given in the opening days of the conference to organized agriculture is an indication of the place this force has already achieved, and the attention which is being paid to it by all other interests. It is well to understand its present representation in the National Capital.

"In the conference organized agriculture has five delegates, T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange; J. N. Tittemore, of the American Society of Equity; C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Industrial and Co-operative Union; O. E. Bradfute, President of the Ohio State Federation of Farm Bureaus; and L. D. Sweet, of the American Potato Growers' Association, the last two being in the public group. E. T. Meredith, publisher of a farm paper at Des Moines, Iowa, is rated as in sympathy with the farmers.

"In Washington organized agriculture is represented by three separate and distinct "headquarters." Several other farmer organizations send occasional delegates or individuals here to "impress" their demands on Congress but the steady pressure is emanating from these three "headquarters." One is the National Grange, one is the National Farmers' Headquarters. The third is the National Board of Farm Organizations.

"At the National Grange office, Prof. T. C. Atkeson is in charge. Professor Atkeson is a life-long farmer who lives at Buffalo, W. Va. He is master of his state grange, has been active in the National Grange for a quarter of a century, and for about the same time dean of the Agricultural College of his state. But he is a "practical man" and not one of the "professoriat." He is thoroughly in touch with the farmers' movement and has a record of farmer legislative successes.

At the Farmers' National Headquarters, George P. Hampton, who calls himself the "managing director," is in charge, a keen, clever, urbane, experienced and successful follower of the game of getting things from Congress for his clients. Before Mr. Hampton worked for the farmers he worked for other people, notably those who wanted a law permitting them to make industrial alcohol and put the Standard Oil Company out of business. They got their law, but for some reason Standard Oil stock is still highly quoted on 'change, and Mr. Hampton is [illegible] well in Washington. If Mr. Hampton is a farmer it doesn't show on his boots. His assistant is Benjamin Marsh, a "student of economics"

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More Wool, Less Shoddy and Better Goods

National Sheep and Wool Ass'n Announces Plan for increasing Demand for Pure Wool Garments

WHAT IS shoddy? The new Standard Dictionary defines it as follows: "Fiber manufactured of shredded rags of stockings, yarns, flannels, and other soft woolen fabrics." Very well, then, shoddy is wool. And we are assured on high authority that 80 per cent of the raw material used in manufactuing "all wool" clothing is shoddy. The public of course, doesn't know the difference. A few of the "old-timers" still love to tell about the garments they used to buy being all wool and a yard wide." Honest measure, honest goods, honest quality formerly went into the manufacture of clothing and it were "like iron." Nowadays, a strictly "pure wool" garment is an oddity. In fact, "there ain't no sech animal," or if it exists at all, it is a very rare specie. We suppose the popular supposition is that sheep aren't growing as good wool as formerly.

Just as good wool is obtainable today for the manufacture of clothing as ever. But the higher grades of pure wool are more expensive than they used to be, and manufacturers have found that there is more profit in using 'shoddy" under the guise of pure wool than the real article itself. And that is why despite its present high cost, clothing does not have the wearing qualities it formerly possessed.

What is to be done to undeceive the public and compel the clothing manufacturers to restore the quality to their goods? For one thing we must have more wool. That's easily solved. This country alone can support twice as many sheep as at present. But after we double our flocks will there be a market for the product? That's quite a practical question, you know, because we have had the experience before of being urged to increase production and after it was properly and plentifully increased found that there was no market for the surplus.

The National Sheep and Wood Association says it will supply a market by forcing the clothing manufacturers to desist from the use of shoddy in the better class of garments and use "all wool and pure wool" in its stead. This association claims that the present supply of wool is insufficient by far to meet the requirements of clothing manufacturers were they obliged to use the better grades of wool in the goods they make. BUSINESS FARMING is requested to advise our readers of the plan of this Association to increase the consumption of wool and we therefore publish the following statements from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"In former days wool meant wool. "All wool and a yard wide" was a term of some significance. A suit of clothes, an overcoat, or any garment of wool was expected to be of enduring worth. Today it is not. The reason is that so much shoddy is introduced into woolens that the strength of the cloth is impaired.

"What adds to the complicity of the affair is that a man who has handled woolens all his life has difficulty in telling a cloth that is virgin wool from one that is part wool and partly shoddy, or what proportion of the cloth is shoddy and what percentage wool. Only the maker of the fabric is competent to state.

"But there is one test that is infallible. That is the one of wear. Wool will wear "until the cows come home." Shoddy will show its bad features in short order.

Should Not be Sold as Wool

"Goods made largely of shoddy should not be sold as all wool, even if technically the term is correct. It is not in the technical sense the term should be determined, but in the effect. In effect the buyer is deceived, if not swindled. This does not apply to the retailer. Far from it. The retailer wants to know absolutely and unqualifiedly the character of the goods he buys. Where "reworked" wool is concerned he has to trust to the statement of the seller of the fabric. To a degree he is as helpless as the buying public.

"This is a queer state of affairs.

Champion Yearling Shropshire ram and pen of yearling ewes owned and exhibited at Michigan State Fair by Armstrong Bros., Fowlerville.

But it is not peculiar to America. The British have the same problem. They used to have a noble reputation for the excellence of their woolens. A man who bought a suit of clothes "made in Lunnon" was a proud individual, and not infrequently would boast the garment never would wear out. Incidentally he would make disparaging remarks about the poor quality of American goods.

"Now a man in London who buys "all wool" gets a major portion of shoddy, just as he does in America. It is said the British try to do better by their home trade than their export, for the reason that the British climate is rigorous and the people must have stout woolens or there would be much suffering, but with all their efforts shoddy is making rapid strides in the United Kingdom, and especially so since the war began in 1914 and the shortage of wool drove textile men to consider substitutes or makeshifts in order to meet the emergencies of the day.

"Technically, shoddy is wool, but it is wool that is second hand or third hand or fourth hand or fifth hand or sixth hand or seventh hand or eighth hand. It comes from the refuse pile of the woolen mill or from the old clothes dealer or the rag man, and by being "reworked" that is, shredded and cleansed and carbonized, it may be used again and again.

"In its pure state wool is wonderful in its wearing qualities. Any one who has worn real woolen garments appreciates this fact. But a lot of the stuff sold today as woolen goods is not so much wool as it is shoddy.

"Do not misunderstand the situation. There is not enough first-hand first-class wool in the world to meet the world's needs for wool. In America the annual wool clip is only 300,000,000 pounds. That is less than three pounds per capita. The cotton crop, figured on a basis of 13,000,000 bales would be 6,500,000,000 pounds, or forty-three times as much as the nation's production of wool. It must be understood, also, that all worsted goods are made of real wool first-hand wools and not of "re-worked" stuff, which is shoddy. Deducting the large amount of wool consumed in worsted leaves only a moderate total for woolen goods.

Weakened by Reworking

"In the first place, any one who declares that goods made of 80 per cent shoddy or 20 per cent real wool are not all wool would be stating an untruth. Shoddy is wool. There is no getting away from that fact. But it is revamped wool. It is wool that has lost strength through the reworking process to which it has been subjected and the more times it has been reworked the poorer in quality it has become.

More Sheep, More Wool

"There is not enough wool in the world today for all the needs of the people. There will be if the cultivation of sheep receives attention. That would help decidedly also in simplifying the meat problem. But whether the sheep crop is increased or not, shoddy should not be marketed as wool.

"To protect the public against fraud and safeguard the health of the nation Congress has passed the pure food law.

"Why not a pure goods law?

"There is a thousand times more fraud in the shoddy that is passed off as wool than there ever was in the misbranding of food.

"There is a use, a legitimate use, for shoddy, but shoddy should be sold as shoddy, and not as wool

"Rag Pile Millionaires"

"So many men have become rich through deceiving the public by means of shoddy that they have come to be classed as 'Ragpile Millionaires'. Recently, at the textile exhibition in New York, the shoddy people had booths displaying not only raw materials, but finished goods of shoddy. They did not call it shoddy. In fact, they protested against the term. They explained that shoddy was wool and a prejudice had developed and had broadened because of the name 'shoddy.' They had determined this should end. Therefore it was to be known henceforth as re-worked wool. And so it is known. And so it goes into garments. A suit of clothes may be shoddy, but it is "all wool" if you wish to say so. But the public understands 'all wool' to be wool that is honest wool, fresh, so to speak, from the sheep's back. Therefore shoddy is not 'all wool' and the public is deceived if not defrauded.

Want Shoddy Fraud Ended

"A great number of woolen mill men want to end this shoddy fraud.

"A great number of retail merchants want to stop the deception.

"So do various manufacturers.

"Why not put an end to it?

"In the schoolhouses throughout the land children at their writing exercises get sentences to write. One of the favorites for generations has been the axiom that "Honesty is the best policy."

"If it is the best policy, why dodge it?

"America is going after world trade.

"What will the customer of America who buys "all wool" garments from the American manufacturer think when the trousers go lumpy at the first sprinkle because the "all wool" from the ragpile has become lifeless from many carbonizations?

"Brand goods for what they are.

"Sell goods for what they are.

"If 'Honesty is the best policy' translate it into a fact in American trade at home and abroad."

The Sheep-Wool Society

WE ARE in frequent receipt of letters from readers wanting to know what has happened to the proposed Sheep-Wool Society which was discussed in these columns early last summer. The men who were back of the Society have been unable to secure the necessary financial backing. They are not discouraged, however, and we understand that an existing land company is expanding its facilities to take care of the very urgent demand in this state for the loan of sheep. We are quite sure that something big and practical will be done along this line before another summer. Production of wool can be safely increased, as the United States is still a large importer. For the season of 1917-18 we imported over 200,000 bales of wool from Argentina alone.

Co-Op. Live Stock Men to Meet in Chicago

MR. L. E. Willet of Lainsburg is the Michigan representative on the 'official committee" of the National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers to arrange for a permanent organization meeting of co-operative livestock shippers to be held in Chicago December 3 to 4, (International Live stock show week) on the third floor of the Livestock Record Building, Union Stock Yards.

The pragram of the work to be recommended includes the following: LOCAL MARKETS: Plans of local organizations, local handling, feeding at home, yard facilities, local liabilities and insurance, scales, branding; TRANSPORTATION: car shortage, feeding in transit, rates, legislation for rates, claims, insurance, dirty cars, delays in transit; TERMINAL MARKETS: terminal switching, inspection, methods of handling at the terminal markets, feeding in the terminal yards, trouble man, switching, commission men problems, feed problems, yard facilities, pro-rating.

Terminal Market Short Course School

One of the most constructive and popular pieces of work to be attempted by the National Federation will be the holding of Short Course Schools at the leading terminal markets this winter for the benefit of shipping association managers and members, county agents, and all organizations interested in a better understanding of marketing conditions, greater profits, etc.

The following resolutions submitted by the committee on Terminal Short Course Schools will serve as a nucleus around which will be built a course that will serve our almost imperative need:

1. That short courses be held at the following central markets as soon as local conditions warrant: At St. Paul, Sioux City; Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and any other points where conditions warrant.

2. That the Bureau of Markets be requested, if possible, to designate a representative to take direct charge of the short courses at the central markets above named in cooperation with state colleges, farmers' organizations and other interested men, organizations and agencies in the territory involved.

3. That the time of scheduling such courses be left to the judgment of those directly in charge at each local market as influenced by local conditions but that those in charge or arrangements keep in touch with the National Federation to the end that, insofar as possible, the dates of short courses, particularly adjacent points, shall not conflict.

4. That the program for each course be arranged by the local directors, as above designated. The committee suggests, however, that the following major duties be considered:

1. Market grading: (a) Grading on the hoof; (b) Follow up at packing house to observe how grades kill out; (c) Relation of grading to cooperative shipment. 2. Accounting: (a) Efficient uniform systems of accounting for association managers; (b) Actual practice in working out accounts of a shipment. 3. General lectures and resume of successful methods of handling shipments from producer to packer buyer: (a) Feeding for terminal market; (b) Loading and care enroute; (c) Care at commission yards.

How Various Soil Types Differ in Quality

Prof. McCool, in His Sixth Article, Discusses Some of the Physical Properties of Soils

AS WAS STATED in the introductory chapter, the physical characteristics, that is, the texture, water, temperature and air relations of soils are of tremendous importance in regulating their productivity. In view of this we are now to discuss soil texture, soil classification, porosity, weight, and the things that may bring about changes in soil structure.

The separates or the particles that make up the soil have well defined characteristics. Clay, which occurs in practically all formations, the amount may be very small or large, has a tremendous influence on the nature of the soil. Clay shrinks very much when it passes from the wet to the dry condition, having been observed to change as much as twenty per cent of its volume. This property accounts to a great extent for the formation of undesirable cracks in field soils. Clay possesses a very strong retentive power for several elements of plant food that are present in or added to soils. Usually crops suffer lost from drought when growing on soils high in clay. Thus it may be said that these properties of clay are of great importance to the productivity of the soil, and no constituent is more necessary in proper proportion or more undesirable in excess.

Silt or the particles that are next to clay in size possesses properties similar to it, but to a less degree and play a very important part in maintaining the proper water supply for crop production. Soils that carry rather large quantities of this component are not very "quick" either to start plant growth in the spring or to applications of fertilizers other than they are speedier than those that contain large amounts of clay. It should be borne in mind that they lose soluble elements of plant food by washing downward into the subsoil faster than the former and far less rapidly than those that contain smaller quantities of the fine particles.

The sands and the gravel, because of their sizes, function as separate particles. They exhibit very low plasticity and cohesion, and as a consequence are little influenced by changes in water content. Their water-holding capacity is low, and because of the large size of the spaces between each separate particle the passage of water is rapid. They therefore facilitate drainage and encourage good air movement. In all the grades of sand the separate particles are visible to the naked eye, a condition impossible with the silt and clay groups. Soils that contain

This soil is in excellent health. A well-prepared seed-bed, of course, reduces subsequent tillage operations.

large amounts of sands are inclined to be droughty and leachy. However, such are exceedingly responsive to fertilizers and good management, and also are very quick in the spring, properties very desirable in regions of short growing periods or in the production of crops that mature rapidly.

That soils very markedly in texture is well known, and such variations are recognized when descriptive terms such as sandy, loam and clay, or light and heavy, and others are employed when speaking of different kinds of soils. Inasmuch as the chemical or the total, as well as available amount of mineral plant food and the rate of decay of vegetable matter, and the physical nature of the weight of a given mass of soil, the water holding power, as well as the rate of drainage, the retention of fertilizers, and crop adaptation of soils depends largely upon the amount of the various separates that compose them, a knowledge of soil classification is essential for their most successful management. There are in nature, sand, loam and clay groups of soils as follows:

This field, being in poor physical condition, may require two or more years to have that condition rectified.

Sands—1. Coarse sandy soils. 2. Medium sandy soils. 3. Fine sandy soils.

Loams—1. Loam. 2. Sandy loam. 3. Fine sandy loam. 4. Silt loam. 5. Clay loam.

Clays—1. Sandy clay. 2. Silty clay. 3. Clay.

Broadly speaking, sandy soils are those havink a very high percent of sand with small amounts of silt and clay, loams are those having from 30 to 50 per cent of sand with much silt and some clay, and clay soils are those having 35 per cent or more clay, together with much silt and usually some sand.

Soils belonging to a given class may vary appreciably in composition and hence in their various properties. By way of illustration, let us take the results obtained from the mechanical analysis of several soils.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN SOILS

Soil Number	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
1	12.	31	19	20	6	7	5
2	3.	36	20	25	10	4	2
3	0.5	8	5	15	17	40	15
4	.0	4	8	18	25	45	10
5	0.	4	2	8	8	36	42
6	0.	2	4	9	10	45	30

It is well recognized that the ability to classify and judge soils under

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Farmers Make Bad Guesses on Bean Costs

IF THERE was anything remarkable about the figures submitted by over three hundred farmers in Business Farming's recent investigation into the cost of growing beans it was the fact that no two estimates were alike. Let us take the given radius of ten or fifteen miles in any leading bean county of the state. On average farms in this area there should not be a variation in the costs of producing beans to exceed five per cent. Yet it is a fact that we received estimates from many such areas which varied as much as fifty per cent! When farmers are attempting to show a judicial body what it costs them to grow beans or any other crop, their cause is greatly weakened because of the difference in their estimates.

This matter of food production costs is going to be looked into very soon by the government. All the foolish investigations that are being held into the high cost of living will eventually lead to the question of cost—cost of producing, cost of marketing, cost of selling, etc. And since the farmer is the root of the tree his costs will be the very first to be examined. Suppose next week the federal government should order a court of inquiry to be instituted in every county in Michigan for the purpose of ascertaining from the statements of farmers what it costs to produce their various crops. What kind of a showing would our farmers make? From what we know of the average farmer's indifference to cost records and his general lack of knowledge of what it does actually cost to produce, we could safely predict that they would make a very poor showing before such a court, and by their testimony would convict themselves of the charge that has been entered against them, profiteering.

At least a score of our readers estimated that it cost them about $20 per acre to grow beans. As many more fixed the figure from $20 to $25. Quite a number thought that $30 per acre was the correct figure, and there were at least fifty whose cost items totalled less than $35 per acre. We suppose that these same farmers would deny our statement that the average cost of growing beans this year of 1919 was between $50 and $60 per acre, yet we could take their cost items and prove to them that their own costs were as high as that if not higher. Some farmers figured plowing at $3.50 per acres; some at $5.50. The popular land rental value of our correspondents was $4 per acre. Some rental! Interest on $100 land at 7 per cent is $7; taxes figure another $1; depletion of soil, equal what? Well, let's say $2. It's mighty low. Add up and you've got $10 rental value without figuring in the amount of depreciation on your buildings and a half dozen other items that should be apportioned against that piece of land. The farmers who estimated $4 as the rental value were losing at least $6 out of their pocket.

Then the figures for threshing crew board! If there are any farmers within a radius of fifty miles who will give board for double the price estimated by some of our correspondents, just drop us a line and the whole M. B. F. staff and their families will come and spend the winter. How can formers board threshermen for 25 cents a meal? The answer is "they can't," but that's all a lot of them figured in the cost of threshing.

So we might go on through the entire list of items that made up the cost blank used in the investigation, and practically every case we would find a wide discrepancy in the figures. The time has come when it is not safe for farmers to GUESS at their costs. The time has come when they must KNOW their costs. Prof. Anderson showed extremely good foresight when at the recent meeting of the milk producers he pointed out in great detail the cost of producing milk. It is entirely possible that before the present investigation into the high cost of living in this state is over, farmers will be called into court to testify, and it's a hundred to one shot that some of them will "spill the beans," and unknowingly falsify when they testify as to their production costs. The matter of costs is an extremely important matter and the true business farmer will lose no time in seeking the assistance of the agricultural college to assist him in keeping cost-finding records.

We show herewith a cost statement from California. Look it over carefully. Note that item of $2,000 per year for managerial ability. If anything, it's too low. Where is there a manufacturer employing as much capital as many of our bean growers have invested who does not pay himself from $2,500 to $5,000 a year salary for managing the business. Is the farmer entitled to less? Not on your life. That's an item that most farmers leave out. Please get it in. Start in tomorrow and pay yourself at the rate of $2,000 per year, and see where you get off at.

What it Costs in California

Statement of Cost of Production of Small White Beans grown by J. F. McCloskey, of Lompoc, California, during the season of 1918 on his farm 14 miles east of Lompoc, in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

Number of acres farmed to beans	100
Total number of 100 pound bags produced	1,200
Average 100 pound bags per acre	12
Fair value per acre of land farmed	$400.00
Items of Cost (Average for each acre)	
Interest on land investment at 7 per cent	$28.00
(Note: Interest is charged at the rate charged by Savings Banks in this vicinity upon real property mortgages.)	
Taxes	1.00
Plowing, 50 acres at $5.50 per acre	2.75
Harrowing, 100 acres once	2.50
Cyclone, 100 acres twice at $1.00 per acre	2.00
Discing, 100 acres twice at $1.50 per acre	3.00
Chiseling, 100 acres twice at $2.50 per acre	5.00
Dragging, 100 acres twice at $1.00 per acre	2.00
Ring rolling, 50 acres once at $1.50 per acre	.75
Spring tooth harrowing, 50 acres once at $1.50	.75
Fertilizing	.40
Filling ditches	2.00
Planting	.75
Seed, 15 pounds at 12 cents	1.80
Cultivating, 50 acres once at 75 cents per acre	.37
Hoeing	1.50
Cutting	2.50
Piling	2.75
Threshing, 12 bags at 65 cents	7.31
Sacks, 12 bags at 22 cents	2.64
Hauling, $3.50 per ton	2.10
Storage, at 50 cents per ton	.24
Rec[illegible]ning, at $1.70 per ton	1.00
[illegible]nal service in superintending 100 acres at $2,000 per yr.	20.00
TOTAL COST PER AVERAGE ACRE	$93.11
Cost of production of 100 pounds of beans	$ 7.75

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FARMERS SCORE RADICALISM

Representative farmers and manufacturers have combined under the leadership of Milo D. Campbell, chairman of the national board of farm organizations and president of the National Milk Producers, to combat radicalism of all kinds and to help bring the nation back to a firm industrial basis by means of an educational campaign designed to eliminate class suspicion and distrust.

"I am working," said Mr. Campbell, "on the selection of a committee which is to be composed of representative farm organization heads, representative manufacturers and conservative labor men. Radicalism, the I. W. W. and its ideas are to be fought to a finish and the 12,000,000 farmers of the country, I believe are actively behind such a fight."

Tanners Lay High Retail Prices of Leather to Packers

"The packers did it," said a number of representatives of the tanning industry before Judge Wiest of Lansing, when asked the reason for the high prices of hides and leather. Glory be, this was one time when they didn't lay the crime up against the farmers' door.

The American tanners are altogether at the mercy of the packers, was the substance of the testimony offered by the tanners, and are obliged to pay the prices asked by the packers or go without hides. The packers control the South American hide market as completely as they control the North American market, it was stated, and there is no more variation in the prices charged for these imported hides than those shipped from Chicago. Charges of profiteering were laid to the retail shoe dealers.

If it is true that the Big Five packers control the hide output of the country, it is plain to be seen how little supply and demand can determine the prices to be paid farmers for hides.

Wixom Project Big Success

By marketing or buying of products in bulk, thousands of dollars have been saved for members of these associations, according to B. A. Holden, president of an organization at Wixom, Mich., that has been so successful in a general store, stock shipping and grain elevator project that it has not only returned thousands of dollars in profits to its members, but has been able to expand to include several other communities in that section of the state.

According to Holden, such associations are absolutely necessary if farming is to continue on a business basis. Department of agriculture stastitics gathered in Lenawee county, agriculturally the richest in Michigan, Holden says, show that farmers, marketing individually, have made practically nothing for years except in the natural increased valuation of lands.

Also, he contends, people in cities will be seriously affected if collective bargaining, through such community organizations, is not permitted and now prosecutions under the federal statutes are imperiling the life of these enterprises.

Unless farmers get cost of production plus a reasonable profit, which they cannot obtain now individually because of high costs of labor, transportation and marketing, according to Holden, food production is going to slump off alarmingly, naturally causing the "law of supply and demand" to force virtually prohibitive food prices in the cities.

The curtailment of production is threatening now. R. V. Tanner, Barry county agricultural agent, and other county agents in the state agree. Tanner says there are many instances in Michigan where farmers, discouraged by high farming costs, are reducing materially crop acreage and carrying over the winter fewer live stock than usual, which cannot but mean diminished food supplies in the country in years hence.

Farm Bureau Delegates to Chicago Chosen

Delegates from Michigan to assist in organizing the American Farm Bureau federation in Chicago November 12 and 13 were to be elected by the Michigan State Farm Bureau executive council at a special meeting October 30 in Grand Rapids. The American Farm Bureau federation is intended to have the same aims and objects in the national field as the state associations have in their territories, which are the correlating and strengthening of all farm organizations, especially the state farm bureaus, representing and protecting of the business and economic interests of agriculture. This program was adopted by a national farm bureau organization committee at Columbus, O., October 3.

The Michigan delegation to Chicago will consist of C. A. Bingham, state secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, as voting delegate; as advisory delegates, Ray Potts, of Washington; Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor; James Nichol, of South Haven; Fred Cornair, Chesaning.

Although 23 states will be represented, only 10 will need to sign the proposed constitution in order to effect a national organization.

Oakland Backs Farm Bureau

Preliminary work for the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership campaign, which has succeeded in lining up the farmers of Oakland County, nearly 90 per cent strong, has started in Barry county. The drive there will be launched the second week in November.

Sentiment in Barry is strongly in favor of the farm bureau movement, according to J. P. Powers, publicity director and organizer for the state farm bureau, who is there assisting the county farm bureau officials in the work. He expects that Barry will break the remarkable membership record being set in Oakland county.

The campaign of the state farm bureau will reach Montcalm and Allegan counties next and then sweep into Lapeer, St. Clair, Genesee, Washtenaw, Kent, Clinton, Tuscola, Eaton and Van Buren immediately afterward.

The statewide enthusiasm greeting the farm bureau movement was the all-absorbing topic of the meeting of the executive committee of the Michigan County Agents' Association in Jackson two weegs ago, Agents Brody of St. Clair, Gregg of Wayne, McVittie of Tuscola, Nash of Branch, Sheep of Jackson, Olds of Kalamazoo, Hagerman of Ottawa, Tanner of Barry, and Carr of Kent, were at the meeting.

Michigan Delegate Reports Farm Congress

John C. Stafford, of Lawrence, Mich., was the only one of the several delegates appointed by Gov. Sleeper to represent Michigan at the 39th session of the Farmers' National Congress, to be present at that gathering which came to a close last Thursday night at Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. Stafford kindly sends Michigan Business Farming and its readers the following story of the convention:

Dear Editor: At the 39th session of the so-called Farmers' National Congress, twenty-seven states were represented. Some were like Michigan with one delegate present. It came to a stormy end tonight. The main body of the congress was made up of people from Ohio and Maryland, Ohio having about 400 people present. A great many of these came in autos and were under the leadership of A. P. Sandells, moving spirit of the "Cornstalk Club," in the last Ohio legislature. The motto of "Buckeye" farmers is "elect farmers to the legislature, see that they get together when there and support agricultural measures irrespective of party affiliation." This looks like a winner; anyway the "buckeyers" made it win.

"The wildiness at the close of the congress was caused by the fight between two so-called farmers organizations in Washington. The National Board of Farm Organizations which the retiring secretary of the congress Mr. J. H. Patton, denounced as a "Wall St. concern" and the Farmers' National Council and affiliated organizations. The committee on resolutions refused to "affiliate" with the "Wall St." concern and Mr. Patton being marked as the man who could have put it over was attacked by a whispered campaign which came into my ear in such phrases as "he is in the pay of the labor leaders," a Socialist, a Bolshevist, etc. The facts are that Mr. Patten is a wealthy Carolina cotton grower who lives in Washington part of the time and is a very fine type of American citizen. But he was ousted from the secrtaryship of the congress by base methods which were unwittingly abetted by the enthusiasm of the "Buckeyes" for their leader in the last hour of the congress.

"I secured a resolution urging congress to support our efforts to put a duty on Japanese beans. Had quite a time in the committee on resolutions to get the cotton growers on the committee to see the need of a tariff on beans but they finally did see it.—*John C. Stafford.*

One of the farms visited in the recent agricultural tour of Calhoun county by over 150 farmers and high school students. The tour was conducted by the Farm Bureau under the guidance of County Agent Paul C. Jamieson. Many of Calhoun's largest and most successful farms were visited, including the Clyde Cronkite market garden farm, Lakewood Dairy Farm, Gilbert Nichols, Clyde Weaver, M. M. Sprague and Son, Geo. Fuller, E. S. Carr, Farley Bros., farms and Stuart Acres. The tour did much to open the eyes of the visitors to the advantages and opportunities of farm life.

WOOL AT LONDON AUCTIONS

American producers of wool should be interested in prices offered at the English woolen auctions which are being held in the city of London. Considerable of the wool sold at these auctions is bought by American manufacturers, at prices which seem relatively high compared to the prices that are being paid American producers. The report of one of these auctions by the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"At the wool auctions on October 2nd, 14,650 bales were offered. The best greasy merinos from Queensland brought $1.27, and the finest scoured merino combings from Sydney realized $1.76. There were also offered 30,000 bales of South African free wools, greasy merinos bringing 65 cents and scoured snow whites $1.23. The sixth series of London wool auctions closed on October 3rd, with catalogs of 8,860 bales. During the series it is estimated that about 80,000 bales have been purchased for Continental (European), 10,000 for America and 45,000 for home centers. The sales closed with a very firm tone, and prices at best point of the series. Compared with August sales merino wools showed a rise of 10 to 15 per cent; medium to fine crossbreds 10 per cent above above August prices; the best of the coarser grades 5 per cent higher. Inferior and shabby parcels showed no change."

Farmers Vote Support

Steadfast support to the federal government in combatting attempts of "certain radical elements to vitiate and destroy American institutions" was pledged in a resolution adopted at the opening session of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the farmers' national congress, at Hagerstown, Md.

Asserting that the causes underlying a present industrial unrest have brought the country to the verge of a "crisis" the resolution declared the "conservatism of the American farmer must be eternally on guard to prevent the development and spread of radical theories which would subvert the fundamental principles of the American government."

Illinois Dairymen Accused

Chicago milk dealers are telling some rather incriminating things about the eight officials of the Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n who were indicted because of the methods they used in getting fair prices for the members of their association. They claim that the milk association officials threatened them with the loss of their business if they did not pay the prices asked for by the farmers. Three farmers also testified in court that they had been forced to become members of the association against their will in order that they might have a market for their milk. They claimed that when they attempted to sell milk during the strike of 1916 that members of the association halted them on the outskirts of town, took their milk away from them and sold it for forty cents per cwt. less than the price they had been offered.

If the members of the association are proven guilty of employing such tactics they will be harshly judged if not convicted of an offense, notwithstanding the fact that organized labor "gets away" with its picketing threats and violence in order to keep workmen from taking the place of strikers. The menace of the strike lies in its abuse and when any class of people, be they laborers, farmers, capitalists or what not, attempt to coerce others into joining their strike, they are stepping over the line of both laws and morals. Farmers should take a lesson from the difficulties in which the Illinois producers now find themselves, and if ever they find it necessary to "strike," realize that their cause will never be furthered by threatening other farmers who don't to "jine."

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

I SAT at a little table in the dining room of the Dearborn street station, Chicago, impatiently awaiting the arrival of a bit of breakfast before boarding an outbound train. Just across the table sat a portly gentleman seemingly not at all satisfied with the figures which represented the total cost of his breakfast, politely presented by waiter No. 6. "There," he said as he handed me a copy of the "Morning Tribune," and pointed to the big head lines across the market page, "at last they have caught the profiteers in their own hog-wallows, right on their own farms." I read: "Hog run heavy; prices on the slide. Yesterday's best quotation $8.60 below July top." The well-fed gentleman smiled with satisfaction as he followed the porter who carried his grip to a parlor car headed west.

* * *

DURING the afternoon of the same day, I heard a young Indiana farmer tell of his experience. "I engaged in the hog business five years ago, and have been striving to make a go of it. I have kept an accurate account of all costs, have a good productive farm to back my operations, and have had a long experience in the business. During '16 and '17, I made a little money—that is, made it as farmers make money—I came out with something to the good for my labor. This year I had a good drove and they were coming fine. I figured correctly, and the hogs were finished off just as the last of my corn was fed. I had ordered cars, but a railroad strike delayed shipment for three weeks and I was obliged to buy high-priced corn to keep my hogs in trim. In the meantime "high cost of living" became the principal topic of conversation, and by the time my hogs reached Chicago, the packers were staying off the market—and to make a long story short I lost every dollar I had made in the two years; and all of my labor, work and worry for 1918 besides. I am through with the hog business."

* * *

FORTY-FIVE CENTS per pound was the price I paid for pork chops in a Detroit market the other day. "I thought the price of pork had tumbled?" "Well it has," said the market man; "pork on the hoof has gone down, but you see the packers have high-priced pork on hand, and we can't expect lower prices until they get their money out." An explanation, with an apology for the packers, if you please. The Indiana farmer had high-priced pork on the hoof. Mighty little consideration was given his interests when they pulled out the props, and destroyed the profits of three years of hard, grilling work. Many weeks have passed since "pork on the hoof took a tumble," and yet this drop has not as yet percolated down through the maze of transactions sufficiently to have affected the retail price of meats in the least. That this unexpected and unwarranted drop in the market will decrease production of hogs no one will question. Simply another instance of "lowering high cost of living," by discouraging production. And the corpulent gentleman is undoubtedly wallowing in his hog wallow on the ocean beach at Santa Monica.

* * *

CERTAIN INTERESTS have been much concerned of late, because of the fact that the farmers were getting together. Agitators have been drawing comfortable salaries right here in Michigan during the past two years, by securing contributions from large interests, who were told that there was grave danger of the Bolshevik doctrines spreading among the farmers of this state. It is somewhat refreshing, therefore, to read in Collier's Weekly, an editorial by Mark Sullivan, its editor, who has spent a considerable time right among the farmers of the middle-west.

"If you have nightmares about revolution in America, there is one thought you can always take to bed with you. Farmers don't engage in revolutions. I mean by that that farmers who own their farms don't engage in revolutions. Farmers who are mere serfs on large estates owned by absentee lords under a medieval system of land tenure—such farmers are the most determined of revolutionists and are the only successful ones. I have previously pointed out that the only thing that is going to be permanent in the Russian revolution is the dividing up of the land. As soon as the new owners begin to feel secure in their titles, and lose any fear of the grand dukes coming back and taking it away from them, then the Russian revolution will be over.) Farmers who own their farms don't engage in revolutions. And the largest single group in the population of America is the farmers. Those of us who spend most of our lives in the towns forget this, but the politicians don't forget it. In any presidential election in America the farmer and his sons contribute over a third, and close to a half, of the entire vote."

We are making progress toward better things, when the leading periodicals of the country take sufficient time and use sufficient space to turn the shield of discontent and note what is written on the other side.

* * *

THE "WOODS are full of stock-salesmen," writes a farmer friend; "and we don't know whether we should 'unloose the dog or invite them to dinner.'" Possibly the safest way would be to "unloose the dog," for the average stock salesman knows how to turn the trick, and before dinner was over, your name would be on the dotted line. Last week I met a bevy of sleek stock salesmen from Indiana, and they were finding good picking in the vicinity of Bay City and Saginaw selling coal mining stock to the farmers. One of the fellows told me that he cleaned up $250 that day through stock sold to farmers in the vicinity of Reese. Farmers should remember, that at best, they simply hold the bag in the stock game. The average salesman gets anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five dollars out of every one hundred dollars worth of stock sold; and in many instances the promoters are presented with a block of stock ranging from $25,000 to $100,000 for the use of their names. No doubt there are good stocks on the market, but we have found no stock peddled by salesmen, that is good enough to be advertised in the columns of this publication. Stock certificates, neatly engraved and printed in colors, look nice on the walls of an outbuilding—we are of the opinion however, that wall paper would be just as effective and cost much less.

* * *

WHEN THE WAR was on, and everybody doing double duty, we got accustomed to seeing women and children out in the fields doing men's work. We thought little of this innovation, for women were taking men's places in the factories and munition plants. Within ninety days after the armistice was signed the army of women workers in the cities was demobilized and they went back to their homes and shops. Not so on the farms of the middle west. During the past summer and fall, and right now in closing up the season's work, thousands of wives are aiding their husbands in the fields, and thousands of mere children are aiding in picking up potatoes and topping beets. When will free-wife and child labor on the farms be eliminated? All other classes of producers and laborers have so arranged their business affairs that women and children are no longer doing the harder tasks. Did you ever hear of the wives and children of lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, merchants, mechanics or laborers, grinding away at the hard muscular work in order to make a living? If this be true, why should the wives and children of the farmers be obliged to work in the fields?

I SAT in the sales-office of one of Detroit's large manufacturing plants the other afternoon, and was mightily interested in a series of maps occupying a prominent place on the walls. Every state in the union was there, and the peculiar things about these maps was that they were shaded here and there; some black, some yellow, others red. I asked for an explanation and was told that those maps represented crop conditions in the different states of the union. Here was something interesting crop statistics and conditions vividly set forth in the office of a manufacturing plant. Surely these fellows must own farms; they certainly show a keen interest in farming. "Yes," said my friend, "that dark-shaded section over there, covering a portion of South Dakota, shows where the drought raised havoc with the crop. And here we have a section where excessive rain-fall ruined the prospects and here, note that circle shading off from deep red to rose-colored. There is where the east caught a nine-inch rain-fall in thirteen days, and caused the loss of practically the entire wheat and oat crop." Interesting, indeed, but what have these conditions to do with selling automobiles?" "Well," said the master salesman, "you ought to know that when we are figuring on our output, we cannot depend upon selling automobiles where there is a crop failure and farmers are not prosperous." And yet that company manufactures automobiles, ninety per cent of which go into the cities and are purchased by business men. And again came ringing into my thoughts the words of Daniel Webster: "Farming is the foundation of the nation's progress and prosperity."

* * *

TARIFF REVISION is going on down in Washington, and there is no doubt but that the result will be a higher tariff. The question of tariffs is as old as the pyramids; therefore a discussion as to the merits and demerits of this plan of protecting infant industries is out of place at this time. But the whole idea seems to be to protect the American working man from the pauper labor of Europe; and incidentally of course, to get a little revenue money. But here is where the shoe pinches. Over in India the farmers, if such they may be called, hire labor at twelve cents a day. Russia went India one better, and before the war, paid laborers in the field six cents per day. Over in Manchuria the bean growers hire very "goode helpe, thanke-e," for twelve cents a day and a dish of rice and get an ocean freight rate on beans so low that San Francisco is just next door.

Before me is a special circular sent broadcast to dealers by a wholesale grocery house telling about the little "Brown Beans," from South America.

SPECIAL DRIVE
South American
BROWN BEANS
4 1-2c Per Pound
Githens Rexsamer & Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Possibly you would not call the kind of labor that works for six, eight or twelve cents per day "pauper labor." Probably agriculture being the oldest industry on earth is no longer classed as an infant. And yet we find industries." Why not give the farmers a chance at whiskers still protected as "infant industries." Why not give the farmers a chance at the "Protection Nipple?"

Grant Slocum

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Primary Law in Danger

THE BOSS politicians of the state ought to feel very grateful to the Newberry bunch for spending a fortune in violation of the primary law. It gives them a plausible excuse for picking the law to pieces and almost proving that it encourages the very thing it was intended to destroy, namely, the purchasing of public office. The present investigation into the Newberry campaign expenses is going to be a trying period for the friends of the primary.

The Corrupt Practices Act, aimed to prevent abuses under the primary system is like any law that seeks to protect a principle—good when enforced; worse than useless when violated. A primary system that will let a rich man get away with some of the things Mr. Newberry got away with is worse than the most boss-controlled convention ever held in Michigan. Such a law enables the rich to sway public opinions, distort public judgment and turn the people's convictions upside down, by the profuse advertising of statements that too frequently are highly exaggerated if not altogether false. This method means, in effect, the buying of individual votes.

Senator Herbert F. Baker had a bill before the last session of the legislature to put poor men on the same footing with rich men by giving them an equal hearing before the public at an equal cost. The bill provided that the state should issue a pamphlet containing the announcements of all candidates, and that no candidate should be permitted to advertise in any other medium. Did the bill become a law? No. The legislature could hardly mar its record of consistent indifference to public welfare by entertaining such a proposition as that.

The corrupt practices act must be enforced. It would be cruel and unsportsmanlike for us to recommend that an example be made of Mr. Newberry and that gentleman be made to pay the penalty of an offense which was committed by others long before Mr. Newberry got into politics and which the public by its silence has condoned. Mr. Newberry is getting punishment enough. It must sear the soul of a man who has enjoyed the respect of other people to know that a federal court is making his name a by-word in his native state. The investigation will do good even [illegible] resolution. [illegible] from [illegible] under [illegible]

The primary law [illegible] Advocates of the old convention system are making use of the appeal. In a recent issue of the Detroit Saturday night several arguments were presented against it. The editor points to some of the rare and ridiculous exceptions that occur under the law which seem to prove that the law has weaknesses. But we hope the good people of Michigan will not let their common sense be swayed by the paltry omissions of the act described by Editor Niumo in the following comment:

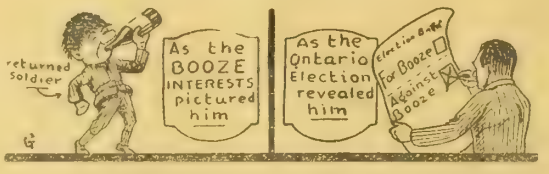
"Criticizing the sacrosanct primary election system in Michigan is something akin to high treason. Few of our political leaders will condemn it in public or endorse it in private. Legislators who have in safe places against its numerous revelations of asininity cannot bring themselves to demand its revision on the floor of either house. Not only does the Michigan primary permit a candidate for United States senator to run on both the Democrat and Republican tickets at the same time, but it blinded Detroit last year into nominating and electing for state representative, before the ink had well dried on his naturalization papers, a Russian whose Americanized name resembled that of a well known politician.

"Massachusetts has just come through a similar, though more unpleasant experience. State Treasurer Burrill was ineligible for re-election under the constitution, but an obscurity named Burrell ran for the nomination on the Republican ticket and won—apparently because of Burrill's reputation. *The Boston Herald* says the nominee "has served in the legislature, but in fitness for the office ranks far below the average member of that body;" which is evidently one of the meanest things *The Herald* could say. *The Herald* adds:

"'The first bill to go before the legislature should be the restoration of the convention system for the nomination of state officers. Scrap the popular primary!'

"Idaho has already done that. Michigan, in spite of all the political confusion the primary has created, has not yet been able to persuade itself that a party convention should have a voice in the selection of the party's candidate for governor, even with the primary preserved."

President and Prohibition



TO ATTEMPT to analyze the president's peculiar reasoning upon this matter of prohibition is to attempt the impossible. The president is a good politician. Even the Republicans will admit that. But the president isn't playing politics when he vetoes the bill to enforce war-time prohibition. Intelligent a gentleman as he is, he must know that any compromise with the liquor element or any easing of liquor control is dead against the wishes of the majority of American people.

He has tried to explain his veto by saying that the war is actually over and that it is not good policy or ethics for the government to longer enforce a measure which the people were promised was merely a war-time emergency measure,—or something to that effect. Fortunately Congress couldn't get his point of view and promptly passed the bill over his veto. So bid farewell, ye friends of booze, to any hopes you may have fondled that there might be a brief tilting of the lid.

There are at least four good reasons why the wheels of the brewery and distillery should remain silent and the doors of the saloon kept closed, and all the excuses, subterfuges and ethics of our ingenious president with respect to booze be dumped into the gutter. Here they are:

1. Shortage of sugar. It would be a criminal waste to divert a single pound of sugar into alcoholic beverages at this time.

3. Shortage of coal. The coal situation is [illegible] riculture is hampered and harrassed by lack of labor. They should not be further pressed by being forced to enter into competition with the brewery for the scant supply of available labor.

3. Shorage of coal. The coal situation is desperate. Breweries and distilleries consume enormous quantities of coal. Shall we give it to them?

[illegible] Labor disturbances. Labor sober is hard [illegible] labor drunk would be un[illegible]

[illegible] troubles enough now. Heaven [illegible] from any more. Let the lid stay put.

The Melancholy Fall

WHO WAS that long-faced mourner who said that fall was melancholy? I mean to start an argument with him. Fall may be melancholy,—up in Alaska, but not in Michigan. I started out last evening after the heavy wind-storm had stripped the trees and left them crying in nakedness. The wind was cold. it got down my collar. It crept up my pant-leg. It made me shiver and think of the pleasant warmth of my house I had just left. But I kept on and in five minutes had forgotten everything but the keen, bracing air and the sweet-smelling leaves that littered the ground.

Few adult people look forward with any degree of pleasure to the coming of fall and winter. Yet, I dare say that flowers and hot weather and ice cream cones and picnics would become monotonous if one had to put up with them three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year. At least they would to the sturdy and out-door loving people of Michigan. So let us be glad that fall and winter come to give us a change in the scenery and put a little pep into our torpid livers and make us hustle to keep warm.

The other day I received a letter from a very dear friend, a philosophical, God-fearing man who always sees the sunshine back of the clouds and the smiles behind the tears. He said: "What a lovely fall we have had. But this kind of weather cannot last much longer, and soon old Father Winter with his garments of mantled white will be stalking in our midst, and people will sit by the cozy fire and speculate on what fate has in store for them."

I sometimes wonder if God did not have the welfare of His people as well as the needs of Nature in mind when He created the seasons and gave us a period of enforced confinement to the indoors where we could sit by the fire and think over the experiences of the past and speculate upon the future without being called on to crank up the flivver or drive the cows out of the garden. Appreciation of the home and family and of the good things of life is never more keen than during those precious hours when man basks before the warmth of the fire and the smiles of his loved ones while the storm rages outside.

Pink Pills for Pale People

THE PRESIDENTIAL pill laboratory is busy. Candidates are preparing the pinkest and most seductive pills ever offered to a suffering public. They are guaranteed to cure this consuming money-grabbing and money-spending fever of the populace, and are deadly poison to the Bolsheviki bug.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois, offers the best-looking pills we have yet seen advertised. Put up in attractive boxes containing a complete,—oh, very complete,—description of their merits, these pills ought to find a ready sale. The governor, in announcing his candidacy for president, makes the following modest claims for his pills:—

1. Will reduce federal extravagance in appropriations.
2. Will reduce federal taxes.
3. Will reduce cost of living.
4. Will uproot Bolshevism.
5. Will develop an immediate constructive economic policy for the nation.

Give these wonder-pills to those who want them, but as for us we prefer a different kind of pill. It can be black and bitter as gall, but if it is labelled "common sense," we'll swallow it.

Waiting for the Right Man

SOME of the politicians scoff at the suggestion that farmers may take a hand in the coming campaign. They claim that all this talk about solidarity in the ranks of the farmers is all bosh. Well, we dunno about that. It kinda appears to us that the farmers are only waiting for the right man to come along. How about it, neighbor?

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARMERS-WORKERS PULL TOGETHER

Why is it that the city worker believes that the farmer is responsible for the high prices when he gets only a small part of what his products bring at wholesale. And what leads some farmers to think that the city workers are being overpaid for his tasks. Our old hide-bound newspapers are playing the game for all they are worth and even some of the agricultural papers are following the lead.

Just let the farmer and the laborer put a new ticket in the field and support it.

No unseen or omnipotent power is going to help the farmer or the laborer neither will the powers that be, step down until they are forced down. The power of the people is supreme if it is used in the right direction. We have just shaken off the yoke of military despotism and now while the shaking is good is the time to handle the profiteer and the monopolizer. The farmers and the laborers should control one large national daily paper free from every interest but that of the people. Some people believe that the only way to get reform is to vote for the principle but it has been proved that we can get legislation for the people by voting for the man. It has been proved by the Non-Partisans of North Dakota that each member pays $16.00. The Non-Partisans furnish the fund for their candidate to make the campaign for office and when he gets elected he represents the people but the old reactionary parties put their men in the field and aristocrats furnish the funds for campaigns and when elected represents special privileges. Only by keeping the farmer and city worker opposed to each other can the old gang stay in power. Let us all pull together in 1920.—*E. W., Gladwin, Mich.*

Whenever we hear a man arguing that the city workers and the land-owning farmers should unite for political harmony we feel like asking him these questions: "Are you a farmer?" "Do you own land?" "Have you formerly been a member of a labor union?" "Do you expect to benefit by such an alliance as you advocate?" The majority of them, if they spoke the truth, would probably reply as follows: "Yes, I am a farmer." "No, I own no land. I am a renter or I am a farm hand." "Yes, I have been a member of a labor union (or) "No. I have never been a member of a labor union, but worked in the city. "Yes, I have political ambitions and I would like to have the united support of the farmers and laboring men." I have no doubt but what there are honest-to-God land-owning and working farmers who THINK they can see an advantage to agriculture in general in a political union with organized labor. My acquaintance with farm leaders leads me to the conclusion, however, that the vast majority of land owning farmers are against such a plan, and I know that most of the farm leaders are, notwithstanding that some might benefit politically by such a coalition. Organized labor has everything to gain and nothing to lose by clasping hands with you. You have little to gain and much to lose. Would you like to be a party to the demands that organized labor is making at this moment? If the coal mines are closed down because the miners don't get a six-hour day and a five-day week, would you like to be considered by the public as being a silent sponsor for all the loss and suffering that would result. Do you think that the majority of the claims of organized labor are justified? Do you not suffer as much if not more than any other class of people by the arbitrary and exorbitant demands of a few visionary labor leaders? Think before you leap. What are the advantages you claim exist in a political union with labor? Who constitutes the "old gang" that is keeping farmers and laboring men apart? Don't you realize that the farmers and farm women of Michigan are strong enough numerically to control any state election, if they are so minded, without being subjected to the unjust whims of city labor bosses? If we farmers would lay off dreaming and visualizing and theorizing for a spell, and DO the things we say ought to be done, we'd have no need for the questionable support of the labor unions, in electing the right kind of men to represent us.—Editor.

OPPOSES VIOLENCE

I have been a very close reader of your paper ever since it has been in existence and have read many good things in it. But your article of this issue, (Oct. 19) under the heading of "What's the difference" rather surprised me. When any person or persons so far forget themselves that they resort to violence they are in the same class as I. W. W. and should not be lauded by anyone.—*F. P. N., Croswell, Mich.*

Agreed! We stand corrected and chastened. The main purpose of the editorial in question was to point out that the same freedom of speech should be allowed all classes, low as well as high, and that if the soap-box orator was hauled to jail for holding the government up to scorn the same treatment should be applied to the platform speaker. If in our zeal to denounce the denouncers of the President and the government of the United States of America we seemed to excuse the "egging" of Senator Reed, we beg to be forgiven.—Edjtor.

VIEWS OF AN UPPER PENINSULA FARMER

I thought when I told you to discontinue my paper that I did not need it, but I still derive much benefit from it, by comparing prices here with prices outside. I notice your quotations as low as 7 1-2c live weight beef (probably county correspondent's report.) That is what the buyers here offer, then charge from 20 to 30 cents per pound for boiling meat. I saw them buy potatoes from farmers at $2 per bushel and the same day sell them right across the street at 75 cents a peck. People coming from lower Michigan price fresh vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers and such and find as high as twelve times the price of the same things in Detroit. I joined the timber workers unions here, hoping that in the near future we might start a store of our own as they have done in other towns, for instance, Munising. I was told they sell bacon at 28 cents which the merchants here ask 50 cents for. When first approached by the union I said "No, we have what is supposed to be the best government in the world. Why should the people take matters in their own hands, but after all this noise about extra profiteering and how the government was going to punish those who profiteered and then did nothing only arrest a few producers who were not at all to blame, as the example here in my own town shows then what good does it do to elect officers and high dozens of paper-collared fellows at thousands of dollars expense who do not try to get results. It would be better to save our money and each community paddle its own canoe if we get no protection through government lines.

The capitalists of today are taxing the poor as hard as the Britains did at the time of the Boston tea party, and only by the states standing firmly united could they overcome their oppressors. The same way only can the producer of farm products and those who produce the labor overcome the oppression of the trusts. United we stand, divided we fall. The monopolists of today are like the saloon-keepers, abusing their privileges until the people must rise up in a body and take away from them what they now have. I have always been strong on Americanism but the situation of today does not look like Americanism and must be handled accordingly.

From the beginning man was selfish as when Cain slew his brother Abel, and so on down through time. When the Puritans settled this country they depended for their very existence by uniting and helping one another, and thereby practiced the Golden Rule. But as people have grown richer in dollars they have grown poorer in the grace of God until the first thing they know this country will be in some such state as Russia or others of those less-enlightened nations.—*E. L. A., Newberry.*

Airvale, Mich., Nov. 1, 1919.

Dear Edytur:

What air we goin' to do with them airyplanes? Theyre makin' life hell for my cows who don't do nothin' during the day but keep their eyes on the horrison and their tails between their legs lookin' for them flyin' devils, an' my chickens air so scairt of the whirr of them engines that they drop their eggs wheresoever they may be when one of them machines flys over the farm. Mebbe you won't believe me when I tell you that Parson Peters was out to the farm the other day and got hit smack in the eye with an egg that one of them crazy hens laid just as she was passin' between the Parson's vision and one of them airyplanes in her frenzied effurts to find refooge. But that wasn't the worst of it. While the Parson was prancing around fishin' the egg out of his eye and tryin' to get a holt onto his temper, Old Barney busted his halter strap and came tearin' out of the barn. He'd oughter seen the Parson, but he didn't. He jest brushed past the Parson right where his coat tails parted and the Parson was percipitated square into the tub of water that stood by the pump. Dear me, I never was so mortfyd in my life and when I helped the Parson out of the tub I tried to make him see that it wasn't old Barney's fault and if it hadn't been for that goldarned airyplane it wouldn't have happened, only I spoke wuss than that but not as wuss as the Parson spoke when he came out of the tub. Anyway the water washed off the rest of the egg and the Parson clumb into his buggy in high dungeon and went home and Mirandy was horrorfied and said didn't I have no respect for the clergy? And that's why I'm askin' you, what air we going to do with them airyplanes? If you've got any suggeshun to make please do so and I will make it worth your while by renewin' my paper for another six months.

Yours in angziety.
JOHN JOHNSON JONES.

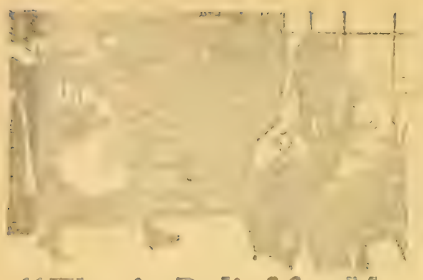
WHO GETS THE PROFITS?

I am enclosing a clipping and I think it of sufficient [illegible] wish you might [illegible] paper so that your [illegible] and I will every farmer in [illegible] and in the United States [illegible] matter might know the [illegible] stand. I am at present employed in the Buick Motor Company's plant. I see and know these things first hand. I also know that while manufacturing companies are paying the highest wages ever paid to [illegible] satisfied for when the laboring man goes out to spend his earnings he gets little in exchange for it. I saw a statement in the Grand Rapids News lately of earnings of General Motors Company. The net earnings for first six months of present year were in round numbers 48 millions of dollars on an investment of 300 millions. Every farmer should quit farming and go into the manufacturing game. It does not require so much ability as farming.

Unless conditions change North Michigan will be abandoned. Two good hands will earn a better living in Flint than most any North Michigan farm this year. It's dead wrong for farmers to flock to the cities but what shall we do? Live on Johnny cake and wear old clothes or get out. I for one propose to hold on to my farm for a life in the open is the best life in the world to lead, but nevertheless just now it will be necessary for thousands to leave northern Michigan or starve. They say, "You're no farmer or this year would be type." They tie and [illegible] not in them. All this [illegible] against the farmers is camouflage to cover up their own [illegible]. When a merchant sells an article for 10 or a 100 times what it cost he is a good business man, but if a farmer should [illegible] one of these rare years when [illegible] worse. The Germans were gentlemen beside many of our present [illegible] and destroy. They made no pretense of being anything else, but the modern business man tries to make you think he is your friend, but a highway robber is a gentlemen beside him. *Geo. A. M., Flint, Mich.*

You [illegible] pretty sweeping. Granting all that you say [illegible] its of [illegible] whose profiteering should undoubtedly be [illegible] manufacturing profits are large. The newspapers never tire of telling about the "gains," "profits," "melons" and other evidences of prosperity in the manufacturing business. The [illegible] appear to be in the manufacture of non-essentials. That is the reason why there is so little public outcry against them. I think you will find that the average business man, the grocer, the hardware merchant, the clothing dealer, the shoe man, etc. are [illegible] per unit of goods sold may appear to be exorbitant but the [illegible] large. Our observation shows us that the average merchant of the [illegible] city rarely becomes independently well off. The trouble is that there are too many in the business of selling, and too many in the business of [illegible] doing business and [illegible]

(Continued on next page)



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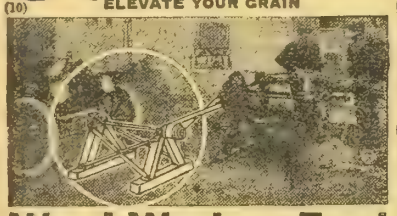

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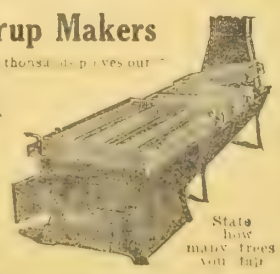

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(Continued from preceding page)

too long to be published in these columns, but we will later try to find space for portions of it. I am sure that our readers

costs to manufacture well-known articles and what the profits of the makers are reputed to be.—Editor.

I want to compliment you on your handling of public questions in your issue of October 25. You have vision—and courage. Too many newspapers—and especially agricultural publications, are afraid to have opinions for fear of offending subscribers.

In your page on "What the Neighbors say," I notice Mr. Martin's wonder at the farmer being called a "capitalist." Mr. Martin is right; the farmer is not a capitalist in the accepted understanding of that word. There are three factors in production—land, labor and capital. The ownership of land does not make the farmer a capitalist. The formula runs about as follows.

Labor applied to land produces wealth; wealth applied to the production of more wealth is called capital. Now the farmer is a land owner, a laborer and a capitalist, but his interest in the capital end of the program is so slight and his interest in the labor end is so great, that his capitalist interests are completely submerged by the labor interests.

The farmer is above all things a wealth producer. Of course he is compelled to exchange some of that wealth for plows, cultivators, etc., and these are actually capital—wealth used to help him produce more wealth; yet he is primarily concerned about labor, and it is economically wrong to put him in any other class. His interests and the interests of wage workers are identical, and the sooner they do "team work" the better it will be for the country.

I think you are wrong in advocating a tariff on beans. Granted the bean grower will be benefitted (though of this I am not sure,) it will be made an excuse for exploiting farmers generally to accept tariff duties on a hundred things they need and which make these articles much more expensive to them.

The few dollars some farmers will gain on beans will be taken away from farmers generally, twice over on the prices they will pay for tariff protected articles.

As a rule the tariff is simply a grab game. As heretofore worked in America, it has benefitted only a comparatively few manufacturers—never wealth producers whether in factories or on farms. Wages are lowest in "protected" industries, and the proportion of American workers in these tariff-protected industries is invariably also the lowest. Show me a tariff protected industry of any proportion, and I will show you working there every nation on earth (almost) except Americans. And they work the longest hours at the smallest pay, and live in the most unsanitary habitations.

Regarding "Public Ownership," which you advocate in the right spirit, my "formula" as to what is a public utility, and therefore ought to be public property is a little different from yours. I think monopolies ought to be publicly owned. But what is a monopoly? Well, anything that involves the use of public property for private profit. To be sure the line between what is public business and what is private enterprise is variable; it depends on circumstances. But surely there ought to be no difference of opinion regarding the danger of allowing our great highways to be privately owned and the public exploited. The same is true of water systems, postoffice business, light and heat.—*Judson Grenell, Ann Arbor, Mich., secretary Michigan Site-Value Tax League.*

Your complimentary remarks make me want to agree with all you have said, but I am afraid I cannot do so. How can the interest of the farmer and the wage-worker be identical with those of his employer, when all interests are common interests? As a matter of fact all interests are common. But until the majority of wage-earners, farmers and capitalists realize that injustice of any kind is a boomerang which always works its way around the circle and finally comes back to those who started it, it is not safe for a limited number in either class to be

himself. In that one respect the two are far apart. That the average farmer finds

between one hired man and another. The

work with and among their employes. Yet, you would not class the thousands

put the farmer in the capitalist class, if you accept the commonly accepted though incorrect interpretation of that phrase. But it is equally wrong to put him among the wage-earning class. As I pointed out in an article several weeks ago, the farmer is in the dual position of both a laborer and capitalist and should therefore be put in a class of his own. I think you will have a hard time convincing the average farmer that his interests and the interests of wage workers are identical.

So far as the tariff on beans is concerned, I might remind you that those who exploit the farmers need no further excuse for seeking tariffs on the things the farmer has to buy. They have been

the farmer has a chance to do a little soaking on his own account, so why discourage him? Isn't it going a bit far to theorize as to the effect of the bean tariff on other tariffs when virtual ruin stares the bean grower in the face as a result of the Japanese competition? If you've got any defense to offer against the competition of the cheap labor of the Orient, we'd be pleased to have you submit it.—Editor.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

USE THIS DEPARTMENT

MICHIGAN Business Farming was one of the first farm papers in the United States to put in a "Service Department" through which subscribers might secure information upon any and all topics. The volume of questions submitted to this department shows us that our judgment was good. In this department we aim to be of personal service to individual subscribers, and questions from perplexed readers are welcomed. No question is too difficult for us to at least attempt to find an answer to. No matter what your difficulty, feel free to submit the case to us and our editorial staff will do its best to solve the problem.—Editor.

AN ABANDONED ROAD

A strip of road running north and south in Osceola county is about two rods east of line. Mr. O owns land along this road and there has been about $200 worth of work put on new road, but it is impassable yet. He claims he can build a fence along on each side of track on old road within six inches of wagon track, which would stop traffic and he claims he will arrest anyone that undertakes to do improvement work on the old road which is in a very bad condition. This road has been in use for over 30 years. Could this be done or not?—*A Reader, Osceola, County.*

Unless old road has been abandoned by lawful proceedure its use for that length of time would make a public highway and he would have no right to interfere with its use unless its use for the 30 years was merely permissive upon the part of the owner and no claim upon the part of the public that it was a highway.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PARTY REFUSES TO BUILD

A and B agree to build the line fence between them. A builds his share, but B does not. A cannot use the land for pasture till B gets his share built. Would it be necessary for A to give B any number of days' notice before A builds it for him? Will you please advise through your paper at your earliest convenience?—

ubscriber, Sherman, Mich.

The statute provides that if either party refuses or neglects to erect and maintain the part of any fence assigned to him the fence viewers may give him notice of reasonable time in which to build the fence and if he fails to build the same the other occupant of the adjoining land may build the same. By taking proper steps and serving proper notices the cost and expense may be assessed against the delinquent owner. It is quite a difficult procedure and should not be undertaken except with the assistance of competent advisor.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RAILROAD FAULT

Has a railroad any right to remove the cattle guards from crossing highway, without replacing them again? —*E. J. W., Cadillac.*

The statute concerning fencing of railroad tracks contains the following ing requirement: "* * ** * Such right of way fences shall be provided with suitable connecting fences and cattle guards AT ALL HIGHWAY AND STREET CROSSINGS, which shall at all times be kept in effective repair and sufficient to prevent stock of all kinds from passing upon the track of the railroad at such highway or street crossing." The Supreme Court has decided that "A railroad company is under obligation to provide and maintain cattle guards and connecting fences at the point where its fenced tracks leave its unfenced yard."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HIRED HAND BREAKS AGREEMENT

A hires B in the spring for eight months work. B is allowed a cow, wood, a house to live in and a garden spot but after five months work and being overpaid $30 B is dissatisfied and quits. He continues to live in A's house but is working by the day for neighboring farmers. A wants B to get out but the man will not go until his garden has been harvested. Can B stay?—*A Subscriber.*

If B makes a contract to work for eight months and quits work before the eight months are up, he is liable for damages to his employer. Such damages are usually estimated upon a basis of being all that it costs his employer to have the work completed for the contracted time less the amount he would have paid to B. If B simply had the house to live in while he worked for his employer and quits work he must quit house also or be liable to his employer for all damage, use and occupation for the unlawful detention of the house. —*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

CAN HOLD CROP FOR DAMAGES

I have a little proposition that I would like to know the outcome of. A man put in three acres of oats using his manure on a piece of land not owned by him, doing the plowing, harrowing and drilling, now the party that owns the farm offers him $42.50 for his work on the three acres, but he said his work amounted to $89.75 which I think is ridiculous for three acres. Now if the owner of the land cut the oats, what would the outcome be, there being no agreement between the two parties.—*R. C. L.*

If the man who put in the crop was a mere trespasser in putting in the crops then he has no right to the crop himself but if it was merely understood that he might put in the crop then he has the right to harvest it and if the owner of the land cuts it without permission he is liable to damages for his acts of trespass. If the man lawfully put in the crop he can not be compelled to sell to the owner except upon his own price. If, however, he was a trespasser in putting in the crop but did no damage to the owner; and the owner refused to treat him as a tenant but appropriated the crop and thereby the work and labor and the manure furnished; then he would have to pay what the crop was reasonably worth.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DIVORCE SUIT AND SEPARATION

Can a husband sue his wife for a divorce and still stay in the same house with her and child? People tell me no, he cannot. Please let me know if you will.—*The Mother.*

A husband may sue his wife for divorce and still live in the same house with her. They must not, however, live together. The living together would terminate divorce proceedings. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A Wonderful Response

Michigan State Farm Bureau Goes "Over the Top"

Never before in history has agriculture displayed such keen endorsement as it has given the Michigan State Farm Bureau since the campaign for membership began.

As you already know, the campaign opened in Oakland County on October 15th.

Solicitors entered and canvassed one township at a time.

A Record

On October 28th, reports for the first twelve days of the campaign were telephoned and wired to the Secretary's office in Birmingham, Michigan. Here they are in brief:

Number of working days	12
Number of townships in Oakland County canvassed	10
Total number of farmers actually solicited	720
Total number of membership checks signed	634

Eighty-eight and one eighteenth per cent ($88^{1}/_{18}\%$) of all farmers visited joined.

What Happened in the First Township

The wonderful response that met the solicitors in the first township visited is just an example of the enthusiasm that the Michigan State Farm Bureau organization has awakened throughout the state.

Addison Township was first. Just about a year ago, C. B. Cook, Oakland County Agricultural Agent, travelled into this same township in the northeastern corner of the county to confer with a group of prominent farmers on the organization of a cooperative buying and selling association.

"Nothing doing," was the greeting Cook received. "Why you'll never get the farmers up here to back a proposition like that; they're the deadest crowd anywhere in the county."

However, knowing this territory was virtually solidly devoted to agriculture, it was decided by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Membership Campaign Organization that if the drive were started there it would show conclusively whether the farmers of Michigan are alive to the need of an organization to promote and protect their interests.

Six solicitors entered Addison Township in the morning.

When night came, ninety per cent (90%) of the farmers in Addison Township were members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Some Examples

It is interesting to get down to specific examples and realize the enthusiastic reception that the Michigan State Farm Bureau solicitors received.

Some men approached wanted to pay, on the spot, for three years' dues. Others wanted to put $50 or $100 behind the Michigan State Farm Bureau movement, and when told that one $10 membership was all that a man could have, they took out memberships for different members of their family.

One farmer, 75 years old, who has lived all his life on the farm told the solicitor who visited him, "I am glad to see the farmers of the state waking up. It's time."

Some Were Missed—And Why

Canvassers report that a great number of farmers were not at home when they called. These men who were missed are now asking for the opportunity of joining. They will be given this opportunity at a later date by a local man in each community.

Response is State-Wide

Every mail coming to the Secretary's office at Birmingham is full of letters from various counties requesting that they be put on the canvass list immediately. Thirteen counties are now in line for the campaign and organization plans are being completed for them. At least a dozen others are asking for next place on the list.

Farmers from all over the state are writing in to the Secretary's office stating that they want a chance to assist in some way to help complete this great organization.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau expects to have, within two weeks, solicitors from the ranks of the farmers of the state which will enable them to complete the work in each county in at least two weeks' time.

From now on, the work will move rapidly. If your county is anxious to join in with this movement right from the start, it is none too early now to communicate with the Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and solicit his organization assistance for the earliest possible moment.

The success of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is an assured fact. The farmers are stirred up as they never were before. The great majority of the 200,000 farmers of the state will soon be "Organized for Business."

C. A. BINGHAM, *Secretary*

Join the Michigan State Farm Bureau

It is Organized for Business

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office: Birmingham, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The condition of the grain markets continues to improve, and the predictions made in the last two issues of M. B. F. that markets would strengthen and prices range higher are being verified. The biggest present obstacle to a strong bull market is the acute industrial situation. Farmers ought to love their friends, the labor leaders, for bringing about such a chaos in industrial affairs as exists today.

The coal strike is of consuming importance to the entire country. Nearly half a million coal miners have left their work, and the nation's industry is slowly entering an era of paralysis which will shortly become complete unless the strike is settled. Present indications are that enough of the miners will go back to work in defiance of the strike order to destroy the effectiveness of the strike, in which case the crisis will soon be over. Untold suffering and financial loss will result if the strike is continued indefinitely. Excepting for the uncertainty that exists as a result of the strike general business, financial and market conditions are encouraging. It is said that foreign nations are arranging further banking credits with American bankers and will soon be in the market for enormous quantities of our commodities, of which food will form an important item. If normal business conditions prevail the next few months, we may reasonably expect great improvement in the markets for farm crops.

WHEAT TERMINALS CONGESTED

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 4, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

The car shortage which is now being felt in nearly every state has been the cause of much congestion at points where wheat is in storage for domestic re-shipment and export. The wheat market is showing increased strength and we look for higher prices within a short time.

We have a very indignant letter from Milo Campbell protesting vigorously against the policy pursued by the administration with reference to the wheat embargo. It seems that several months ago a secret export embargo was placed on wheat in order to "make the price cheaper to the American consumer," but now that the major part of the crop is in the hands of the elevators and jobbers it is proposed to lift the embargo. Foreign nations are very much in need of American wheat and it requires no foresight to see what would happen to the price if the embargo is removed and free exportation permitted. Here is one more mistake that may be added to the voluminous list made by the present administration simply because the farmers had no man as secretary of agriculture or to act in any other advisory capacity to the President to present their claims.

CORN GETS BOOST

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 4, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.53	1.70
No. 3 Yellow	1.60		
No. 4 Yellow	1.58		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.35	1.39	1.53
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.35	1.46
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.23	1.43

Wet weather, car shortage, improvement in the [illegible] in shipping [illegible] of farmers and improved [illegible] are the quintet of reasons given for the recent improvement in corn. Last week corn gained a total of 6c on the Detroit market and about 4c on the Chicago market. There are still [illegible] believers in lower corn prices but as a trade paper points out they are "in the minority." The trade generally and the farmers are talking of higher corn prices, and we believe the recent strength that has developed is only a starter. Export business has been greatly hampered by the strike of the longshoremen but we are assured that most of these have gone back to work and that the export movement will pick up soon.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, Nov. 6th.—Corn advanced 2c a bushel yesterday; oats, ½c; rye, 3½c. Buyers lay advance and scarcity of supplies to farmers who are unwilling to sell at present low levels. Beans little firmer, but trading dull. Cattle lower. Sheep steady. Hogs firm.

CHICAGO—Nov. 6th.—Greatest strength in grains in over month. Corn advanced 2c. Great activity all grains. Dealers unable to get enough to fill December contracts. Farmers blamed for scarcity. Hogs 20c higher, top price $15.10. Cattle and sheep firm.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

OATS QUOTED HIGHER

Oats did not show as much strength last week as corn, but nevertheless it advanced 1@2c per bushel on nearly all markets. Normally oats should be showing considerable strength as it is not only influenced by all the conditions that are stimulating the corn market, but in addition the crop is very short and dealers need not fear lower prices.

RYE AND BARLEY BOTH PICK UP

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 4, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.77½	.74½	.82
No. 3 White	.76		
No. 4 White	.75		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.69	.78
No. 3 White	.69½	.68	.77
No. 4 White	.68½	.67	.75

A little export business is being done in both rye and barley and higher prices are anticipated. We have repeatedly stated that rye was at an abnormally low figure in comparison with the price of wheat, but that lack of export demand was responsible. With the increased demand from foreign countries, we argued, rye should do very much better. Germany is a great rye bread eating country and is expected sooner or later to become a large purchaser of American grown rye. The crop is short and any large purchases for oversea shipment is bound to boost the price. Keep your eye on the rye market. Detroit prices: $1.36@1.38 No. 2 rye; $2.60@2.75 No. 3 barley.

BEANS STILL WEAK

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 4, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.75	7.75
Prime	6.50	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50

Kotenashis are quoted at $6.75 in New York

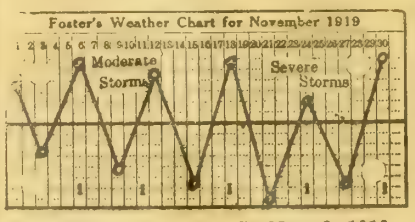
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.50	10.75
Prime	8.00	9.50	10.25
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	11.50

The bean market shows no improvement. Last week the Detroit market declined from $7 to $6.75 and as we go to press this week the market is without life. The different market prognosticators present various reasons for the decline. One firm that has been particularly insistent that beans would not go lower are blaming the "shorts" for the present condition, but if the "shorts" are at fault, they have plenty of ammunition to back them up. No matter how strong may be the bearish influence of firms that have sold short and must seek low-priced beans there comes a time when a greater influence, the law of supply and demand defeats their efforts. If it is true that there is a present demand for Michigan beans that will permit the elevators to pay farmers $7 per cwt., as claimed by some, that price should soon prevail. We are not so optimistic, however. Granting that the "shorts" are bearing the market and that the present price is unwarrantably low, we cannot see any hope for higher prices until after the first of the year. We hope we are mistaken in this. In any case, bean growers will do well to sit tight and watch developments. Today's price to the farmer is too low. Wait till the market strengthens before selling your crop.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1919. —Warm waves wil reach Vancouver about Nov. 9, 15 and 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pecific Slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 10, 16 and 22; plains sections 11, 17 and 23; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, 18 and 24; eastern sections 13, 19 and 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 14, 20 and 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Nov. 9 to near Nov. 26. Near Nov. 9 the storm forces will be at their greatest intensity but no great storms are expected. Quiet weather is expected from 14 to 18 an dvery severe storms from 20 to 28. It requires four or five days for these storms to cross the continent from Pacific to Atlantic coast and the reader should take enough interest in the newspaper reports to know where these storms are every day; then these forecasts will be of much greater value.

Rain and snow fall on that side of the high and low nearest the place from whence comes the moisture. At time of the storms mentioned above the moisture that feeds them will be evaported in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and therefore the rain and snow will fall on the southeast sides of the highs and lows. The lows are the storm centers into which the cluods assemble, the warmest weather occurring in their southeast quadrants.

The highs bring the cool, clearing weather. Frosts are expected to extend southward following each of these storm periods and most precipitation is expected south of the high ridges that run east and west. Temperatures of this 17 day period expected to average a little warmer than usual east of the Rackies crest and a little cooler than usual west of that line. Average of cropweather for winter grain and for picking cotton and gathering corn will be fair. Keep your pickets alert for the bad storms Nov. 20 to 28.

These bulletins have long urged that the agricultural element more thoroughly organize. This necessity must be apparent to all close observers. The word capital, now so much in use in our public affairs, has particular reference to large wealth that extensively employs wage labor. These two elements are rocking the boat. They and their dependents may represent three million people, old and young. Those employed in agriculture number about forty millions and their wealth is at least as large as that of capital and labor combined. This leaves about fifty-four millions of people not directly interested in what are termed capital and labor, but very much interested in their products. I refer to the states only.

If the three million cannot agree and in their bitter struggle threaten to tear down the temple, the fall which would ruin the ninety-seven millions of people in the states can doubt what will happen? In this threatened destruction of our race, the agricultural elements, which include nearly all the people in agricultural sections, the farmer, planter and herder, will constitute a reserve force that may well be depended on. Nearly every country on Earth is much in the same condition as the states. Uncle Sam must lead the way again, and again he will rescue our race, as did in the great world war.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES STEADY

SPUD PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 4, 1919

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.65	2.55
Chicago	2.80	2.40
Pittsburg	2.65	2.50
New York	2.65	2.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	2.10	2.00
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Pittsburg	2.25	2.15
New York	2.50	2.40

There was very little doing last week in the potato deal. The movement was moderate, less than the previous week, and the demand was just fair. There were few price changes and those upward. Farmers in all states are free sellers, but the movement is somewhat handicapped by lack of cars. The present week opens with a stronger feeling. Prices to producers in Michigan have increased slightly over the previous week, western Michigan points reporting as high as $1.10@1.15 per bushel to the producer. We have every confidence in the world in this year's potato market, and we feel that this confidence is shared by both producers and shippers.

APPLES DECLINE

Extremely warm weather prevailed in the east last week and had a very bad effect upon the apple market. In addition, the strike of the longshoremen prevented the export shipment of quite a quantity which had to be sold in New York City causing a temporary flooding of the market. The present condition of the market can be expected to continue until the weather becomes colder and the export movement again picks up. Apples are selling at retail in the city of Mount Clemens for 10@15c a quart. Farmers are receiving not to exceed $2.50 per bushel, mostly $2. so it is plain that someone "in between" is taking the usual toll.

ONIONS FIRM

The onion market rules steady to firm. Prices in Detroit on the yellow varieties run about $3.50@3.75. Cleveland and Chicago markets report sales as high as $4.50 per 100 lb. sack.

GRAPE SEASON CLOSES

The grape season is rapidly coming to a close, practically all of the remaining supplies being held in the hands of dealers and speculators Prices have been on the upgrade of late. A number of sales of Concords were recently made in New York at $130 per ton. Catawbas are also being quoted at $125@130 per ton. It has been a good season for Michigan growers and the crop has netted them the biggest profit of years.

(*Markets Continued on page* 16)

This Trade-Mark Is Your Assurance of Greater Motor Oil Satisfaction

En-ar-co National Motor Oil
The Scientific Lubricant

THE high quality of En-ar-co National Motor Oil never fluctuates. Year after year for every motor use, under every condition, it gives the same uniformly perfect results. Here is why:

We supply the best materials, the newest modern equipment, exact formulas, and most rigid tests.

En-ar-co is scientifically refined, insuring a uniformly perfect oil.

For All Types of Motors

Tractors, automobiles, aeroplanes, trucks, gas engines and motor boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

It forms a soft, velvety cushion or film—strong and tenacious—that protects all moving parts. Thus is friction practically eliminated, and your motor is able to render its greatest strength and power.

Insist upon En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

National Refining Company
1955 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio
Branches in 89 Cities

All En-ar-co Products Excel

White Rose Gasoline for greater power.

National Light Oil for Tractor fuel. Also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators.

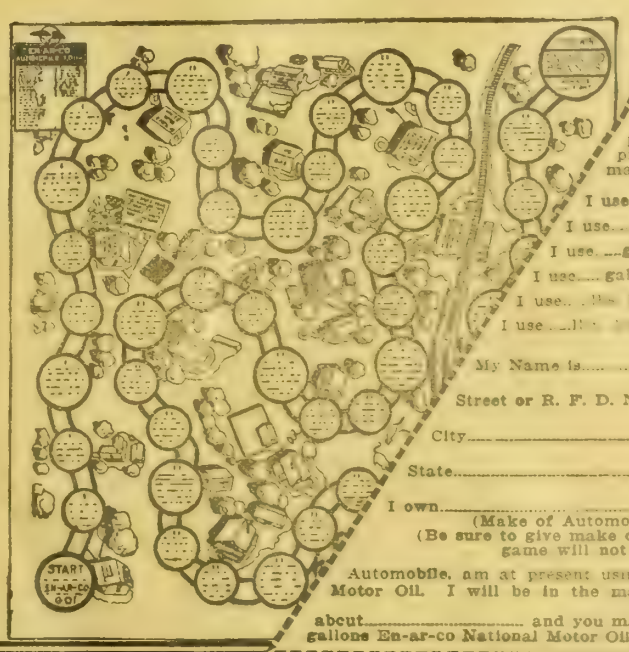
En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point around the motor car or tractor.

Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons.

Always look for the En-ar-co trade-mark!

This Game Sent FREE

A fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race will be sent to all auto, tractor, motor boat or engine owners. Grown folks as well as children will be delighted with it. Just the thing for Fall and Winter evenings. Write for it NOW. It's FREE.



THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY,
1955 Rose Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Send me your En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find two-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing.

Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I use.....gals. Gasoline per year
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year
I use.....gals. Kerosene per year
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use.....[illegible] per year
I use.....[illegible]

My Name is.....
Street or R. F. D. No.....
City.....
State.....
I own.....
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)

Automobile, am at present using.....
Motor Oil. I will be in the market for more oil again
about..... and you may quote me on.....
gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

A NEW VOCATION FOR WOMEN

WOMEN WHO are obliged to earn their own living and have a liking for the great out of doors, as well as those women of the farms who have a little spare time and are anxious to earn some money of their own, will find the work of a medicinal garden most fascinating.

Not until recently has it come to the attention of our people that medicinal plants, which have such a high value, could be successfully and profitably raised in Michigan. Since the industry started, the number of women engaging in this line of work has brought to the attention of men the fact that it was opening up a new way of earning a living for women.

The best grade of seeds must be secured so that a uniform quality of plants can be secured, and at first it will probably be better for the novice to attempt but one or two plants, such as peppermint which has been found to thrive in Kalamazoo county, and where the industry has attained importance.

Last year the University of Michigan made a special study test of these gardens and is now prepared to give advice to anyone wishing to undertake the work. They will tell you what plants are best suited to the soil and climate where you live and how to secure the seeds and where to market your product as well as giving expert advice on the cultivation and curing of the drug plants and preparing them for market.

YOUR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

UNDER head of "Personal Service Shopping Bureau," the editor has attempted help you supply your needs. It is not our desire or intention to buy for you what your home merchant handles, but in every small town there is a multitude of little necessities which a woman finds need for as well as some of the little frills and fads which she would like that the small town merchant could not afford to stock up on. It is to fill this need that this service has been instituted. Remember there is nothing you may not need which cannot be secured, and the large city shops and department stores are replete with just the little things you would like for Christmas. Let me suggest a few of the things I have seen in the stores which would make excellent gifts and which I am sure your own merchant cannot supply you with, for the small sum of $1.

There's a wonderful rubberized apron which has a bib that extends well down to cover the skirt which comes in a check which can hardly be told from gingham. There are three colors to choose from blue and white, pink and white, and black and white. These are invaluable for wash day, and will save a pile of laundry work if worn all the time when doing the roughest of your household tasks. When soiled, you simply lay them flat on a table and wash them off with a cloth or sponge. Surely they will repay any housewife in time as well as energy. They are also a good, practical gift. Oh, and there are small child-size ones for only 50c which make a wonderful feeding apron as they almost cover the little tots.

Who is there who has enough handkerchiefs? Personally we buy only everyday handkerchiefs, knowing full well that when anyone is undecided what to give us they will know that they are perfectly safe in choosing a dainty handkerchief, and so we sort of hold off getting any pretty handkerchiefs until after Christmas. For the woman of quiet taste there are the dainty embroidered pure white ones or the fine ones with a tiny hemstitched border and the initial neatly embroidered in the corner. A very good value can be secured in these handkerchiefs, three for a dollar, all boxed in a pretty Christmas box. Then for the girls who "just adore" those brightly colored little "hankys" so much in vogue now which match the suits or lend their brilliance to another wise conservative outfit, an equal number can be secured for the same amount.

If you want something which will please small son or brother a flash light with batteries which can be replaced, will surely set him smiling on Christmas morn.

Another gift which is always a safe one to give when you are in doubt as to just what the recipient may desire, is a box of plain, good white stationery. Better the small-sized box with the good quality paper, than the fancy box for as sure as you indulge in the gayly decorated Christmas boxes, you will find that the quality of the paper is inferior.

However, the above are simply suggestions. You who are with the members of your family daily, hear them wishing for some little luxury they cannot afford and resolve to get it for them. Do not despair if you cannot find it in your own town. Just send on your commission to me—tell me what you want to pay and I will gladly do your shopping for you.

The Lone Tree

ALL SUMMER long it stood out there
A stripling tree, ill-shaped and poor.
The field that mothered it seemed bare
As any wind-blown Scottish moor.
I saw it first one sunny day
As I was passing in a train
And something in me seemed to says
"There stands a tree which grew in vain."

Behind it were the distant hills
On which were ranged majestic trees,
"Surely," thought I, "this weakling fills
No place in Nature's harmonies.
This is an outcast from its clan
Deserted by its fellow-kind,
Of little use to God or man."
And then I dropped it out of mind.

Then came a day in autumn, when
The woods with gold seemed all ablaze.
I passed along that way again
And turned upon the scene to gaze.
There stood the outcast, garbed in red,
Blending its scarlet with the green
And brown and purple richly spread,
No longer poor and gaunt and mean.

It seemed as if some Master Hand
Had rightly placed that lonely tree
Upon that stretch of barren land
Exactly where it ought to be.
The landscape with its splendors rare
An incompleted work had been
Without that stripling standing there
To splash its scarlet on the scene

Who knows when life's great tasks are done
But what the outcasts, mean and base,
Shall, in the scenes we look upon,
Find that they also fill a place?
Perhaps as lonely trees they stand,
Seemingly lost to God and man,
Yet spending their days on barren land
To serve the beauty of His plan.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

IN THIS column from week to week we will publish helpful hints sent in by subscribers, questions you wish some other reader to answer, and in fact anything and everything which you may want. It's your column. What do you want to know?

The following inquiry has been received from a subscriber. Surely there are numberless readers who know just how to wash a Lamb's Wool blanket, who will be glad to share your knowledge with not only this reader but all others who read with interest from week to week, the helpful suggestions contained in this column.

Women's Department, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING:

Could you, or anyone in this department tell a reader how to wash a lamb's wool comfort? I have one to wash and am of the opinion that I could wash it with water and a good wool soap, but don't like to plunge until I get some experience. I watch this department with interest for ideas and short cuts and hope to send in a few sometime.—*Mrs. W. M.*

Following the issue in which we made mention of the sugar shortage, one of our practical subscribers sends us the following very excellent suggestions as to the method of canning without sugar:

Fruit Canning When Sugar Is Short

Having noticed your editorial on the sugar shortage and the difficulty farm wives have in obtaining it for their canning, I must say a word. Of course if it is possible it is more convenient to use the sugar as you can your fruit, but I have canned many quarts without sugar, even when it was plentiful. When berries and summer fruits come on all at once, it takes considerable money to obtain sugar enough to care for it so I have made a practice of canning without used for pies are canned sour; the used for pies are canned sour;; the pie is finer in flavor, more like fresh pie, if sweetened when made. Much of the fruit intended for preserves is also canned sour and then during the winter when the sugar is more plentiful and the demands on my purse are not so many, I secure the sugar and make up my preserves. My jelly is made the same way. I cook and strain the fruit, heat the juice and can. It will keep indefinitely.—*B. E. M.*

Editor Woman's Dept. M. B. F.:

I am a reader of your farm paper and think the department for the women very helpful. Could you print a receipt in this department, for citron peel to be used in fruit cakes? I have a number of citron on hand that I would like to utilize in this way but have not been able to find out just how to make it.—*Mrs. H. S. C.*

The following recipe is one which is good for any fruit. You can use it for watermelon, orange and lemon peel as well as citron. Therefore we are sure that many of our readers will be glad to get it as citron peel is not only delicious in fruit cake, but is a wonderful improvement for mince pies.

Candied Fruit

The fruit to be candied should be washed, peeled or pared, if necessary, cut or sliced and dropped into boiling water; for two or three minutes. Drain well; cover with syrup made by boiling one pound of sugar for each pound of fruit with one cupful of water. Boil rapidly for fifteen minutes; remove from the fire and allow to stand over night. The next morning boil for ten or fifteen minutes again and repeat the heating and cooling for four to six days, according to how rapidly the water is drawn out and the syrup is absorbed. The fruit plumps slowly, and the gradual increase in the density of the syrup caused by the many cookings insures tender fruit which is filled with syrup. After the fruit is transparent and bright, lift it from the syrup and dry in the sun or in a cool oven.

DEAR LADDIE: We like the M. B. F. fine and are sending our renewal today. As you asked us to send helpful hints I thought I would send this little story, as most women enjoy a new recipe. Yours for the good of the farmer.—*Mrs. J. G. Van Luren, Durand, Mich., R. 1.*

"Those Who Waste Not, Want Not"

"Well, Aunt Anna, what are you doing now?" exclaimed the guest, pulling up a low, splint-bottom chair. "New potatoes on a winter night?" she quizzed curiously.

Aunt Anna nodded and smiled friendly-like. "They're a pretty good substitute for new potatoes," she said "and I cook 'em the same way; heat 'em up with cream and a bit of butter and season nice with pepper and salt and sometimes for a change a sprinkle of parsley out of my window box. In fact, pa and I like 'em better'n really new potatoes. Pa always takes the trouble when he digs 'em to pick up and sort out all the little potatoes. 'Waste not, want not,' pa always says; but I sometimes think it's because he likes the little ones best. You know they are of a much richer flavor, just a hice, good, rich bite in each one. The larger ones are coarse-grained, and sometimes hollow, and sometimes black at the center," said Aunt Anna.

"But aren't these perfectly awful to peel?" inquired the guest, "so small?"

"Oh, I take 'em when I have time," rejoined her hostess. "Now, this morning I was ironing and it wasn't a bit of trouble to cook enough of these small potatoes all sorted as they were, for several messes. They peel easier cold, so I just drained 'em when they were done, and set 'em aside; and now this afternoon when I'm sort of tired, it's a real rest to sit here in my sunny window and peel potatoes. What I don't want to warm up tonight I'll cover and set in a cool place. They'll keep nice for two or three days."

"And you cook them like new potatoes?" mused the guest.

"Oh no, not always," hastened Aunt Anna. "There's lots of ways to serve little potatoes. Sometimes I make a cream sauce and just heat 'em up so. And again, I pile 'em around a bit of butter if the meat is pretty lean and sprinkle 'em with pepper and salt and put in the oven to brown over. They're as nice fixed that way as baked potatoes, and that's as nice as anything ever gets to be," affirmed Aunt Anna positively. But sometimes on special occasions, I go to a little more trouble. I make a thin cream sauce; put a layer of it in a baking dish, then a layer of little potatoes salted and peppered, then a sprinkling of dried beef shredded real fine, and more cream sauce, and so on till my dish is two-thirds full. Over the top I sprinkle half a cup of grated cheese and flatten it down with a spoon. It doesn't take long to bake with a good fire, and it makes a supper dish that's real appetizing and nourishing," said Aunt Anna, "and most folks like it I notice."

"It sounds awfully good," sighed the week-end guest hungrily.

Aunt Anna glanced up with a whimsical little smile. "That's the way I was cal'lating to fix these for supper, now," she said.—*Aunt Jessica.*

DEAR CHILDREN: A large number of very good Thanksgiving pictures have been received, and I am sure that our artist is going to have a great task deciding which is the prize winner. However, the week of Thanksgiving you will see the prize picture published. Right here let me remind you again that, although the colored pictures are very pretty, they will not reproduce or show up in our paper as we use only a black and white print as you know, therefore when sending in drawings which you hope will win a prize, send them in black and white.

You know I told you in my little Christmas letter which so large a number of you have received, that if the prize you wanted for a Christmas present wasn't there to tell me what you most wanted and I would tell you how many subscribers you must get to earn it. One of our little readers got so anxious that he couldn't wait, but he seemed to know that if it was at all possible I would send him what he wanted so he sent on three subscribers and before this paper reaches you, Harold McDonald, of Evart, will have received the gift he most wanted, a flash light.

When we were packing Christmas gifts the other day, one of the ladies in the office wanted to buy a football for her small son, and was very disappointed when I told he that she would have to go to the stores for it, for the balls I had were only for the boys who won them—none are sold, so all stand an equal chance of winning just what they work for. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the fifth time I have written to you and I like to write. Thanks to Anna Boudro and Katherine MacNaughton for writing to me. I will write a story of "In a Minute." Love to all the boys and girls. Your friend, as ever, Ruth McShea, Rosebud, Michigan.

In a Minute

Once upon a time there was a little girl about 10 years old and her name was Laura. She was always saying "in a minute." One day her bird got on the floor and the door was open as somebody is always doing. The cat came in the house and grabbed the bird and out the door he went. Laura's mother hollered to her to come and get the bird and she said "in a minute, as soon as I get this line of drawing done," and there was a wild chase on the lawn. She came in the house with the bird in her hand crying and her mother said, "there may be very many things that will happen in a minute," and it taught her a lesson. So she never forgot it and always came when she was spoken to.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a little girl ten years old and in the fourth grade at school. I have hazel eyes and brown curly hair. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have three cows, three calves. We have three horses. We have about 30 hens and about 40 young chickens. For pets I have 8 rabbits and two dogs and two kittens. I have three brothers, Clyde age 7 years, Warren, 3 years and Waive 17 months. I can cook, bake and do some parts of house work. There are 17 children in our school. I want to pick up potatoes to earn my own Christmas money. I think the Doo Dads are funny little things. I wish some of the girls of the M. B. F. would write to me. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am sending a picture for Hallowe'en. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Thelma Woodard, McBride, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old. My birthday is the 6th of May. I am in the 7th grade at school. I like to go to school quite well. I started to school when I was 5 years old and have not missed a grade yet. I have written to you before but my letter was not in print. I like to read the Doo Dads, letters and stories very much. I live in town. We own a 160 acre farm the first house out of the corporation. I have two brothers, Roy and Clarence and one sister, Minnie. My school teacher's name is Miss Rourke. We live right across the road from the station. We used to have a Ford car but we sold it the first of June and expect to have another one. I hope to see my letter in print. Well my letter is getting long so will close. Ezaliah Sherman.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am in the seventh grade. We live on an 80 acre farm. We had three horses but we sold one and now we have only two. We have three milking cows two heifers, five calves and nine sheep. I have four brothers and seven sisters, my brothers' names are August, Alfred, Rudolph and John. My sisters' names are Anna, Teresa, Marie, Pauline, Edna, Mildred and Minnie. I also have one pet, her name is Mizzie and one dog; his name is Dewey. My father takes the M. B. F.. I like the Doo Dads very much. The puzzle which was in the M. B. F. was an ostrich. Am hoping my letters will be in print. Ida Schleben, Rogers, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very well. I like to read the letters from the girls and boys and I would like to hear from them. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I like my teacher very well, her name is Miss Kreutzer. We are having vacation now. We have three cats. We have not had the paper for a long time. When I was trying to win the contest of the great men and the next week the paper didn't come. I would like to see this letter in the paper next week. Goodby, from Dorothy Briggs, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once and was going to write again but I lost your address and just found it. I am going to send in a little drawing bye and bye for Thanksgiiving, see if I can't get a prize too. In the M. B. F. we got this week I saw a story in it and the title of it was "Marjorie Daw" and it made me think of my little baby sister, her name is Marjorie. I would like very much to become a member of the Christmas Club. Please tell me all about it. From Miss Violet Grover, Wiscrosset, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 14 years old. I am through the eighth grade. I have four brothers, they all go to school except one. We live on an eighty acre farm. We have eleven cows and five calves, also four horses. I also wish to join the Christmas Club. Please send me a list of prizes and rules of the Club. Find enclosed a drawing for the Thanksgiving contest. Hope I get a prize. Yours truly, Irma McCormick, Lansing, Mich., R 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and have written to you once before. I am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is my sister. I like her fine. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Lloyd and Clarence. My sister's name is Donna. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have four horses and two colts. For pets I have a dog and two cats. Will close, hoping to see some of my unknown friends sometime. Your friend, Miss Lena Bearss, Memphis, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Marie Williams. I have two sisters and two brothers. For pets I have a dog, cat and goat. We have a cow and a calf. We live in the county. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Hoping to see my letter in print. Velma McEwan, Alpine, Mich.

WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO?

By John Ovenham

What can a little chap do
For his country and for you?
What can a little chap do?

* * * *

He can shun all that's mean,
He can keep himself clean,
Both without and within—
That's one good thing he can do.

His soul he can brace
Against everything base,
And the trace will be seen
All his life in his face—
That's a very fine thing he can do.

He can look to the Light,
He can keep his thought white,
He can fight the great fight,
He can do with his might
What is good in God's sight—
Those are excellent things he can do.

Though his years be but few,
He can march in the queue
Of the Good and the Great,
Who battle with fate
And won through—
That's a wonderful thing he can do.

And—in each little thing
He can follow the King;
Yes, in each smallest thing
He can follow the King—
He can follow the Christ, the King.

—From Princess Mary's Gift Book.

MASCULINE NAME PUZZLE

1. Behead and curtail a man's name and find an untruth.
2. Behead and curtail a man's name and find an article of furniture.
3. Behead and curtail a man's name and find a tiresome person.
4. Behead and curtail a man's name and find a girl's name.
5. Behead and curtail a man's name and find to tear.

1. Felix-Lie. 2. Richard-Chair. 3. Robert-Bore. 4. Arthur-Ruth. 5. Andrew-Rend.

Nuts to Crack

1. What kind of cake should a jeweler eat?
   Answer: Gold and silver cake.
2. What holds all the snuff in the world?
   Answer: No one knows (nose.)
3. Why is a coachman like the clouds?
   Answer: They both hold the reins.
4. What is it that if you name it you break it?
   Answer: Silence.
5. When is it easy to read in the woods?
   Answer: When autoumn turns the leaves.
6. If you throw a white stone into the Red Sea, what will it become?
   Answer: Wet.
7. Why doesn't Sweden send her cattle abroad?
   Answer: Because she keeps her Stockholm.
8. What is the best material for kites?
   Answer: Flypaper.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

As pure as the lilies of the field; possessing a wonderfully delicious flavor—thoroughly nutritious and wholesome.

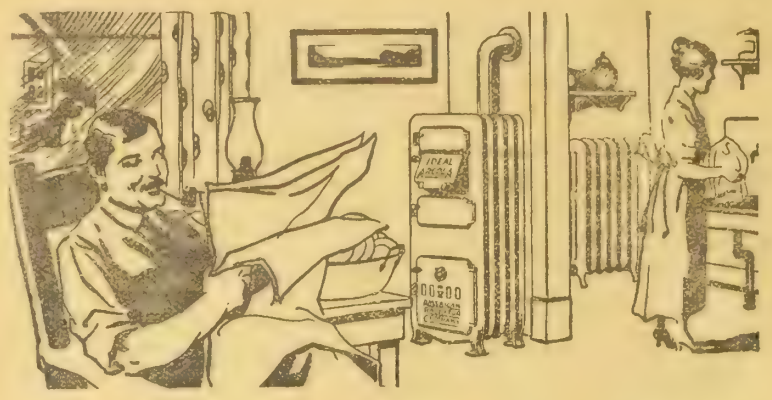
LILY WHITE is more than just flour. It is the best part of the choicest wheat carefully and scientifically milled into the very best flour it is possible to produce.

Thirty-five years' experience in successful milling on a million dollar investment makes LILY WHITE "The flour the best cooks use.."

Our guarantee protects you.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Winter is Coming!



Get Radiator Ready NOW!

Even the smallest farm cottage can now have Hot Water Radiator heating. With the invention of the IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler the farmer can enjoy utmost fuel saving and have the greatest comfort all winter long.

The IDEAL-Arcola is a water-jacketed Radiator-Boiler and circulates its heat to adjoining rooms thru pipe-connected AMERICAN Radiators—making a complete, safe, and permanent heating plant. Your dealer can supply you with a complete outfit of just the proper size for warming your home—and at a very reasonable figure! *Send for special booklet on the IDEAL-Arcola!*

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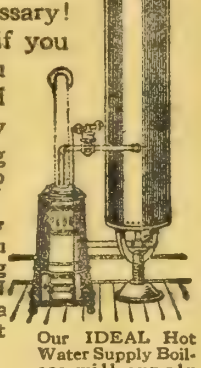
Best heat for farm home because it gives greatest comfort at least cost, better health, and less labor.

IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on *one charging of coal* for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

No cellar or water supply necessary! You get back the first cost even if you sell or lease, and you get big yearly fuel savings; so why delay on a sure, high-paying investment like this?

Call up your dealer today and ask him to give you an estimate for installing IDEAL-AMERICAN heating this week. It can be done in a few days in any kind of building without disturbing the family.



Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season. Temperature kept just right by *Sylphon* Regulator. Write for booklet.

Send for our Free Heating Book

We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy. Ask for booklet on "IDEAL-Arcola" if interested.

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AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-33 Chicago

POULTRY IN BETTER DEMAND

The live chicken market which has been rather dull for the last several weeks [illegible] last, although there were no changes in prices. Nothing but the best was in demand, however. The following prices prevailed: Spring chickens, large, 23@24c; small, 21@23c; hens 24@25c; small hens, 18@20c; roosters, 18@19c; spring geese, 24@25c; ducks, 28@30c; turkeys [illegible] per pound.

FRESH EGGS IN GOOD SUPPLY

There are plenty of eggs on the Detroit market of both the fresh and packed brands. The late fall has enabled farmers to keep the market pretty well supplied, but with the coming of colder weather eggs are expected to advance rapidly. Fresh eggs are quoted by jobbers at 60@63c per dozen.

BUTTER

The supply of butter on the Detroit market is ample to meet all demands. Buying is active. Prices paid at the opening of the week are: Fresh creamery, firsts, 60@62c; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. prints, 62@64c per lb.

CHEESE PRICES

New York firsts, June, 34c; Michigan flats, June, 33 1-2c; Michigan flats, new make, 31 1-2c; brick, 33c; [illegible] horn, 32 1-4c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 31 1c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; limburger, [illegible] 34c; domestic block Swiss, 35@40c; domestic wheel [illegible] 40@42c per lb.

DRESSED STOCK

Dressed calves are in fairly good demand this week on the Detroit market, but hogs are dull. The recent strength in the market on live hogs had not affected the dressed hog market up to the time of going to press. Prices quoted are: Dressed calves, 21@24c; dressed hogs, 16@20c, according to weight and quality.

CLOVERSEED HIGHER

Last week saw another advance in cloverseed. Demand is good but the supply is at times very scarce. $30 per bushel was the price paid on the Detroit market last Saturday. Alsike was quoted at $29.25 and timothy, $5.50.

Live Stock Markets Gain Strength

The reaction in the live stock market from a weak, declining condition to a stronger and advancing trend has come somewhat sooner than expected. The change is very noticeable in the hog market, and is largely accounted for by the sudden drop in receipts. The total of hogs marketed in Chicago last week was only about two-thirds of the total for the previous week showing either that farmers have their choice stock pretty well cleaned up or that they are willing to feed longer rather than sell at the present low prices. Prime hogs topped the Chicago market last week at $14.15 which is somewhat higher than prices of the preceding month. The export business is still dull, but there is talk of buyers again entering the market upon a liberal scale. With the revival of the export business hogs will climb again, sure as preaching.

$19.50 was the top price offered in Chicago last week for prime steers. This is the best price that has been paid for nearly three months. The market is very slow, however, for medium grades, and there is a lot of it coming into the market at this season of the year. One of the largest and most reliable commission houses in Chicago offers the following advice to live stock feeders: "We do not advocate the holding of any stock that is in finished condition nor do we see any advantage to be gained in holding stock that is not putting on beef as well as it might.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Cattle: closed 25 to 50c lower and dull at the decline; quality common; best heavy steers, $12@$13; best handy weight butcher steers, $9@$10; mixed steers and heifers, $8@$9;; handy light butchers, $7@$7.50; light butchers, $5.50@$6.50; best cows, $8@$8.75; butcher cows, $7@$7.50; cutters, $5.50; canners, $5@$5.25; best heavy bulls, $7. Veal calves: Market opened steady, closing dull; best, $18@$19; fair to good, $14@$16; culls, $10@$13 heavy grassers, $6@$7. Sheep and lambs: Lambs 25 to 50c lower; sheep steady; quality common; best lambs, $13.50@$14; fair lambs, $12@$12.50; light to common lambs, $8.50@$10.50; fair to good sheep, $6.50@$7; culls and common, $3@$4.50. Hogs: Market steady; pigs, $14.25; mixed hogs $15

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Hogs: 50 to 60 cents higher; bulk, $14.50@$15.10; top, $15.25; heavy, $14.65@$15.09; medium, $14.65@$15.25; light, $14.60@$15.15; light lights $14.25@$14.85; heavy packing sows smooth, $14@$14.50; packing sows [illegible] $13.75@14; pigs, $13.75

BOSTON WOOL QUOTATIONS

Michigan and New York Fleece: Fine unwashed, 63@64c; Delaine unwashed, 78@82c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75@78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 66@67c; 1-4 blood, unwashed 65@66c; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 5[illegible]@57c; common and braid, 41@42c

FREE! SCHOOL OUTFIT TO ANY BOY OR GIRL

This dandy outfit is just the thing you need, it contains 8 Pencils, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Combination Pen and Pencil, 12 Pen Points and Holder, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Ink and Pencil Eraser, 1 Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cup, all packed in a beautiful box.

Yours for a Little Extra Work!

All we ask you to do is to call on two of your friends and get them to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year at $1.00 each. Have them sign their names and address on the blank below, mail it to us and the OUTFIT will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

In consideration of your offer to give the boy or girl whose name appears below a School Outfit for two new yearly subscriptions, I hereby subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year.

Name	Town	R. F. D.	State	Amt.Pd.

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Town .....R. F. D. .....State

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.

——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!

——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!

——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for.....years for for which I enclose herewith $..... in money-order, check or currency.

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If this is a renewal mark an X here ( ) and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

Supervisors Endorse Tariff on Jap Beans

At least two boards of supervisors in Michigan have passed resolutions endorsing the efforts of the Michigan bean growers and jobbers to secure an import duty on Japanese beans. The Kent county board passed the following resolution at its meeting on October 18th:

"Whereas, the Michigan Bean Growers and Michigan Bean Jobbers' Associations are using their best efforts to secure a sufficient tariff rate on foreign beans imported into this country, that the Michigan farmers may compete on at least equal terms with the cheap labor of the Oriental bean-producing countries.

"And whereas, the County of Kent is the second most populous county in the state.

"And whereas, the supervisors of the County of Kent in regular session assembled, believing in the efforts of the Michigan Bean Growers' and Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association

"Be it Resolved, that the Board of Supervisors so assembled endorse said efforts and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, chairman, committee on ways and means requesting him to use his best efforts to have the necessary legislation passed to bring about the desired protection."

We understand that the board of supervisors of Shiawassee county passed a resolution of similar import.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is particularly impressed with the active co-operation accorded by some of the wide-awake country newspapers in the bean district. Mr. G. E. English, of the *Huron County Tribune*, gave over a half-page of his paper to the announcement that appears at the bottom of this article and we understand that other newspapers were as prompt to call the attention of the bean growers to the urgent demands of the situation.

Bean Fund Grows

The bean fund is growing very slowly. Total contributions to date amount to $147.10, which will permit about $49 being applied on the expenses of each delegate. This will help very materially, and while we would like additional support, we are sure that the delegates will appreciate this much assistance from the farmers. The following have contributed since our last announcement:

Total acknowledged, Nov. 1st issue	$110.60
Edgar Burk, St. Johns	.50
R. B. Reynolds, Bendon	1.00
Geo. Wakefield, Elkton	1.00
J. T. McCullum, Breckenridge	1.00
Hugh McMillan, Freeland	1.00
Jas. Miller, Chesaning	1.00
H. F. Nelson, McBride	1.50
Farmers' Co-operative Union, Pinconning, C. Kitchen, sec'y	5.00
Harley Morgan, Bad Axe	.50
W J. Strother, Lake Odessa	1.00
Herman Harms, Reese	1.00
Clarence Schwanebeck, Fenton	1.00
J. Fred Smith, Byron	1.00
Arnott Wood, Flushing	2.00
Henry and O. C. Hanel, Williamsburg	1.00
J. M. Knapp, Boyne City	1.00
Fraser Center Grange, Willard Donaldson, sec'y Pinconning	10.00
Jas. E. McBride, Caseville	2.00
Fred Heins, Davison	1.00
Geo. Luttenbacher, St. Charles	1.00
Bert Smith, Montrose	1.00
J. Beemer, Flushing	.50
Jas. C. Bell, Stanton	1.00

THE HURON COUNTY TRIBUNE

To the Bean Growers *of* Huron County

We wish to call your attention to the following article from Michigan Business Farming, of September 27 last. NOW is the time to act if you wish to raise beans at a profit:

Bean Growers Should Take Quick Action

The tariff schedule is being rearranged and readjusted at Washington. Manufacturers are asking for protection, commercial lines are seeking aid to prevent after war competition, but so far no step has been taken to protect the farmer from the produce grown by the cheap labor of the Orient.

When Kimball of the Bean Division, of the Food Administration, advertised the use of Patois and Kolenashis at government expense, the doors were thrown open, and these substitutes for real beans have been entering this country by the ship load tariff free.

Five million pounds of kolenashis reached San Francisco last week and have been thrown on the market in direct competition with beans grown in this country. The bean crop here is light, and the quality excellent, therefor there will be a demand sufficient to care for every Michigan bean at profitable prices.

However, these constant importations from the Orient, give the "beans" their opportunity and they use this additional weapon to lower the opening market. It will take years to undo the work of the Kimball administration. You well remember how these beans were advertised as not only cheaper, but superior to our beans.

A substantial protective tariff, enacted at once will stabilize the market and give Michigan growers a reasonable profit on the crop. The California Bean Growers ask Michigan Growers, through M. B. F., to aid in getting a tariff law enacted at once—our Farmers can not compete with the cheap labor of the Orient.

Will YOU write Congressman Fordney today, asking him to get busy on a special tariff bill for the protection of the Bean Growers of the United States. We must not wait for a special tarif bill, covering the whole list of protected industries—we want a tariff on beans, and to be of any use that bill should be rushed through Congress within thirty days.

At a meeting held at the Meade Township Hall, October 7 68 voters and taxpayers signed petitions to Hon. Joseph Fordney and Hon. Louis C. Cramton, asking them to use their utmost endeavor to have a suitable tariff placed on foreign beans, in order to increase the acreage of Michigan beans and to enable the growers to raise them at a fair profit.

Committees were appointed and the township is being thoroughly canvassed to the end that every voter and every taxpayer will have a chance to put his or her name where we trust it will do some good.

If every township in the bean growing districts send in petitions there is little doubt of a protective tariff being enacted.

Let every township act at once and keep Huron County where it always has been, at the front.

MEADE TOWNSHIP BEAN GROWERS

Potato Exchange Adds New Associations

Associations which have been organized within the last week and have joined the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange are the Howard City Market Ass'n., the Gowen Market Ass'n., both of Montcalm County and the Sand Lake Co-operative Ass'n of Kent County.

All of these associations have ordered their supplies of the Central Exchange and are getting ready to load potatoes and other farm produce to sell for the farmer members through the Exchange.

The new association at Amble, Montcalm County, is getting ready to build a fine warehouse this winter and are preparing to handle all business for the members. They have begun to ship potatoes and have been compelled to refuse to let any more farmers join their association on account of not being able to handle all of the produce which a large membership would offer. Until they get their new warehouse ready they will have to confine their membership to the present number.

The [illegible] Marion Elevator Company has taken over the local elevator and is ready to do business. The Sand Lake Association has purchased a warehouse and is loading out potatoes at the present time.

The Rose City and West Branch associations of Ogemaw County are doing a large amount of business and are keeping a cream tester busy all of the time besides several warehouse men and the managers. They have been able to get the farmers much higher prices for their eggs and cream as well as for other products. They have been the means of raising the price of cream several cents to the farmers and in one instance obtained 20 cents more for their eggs than the farmers had been receiving.

The business of the Exchange has increased to such an extent this season that they had to put on another salesman to help in the handling of that department. The new salesman is a brother of Mr. G. E. Prater, Jr., who has been our salesman for the past year. W. A. Prater the new salesman has been with the North American Fruit Exchange for a number of years handling some of their large accounts as salesman and the Potato Growers' Exchange is very fortunate in being able to have his able assistance for their regular salesman.

The [illegible] Potato Exchange is [illegible] and is being well received in the market. In such good conditions, but the buying trade is recognizing the better values in it than in the produce of the ordinary buyer.

The movement of apples through the Exchange has been very large this season and the prices which the Exchange has been able to return to the growers has been very satisfactory.—*W. C. Cribbs, Field Extension Agent.*

How Does Your Present Separator Compare with the SHARPLES?

HAS your present separator from 20 to 40 troublesome "discs," each of which must be washed after every using? There are no discs in the Sharples tubular bowl—only one small piece—washed in a jiffy!

Has your present separator a knee-low supply tank that eliminates lifting and backstrain? Has it an automatic once-a-month oiling system? Sharples is the only separator that has.

Most important of all—

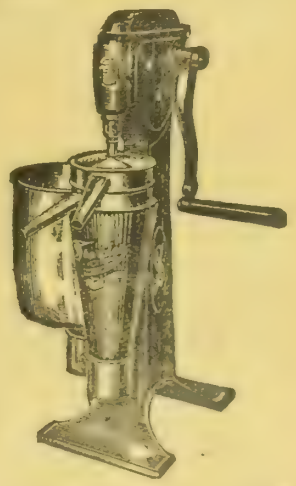
Can you, with your present separator, turn slow if you're hot and tired, or fast if you're in a hurry, and still get *all the butterfat*—butterfat of *always-even* density?

You cannot answer one or all of these questions without proving positively the mechanical superiority of the

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

"Skims clean at any speed"

The Pioneer American Cream Separator



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There are no substitutes for dairy foods

DC-103

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part.

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LG'TS	LUMBER	STUMP PULLERS
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'R	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK.	SILO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CREM CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLOWS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH.
CREAM SEP'R	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED AND stumped. Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twining, Mich.

80-A BIG MICHIGAN MONEY-MAKER $5,400. This farm has yielded 300 bu. potatoes per acre, 30 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats, other crops in proportion; on improved road, near fine RR town. Bumper crops from 55 acres machine worked loam soil tillage, clay subsoil; 25 acres wire-fenced pasture; home-use wood, great variety fruit. 2-story 6-room house, basement, stock barn, poultry, hog, corn houses, etc. $5,400 gets all, part cash. Details page 75 Strout's Fall Catalog, 100 pages farm bargains 23 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

80 ACRES GOOD CLAY LOAM LAND for sale. 55 acres cleared; 2 1-2 miles from market. Good house and barn; 55 acres under cultivation; bargain at $4,000. For sale on reasonable terms.
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FOR SALE—ARBOR LAWN STOCK farm of 110 acres located in the rich dairy county of Livingston on state reward road, 7 miles from Howell, one of the greatest Holstein centers in the U. S. Clay loam soil, very productive, well drained, good buildings, tile silo and milking machine. On milk and mail routes, 2 1-2 miles from depot, elevator and stock yards. A very pleasant home. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

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RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS; Splendid pay and expenses; travel if desired; unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 62. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE MULES, 2 FIVE months old, one yearling, dark browns, well matched, for price and terms address, F. L. Irish, Owosso, Mich.

WRITE FOR SOUVENIR, GIVING photos and plans of Sioux City's new $4,000,000.00 Alfalfa and Cereal Milling Company's Plant, no cost to you. Alfalfa & Cereal Milling Company, Grain Exchange Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—Small quantity of buckwheat honey. Please state price. Address Box A, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEESE MAKING OUTfit. Address, L. Simpson, Charlotte, Michigan, R 11.

FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 H. P. MOGUL kerosene tractor, fine condition. 12 h. p. Alamo engine on trucks. 6 h. p. stationary engine nearly new. All ready for business. Write or see. J. S. Dunsford, Marlette, Mich.

"Potatoes, Hay and Marsh Hay Wanted"
We want good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Can use carlots or bag lots. We furnish sacks. Write quantity and lowest price in your first letter. We are in market for large quantity of baled marsh hay, also good timothy and clover hay. What have you and what is your price? We sell cull beans. Get our prices. Reference: Federal Commercial and Savings Bank, Port Huron, Mich.
PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO.
Port Huron, Mich.

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If you expect to have any Soy Beans this year we shall be glad to have you submit samples with the amount and variety. Ask for envelopes.
O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
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Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.
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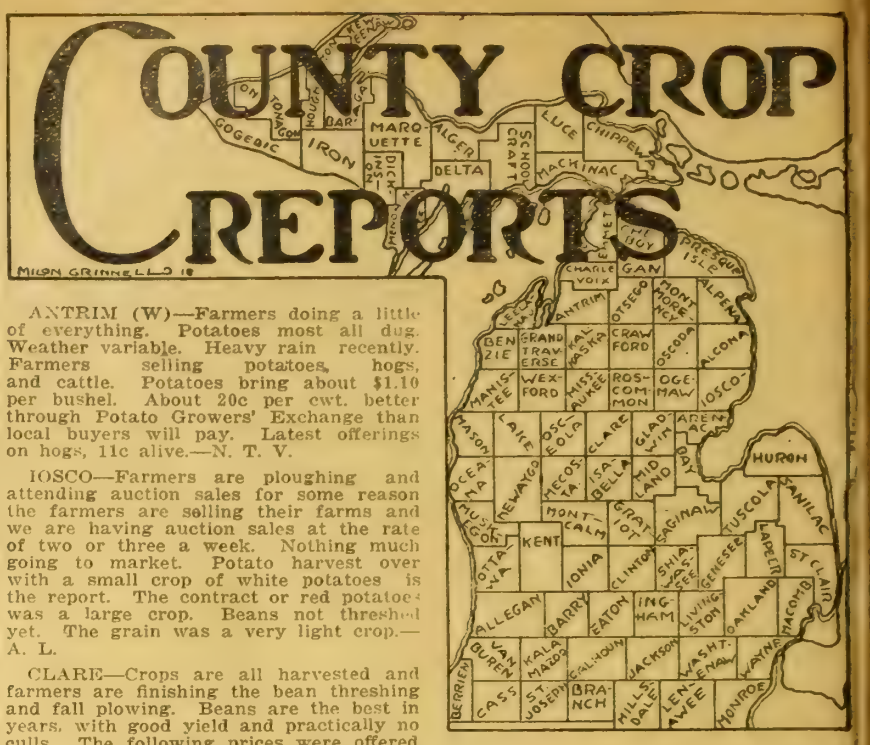
Price of the Wade $165. F. O. B. Constantine.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS



ANTRIM (W)—Farmers doing a little of everything. Potatoes most all dug. Weather variable. Heavy rain recently. Farmers selling potatoes, hogs, and cattle. Potatoes bring about $1.10 per bushel. About 20c per cwt. better through Potato Growers' Exchange than local buyers will pay. Latest offerings on hogs, 11c alive.—N. T. V.

IOSCO—Farmers are ploughing and attending auction sales for some reason the farmers are selling their farms and we are having auction sales at the rate of two or three a week. Nothing much going to market. Potato harvest over with a small crop of white potatoes is the report. The contract or red potatoes was a large crop. Beans not threshed yet. The grain was a very light crop.—A. L.

CLARE—Crops are all harvested and farmers are finishing the bean threshing and fall plowing. Beans are the best in years, with good yield and practically no culls. The following prices were offered at Harrison last week: Wheat, $2.00 oats, 70c; rye, $1.20; No. 1 light mixed, $25; rye straw, $10; beans(C. H. P. Pea) $5.85; potatoes, $1.75 cwt.; hens, 18c; springers, 18c; butter, 52c; butterfat, 64c; hogs, 12c.—V. W.

MONROE (W. C.)—We are having some wet weather last week. It is bad for husking and digging potatoes. Some farmers are through husking, and have started fall plowing. Wheat is looking fine. Some is getting quite a heavy top. Auctions are coming thick these days, and farm stuff moves at a fair figure, especially cows are going high, from $75 to $200. Farms are still changing hands and the price is still going up.—W. H. L.

MECOSTA—Potato digging is nearly over. Some are husking corn and some are plowing beans. Threshing is nearly done. We have had plenty of rain lately. Some are selling potatoes and beans. Others are holding their crop. The following prices were offered at Hersey: Wheat, $2.07; corn, $1.20; oats, 64c, rye, $1.20; No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $22; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6; red kidney $7.; potatoes, $1.75 cwt.; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 50c.—L. M.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The beans are about all threshed. They were better than most of the farmers expected and the quality is fine. We are having good roads and weather for harvesting sugar beets. They are turning a good tonnage to the acre. There is a lot of fall plowing being done. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: Wheat, $2.05; oats 65c; No. 1 timothy, $19; No. 1 light mixed, $18; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 56c.—G. L.

CALHOUN—Farmers have their seeding done. Potatoes dug and are husking corn. Potatoes are not a large crop but are very nice. They are worth $1.25 per bushel. There is some very good corn. The weather is fine, lots of rain. Grain is looking fine. The prices paid in Battle Creek are: wheat, $2.13@2.15; oats, 75c; rye, $1.25; No. 1 timothy, $28; potatoes, $1.25; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; butter, 60cffi eggs, 66c; lmsb, 10@14c; hogs, 12c; lambs, 10@14c; beef cows, 5@7c; veal calves, 10@13c.—C. E. B.

TUSCOLA—Farmers husking corn and ulowing. Lots of rain now. Soil is too wet to work on clay land. Farmers are selling potatoes at Mayville, the only place they are buying just now. We are getting $1.05 a bushel. One man took in 200 bushel in one day and did the same for three whole days running with a 14 mile haul, that is, with a Ford truck. The following prices were offered at Caro November 1: Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.70; oats, 63c; rye, $1.13; No. 1 timothy, $15; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.25; potatoes, $1.00; onions, $2; cabbage, 1 and one-half cents per lb.—H. B. C.

LAPEER—Farmers are busy finishing fall plowing and corn husking. The weather has been very good until the last few days when we have had some rain which will help the wheat and rye. Some lambs and hogs going to market. Not many cattle being sold now. Hay is at a standstill. The following prices were offered at Imlay City on Nov. 1: Wheat, $2.10; Oats, 60c; rye, $1.20; hay, No. 1 timothy, $18; No. 1 light mixed, $16; straw, rye, $6; potatoes, $1.15; onions, $2; hens, 18c; springers, $18@20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 60c; sheep, $5@6; lambs, $10@12; hogs, $12; beef steers, $8; beef cows, $5@6; veal calves $15@17.—C. A. B.

MISSAUKEE—Farmers are trying to finish their rye sowing but it is so wet most of them cannot get on the ground. What rye that is up is looking good and the same with wheat. Potatoes nearly all dug and turned out better than expected. What corn that was not put in silos is in the field yet and is being damaged by the rains. There was a threshing machine Co. formed at Stittsville recently. They purchased a grain separtractor, engine and tank. The officers are Chas. Bickel, pres.; H. E. Nowlin, sec., and Leon Sherman, Treas. The following prices were offered at Lake City: No. 1 light mixed, $30; potatoes, $1.90 per bu.; hens, 16c; springers, 16c; turkeys, 28c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 50c.—H. E. Nowlin.

MONROE (N. E.)—We have been having finest kind of fall weather, some have finished husking corn, lots of corn to husk yet, it is a good quality, all hard but does not yield as good as expected, ears are short. Having a good rain today. Wheat looks fine, acreage small, very few potatoes raised here, some shipped in, they cost $1.55 per bushel at Newport off the car. Lots of farms for sale also a great number of auction sales, poor attendance and not selling good at all within 40 per cent of two months ago. There is no regular price for anything, buyers are buying as cheap as they can, not much moving, pretty well sold out.—G. L. S.

LAPEER—Farmers beginning to sell their surplus hay and beginning to fall plow. Stock looks good also fall wheat and rye. Rains during the last month are helping late pastures. Many farmers selling stock on account of shortage of feed owing to the dry summer. Many farmers are selling out by auction sales on account of scarcity of farm labor and high wages in the cities. The following prices are being paid for farm produce at Lapeer: wheat, No. 1 red, $2.10; corn, $1.30; oats, 70c; rye, $1.25; No. 1 timothy, $22; No. 1 light mixed, $21; rye straw, $8; wheat-oat straw, $8; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6 cwt.; potatoes, $1.05; onions, $2; springers, 16@19c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 55c; sheep, 6c; lambs, 10c; hogs, 11c; veal calves, live, 14@17c; wool, 60c; apples, $2@2.50.—H. E. R.

MASON—Farmers are digging potatoes, picking apples, husking corn and getting their root crops into winter quarters. Frequent rains keep the soil wet but not enough to hinder fall plowing except in the low places perhaps. Crops generally have moved to market. Not much has been held. Chas. G. Pedersen of Amber has a fine crop of potatoes averaging around 18 to 19 salable potatoes to a hill. One hill contained 42 potatoes of which 22 were salable. He has not yet finished digging so the yield per acre is not known. The Mason County Farm Bureau met at Scottville, Saturday, October 25, at which time membership dues were fixed at $5 for the county and $5 for the state. A membership drive is to be put on soon. The following prices were offered at Scottville recently: Potatoes, $1.05@1.08 per bushel; hens, 18c; springers, 18c; butterfat, 67c; eggs, 55c.—B. M.

SHIAWASSEE—Farmers are securing their corn crop. Bean threshing is nearly all done, many are holding theirs on account of uncertain market. Wheat in ground is showing well. Weather conditions being very favorable for its growth the past two weeks. Very little, if any, wheat was sown in this section until after October 1, owing to the dry fall, but the rains of the past few days have been very favorable for the late planted wheat. The following prices were offered at Corunna on November 1: Wheat, red, $2.10; white, $2.08; corn, 80c@$1; oats, 67c; rye, $1.20; No. 1 timothy, $20; No. 1 light mixed, $18; straw, rye, $7; wheat-oat $6; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $5; potatoes, firsts, $1.10; culls, 40c; onions, $1.20; cabbage, 3c per lb.; hens, 21c; springers, 22@24c; ducks, 18c; butter, 62c; eggs, 58c; sheep, $6.50@7.00; milch cows, $125@150; veal calves, 18@20c; wool, 72c; apples, $2; grapes, 8c per lb.—D. H. M.

MANISTEE—The fall crops are about all gathered except corn and the most of that is in silos. Some are thinking of shredding the stalks if it will stop raining long enough to let the corn dry. Potatoes are nice but light crop. Beans the same in these parts. Some farmers are putting up silos others are letting theirs stand empty. There is nothing selling here except apples and they are about all gone. Hogs took a drop here so don't have much about them. There are lots of auction sales but there don't seem to be anxious to buy, all want to sell. Feeding cattle is at a standstill as feed is too high. The following prices were offered here recently: Wheat, $1; corn, $1.20; oats, 92c; rye, $1.20; No. 1 timothy, $40; No. 1 light mixed, $35; rye, $12; wheat oat $16; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6 per cwt.; potatoes, $1; hens, 16, springers, 18c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 62c; hogs 12c; beef steers, 6c; beef cows, 5c; apples, $1.50@2.50.—C. H. S.

rmer Makes Himself Known in Washington

(*Continued from page 3*)

eclared modestly, at a hearing re a Congressional committee. ays he once worked on a farm. then he has continued to study omics from the vantage point of p box before a lower East Side d in New York, while talking alism to them, and while read- the persuasive literature of the e tax propagandists and the ful sayings of the Plumb Plan ateurs, and others who profess elieve that social ownership of st everything is the great cure- or the great dissatisfied.

t the National Board of Farm nizations, the chairman of the d is Milo Campbell, an able law- who owns a dairy in Michigan is the secretary of an active, ef- t organization known as the Na- l Milk Producers. But Mr. pbell does not spend much time ashington. In charge of the of- s Charles A. Lyman, secretary. wns a farm in Wisconsin and it "absent treatment," creat- the callouses on his hands by ing a stenographer, a press t, stencil cutter, duplicating ma- e and an addressing machine ov- ne and very efficiently. But Mr. an is handicapped in his efforts eep his board before as wide a ic as Professor Atkeson and Mr. pton can reach, because each of has an honest-to-goodness print- organ," and Mr. Lyman's effort eep up by using a duplicator tly interferes with his successful ts to secure legislation.

o much for the personnel. Now what they really represent. The nal Grange only represents it- It is composed of thirty-three granges, some weak and some strong, totalling, they say in literature, "more than seven sand subordinate granges, and r seven hundred thousand active gers." It is a secret society with words and initiations and regal- nt it is more than fifty years' old has been active in securing a part of the legislation to help ers during most of that period.

he Farmers' National Head- ters claims to represent a num- of separate groups of farmers. ysis seems to indicate that it sents just the radical groups, radical parts of other groups. ence and credentials fail to show it actually represents the Non-Partisan League, but that it claims to do so on occasion indicates the wish. The radical state granges in Washington, Oregon and Colorado are affiliated with Hampton's headquarters instead of their own. Certain state units of the Farmers' Union are found foregathering here. Mr. Hampton, when he wishes to function with great force, organizes a "National Committee" and now has one on transportation which is for government ownership of everything in sight; one on packing plants, also for government ownership; one on each of such other topics as is capable of being twisted into a policy of radicalism.

"In the National Board of Farm Organizations is found a group of mutual admiration associations, with a fine showing on paper; and an organization so loose and elastic that at any semi-annual meeting any one organization which seriously wished to do so, could without difficulty, capture the whole board and all its assets and liabilities. It includes one State Grange which flocks by itself, Pennsylvania; the national officers of the Farmers' Union (while the state officers of its two biggest state Unions are with Mr. Hampton); the president of the Farmers' National Congress (whose constituents refused by a three to one vote to join); the National Agricultural Organization Society which now has at least a dozen members; the National Council of Co-operative Associations, another overhead association; the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, which exists only in Gifford Pinchot's office desk; the American Association for Agricultural Legislation, all college professors, the Jewish Farmers' Federation, not represented at the last meeting; and finally, the various dairymen's organizations, real farmers, with a real reason for federation, real members and real officers.

"The weakness of this board was shown in its September session where less than twenty men representing national agriculture other than those from the nearby states, were in attendance. If, for example, the Pennsylvania State Grange had wished to do so, it could have easily put enough men in the gathering to have elected its own program. The fact that no one does this is the best indication of the importance of this organization."

Farm Loan Question Box

o many inquiries are received at office relative to the federal farm system that we have decided to gurate a question and answers mn. The information presented w is taken from a bulletin issued he Federal Land Bank at St. Paul covers most of the questions we received. Any reader desiring rmation not given below is re- ted to write us.)

hat is a Federal Farm Loan?—It loan made to farmers through the ral Farm Loan System, by a Fed- Land Bank, upon real estate gage security. This system was olished by Act of Congress, known he Federal Farm Loan Act which me a law July 17, 1916. The Fed- Land Bank of this district (No. s located in St. Paul, Minnesota, is chartered to do business in consin, Minnesota and North Da-

a Federal Farm Loan different a simple interest loan? If so, in t respects?—Yes, a Federal Farm differs in many particulars a simple interest loan. The important advantages of a Fed- Farm Loan are:

Low rate of interest.
Long term of loan.
Amortization plan of repayment an.

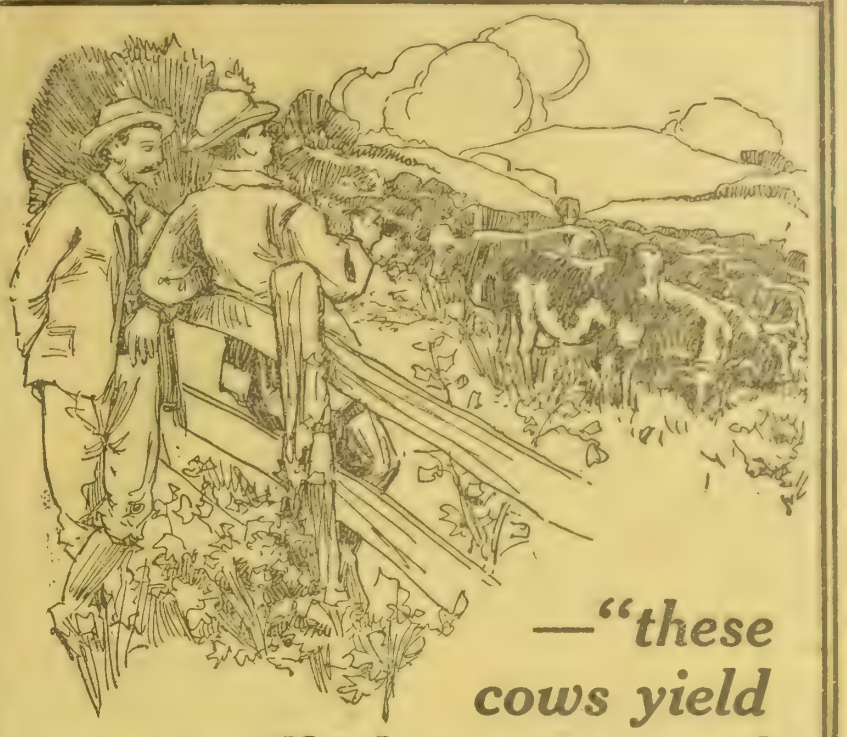
e rate of interest at this time is which rate is uniform through- the United States.

deral Farm Loans run for a per- of 34½ years, but can be repaid art or in full at any interest date five years from date of loan.

l Federal Farm Loans are made he Amortization Plan. The mort- never falls due, thus relieving the farmer from any anxiety about its renewal; the semi-annual payment of $32.50 on each $1,000 is all that ever falls due.

Give an example of an Amortized loan—A farmer who borrows $1,000 through the Federal Farm Loan System pays $65 a year in semi-annual payments of $32.50 each, until the loan is discharged. This is of course 6½% of the sum borrowed. We commonly say that he is paying 5½% interest and 1% on the principal. But the way it works out is this: His first payment is applied as follows: $27.50 on interest and $5.00 on principal. The interest on the next payment is figured at 5½% on the reduced amount of principal of $995.00 (because of his first payment on principal of $5.00) and is applied as follows: $27.36 on interest and $5.14 on the principal. He continues making payments of $32.50 each six months during the 34½ years, but the interest payment is constantly growing smaller and the payment on the principal is steadily growing larger, so that at the end of the thirty-four years, he is paying $1.71 interest and $30.79 on the principal. By means of his small payments his principal is reduced little by little so that at the end of 34½ years it is completely wiped out.

In what amounts and on what basis are Federal Farm Loans made?—Federal Farm Loans are made in amounts from $100 to $10,000. The maximum amount that can be loaned on any farm is 50% or one-half of the appraised value of the land plus 20% or one-fifth of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements.



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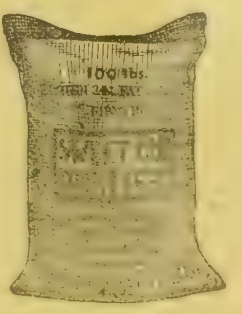
Krause Dairy Feed contains nine high grade ingredients but no alfalfa nor molasses. Cows like it. A complete analysis of this and all other Krause and Badger Feeds is published in convenient booklet form. It will be sent to you free upon request.

Badger Monopoly Feed is milled from cleansed whole corn, barley and oats by our individual process. It furnishes an ideal carbohydrate portion of the cow's ration because it is bulky, sweet and easily digested—and supplies the necessary energy to turn feed into milk. Cows like it.



Badger Sweet Cud is a scientific mixture of alfalfa meal, cotton seed meal, gluten feed, brewers grains, malt sprouts and a small percentage of molasses which adds palatability and aroma and induces cows to drink their needed quantity of water. Cows like it.

You cannot govern the fat percentage of milk and you cannot force the cow to yield *more* than a healthy normal supply without ruining the cow. Therefore, the obvious course is to bring up the body endurance, health and strength to the very highest point. When we effect this, we secure the *greatest* milk yield and the richest milk that nature intended that particular breed of cow to produce without forcing.

Badger Monopoly Feed is the only carbohydrate feed of its kind; no other feed can provide such body-strength and energy. On the other hand either Badger Sweet Cud or Krause Dairy Feed will supply the extra protein which is so needed for high milk-production.

When used in combination these are the perfect, balanced *safe* ration for cows.

Consult us about your feeding problems; for fifteen years we have been milling the finest and most carefully prepared dairy feeds. We are able to advise you how to maintain the health of your cows and how to keep your milk supply up to its fullest extent without forcing and ruining your herd.

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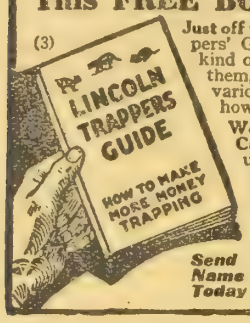

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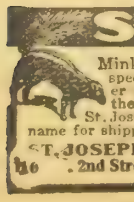

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SOME TRAPPING TRICKS FOR BOYS ON THE FARM

The trapping season will soon be at hand, and it is high time for farm boys to get out the traps and prepare for a profitable catch of fur. There was never a time in history when the pelts of our common fur-bearers were so much in demand or so valuable as at present—not even those days just following the Civil War. Furs are fashionable and milady has the money to buy, hence prices are high. Who ever heard of a two dollar muskrat or a twenty-dollar red fox until the last few seasons? There is a golden opportunity just now open for the man or boy who has a little spare time to devote to the trap line.

In the first place, no trapping should be done until the pelts are prime. The old idea that trapping is permissable during the months that contain an "r" in the spelling has long since been discarded. Most states now protect the fur-bearers, allowing trapping during the cool months only. In the Middle Atlantic states the first of November is quite early enough to think of putting out the traps, while in the latitude of Virginia one will do better to wait until later. December and January are the best months for the business, although the traps may be left out during February unless an overabundance of snow makes the work impractical. This is not likely to occur from the middle states southward but is quite likely to happen in northern New York. However, professional trappers continue to trap right through the winter with good success.

It is well to get ready to begin business the first of November, unless the laws of your state expressly forbid it. This brings up the subject of looking up the law, so the first thing to be done is to get a copy of the game laws of your state. This may be done by addressing the commissioner of fish and game at your state capital. Some states make it necessary that a trapper obtain written permission to set traps before it may be done on another person's land. This can usually be obtained without difficulty. Some states require that the trapper's name shall be stamped upon the trap. This is a small preliminary that should be attended to before the trapping season opens. Whether the state law requires this or not, I believe it is a good precaution to take. The name may be stamped with a small steel die, made for the purpose, upon the spring of the trap. Should someone bent on thieving find the trap, he is quite likely to leave it if it has your name on. It is practically useless to him, as the name cannot readily be removed.

Some weeks before the opening of the trapping season it is well to go over the territory where one intends to trap, and look up the locations for the sets. It is assumed that the farm boy will use steel traps, as it is not practical in these days to use home-made contrivances. When the season opens, the skillful trapper is all ready to put out the traps. Steel traps will be set upon logs across streams, in banks or rivers, and in the dens of the fur-bearers. Look up these spots some time beforehand.

If you wish to trap for mink, take a trip along the woodland brook, if there is one in your territory, and prepare the spots to make the sets. All kinds of wild animals are more or less wary of changes made in their accustomed haunts. By making these changes some time before the traps are set, the creatures become accustomed to the new order of things, hence when the traps are put in, less caution becomes necessary. I like to look up spring holes and dig them out, leaving a body of shallow water two or more feet across. The use of such holes will be explained later. If you can find a hollow log near the river, move it down on the bank, leaving it lying partly submerged or lengthwise of the current close to the water. Such a place is very attractive to the mink. Build a few small stone enclosures, leaving a small doorway at one side, where the trap will be placed later. Methods of making these suggested sets will be given in other articles.

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e fur-bearers to capture, and the kins are becoming more valuable ch year. No less a one ich skunks and sell the pelts for m 25 cents to $1 each. It was a ghty good one that would bring e latter figure. Now the pelts worth considerably more than a llar. As this animal is found al- ost everywhere and in some localiies very abundantly, it will to nsider the low-priced skunk. Traps for unks are usually set in dens, hence sure you know where all the unks in your neighborhood dwell. e dens are usually found along the les of rocky ravines or in oak oodlands. Look them up beforend. It is easy to tell if a den is cupied. This may be ascertained observing the entrance. Should u find a long black or white hair, is pretty certain that you have und the den of a skunk. Often it ll be fonud that quite a number well in the same den.

The matter of baits should be conidered some time in advance of apping operations. One can purhase a scent, many kinds of which e offered for sale by advertisers. In me ways the commercial scents are aluable, but the trapper cannot deend upon them wholly. A bait that valuable for minks, racoons and xes, also for otters, skunks and xes, is fish oil. This should be ade some time before the traps are be set. Procure a quantity of fish, mething like small shiners, chubs pickerel. Any soft-scaled fish will , and the more fat they contain the etter. Chop these, and put in a ass preserved jar. Put on the cov- , and fasten, but do not put any ubber under the top. Set this in e sun, and allow it to rot for a few eeks. When the oil rises to the p, strain out the refuse material, nd you will have a substance that ill attract many of the wild creatres. Old meat that is well rotted very attractive to foxes. It is well procure something of this sort and ave it "ripening" for Brother Reynard.—*By C. H. C., in The Practical Farmer.*

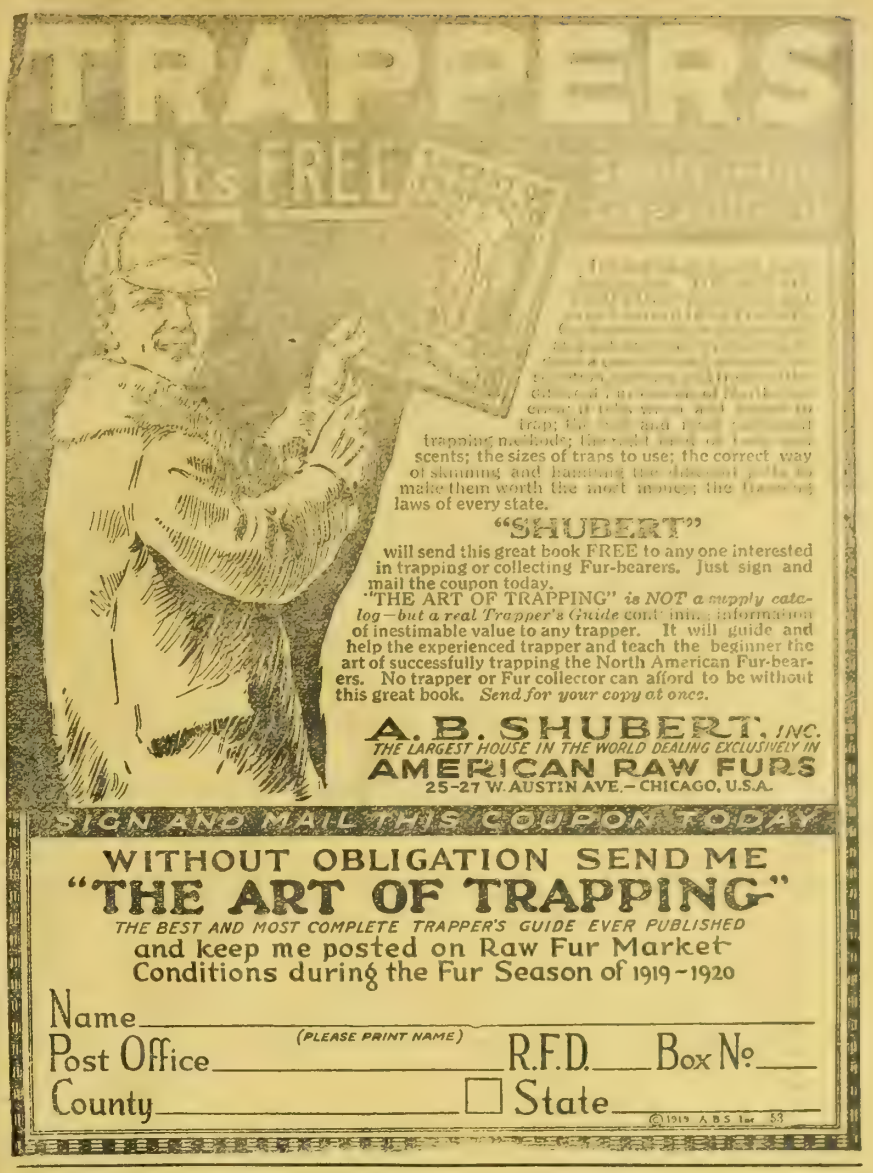
Some Differences in Soil

(Continued from page 5)

field conditions is highly desirable for the prospective buyer, as well as the farm owner and manager. It is undoubtedly true that many possess a general knowledge along these lines, especially with respect to the soils of the immediate vicinity in which they live, but on the other hand, those who are sufficiently well informed to be able to accurately judge soils conditions in another, or unfamiliar section or state are fewer in number. If one has sufficient interest, and application to obtain samples of soil, the composition of which is known, and become so familiar with them by comparing each with the other in the wet and dry condition that he can distinguish one class from the other and then take samples from fields and make comparisons with the former, a thorough knowledge of soil classification may be acquired in a relatively short time.

The ability to judge the productivity soils, however, is the result of broader experience, and certainly such conditions as the kind and character of the predominating vegetation or plant growth, the color of the subsoil, the climatic conditions, and others mentioned later on must be taken into consideration.

The above classification refers to so-called "mineral soils" or those in which the mineral matter makes up by far the larger portion of the soil mass and the vegetable matter relatively little. Inasmuch as formations in which the vegetable matter is in the ascendency are of frequent occurrence, the scheme of classification of such generally in use should be given at this time. Owing to the great influence that the presence of vegetable matter has upon various properties of soils, those that contain more than 25 per cent of this material to a depth of 8 inches or deeper are generally classified as vegetable or peat and muck soils. Such deposits in the Pacific Northwest Coast region are popularly spoken of as "beaver dam" soils.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Orange DesMoines
Joe's Equal
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Gertsdale Supreme

MY DATE Nov. 11

MY TIME 1 P. M.

Such Dams as

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Lady Giantess
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MY DATE Nov. 11

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Nov. 11. Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.
Nov. 12. Holsteins. Ansel F. Loomis, Owosso, Mich.
Nov. 20. Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. E. A. Stokes Gowen, Mich.

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Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.
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HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
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Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

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Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
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bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Dot. Prices very reasonable.
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$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
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I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

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Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
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HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Michigan

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
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OUR 32 lb. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daugher won $37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.
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(Come and see him.)
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E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

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EAGER BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

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We are offering a few choice spring boars, of March and April farrow. They are of Protector breeding. Write or come and see
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK. Some big growthy spring boars, will weigh 200 lbs. or better. Price $50.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

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PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS—SPRING BOARS and gilts. Size and quality at reasonable prices. C. F. BURLINGAME, Marshall, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Bull ..... Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, make bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their sercice is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

Mt. Clemens, Vol. VII, No. 10. Saturday, November 15, 1919

"For all the Farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Jury Upholds Farmers in Price Fixing

Acquittal of Chicago Milk Producers a Victory for Collective Bargaining

THE OFFICIALS of the Chicago Milk Producers' Ass'n who have been on trial since September 16, on the charge of conspiring to fix the price of milk in Cook County, have been acquitted. The verdict is of far-reaching consequence and will be received with great satisfaction by millions of farmers all over the United States who have placed their hope of future profits in their recognized authority to bargain collectively and fix the selling prices of their products.

The Chicago trial grew out of a long series of clashes between producers and distributors of milk in the former's efforts to secure a fair, living price. These troubles had their real beginning back in 1916 when the producers "struck," and a few hot-headed farmers attempted to prevent other farmers from selling milk in Chicago below the price agreed upon. That action aroused the state and city officials; an investigation was made, and the year following the pinions of the law invaded the Chicago offices of the producers' association, confiscated its literature and files and prepared the charge upon which the officials of the association were later brought to trial.

From the beginning of the investigation, it was plain that the peoples' attorneys were determined to "get" something on the officials, send them to prison and destroy for all time the organized efforts of the farmers. Law and justice were thrown to the winds and the prejudices of the Chicago milk consumers and press were appealed to in order, as it seemed, to create such a public venom against the producers that no jury would dare to acquit them. The tactics employed to secure a conviction were about on a par with those which have made justice a by-word in some of the western states and more recently in the city of Cleveland where officers of the law have given farmers treatment that might be accorded to convicted murderers. Efforts of the Chicago producers to secure a change of venue that the trial might take place in some city where the sentiment was not quite so one-sided met with failure. The prosecutors had determined that the trial should be held in Chicago and the jury be entirely composed of citizens of the city, and they had their way. Every man on the jury, who to the surprise and chagrin of the prosecutors returned a verdict of "not guilty," was born and reared in the city and had no knowledge of farming conditions.

"Colossal ignorance appeared thruout in the arguments for the state," says the Prairie Farmer. "The attorneys for the state depended more on inflammatory appeals to the prejudices of the jury than to logical presentation of the facts of the case. These attorneys attempted to convey the idea to the jury of city consumers that a conviction would mean a lowering of milk prices and much time was spent in denouncing the farmers as profiteers and criminals."

Former Governor Deneen, of Illinois, was attorney for the producers and tore the arguments of the state to shreds. He pointed out how the Illinois collective bargaining law permitted the farmers to do the very thing for which they were being tried. He also showed that the Chicago milk price was fixed by the distributors and not the farmers, and declared that the "below-cost-of-production" prices paid by milk dealers were driving farmers to the wall and that they were forced to defend themselves by fixing prices based on cost of production.

"State's Attorney Hoyne is quoted as saying that 'the verdict is incomprehensible,'" concludes Prairie Farmer. "Convicting these men would have been one of the severest blows that could have been delivered to Chicago for it would have meant that farmers could no longer continue to produce milk."

What is Needed in Michigan

THERE IS much similarity between the case just closed in Chicago and that which came to light a few months ago in the city of Ludington, Mich., except in the latter instance the prosecuting officials were more charitable and let the farmers off with a warning. The farmers supplying Ludington with milk formed an association and voted in open meeting to charge the consumer a price based on the cost of production. When the price of milk was raised as a result of this agreement there was a great hub-bub, and the power of the law came down on the backs of the unsuspecting farmers like a ton of brick. The prosecuting attorney, loath to proceed against the farmers, asked the attorney-general what to do, and Mr. Groesbeck cited the law and recommended that the association be dissolved with a warning "never to do so again." Referring to the statute we find that both the prosecuting attorney of Mason county and Attorney-General Groesbeck acted in strict compliance with the law which for the information of our readers is published below:

"It shall hereafter be unlawful for two or more persons, firms, partnerships, corporations or associations of persons, or of any two or more of them, to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contracts, obligations or agreements of any kind or description, by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell, dispose of or transport any article or any commodity or any article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption below a common standard figure or fixed value, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article, commodity or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article, commodity or transportation between them or themselves and others, so as to directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or directly unite any interests that they may have connected with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that its price might in any manner be affected. Every such trust as is defined herein is declared to be unlawful, against public policy and void."

It is plainly the duty of the business farmers of this state to elect men to the legislature who will so amend this law as to permit them to engage in collective bargaining, and be placed upon an equal footing with farmers of other states.

The Relation of Soil Texture to Soil Fertility

An Explanation of Why it is That Sandy Soil is Less Fertile Than Loam or Clay

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

SOIL TEXTURE refers to the number of particles in a given amount of soil, has an important bearing on the composition, and largely governs the porosity and the weight of soils.

The number of particles in a given weight of different classes of soils, such as a pound or a cubic foot, for example, varies tremendously with the size of the particles or texture.

One can readily appreciate how the reduction of the diameter of the soil grains enormously increases the number in a given mass, if he will consider that a stone one inch in diameter will just fit into a cube one inch on a side, yet about 1,000 stones of 1-10 of an inch in diameter, or amout one million stones 1 1-00 of an inch in diameter will be required to fill the cubic inch.

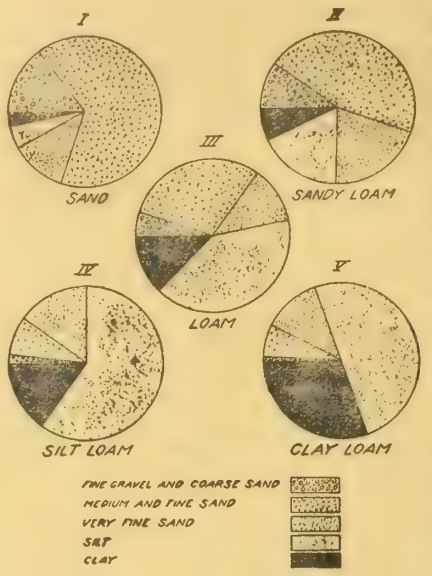
* * * *

Of what practical importance is the number of particles present in a given weight of different soils? One important consideration is the surface exposed, or the number of points of attack by carbon dioxide charged water, and other substances in solution, as well as plant roots, to supply the crop with plant food. It is well known that the finer a given substance is divided, or pulverized, the more readily it will dissolve or go into solution when placed in water. A lump of sugar, for example, dissolves far less readily than it does if in the powdered state.

* * * *

Inasmuch as one kind of mineral wears down to a small particle more easily than does another the indications are that there is a greater proportion of the more easily decomposed minerals among the fine particles and more of those that are resistant among the coarse ones. This has been found to be the case with a number of soils. However, it does not necessarily follow that soils that carry large amounts of sand are unproductive. The original material from which they were derived as well as their "age" govern this to a great extent.

The sand silt and clay were separated from each of several soils and the amount of phosphoric, potash and lime was determined by chemical means. The phosphoric acid content of the silt was about twice as large as that of the sands while the clay was about six times greater. In case of the potash, the silt carried about one-third more than the sand, while the content of the clay was about twice as great as that of the sand. The silt contained slightly more lime than the sand and the clay more than twice as much.



Classification of soils

It is well known that appreciable amounts of sand or other material composed of small particles may be added to a bushel of potatoes, due to the numerous large spaces between the points of contact. The space that the sand occupies may be termed "the pore space." It is also true that more sand, or other fine textured material is required to fill the pores in a bushel of small potatoes than those in a bushel of large ones, or in other words, in the former case the spaces are smaller, more numerous, and therefore, greater in the aggregate than in the latter.

The same principles apply to the soil, that is to say, the soil is not a solid mass, but there are present innumerable pores of widely different sizes and shapes, depending upon the texture as well as the arrangment of the soil particles and the degree of compaction. The pore space in field soils is filled in part by air and in part by water, if the water content is high the amount of air present in the space is low, and if the water content is low the amount of air present is high. The pore space of a dry sandy soil is about 30 per cent, of a loam 40 per cent and a clay soil 50 per cent of the mass or volume. The pore space of surface soils especially may change from one season to another. It may be decreased by compacting or firming the soil, or it may be increased by loosening the soil mass. In practice this is accomplished mainly by tillage operations and cropping systems. The pore space in the finer textured soils may be changed to a far greater extent than that of the coarse textured ones, as shown by results obtained by advanced students in our laboratories. The soils in question were studied in a loose or unpacked, and in a compact state.

Soil	Percent pore space	
	Loose	Compact
Sandy	32	28
Loam	48	38
Clay	59	46

As will be shown in another chapter, the pore space in soils may influence to a remarkable degree several conditions that affect crop production, such as soil ventilation, the amount of water, as well as its movements through the soil, root penetration, etc.

Inasmuch as texture controls to a large extent the pore space in soils, it follows that the weight of a given mass of a dry soil is mainly dependent upon this property. The following table shows the weight of different classes of soils:

One cubic foot of water weighs, 62 1-2 pounds; one cubic foot of sand weighs 90 to 100 pounds; one cubic foot of silt loam weighs, 75 to 80 pounds; one cubic foot of clay loam weighs, 65 to 75 pounds; one cubic foot of peat or muck weighs, 25 to 40 pounds; one cubic foot of compost weighs, 40 to 50 pounds.

It should be borne in mind that any condition or set of conditions that change the pore space and the vegetable matter content in the soil likewise changes the weight of a given volume. The weight of soils under field conditions may be determined by driving an iron cylinder of known volume or capacity into the soil and the same carefully removed, dried and weighed. The weight of soils is often expressed in acre feet, that is, the weight of soil over one acre to a depth of one foot. In calculating the amount of plant food, or the water content in an acre foot of mineral soils, four million pounds is taken as their weight, and for the peat and muck soils one half this amount is used.

National Grange in Session at Grand Rapids

AS WE GO to press trains from the north, the south, the east and west are pouring delegates into the city of Grand Rapids to attend the fifty-third annual convention of the National Grange. It is exected that delegates will be present from thirty-three states in addition to several thousand members of the Michigan State Grange.

The session began Wednesday, Nov. 12th, at the Armory and will continue through until Friday, Nov. 21st at the meetings from Monday, Nov. 17th, being scheduled to be held at the Pantlind hotel which will also be the headquarters.

Interest in this session of the National Grange, is unusually keen because of the tremendously big economic questions that the farmers are now facing. Whatever action the National Grange may take concerning any of the present day conditions or issues is apt to have a large effect upon their solution.

Those who will have charge of the arrangements and the speakers at the various sessions will be big men and women in every respect and it will be worth the time of every granger in the state to attend these sessions and hear the discussions. Every effort is being made by the state officers of the Grange to provide accommodations for all visitors and every county in the state where there is Grange is expected to be represented.

One of the features in connection with the Grange convention will be exhibits by various farmers' marketing organizations of the state. The Michigan Potato Exchange, West Michigan Development Bureau and others will stage exhibits of Michigan's agricultural products.

Realizing the importance of the National Grange as a farmers' organization MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will have a representation at such of the sessions as are open to the public and has been promised the active co-operation of the State Grange officials in presenting to our thousands of Grange readers a complete account of what transpires.

City Folks are Naming their Choice for Governor; Let the Farmer do Likewise

FOR A number of weeks the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record of Detroit has been conducting a straw vote contest to determine the choice of its readers for Governor of Michigan in 1920. gested by the Financial Record and The following names are those sugused in its canvass; Edwin Denby, Alex J. Groesbeck, Luren D. Dickinson, Herbert F. Baker, Col. Fred Green, Horatio S. Earle, Chase S. Osborn, W. N. Ferris, Dudley E. Waters. Out of sympathy for Herb Baker and the other farmer candidates suggested by our readers, who would have about as much chance with the readers of the Record as a snowball in Honolulu, we are reprinting the Record slate and adding to it and we ask our readers to express their choice. The final result of this test will be sent to the Record with the request that it be published in their columns.

There is outspoken sentiment among the farmers in favor of a candidate who if not a practical farmer has at least an understanding of their business. The men who have announced their candidacies or whose friends have spoken in their behalf represent, for the most part, the best type of citizenship in Michigan. From this list it ought to be easy for the farmers and farm women to select a candidate who will give the state an administration to be proud of.

There are some who say that the farmers will not vote as a unite. But they are the ones who have not realized the full significance of the western farmers' movement or the farmers' control of Ontario, or the leaven that is slowly and quietly working in this state to bring the farmers together upon state issues. We believe that the farmers of Michigan will cast aside partisanship, jealousies and everything else that hampers judgment and throw their strength to the man who finally enters the race as the "farmers candidate."

The farm women of Michigan have already shown their voting strength on the liquor question. Let us hope that they will profit by this experience and show an equal interest in the next political compaign. A farmer candidate can easily win with the support of the farm women. Without their support he might lose.

It is not a bit too early for the people of the farms to turn attention to coming campaign and decide whom they want for Governor. It is a matter that should be taken up at every lodge, arbor, grange, club or farmers' union meeting and thoroughly discussed. The past record of every candidate should be looked into, and MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will be glad to give a brief biography of the life and deeds of any candidate, if so requested.

The results of the straw vote may signify nothing. On the contrary it may be the means of showing the trend of the sentiment. We hope our readers will respond to this appeal and send in their ballots. This can be enclosed with your subscription or separately as you desire. The ballot, of course, need not be signed. Please help us to make this straw vote a success by sending in YOUR ballot. We will appreciate your assistance very much.

Pick Your Candidate

EVERY GOOD citizen should be interested in politics. Every good citizen should know something about the qualifications of the men who aspire to public office. And every good citizen should do his or her part to speak a good word and vote for the man or woman who in his or her judgment will make the best public servant.

There is any amount of good timber at hand from which to pick the next governor of Michigan. Let there be no mistake. Below is a list of those who have been suggested as candidates. Look it over carefully and decide which one YOU would like to see elected governor. Then place a cross after your choice, clip out the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Herbert F. Baker ... ☐	Horatio S. Earle ... ☐	Nathan P. Hull ..... ☐
Milo D. Campbell ... ☐	W. N. Ferris ..... ☐	Chase S. Osborn .... ☐
A. B. Cook ..... ☐	Fred Green ..... ☐	Nathan F. Simpson .. ☐
Edwin Denby ..... ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ... ☐	Dudley E. Waters ... ☐
Luren D. Dickinson .. ☐	Jas. Helme ..... ☐	L. Whitney Watkins . ☐

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Wool Associations Rise to Defense of Industry

Threatened Invasion of Domestic Market by Foreign Wool Makes Outlook Discouraging

THE IRREGULARITIES in the handling of the 1918 wool clip by the government which Milo Campbell claims resulted in a loss of more than $50,000,000 to the wool growers of the United States were as nothing compared to the losses that threaten the farmer as a result of the policy recently announced favoring the importation of foreign wool into this country. The Ohio Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n has announced that the National Ass'n of Wool Manufacturers have prevailed upon the United States government to permit the British government to sell at auction in this country 17,000,000 pounds of the 1919 clip of Australia and New Zealand and this is taken as an indication of what may be the future policy with respect to the importation of wool.

The Ohio Assn' makes the following statement:

"This importation means first: British government will be permitted to sell wool in the United States at a handsome profit, free from import duties, or in other words, taxes which are imposed on American wool dealers and growers. Second, it will have a decided influence on the prices of the 1920 clip to the grower and will be used as a measure to reduce prices. It is extremely necessary therefore, that we present our case to Congress in no uncertain manner."

The price the wool grower is receiving for his 1919 clip is not excessive. In fact, it must be greater if the American farmer is to be encouraged to develop the industry sufficiently to meet all the domestic requirements for wool. The United States is normally a large importer of wools but the 1919 clip will come the nearest to meeting the requirements than any other clip placed on the market. Large sums of money were invested in grazing lands and flocks during the war and the farmers are prepared to increase production enough to fill all domestic demands providing the government will see to it that their market is not exploited and destroyed by the cheaper wools from other countries. Growers are talking of $1 wool and point out that this price would mean in an all new suit of clothes not to exceed $7 to the consumer, or at present value less than 10 per cent of the ultimate cost of a suit of clothes.

Truth in Fabric Law

A bill to be known as the "Truth in Fabric" bill will be presented to Congress in December providing that clothing manufacturers shall use better grades of wool in so-called "all-wool clothing." As explained in a recent issue of M. B. F., 80 per cent of the wool now being used in the manufacture of clothing is shoddy. The public is, therefore, being deceived and defrauded and the grower is deprived of a large market for his pure wool. Speaking of the measure aimed to overcome this evil, Mr. L. F. Malany, secretary of the National Sheep & Wool Bureau, says:

"The Truth in Fabric Law is an economic measure which will eventually reduce the price of clothing.

"All the propaganda in the world will not increase the production of wool is sheep raising is not made profitable for the grower.

"There can be no real objection to legislation that will benefit the producer of raw material and the consumer of the manufactured product, and at the same time affords that protection to the manufacturer who has not been practicing deceit or profiteering, which will enable him to rid himself of the competition of manufacturers who trade on the other fellow's reputation.

"Such a law will cause no tremendous upheaval. There will be changed conditions perhaps, but they will only be temporary. When the oleomargarine bill was passed, people raised similar objections, but they soon proved groundless. Naturally, the first effect was to send the price of butter up and the price of oleomargarine down; then gradually the two products sought their basic levels on the basis of their intrinsic value and this condition was remodeled.

"Soon business in both these products resumed a substantial condition. The manufacturer of oleomargarine became a progressive business man. His business was promoted to a higher level, because no stigma of counterfeiting was attached to it. Large butter and egg houses took up the manufacture of the product and it was so improved that prices of the oleomargarine began to go up and, while on the other hand, the whole dairy industry took a greater step forward.

"Business men in both the butter and oleo lines found conditions in a healthier state because the two products were sold for exactly what they were. The competition of the imitation was not such as to distract from the competition of the real article. Each had its own field, and the oleomargarine business as a result was improved.

"Reworked wool men can have no real objection to this bill because it does not in any way restrict the use of reworked wool in fabrics. It simply asks that the manufacturer of a fabric tell the public exactly what it is. There can be no objection to legislation that will benefit the producer of a raw material and the consumer of the manufactured product, and which at the same time will give that protection to the manufacturer who has not been practicing deceit or profiteering, which will enable him to rid himself of the competition of manufacturers who trade on the other fellow's reputation.

"The clothiers' relation to the Truth in Fabric law is simply this: The manufacturer of clothing puts his label in the clothing. He is proud of this label and in his advertising he emphasizes the style, fit and durability of the garment bearing this label. Durability is no doubt the vital feature. The manufacturer stands back of his product. Similarly, the retailer, when he puts his label in the garment he sells, tells the public that if the suits bearing his label do not wear well, they can be returned. He also stands back of the merchandise he sells.

"Under such a law, the public will get exactly what it pays for. The ultimate result will be to reduce the price of clothing. The profits of the fabric manufacturer, the clothing manufacturer, and clothing retailer will not suffer. With any reduction in price of the fabrics will come a larger volume of buying of these fabrics and the wider consumption will compensate.

"With the increased demand for virgin wool fabrics will come a better demand for wool, a better market for wool, and increased sheep production. With increased sheep production will come a greater supply of wool for the mills, and in consequence a greater supply of clothing to the public at a lower price, while more profits will accrue to the manufacturer and distributor.

"No one will suffer. There is no provision in the bill that says people must wear virgin wool clothes. It simply will provide a sliding scale of values for the consumer to consider when making his purchase. When he buys his clothing on that basis, he is buying with his eyes open.

"He knows what he is getting when he pays his money for the suit, and there is no come back. He has no kick coming. Today the man who buys a garment and finds that after some wear that it is not durable is justified in making a camplaint because he was not informed as to the texture of the cloth when he bought it. Retailers and manufacturers (and they are not to blame) have plenty of such complaints at present.

"Recent events have brought out more forcibly that the success or prosperity of one nation or one group of trades is dependent upon that of others. They are all correlated. It therefore, behooves the clothing manufacturers to invince greater interest in this law. It will enable them to get at the root of the matter and see where troubles with materials lie.

"This law will prove a boon to all the inter-allied industries. It does not contain a single vicious provision. It is written with utmost fairness to all, simply an effort to bring about right principles, truth and honest dealing in industry.

"People who cannot afford to buy butter all the time will buy oleomargarine all the time will buy oleomargarine people will buy the mixed fabrics, but the point is that they will know exactly what they are getting and this will enable them to spread their income so as to make the best possible use of their money."

In conclusion, Mr. Malany emphasized that "all the propaganda in the world will not stimulate the production of sheep and wool if the business is not profitable, and we do not want to be dependent upon foreign nations for half of our wool supply."

Why Michigan is Interested in Wool Measures

MICHIGAN is not generally considered an important sheep-raising state. But the majority of her 210,000 farmers graze from a half dozen to several thousand head of sheep and the total of the wool produced is large. At no time has the future of the wool industry looked brighter than a few months ago. Interest in the industry among the farmers of this state has increased by leaps and bounds in the past year and a half and thousands have invested money in lands and flocks for engaging in the business upon a large scale. But the future does not look quite so secure as it did. The domestic market is threatened by an invasion of foreign wool which is certain to send prices of American wool to a ruinously low level. It is the intention of M. B. F. and should be the duty of every farmer to prevent this if possible. Read this article carefully and then write your representatives at Washington to protect your interests.—Editor.

Dr. Frank Crane Defends Plumb Rail Plan

THE FOLLOWING article by Dr. Frank Crane was published in a recent issue of the *Detroit News*. Dr. Crane is one of the clearest thinkers and ablest writers of the day, and his views upon the Plumb Plan are of great value.

"Say what you please of Glenn E. Plumb, author of organized labor's plan for control of the railroads, he stated his aims before the Congressional Interstate Commerce Committee, in two theses which are sound. He said that the purpose of the railroad unions is (1) "to eliminate the motive of operation for profit and substitute the motive of operation for service." This goes to the root of the matter. When editors say that the unions want to operate the railroads for themselves, and hence are no better than the Wall Street gentlemen who manipulated the roads for themselves, it is hardly fair, and seems like hitting below the belt. Labor is not wholly self-seeking, any more than all capitalists are robbers. Some in each class doubtless are sordid, unconscientious and greedy, but the mass of men are fair, in the directors' room as well as in the switchyards.

"And there is no doubt that in the end transportation, which is the very veins and arteries of public life, must be removed from the hands of any group smaller than the Whole People. Just as no king, however good, can be trusted with absolute political power, so no man, or limited class of men, whether capitalists or laborers can safely be trusted with the railways, which are vital to the common good. Some way, some time, we the Whole People, must shoulder the responsibility of the ownership and control of, and the responsibility for, this so great and public a business.

"Only we must do it by law and reason, by co-operation and in good nature, like Americans, and not by violence and class hate, like Bolsheviks.

"The other statement Mr. Plumb made, is that his purpose is democracy in industry, without which democracy in politics is a mere shell and sham.' And democracy means two things: first, that the people get what they want, and second, that they get this in an orderly and constructive way, by representative government, and without violence and destruction.

No class legislation is democracy. If the labor unions want class favors they are not democratic, and are just as bad as junkers and bureaucrats. Through Mr. Plumb they assert they do not want class privilege. Let us believe them. We shall get nowhere if we continually believe all men are liars.

Where Does Bureau Stand on State Issues?

E. B. FOLLETT, of Hale, Mich., who is president of the Iosco County Farm Bureau has submitted to us the following series of questions addressed to Mr. C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, with the request that we publish them together with Mr. Bingham's reply. The questions are published below. Mr. Bingham's reply will appear in a later issue.

Editor MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING: I wish you would get Mr. A. C. Bingham to answer the following: I notice by an advertisement in the BUSINESS FARMER under date of Oct. 18th, 1919, that the Farm Bureau maintained a committee at Lansing during the last session of the legislature.

(1.) Who were the members of this committee? In this advertisement you state this committee succeeded in passing at the last session every bill of which they approved.

(2) I would like to have a list of the bills approved.

(3) A list of all bills to which objection was made. I attended the meeting of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing last winter, representing Iosco county as I am chairman of our county farm bureau. If my memory serves me right, Hon. Arlie Hopkins, a member of the last legislature was appointed chairman of the legislative committee of the State Farm Bureau. The legislative record shows Mr. Hopkins as being opposed to the terminal warehouse proposition (or one of the members that is afraid to trust the people to vote on this proposition.)

From this advertisement of Oct. 18th, it would seem that the terminal warehouse proposition did not meet with the approval of the legislative committee.

(4) Give the reason for opposing this measure if they did, or how the committee stood on same.—*E. B. Follett, President Iosco County Farm Bureau, Hale, Mich.*

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

Ogemaw County Forges Ahead

Last spring some of the more progressive farmers of Ogemaw County saw the necessity of more co-operation. They got together to form a County Farm Bureau. A membership of about 300 was obtained in a short time. The board of supervisors from both the towns and country united in appropriating a sum of money to help the organization along. An organization was formed and a county agent hired to go on the job in the middle of June.

Since that time the work of organization of the county has gone on with much rapidity and results. June 17 a co-operative consignment of 20,000 lbs. of wool was placed with a commission house for selling. The advance on this wool was approximately the same and in some cases more than the producers could get at home. This advance will be approximately three fourths of the selling price of the wool.

Two marketing associations have been organized one at West Branch and one at Rose City, both of which have given pleasing results. At West Branch the association bought the elevator and has been operating under excellent management. The organization has grown from the original 50, who first organized, to more than 150 and members are coming in every day. Rose City has a smaller but very lively organization which means business and has done some very excellent work. These two organizations have been instrumental in holding the price of potatoes up to the dollar mark at all times this fall when the surrounding towns they were selling for 75 and 80 cents, thus saving the producers of the county in the neighborhood of from five to six thousand dollars on potatoes alone this season thus far.

The cream business resulted in dividends of from four to six cents per lb. of butter fat over the general Michigan price after the costs of handling was taken out. With the bulk of cream in this county this will amount to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

Potato Chip Plant for Bay City

The Phœnix Brewery at Bay City has passed into the hands of J. L. Mossner who will convert it into a cold storage plant and butter and cheese factory. He also plans erecting a large plant for the manufacture of potato chips. He recently purchased the rights for that section of Michigan of the Durnell process of potato chip manufacture which will be used in the new plant. At present the only large potato chip manufactory is located at Cadillac, but the market for this product has now become so large that it is felt a second plant can be supported in this state. The Bay City plant will furnish an outlet for large quantities of small potatoes from Northeastern Michigan.

Trunk Line Contracts Let

One of the largest contracts let by the State Highway Department under the new state road law is for the construction of several miles of road in Bagley and Otsego Lake townships, Otsego County, and in Frederic and Grayling townships, Crawford County. This will close up a considerable gap between Gaylord and Grayling and is a part of the surveyed route of the "Over the Top" trunk-line which will connect Bay City with Mackinaw city along the general route of the Michigan Central.

Farmers' Co-operative Unions

The Farmers' Co-operative Union movement, which was started in Bay County early last spring, is spreading rapidly. Ten townships in Bay County have been organized, and reports come that isolated townships in other counties have embraced the Union's principles. Upon the request of the Bay County Union, M. B. F. will publish regularly the dates of the meetings of the several unions. Until further notice the following unions will hold regular meetings every two weeks beginning Saturday, November 15th: Monitor, Kawkawlin, Williams Monitor, Frankenmuth, Beaver, Merritt, Mt. Forrest, Hampton, Portsmouth. Every member of the above unions is urgently requested to meet at the regular place and hour of meeting on Saturday, Nov. 15th.

Annual Meeting of Farmers' Clubs

The annual meeting of Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held in Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, Lansing, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2 and 3, 1919.

Every farmers' club in the state is invited to be represented at this meeting and everyone interested in promoting agricultural interests.

Speakers of national reputation will be present to present subjects of vital importance to the farmer and the entire program will be of the greatest profit and interest to all who attend. A full program will appear later.—*Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Sec.*

Hillsdale Duroc Association

The Hillsdale County Duroc Breeders' Ass'n has just been organized with twenty charter members. Hillsdale is a big Duroc county and it is the purpose of the association to popularize that breed. The following were elected officers: President, Frank Smith, Jonesville; vice president, H. F. Crampton, Osseo; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Abbaduska Waldron; executive committee, E. C. Shaneour, Pittsford; R. W. Bates, Hillsdale; G. A. Lamb, Wheatland. Another meeting of the association will be held at the Hillsdale court house at 1 o'clock Saturday, November 22nd. All Duroc breeders are requested to attend.

Howell Holsteins Sell High

The Holstein sale recently conducted by the Howell Sales Company, at Howell, Michigan, was a great success. Eighty-one head were sold for $244,315, an average of $300.18. The sales included several calves and young bulls, but not an animal brought less than $100. The following breeders consigned stock to the sale: Burr Allen, Fowlerville; Geo. Barnes, Howell; Earl R. Cornell, Howell; C. A. Daniels, Okemos; A. Ralph Eastman, Howell; Wm. R. Griffin, Howell; W. B. Jones and J. F. Lutz, Deerfield; W. B. Miller, Howell; Musloff Bros., South Lyons; Wm. Myers, Fowlerville; Albin F. Pfau, Howell; Fred Pless, Howell; Malachy Roche, Fowlerville; A. L. Smith, Howell; Floyd J. Smith, Fowlerville; Jay B. Tooley, Howell; Henry J. Gehringer, Howell; H. Chris Hansen, Howell; Guy Wakefield, Fowlerville.

Minnesota Potato Car Situation Bad

There has been a better tone in the potato market this week. A good demand has been evident and operators are shipping all cars available. The movement, however, has been limited on account of the scarcity of refrigerator cars. Some were shipping in box cars lined with weatherproof paper, but if it should turn colder this protection would not be complete.

The car situation has developed into a really serious matter in regard to the shipment of potatoes. The weather is such that it is not safe to use ordinary box cars without danger of having frozen potatoes. Regarding refrigerators, W. C. Watrous, Superintendent of Transportation for the Great Northern Railroad, said this week that there were none available and he could not say when there would be any. With such a situation here the shipment of potatoes has become a problem. Then, too, there are some operators who have hundreds of bushels in temporary warehouses that are not frost-proof and used only through the fall months.

Michigan Fruit Growers Convene at Detroit

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held at the Statler in Detroit Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

The subject of freight rates will be dealt with very minutely throughout the convention. Rates within Michigan are not on an equal basis and other states are getting lower rates into Michigan than Michigan rate is to them. This discrimination is adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the fruit costs which in the end is paid by the consumer. Mr. Coombs, secretary of the Michigan Traffic League, will tell of the results already obtained and give outline of the future plans. Decision in favor of shippers has just been rendered in the "South Bend Case."

The subject of Spraying has many new phases and surprising results have been obtained. Mr. Dutton of M. A. C. has had active charge of the experiments carried on by the college and is well qualified to speak on this subject. The best talent from several other states has been secured and this meeting will be the most important one from a growers' and shippers' standpoint ever held.

All available space has been allotted the manufacturers of insecticides, spraying machinery, etc. Many reservations are being received by hotels daily and a large attendance is assured.

Average Milk Production of Michigan Dairy Cows--By H. M. Norton, M. A. C.

FOUR thousand five hundred pounds of milk per year is commonly answered to this problem which is a very difficult one to answer with any degree of accuracy. At best only an estimate could be given as it is difficult to get figures upon which to base such a calculation. The only figures available are those from the 13th United States census which shows that on April 1, 1910, there were 767,083 dairy cows here and for the year ending December 31, 1909, the total milk reported as produced in the state was 283,387,201 gallons. On this basis, allowing 8.4 pounds per gal., the average yearly milk production in Michigan was a trifle over 3,100 pounds per cow in 1909. It may be readily appreciated, however, that these figures are only approximations and it is impossible to tell how close they come to the actual production. Many of these so-called dairy cows are not worthy of the name and are simply classed as such because they give milk. Then too, the figures as reported to the census takers are often far from accurate as very few of the farmers keep records and many report only milk sold instead of total production. The work on cost of milk production disclosed the fact that only 75% to 80% of the milk produced in some of the condensary and market milk-producing sections is sold, the balance being used on the farm. The great increase in the use of pure bred sires as well as better methods of care and feeding have exerted a marked influence on the average production per cow, so that there should be a steady rise in the figures during the past ten years, as will, no doubt, be shown in the census of 1920.

A summary of the records of eight Michigan Cow Testing Associations for a period of one year each shows that: 2,116 cows, the total number included, had an average production of 6,721 pounds of milk per year. Similarly from records obtained in the work on the cost of milk production which has been under way for several years, by the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, the yearly production of more than 3,000 cows averaged 6,686 pounds per cow. Of course these records, especially the records from the cow-testing associations, are considerably above the average, for, as a rule, the better class of dairymen of the community join these organizations. Moreover these figures come principally from market milk-producing or condensary districts where dairying is an important if not the main issue with the farmer and in the outlying districts where dairying is practiced less intensively and in more haphazard fashion, the average production would be far below these figures.

An examination of the three years' work in cost of production in the Howell territory shows that the average production per cow during all that time was 7,311 pounds of milk per year.

On the farms under investigation during this time, 13 herds, including 222 cows, fell below 6,000 pounds per year on an average; 37 herds, including 633 cows, averaged between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds in annual production; 21 herds, including 347 cows, produced between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds per cow annually and four herds, representing 48 cows, produced above 10,000 pounds milk per cow annually.

These figures will give some idea of the great variation in average production of herds and show what a tremendous opportunity there is for advancement in dairy production by better methods of care and feeding and by improvement through selection and breeding.—*By H. W. Norton, Assistant Director, M. A. C. Experi-*

Test Your Cows

THE 1910 CENSUS shows that the average annual production of milk per cow in Michigan was 3,100 pounds. Since then the average production has increased enormously. Back in 1910 very few farmers knew the difference between the "boarder" and the producer. Many cows were fed along for milk production that might better have gone to slaughter. But thanks to our agricultural colleges and extension deparments, the milk test has been introduced into nearly every important dairy county of the state and many farmers are learning for the first time the difference between a cow that merely looks good and one that is good. The short test has accomplished wonders along this line. This test which is now under the fire of a few theorists is defended by D. D. Aitken in a letter to Business Farming, which will be published in an early issue. The short test is a long ways head of no test at all, and farmers who are still running their dairy herds by guess should get in touch with the college and learn how to run them by test.—Editor.

HOW TO MAKE AN APPEAL ON DEALERS' WHEAT TEST

If a farmer is convinced in his own mind that he is being short-changed both in the test and the weight of the grain he sells at an elevator, what is the best way to go at it to forcibly show the elevator man the error of his ways?

Take the grain the thresher blows over in the stack and the short test, short weight and short price we get for our grain at the market, makes quite an item to the profit and loss account of the man who feeds the world.—*C. G., Ionia County.*

Effective immediately, the United States Department of Agriculture will handle all wheat appeals from licensed inspectors' grades on intrastate as well as interstate transactions. Formerly, under the grain standards act, wheat was required to be shipped or delivered for shipment across state lines before an appeal could be taken to the government.

The new arrangement has been made by the secretary at the urgent request of Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, and is effective under authority and during the continuation of the Food Control Act, the Wheat Guaranty Act, and the executive order of May 14, 1919. Mr. Barnes stated that it was necessary to have the appeal privilege on all wheat whether interstate or intrastate in order to make the guarantee good to the producer of wheat everywhere in the United States.

Pursuant to this agreement Federal grain supervisors in all the large markets of the United States have been instructed to entertain all wheat appeals.

Farmers of this state may appeal to the following inspectors:

(1) W. W. Recker, chief inspector, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce building, Detroit. (2) D. R. McEachorn, Association of Commerce Building, Grand Rapids. (3) H. L. Peters, Chamber of Commerce, Port Huron.

How to Seed Rosen Rye

Will you please tell me the proper amount of seeding of rosen rye for good results?—*F. B., Milford, Mich.*

Soil and climatic conditions vary so greatly in this state that it is difficult to give a standard rate of seeding for all conditions. However, on the average good sandy loam soil, to which Rosen Rye is best adapted, three (3) pecks of Rosen Rye per acre up to September 20th is about the right amount. At this date one should sow one and one-half bushels per acre, as the rye will not stool so well now.—*J. W. Nicholson, M. A. C.*

Litchfield, the Pioneer

What was the first live stock shipping association organization to be formed in Michigan?—*Reader.*

Mr. Raviller has given the information that the first live stock shipping association was organized in Litchfield in 1910-11. It was the first organized as a creamery, later as a live stock shipping association. You could address a communication to this association as follows. Live Stock Shipping Association, Litchfield, Mich.—*R. Baldwin, M. A. C.*

Beet Tops for Silage

Could you give me an answer if sugar beet tops can be put in a silo and how to put them in?—*A Subscriber, Minden City, Mich.*

Beet leaves and beet waste have been ensiled in pits in the ground in European countries for many years. The putting of beet tops in the silo has been practiced in this country to a limited extent for some time. The beet tops may be put through an ensilage cutter or ensiled whole. The former plan is to be recommended as they pack better, mix with the other roughage more evenly and keep in a better condition.

The silo may be filled with beet tops alone but it is recommended that at least an equal weight of corn fodder be included and well mixed with the beet tops. If the corn fodder is very dry, sufficient water should be added to make the mixture pack well. A more satisfactory feed is provided when the corn fodder is added as large quantities of beet tops fed to livestock is liable to cause kidney trouble.—*W. E. Edwards, M. A. C.*

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

INVESTMENTS—WISE AND OTHERWISE

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will add another new department; one which we feel will be of interest a nd service to our readers. The State is filled with solicitors for stocks and bonds and are raking the country, as with a fine tooth-comb, for investors. Some of the bonds and stocks offered are all right, and will prove safe and possibly profitable invesments; but such are the exception to the rule. We find that many farmers are placing altogether too much faith in the statements of these agents that the securities or stocks they have to offer have been approved by the Michigan Securities Commission. This commission, mind you, does not pass upon the merits of the stocks offered; they simply require that the formalities of the law be complied with—before stock can be offered for sale—and that is as far as the commission can go. The farmers of this state have invested in stock upon which they will never receive one cent; and in which they would not have invested could they have learned the true condition of such organizations and have known something of the men behind the enterprise. We have religiously excluded all stock-selling schemes from the columns of Michigan Business Farming, and thus excluded thousands of dollars of revenue from advertising. However, this is of but little use, as long as our readers are being roped in by the sleek, smooth-tongued salesmen. We are going to go further and will give any reader full information as to any stocks or bonds offered for sale. Remember we do not propose to even suggest whether they buy or not; our information will simply go a step further than the Security Commission can go, and we will tell you about the stock offered and let you know the character of the men behind the enterprises. It will take at least ten days to get accurate reports on Michigan stocks, and a longer period from those outside of the state. No doubt the agents will tell you that: "The Hour has struck; the last chance expires tomorrow at sundown." Better wait—you might better wait until the last hour has struck; rather than get "stuck." Mr. Grant Slocum will conduct this department.

Must Go Fifty-Fifty

A rents a farm of B for three years each furnishing half, and each to get half of profits and stock increase. In settling up, who has first choice of young stock if they agree to settle by each choosing a head. Kindly answer in your next issue if possible.—*A Tenant, Bradley.*

There is no first choice. If it is intended to divide animals or property they must be divided equally. It is frequently arranged that one divides into two parts and the other has choice of parts.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Lumps on Hens' Eyes

Can some of our readers tell what those lumps are which grow on hens eyes and what I can do to cure them? —*Subscriber.*

"Horse Nettle"

Can any reader advise me what to do to get rid of a weed known in this locality at "horse nettle?"—*T. R., Bloomingdale.*

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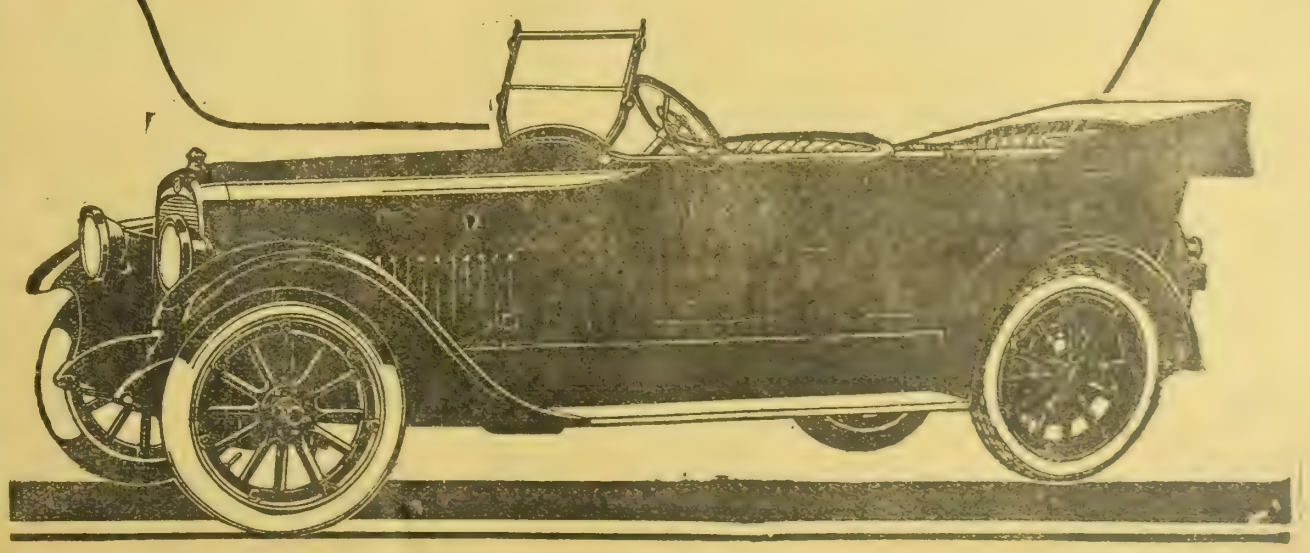

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Farmers and the Railroads

THE PRESENT attitude of the farmers toward the railroads is that "they don't give a hang what becomes of them." It is hardly a logical attitude for a class of people who pay the biggest share of the freight bills and are taxed on everything they sell as well as everything they buy. The present special session of Congress will come to an end in four weeks' time and it is almost certain that it will take some action for the disposal of the railroads before its adjournment.

There are two bills which are receiving the serious attention of the country. One of them is the Plumb plan which provides for a semi-government-owned and public-operated system. This plan proposes that eventually the workers shall own the railroads but that the public shall have a voice in the management and will retain the power to regulate rates. The National Grange is opposed to the Plumb plan on the ground that it puts the transportation of the country in the control of the workers. Inasmuch as the workers now have virtual control of transportation and will always have something to say about wages, working conditions, etc., the objection of the Grange is not well-founded. The question is whether it is better for the transportation system to be in the unregulated control of the workers or whether or not the country should agree to some arrangement with the railmen which will give the government legal power to prevent the workers from abusing their control. Some opponents of the Plumb plan put it down as Socialistic and let it go at that. They refuse to discuss at all its many merits. The plan has not met with the enthusiastic support from the public which its proponents expected and it is quite apparent that the country is not quite ready for that kind of rail control.

The other bill which has the backing of the holders of rail securities and other powerful financial interests is the Cummins bill which is receiving rather favorable attention from members of Congress. It authorizes the immediate return of the railroads to the private owners and would increase rates enough to guarantee the companies six per cent dividends on their claimed capital. Opponents of this bill assert that several billion dollars of the money which the companies claim to have invested represents watered stock, and have produced pretty fair evidence to bear out this contention. They protest against the public paying further dividends on watered stock and argue that the roads could be run with pre-war efficiency and profit, providing wasteful competition and watered stock were eliminated, without an increase in rates.

The Farmers' National Council says of the Cummins bill:

"It will result in a tremendous increase in freight rates. The railroad executives and stockholders' associations admit they expect freight rates to be increased at least 15 per cent on most lines and 25 to 30 per cent on many. The increase will probably be much larger involving a total increase in revenue of close to half a billion dollars to pay high dividends and dividends on watered stock, and to encourage inefficiency and waste. Can the farmers who pay the freight both ways stand for that? The return of the railroads also means that the old discrimination against farmers will start again. Can the farmers stand for that?"

The Cummins bill practically insures the companies a six per cent dividend regardless of the extravagances practised in operating. As a matter of fact it actually encourages extravagant management. The higher the expense of operating the greater will be the profits. The bill provides for a government commission which is supposed to scrutinize such practices as this, but its ability to discover and prevent them is open to question. No one can deny that such a scheme would be of great value to holders of railroad securities. But there is another party who must be taken into consideration. That is the public which pays the bills.

The country is not prepared to accept either of these two measures as a satisfactory solution to the rail problem. The alternative is to continue government operation for another two years. Then we shall know better what to do.

"The Old Man"

I ONCE heard a strapping young farmer refer to his father as "the old man." I took one look at him and beat it. I had no desire to hear him talk about "the old woman." One can scarcely believe his ears when he occasionally hears the words that come from the lips of children, many of whom are old enough to know better, about the mother who struggled with death that they might live and the father who stood by in anguish as the crisis came and passed. Every day boys and girls are coming into manhood and womanhood and leaving the old home. Some of them are glad to go. Home was a hard place after all. Mother was always scolding and father was a hard master. Yet, I say that no mother or father has said goodbye to their departing offspring without a heartache. Their thoughts go back over the years to the night when the son or daughter came, and the hard realities of life which callous many a kind heart fade away for the moment before happier recollections. But parents are not the only ones to think of other days. The son and daughter go out into the world. Dreams and ambitions are soon replaced by actualities and the cold necessity of making a living. For the first time they learn to know the meaning of responsibility. They may learn the meaning of hunger. In time they may know what it means to rear and care for a family. Then in nearly every case their thoughts wander back to childhood days and it all seems clear to them why father was sometimes moody and cross and why mother, weary with a burden they did not then understand, was fretful and found fault. But often this complete understanding does not come until after father and mother are laid away under the sod. Then it is too late to do anything but repent for harsh thoughts and words. As compared with the total span of life the period of years in which parents and their children may have each other's association is all too short and they ought to use great care that no discord enters to mar the beauty of the companionship. What is more pleasing in the eyes of God or man than a happy family circle where parents rule their children with love and tenderness and children love, respect and obey their parents. Out of such a circle as this there are born no vain regrets which follow others to the verge of the grave.

Exit Wisdom

ADDRESSING himself to the Corinthians the apostle, Paul, said: "Where is wise? Where is scribe? Where is the disputer of the world? Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of the world?"

In these days of trouble when the world's greatest men quibble over seemingly trivial problems like children at play, one is prone to ask with Paul, "Where is wise? Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of the world," and to agree with Paul that God has made the wisdom of the world appear very foolish indeed.

Man thought himself wise and powerful before the Great War. He knows better now. The war humbled his pride. He saw his institutions crumble before its consuming breath, and he was powerless to save them. He saw nations trembling in fear of utter devastation and he was powerless to reassure them. Even as he cowered before the mighty menace he told himself that if only some unseen power would put an end to the monster he would clean up after the job and set everything back in apple pie order.

Man's efforts at reconstruction have resulted in a sorry mess. Over a year has elapsed since the armistice was signed and the country is in far greater chaos and danger than it ever was at any period of the war. Yet men who pulled together on the oars during the critical war period are countering and arguing while the good ship of state wanders in rock-infested sea.

With all his wisdom man is not wise. He proved himself incapable of preventing the Great War. He flounders helplessly before the great problems that confront him at the present time. Man's wisdom is not impaired. He knows as much today as yesterday, possibly a little more, but he is not really wise else he would be able to solve the new and greater problems that are ever presenting themselves. All generations have seen man's wisdom pale into the merest atom of intelligence before the glowing light of God's wisdom, but we doubt if any generation has seen a better example of wisdom made foolish than is everywhere in evidence today.

What Happens When You Sell the Farm

MANY FARMS are changing hands in Michigan this year. Farmers who have grown tired of hard work and bucking up against obstacles are going to try a whirl of it in the city. A considerable number of farmers who have come in contact with the giddy life of the city have soon lost their money in poor investments or speculations and find themselves without friends, funds or home.

All sorts of troubles are ahead of the farmer who sells the old home and begins to take life "easy." The first thing that happens now which didn't happen before the war, the federal tax collector steps up and pockets a goodly share of the proceeds of the sale. Did you ever think about that? For instance: Back in 1913 your farm was worth, say $10,000. Your improvements and the natural increase in land values make its present worth $15,000. Suppose you sell it. Will you have $15,000 to salt away or invest? Oh, no-o! $5,000, or the increase in value over 1913 is "income." Moreover, it is net income, and the chances are that every penny of it is subject to the federal income tax. So if you sell the farm, make up your mind that you must divide part of your proceeds with Uncle Sam.

Bonus to Soldiers

CONGRESSMAN J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, has introduced a bill to pay a bonus to soldiers in the form of Liberty bonds. The danger to our financial structure attendant upon the issuance of five billions of bonds which would be put into immediate circulation, has already been discussed in these columns. The purpose of the congressman's bill is laudable. Some further compensation should be paid to soldiers for the time they put in the service. The government cannot at this time appropriate such a huge sum of money from the national treasury. It is not safe to issue more bonds or otherwise greatly increase the circulating media at this time. The only alternative is a pension running over a period of five or ten years. This pension could be paid without visibly increasing taxes or the cost of living. Under all circumstances it is to be preferred to a lump sum bonus.

Samuel Gompers blames prohibition for the unrest among the workers. Maybe Father Gompers can fool himself into believing this but he cannot fool the people. They know perfectly well that the source of all the trouble is at the door of the radical labor leaders who for personal gain have magnified the grievances of labor and exhorted it to strike.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

MORE ORGANIZATION

I have read with pleasure your editorials in behalf of the farmer and would like to ask you if something more couldn't be done thru your paper to try and get farmers to organize in every county and township in the state. I am a firm believer in organization. I have talked to a good many and about one half say "Oh, the farmers won't stick together," and it does look so but I believe the time is close when they will see that they will have to or leave the farm. I have had every appointment in this township, where they wanted a man to go out and work free gratis for all charities and am willing to take one more to help organize a farmers union so we could have something to say about the price of what we produce. I find the greatest trouble with co-operative elevators is that there is so much jealousy. It don't do for one family to try to run everything among themselves and it is not the way things should be divided up, but my opinion is farmers should have a say as to the price of their produce, without having to own an elevator, but I think we will have to get into politics and stick together if we ever get there. We in this district elected a man on the Rep. ticket, one Will McGillveray, and you know how he stuck by the farmer. I have not heard as to whether he has his hat in the ring again or not. In conclusion would say anything in the way of a suggestion you could offer I would be one that would help push it.—*Wm. R. S., Sterling, Mich.*

It is this same kind of spirit that has been the means of building such farm organizations as we have today. Weak and divided as they are they have done great things for the farmer. It would be impossible to say what the condition of the farmers would be today had it not been for the work of these organizations. We would like to see every farmer in Michigan belong to some live farmers' organization. At the present time there are four farmers' organizations in this state, the Grange, Gleaners, Farmers' Club and Farmers Co-operative Union. The latter organization had its birth in Bay County early last spring and now not only embraces the majority of farmers of Bay, but has spread into adjoining counties as well. The other organizations are too well known to need any description. All are trying in their way to better the condition of the farmers. If any of our readers desire to become affiliated with one of the existing organizations, we suggest that they write to the following: John C. Ketchum, master state Grange, Hastings, Mich.; Grant H. Slocum, supreme secretary of Gleaners, Detroit, Mich.; Edgar Burk, president State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs; president Farmers' Co-operative Union of Bay county. If the farmers are to take an effective hand in the coming campaign all these organizations should unite their forces and present a solid front. If they are not equal to the task it behooves the farmers to get busy and form a separate organization that can bring the others into the fold.—Editor.

L. WHITNEY WATKINS FOR GOVERNOR

There is, as you know, a public sentiment demanding that Michigan's next governor shall be selected from the practical farmer of our state. In view of the great importance that agriculture possesses in the welfare of our citizens it seems but just that from its ranks a man should be selected for the important duties of governor. My personal acquaintance with Hon. L. Whitney Watkins of Manchester, Jackson county, leads me to believe that he is the right man to be the next governor of Michigan. Hon. Milo D. Campbell assures me that Mr. Watkins is the right man for Governor and that he will aid in securing his election. I trust that "Business Farming" will advocate the selection of Mr. Watkins who, with his father, conducts a farm of 2,000 acres and is therefore a practical farmer.—*J. T. D., St. Johns, Mich.*

Business Farming cannot advocate the selection of a particular individual till after the nominations are made. Several farmer candidates have been "nominated" by our readers, among them: Milo Campbell, Herbert F. Baker, Grant Slocum, Nathan F. Simpson, A. B. Cook, James Helme, N. F. Hull and Mr. Watkins. Grant Slocum tells me that under no circumstances would he become a candidate so that narrows the choice down to seven. The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record has been taking a straw vote on governor but the only farmer's name they have in the bunch is that of Herb Baker. At an informal gathering of farm leaders at Lansing last spring Milo D. Campbell received considerable mention as a possible candidate. It is quite evident that the farmers are pretty well divided in their present opinions, but we are sure they will support practically unanimously any man who by the process of elimination becomes the "farmers candidate." The farmers' choice will be our choice.—Editor.

SENATOR GORE'S DAIRY FEED BILL

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of late date concerning a bill introduced by me some time ago to prevent adulteration of live stock feeds.

I am obliged to you for calling this matter to my attention and I will renew my activities in its behalf.

The league of nations has been holding the board to the exclusion of everything else. It may be that we do not devote too much time or too much thought to the boundaries between Servia and Greece. Poland and Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slovakia, but I sometimes feel that we devote too little time to matters of vital domestic concern.—*T. P. Gore.*

The above letter was received from Sen. Gore in response to an inquiry we recently sent him relative to the bill he introduced in the last session to prevent the mixing of sweepings, etc., in dairy feeds. The bill died with the session, and we are sure that our dairy readers will be pleased to know that the senator will endeavor now to secure its passage.—Editor.

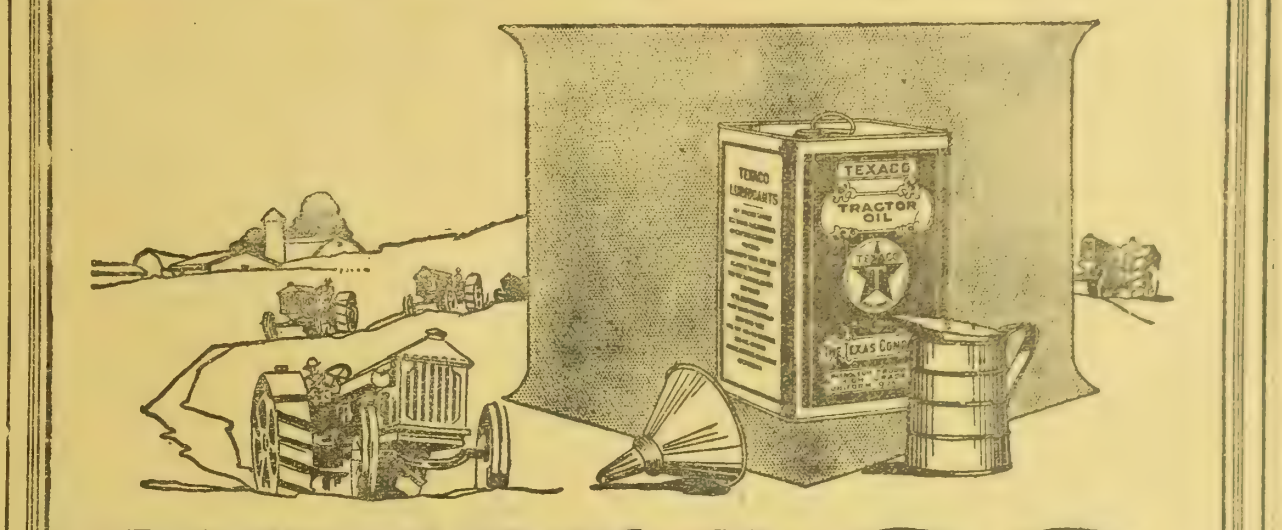
IT IS TIME TO AWAKE

How much longer shall we continue to let agricultural folk pay the bills for political extravagance, labor strikes, short industrial hours, and dainty, effeminate living? Thus to needlessly, unjustly overburden and penalize our great farming industry is just what ancient Rome once did. Rome with all her strength and splendor fell—"and great was the fall thereof."

Is it not high time the sober voices of honest farm folks were heeded in this great nation's plans? The rising tide of lust for money and pleasure must be stemmed.

Powers and influence far more subtle to deal with than aroused the farmers of Concord and Lexington to action are arrayed against the common people whom Jesus of Nazareth and Abraham Lincoln loved so well. Proverbs 14:34: Honest man of America, cease from slumber. It is time to awake.—*R. F., Litchfield, Mich.*

Yes, it is high time the honest farm folks who have to make a living by the sweat of their brows took a hand in quieting the maelstrom of unrest, and removing the causes. A plan of action, good leaders and loyalty in the ranks are all we need. Forward, march.—Editor.



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ONE farmer writes, "We have plowed more than a thousand acres of good, heavy soil, and plowed it deep, too—about seven inches. We have run the tractor weeks on end, day and night, during the busy plowing and disking season. We have disked hundreds of acres, baled hundreds of acres of hay, pulled grain drills, sawed wood, ground feed, and even hauled grain to market. In fact, we have used our tractor for almost every kind of farm work where power is required, and it has given a good account of itself in every position. So it certainly deserves the best oil I can get, one that is absolutely uniform and specially durable. I, like my neighbors, have therefore come to Texaco Tractor Oil. There's nothing like it for keeping the tractor in condition to save man power. Besides, it's easy to buy. All you have to look for is the red Star and green T." For friction reduction, for dependable lubrication, for economy, you too should come to this quality oil. If you try it once, you'll use it thereafter. Supplied in wooden barrels and half barrels; 15, 33, and 55 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

"One who claims that he knows about it
Tells me that the earth is a vale of sin;
But I and the bees and the birds, we doubt it,
And think it a world worth living in."

EVERY HOUR, yes every minute somewhere in our land someone slips quietly into the great beyond. The few intimate friends and relatives shed a tear at the passing and treasure the memory of a loved one, but the community at large soon forgets. Only those persons who during their life time, did some work well for humanity at large erect a monument more lasting than granite. Such a one was Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who cheered the whole world with her optimistic heart songs of the every day folks. In the end, she too made the divine sacrifice, just as surely as any of her soldier boys, for the nervous breakdown which was the cause of her death was brought on by the strenuous war relief work in which she engaged.

Probably her best known poem is "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." This poem has been translated into every language and circulated and read throughout the world. The first stanza is of course most quoted:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth,
And has troubles enough of its own.

Another almost as well known is entitled "Worth While."

"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears."

Some there are who may have read these stanzas when their own clouds were hanging low and thought that Mrs. Wilcox could not have written such lines had she known real sorrow. And yet, although recognition of her work came to Mrs. Wilcox because of her love sonnets before her marriage, it was not until after she had lost the little son who had been longed and prayed for, and with devoted and loving husband also taken that her best work was done. Torn by her own grief, she demonstrated that one can rise above it all and, in cheering others, forget her own grief.

With countless of thousands we pause a moment in the round of our daily duties to pay tribute to the woman who, by her wonderful gift, has helped us to see the silver lining.

"COLD PACK METHOD NOT TO BLAME FOR DETROIT DEATHS"

UNDER the above heading the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has sent out a bulletin stating that decayed products and not the cold pack method of canning are responsible for the recent death of five persons in Detroit who ate ripe olives. The bulletin further states that if people would throw away or refuse to eat food that smells spoiled they would be insured against poisoning by the organism in canned food which causes its decay, as all decayed food is evil smelling.

It is poor economy to eat food at any time which has begun to spoil or rot. Let your nose be your guide and discard food with a putrid odor, warns the department. Suspected foodstuffs should not even be tasted.

In fruit which you have canned and of which you are suspicious, cooking it would appear to be the practical method of eliminating the danger, especially in the case of corn canned by the cold pack method. Heat destroys the toxin and if the jar, top and contents are heated until the contents to the very center of the jar are at the boiling point, there will be very little danger, especially if, after this process has been used and the can is opened, the vegetables smell perfectly fresh and sweet.

Women in Politics

By Judson Grenell

THIS SERIES of articles from the pen of Judson Grenell, which we are publishing in an effort to get better acquainted with our new duties as citizens with a voice, is supposed to be of especial interest to women, as it is presumed that men know all about the subject, but we were pleased the other day when a Thumb editor who was in our office remarked: "Do you know I read your page as well as the rest of M. B. F." Asked what he was particularly interested, he confessed it was in this series of articles. If an editor can learn from it, surely we are indeed wise in giving out attention to this very important question.

Grafting

"No one, except a grafter, desires to be governed by a grafting official. Grafting is extravagance personified. A grafter robs the public purse—robs poverty as well as wealth. The grafter may graft in any one of many ways, or he may at one time graft in several ways. Taking advantage of the law, one grafter will allot to himself a higher compensation than his services are worth; or he will mislead those who fix the salary in believing that the services rendered are of greater value than is the case. This is the common way.

"Another, and more crooked fashion, is for the grafting official to make contracts for material or labor at prices which allow the contractors to give "presents" to the grafting official.

"A third and less usual way is to falsify accounts; common thievery. An official without honor, and having ingenuity in this direction, can always invent some way to rob the public. Of course there are laws to safeguard society from being robbed in this manner; their enforcement is a matter of an aroused public conscience.

"One of the best guards against grafting officials, lies in the selection only of officials with the best of reputations. Just as one should have knowledge of an individual's parents and even grandparents back several generations, to actually know all of the individual's inherited peculiarities (heredity) so the Michigan woman voter must thoroughly inform herself on a candidate's reputation for probity, fair dealing, honorable conduct, and as well fitness for the duties of the office desired.

Party "Labels"

"In these respects party "labels" do not greatly county. As a rule, a party "label" in local affairs, gives the voter no information as to the candidate's fitness. Casting a ballot for a candidate for mayor for example, or for a justice of the peace, because he is a "protectionist," or a "free trader," or because he favors an aeroplane mail route across the continent or around the world, is as silly as voting for him because he happens to be a member of some society or religious association having nothing to do with efficient local government. However, in selecting a congressman, the principles involved in tariff protection, or in mail service, will have bearing as to his fitness as well as connection with an office to which he aspires.

Things a Candidate Should Know

"What is needed in a candidate for a local office relates to his knowledge of economic, social and moral problems—roads, sewers, paving, water, transportation, the social evil, health, etc.—things closely connected with the duties of the office he seeks, and with the business, social and industrial life of the community. Wtihout having this knowledge, or at least without being receptive to knowledge of this kind, he will, if elected, make a poor and inefficient official, notwithstanding party affiliations or social standing. It takes knowledge, ability, experiences, character and mental and physical alertness to make the ideal candidate.

"The voting woman living in a thickly populated district must necessarily depend more on the general reputation of candidates when marking her ballot, than need voting women in more thinly populated areas. For in the latter there come opportunities for personal acquaintance that are denied her sister in the city. Therefore, voting in the country for a notoriously unfit candidate carries with it the greater shame.

"Now this information as to fitness for the position to which a candidate aspires is not so difficult to find as may at first blush appear. Observe:

1. What does the candidate know about the duties of the office?
2. What is the candidate's usual environment?
3. Who are the candidate's usual associates?
4. What is the candidate's reputation?
5. Does the candidate believe in having public services performed for profit, or does he want the public served at cost?

"No candidate can live in a community any length of time without information concerning most of these points being matters of general knowledge. Of course there is misinformation floating around as well as the facts. But, notwithstanding this, public opinion in the mass (not the opinion of a class) arrives at a pretty accurate estimate of about what kind of a person the candidate is, as a family man, as a citizen, as an able, intelligent and discriminating human being.

"It is only necessary for the voting woman to raise her eyes and enlarge her mental horizon to be able to know who's who and what's what. Nor should she absolutely discard party "labels," or social standing. These do have some weight. Little, to be sure, yet weighable. But outside of these "straws," which show "which way the wind blows," there is a pre-eminent source of information open to all women voters."

TURN TO PAGE TWO

Women readers of M. B. F. are taking so great an interest in Mr. Grenell's series on the part women should play in politics that we expect them to be a power in the state election in 1920. A question that is now being asked is, "whom shall we have for Governor?" M. B. F. is trying to record the sentiments of its readers on this subject, and you are urged to turn to page two of this issue, vote for the candidate you prefer and mail in your ballot.

"However, the Battle"

HOWEVER the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
"No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right."

Let those who have failed take courage,
Though the enemy seemed to have won,
Though his rank be strong, if he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done.
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor;
O woman young, yet old;
O heart oppressed in the toiler's brest,
And crushed by the power of gold;
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant night;
No question is ever settled,
Until it is settled right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: At last we were obliged to close our Thanksgiving drawing contest and award the prizes, and our artist has awarded first prize to Vera Camfield, of Buchanan, Mich. She has drawn a very life-like turkey, but we cannot reproduce it in our paper as it is in colors and as I have explained to you before if you want the drawing published, they will have to be all in black and white. We will however, publish Vera's letter which accompanied her drawing. For a prize we have sent her a Christmas package containing cards, tags, labels, stickers, etc. Next week we will tell you who won the prize for the best Thanksgiving story.

Another one of those Christmas packages was sent out this week to Grace Groh who won it by securing a subscriber to our paper. George Flanders of Fife Lake won a Trip Around-the-World in picture postal cards and Lester Walstow won the large red leather covered pencil box containing three pencils, a pencil sharpener, a pen holder with a holder for pen points containing three pen points and an eraser. This last was won by securing two subscribers. We are anxious to send out more of these Christmas presents and are sure that if you just make up your mind you can easily win one yet. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a little cripple girl. I have infantile paralysis in my feet. I am ten years old and will be eleven the twelfth of January. I am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss B. Whalen. I like the Doo Dads very much. We have an Overland car. I have five sisters and three brothers. We all like the M. B. F., hoping to see my letter in print. I am going to write a story. Josephine Bott, Remus, Mich.

A Good Time

Said good grandfather Gay,
On a Thanksgiving day,
If you want a good time, give something away,
So he sent a fat turkey to shoemaker Price
And the shoemaker said, "What a big bird! How nice!
And with such a good dinner I ought to give Widow Lee the small chicken I bought."
"This fine chicken—Oh see!" said the pleased Mrs. Lee; "And the kindness that sent it how precious to me!
I would like to make someone as happy as I, so I'll give Mrs. Murphy my big pumpkin pie."
"And oh sure!" poor Mrs. Murphy said, 'Tis the queen of pies!
Just to look at its yellow face gladdens my eyes, now it's my turn I think,
So a sweet ginger cake for the the Finnigan children—Rose, Danny and Hugh,
"It smells sweet and of spice and we'll carry a slice for little lame Jake who has nothing nice."
"Oh, I thank you and thank you," said little lame Jake.
"Oh, what a beautiful, beautiful cake!
And oh, such a big slice I'll save all the crumbs, and will give them to each little sparrow that come."

Dear Laddie—I always saw that the other boys and girls were writing letters so I thought I would drop a few lines too. We live on a farm of 140 acres. We have five horses, 7 cows and about seventy-five chickens. We have a large barn, it was filled to the top at the harvest time. I am thirteen years old and in the eighth grade. I hope to see this letter in print. I have very much interest to see the Doo Dads working and playing and like to read the boys and girls letters. This is the first letter that I saw that was written from our place. There are eleven girls and three boys in the eighth grade. We have a good teacher. Her name is Sister Achatia. She came from Rome in New York. Five of us go to the Catholic school and one goes to the public school. We live one and three-fourths mile from Westphalia. Our school opened on the 8th of September and I was glad to go to school again, and our vacation started at the 20th of June. Well, my letter is getting quite long so I will stop for this time. Maybe I will write again. I don't know yet. Mary Bengel, Fowler, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. Papa takes the M. B. F. We like it real well. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls on the Children's page. I am a farmer's girl, 11 years old. Will soon be 12. I am in the 8th grade. I like to go to school. I have three pets, a dog, an old cat and a kitten. I have five brothers, one sister. I hope to see my letter in the next paper. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Yours truly, Miss Myrtle Newman, Glennie, Mich.

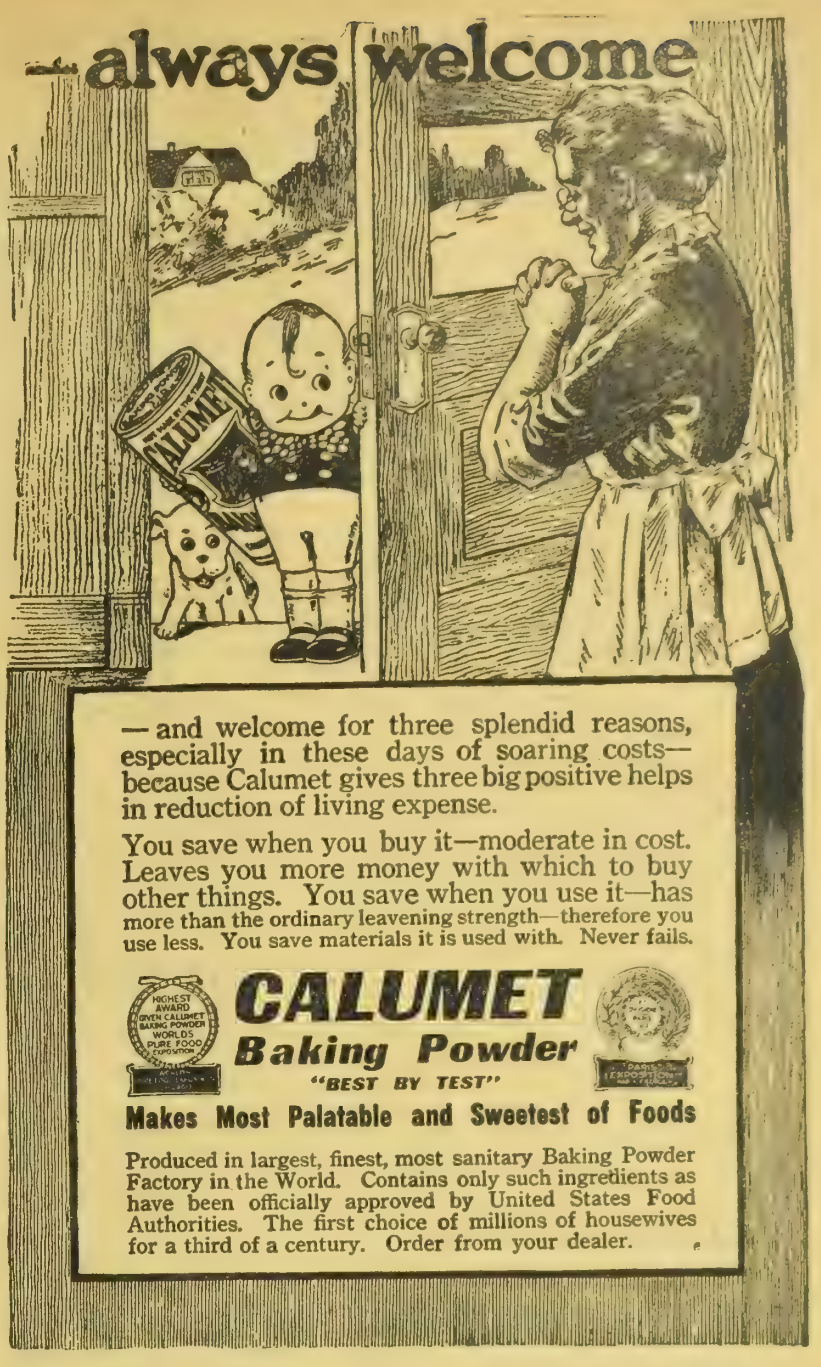
Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I go to school. I have gone to school for three years. This makes the fourth year without missing a day or beginning late a morning. I am in the fourth grade and my brother is in the fifth grade. For pets I have a rabbit and my brother has a rabbit too. I have a dog too. Well my letter is getting long so I will close so as to make room for some one else. I hope to see my letter in print. Freeda Teufel, Lake City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am going to write you. I am 11 years old and live on a farm of 37 acres, the railroad takes up three acres of it. It is nutting time and I have lots of fun. I have one sister, her name is Lolta and she is 6 years old. We have three kittens and an old cat. I am sending some Hallowe'en pictures. I will close, hoping to see my pictures and letter in print. Myrtie Luce, Flushing, Mich., R 1.

Dear Laddie—My mother is a reader of the Michigan Business Farming so I have been reading how you are going to give prizes on drawing and how the children could earn Christmas presents. So I am sending you a Hallowe'en drawing. Please send me a list of Christmas gifts and how to earn them. I am eleven years old. Harold Grams, Brenckenridge, Mich., R 2.

Dear Laddie—When I was reading the paper I saw that you were offering a prize for a Thanksgiving drawing and so I got busy and made one of the same kind for my drawing teacher for exhibit. This turkey is quite patriotic but not perfect. Vera Camfield, Buchanan, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 7 years old. I like school very much. My teacher's name is Arthur Bowman. We have four cows, 9 pigs and 5 horses. We have 180 acre farm. I have two birds for pets, also a dog. From, Beryl Jane Sweet, North Branch, Mich.



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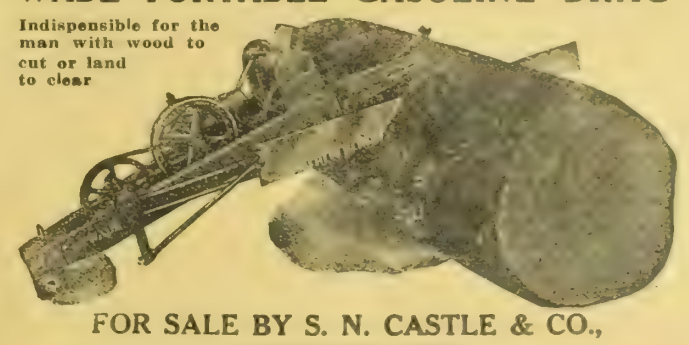

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MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Business is marking time. The coal strike which was calculated to strike terror to the hearts of all industry is still on but industry continues to go the even tenor of its way. The steel strike has had little effect upon that industry. Most of the mills are in operation and where coal cannot be secured coke is being used. Demand for steel is unusually good which indicates that there is to be no cessation of manufacturing activities because of labor's threatening attitude. The condition of industry nearly always reflects itself upon the markets which with few exceptions are firm and have many encouraging aspects. Grains are holding the advances gained the fore part of last week, beans are in a better position, potatoes have advanced, and the live stock market is generally in a healthful condition. Examine present market conditions as closely as you may and you cannot find much reason for pessimism.

WHEAT SUFFERS SLUMP

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 11, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

Wheat suffered a setback in many markets due to the announcement of the United States Grain Corporation that it would sell surplus wheat at cost plus the carrying charge. Western markets were the chief sufferers where No. 1 dark northern had reached a price around $3. There was a slump of 10 cents in that figure due to Mr. Barnes' announcement. One of the most interesting factors in the wheat business this week is the removal of the permit system as related to country shipments. This permit system removed Monday of this week, was greatly complained of by the local dealers.

The coal strike and the rail shortage have had some effect on wheat, though far less than on the corn market which was considerably boosted because of lack of cars. Detroit markets remain the same as last week for No. 2 red and white wheat, the prices being $2.24 and $2.22 respectively.

FREER CORN MOVEMENT

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 11, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.51	1.66
No. 3 Yellow	1.60		
No. 4 Yellow	1.58		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.35	1.51
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.30	1.45
No. 4 Yellow	1.36	1.23	1.42

Bearish indications of freer corn movement have cut down the advances made by corn in the last several days. An acute shortage of cars for shipments of corn had been prevailing for a number of days, boosting the price of corn day by day. But announcement came last Saturday and again the first part of this week that the Railroad Administration was releasing more cars for the shipments of corn.

Coupled with this announcement is the news from various sections of the Corn Belt that farmers show a willingness to get rid of their surplus corn. Buyers showed a tendency to hold off in the Chicago markets thus aiding the bearish trend of affairs. Many traders sold in the belief that car movements would knock down the price.

Chicago's market dropped more than Detroit's where prices are reported at the same figure as last week's.

Nothwithstanding the slump, the general opinion seems to be that corn will not revert to its former low level.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wet weather causes another advance in grains. Potatoes firm and higher. Beans in better demand. Poultry firm. Scarcity of eggs. Live stock generally higher.

CHICAGO—Bad weather and export business has helped gains on this market this week. Sentiment is for higher prices. Live stock firm and higher. Tone of most markets favorable.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Cattle and Hogs Make Further Advance

A sharp decline in Chicago hogs the fore part of last week was followed by a quick upturn and as we go to press the market tops around $15.50 for best grades. Rumor has it that the British government has let contracts for December hogs at $14.00, which means that the market will have to be forced lower or someone will get their fingers burned. Receipts of hogs are expected to increase soon and lower prices are anticipated. The hog trade is expected to run on a more even keel from now on, however, and price changes will not be great.

Cattle topped the Chicago market last week at $19.80, then slumped a bit, but the current week opens with a firmer tone and higher prices. The quality of sheep arriving on the markets now is generally poor, and naturally discourages trade. Despite this fact, however, the market is steady to firm and prices hold their own.

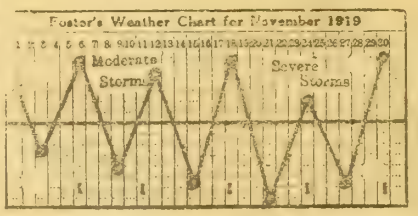
LIVE STOCK HIGHER

Detroit, Nov. 11.—Cattle: market steady to strong at last week's close; best heavy steers, $12@13; best handy weight butcher steers and heifers, $8.50@9; handy light butchers, $7.50@8; light butchers, $6@7; best cows, $7.50@8; butcher cows $6.50@7; cutters, $5.50@6; canners, 5@5.25; best heavy bulls, $7@7.50; bologna bulls, $6@7; stock bulls, $5@5.50; feeders, $9@10; stockers, $7@8.50; milkers and springers, $6@160. Veal calves; market strong and $1@1.50 higher than last week's close; best $18@19; others, $7@16. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $14; fair lambs, $11.50@12.50; light to common lambs, $5@10; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7; culls and common, $3@4. Hogs: market steady; pgis, $14.75; mixed hogs, $15.25.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Hogs: steady to 15c higher; bulk, $14.90@15.40; top, $15.50; heavy, $15.10@15.40; medium, $15.10@15.50; light, $15.10@15.40; light light, $14.85@15.25; heavy packing sows, smooth, $14.75@15; packing sows, rough, $14.40@14.75; pigs, $14.65@15.10. Cattle: firm; beef steers, medium and heavy weight; choice and prime, $17.75@17.90; medium and good, $10.85@17.85; common, $8.65@10.85; light weight, good and choice, $14.25@19.75; common and medium, $7.75@14.25; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.60@14.50; cows, $6.50@13; canners and cutters, $5.50@6.50; veal calves, $17.50@18.50; feeder steers, $7@13; stocker steers, $6@10.25; western range steers, $7.50@15.25; cows and heifers, $6.50@12.50. Sheep: unsettled, lambs, $12@14.60; culls and common, $8.50@11.75; ewes, medium, good and choice, $6.75@8.25; culls and common, $3@6.50; breeding, $6.50@11.75.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1919—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Nov. 15, 21, 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 16, 22 and 27; plains sections, 17, 23 and 28; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 18, 24 and 29; eastern sections 19, 25 and 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 20, 26 and Dec. 2. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Nov. 16 to 30. High temperatures will reach meridian 90 about Nov. 18 and 30 and low temperatures will prevail from near 21 to near 27. The most severe storms of the month are expected during the five days centering on Nov. 25. Heaviest precipitation of the monthis expected from these severe storms, but these storms are not expected to be so severe as those of last part of December. Locations of precipitation will be about the same as for past two months.

These severe storms will wind up the 165-day cropweather period and establish a new one that will continue about six months, running to near end of May and will have much to do with the 1920 crops. Precipitation of that period fill go to extremes. One-third of the crop sections will be too dry, one-third about right and one-third too wet. In the dry sections the seed should be planted deeper than usual, grain drilled deeply. Grass and corn should be put on the low and flat lands in the wet sections and seeds planted shallow.

For hundreds of miles on that side of high ridges and mountain ranges, in the direction of where the ocean waters are evaporated to furnish the moisture, excessive rains are expected up to end of May and the opposite slopes will not get enough rain. But the greatest drouth will be where the mountain ranges have nothing to do with it.

I expect the total crops of 1920 to be about an average of the past few years. Indications point to good prices and the farmers who watch closely all conditions, will, on an average, be well repaid.

There is a lot of fool talk about farmers cutting down their hours of labor. None but city chaps who are ignorant about farm life will indulge in such foolish tongue exercise. All the people who depend on agricultural industries should thoroughly ogranize for their own protection and pull together, but of course they can not adopt all the rules and methods of other organizations.

I am not dealing in grain nor cotton. I could not give good advice to farmers and local dealers if I had money invested in these products of the soil. I can not publish such advice through the newspapers because that would only benefit the profiteers. I stand for the producers and local dealers, want them to work together and get all that is coming to them against great millionaire speculators at the big centers. For the purpose of benefitting agriculture my whole time is given to weatherology and the business relations of agricultural products to the Americas and of Europe.

W. T. Foster

OATS REMAIN FIRM

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 11, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.76½	.73½	.80
No. 3 White	.75½		
No. 4 White	.74½		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.72	.72	79
No. 3 White	.71	.71	.78
No. 4 White	.70	.70	.76

Oats maintained a firm market for the last several days, despite the dropping condition of the corn sector. Although oats fell four cents last Saturday, they stopped the decline and firmed up, although corn continued to slide downward. The visible supply of oats has increased somewhat, although improvement of port conditions in New York is expected to readjust that condition. A much better demand has been reported from various parts of Europe and higher prices prevail there. This is one of the sustaining features in the oats market. The European crops of oats were poor and loans have been contracted in Europe for the purchase of American grains. This factor is one of the strong bulls in the oat market.

Detroit quotes oats as hovering around 76 cents for No. 2 white at the early part of this week, foreign export demand being pointed out as the reason.

RYE AND BARLEY

Barley showed much of the strength of the oat markets in the almost general slump in opening markets this week. The export demand is the bull in the barley section as well as in oats. Barley raised five cents per cwt. for cash No. 3, the present quotation being $2.70@2.80. Rye markets have little news stirring. Rye is reported steady with cash No. 2 quoted at $1.38.

BEANS PICK UP

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 11, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7	7.75	7.75
Prime	6.50	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50

Kotenashis are quoted at $6.75 in New York

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.50	10.75
Prime	8.00	9.50	10.25
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	11.50

There is a slight activity in beans and the price is up 15 cents per cwt. on the Detroit market. We caution our readers against putting much faith in this slight advance. The Detroit market has never been a criterion of the actual condition of the bean trade. Speculators manipulating that market to suit their will and we have noticed frequent changes in that market which were scarcely warranted by actual conditions.

The majority of the bean jobbers in the state have taken a bullish attitude on beans and are discouraging any attempts to force lower prices. At an informal meeting of the bean jobbers held at Saginaw, Frank B. Drees, secretary of the association, warned against the flooding of the market at the present low prices. He urged members to discourage farmers from unloading their crop when the market is in such poor condition. Mr. Drees is quoted as saying: "Farmers should hold their beans until conditions are right. Beans are already the cheapest food on the market in proportion to their food alue. They are entirely too cheap." We can only repeat Mr. Drees' assertion and hope our readers will take the sensible view of the situation and market their beans only as they need the money. Dumping beans into the elevators at this time is quite liable to put the market in such shape as will destroy immediate future rospects of a better price.

One of the strong bullish sentiments, which is soaking into the bean trade, is the report from the Orient

(Continued on page 12)

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Ads Under This Heading, Five cents Per Word

FARMS & LANDS

246 A $4,000; WITH PAIR GOOD horses and heifers, pigs, poultry, full line tools, wagons, harness, gasoline engine, hay, grain, feed, etc., convenient RR town, 100 acres loam tillage, 75-cow pasture, estimated 1500 cords wood, timber, fruit. Big basement barn, 2 silos, horse stable, granary, corn houses. Retiring owner for quick sale sacrifices; $4,000, part cash, gets all. See details and pictures maple-shaded 12-room residence page 18 Strout's Fall Catalog, 100 pages Farm Bargains, 23 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

160 ACRES CLAY LOAM LAND, slightly rolling. Large house and three barns, new silo; 100 acres cleared and stumped; 20 acres of hard wood timber; 60 rods from school; 3 1-2 miles from market. Price $8,000.00 . Andrew W. Orr, Blanchard, Michigan.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

FOR SALE—ARBOR LAWN STOCK farm of 110 acres located in the rich dairy county of Livingston on state reward road, 7 miles from Howell, one of the greatest Holstein centers in the U. S. Clay loam soil, very productive, well drained, good buildings, tile silo and milking machine. On milk and mail routes, 1 1-2 miles from depot, elevator and stock yards. A very pleasant home. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. 140 acres gravelly loam some rolling, very productive; well fertilized; all cleared except about 30 acres in pasture, pure running water in pasture. Water pumped thru house and barn by windmill. Individual water bowls in barn, barn is full basement with silo, cellars, milk house, ice house attached. House is frame, six rooms below and three above. Corn house, hog and slaughter house combined. Garage and repair shop. Buildings well painted and in good repair. Five miles southeast of Hersey; 12 miles from Big Rapids; 1 mile from school, 2 miles from store and church; on state reward road. Price $50.00 an acre.
C. E. STONE, R. No. 1, Hersey, Michigan

MISCELLANEOUS

BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE. CROMwell pattern 1847 Rogers Bros. Teaspoons post paid at $2.32 per set of six. We do watch repairing. Clare Jewelry Co., Lock box 535, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—THREE MULES, 2 FIVE months old, one yearling, dark browns, well matched, for price and terms address, F. L. Irish, Owosso, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—Small quantity of buckwheat honey. Please state price. Address Box A, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 H. P. MOGUL kerosene tractor, fine condition. 12 h. p. Alamo engine on trucks. 6 h. p. stationary engine nearly new. All ready for business. Write or see. J. S. Dunsford, Marlette, Mich.

SOY BEANS WANTED

If you expect to have any Soy Beans this year we shall be glad to have you submit samples with the amount and variety. Ask for envelopes.
O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
No. 2 Main St. Marysville, O.

DAIRY MARKET ACTIVE

The dairy markets are thriving these days in several lines notably butter. Buyers are getting busy again. Fresh eggs are very scarce and firm. Storage eggs also show activity. Detroit quotations on dairy and miscellaneous markets follow:

Butter—Fresh cream., firsts, 60½ to 63½c lb.; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 62 to 64½c per lb.

Cheese—New York flats, June, 34c.; Michigan flats, June, 33½c; Michigan flats, new make, 31½c; brick, 33c; long horn, 32¼c.; single daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 31 1-4c.; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; limburger, 33 to 34c; domestic block Swiss, 35 to 40c; domestic wheel Swiss, 40 to 42c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed. Under 150 lbs., 20 to 22c.; over 150 lbs., 18 to 19c per lb.

Dressed calves—Fancy country dressed, 25 to 25c; choice 22 to 23c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 62 to 66c. per doz., as to quality.

Nuts—Walnuts, new, 35 to 36c.; almonds, 38c.; No. 2 almonds, 30c.; pecans, 17 to 18c.; filberts, 26c.; Brazils, 32 to 35c. per lb.; peanuts, fancy roasted, 14c.; jumbo, 18c. per lb. Nut meats—Five-pound cartons, almonds, 60c.; walnuts, 85c.; pecans, $1.35 lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET BULLISH

There has been more business in the Boston wool market during the past week, demand being keen for wools, down to and including half-bloods, with a fair trade in three-eighth wools and moderate inquiry for quarter bloods. Prices are firm and the tendency is slightly upward. The foreign markets are firm and tending higher. The manufacturing situation is strong.

Quote: Michigan and New York fleeces—fine unwashed, 63c. to 64c; Delaine unwashed, 78 to 82c; 3-4 blood unwashed, 66 to 67c.

POULTRY MARKET HIGHER

The poultry market is higher in some lines and generally firm. The demand is heavy for fat hens and best chickens, while supply is low in big market centers. Turkeys seem to be out of the running, awaiting the Thanksgiving rush, turkeys now being easy as to price and uneasy as to outlook. Ducks are higher. Detroit quotes live poultry, spring chickens large, 25@26 cents per pound; small, 21@23c; hens, 26@27; roosters, 18@19c; spring geese, 24@25; ducks, 29@31; turkeys, 33@24c per lb.

TOO MANY APPLES

Despite the shortage of apples, it seems that producers are dumping them on the markets in the big cities. In general the fruit markets are inactive. Grapes have disappeared entirely from the stalls, except for the California varieties. Apples and quinces being so plentiful in supply do not command the high prices many expected to pay at this time. Small Michigan are bringing around $1.25 in Detroit, and the bests are getting $2@2.50 per bushel.

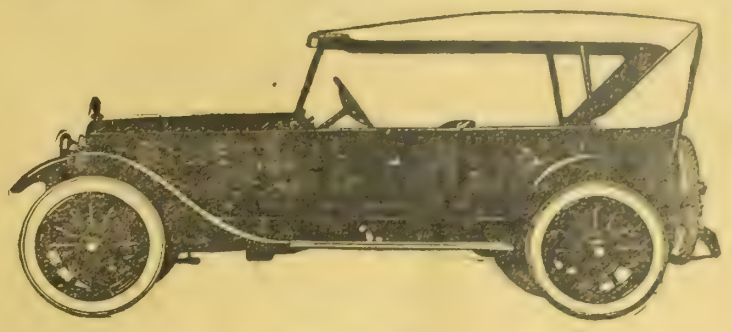
DETROIT PRODUCE FIRM

Produce markets in general are firm at present. Home grown cabbage sells in Detroit at around one dollar per bushel. Michigan celery brings 25@50 cents per dozen. Cranberries bring $10 per bbl. Popcorn shelled, 12c per lb.; quinces, $2.

DID YOU PLANT KIDNEY BEANS?

Do you remember the advice given in Michigan Business Farming early last spring with reference to Red Kidney Beans? That advice was given after a careful survey had been made of the holdings in dealer's hands; quantity in the stocks held by wholesale grocers, and the domestic and export demand for this particular variety. You were advised to plant Red Kidneys; and it was suggested that over production was quite impossible. Well if you heeded our advice today's market quotations must look mighty good to you. If you did not follow our suggestion then it would be well to remember that M. B. F. is searching for information that will aid you, Mr. Farmer, and while we do not expect to always hit the nail on the head, this you may be assured of: "If we hit your thumb instead of the nail, it will result through no lack of thorough investigation on our part."

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



The New

GRANT SIX

If by any chance you have not yet seen the *new* Grant Six, we suggest that you make a special effort *now* to see this car.

It has taken the country by storm. The factory has been literally flooded with orders since its announcement.

Recognition of the new Grant as a truly fine car, a car much better, much larger, much more powerful—and far more beautiful than people looked for at its price, was instantaneous.

Each mail brings new stories of appreciation. The long low lines of the New Grant Six body with sport model smartness and touring car roominess pleases everybody.

The quick, responsive motor which takes the car as fast as most men dare to go satisfies—thoroughly.

The beautiful body trim and complete equipment exceeds expectations.

The easy handling of the car, its short turning radius and its easy riding qualities over all kinds of roads always provoke favorable comment.

So does the clean cut sturdy chassis with its extra deep frame, its high grade transmission, its big, smooth operating clutch and its large strong axles of highest quality.

Thousands *have* seen it, but, if *you* haven't seen the new Grant Six plan to inspect it at your earliest opportunity.

You will than understand the keen enthusiasm of others for this car.

You will then understand why it is important for you to get your order in months ahead of your actual delivery requirements.

Five Passenger Touring Car	$1495
Roadster	$1495
Four Passenger Coupe	$2450
Five Passenger Sedan	$2450

Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

Write for literature giving full information and name of nearest Grant dealer.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Oxford Sheep Sale

TUES. NOV. 18, 1919, 1:00 P. M.

40 Yearling and Lamb Rams 40

50 Breeding Ewes (Bred) 50

This lot of sheep is of the best Canadian breeding and from Mich. leading flock. A great chance to improve your flock. This will be Mich. Greatest Sheep Sale.

6---SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS---6

These bulls are real herd-headers and are from a Son of Avondale. Sale to be held at Feed Barn at Elsie, Mich.

H. B. PETERS & SON, **Carland, Mich.**

THE COATES INSIDE CHEMICAL TOILET

THE COATES SYSTEM EXCELLS

Was $22.50. Now $17.50 . No Agents.
Direct from Manufacturer to User

The greatest of all modern conveniences. Rids suburban and farm life of one of the greatest drawbacks. The small town or farm home can now enjoy every advantage of the city dwellers and at no trouble. This convenience is a necessity for health, comfort and safety.

No Plumbing; No Holes Cut in Floor;
No Water Pipes; No Freeze-Ups;
Sanitary and Odorless.

THE COATES INSIDE CHEMICAL TOILET is approved by the highest medical authorities. It not only adds to comfort and convenience but to health as well. No home complete without one.

Only $17.50 and Winter Will Have No Worry

Winter is coming. Will you go another season shoveling snow and freezing like you did last winter, or will you secure the COATES INSIDE CHEMICAL TOILET and enjoy city comfort the year round? You owe it to your family to do away with the old out door closet. You can buy the Coates on a positive money-back guarantee, if not just as represented. Cost to operate less than 5c a week.

From Manufacturer to User. Full Value for Your Money and a Square Deal Always

THE COATES INSIDE CHEMICAL TOILET is strongly and handsomely made. It is scientifically constructed—no odors—no trouble. Finished in pure snow white enamel and can be readily installed in 30 minutes by any one in any place in the house. A toilet you can show your friends and be proud of. Order today on our positive guarantee. Shipped anywhere. "Send for catalog." Was $22.50—now $17.50. NO AGENTS.

Manufactured by
COATES SANITARY MFG. CO.,
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Desk C, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals. Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease, --or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick"--Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits"--L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household" --Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks"--Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

Mr. Farmer, Attention

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOVER SEED. SEND A 4 OZ. SAMPLE AND WE WILL TRY AND BUY IT.

SIOUX CITY SEED CO.
Millington, Mich.

FOR BEST NET RESULTS
SHIP TO
CULOTTA & JULL
Enough Said Detroit, Mich.

SALARIED AGENTS WANTED

We want to add a few LIVE WIRES to our staff of Salaried Agents. If you are a producer and willing to work write us giving references and tell us all about yourself. Good opportunity to those who qualify.

Circulation Manager,
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Ditch for Profits

Insure big crops every year. Don't let crops drown out. Drain with

The Martin FARM DITCHER GRADER TERRACER

All-steel, reversible, adjustable. Cuts or cleans ditch down to 4 ft. deep—any soil—does labor of 100 men. Write for free drainage book.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co.
Box 162 Owensboro, Ky. Model 20

RAW FURS WANTED

Mr. RAW FUR SHIPPER—
We want your raw furs. Put your own assortment on them and mail us a copy. If we cannot net you more than you expect, we will return them to you, express paid. Our price list is yours for the asking.

Milton Schreiber & Co.—Raw Furs
Dept. U
138-140 West 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY

(*Continued from page* 10)

of widespread crop disasters, chiefly beans. Continued dry weather during the summer in Manchuria has said to have caused dire havoc in the Oriental bean output. Only half a bean crop is the estimate for the leased Kwantung territory.

POTATO PRICES CLIMB

SPUD PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 11, 1919	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.80	2.70
Chicago	2.60	2.65
Pittsburg	2.80	2.65
New York	2.65	2.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	1.80
Chicago	1.75	1.60
Pittsburg	2.20	2.10
New York	2.40	2.25

Potato prices climbed somewhat in Detroit markets since last week's issue. There is not so very much activity, but such action as there is indicates firmness and improved price conditions. The great shortage of cars between the big markets and the big potato belts is to blame for much of the condition. The jobbing price in Detroit for 150-lb. sacks is $4.25. Local dealers are still paying farmers around $1 up for bushel but producers' prices should begin to advance very soon.

HAY MARKETS STEADY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	28.00 @ 29		25.00 @ 26
New York	34.00 @ 36		31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	28.50 @ 27		26.50 @ 27
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 26	
New York	32.00 @ 34	29.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	29.00 @	31.00 @
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	**Stan. Tim.**	**No. 2 Tim.**
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @
New York	35.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	29.50 @ 25	23.50 @ 24
Chicago	29.50 @ 31	29.50 @	28.50 @ 30
New York	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @	26.00 @ 27

There continues the same old story in the big hay markets for the past several weeks. Loadings in the country are light, a fact which might bring the price up to a better level, were it not for the inactive demand by the consumers. Low grades show an easier feeling. The sustaining feature of the market, however, is the high grades which are quite scarce.

Crop Reports

JACKSON (N. E.)—The weather has been more or less disagreeable the past week, thus interfering with the balance of the fall work. Farmers are husking, drawing corn and stalks, also shredding. Silos are filled. Winter grains look fine. The farmers working out their road work in many districts. Good roads work progressing rapidly. Hog market improving but all too low for satisfactory returns with a profit for the farmer.—A. F. W.

MANISTEE—The farmers are husking corn and hauling same, getting cider ground, hauling cider apples. There being a scarcity of cars caused the people to wait to sell their crops. They now have a few more cars here. Weather is cold, it rains about every other day, sometimes for half a day or longer. Been snowing some and raining today. Soil is wet. Farmers are not selling much, only auction sales. There does not seem to be much market now. Hope later to report buying started of all crops, grain especially.—H. A.

MIDLAND—The people in this locality are busy doing their fall work. Some are doing some fall plowing. A new tractor has been purchased by J. W. Cron. There were quite a few potatoes this year. They are of a good quality and also quantity. Our two nearest neighbors were about the only people that had a good supply out. The people in town are glad to see a farmer come to town with a good load of poatoes weighing from 1-2 to three or four pounds. Quite a few people are husking corn and hauling it in for winter feed. It has snowed here already. The following prices were offered at Midland on Nov. 7, 1919: Wheat, spring, $1.20; fall, $2.05; oats, 68c; rye, $1.18; No. 1 timothy, $18.20; apples, $1.50@2.00.—J. H. M.

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
New Brunswick, N. J.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

SWEENEY SYSTEM

of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE
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SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
3 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

25 Cords a Day

Easily Sawed By One Man.
Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. 10-Year Guarantee.

30-Day Trial.

Ottawa Mfg. Co.
1489 Wood St.
Ottawa, Kansas.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide. Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. **Your fur goods will cost you less** than to buy them and be worth more.

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TRAPPING IN "YE OLDEN DAYS"

Trapping is among the oldest callings of mankind. Way back in the days before men wrote history or even carved pictures, they devised means to secure meat and skins for food, clothes and shelter.

Ugh, the cave man, would throw his stone axe over his shoulder, call his dog-wolf and go out and dig deep pits, cover them with twigs and grass put out an attractive bait and catch sabre-toothed tigers or other great beasts of pre-historic days; or perhaps he would rig up a dead-fall to take some smaller animal whose fur was soft and silken, to please the "missus," for woman's love for fine furs is older than civilization itself.

Trapping is a Calling Venerable

With the dawn of history, we find the old patriarchs dressing in skins and living in skin tents, and the sport of the chase and trapping at one time was the pastime of kings and many of them became more famous as hunters than as rulers. The taking of elephants, used in warfare by ancient conquerors, was a great industry in remote times.

The first organized fur trade was the "Skinners' Company of London." Little is known of its origin but as far back as 1327 King Edward III gave this company a charter and they had laws passed against the selling old furs for new, showing that even in those days efforts were made to keep the fur trade out of the hands of the unscrupulous.

In the middle ages all the fur was caught locally, most of the best skins coming from Russia, but after the discovery of America, all eyes turned to the Western Hemisphere. The French established trading posts in Canada as early at 1535 and the Russians traded in Alaska in 1553. In New England, the Plymouth Company and the West Indies Company shared the monopoly on shipping beaver to Europe. It is interesting to note that the emblem of the City of New York originally showed two beavers on account if their importance in the fur trade.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Could you give me information or advise me where I could get informed of the following questions. What is the standard for the Duroc Jersey hogs, and what should I look for, in them, in regard to in selection of a sow and boar for breeding purposes? To what family or strain do the Michigan Champions belong to? And what advantages do they claim for them over the O. I. C. hogs and the Poland Chinas? Are the Duroc Jerseys and the Jersey Red, both one and the same breed. Am thinking of investing in some pure bred Durocs, and any information in regard to them would be appreciated. Yours respectfully.—*J. McC., Branch Co.*

I would suggest that you correspond with either or both the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders Association, whose secretary is Robert Evans, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., or the National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders Association whose secretary is J I Tfander Peoria Ill. The Duroc-Jersey have two large associations and the secretary of either of these associations would be able to give you the desired information

The Duroc-Jersey and the Jersey-Red are one and the same hog. The type most approved by the breeders is that of a very compact hog exceedingly smooth in all parts and very close to the ground; the most popular color for this breed is a deep cherry red without any markings. The head should be fine, the ear light and pendent, neck short and thick, the shoulder full yet smooth with the body, the neck slightly arching, wide and strong. The hips should be deep and the hind quarters very plump and full with meat yet somewhat short, the legs are very short and straight allowing the frame to approach very close to the ground.

WANTED—Copies of M. B. F.

In making up our permanent files we find we are short several copies of the Feb. 1st, 15th and 22nd., 1919 issues. We will give a year's subscription to the first five subscribers who send us copies of these issues.—The Publisher.

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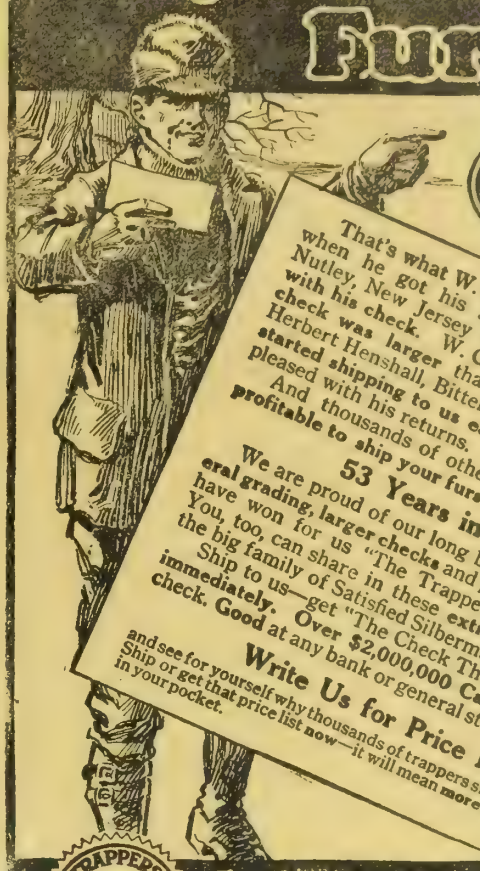

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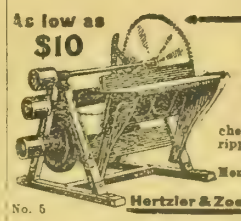

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Nov. 17. Poland Chinas. Young Bros. & Groat, Niles, Mich.

Nov. 18. Oxford Sheep. H. B. Peters & Son, Carland, Mich.

Nov. 20. Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. E. A. Stokes Gowen, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also one heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

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Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Jet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST BUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
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Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HERD OF GRADE Holsteins, twelve young, healthy cows, three two year heifers, one pure bred registered bull, two years old, out of a 22 lb. cow. Act quick if you want a bargain.
DATE HOLSTEIN FARM
Baroda, Berrien County, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Michigan

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd. King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

OUR 32 IB. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daugher won $37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.
C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We have for sale a Holstein Calf born Dec. 22 last from an own brother to a world's champion Jr. 4 yr. old and full brother in blood to the cow that was world's champion cow. His own sister and two sisters in blood have each produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. If interested send for pedigree.
HILLCREST FARM, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LOOK We offer a large registered Holstein bull calf. 90 per cent white with excellent breeding for a $50 Liberty Bond. Send for pedigree and photo.
W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

FOR SALE

HOLSTEIN Bull Calf extra large; stocky dam weighs 1,500, heavy milker, $50. DUROC-JERSEYS, a few large August pigs, from large litters either sex, Cherry King Orion strain $14, two for $25. Satisfaction or money back.
B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM, 2 Registered young Holstein cows, T. B. tested, bred to freshen in April and May, to a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Veeman Hengerveld. Price $200 for the two.
C. G. Hine, Orchard Crest Farm, Rochester, Mich

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THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE, BIG TYPE P. C. pigs. Correspondence a pleasure. J. Hanley & Sons, St. Louis, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm J. Bell, Rose City, Mich

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., R 2, Box 70.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
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If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

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10 good bulls now for sale. From six months to 2 years old. Come and see them, they can't help but please you. We took many of the blue ribbons home with us this fall from the leading fairs of the state.
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Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

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from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than $2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meated and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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POLAND CHINA

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Walnut Alley Big Type Boars

I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
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R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

SHOWING IN FIVE CLASSES AT Hillsdale Co. Fair where seventy eight head of Polands were exhibited I won seven premiums. A litter of eight under six months, sire Bob-o-Link, dam Titanic Hazel. Two shown in under year took 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two gilts of this litter left. Others by same sire also either sex by Michigan Buster.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write.
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

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Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

We are offering a few choice spring boars of March and April farrow. They are of Pathfinder and Col. breeding, out of prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see
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DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK. Eight big growthy spring boars, will weigh 200 lbs. or better. Price $50.
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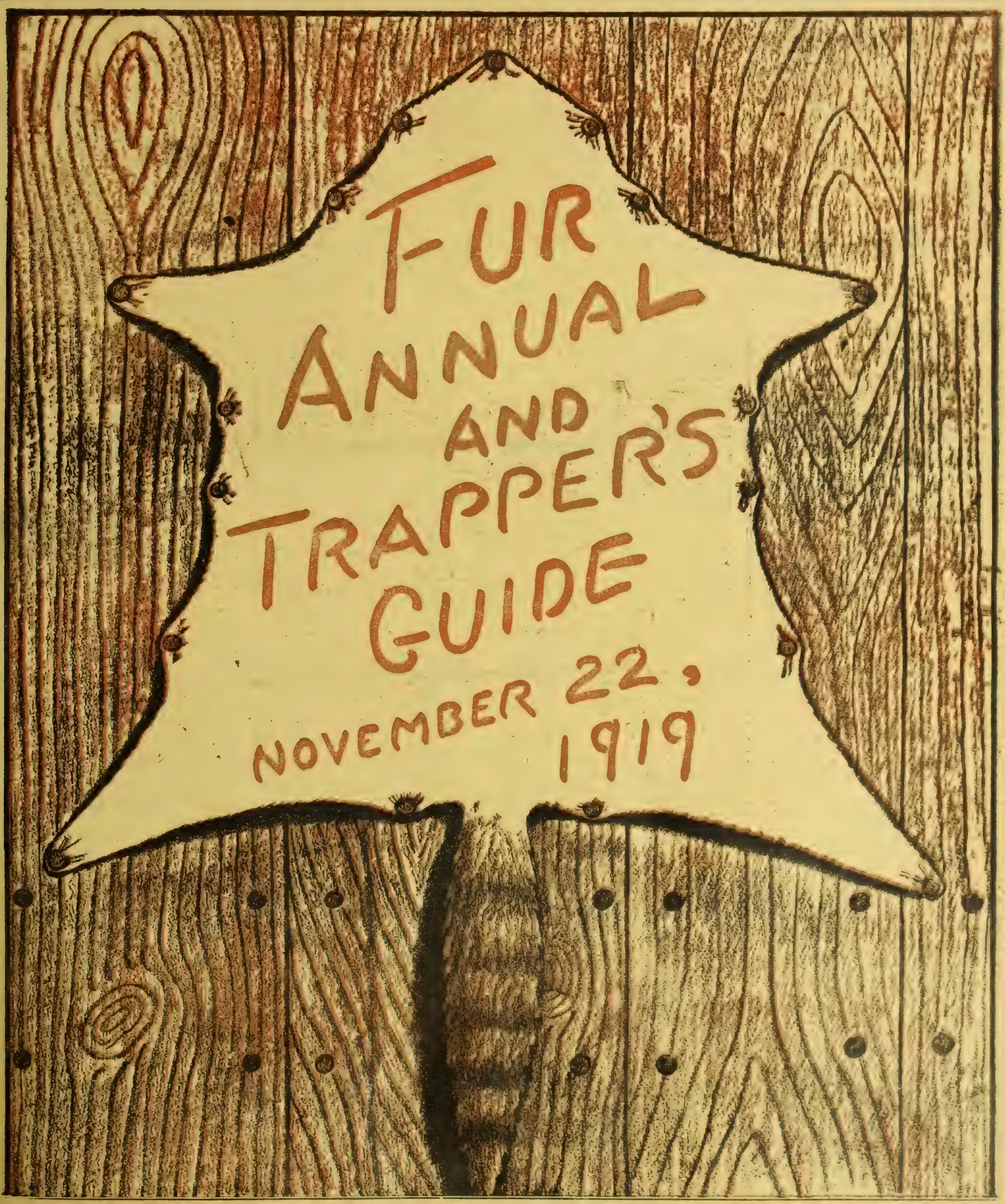
Vol. VII, No. 11 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR



National Grange Con.ention Honors Michigan--See Pages 4 and 5

American Farm Bureau Federation is Organized

Delegates From All Over United States Take Part in Forming Great Farmer Society

J. L. HOWARD
President American Farm Bureau Federation

By JOSEPH M. CARROLL
(Special Correspondent Michigan Business Farming)

THE GREATEST conference in the history of American agriculture held at Chicago perfected the organization of what is now known as the American Federation of Farm Bureaus.

Before the meeting was called to order the exact purpose of the session was known but not until every delegate in the hall argued and urged point after point was the proposition made a reality.

At each session about 500 were in attendance. Thirty-four states were represented by voting delegates. Representation of states by individuals varied. Illinois having the largest representation with about 200 farmers and advisors present during the sessions. Delegates came from all sections of the country, Massachusetts on the east. California on the west. Texas on the south and Dakota on the north, taking in all corners of the nation and making the conference truly national in its scope.

The conference was opened by an address of welcome by Harvey L. Sconce, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He spoke for half an hour in which he emphasized that the permanent organization should stand for pure Americanism. This remark was followed by vigorous applause, also when he said it should be the policy of the final organization not to align in any way with destructive, radical movements at this time. He added that the organization should see that farmers are fully represented where they have interests at stake. If the government hoped to get a permanent solution for the difficulties of the times it must give farmers real representation.

Mr. Sconce closed by remarking, farmers must be prepared to sell their labor as other classes do. Farmers must have intelligent and accurate information on the world's food production. Find what the world wants and produce it, rather than farm the soil to the limit. Above all farmers must keep control of their products till they get nearer the consumer than now, he added.

A response for the eastern farmers was made by S. L. Strivings of New York, president of the farm bureau of that state. He spoke for sane, intelligent policies, free from radicalism. He said a practical, workable plan must be adopted if it was to have the whole support of the rank and file of farmers. There was a wide range of conditions in the different states and it would have to be a give and take proposition if a strong, effective organization was to be formed. One of the big things the organization can do, he said was to give the nation the benefit of the concentrated loyalty and sanity of farmers. They talk it around the farms and village, but it is not expressed in a united voice which must be done to get results.

J. R. Howard, president of the Iowa federation, responded to the eastern farmers and stated, "the trouble with farmers in the past is that we have not had time to look over our line fences. The farm bureaus helped us to get a little broader view of our business and its relations to other lines. The state federations came and helped now we have met together on a nation-wide basis. We now sell in the markets of the world and in world terms."

The speaker said he hoped the final organization would succeed in breaking down those forces which are antagonistic to the best interests of the nation, and that farmers could go ahead on a sane basis, exerting the influence they should at this and all times.

In the height of the discussion by delegates from various states, Milo Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., president of the National Milk Producers' Association made a plea for unity saying, "I hope you can get together and organize something that will take in all agriculture. In the last two years because of the lack of organization of this kind, my organization has been fighting for everyone. I will say that this is the most promising child of agriculture the country has ever had." Vigorous applause followed these remarks.

The convention was harmonious in spite of differences of opinion. Reports that delegates, alleged to be radicals, would attempt to start something proved false. There was no outbreak of any kind on the red order although several times there were bits of spicy repartee between delegates, but it was good natured.

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Article 2 was practically remade and the revised wording gave the object of the federation as follows: The objects of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus are to correlate and strengthen the farm bureaus of the several states, and to promote, protect and represent the business, social, economic and educational interests of the farmers of the nation.

There was quite a row started over the question of representation on the board of directors. E. B. Cornwall of Vermont literally threw a bomb into the meeting when he suggested that each state have only one director and one vote in the national body.

The original draft of the constitution called for a vote from each state with an additional vote for each membership of 10,000. The article was revamped to make the membership read 20,000 as a means of arbitration.

Discussion lasted more than an hour and practically every delegate in the room voiced his opinion on the subject. C. A. Bingham, secretary of the state organization of Michigan spoke strongly in favor of the 20,000 member plan and considerable talk was heard that his remarks carried considerable weight in changing the attitude that had been formed against it.

The proposition carried by a close margin. After the battle had been won by the central western states, who were strongest for the membership proposition, the eastern states spoke in favor of the proposition, declaring it the best basis of representation after all.

S. L. STRIVINGS
Vice. Pres. American Farm Bureau Federation

American Farm Bureau Federation

Officers.
Pres.—J. R. Howard, Iowa; Vice-Pres.—S. L. Strivings, New York.
Executive Committee.
Central District (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin)—A. E. Bradfute Ohio; H. J. Sconce, Illinois; Chester H. Gray, Missouri.
Southern District—Maryland, Virginia, West Verginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas—Grey Silver, West Verginia; Jas. W. Norton, Georgia; George Bishop, Oklahoma.
Eastern District (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania)—E. B. Cornwall, Vermont; B. F. Richardson, Massachusetts; H. E. Taylor, New York
Western District (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada)—W. H. Walker, California; W. E. Jamieson, Colorado; John F. Burton, Utah.

Resolutions

Outstanding among the twenty-eight resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation are those opposing a farmer-labor alliance, opposing government ownership of utilities, favoring the early return of the railroads, favoring regulation of the packers, denouncing radicalism and Bolshevism. The resolutions breathed the spirit of Americanism that is bubbling up from all quarters of the country. The resolutions which we think our readers will be most interested in are as follows:

I.—We declare our independence of affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization, but maintain a co-operative attitude toward all movements promoting the welfare of American institutions.

IV.—We desire to point out that a large factor in the high cost of living is the curtailing of production through shorter hours, lessened efficiency of labor, and strikes.

V.—We approve the Federal Land Banks and request that the maximum individual loan be changed from $10,000 to $25,000.

VI.—We recognize that land ownership is stewardship, that ownership does not give the right to soil depletion and we deplore the system of tenantry that encourages a rapid reduction of soil fertility.

X.—When State or Federal Government grants corporate rights to any organization it is incumbent on that Government to protect the public through such regulating legislation as will best prevent favoritism, stimulate initiative and guarantee adequate public service.

XI.—We urge that as rapidly as possible all corporations doing business to be under Federal Charter and all other corporations to be incorporated under the laws of the state in which their principal business is located.

XII.—We are opposed to Government ownership of public utilities. We demand the early return of the railroads to private control, under such conditions and regulations as will render adequate service at just and equitable rates. We particularly demand immediate attention to restoring the efficiency of live stock and other perishable transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules.

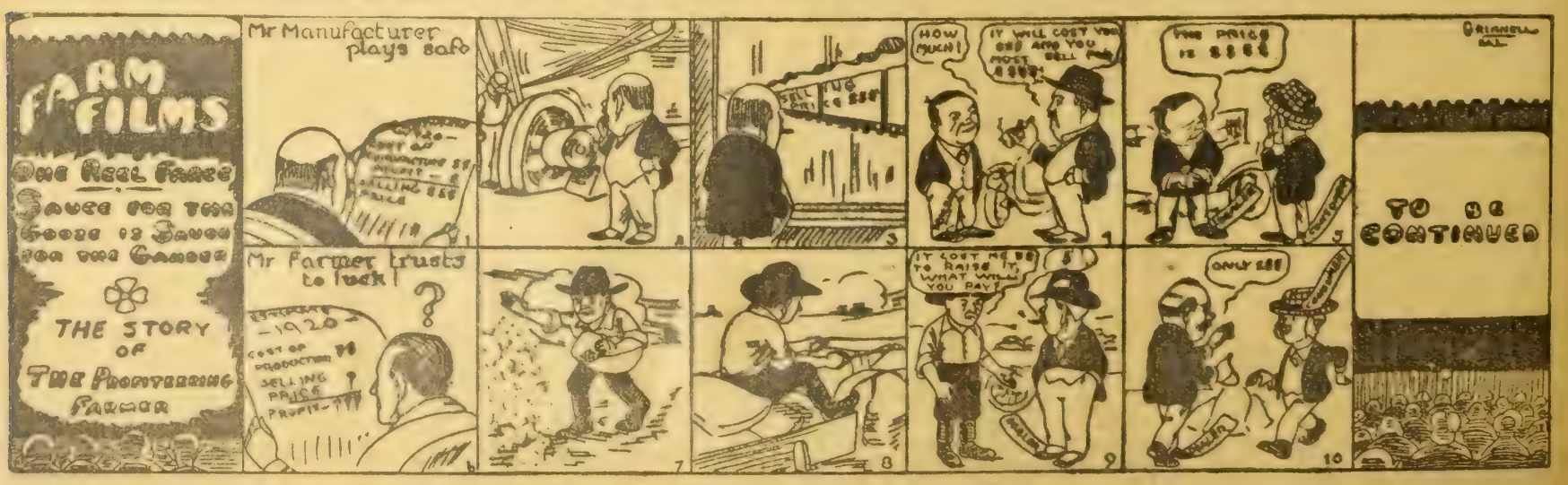
XIII.—Recognizing the economic law that impels the consolidation of business we proclaim that relief from the extortion of monopoly in manufacture and commerce is to be found in co-operation, in enforced publicity of business records, and a just graduated income tax rather thru interference with the economic law upon which great industries are founded.

XIV—We recommend such regulation of all purveyors of foodstuffs, including packers, wholesale grocers, commission men and all similar industries in such manner as will be just and fair to producers and consumers as well as to the industries.

XVIII—We deny statements of some congressmen that farmers demand free seed distribution and condemn the practice.

XIX—With few exceptions in the past 40 years, the farmers' sole profit has come from unrestored fertility taken from the soil and from long hours of work and unpaid labor of women and children. We insist that these are legitimate factors in cost of food productions and must be so recognized by the commercial and general public.

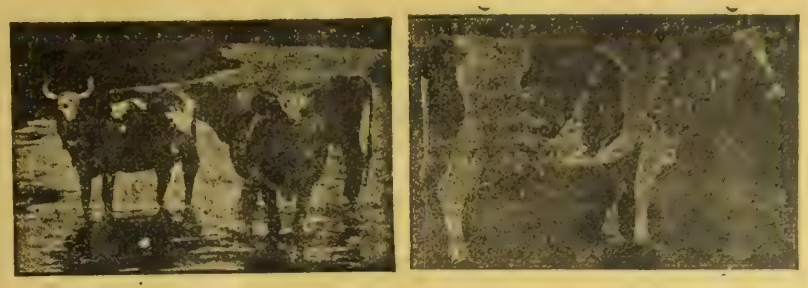
XX—We assert the farmer is entitled to a just profit on a cost of production on all products with these items properly accounted for, with due consideration to the hazardous risks he encounters and with a wage allowance for his own labor and ability commensurate to that received in other occupations.


FARM FILMS
ONE REAL FARCE
SAVED FOR THE GOOSE IS SAVED FOR THE GANDER
THE STORY OF THE PROSPERING FARMER
Mr Manufacturer plays safe
Mr Farmer trusts to luck!
HOW MUCH!
IT WILL COST YOU ... AND YOU MUST SELL ...
TO BE CONTINUED
IT COST ME ... TO RAISE IT. WHAT WILL YOU PAY?
ONLY $$$!

Short Test Has Made Dairying Better Business

It Has Shown Thousands of Small Dairymen the Way to Bigger Profits

By D. D. AITKEN



The short test has weeded out the "boarders" and made room for the high producer.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Association has had another assault made upon it and following so closely after the one made by Charles Cole, it makes one almost wonder whether the second was in anticipation of finding the Holstein-Friesian Association in a weakened condition because of the Cole episode. The second assault is contained in the following action:

"Resolved, That we the American Dairy Science Association, petition the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, to request that the Colleges be relieved of all advanced registry testing work for periods of less than 300 days on and after October 1, 1920."

While it may be denied, and probably will be by interested breeders of other cattle that this is not an assault on the Holstein-Friesian breed, it may be argued and probably will be by some of the selfglorified professors and their adherents, that it is not an assault upon the Holstein-Friesian cattle, but the fact remains that no other cattle are being tested in short term tests, no other cow but the black and white has ever, to any considerable extent, been tested for 7 and 30 days, and the fact that some of those at this meeting said they proposed to put it over the Holstein-Friesian cow before and after the adoption of this resolution, is a self-evident fact that the whole plan is one to injure the Holstein-Friesian breed, and is the outgrowth of jealousy and spleen on the part of others interested.

There are just two motives for this conduct. One is, those prejudiced against the Holstein-Friesian breed, some of whom are in the open, others behind them egging them on the main excuse being that the Holstein-Friesian cow is becoming too popular and something must be done to give the other breeds a chance; and the other is, these American Dairy Science Association members have not the time to answer the great number of inquiries that come to their departments from those interested in these short time tests and do not want to be bothered and annoyed by what they term useless contact with farmers and dairymen who want to get information from the professors of dairy husbandry, because, try as we may and argue as we will, this short time test has become a source of tremendous work to the agricultural college of the United State. I venture the assertion that for the last ten years there has been more inquiry made of dairy husbandry in the agricultural colleges of the dairy states by people who want to make short time tests, than all other correspondence combined; that there are more people interested in making short time tests who milk their own cows many times over than all other interests combined. I make the assertion that there are more persons taking the short course in the colleges of the dairy states because of the interest that was awakened by this nursery of the Holstein-Friesian cow than all other reasons. I can remember years ago (having always been interested in the Agricultural College of Michigan) how hard it was to get in touch with the farmer. He had a feeling of spleen against the Agricultural College and did not like the idea of the college professor assuming to tell him how to run his farm, but things have changed. In the dairy states today there are thousands of young men from the agricultural colleges boarding in the homes of the farmers who own black and white cows who are anxious to find out what those cows can do, and they are testing them for seven days, but the Agricultural College has a representative in the home. If he is a bright young man, as a great many of them are, he carries tidings to that home of what the college has accomplished. He tells them about how John Henry Jones fed his cows and how he got the best results. He is a source of great information to that home which has been isolated all these years, and the boys and girls of that farm home near him tell of the accomplishments of the college, and all the time that farmer himself is paying the cost; he is boarding that young man; he is paying that young man his wage for coming there and testing his black and white cows, and telling him and the boys and girls about what they do at the Agricultural College. In the meantime that same college is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars trying in some other additional way to get in touch with other farm homes. That same supervisor oftimes tells the farmer about the Horticultural Department of the college, and what that has accomplished; in fact if there is anything worth while around te college that is unusual that a bright young man would naturally find out, he imparts it to the farmers, the men who support the agricultural colleges and for whose benefit the agricultural colleges are maintained.

But these gentlemen representing other interests under the name of The American Dairy Science Association, etc., want you to discontinue letting these farmers have these young men from your institutions even though the farmer pays all the expenses. Why they want to deny the farmers this right I am unable to understand.

I do not want anyone to imagine that I prefer the 7-day test, or I believe in it over the semi-official. I think the breeding in my own herd is the best reply to that. My senior herd sire has a dam and grand-dam that made better than 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. My junior herd sire has a dam and grand-dam that average better than 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year, and every animal on my farm as she freshens now goes into the long time test, because for the first time I have been able to get men whom I felt would stay on the job and work out this problem of developing these cows under this long test system. I thoroughly believe in it, but I am not unmindful that the great bulk of the owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle cannot make successfully this long time test. It is too expensive and he just now is not able to accomplish it. Between 40 and 50 per cent of all the men who test Holstein-Friesian cattle milk their own cows. Now imagine, if you please, the average farmer with not sufficient help to operate his farm, attempting to milk [illegible] four times a day and then three times a day to get the best result. Imagine that farmer in the harvest time cutting green stuff and drawing it to the cow, getting beets where he has [illegible] to keep them buried so they would not wilt—he wants to keep them crisp and fresh—and spending practically all his time looking after four or five cows. It is simply idle for us to assume that the average farmer generally will be able to go into the [illegible]ly or 300 day test.

Listen to what that grand old warrior at Delavan says, the man who knows more about official testing and its effect upon the breed, than all of us:

"I have always regarded the short time test as the very best preparatory school for the long time test. I have styled it the nursery or kindergarten. My reason for this is that up to the present time not 2% of those who take up the long time testing are beginners in testing, as almost all of those who take up the long time test have had their preparatory testing in the short time work."

During the last fiscal year we had about 1,750 breeders making short time tests of which about 150 breeders were also making long time tests. There were only one or two breeders making long time tests who had not previously made short time tests, and I find it very difficult, indeed, at the present time to induce men to begin testing with the long time test. Last year there were some 800 cows on long time tests while now there are over 1,500 cows on long time test. Within a few weeks we shall have increased the number on test by 100%. In the short time testing the increase to the present time is 50% over last year, while the applications for permission to test are fairly pouring in upon us. We are hard put to it to handle the work and considerably behind, but we are breaking in new clerks as fast as possible.

I realize the great difficulty many of the colleges labor under in providing supervisors, for it is a fact that under normal conditions the state that requires most supervisors can obtain those supervisors easiest.

(To be continued)

The International Live Stock Show--German Exports--1920 Census

When the International Live Stock Exposition was held last year, the European war had just been terminated by an armistice; this year peace has been firmly established as far as the United States is concerned, all uncertainty having been removed. The country has been thru a period of readjustment from which it is emerging on a safe, sane and substantial democratic basis.

Fitting therefore is the dual celebration planned at Chicago the first week of December. Victory being no longer in doubt, the great live stock industry disturbed by war's uncertainty will move forward to even greater success. Fitting also will be the reunion of live stock raisers who during the past twenty years have participated in these annual expositions, together with such alternate prosperity and vicissitude as the industry has encountered. A victory and twentieth anniversary observance will attract the largest concourse of live stock raisers and others ever seen within an International Live Stock Exposition arena. For good measure we will have a show of grains and grasses on a scale without parallel or precedent, both as to variety and quality.

When the Census Taker Comes

A question to be determined in the 1920 census, soon to begin is how important does an agricultural enterprise have to be in order to secure recognition in the census as a farm? A small vegetable garden or a chicken yard accommodating a few busy hens will not be allowed to qualify as a "farm" in the census no matter with what pardonable pride and satisfaction the proprietor may view his agricultural enterprise.

But if the garden or chicken yard expands until it covers not less than three acres of ground, or until it requires for its care the continuous services of at least one person, or yields products annually to the value of $250 or more, it comes within the census definition of a farm and will be recognized as such and counted.

The agriculture schedule contains many questions regarding farm values, expenses and live stock as well as the acreage and quantity of crops raised in the year 1919. Census bureau officials are urging farmers everywhere to prepare for the census enumerator by looking over their books and records so that accurate answers may be furnished to questions.

In this connection the Bureau of the Census emphasizes the fact that the information furnished to census takers is absolutely confidential, made so by Act of Congress and that under no circumstances can any such information be used as a basis for taxation.

Top Prices for Iosco County Cattle

Just what raising the right kind of cattle on the right kind of range will bring the stockman was exemplified on the Miller ranch, in Iosco county, a few days ago, when L. W. Oviatt paid 12 1-4 cents a pound for a carload of Hereford's directly off the range, which he shipped to his son's farm near Bay City for winter feeding.

With thousands of cattle hitting the Chicago and Buffalo markets at this season of the year and at prices as low as 6 cents for feeders, the Oviatt purchase shows what Northwestern Michigan range will do for first class stock and the money it will put into the pockets of the man who runs his ranch intelligently. The difference between the 6 cents paid at Buffalo and Chicago for the poorer grades of cattle and the price paid on the ranch by Mr. Oviatt for high grade stuff is so marked as to make one wonder why farmers and others who bother with the cheaper stuff, which costs just as much to feed as the high grade animals, and also to wonder why more men, both those already settled in Northeastern Michigan and those who are farming and raising stock on $200 to $400 per acre land elsewhere, don't wake up to what can be done with the comparatively cheap grazing lands to be found in this part of Michigan.

German Exports Not Encouraging

Reports as to actual conditions in Germany conflict so often that authentic information is of value to the American producer or agricultural products if it indicates the state of Germany's manufacturing activities and need for raw materials. The following statement of the President of the British Board of Trade to British manufacturers, taken in connection with the supercargo reports published in reports on foreign markets No. 31 and 32 probably indicate the true state of affairs:

"Germany has only small stocks of goods accumulated for export; there is no great manufacturing activity; the costs of production are enormous; Germany cannot compete for a long time.

"The Board of Trade were watching carefully the movement of goods into this country. They saw no sign of devasting torrent of imports.

"Whatever fears you have and whatever temporary spurt of goods may come from Germany in the immediate future, all the information we get from Germany is absolutely contrary to that which you have been giving,—and our information is from better sources.

"There is no great manufacturing activity in Germany. Industry is not moving, but is very stagnant. They are short of raw material, and their state is pitiful with regard to coal."

National Grange Convention Honors Michigan

Delegates from all Corners of Country at Grand Rapids in one of Grange's most Important Sessions!

S. J. Lowell of New York elected National Master

THE RADICAL west met the conservative east at the National Grange convention at Grand Rapids last week and locked horns over several great national issues. Thirty-one of the thirty-three Grange states were represented. The delegates arrived in the Furniture City on Tuesday last by special train and established headquarters at the Pantlind Hotel. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania representatives were accompanied by large delegations of Grangers and on Friday Michigan Grangers began to pour into the city from all sections of the state, swelling the attendance to well over 3,000.

The principal sessions were held in the Armory which was beautifully decorated under the guidance of Kent county Pomona Grange. Here National Worthy Master Oliver Wilson delivered his annual address. It was a brief but very forceful document and bristled with pointed truths. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the order for thirty-four years and has just concluded his eighth and last year as national worthy master. In his address he briefly reviewed the work of the order, commenting upon its substantial growth and accomplishments. He cited the following legislative matters in which the Grange has played an important part: Direct election of U. S. senators, federal land bank law, parcels post by zone system, repeal of oleo tax law defeated, Smith Lever bill, federal aid for roads, non-partisan tariff commission, official grain standads act established, woman suffrage amendment adopted, national prohibition amendment adopted, daylight savings law repealed twice after being twice vetoed by the president.

National Master Pleads for Protection of Property

Delving in the future activities of the Grange, Mr. Wilson said: "The greatest need of American agriculture from now on is neither subsidies, patronizing, nor uplifting; not further campaigns of investigation, literature or other superficial or useless camouflaging, all costing great sums of money, employing an army of non-producers at the expense of the public treasury, and all getting us nowhere. The time has come to simply classify agriculture as one of the great industries that make up our economic structure, and to treat it as one of the vital parts of that structure. This means such an adjustment of prices for our farm products, such a recognition of production costs, such a scale of the hours and wages as shall enable the farmer to run his business exactly as does the manufacturer of every other commodity—selling prices to be based upon the cost of production, plus such reasonable margin as shall provide for depreciation of equipment, for interest on investment and for a fair profit over all. When agriculture is thus classified and thus rewarded, there will be no shortage of farm investors or farm workers, no scarcity either by the government or by any one else, to "popularize agriculture", no subsidies of any kind, no Lane reclamaton schemes, nor other fictitious "inducements" to insure an adequate food supply for America and for the world, for one year or for any year. If all the money spent the last twenty-five years in the United States for popaganda work, in the name of agriculture had been devoted to building good roads between the farm and its market town; to extending rural mail service to thousands or more farm homes; to substituting a system of reliable crop reports for the present worthless and misleading guess-work; to create efficient marketing bureaus that do more than simply theorize on the great problem of economical and business-like distribution of food from producer to consumer, and had saved enough of the propaganada money to educate consumers on what costs enter into the raising of food. If this had been done, we might have gotten somewhere on "the high cost of living" problem, so-called, of advantage alike to producer and consumer. To start right in interpreting the food problem of the times by getting to the very bottom of the facts, is one of the country's most imperative needs."

Mr. Wilson made a strong plea against "the wild orgy of radicalism, nationalization and anarchy which is sweeping the land and theatening to destroy every industry, every farm and every home." He emphasized the "sacred rights of property" saying, "a home-owning nation is a strong nation, but unless individual property rights are eternally safeguarded, no home will be safe". Thrift and frugality, said Mr. Wilson, are still essential to the growth of posperous people, and reminded his audience that the Grange Declaration of purposes discountenances "every system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy".

JOHN C. KETCHAM
Master Michigan State Grange. Unanimously re-elected Lecturer National Grange
—Courtesy Detroit News

Oppose Farmer-Labor Alliance

In none of the public session of the Grange was there anything but the most harmonious sentiment in evidence. But among the little groups of Grangers which formed occasionally in an ante room or in the lobbies of the hotels red-hot discussions were indulged in over the several resolutons which it became known had been introduced. The topic which excited the most interest and comment was a letter written by Samuel Gompers to National Morthy Master Wilson inviting the Grange to participate in th labor conference in Washington on Dec. 23rd. Although up to the time of our going to press no action had been taken on the proposition,, It was the general opinion that the invitation would not be accepted. Antedating the receipt of this invitation Milo Campbell who is prominent in Grange circles, made public a letter he had written to Mr. Gompers in which he voiced a strong objection to an alliance between labor and agriculture, and it was generally felt that Mr. Campbell expressed the sentiment of the majority of the delegates.

Interest in the matter was pitched to the highest point when Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, arried at Grand Rapids to take issue with Campbell, and use his influence to win the Grange over to the laborites. Both Pinchot and Campbell are active leaders in the National Board of Farm Organizatoons which, it is understood, would like to parley with labor. But Campbell is unequivocally opposed to such a union, and because of the popularity and strength of the two men in national Grange circles a bit of tussle was expected. grange divided on railroads

Grange Divided on Railroads

Conservative Grangers were quite shocked by the recommendations of State Master John Morris of Colorado who declared emphatically for government ownership and a general non-partisan league program, including state banking and insurance. Another strong advocate of government control was William Bouck, master of the Washington State Grange, who wanted the Grange to oppose the return of the railroads to the private owners until after a better plan for their future control and operation had been worked out. While it is unlikely that the Grange voting delegates will come out for government ownership, it was thought that the Grange might take some action along the line suggested by Mr. Bouck.

Wm. Alden Injects Politics

At the Friday forenoon public session, former Senator Huntley Russell led the great gathering in a songfest that made the Armory ring from corner to corner. Brief remarks were made by former State Master George B. Horton of Michigan; Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, state lecturer; Miss Jennie I, Buell, state secretary; and others. Former Sen. Wm. Alden Smith gave a fine talk on Americanism and received frequent applause, but in the ardor of the occasion quite forgot where he was and launched forth into a tirade against Pres. Wilson and the League of Nations. Later in the business sessions the delegates passed strong resolutions favoring the League of Nations, with reservations that would preserve the honor and integrity of the United States.

Before adjourning the Grangers expected to take some action on the Townsend highway bill which aims to place all main highways under the supervision of the federal government to be built and maintained wholly at federal expense leaving the states to bear the total expense of the minor highways.

Degrees Are Conferred

A large class of candidates were given the fourth and fifth degrees on Friday last, and in the evening a class of 1600 assembled at Powers' theater where the seventh degree, "the High Priest of Demeter", which is the highest degree of the order, was conferred under the direction of Chas M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass.

The general sessions closed on Saturday and the current week has been occupied in business sessions at which only the official delegates were presee-nt.

Grand Rapids did itself proud in welcoming and entertaining the visitors. Many of the store windows were handsomely dressed for the occasion, and such a friendly, get-together spirit pervaded the city that those who had come as delegates from far states were made to feel entirely at home. Michigan Grangers showed their loyalty to the order by turning out in large numbers to greet the visitors from other states and assist in the ceremonies. Some counties sent over a hundred delegates and there was no county in the state where the Grange is active that did not send a goodly number of members to take part in the convention.

Lowell of New York Elected National Worthy Master

At the election of officers held Tuesday forenoon, Nov. 18th, Mr. S. J. Lowell, Master of the New York State Grange and chairman of the National executive committee was elected National Worthy Master to succeed Oliver Wilson. Prior to the election it was quite generally rumored that John Ketcham would be the choice for National Master, but Mr. Ketcham was not a candidate and made no solicitations to secure the office. Mr. Ketcham was unanimously re-elected lecturer of the National Grange. A picture of Mr. Lowell, the new National master will be found on the following page. He is the central figure in the group of the three gentlemen just above the panoramic scene.

It is impossible for one to mingle in a crowd of farm folks such as attended the Grange convention without feeling that security and contentment which comes to one when he knows he is among friends. All thought of the dangers that threaten the national life disappears for something tells a man that there can be no insecurity in a country where dwell such great numbers of honest intelligent, level-headed men and women.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is gratified that Michigan has done so well in receiving the National Grange and showing its respect for that great order. It is the hope of this publication that the Grange may continue to grow and prosper and perform its allotted duties in the agricultural communities. The aim of all human endeavor should be helpfulness and co-operation, and these we understand are some of the motivating influences of the Grange. There are vost numbers of farmers who belong to no organization and it should be the purpose of the Grange and the other farm organizations to gather them in under their wings and show them the way to the right kind of organized effort. But before that can be done, the Grange, the Gleaners, the Clubs, the Unions, the Farm Bureaus and all other existing farmers' organizations should attempt to find a common ground and work in harmony and union. We shall count no day in agriculture greater than the day on which it shall become known that the common tie which must certainly exist between all farmers has been found and will be used to cement all who labor in the name of agricul ure in a great national co-operative federation.

They Differ on Farmer-Labor Alliance

MILO CAMPBELL

GIFFORD PINCHOT

"Farmers and wage earners have nothing in common," said Milo Campbell in politely declining Pres. Gompers invitation to affiliate the National Federation of Milk Producers with the American Federation of Labor.

"The interests of farmers and wage earners are identical." retorted Gifford Pinchot, in recommending that the Grange unite with organized labor.

And there you are.

The National Grange is deep in the discussion of the matter as we go to press.

Grange Notables at Grand Rapids

No. 1—Three Generations of Grangers who took the Seventh Degree together. Miss Etta Parks, Mrs. Daisy Parks and Mrs. Sarah Lord of Berlin (Marne), Mich.

2—George B. Horton, Past Master Michigan State Grange.

3—Mrs. Dora Stockman, lecturer, and Miss Jennie I. Buell, Secretary Michigan State Grange. Mrs. Stockman is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

4—Leslie R. Smith, Master Massachusetts State Grange.

5—T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative National Grange; S. T. Lowell, chairman national executive committee; Oliver Wilson, Master National Grange.

6—Mrs. Oliva J. C. Woodman, for twelve years Chaplain Michigan State Grange.

7—Class of 1600 candidates who took the seventh degree, "The High Priest of Demeter."

8—State Master and Mrs. Walter R. Havens, New Jersey State Grange.

9—State Master and Mrs. B. Needham, Kansas State Grange.

10—State Master and Mrs. T. W. Williams of North Dakota State Grange.

11—Peter A Kleas, gatekeeper Michigan State Grange.

12—T. E. Niles, steward and A. E. Ilenden, in charge of arrangements, Michigan State Grange.

13—Sen. Jas. McNaughton, Michigan State Grange leader, author of Farmers' Warehouse Bill.

(NOTE: Photos used by courtesy Grand Rapids Herald and Press)

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Shortage of crops used to be the factor which would most likely boost prices in the market centers of the United States, but today a different set of causes most often furnishes "kick" in the markets. One of the chief things now affecting prices, mostly upward, is COAL.

Coal miners for the most part seem to be going back to work, but the production still is below what it has been, and the losses through the coal strike in Mich. alone result in loss of more than 50,000 tons of coal and the great coal states have lost hundreds of thousands of tons. All this has done much to hold up industry and railroad movements. The shortage of cars made much more acute by the lack of coal has been the bullish factor in Chicago, Detroit and other markets for a considerable while. In spite of bearish news of every description the first days of this week, grains gained because of the coal situation.

From New York an encouraging bit of news tells of the resumption of export trading, now that the longshoremen's strike seems to be completely healed. The European crops turned out short and authentic sources state that their exports will be far less than have been expected.

A slight disturbance in the stock exchange has been roused by the government mix-up with the Southern Pacific. But the big government news of interest to the markets is just over the horizon—the senate and presidential action on the Peace Treaty which is bound to break soon. The president threatens to throw over the entire treaty unless the reservations which "cut the heart out of the treaty" are omitted. With the treaty question out of the way a great deal of the present uncertainty in business ought to vanish.

WHEAT CLIMBS HIGHER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 18, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

Several days ago various high grades of wheat took a hard tumble when the United States Grain Corporation announced that it was going to help "relieve" the high cost of living by reselling some of its stocks of wheat in order to keep the prices from going too high. No. 1 dark northern wheat was selling at some points for $3 at that time and the news brought about a drop of 15 cents. In the last few days, however, the grain public has come to believe that the Grain Corporation has only a limited supply which it may resell and that it is especially short on spring wheat. Accordingly the higher grades of wheat have soared to higher levels and Chicago quotes No. 1 dark northern at $3.16 per bushel with the demand good.

Of course, few farmers have such high quality wheat to sell, but the general effect on the wheat market is strengthening. The Detroit warehouses are known to have stocks of 77,000 bushels against 23,000 bushels last year at this time, and the receipts are somewhat smaller than a year ago. Shipments were also smaller. Nevertheless the Detroit wheat market is strong in keeping with the general tendency. Chicago wheat markets appear especially strong at this time and the demand is good.

ONIONS SCARCE AND FIRM

Onions, due to car shortage coupled with small production, are very scarce and firm in all lines in Detroit and other big produce markets. The crop of onions this year for the United States is estimated as only about two thirds of the average yield for the last few years. There is far more of a demand than the supply can satisfy. Detroit quotes: $4.50 per 100 lb. sack.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—Shortage of coal and cars drives all grains to a higher level.

Produce of all kinds short and demand strong. Fresh eggs, butter and best chickens in demand; turkeys rather quiet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19. — Live stock business more active with prices fluctuating with an upward tendency. Sheep not in demand. Good demand for heavy horses and mules.

Grains of all sorts boosted by car and coal shortage. Good butter and eggs in demand. Top wheat price at $3.16.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

R. R. Administration Explains Car Shortage

FROM A number of sources we have received complaints of a shortage of cars, and the charge has several times been made that the railway administration was discriminating against Michigan in the allotment of cars. One correspondent pointed out that the smaller number of shipments of potatoes out of Michigan as shown in comparison with those of other states by the Bureau of Markets reports was evidence enough of discrimination. Investigating this claim, however, we found that the potato movement had not been materially delayed because of a lack of cars, and that the smaller shipments were accounted for by the fact that the farmers were not selling their potatoes as freely as in other states.

Nothwithstanding that newspaper reports show that all sections of the country are suffering from a car shortage, we wrote to the car service section of the Railroad Administration asking the reason for the shortage and when some relief might be afforded, particularly here in Michigan. We received the following reply:

"In a general way permit me to say traffic generally throughout the country is very heavy, principally due to the fact that during the first six months of the year there was practically no business moving and now business in all lines is trying to make up for the deficiency o fthe first part of the year. You may be assured that everything possible is being done to meet the enormous demands of all classes of traffic, but you must also bear in mind that the railroad transportation machine's ability to handle traffic is limited. Railroads today are quite generally handling traffic much in excess of even last year which was an exceptionally heavy year, and a number of things are militating against the railroads at this time which under war conditions they did not have to contend with. I refer now particularly to the heavy loading of freight equipment. Under the stress of war conditions shippers were generally co-operating and loading all cars to their maximum capacity. This permitted of burdening industrial centers and terminals with a minimum number of cars, allowing traffic to flow freely through the congested centers of traffic. With the war over shippers have fallen back in to the old practice of lightly loading cars, putting no more in them than the minimum allowed under the tariff and still give them the benefit of carload rates. This results in requiring three cars to do the work of two, and in numerous instances two cars doing the work of one. You will appreciate the effect this has on the movement of traffic. Congested terminals and industrial centers slows up traffic, and the light loading of equipment ties up a lot of cars doing one half or one third of the work they ought to be doing, besides taking up valuable terminal trackage space. (*Concluded on page* 17)

Apple Harvest Exceeds All Expectations

There has been too much dumping of apples into the markets to keep apace with the demand, and the result is a dull condition with prices down to as low as $1.25 per bushel in Detroit, although the best quality bring as high as $2.50 per bushel. The government crop report has been pretty bearish inasmuch as 1,239,000 barrels increase has been reported over the total for the month before the present statistics were gathered.

The commercial apple crop of the as of November 1, and shows an increase of 1,239,000 barrels as compared to the October estimate of 23,- United States is now estimated by the government at 24,416,000 barrels. This estimate is based on conditions 177,000 barrels, or a decrease of 308,000 barrels from the 1918 crop. The salient feature of this report is the large increase in the crop thruout the west, notwithstanding a severe freeze the latter part of October in Washington and Oregon, which reduced the total tonnage by approximately 1,000 cars. The production for all the Western States with the exception of Utah, is far exceeding all former estimates. It is now estimated that these states will produce an increase of 2,943,000 boxes over the October estimate. The barrel apple states show an increase of 258,000 barrels over the October report, and are now estimated at 13,590,000 barrels. Slight increases are noted in New England states, New York, Virginia, Missouri and a decided increase in Arkansas, the Arkansas crop being the largest in the history of commercial apple growing in that state.

Excellent yields are reported in Oceana, Mason, Manistee, Benzie, Gd. Traverse and adjoining counties in Michigan. Quality, color and size reported good to excellent in this region. In southern and eastern counties of Oakland, Livingston, Ingham and adjoining couties the crop was light, quality fair to poor. Considerable codling moth damage reported. A large part of the production in this territory is trucked to local markets. Berrien, Van Buren and Allegan counties are estimated at 34 per cent crop as compared to 65 per cent in 1918. Considerable damage from codling moth is reported in these counties. The use of the bushel basket as an apple package was more general throughout Michigan this year than ever before.

State	Condition November 1919	Final 1918	Comm'l Crop November 1919	Comm'l Crop Final 1918
Ohio	21	52	364,000	902,000
Indiana	19	27	187,000	266,000
Illinois	26	29	750,000	837,000
Michigan	39	62	897,000	1,495,000
Wisconsin	43	44	121,000	114,000

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 18, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.52	1.54	1.97
No. 3 Yellow	1.58		
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.47	1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.45	1.61
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.40	1.58

Corn is temporarily easier and prices eased off a bit at the close of last week. We rather expect to see this easier condition continue for the major part of the current week, as the weather is fair all over the corn belt, cars are to be had in greater quantities and farmers who have been holding back part of their crop are showing a disposition to sell. We do not anticipate any appreciable drop in price, however, and we want to again remind our readers who must buy corn that the present is the time to make their purchases. Those who acted upon our advice when the corn market reached its lowest point several weeks ago now see where they saved considerable money by so doing. The following statement from the Rosenbaum Review is of interest to farmers:

"We shall remember that the surplus producing corn states yielded this year, just an average crop; probably a total yield in all states of 2,- 900,000 bushels. Texas has outcorned herself this year but the surplus is not available for big feeders in the Mississippi Valley. Farmers who own surplus corn are in most instances not disposed to sell at prevailing prices. Our oats crop is over 300,000,000 short of last year, and our barley crop is more than 50,000,- 000 short. Country bankers tell us that farmers have never had so much money as now. There may be speculators who know just exactly what the farmers are going to do, but the farmer himself has not advertised it. These and other facts lead us to suggest that we may expect to see May corn reach $1.50 per bushel."

OATS CREEP UPWARD

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 18, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.77	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.76	.75	
No. 4 White	.75		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.75	.85
No. 3 White	.74	.74	.83
No. 4 White	.73	.73	.80

Oats have crept up since last week and made an additional gain of one half to one cent on the opening days this week. Shortage of coal and resulting lack of cars in the face of good demand was perhaps the most bullish factor this week, and the upward move of corn reflected its trend as usual upon oats. The export demand for heavy weight oats continues strong, while light weight oats have been selling at a discount under the December. The demand in America for oats has been holding up remarkably well due to the shortage of the oat crop. When the Peace Treaty is settled it is believed that foreign credits will be extended which will make the oat market even more bullish. A threatened rail strike has also made the buying pretty eager.

RYE AND BARLEY STRONGER

Rye jumped upward as much as two cents in the markets the opening days of this week, but even this gain did not bring it back to the level it had attained a week before. The gain this week was partly due to a general boost in the grain markets due to rail and coal difficulties. Rye in Detroit is quoted: Cash No. 2. $1.36. Barley also showed firm this week and is quoted the same as a week ago in Detroit, while Chicago reports a gain of 3 cents, with a strong demand from maltsters in evidence. Detroit quotes barley at $2.70@2.80 for cash No. 3.

Additional Markets p. 16

"THE use of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires on my truck has saved me a great deal of time and money. They are an economy all around in general farm work and livestock hauling—especially over farm land and rough, slippery country roads."—Mr. W. H. Duley, Livestock Farmer, Starks, Maine

THE photograph above was taken January 3rd, 1919, on the livestock farm of W. H. Duley, ten miles from Starks, Maine.

At that time Mr. Duley told us that he had been hauling on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires during weather that had stopped local solid-tired trucks.

The tractive Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to overcome fierce road conditions and, in addition, to pull solid-tired trucks out of mire and up stiff grades.

The easy-rolling Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to average three and four trips to town per day, an amount of hauling which would have required three teams.

The cushioning Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to deliver decidedly good mileage on gasoline and oil and to remain in excellent mechanical order despite the bad going.

On top of all this, the tough Goodyear Cords had outlasted neighbors' solid tires which wore down rapidly due to spinning in the gravel on the steep hills.

This latter performance particularly reflects that long pioneering work with which Goodyear has developed Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires for very severe hauling duty.

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Michigan's Trapping Season Now in Full Swing

New Laws Put into Effect at Opening of Hunters' and Trappers' Season; Fur Farming Booms

By VERNE E. BURNETT

TRAPPING and hunting are now well under way in Michigan and other states famed for the game in their forests. With the opening of the season this fall, every fan of the great sport of trapping and hunting is aware of the fact that there was never before so great a demand for furs as at present. The farmer and his sons may be seen in almost any section these days planning ahead for the sport and paying business of outwitting the crafty inhabitants of the wild nooks and crannies of the country.

Just to show the interest which the public and the public servants show in regard to game, forty-one of the forty-four states holding legislative sessions this year passed legal regulations concerning game. Twenty-nine states enacted laws relative to fur-bearing animals. It is well that every trapper or hunter in the state, no matter how little he goes into the business, know just what the laws are.

Farmer Smith might make a lot of money from selling beaver which he traps this month, inasmuch as the season opens November 1 for beaver and continues until April 15, the close of the beaver season. Smith's neighbor may be so pleased with the idea that he too goes to work trapping beaver. But he doesn't get a license, which the law requires; and presto, he is all out of luck, just because he was ignorant of the state law. And, of course, ignorance is no excuse before the law.

The dates just mentioned for the limits of the beaver season were among the new regulations passed by the Michigan Legislature. The season on otter, mink, fisher and marten is shortened one month, by closing February 15 instead of March 15. October 15 to December 31 is prescribed as the open season on racoons, under the new laws in Michigan.

Anyone who wishes to go into trapping to any considerable extent would be on the safe side if he would write to the Commissioner, Game, Fish and Forest Fire Department, at Lansing, Michigan. From the Commissioner's office any special information would be furnished to trappers. In certain cases the trapper should furnish himself with a range map, as in the following instances.

The new game laws of Michigan include the provision that the open season for muskrats, one of the best known of all the trapper's acquaintances, shall be October 16 to April 14 north of Range 20, and December 16 to March 31 south of Range 21. Up until this year, trappers may recall, the open season for the state as a whole had been fixed at November 16 to March 14.

Just a word of caution in regard to trappers living near a city which has a big woodland park. According to the new regulations, badger, beaver and muskrat are not to be meddled with at any place within two miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres of which 50 acres or more are woodland.

That Valuable Little License

STATE officials have authority to be pretty harsh with offenders against the state laws. So the trapper finds it a mighty important thing not to get trapped himself by a game warden. One of the most important things, of course, is that every trapper go forth armed with a state license as well as a trusty set of traps or a regular gun, or both.

The precious little life-saver in a secure trapping business, otherwise known as the license, costs various amounts according to the kind. If you are out after big game, namely bear, the trapping or hunting license required is only $1, provided you are a resident of the state. If you are a non-resident, the license costs $10.

To be a licensed beaver trapper, the law requires a payment of $10 by residents of the state. This beaver license permits one to take 15 beavers during the season but not more than four may be taken from any one colony. The idea, of course, is to prevent the beaver from being destroyed completely. It is unlawful to destroy beaver dams or houses or to have the carcass or skin in your possession without the license seal attached. Inasmuch as the beaver fur is of great value, it is important that the trapper keep within the law and reap some real financial harvest out of his labor.

The raccoon is harder to trap than the skunk. Sets ought to be made in water whenever possible. Coons have a keen sense of smell. However, when sets are made for the 'coon, it must be remembered that nothing smaller than No. 1 1-2 traps ought be employed. So far as possible, avoid stakes for fastenings. Instead, wire the chains to logs or rocks weighing about twenty pounds. Such fastenings do not permit a pull on the jaws as fixed ones do. Therefore, there is less chance of the raccoon getting out. The raccoon likes timber. Small streams, shallow lakes, ponds and marshes are good places to look for signs. The tracks of the 'coon resemble the imprints of a baby's foot and once seen are never forgotten.

Large hollow logs furnish good places for sets when anchored in shallow water, close to shore. Traps ought to be placed near the entrance. If too deep, make bases out of mud, sticks or sod if too shallow, scoop out excavations for the sets. Have the jaws under about three inches of water. Eradicate, so far as possible, boot tracks and other signs of man. Dash water over everything with which the hands may have come in contact to destroy human odor. After this, sprinkle bait on the log so it will not be washed away.

The Stone Age is Gone

ANYONE WHO visited the State Fair this fall could get some idea of the odd variety of weapons used in killing fur-bearing animals in Michigan. The display which might remind one of the crude implements devised way back in the stone age when it was "everybody for himself" and so on. In the stone age, they say, animals were often killed just from habit or for the fun of it, without regard to the maintaining of a wild game supply for our children and for our great grandchildren.

But the stone age is gone, even in the trapping sections, where law and order is spreading out their tentacles. The law in Michigan forbids the use of spears, for instance.

Along with the stone age, the terribleness of modern warfare methods are also tabooed. Explosives and chemicals are declared unlawful when used to molest dens of fur-bearers. You are no longer allowed to use smokers to drive animals from their dens, says the law. It is unlawful to destroy the dens or homes of beaver, muskrat or skunk.

It goes without say that one is not supposed to have in his possession a carcass or pelt of an animal killed in a closed season. But here is a regulation which many trappers probably do not know. It is unlawful to set a trap within six feet of the home of a muskrat. You are allowed, of course, to shoot a beaver which is destroying your property.

Skunks are not hard to trap and may be taken in almost any kind of a set. Skunks prime first in fall and for this reason the beginner will find them profitable to catch. Skunks generally stay close together. Often as many as ten of twelve may be found in a single den. The burrows are not hard to find and often may be discovered under old houses, near sheds, around straw piles, in weed patches. Good sets may be arranged in territory which the animals frequent, at the mouths of small dry culverts under roads.

Good bait is a necessity to the skunk trapper. It will lure the fur bearers to sets long distances.

Traps may be placed near entrances of dens. No decoy is necessary. However, if this method is employed, only one skunk can be expected from the hole during a night. For this reason, pen sets are generally preferred by the pelt hunters.

Money from Bounties and Farming

NOW AND THEN a trapper may stumble into a streak of luck by getting a bounty. The state provides a bounty of $35 for a wolf, and certain localities give a big additional bounty. Then by finding the den you get an additional bounty of $15 for each wolf cub, and local bounties are sometimes given in addition. Of course, the fur business is too lucrative just now to make the state bounties mean much in case of several of the rich fur animals. But the bounties are interesting to know: coyote, same bounty as wolf; wildcat or lynx, $5; fox, $1; weasel, woodchuck, howk or owl, 50 cents, paid by the county and half refunded by the state.

The laws of Michigan and many other states have recognized a very important phase of the trapping business, or rather, the fur business. Fox farms, deer farms, and many shapes and descriptions of fur farming are springing up in America, notably in Michigan. The West and all the North of the State is known to have here and there, the various sorts of fur farms. Species of fox, for example, which possess great fur value, are penned up often on large tracts with the natural environment maintained. There are risks in the business, to be sure, but sometimes one season has been known to bring a fortune to breeders of silver fox, for example.

In order to raise fur-bearing animals lawfully, a fur farmer is required to pay an annual license fee of $5 to the state. Another requirement is that all live animals and skins of animals raised in capitivity must be tagged. There is a fee of five cents for each of these tags. The purpose is said to be protection of animals raised in captivity.

The business of fur farming is increasing so rapidly that there must be many just entering the business who will be benefitted by the following booklets furnished by the government. By writing to the United State Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can obtain free: Raising Belgian Hares and other Rabbits. (Farmers' Bulletin 496.) The Common Mole of Eastern United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 583.) Economic Value of North American Skunks. (Farmers' Bulletin 587.) The Domesticated Silver Fox. (Farmers' Bulletin 795.) Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skin. (Farmers' Bulletin 832.) The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer. (Farmers' Bulletin 869.) Fur Farming as a Side Line. (Yearbook Separate 693.) Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law. 1918. (Biological Survey Document 110.) Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game, 1919. (Department Circular 63.)

The following are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.: Deer Farming in the United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 330.) Animals in the U. S., price 15 cents. Price 5 cents.

The interesting subject of fur farming, its laws and possibilities, will be left for later issues. But here let it be said that it can be just as much a regular business as any other form of farming. In fact, fur farming is already a highly developed business. The writer is acquainted with men with excellent business training who have gone into fur farming as one of the most practical of business ventures and they are succeeding.

In the limited space allotted here for the subject of laws on trapping and fur farming, it has been possible to furnish only the most limited survey. But anyone who is interested in any special part of the regulations regarding the subject is invited to write to Business Farming, and answers will be obtained for all queries. Not only questions but also comments and stories about your trapping adventures are sought because of the great interest among many thousands of our readers during the trapping season. In fact now is the day of days in the fur business, and the real fur business farmer is now in the entrance of what looks like the greatest, best, richest fur season.

More trappers take the muskrat than all the other fur bearers put together. The animal is widely distributed and seems able to adapt itself to encroaching civilization where others have become almost extinct. The Indian name is "musquash." No great skill is required to get the pelts, especially if good bait is employed. Shallow water is the best spot to look for signs—in sluggish streams, marshes and lakes. In these places the muskrat generally builds houses and where there is a comparatively swift current, excavates dens in banks. However, houses are sometimes seen in rivers and creeks; burrows in banks along lakes and ponds. This by the way, is the exception rather than the rule and accounts for the belief that there are two different species of the fur bearers.

Sets for muskrat ought to be under water from two and a half to three inches. When this is done, the animals are taken by their longer and stronger hind legs rather than by the shorter and weaker front ones. Consequently, more furs are caught instead of feet. The pelt hunter will want to remember this when after the musquash; also that chains ought to be fastened in deep water so the animals will drown. As the metalic jaws close, the animals seek to rid themselves of the steel by diving and if permitted to do so, usually tangle the chains and are not able to reach shore.

WM. VREELAND

VREELAND FUR CO.

H. F. BLAKE

Let Michigan's Best Known Fur Buyers Handle Your Furs

All the old Trappers and Dealers Know Will Vreeland and Harry Blake

Will Vreeland was born in Rockwood, Mich. He has trapped and shot every fur animal in Michigan and he knows the Trappers' troubles. Harry Blake was born in Harrisonville, Ohio, and he, too, has been a Trapper.

Both have bought furs in Michigan—Vreeland for 30 years and Blake for 16 years and they have a host of friends among the Trappers and Dealers because of their square deal policy.

LAST YEAR WE BOUGHT

$702,603.63

MICHIGAN'S BIGGEST FUR BUSINESS

During the 1918-1919 season we bought raw furs for which we paid Trappers and Dealers a total of $702,-603.63.

That's the biggest fur business in Michigan and, what's most important to you, everybody that dealt with us was satisfied.

We'll make it our business to see that you are satisfied when you send your furs here this season.

Trappers:

Every fur you send us will be examined and priced by Will Vreeland or Harry Blake PERSONALLY. You'll get personal service just the same as if we could call on you.

Dealers:

Drop in to see us, if you're near Detroit—we'd like to talk over with you the prospects for this season's business. If you can't get in, write, and we'll try to see you later in the year.

If you haven't dealt with the Vreeland Fur Company before, ask someone who has. If others say they've had a square deal, you'll get a square deal, too.

Send your furs this year to

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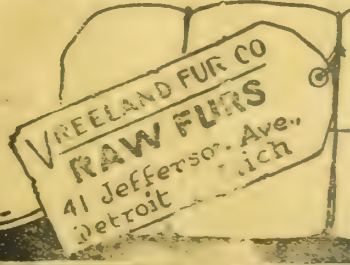


GRINNELL CO.

Canadian Farmers are Bucking the Milk Trust

Michigan Dairymen May Learn a Lesson From Canadian Farmers' Efforts to Market Their Own Milk

The following article is a story of the successful efforts of the milk producers in the vicinity of Vancouver, B. C., to sell their milk direct to the consumer. It was written by Mr. H. Higginbotham of Vancouver and was published in a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide. —Editor.

IN THE two and a half years that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association has been at work it is estimated that the association has saved its 1,400 members just $1,000,000 which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the middleman, or have been wasted by inefficient methods and overlapping distribution.

What this association has done for the dairyman in the fertile bottom lands of the Fraser Valley, lying between Chiliwack and Vancouver, is one of the most striking examples of successful co-operation among farmers that can be found in Canada today. During the past summer, to the producers, the association has brought just 25 cents per pound butterfat more than they could have got had the association not been in existence. In 1918 more than 2,000,000 lbs. of butter fat were handled through the association, and this year's total will be considerably larger.

Wonderful Progress

The progress made by the association in the last 30 months is nothing short of wonderful. Discussing the present status of this lusty young organization, H. W. Vanderhoof, a member of the executive committee said:

"Our association at the present time controls the local manufacture of butter and cheese practically entirely, while we have now 65 per cent of the retail milk business of Vancouver in our hands. We have displaced the capital of the middleman with our own capital, and we are able to give to the consuming public of Vancouver their milk at **a price which is considerably less than any other coast city.** Not only that, we have progressed in a sane way. Our distributing plant in Vancouver is being remodeled, and in a short time it will have sufficient capacity to handle practically the whole of the retail business in the city. In the first few months' operations in Vancouver, we have, besides writing off a considerable amount for depreciation, been able to make a substantial profit which will go towards retiring the investment. And as time goes on we will be able to further narrow the margin between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. That has been our goal from the start and still is. So far as the middlemen still in business are concerned it is just a question as to how long they will be able to stand the margin being constantly reduced.

"Of course our association has had to face a good deal of misrepresentation at the hands of our enemies and some of this misrepresentation was believed by the public. However, the public had to be educated just in the same way that our own producers had to be educated at the start. In the way our association is handling the product, we are able to divert any surplus over night into a new market, thus eliminating waste and maintaining the price to the producer. Our milk, of course, has the following markets: whole milk, condensed milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. We are now the main factor in all the markets with the exception of the condensed milk, which we have not been able to enter as yet owing to the fact that condensaries involve a very heavy investment of capital and we have been able to get a fairly commensurate price from the condensaries because we control the supply. However, the price at the condensaries is not yet what it should be, mainly because Ontario is not organized and Ontario, being a large producing province, and having several condensaries, really sets the price on condensed milk in Canada. The price that we are able to get from the condensaries at the coast is therefore based on the price of condensing milk in Ontario plus half the freight rate from Ontario to the Pacific.

"In twelve months time we will probably be handling 90 per cent of the city milk distribution in Vancouver. By that time we hope to have a utility plant just outside the city where we can handle by-products, such as skim milk, to the best advantage."

Organization Was Not Easy

This association grew out of a Milk and Cream Shippers' Association, which was carrying on work along the same line as the U. F. A. Milk and Cream Committee is doing in Alberta at the present time. The agitation for improved conditions among the dairymen supplying the Vancouver market began to take definite shape in 1912, and in 1913 a charter was secured from the provincial government to incorporate the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. At that time Vancouver was not going very far afield for milk, and Chiliwack was not supplying any milk to the Vancouver market. The electric railway which placed Chiliwack within three hours of Vancouver made a very great difference and immediately placed the producers at Chiliwack, 75 miles away, in competition with those around Vancouver. This brought home to the producers near Vancouver very forcibly the fact that they could not expect to hold the high milk market for themselves unless they were willing to meet the competition of men who were able to ship from a distance.

Attempts to complete the organization were not very successful, and after a short time the promoters decided that the majority of producers were not quite ready for such an organization. It was necessary to "let the shoe pinch" a little more, before the farmers were ready to organize. In 1916 a second attempt was made to get the organization on its feet, and this time with not much better success than the first time. Finally, in the spring of 19171, a third attempt was made and this time the conditions were ripe for success.

Owing to the war conditions, costs of milk production had been steadily increasing and with the return of spring, the milk companies were preparing to lower prices to the producers. Notices had been sent out that the price of milk would be 55 cents per lb. butter fat, commencing with June 1, the season of flush production. The winter and spring prices had not been remunerative, and the producers who had been slow to turn as the proverbial worm, were at last aroused into action. Meetings were held in all the principal centers throughout the Fraser Valley and the producers were asked to sign a contract to ship their milk for one year to their own association, being given the assurance that they would not be held to their contracts unless 75 per cent of the milk produced in the Fraser Valley was contracted to the association. The campaign was successful, and the required amount of milk was signed up, although it afterwards turned out that there was more milk in the Valley than had been estimated.

Armed with these contracts, the five provisional directors of the association interviewed the milk companies and instead of 55 cents they secured 65 cents per lb. butter fat. This practical demonstration of what co-operation could accomplish turned the scale, and farmers began to flock into the association unsolicited.

At the start producers were asked to sign contracts for one year, and to take stock on a can basis. Subsequently they were asked to sign three year contracts and were simply assessed on the amount of butter fat they had shipped during the year. On the amount of milk signed up at the start, the shares at $50 per can gave them a capital of $140,000. Today the capital is $350,000.

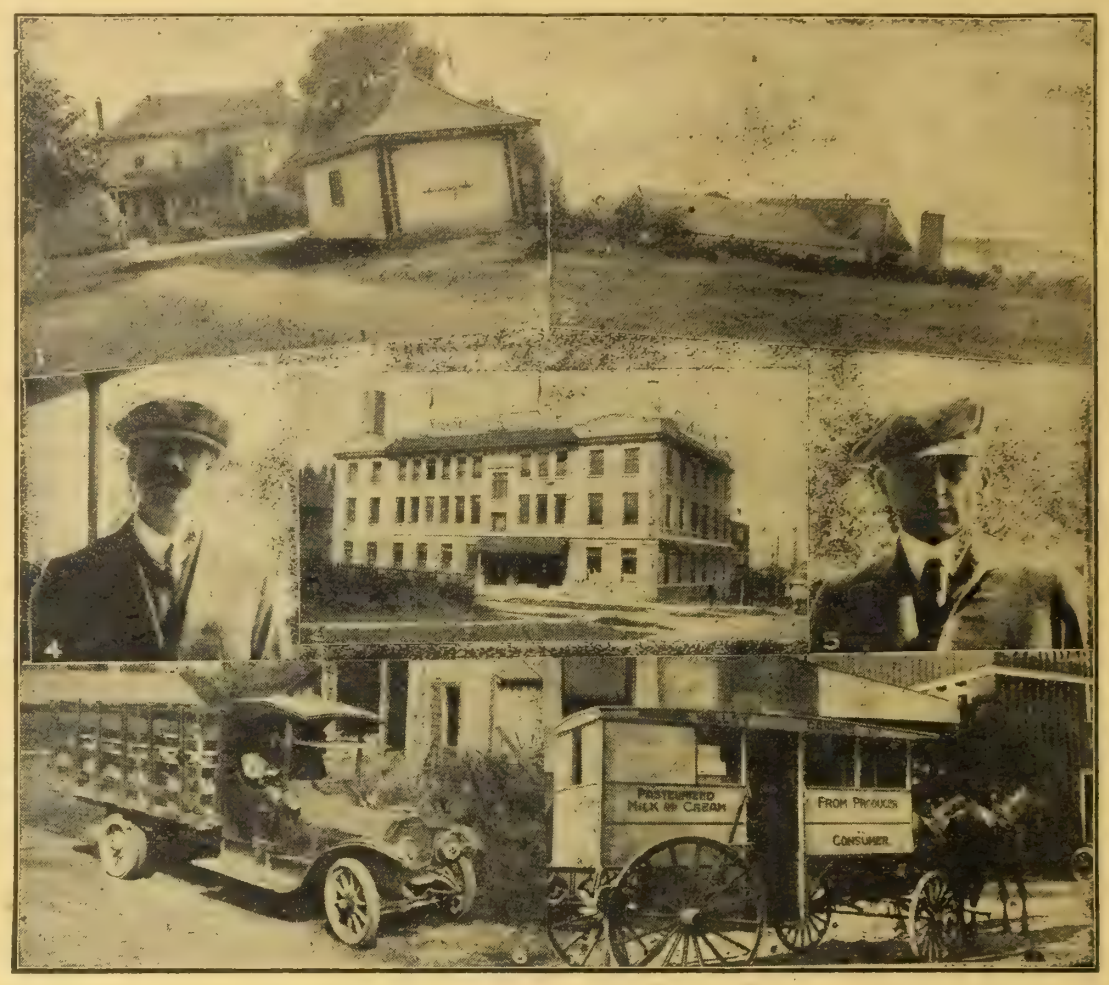
The association has been very fortunate in having some able and far sighted leaders. Both the present premier of British Columbia, Hon. John Oliver, and the present minister of agriculture, Hon. J. D. Barrow, were on the first board of directors, both being farmers chiefly engaged in dairying, Mr. Oliver at East Delta and Mr. Barrow at Chiliwack.

The association's early efforts at financing a large business did not meet with any better support from the banks than some other farmers' companies have met. The first loans they secured at the bank were secured on the farmers' notes, on which the banks would only loan 50 cents on the dollar.

Later on they secured a credit at the bank of $10,000. The association's business was growing very rapidly and much larger credit soon became necessary. The officers of the association went to the bank and asked for $150,000, offering farmers' notes as security. They were met with a refusal. "You know the bank's rules," stated the manager, and he offered to loan up to 50 per cent of the value of the notes. The officers of the association believed that they were entitled to the credit and they appealed to the higher officials of the bank and found there a business man with some faith in farmers' organizations, with the result that the credit was forthcoming to the full extent of the notes. At the present time the organization has one-half million dollars invested.

Ten per cent of the paid-up capital goes into what is called a redemption fund, out of which at any time any member who is going out of the dairy business may receive the full value for his shares which he turns in to the association, plus six per cent interest on his money. This fund was started mainly for renters, of whom they are a fairly large number among the dairymen and who might at any time be obliged to sell out. It has been an important factor in getting the support of these men. Up to the present time, however, there has been more than enough demand for stock from prospective new shareholders to redeem all the shares turned in to the association without drawing upon the redemption fund.

(Continued on page 19)



Illustrating Some of the Activities of the Fraser Valley Dairymen.

1—Farm house of J. W. Berry, President, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. 2—Buildings on a Fraser Valley dairy farm. 3—One of the large milk plants in Vancouver taken over by the company. 4—W. Park; and 5—H. W. Vanderhoof, two of the mainsprings of the association. 6—Collecting milk near Vancouver. 7—One of the 47 rigs used in delivering milk to consumers in Vancouver.

MILK PRODUCERS' marketing problems are about the same the world over. Various solutions have been tried but the only one that stands the test of time and approved business ethics is the plan here discussed. Milk associations may cut and try and compromise, but we predict that their experience will eventually lead them to the "direct-from-producer-to-consumer" system which has been tried with much success by our Canadian brothers.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Profiteering

THIS IS one of our new words. It became very popular during the war and still has its uses. The only people in the good old U. S. A. who are not profiteering are I and thou and even thou wouldst profiteer if thou hadst the chance. From different sources we learn that labor, farmer, manufacturer, store keeper, and landlord are all profiteering. If that's the case, why grumble?

We go to labor and say: "You are accused of profiteering? What have you to say for yourself?" Labor replies: "True, wages have gone up but no higher than the cost of living. Some in our ranks are making big money but the most of us are barely making a decent living."

We go to the farmer and say, "The consumer says you are a profiteer. Can you afford to cut down your prices?" The farmer answers: "No. Higher prices for my products mean nothing to me if the cost of producing them increases the same ratio. I still work early and late and have no more, if indeed as much, as I used to have when wheat was 80 cents and corn 60 cents a bushel."

To the manufacturer we say: "How is it that the prices of your commodities have advanced one hundred per cent in the last three years? Surely you are profiteering?" But the manufacturer denies it. "Wages have increased; materials cost more;; production is less and the purchasing power of my profit dollars is only one-half what it used to be. In order to secure a fair return on my investment I have to charge double for my product," he says.

The store keeper also denies the charge that he is laying away big profits. "My overhead has increased enormously, but my number of customers is about the same. Competition is so strong that I find it hard to increase my margin enough to pay the extra cost of doing business. Look up the number of failures in my line of business the last year or so and you will not think that I am profiteering."

These are all good arguments and for the most part they are borne out by the facts. Here and there is a laborer filling a very important position requiring skill and experience. He is earning $25 a day. In comparison with his fellow workers he is profiteering. In other words he is making more money than he requires to live comfortably and save a sufficiency for old age. Here and there is a farmer who by rare good luck and exceptional foresight produces a crop that pays him large profits. Perhaps in comparison with his less fortunate neighbors he is a profiteer. Yet it would be wrong to label all farmers "profiteers" because of the chance good fortune of a very few of their numbers.

A little investigation, coupled up with good horse sense, will make us realize that those who deliberately profiteer are very few and far between. We have no doubt but that the high monkey-monks of the profiteering ring could be counted up on the fingers. Most of them are trusts who have exploited natural resources and squeezed competition to death. There is the oil octopus, the steel trust, the coal combination, the packer ring, and that mysterious monster which has a finger in every pie that is cut and is known by the indefinite title of Wall Street. Cut the talons and clip the wings of these and the cost of living will come down with a thud.

Canadian Dairymen Take Lead

EVERY ONCE in a while we are painfully reminded that the farmers of Canada are about two jumps ahead of American farmers and gaining every jump. We may as well look the truth in the face and acknowledge that we are mere pikers in the co-operative and political game as compared with our Canadian cousins.

The biggest farmers' co-operative success in the western hemisphere is the United Grains Growers of western Canada. We wouldn't dare to tell you the volume of business this association did last year. The figures would give you a head-ache. And that is only one of scores of big co-operative agricultural ventures across the border. We think of the Non-Partisan League as a tremendous political power, but it doesn't hold a candle to the united political power of the agricultural forces of the several Canadian provinces. In Canada the farmer is a force that is mightily respected and feared.

In this issue we present the story of another example of Canadian agricultural progressiveness. It is the story of how the dairymen of Vancouver, B. C., tackled a quarter of a million dollar milk business, busted the milk trust, tried the direct-from-producer-to-consumer system, and made it PAY,—both the farmer and the consumer. Like all other cities of sizable proportions Vancouver bought its milk from twenty to thirty different distributors who paid the farmers what they pleased. But after the farmers came to their senses and decided to conduct their own business, Vancouver has been buying most of its milk direct from the farmers' organization, the consumer paying less and the farmer receiving more. And so far as the farmer is concerned he is free at last from the dictation of the milk trust.

The plan adopted by the Vancouver farmers would work admirably in many Michigan localities. Properly organized and financed producers' associations could very profitably market milk of their members in such cities as Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, etc. All that is required is leadership, vision, backbone and capital. The farmers have all these essentials to command. The opportunity is here. The iron is hot. Strike before it cools.

Will It Stand the Test?

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation has arrived. It has been introduced to the world in sundry flowery speeches illuminated with flambouyant and extravagant superlatives. One enthusiastic admirer modestly proclaims that "it is the most promising child ever born of agriculture." Another that "it marks the greatest epoch in the history of agriculture." When the winds of reason have dissipated the gas clouds and we are able to see this "child" in its naked immaturity, we shall find many interesting things about it.

The first thing that will impress us is that its leaders represent the highest type of American citizens. They are strong for Americanism. Amen for that! They are well-educated, intelligent, successful. All are good qualifications. Look at their hands. Some of them show callouses,—signs that they work. Also good.

Trace the farm bureau back to its origin and we find that it did not spring from the farmers. It was an idea that came out of the Department of Agriculture. Men of good motives and bad saw in it the seed of a wonderful nation-wide organization of farmers. Fearing that it might not function to their liking and desirous perhaps of putting this new organization under obligations to them, bankers, manufacturers and commercial interests of the country rushed forward with funds to hasten the work of organization. Aided by this money several state farm bureaus have built up a large membership in an incredibly short time.

So then we find the Federation starting out under the handicap of debt,—a debt, both of honor and money,—owing to large corporate interests. Perhaps the state farm bureaus can pay their obligations of money and go on their way rejoicing, free and unencumbered. But we doubt it. The debt of honor still remains, and those who hold that debt, will exact their pound of flesh. In fact, some of the resolutions passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation would indicate that they have already exacted several pounds of flesh.

If the American Farm Bureau Federation can become an independent agent, acting solely and at all time in the interests of the farmers, we shall expect great things of it. But it will have to stand the test. If it wavers or shrinks from its duty to the farmers; if it compromises where victory only is honorable and just; if it accepts orders from the same source it has accepted money,—it will not,—it cannot survive. It will pass away to the bone-yard where rests the remains of many a farm organization, conceived from high ambitions and ideals, but blasted sooner or later by corruption.

We are willing to make liberal concessions to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mighty potentialities lie dormant in the infant prodigy. Let us hope that they may be developed properly that the child may grow in strength and power to become a stalwart and a never-faltering champion of the farmers' rights.

Farm Organizations and the Railroads

WHILE western representatives to the National Grange at Grand Rapids were submitting resolutions favoring government ownership and a continuation of federal control for aothern two years, delegates to the convention of farm bureaus at Chicago passed strong resolutions against government ownership and demanded the early return of the roads to the private owners.

The Grange is the oldest farmers' organization in existence. It is also one of the most conservative. Ten years ago the Grange membership would have held up its hands in horror at the mere suggestion of government ownership. But the Grange tries to keep abreast of the times, and we are not surprised to find a strong sentiment prevailing among the voting delegates favoring rigid government control of the transportation systems.

The resolution adopted by the farm bureau federation reads as though it might have been penned by a railroad corporation attorney. It is of the stereotyped form that has made its frequent appearance in various conventions and has been guided safely through resolutions committees and voting delegates under the special tutorship of corporation agents trained and paid for the job.

A simple way of getting rid of annoying proposition is to "resolute" ag'in it, but it seems singularly inappropriate for an organization that claims to represent the farmers who pay the freight both ways to vote for a return of the old policies and conditions of railway transportation.

Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, who is personally opposed to the Plumb Plan, has said to us: "It is not impossible to oppose the Plumb Plan and at the same time be in favor of government ownership or control of the railroads."

The transportation problem is worthy of the best thought and the closest investigation of our farm leaders and organizations. If they who speak in public for the farmers are not prepared to investigate the problem and frame a policy that will afford a practical and satisfactory solution, they should leave the subject strictly alone. We fervently hope no more farm organizations will take the role of Punch and Judy and squawk out in public whenever rail corporations give them the sign. It may be good entertainment for the corporations, but it's old stuff to the public

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARMERS-LABOR WILL NOT HITCH

Speaking of team-work between agriculture and the so-called labor organizations, I heartily agree with M. B. F. It would be a crime against nature to hitch old Dobbin who has always plowed his furrows long, straight and deep, with such a crazy and balky animal as the so-called labor beast seems to be. Or is it that the fool drivers have got their lines crossed? Many a splendid outfit has been put into the ditch because the driver got his lines crossed. There are more fool drivers than balky animals and that seems to be the case here.

For instance, when the war started the farmer was told to go ahead and plant corn, sow wheat, etc., and to hump himself generally. He knows his business and would have done it anyhow, and did do it, and only when the great books are opened will it be known how much suffering was averted, how many mouths were fed in a starving world. Did they deliver the goods? They certainly did.

Now look at the other side, organized labor. Did they call their men together and say, "now boys, we are in trouble up to our knees head first and need your help. Thousands upon thousands of our sturdiest manhood have been called from the various industries to rescue a bleeding world. Your brothers' lives and the life of this nation depend to a large extent on the ships, the guns, the aeroplanes and the thousands of other things that you may produce and upon the speed with which you deliver them. Come, get busy; put in two, three or four more hours per day, thereby do your bit."

Did they do this? Not on your life! When they pulled the lines and clucked, it sounded like this, "Whoa, Emma, you are working too hard. You'll get some guns and aeroplanes and other things over there before the war is over. Go slow. Now is your time to skin your Uncle Sam; go through his pockets; more money and less work. (Your uncle will have to stand for it.)

Well, our boys and our allies ate American food, our boys used guns of British manufacture (from American models) and used French and English aeroplanes.

What, hitch agriculture with organized labor and let President Gompers drive? I think not. Dobbin prefers Uncle Sam, not Sam Gompers. Kick him in the bread basket Dobbin, if he touches the lines. Politicians are falling all over themselves to pass laws against child labor for fear of competition in the labor ranks and at the same time putting up posters urging boys to join the farmers' working reserve and save the world from starving. Surely they have got their lines crossed.—*H. L. B., Unionville, Mich.*

While it is undeniably true that many labor leaders and many unpatriotic workmen took advantage of the war to force higher wages, do you think that it is fair to hold all labor to account on the same charge? Is it not possible that profiteering manufacturers and scheming politicians may have been as much to blame for hampering production as dissatisfied workmen? We think the rank and file of labor showed itself patriotic and willing to help win the war. True, wages were voluntarily increased, and with the exception of a handful of manufacturers, no class of people profited more from the war than did labor. If we were dealing today with the rank and file of labor our industrial problem would be very simple, but since we are obliged to deal with the same radical labor leaders who raised hell during the war and are still busily engaged in the same pursuit, the problem is very complex. I admire your argument and am sure the majority of our readers will agree with you. My only caution is that we do not permit the unauthorized and extreme actions of labor leaders turn us against labor as a body and cause us to forget that it may have just as real grievances as the farmer.—Editor.

INDIVIDUAL COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS

These are indeed trying times to us all. One wonders where M. B. F. editors have been while the hog trust has been nosing the producers around so ruthlessly of late. After all, it looks like a real, independent editor is a thing of the past. I, too, have occupied a swivel chair in an office and I know that Big Business rules supreme. I still write from the farm but what I write is absolutely uncensored by an special organized interests. What really is needed is less bureaus, committees, yea investigations, and more individual courage of convictions and real backbone. Where is the much vaunted power of "get together" when the test comes, that is while store prices are simply soaring and farm produce going? Maybe you are not enjoying this, but neither do some of us. The continual harping on organization when we know that Big Business has everything in its keeping and that to organize will really work more hardships upon children, widows and the poor and defenseless. Awake, ye sleepy editors, the rocks upon which Rome foundered are near in the channel. A full stomach, a fat bank account and smart city clothes will not quiet the farmers' conscience or kill his sense of fair play to all. The time is doubtless coming soon when farmers will have to take over active management of affairs in general, only let that come before others have ruined everything.—*R. L. Lamm, Litchfield.*

Your rebuke stings as you intended it should. Here's the other cheek. Smite it as hard as you please. It cannot hurt any worse than the first blow. To a publication that has lost thousands of dollars worth of business because of its unyielding defense of the farmers' rights, there is a grist of irony in your remarks. It is easy to criticise, brother Lamm. You'd do better service to M. B. F. and the farmers' cause if you would sit down tonight and tell us exactly what YOU would have done to what you call the "Hog Trust," and how you would proceed to release the world from the clutch of "Big Business."—Editor.

IS FARMER CAPITAL'S MONKEY?

Your very able articles against affiliating with organized labor calls for a word of caution. "Once upon a time a fox had some chestnuts which he wished to have roasted before he ate them. There was a nice fire to roast them in but no way to get them out of the fire once they were roasted, without drawing them out with the fingers. This the fox disliked to do. So he called a monkey and showed him the chestnuts roasting and told him that he could have half of them if he would pull them out of the fire. The monkey promptly pulled the chesnuts out of the fire but burned his fingers so badly in doing it that the fox had disappeared with the chestnuts before the monkey could use his fingers." So I am suggesting that "organized capital may be the fox in the case, labor may be the chestnuts and we farmers may be the monkey. If we farmers were organized we could take sides either way that suited our interests and our ideals of the morals and patriotic motives involved. Until we are organized it seems as though we are spending too much energy in worrying about the closed shop, labor's demands and the patriotism of strikers. It seems to me that we would better spend all our energies in organizing our organizations.

It was my privilege while attending the Farmers' National Congress last week to spend two days traveling among the striking coal miners. I went there expecting to find them living in fine houses with Fords at least to travel in, but I found them living in shacks and the only vehicle they owned seemed to be a dilapidated baby cab. I thought they were striking to work only 30 hours a week but they were striking to get a chance to work that long and as much more as the operators (mine owners) would allow them to work. I found that the miners had been lied about in the world's greatest newspapers and that the farmers had been lied to by the same papers. I came home with the firm conviction that the "world's greatest newspapers" are the world's greatest liars. That these newspapers are in the pay of profiteers who are robbing both agriculture and labor and that we farmers are being deceived by them.

Let's go a little easy in putting our foot on anybody's neck but if we must put one foot on the neck of labor let us get the other firmly on the neck of the profiteers. The mine owners have been giving their men only enough work to keep them alive and by so doing have been able to keep the price of coal very high. This has caused "unrest" among the miners and unrest among the consumers and has given government ownership a black eye because peaple have believed the false claims of the mine owners that they could not get cars. Seldom before this has a group of rich profiteers been able to fool the public in three different directions at once to their own profit.—*John C. Stafford, Lawrence, Mich.*

You ought to know, friend Stafford, that M. B. F. and the majority of American citizens are heart and soul with labor in its constructive efforts to secure fair wages and working conditions. When has the purchaser of the products of labor shown so keen an interest and sympathy in the welfare of labor as today? We all want labor to receive the highest possible reward for its work, but so long as the public and the government are responsive to the needs of labor and willing to see that it gets a square deal, why encourage irresponsible labor leaders to get their clutches on industry and agriculture and wring from them the fruits of their own efforts?

We are face to face with this fact: Organized labor, representing about one-fifteenth of the nation's laboring men, is in the hands of leaders whose ideas and methods represent only a small fraction of those for whom they essay to speak. These leaders, realizing that the general public will never stand for such unAmerican, cut-throat principles as the "closed shop," "sabotage," etc., are appealing to a special class, the farmer, whose ignorance of strikes, walk-outs, picketing, etc., make him an easy prey to their wiles. The question is, "Shall the farmer take the bait that has been offered?" We say, "God forbid." The coal strike could have been arbitrated. The government was willing; the operators were willing; the public was willing and perhaps some day when we know the truth we will find that the majority of the coal miners were willing. But a group of stubborn labor leaders was not willing. They wanted to show their power. They would not arbitrate.

If what you say about the operators is true, do you think the public would have [illegible] for it? Who are [illegible] upon the soft coal mines? The government [illegible] "profiteers," [illegible] the matter [illegible] of the mines. Do you think that any other employer of labor aside from the mine operators there were in sympathy with these [illegible] the operators? Would it not be to the selfish interests to have the grievances of the miners adjusted to the satisfaction of the miners rather than risk a long strike. There was every reason in the world to believe that the coal miners could have practically dictated their own terms at a conference table, but the labor leaders rejected the idea. It was power they were after.

Take the steel strike. Have we a scrap of evidence to show that the steel workers were mistreated or underpaid? A little group of men decided that their power would be enhanced if they forced the steel manufacturers to "recognize" their union. One of these men was named Foster, formerly secretary of the Syndicalist League of America, in which capacity he preached such doctrines as these, 'The syndicalist proposes to bring about a revolution by a general strike." "The syndicalist goes on strike to tie up industry. If his striking fails to do this, * * * * * he accomplishes his purpose by "putting the machinery on strike" thru temporarily disabling it. * * * * * He cuts wires, puts cement in switches, signals, runs locomotives into turntable pits. * * * * * If he is a machinist or factory worker, and hasn't ready access to the machinery, he will hire out as a scab and surreptitiously put emery dust in the bearings of the machinery or otherwise disable it. * * * * * by hiding, stealing, or destroying some small indispensable machine part which is difficult to replace," etc., etc.

And the scamp who wrote this is occupying a high position in a great labor union with which farmers are asked to affiliate. But the farmers who fall for it should remember that "chickens come home to roost" and that the time may come when they will have to protect their own machinery from the destroying hand of the rural syndicalist.

Let the farmer "organize his organizations" as you suggest and he will not need to seek the protection of any other organized class.—Editor.

THE NEW WORD

The one harsh word we hear so often these days of chaos is Bolshevism, and the definition I am told "is to destroy,"—and in most cases the word is used in connection with property. But to my mind there is a more cruel bolshevism than the destruction of money values—the system that by oppression crushes the joy and happiness out of life.

Any business or system that by its nature destroys men's minds and souls, the customs that rob one of their just share in the things God meant for his entire human family. The scathing rebuke; the scorching scandal; the cold hearted contact with hardened souls, the greed of gain which stops at nothing, the desire for force and power over others. The system which does not apply the golden rule and which we see have such undisputed sway on all sides, which reaches from the places in our land on down the line to the very humblest door, the system so dwarfing in its working that would make the poor man a slave in every sense of the word.

Modern business methods are productive of bolshevism, for it is impossible to keep pressing down on any part of humanity and still expect that humans will never reach the limit of endurance.

We all know for every effect there is a cause, and it does not require a scholar to see the cause of bolshevism. Each of us should do our share to help remedy this condition, and then when right does triumph as it surely must, tho 'tis slow, earth will be what it was first intended to be, very good.

If the luxury living part of humanity will but see, and that soon, and be brothers and come across with a smile and play the game of life fair, it will be far better than to wait and be compelled to come across, for then they would not feel like smiling.

Let us each see our duty and do it.—*E. G. B., Bear Lake.*

Bolshevism does not mean "to destroy." It means "of the majority." So much destruction has resulted from the efforts of the majority to rule in Russia that to Americans at least the word has become almost synonomous with the term you have used. You have expressed a very fine thought, however. [illegible] almost total disregard of the Russian peasant's rights by the landed aristocracy classes prepared the ground for Bolshevism which flourishes now in that country. No doubt a large part of the blame for the current unrest in the United States can be laid to the door of such men as you describe. A little less struggling for the almighty dollar, and a little more regard for the welfare of our neighbors would work wonders in removing discontent and making the world a safer and happier place.—Editor.

Sense and Nonsense

MOSES' METHOD

One Moses Lee was up before the judge on a charge of cruelty to animals.

"' Deed I wasn't abusin' dat mule, jedge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it was a club?"

"Yes, jedge."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking kindly to them and coaxing them?"

"Yes, jedge; but dis animal am diff'runt. He am so deef dat he can't heah me when I speaks to him in the usual way; so I has to communicate in de sign language."

CYCLONIC

Two Kansas farmers met at the county seat shortly after a cyclone had visited that neighborhood.

"Well, sir," said one of them, "she shook up things out my way, to be sure. By the way, Henry," he added, "did that new barn of yours get hurt any?"

"I can't say," replied the second farmer. "I haven't found it yet."

UNFAIR COMPETITION

From a pier a couple of Irishmen were fishing one afternoon. McIntyre wagered McGuire the sum of five dollars that he would catch the first fish; and the two continued earnestly to fish until late in the day.

It was a warm afternoon, and McGuire, overcome, by drowsiness, fell into the water, which accident aroused McIntyre, who had also been dozing.

Whereupon he jumped to his feet and called down to McGuire:

"See here, Mike; if you're goin' to dive afther thim, the bet's off!"

CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE

Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed his wife, half-aroused from slumber, turned and said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of the story, said:

"For once in my life I had presence of mind. I licked her hand."

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Wilson has set aside Thursday, November, 27th as Thanksgiving Day. He has asked that we not only gather to give thanks but that we consecrate ourselves anew to the ideals which make for a true and lasting Democracy. The proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of Amercia.

"A proclamation:

"The season of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which He has conferred upon our country during the 12 months that have passed. A year ago our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through Divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours, we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

"But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country, they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His merciful goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died.

"During the past year we have had much to make us grateful. In spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war, we have prospered. Our harvests have been plentiful, and of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations. Our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest. Our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilization.

"The great blessings vouchsafed to us for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a fuller sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win. No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war, and with a like spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realizing the enduring welfare of all peoples and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my fellow countrymen, inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to God the author of all blessings and the master of our destinies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the indpendence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

"(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

"Seal—By the president:

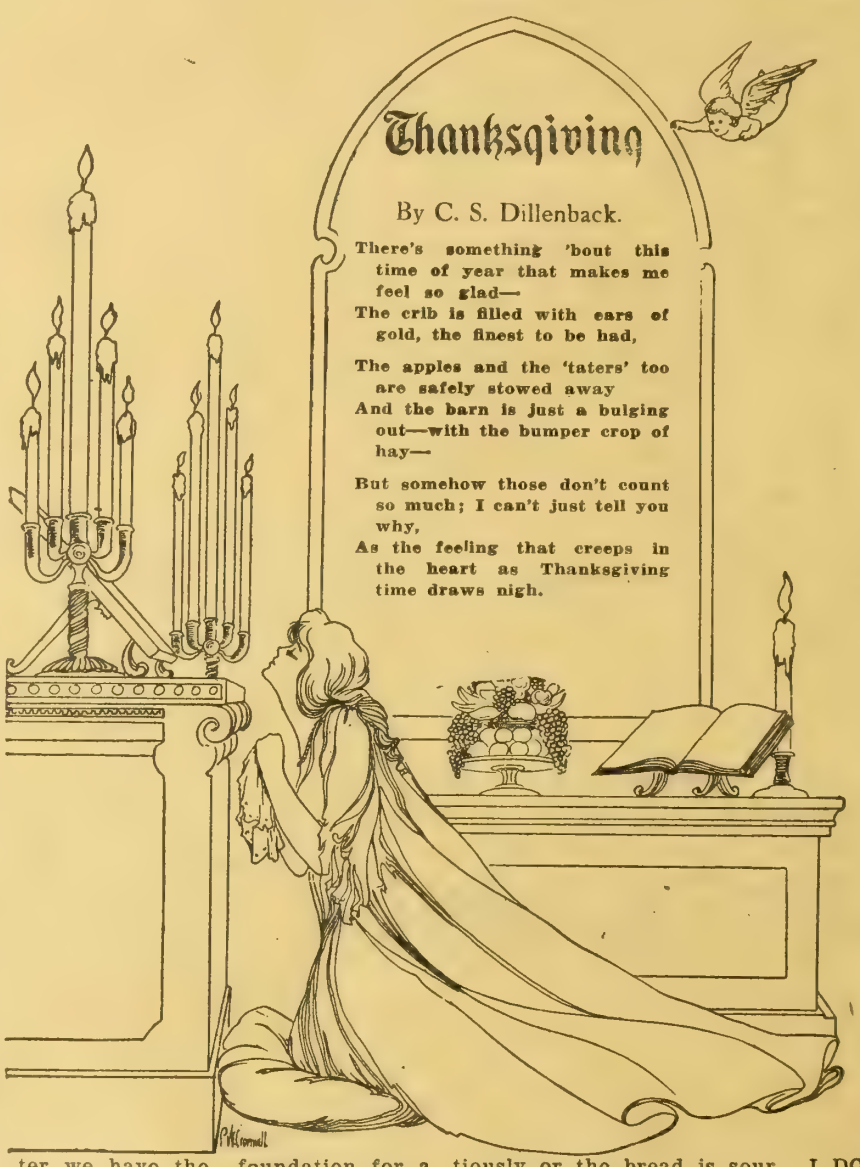
"Robert Lansing, secretary of state."

Home Cooking Department

(Conducted by Miss Elizabeth Matheson, of the Valley City Milling Co.)

There has been much cause for complaint through the country because of sour bread, some housewives claiming that it was the flour. Miss Matheson wants you to test out your yeast, as she has found this to be the biggest source of trouble.

The question of providing good bread is one of vital importance to every good housewife. Most of us feel if we have good bread and butter we have the foundation for a good meal, and if necessary we can do without much else beside that.


Thanksgiving
By C. S. Dillenback.
There's something 'bout this time of year that makes me feel so glad—
The crib is filled with ears of gold, the finest to be had,
The apples and the 'taters' too are safely stowed away
And the barn is just a bulging out—with the bumper crop of hay—
But somehow those don't count so much; I can't just tell you why,
As the feeling that creeps in the heart as Thanksgiving time draws nigh.

But bread-making, during the past few months has had problems of its own and many women, who have always made most excellent bread, are at a loss to know the reason of their failure.

It has been my experience that the reason does not lie primarily in the flour as many are inclined to think. I grant you that there is some poor flour upon the market—even some war flour has not yet been absorbed by the trade and due to the condition of the western wheat, some of the western millers are not making the same high grade flour they did before the war.

Millers, as well as housewives, are having their difficulties with flour this year. There seems to be an unusual condition for flour that tests out perfectly chemically and looks and feels all right, DOES NOT bake out well. And thus far no one seems able to make any explanations regarding the difficulty.

But frequently the trouble does not lie in the flour at all, but in the yeast. Now don't say "you can tell good yeast when you see it, and know that isn't so," for since the war even yeast seems to have changed!

The yeast will come up beautifully, and the bread will appear as usual until about the second kneading. Many women have found they get the bread into the tins or even as far as into the oven, when it refuses to rise and the result is a heavy, dark coarse grained loaf. So far as taste goes, it is all right, but it certainly is a big disappointment to have such a result after all the hard work entailed. Now that trouble is more than likely to be a yeast trouble. Sometimes by increasing the quantity of yeast used one's trouble is over, but that is something that must be done cautiously or the bread is sour. I DO think it necessary to use one and one-half cakes of yeast where we formerly used one.

Many women tell me they make a point of using two, but I would advise a little experimenting before adopting that rule. It may be found advisable to shorten the process of bread making, omitting one kneading. Your bread will not be so fine-grained as formerly but it will be edible at any rate. We formerly liked to give our bread an extra kneading to have an especially fine-grained loaf, but often these days that process is fatal. The yeast seems to lose all its strength, or vitality, and the bread refuses to rise again.

I wish I were able to give a positive remedy to each of you, but conditions are so variable that it is impossible. So the best I can do is to point out some of the causes. But I am thoroughly convinced that the chief reason is due not to the flour but to the variable quality of the yeast appearing upon the market.

Many have proved this to their own satisfaction by using a good home-made yeast and securing a good bread without making any change of flour.

Below are given two reliable recipes for the best of home made yeast.

If you have had difficulty and have been able to solve the problem otherwise, won't you tell us how you did it? For many women need your help and what seems to you but a little suggestion may be just what another woman needs sadly.

"Potato" Yeast

Soak four cakes of yeast for several hours in one pint of luke warm water, to which has been added 1-3 cup of sugar. Boil about 2 medium sized potatoes and mash thoroughly. Strain the softened yeast onto the potatoes and add enough freshly boiled water, which has been cooled to luke-warm, to make a quart. Add two level tablespoons full of salt and let stand at least 24 hours before using. Keep in a fruit jar in a cool place. This yeast must be used at least twice a week to insure success in baking.

Hop Yeast

Steep two rounded tablespoons full of compressed hops in a pint of water. Scald 3-4 cup of flour with this hot water. Boil six medium sized potatoes and mash thoroughly. Add to the scalded flour, and enough freshly boiled water to make one quart. When luke warm add two yeast cakes which have been thoroughly softened in a little luke warm water. Also add one 1-3 cup salt. Let stand 24 hours before using. When fresh, a cup will be necessary for a baking of 5 or 6 loaves, but after standing a few days 1-2 cup is sufficient for that much bread. A stronger fermentation is secured by using three yeast cakes. I frequently use 4 these days.

ELIZABETH MATHESON.

Winter Styles

2596—Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 3-4 yards of 36-inch material.

2681. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 will require 3 3-4 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2986-2865. A Pretty Gown.

Blouse 2986 Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2865 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 7 1-2 yards of 44-inch material. The width of skirt at lower edge, with plaits extended is 2 3-8 yards.

2996. Ladies' Coat.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 5-8 yards of 54-inch material. Price 10 cents.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: All of our holidays have a special meaning; at New Year's we make good resolutions for the New Year that is before us, the Fourth of July spells a great big jolly picnic out of doors, with noise and fire works in the evening, but the holiday nearest us right now, the one we celebrate this week is that of Thanksgiving, and it is a good thing for all of us, no matter how small, to realize what a wonderful country we have and what our forefathers did for us when they braved the perils of the sea and life in an unknown land, to come to this country and begin life anew, where they could worship as they thought right. They were grateful for the new found home, and so we today should be grateful that we are privileged to live in a country that is free and we should be doubly thankful this year that the war is over and all our brothers are home again. To show that we are truly thankful, means that we do something for someone less fortunate than ourselves. In all the pleasure of family gatherings with heaps of good things to eat, let us not forget those who haven't so much, and share our good things and our blessings with them.

Such a lot of wonderful letters reached me during the past two weeks from children competing for the prizes for the best Thanksgiving stories. Some were very good indeed but were so long that they would have taken all our space so we could not print them, one was written by three little girls, but as they didn't sign their names, that one could not be counted, for of course prizes couldn't be awarded when we didn't know the names. The two which were awarded the prize of a Christmas package of cards, labels, tags, etc., are those written by Elsie Burnett, of Deford, and the pretty little fairy story of Thanksgiving by Florence Homes, of Ithaca. The first one is a story of the First Thanksgiving while the second is an original story. Both are printed below, and we have asked the printers to crowd in just as many others as they have space for.

I can't close my letter this week without telling you that a whole lot of you people are busy earning the Christmas prizes and one of the most popular prizes has been the pencil boxes, another of which I just shipped out today to Philip Machek, of Spring Lake. Affectionately yours.—LADDIE.

First Prize

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before, so would like to see my letter in print. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher is Mrs. Clarke. I have two brothers. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour page. My father owns 120 acres of land. We have two horses and two colts, six cows and about 60 hens. For pets we have two cats and two dogs. I am writing a story about Thanksgiving.

"The First Thanksgiving in America".

In 1620 a hundred Pilgrims sailed for America in the ship, Mayflower. It was a long, rough passage across the Atlantic. On November 11, 1620, they saw land. They landed on the northern extremity of Cape Cod bay.

The Pilgrims set to work to build the log cabins for their little settlement and called it Plymouth. During that winter half of the little band died of hunger and cold.

Some of the Indians were very friendly to the Pilgrims and taught them how to raise Indian corn; (they call it maize) and to fertilize their fields with fish.

A day was set to give thanks to God, which is now called Thanksgiving Day. The Pilgrims were to have a fine dinner. Some of the men went hunting and brought home a fat deer and some turkeys. The boys went fishing and caught a great abundance of fish. When the day came there was no good thing left out. The Pilgrims invited some friendly Indians to come to the feast. They had games of ball and foot races. The Indians could run very fast, but they did not know how to play ball very well. The Indians seemed just as happy as the Pilgrims. They gave thanks to God that they lived in a land of liberty, and that they had a home of their own.

This was the first Thanksgiving in America.—Elsie Burnett, Deford, Mich.

Second Prize

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you so thought I would write now. I am 10 years old and am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Mrs. Mae Burch. For pets I have five cats, two bantam chickens. We have two little calves and one little colt. We have 160 acres of land and nine head of horses. I have three sisters and a brother-in-law. Well I am writing a story so I will have to finish it so I can send it with my letter.—Florence Kornes, Ithaca, Mich.

"The Thanksgiving Day"

Once upon a time there were two little girls, named Rachel and Gladys Copperhead. They were poor little children with no father nor mother. One day as they were looking for food in the forest they came to a little cottage which they entered. They found a little table set for two with a lot of good things to eat. They ate until they could hold no more. Then they went into the parlor. There in the corner was a little Pathe machine and a lot of little records, and in another corner was a little piano and a piano bench. Then the two girls noticed that the room had electric lights and looking on the table they saw a small note which read, "For Rachel and Gladys Copperhead; look at the calendar and live up to the day. From your fairy god-mother." Rachel looked at the calendar and saw it was Thanksgiving Day. All day the little girls were very thankful.

When the Turkey's on the Table

When the leaves have turned and fallen, leaving branches black and bare,
When the signs of coming winter can be noticed everywhere,
When the squirrels and the snow birds are a-jumpin' in the trees,
And your blood is all a-tinglin' in the frosty autumn breeze,
Then I love to wake up early on a bright Thanksgivin' morn
And to hear the horses whinnyin' to get their feed of corn;
But what I like the best of all when that day comes aroun'
Is the turkey on the table and the folks a-settin' roun'.

Oh! it's jolly fun when daddy takes his place up at the head.
And he smiles around at Jimmy and at Susan and at Ned;
Then he rubs his knife against the steel until it's like it's ground
Well, it kinder helps your appetite —that old, familiar sound—
There's a drumstick here for Jimmy and a piece of breast for Jane,
And some dressing here for mama —when you've finished come again.
I tell you what, it's hard to keep a fellow's spirits down
When the turkey's on the table and the folks are settin' roun'.

Good

"A Very Happy Thanksgiving"

It was turning cold and leaves on the trees were falling fast. A young couple who had just got married before winter had made themselves a home in the woods. Their house was made of huge logs hewn at each end so as to fit snugly. At one end of this house was a big fire-place. They had very little furniture. It consisted of a table, a bed, two chairs and a home-made cupboard.

The man's name was John, and one morning he said to his wife named Mary, "Say, Mary, I am going to go hunting for some wild turkey because tomorrow will be Thanksgiving." "Very well," said his wife, "since tomorrow will be Thanksgiving Day I will do some extra baking." When night came John came home with two wild turkeys, a rabbit and a nice large box. They both went to bed happy as they thought of the feast they were going to have the following day. They were awakened early the next morning by a faint cry at the door. "What is that noise?" said Mary. "I don't know," said John, "quite likely it's a squirrel." JuJst then they heard the noise again. "John, go to the door and see what it is." John went and opening the door saw a small basket with something all rolled up in it. He brought it in the house. "Let me see what's in it," said Mary. She took the cloth off the top of the basket to find a little baby. "See this paper all folded up," she said. She opened it and read as follows:

"Dear Mary and John:—

"I shall not tell you who gave you this little one. But I shall give it to you as a Thanksgiving gift."

It was a happy Thanksgiving for them, indeed.—Clark Kerr, Sterling Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you and hope this letter will be in print. I live on an 100-acre farm. We have ten head of cattle, eight of horses, five head of sheep, 116 chickens and 144 geese. I have three pets, two cats and a dog. I live three and one-half miles northwest of Sterling. I attend High School at that place and am in the 10th grade, and am 14 years old. In intend to finish High School and go to the M. A. C. at Lansing for a while then return home and farm. I had a small [illegible] It was about 35 square feet and I had 18 bushels. Well I must close as my letter is getting long. My father gets the M[illegible] will write [illegible] story this week [illegible] of the week.—Clark Kerr.

A Thanksgiving Story

[illegible] is the last Thursday in November. It is the day on which to give thanks. The Pilgrims had a thanksgiving feast in the olden times and invited the Indians to share it with them. That was the first Thanksgiving Day. They had wild turkey and fish and pumpkin pie.

When the Pilgrims came over to our country there was snow on the ground. They had to live in log houses, and when spring came many of them had died. Some of the friendly Indians gave them corn to plant and told them how to plant it. Some of the Indians were not very friendly so the Pilgrims had to carry their guns to church when they went.—Mildred Schlemmer, Spencer, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am going to write a few lines and let you know I got the pretty gift you sent me and I thank you for it. I think it is pretty. My little sister, Margaret and I are trying to get enough subscribers so we can get a camera and I hope we succeed. I am writing this letter in school. My teacher is Miss Zina Goodrich and I like her. This year I am in the 8th grade. There are 18 pupils in my room and four grades, the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th. There are eight pupils in my grade. It is getting colder and it snowed yesterday here so the ground was white and looked pretty. The other day I counted the weeks till Christmas and it was only seven so it will soon come and I will be glad. We are building a new house and expect to move in by the last of this week. We had a Hallowe'en program at the hall. I was in two songs, a drill and a play called "The Lost Dog." I must close my letter and hope to see it in the M. B. F.—Dora Peterson, Bitely, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I read the Children's Hour and like it very much. I wish some girl or boy would write to me and tell me how their school is coming on. Our teacher wishes us to and see what other schools are doing. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade with my sister who is 11 years; her name is Frances. I hope this will escape the wastepaper basket. It is getting long so I will say goodbye.—Isabel Stevens, Kalamazoo.

How to Make Pincers

HAVE the boys of today forgotten how to whittle, or have they never learned? I often wonder about this fact, for the boy with the jack-knife does not seem to be so much in evidence as when I was a youngster. How I did prize my first knife! And I tried to have it always sharp, too. Many were the hours that I spent just whittling with a sharp knife on a piece of white pine. I did not always make something, either, for there seemed a deep interest in just making nice smooth surfaces on that piece of pine.

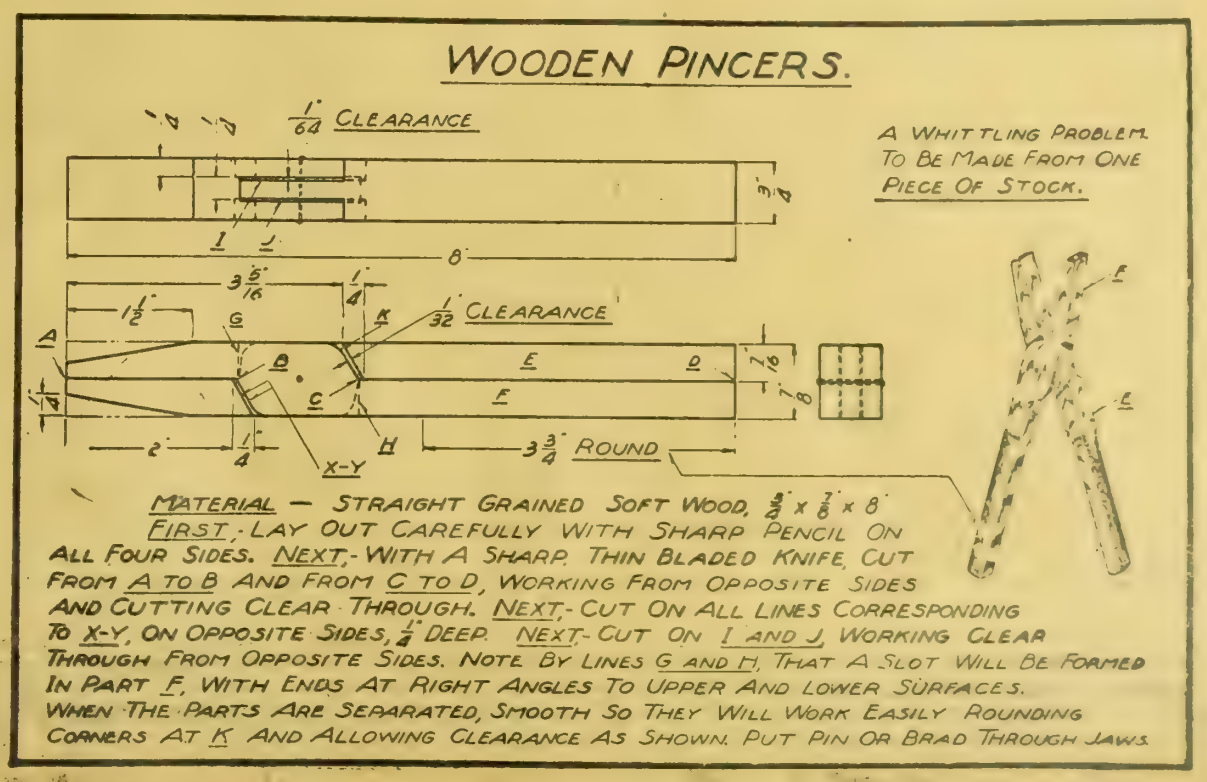
The shop of an old shoemaker in our little town was a place of much interest to me. He was an expert in whittling, or perhaps in his case I should use the word CARVING, for he fashioned all kinds of animals from just a piece of wood by the aid of a knife. He really was an artist for his horses looked just exactly like real horses so far as their shape was concerned. I never could accomplish what he did, but I made chains and various other objects that were equally interesting to me.

This article presents a problem that I have called a whittling exercise. Not only should you derive much pleasure in fashioning it, but it will serve a useful purpose when it is finished. I have called it a pair of wooden pincers or tongs. You will be able to think up uses for it, but I will suggest one for you. A great many boys are interested in photography and are able to do their own developing and finishing. A small pair of tongs is a convenient tool to have for this work, but a metal pair is easily affected by the chemicals used. This is not true in the case of the wooden pair.

A piece of pine, straight grained, is the best material for this problem. Reduce it to the dimensions indicated on the drawing, after which carefully lay out the outline of the object on the pine, using a sharp pointed lead pencil. The layout should be made on all four sides. The top and bottom will, therefore, have the same layout and the two sides will have the same.

With a good sharp knife, one having a thin blade preferred, cut from A to B and from C to D, working very carefully and from opposite sides. Continue until the two cuts meet. Next, cut on all lines corresponding to X-Y going only one-quarter of an inch deep and working from opposite sides. Allow clearance as shown and very carefully round all corners corresponding to K. Next start cutting on lines I and J, working from opposite sides and cutting clear through. My this time you will begin to see what the object of this cutting is and can proceed with a better understanding. Continue the cutting until part E is separated from part F, that is, so they will operate like a pair of tongs. Of course, there will be some trimming and smoothing to be done before the tongs will work properly and this will be evident to you as the work progresses. Round the upper parts of the handles to suit. If longer handles are desired, the original piece of stock should, of course, be longer.

To the average boy it probably would seem impossible to cut out a problem of this kind from a single piece of wood, but after following the drawing and directions carefully, you will be convinced that it can be done. All it requires besides the material and tools is patience and careful work.


WOODEN PINCERS.
A WHITTLING PROBLEM. TO BE MADE FROM ONE PIECE OF STOCK.
1/64 CLEARANCE
1/32 CLEARANCE
ROUND
X-Y
MATERIAL — STRAIGHT GRAINED SOFT WOOD, 3/4 x 7/8 x 8
FIRST, LAY OUT CAREFULLY WITH SHARP PENCIL ON ALL FOUR SIDES. NEXT, WITH A SHARP THIN BLADED KNIFE, CUT FROM A TO B AND FROM C TO D, WORKING FROM OPPOSITE SIDES AND CUTTING CLEAR THROUGH. NEXT, CUT ON ALL LINES CORRESPONDING TO X-Y, ON OPPOSITE SIDES, 1/4" DEEP. NEXT, CUT ON I AND J, WORKING CLEAR THROUGH FROM OPPOSITE SIDES. NOTE BY LINES G AND H, THAT A SLOT WILL BE FORMED IN PART F, WITH ENDS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO UPPER AND LOWER SURFACES. WHEN THE PARTS ARE SEPARATED, SMOOTH SO THEY WILL WORK EASILY ROUNDING CORNERS AT K AND ALLOWING CLEARANCE AS SHOWN. PUT PIN OR BRAD THROUGH JAWS.

Cow HEALTH is as Important as Good Feeding

When a cow's milk yield falls off, it is more likely to be a question of health than of food. Over-feeding will only make matters worse. Milk cows are subject to impairment of digestive and genital organs and the milk production is immediately reduced.

These vital organs can be toned up and strengthened by feeding KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. This remedy is also used in treating such ailments as Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. The best dairymen keep it constantly on hand. Sold by feed dealers and druggists; 60c and $1.20.

Send for valuable free treatise on cow diseases, "THE HOME COW DOCTOR".

Dairy Association Co.,
Lyndonville, Vt.

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Contagious ABORTION

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,

Hints for Handling the Holiday Poultry

THE DEMAND for poultry during the holiday season is always large but not always exceeding the supply. There is always a tendency among farmers to make their entire sales of poultry during the holidays which often over supplies the demand. While it is advisable to sell during the period from the week prior to Thanksgiving to New Years, still some discretion should be used in not glutting the market upon any holiday.

Often the market is better following the holiday trade. Turkeys always sell well at Thanksgiving but all shippers should make allowance for present day delays in transportation and make their shipments of turkeys early as well as any other poultry intended for Thanksgiving.

There is always a good demand for dressed poultry during the holiday trade but great care should be taken in dressing so s to retain a neat and attractive appearance while displaying turkeys should always be dry picked and some dry pick chickens bring good results. If shipping poultry for holiday trade, the same should arrive a few days before the holidays.

Much could be gained to shippers if they would closely study the market and be governed accordingly as to time of making shipment.—Nathan F. Simpson.

U. S. Issues Report of Record Wool Stocks

Dealers, manufacturers, and the government held 729,373,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, on September 30, 1919, according to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This represents holdings in excess of those reported in any quarterly period since the reports were first issued. Stocks on September 30 were 8 per cent greater than on June 30, 1919, and 50 per cent greater than stocks held on September 30, 1918.

At the present rate of consumption the bureau points out that the total stocks on September 30 are sufficient to last for more than a year. Because of the great demand for fine wools the reports show a decrease in fine and 1-2 blood grease amounting to 9,000,000 pounds. Both manufacturers and dealers hold more of all grades with the exception of fine wool. A decrease of 22,000,000 pounds of fine wool holdings compared to June 30 is shown for dealers' stocks, while manufacturers' holdings of this grade increased 5,000,000 pounds.

Boston holds first place among the markets of the country with 156,000,000 pounds of all kinds and classes. Philadelphia ranks second, followed closely by Chicago. Manufacturers in Massachusetts held 91,000,000 pounds Rhode Island, 33,000,000; and Pennsylvania, 29,000,000.

The government wool auctions have been the center of attraction, although there has been more or less business privately as well, chiefly for the half-blood and fine wools. Prices for the finer grades are 20 to 25 per cent higher, while medium wools are generally steady and the lower grades from good quarter bloods down are 15 to 20 per cent lower compared with June. The manufacturing situation is very strong and the tendency is for higher prices to be named on the finished product.

Boston quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 64 to 65c; delaine, unwashed, 80 to 83c; half-blood, unwashed, 78 to 80c; ⅜-blood, unwashed, 66 to 67c.

Many Attend Clark's Hog Sale

Mr. William Clark's sale of Registered Big Type Poland China Hogs held Nov. 11 at his farm at Eaton Rapids, was quite well attended, as the weather and roads were good and a great many breeders and farmers took advantage of the same and came from all directions. His offering was in splendid shape and was well worth the while of any breeder to attend. The bidding was rather spasmodic at times and at others rather slow, and while some animals sold well, most of them did not bring what they were worth. One littel by Orange Des Moines and Lady Price sold well, No. 39 topping the sale, bringing $257.50 going to A. D. Gregory of Ionia. Below are all selling over $50. Several animals were of late farrow and did not sell as high.

1. Boar. Bear Creek Farm, Hudson, Mich., $68; 2. Boar. A. E. Illenden, Adrian, Mich., $58; 3. Gilt. Chas Tobey, Newport News, Va., $55. 7. Gilt. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich., $77. 17. Gilt. W. H. Ford, Reeves Junction, $70. 18. Gilt. E. A. Tyler, Mason, Mich., $62.50. 19. Gilt. Grover Miller, Blanchard, Mich., $85. 20. Gilt. F. F. Gordan, Eaton Rapids, Mich., $51. 22. Gilt. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., $60. 23. Gilt. Bear Creek Farm, Hudson, Mich., $55. 24. Boar, Geo McManis, Eaton Rapids, Mich., $62.50. 33. Gilt. John Wheller, Mason, Mich., $102.50. 34. Gilt. W. B. Ramsdell & Son, Hanover, Mich., $112.50. 35. Gilt. G. G. Ells, Charlotte, Mich., $80. 36. Gilt. Tony Fox, Ionia, Mich ..$67. 37. Gilt, Alfred Allen, Mason, Mich., $65. 38. Gilt. W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich., $140. 39. Gilt. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., $257.50. 40. Gilt. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich., $86. 42. Gilt. J. A. Falkin, Manchester, Mich., $109. 43. Gilt. F. J. Severance, Mason, Mich., 58. 44. Gilt. Sal Markley, Eaton Rapids, Mich., $69. 45. Gilt. Clifford Pence, Belleview, Mich., 55. 48. Gilt. F. J. Severance, Mason, Mich., $97.50. 49. Gilt. Sal Markley, Eaton Rapids, $61. 50. Gilt. Vern Swan, Eaton Rapids, $71. 51. Gilt. Joseph Witt, Jasper, Mich., $55. 52. Gilt. W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich., $77.50. 53. Howard Riley, Charlotte, Mich., $611.

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State how many trees you tap

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Sugar Makers' Supplies of all kinds.
ORDER EARLY.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR CO.
Hudson, Ohio.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

SAY FOLKS'ES! You notice you ain't been hearin' from me lately. Mebbe you hadn't noticed it, but I ain't been writin' any way an' now I'm jest goin' to tell you the hull durn reason an' then, if you like this kind o' litit-ture mebbe I'll write agin'—every week mebbe.

Well to begin. You see I've been workin' quite stiddy an' been saveins a little, as much as I could an' was kinda gittin' along purty smoothike 'till these darn high prices hit us—all of us I guess—an' I could see every thing slippin'; takein more to keep me livin' than I could earn, so I made up my mind I'd kinda quit strugglin', say goodbye an' quietly shuffle off this mortal coil, as the poet said. Of course I wanted to do the thing up right; didn't want to suffer much nor mar my features up with bullets nor puff 'em up with pizen. I wanted to keep my attractive looks even if I couldn't see 'em myself—so to speak.

After considerin' several things I finally decided on my course. I went to one of the restaurants here where they don't serve sugar on the table; put a little mite in your coffee you know—can't trust the patrons to do it—they might get too much an' be sick you see. Well, I went to one of these places and bought 21 meal tickets at $8.98 an' war tax if any, thinkin' that would give me time to make other arrangements an' then I purceeded to make aforesaid other arrangements.

First, I hired three or four not overly perticular fellers to act as mourners; give 'em checks due after their work was done, arranged with a preacher who had lost his job 'cause he kissed 'nother feller's wife, an' made a few other arrangements an' then I went to the undertaker's an' there's where the hull durn business busted—that's why I'm still in this land of tears an' high prices, this world of sorrow an' hot dogs; that's why I'm writin' agin an' workin' an' everything. Why, do you know you can't take a darned thing with you when you leave this world? You got to leave everything behind for your relations to fight over 'cause they ain't no pockets in a shroud. I looked 'em all over carefully, from top to bottom an' nary a pocket could I find, not in the new and up-to-date ones, nor in the secondhand ones either; no place to lug anything away in an' so I sez, I'll jest stick right here an' git the benefit of what I've got myself; I've got them meal tickets an' I'll sell 'em cheap, $12.59 an' war tax (if any) added.

An' now, Kind Friends, I am makin' this letter short; it's long enough if you read it right, an' if you want more of 'em I've got 'em, canned, open raw or biled.

An' I thank you kindly.—*Uncle Rube.*

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are greatest value ever offered. That is why we are glad to send them on approval. Built for rough wear. Corduroy is stronger and lasts longer than any other material, that is why they are ideal work trousers. Note the excellent workmanship and fine material. Tough (but soft,) strong (but not stiff,) cut roomy full seat. Seams reinforced. If these are not as good as the last pair you bought for $7 or $8, simply return them and your money comes back to you at once. Save unnecessary profits by dealing with us direct.

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And How to Feed
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BEANS HOLDING THEIR OWN

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 18, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.65	10.00	11.50
Prime	6.50	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.65	10.00	11.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	10.00
Red Kidneys	13.50	11.50	11.25

Beans are holding to the advance made a fortnight ago, but that's about all that can be said of the market. One day the market is strong and bidding is active, but there are always a few cars near at hand to fill the gap and the market relapses again into a state of coma. The farmers of Michigan, according to our crop reporters are watching and waiting, and it is well. Advices from New York state are to the effect that the farmers there are not over anxious either to sell at present prices. The California people are also holding off, and it begins to look as if the slack would soon be taken out of the market and a better demand and higher prices show themselves. There is nothing to report at this time concerning the progress of the bean legislation at Washington. The new congress will convene in another two or three weeks and the chances are good that special tariff bills will be taken up shortly thereafter, providing that congress does not begin work on the general tariff bill. In the latter event relief in the bean situation might be indefinitely delayed. We are keeping close track of the situation, however, and will advise our readers of all developments.

Contributions to the "bean fund" have apparently ceased. The total will not exceed $175. The settlement of the expenses will be made by the first of December and a complete accounting will be made of funds and expenses.

POTATOES STEADILY ADVANCE

PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 18, 1919		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.00	2.80
Chicago	2.85	2.75
Pittsburg	3.00	2.75
New York	3.00	2.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.65
Pittsburg	2.20	2.00
New York	2.25	2.00

Our predictions of higher potato prices are coming true fast. The market has been on the steady climb upward for the better part of November and the top has by no means been reached. Both farmers and traders are satisfied that the crop is not sufficient to take care of the probable demand and that prices will reach a much higher level before it interferes with the demand. Consumers are apparently satisfied with the prevailing prices as a good many are laying in their winter supplies. The car shortage is still being felt in some localities though it is not acute.

The latest government report on potatoes shows that increased yields in certain sections, notably Michigan, will offset the loss from rot in other states. That does not alter the fact, however, that the crop is way short of normal. Farmers are showing remarkably good judgment in their marketing methods, and we are glad that those who have followed our advice and harvested only a portion of their crop are to receive better prices for what remains in their hands.

HAY FIRM AND STEADY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	23.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	29.00 @ 30		26.00 @ 28
New York	34.00 @ 36		31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27		26.50 @ 27
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 29
New York	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	29.00 @	31.00 @
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	33.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 30
New York	33.00 @ 35	30.00 @ 33	28.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 30	20.00 @ 24
New York	28.00 @ 33	22.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	22.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26

The hay markets in general have continued to show the same lifeless attitude which has prevailed for several weeks. The various cities send reports of steady and quiet to firm. Receipts in most markets are slight resulting in a steadying and bettering of price offerings. Detroit has been receiving fairly liberal supplies of timothy, and consumers have been able to take it all, therefore Detroit reports a steady market. In New York the hay is taken up just about as fast as unloaded from the incoming cars, but there is no snap to the demand and price conditions remain just about as usual. Pittsburg receipts have improved somewhat, but farmers are not selling freely and cars are scarce.

DAIRY PRODUCTS FIRM

Due to light supply the dairy market is firming up. There seems to be a universal shortage of fine, new laid eggs. New York is the chief market voicing this scarcity, and there was an advance of 3 and 4 cents on higher grades. In Chicago the demand for refrigerators picked up somewhat, though not yet enough to deplete the surplus stocks to any great extent. Detroit quotes fresh eggs at 63@67 cents per dozen.

Butter is about as scarce in general as eggs at some points, although New York reports great surplus stocks due to the longshoremen's strike. This butter has begun to be shipped overseas, however, now that the strike is over. The New York 64@68 cents. Detroit gives the figure at 64 cents for fresh creamery firsts; for fresh creamery in 1 lb. bricks, 62@66 cents per lb.

CHICKENS IN DEMAND

Anticipating the Thanksgiving rush, poultry prices edged up somewhat. There is no special activity, however, excepting in the best grades, where the demand is excellent. Hens, on the other hand, are dull and lower. Geese and ducks are reported as firm. Turkeys are not much in demand, as yet, as the public is holding off for Thanksgiving.

Detroit quotes: Live Poultry: Spring chickens, 26@28c for large and 24@25c for small; hens, 26@28c; small hens, 22c; roosters, 19@20c; geese, 26@27c; ducks, 30@32c turkeys, 35@36c per lb.

EXPLAINS CAR SHORTAGE

(*Continued from page 6*)

"Your letter being general I can, of course, make only the general statement, the Michigan roads and shippers are and will continue to receive their fair share of cars. If you have any specific complaints where would seem some particular shipper is not receiving what he thinks is a proper allotment of cars, I will be glad to have such cases looked into specially. —M. Kendall, Car Service Section."

If any reader has personal knowledge of instances where shippers have not been allotted cars within a reasonable time after the order for them has been placed he will do M. B. F. and the farmers of the state a real service in placing the facts before us that we may take the matter up with the Railway Administration.

Have You Voted?

BALLOTS are coming in by the score in M. B. F.'s straw vote contest for Governor. Have YOU voted? If not please do so at once. No returns will be published for several weeks. Let's have YOUR vote in the first count. Place a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

Herbert F. Baker ☐	Horatio S. Earle ☐	John C. Ketcham ☐
Milo D. Campbell ☐	W. N. Ferris ☐	Nathan P. Hull ☐
A. B. Cook ☐	Fred Green ☐	Chase S. Osborn ☐
Edwin Denby ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ☐	Nathan F. Simpson ☐
Luren D. Dickinson ☐	Jas. Helme ☐	Dudley E. Waters ☐
		L. Whitney Watkins ☐

M .....

If you candidate is not listed above write in name

Hogs and Cattle Sell Higher in Chicago

LIVE STOCK has been showing considerable gains of late, although the market this week opened 25 to 50 cents lower on some items. Hog receipts in Chicago increased considerably with the picking up of prices, and the total estimated receipts for Chicago this week are 210,000. Although this is an improvement for the last few months it is still some 25,000 below the figure of a year ago at this time.

Last week hog prices were the highest they had been since the middle of October, with a top near $17. Last year the top price was around $18 and two years ago it was $16.80 at this time. Although certain papers point out that the farmers will probably be more or less satisfied with these figures, we are informed of farmers who believe that present market prices do not pay for the production costs with a fair profit. With a general rising flood of prices of everything else, the price to the farmer needs to be higher also.

The advances of late in various lines of live stock was due largely to a loosening up on the part of the packers, who had refrained from making considerable purchases in the past few months. Even yet the packers are buying some 50,000 fewer hogs per week than their figures for last year at this time show.

Cattle news is in close accord with the hog situation. A top of around $20 has been reached in the cattle market. The sheep market has not had the same encouraging trend as the cattle and hog market has.

The fact that large numbers of readers of M. B. F. tell of horses selling in Michigan for little or nothing, makes it interesting to note that Chicago reports a good demand for heavy horses in the horse markets of that city. Light horses are of slow sale. Good mules have been selling readily, bringing $300 for the best. Drafters have been bringing $225 to $300. Farm chunks, $100 to $125. General purpose horses, $100 to $125. Contrasted with this is the report from our crop reporters to the effect that Michigan farm auctioneers put up good horses on which only $10 is bid without being raised.

Detroit, Nov. 18.—Cattle: market steady, quality some better; best heavy steers, $12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.75@10.75; mixed steers and heifers, $8.75@9.25 handy light butchers, $7.75@8.25; light butchers, $6@7; best cows, $7.75@8.25; butcher cows, $6.75@7.25; cutters, $5.75@6.25; canners, $5.25@5.50; best heavy bulls, $7@7.50; bologna bulls, $6@7; stock bulls, $5@5.50; feeders, $9@10; stockers, $7@8.50; milkers and springers, $65@150. Veal calves; market steady to $1 higher; best $19@20; culls, $14@17; heavy, $6@9. Sheep and lambs; market is steady; best lambs, $14@14.25; fair lambs, $12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, $9@10.50; fair to good sheep, $7; culls and common, $3@4.50. Hogs; market dull, Sullivan Pkg. Co being the only buyers. They took about 1,400 at $14.40 for mixed grades. Hammond Standish & Co. and Parker, Webb & Co., were entirely out of the market and bulk of the receipts went over unsold for lack of bids. Pigs brought $14.75.

YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH

What is it Worth to You?

ARE YOU going to take another winter's chances on Pneumonia, Sore Throats or the awful dreaded "Flu" by using an outside closet?

DOCTORS' BILLS are not always unavoidable, and how many times will a Doctor call on you for $17.50? Just figure it out, then what have you got left for the money you have spent besides the sickness which you suffered and then sometimes you never get well even if you spend hundreds of dollars. Do you know that a good preventative against sickness and disease is worth many times what it costs and will save you many a dollar each year. Consider the

Coates Sanitary Chemical Indoor Toilet

which is fully guaranteed at our direct Mail Order Price of only $17.50 from manufacturer direct to user at first cost.

No agents' profits added to a Coates.

Send us your order today and use the Toilet 10 days and if you do not find it everything we claim you may return the Toilet and we will return the $17.50 you paid us.

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ORDINARY	14.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 9.00	8.00 to 7.00	5.75 to 4.75	6.00 to .30
MUSKRAT	4.50 to 3.65	3.40 to 3.15	2.75 to 2.45	2.00 to 1.75	2.00 to .15
SKUNK—BLACK	11.00 to 9.00	8.75 to 8.00	7.75 to 7.00	6.50 to 5.50	5.25 to 1.00
SHORT	8.75 to 7.50	7.25 to 6.25	6.00 to 5.25	5.00 to 4.50	4.00 to .75
NARROW	7.00 to 5.75	5.50 to 4.75	4.50 to 3.75	3.75 to 3.00	3.00 to .50
BROAD	4.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 2.25	2.25 to 1.75	1.75 to 1.25	1.15 to .20
WHITE WEASEL	3.25 to 2.60	2.30 to 2.00	1.50 to 1.25	.85 to .65	.90 to .10
RACCOON Dark or heavy	12.50 to 10.50	9.50 to 8.50	7.50 to 6.50	5.50 to 4.50	5.50 to .70
ORDINARY	10.00 to 8.50	8.00 to 7.00	6.00 to 5.00	4.75 to 3.75	4.50 to .50
RED FOX	30.00 to 24.00	22.00 to 20.00	17.00 to 15.00	11.00 to 9.00	13.00 to .75

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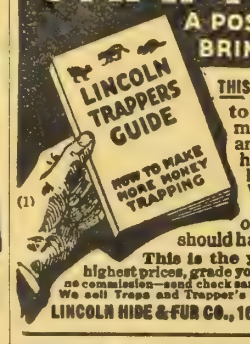

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FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

FOR SALE—ARBOR LAWN STOCK farm of 110 acres located in the rich dairy county of Livingston on state reward road, 7 miles from Howell, one of the greatest Holstein centers in the U. S. Clay loam soil, very productive, well drained, good buildings, tile silo and milking machine. On milk and mail routes. 2 1-2 miles from depot, elevator and stock yards. A very pleasant home. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

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Cheapest because best. Easy to operate. High grade dependable engine—perfect balance; no vibration; no power wasted. Runs itself leaving operator free for other work.

Saws 25 to 40 Cords a Day

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The Peter Gerlach Co., Sole Makers, Dept. 24, Cleveland, O.

Crop Reporters Tell of Auctions and Snow

SHIAWASSEE (E.)—Farmers are doing considerable fall plowing as the soil is in prime condition, and weather conditions favorable. Wheat, even the late sown, has made a good growth and is in fine condition to go into winter. Considerable corn remains to be husked yet. Beans are nearly all threshed, but growers are holding for a change in prices owing to the unsettled conditions of the foreign market controversy. Fresh cows are selling at auction sale from $100 to $150 and some fancy stock at $180. Coal $10; hard, $12; stove wood, dry or green, $2.50 to $3.00 on the ground; pop corn, new, $2 per bushel, old, $2.25.—H. M., Durand, Mich.

VAN BUREN—The grape harvest is over and we are waiting for returns. The Armour Juice Co. and Welch Juice Co. have decided upon $80 per ton While J. Hungerford Smith has not yet reported their pooling price. Grapes proved a good crop and extra good quality potatoes are not turning out very well and not many were planted. The soil has been fine for accomplishing fall work; not much building on account of high priced labor and material. Auction sales are plentiful.—V. G., Mattawan.

MANISTEE, (N. W.)—Farmers busy plowing, cutting and also hauling wood, husking corn and doing other jobs about the farm. Weather cold most of the time; soil wet from frequent rains; frosts and some snow. Farmers are selling rye, potatoes, some corn, and possibly a few beans. Most apples sold. Farmers are selling or intending to do so with the exception of potatoes or corn. We have husked our fine seed corn; some grew in field and the shock on account of frequent rains.—H. A., Bear Lake, Mich.

SAGINAW, (S. E.)—A cold wave has hit us. It has frozen too hard to plow. There is a lot of corn out to husk yet. There is quite a lot of baled hay going to market lately. Beans are all threshed but not many going to market at present prices. There are a good many auction sales this fall. Everything brings a fair price except horses.—G. L., St. Charles.

BARRY—The weather in this joint is rather cold and snow is covering the ground. The farmers are hauling in their corn and clover. A few are still husking. The corn crop this year is very abundant, as are most other crops. The early sowed wheat is looking fine and none has been bothered by the fly. Apples and different fruits are rather scarce this season, but no one is discouraged as we are all ordering trees to set out next spring. The following prices were paid at Hastings recently—Wheat, No. 1 white, $2.05, No. 2 red, $2.10; oats, 70c; rye, $1.20; wheat-oat, $20; potatoes, $1.25; onions, $2; hens, 16 to 20; butter, 55; butterfat, 66; eggs, 62; hogs, dressed, 13 to 16; beef steers, live weight, 7 to 10; veal calves, $8 to $13; apples, $2.50.—M. D., Hastings.

BAY (E.)—The principal work at this time is plowing as the soil is in a good condition. Not much time for husking corn. A few beets going in yet. Winter wheat looks good at this time though the acreage is not very large. The bean crop will average from 18 to 20 bushels per acre and the pick is not very heavy. Not much selling at present. Farmers are holding off. The following prices were paid at Bay City on Nov. 17:—Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.40 oats, 72; rye, $1.20; hay, $22; beans, $6.26; potatoes, $1.25; hens, 18; springers, 22; butter, 60; butterfat, 64; eggs, 53; sheep, 12; lambs, 17; hogs, light, 14, heavy, 11; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 9; veal calves, 19.—A. G., Linwood.

MANISTEE, (N. W.)—Things are at a standstill on account of weather conditions. It has rained most of the time for the last week. Friday it turned to snow but got too cold to snow much. The wind blew like everything. The ground is frozen too hard to plow. Farmers are selling some potatoes but a small per cent are moving yet. One of our oldest pioneers died a few days ago. Auction sales are still the go. They keep going one by one. Who will buy what the last fellow has to sell? Milch cows are the only thing bringing what they are worth. Farmers feel they don't want to take any more chances on other things. The following prices at shipping points on Arcadia and Bear Lake roads and other roads northeast were paid Nov. 14:—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.20; oats, 90; rye, $1.15; hay, No. 1 timothy, 40, No. 1 light mixed, 35; beans, cwt., $5.65; potatoes, $1.10 bushel; hens, 16; springers, 18; ducks, 21 to 24; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 23; butter, 60; butterfat, 66; eggs, 54; hogs, 11 to 12; beef steers, 6; beef cows, 5.—C. H. S., Bear Lake.

MIDLAND—The people in this vicinity are finishing their fall work. There are a lot of auction sales and everything is selling good, especially cattle. The weather is rather chilly the last few days. A few of the farmers are selling their beans but the price is rather low just now. The ground is frozen so the farmers will hold up on their fall plowing. The following prices were paid at Midland Nov. 14:—Wheat, spring, $2.30, fall, $2.05; shelled corn, 56 lb., $1.40 bu.; oats, 70; rye, $1.20; hay, $18 to $20; rye, $6 to $8; beans, $6.25; potatoes, $1; onions, $1.50; hens, 17; springers, 17; dairy butter, 60; butterfat, 69; eggs, 60; beef cows, five, $12; veal calves, 20.—J. H. M., Hemlock.

GENESEE—Farmers are threshing beans, husking corn, plowing and getting ready for winter. The weather has been rainy and cold the last few days. It is much colder now and we are having some snow. The soil has been in good condition and quite a bit of plowing has been done the last two weeks. Farmers are selling some potatoes and a few are selling beans but on an average not much is being sold. Potatoes are all dug. They did not turn out very good. Beans are being threshed and are of good quality but do not yield very well. Rye and wheat that we sowed on time, look good. Auction sales are numerous and prices are getting lower. The following prices were paid at Flint on Nov. 17:—Wheat, white, $2.11, red, $2.13 corn, $1.50; oats, 78; rye, $1.20; hay, No. 1 timothy, $21 to $23; No. 1 light mixed, $19 to $21;;; beans, C. H. P. Pea, $6, red kidney, $9; potatoes, $1.50; onions, $4 to $5 bu.; cabbage, $2 bbl.; cucumbers, $2 bu.; hens, 20; springers, 20; geese, 18 to 22; butter, dairy, 60 to 65, creamery, 68; eggs, 54 to 46; sheep, $7 to lambs, 10 to 11; hogs, $14.50 to $15; beef steers, $9 to $10; beef cows, $6 to $7; veal calves, 15 to 18; apples, $2 to $2.50; pears, $2.50 bu.—C. W. S., Fenton.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Everything is done here in the way of harvesting crops except some corn which is to be husked. Almost all the hauling here is done by auto trucks this season. Bean threshers in the neighborhood last week, but beans are not turning out as good as last year. However the quality is fine. Peninsula Township Co-operative Association coming along nicely. Farmers are saving considerable money on the buying and through co-operation. We have now taken membership with the Potato Growers Exchange. The following prices were paid at Traverse City Nov. 17—Wheat, No. 1, $2.10; corn, $1.50 oats, 75; rye, $1.20; beans, $4 bu.; potatoes, $2.20 cwt.; hens, 16 to 18; butterfat, 71; eggs, 55; veal calves, 18; apples, $1.50 to $3 bu.—A. C., Traverse City.

CHEBOYGAN, (S.)—Farmers nearly ready for winter after a very successful season. Hay, corn, potatoes and fall grain good. Oats are very poor. Many new silos were built this fall and filled. Potatoes find a ready market at about $1 per bushel. Buyers are held up at present for want of cars, it being too cold to ship in common box cars. Quite a blizzard struck this place on the 13th bringing about two inches of snow. The thermometer went down to 20 degrees. Cheboygan would hold up both hands for H. F. Baker (our Herb) for governor. Butter is selling at 65; butterfat, 58; eggs, 65; oats, $1; hay, $25 to $30; wood, $3 for 16 in.—Wolverine.

JACKSON((S.)—Weather cold and windy. Corn about all husked. Corn good quality this year. No apples in this section and many farmers are buying their winter's supply of potatoes, as potatoes did not turn out well on most of the farms. Shippers paid 14 cents for hogs this week, and some buyers are paying as high as 35 cents for turkeys. Chickens are 20 cents and eggs 70 cents. Farmers with a good supply of dry wood on hand are considered fortunate as there is little or no hard coal. Hay is scarce, and rather than buy feed, farmers are sending their old horses to the glue factory. Horses are not in demand at present and do not bring a good price. Not as many farmers as usual feeding steers for market.—G. S., Hanover.

GRAND TRAVERSE, (N. E.)—We are having cold, stormy weather at present. Farmers are hauling in corn, also threshing and getting up wood. Lots of auction sales, therefore stock is low in price.— The following prices were paid at Williamsburg Nov. 14:—Corn, $1.75 bu.; oats, 85; rye, $1.20 bu.; potatoes, $2 per 100 lbs.; onions, $3; butter, 55; butterfat, 71; eggs, 60.—C. L. B.

CALHOUN, (N. W.)—Farmers are getting ready for winter, finishing their husking and drawing corn stalks. The weather has been cold for a few days. Soil is in good shape and grain is looking fine. There have been some beans threshed. They are not a large crop but of nice quality. There is no building in this neighborhood this fall.—The following prices were paid at Battle Creek Nov. 14:—Wheat, $2.13 to $2.15; oats, 75; rye, $1.25; hay, 28; potatoes, $1.50; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 18 butter, 65; eggs, 70; lambs, 10 to 14; hogs, 12; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 10 to 12.—C. E. B.

MECOSTA, (N.)—Farmers are busy husking corn and plowing. Plenty of rain. The ground is very wet. Fall grain is looking good. Some farmers are selling potatoes and beans. The following prices were paid at Hersey Nov. 17—Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.20; oats, 64; rye, $1.20; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25, No. 1 light mixed, 20; beans, C. H. P. Pea, $5.75, red kidney, $7; potatoes, $2; hens, 15; butterfat, 64; eggs, 60; sheep, 3 to 8; lambs, 8 to 11; hogs, 11.—L. M.

OAKLAND, (N.)—We have had fine weather for doing farm work. Husking corn is the main object now. We have a fine lot of corn. Potatoes are going to market by trucks. Very few shipped on railroads. Some wheat going to market. Most of the apples gone. Not many farm buildings put up in this vicinity. Help very scarce. We cannot get much coal and it looks as if we will have to burn wood. The following prices were paid at Clarkston Nov. 14:—Wheat, $2 to $2.10; rye, $1.25; hay, 20; potatoes, $1.25; hens, 25; springers, 20; turkeys, 35; butter, 60 to 70; lambs, 12; apples, $2.50.—E. F.

MASON, (W.)—Farmers are getting things shipshape for winter. The sudden drop in temperature found many somewhat unprepared. The ground is slightly frozen. The cold weather has arrested the movement of potatoes to market. The association was having hard work to take care of the farm produce, due partly to difficulty in getting cars and partly to the rapidity with which they moved to market. The following prices were paid at Scottville on Nov. 11:—Wheat $2.08 to $2.10; ear corn, 72 lb., $1.25; oats, 78; rye, $1.15; hay baled, $25; beans, C. H. P. Pea, $5.75 cwt.; red kidney, $11 cwt.; potatoes, $1.85 to $2; hens, 18 to 20; butter, 50 to 55; butterfat, 69; eggs, 53 to 60; hogs, dressed, 16 to 17; beef steers, dressed, 12 to 14; veal calves, 18 to 20; apples, fancy, $2.—B. M., Ludington.

Canadian Farmers Sticking Together and Bucking the Milk Trust

(*Continued from page 10*)

The Middlemen's Fight

Before the Fraser Valley organization entered the field there were 20 milk distributing companies in Vancouver. These distributors did not give in without a struggle. At one time they attempted to bring in milk from the United States in an effort to wreck the producers' organization, but the producers at Bellingham, Wash., are well organized themselves and when the heads of the Fraser Valley organization explained the situation to them, the Vancouver distributors found that there was "nothing doing" in that quarter.

Middlemen declared that the farmers' association was nothing more nor less than a combine to bleed the consumer. They went to great lengths in their efforts to discredit the organization. It is said that when the producers first began to place their own product on the streets of Vancouver that bottles of their milk would be tampered with, worms and dirt being put in and then complaints lodged with the health authorities.

Forceful advertising had much to do with bringing about a reaction in public opinion in favor of the producer. Best of all, however, was the report of a committee appointed by the Vancouver city council to investigate the price of milk. The verdict of this committee was that the farmer would be justified in charging a higher price for his milk than he was getting at the time of the investigation.

In reply to advertisements which appeared from some of the privately owned dairies featuring their independence, the Fraser Valley association advertised as the only independent dairy. Combatting attacks on the association for having eliminated some of the old dealers, the association's advertisements put the facts plainly up to the consumer: "Is there any logical reason," asked the association of the consumer, "why the farmer should not sell his product direct to you? Without the producer, how could the midleman exist? While the farmer rises early and labors late, the middleman sleeps and takes life easy, but demands his 'pound of flesh.'

"Why is the middleman necessary now the producer is organized to handle his own product? Owned by 1,400 Fraser Valley dairymen, the Fraser Valley Producers' Association is a co-operative organization. Thru its efforts the surplus milk supply of the flush season—the amount of milk necessary to supply the winter demand—has been handled in condensaries, cheese and ice cream factories, or made into butter, whereas the middleman was formerly unable to dispose of the summer milk surplus, resulting in loss to both consumer and producer. The association has not only taken care of this surplus in an economical way, but by making more stable markets has encouraged production and thus lowered the cost of the milk during other seasons."

The predominating position in the city milk distribution secured by the producers has brought about a change of tactics on the part of those middlemen still in the field. Most of these are now obtaining all their milk from the association at wholesale prices. Some still have a few independent shippers who for some reason or other have decided to remain outside the association. Some of these are too selfish to assist in the work of the association, but are willing to accept the benefits it brings, while a few others got sore and preferred to form part of the five per cent of opposition. It has been very mortifying for these men, in their determination to stay with the so-called independents, o find that one after another of the small dairies close up or are bought out by the producers' association. Of more than twenty firms formerly engaged in milk distribution in the city only a few of the smaller ones remain. Some were unable to stand the pressure of the producers' organization. One large producer who thought he was big enough to "paddle his own canoe" lost several hundred dollars in overdue milk cheques when the dairy he was shipping to went into liq id i- tion, but he is still carrying on his fight to remain independent.

Asked as to the satisfaction which the Fraser Valley Association was able to give its members in the matter of test, Mr. Vanderhoof said: "What incentive would there be for an organization controlled by the producers to take from one producer and give to another? If we did not give our members all that was coming to them in the matter of test it would simply mean that the balance would be returned to the members at large in another form."

The plant of the Standard Milk Company, Ltd., was acquired by the Fraser Milk Producers' 'Association on May 1, 1919. This plant now handles about 6,000 gallons of milk per day for retail distribution in the city. The association hires auto trucks to collect milk from the farmers within a distance of 30 miles of Vancouver. About 25 cents per can on the average is paid by the association for collection, the truck owners taking contracts for the work. Some of the larger trucks will carry 80 to 100 cans.

Settlements with the producer are made by the association on the 12th and 27th of each month. On the 12th of the month, the producer is paid an initial payment on the amount of milk or cream shipped during the previous two weeks and after the returns from the actual sale of the milk are totalled up he is paid whatever additional amount has been secured on his next check. The association limits its own profits to 6 per cent.

Called Condensers' Bluff

There are two large condensed milk factories in the Fraser Valley, which form the next best market for butter fat to the whole milk market. The condensing process wastes none of the product as does butter and cheese-making, only 50 per cent of the water in the milk is removed by evaporation and nothing is added. Were it not for the large amount of whole milk handled by these plants the returns received by dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley would be considerably less. The condensaries pay almost as well as the whole milk market and there has never been a time since the producers organized that the condensaries have not paid considerably more than the butter factories.

The Borden Condensed Milk plant at Chiliwack handles from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 lbs. of milk per month. The manager, Mr. Chevalley, although he put up a big fight against the producers' association in behalf of his company in the early stages, admitted that personally he had no fault to find with the producers' organization. "It is the only way," he said, "the farmers have got to organize." He admitted, too, that the regularity of supply for which the association made itself responsible was a considerable factor in operating a condensary, and that the organization of the farmers had improved the service in this respect.

The relations between the condensery and the farmers' organization have not always been so amicable. The Borden plant fought the producers for three months in their attempt to prevent the producer setting the price on their own product. Twice the big milk company closed down their plant and for a time the stream ran white with the skim milk which the small farmers creamery could not dispose of. The company told the farmers on the second occasion that they could not afford to pay any such prices as were asked and stay in business and would have to sell out. The association, however, simply wired the company's head office for their price on the plant, stating that they were prepared to pay spot cash. The plant was opened up again as fast as instructions from the head office could travel. The company also tried offering higher prices than the association was paying, but they did not get a gallon of milk.

A Prosperous Community

The association owns large creamery at Chiliwack. This was formerly known as Edenbank Creamery and was owned by the farmers of Chiliwack district. It now handles a large amount of the milk produced from Chiliwack, making it into butter and cheese, when the condensaries cannot handle it. The plant manufactures 115 to 20 tons of cheese per day.

"How much for milk now?"

Costs More—
Makes You More

"CHARLIE, aren't you wasting money, always buying mixed feed?" asked Nels Pearson, who lives near McHenry, Ill., when he was in the field with Charlie Page last September. (Charlie Page is known as the best dairyman around.) "I bought some last July, and it's no good."

"Bet you didn't buy Unicorn," said Page. "Sure—I knew it. Unicorn isn't money wasted—it's money-making. I've fed Unicorn for five years and every year my cows are in better condition; they give more milk. Unicorn isn't a cheap feed; it costs more per ton, but costs less per pound of milk. I know I'm ahead of the game by using Unicorn."

Pearson believed Charlie Page and bought 6 bags of Unicorn. A week later he bought 2 tons more, and now uses it daily, with his home-grown grains. He repeats Charlie Page's words: "Costs more per ton, but costs less per pound of milk."

CHAPIN & CO., CHICAGO

TRAPPERS

You Will Dance

with joy when you get your returns for furs shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., the house that never disappoints fur shippers. Our expert graders in our "Take-up" Department have positive instructions to see that every shipper gets a liberal grade on every skin and are held accountable for all furs taken up by them. Our prices are the highest ever known and now, more than ever, you need the services of an old established, reliable and experienced fur house. There are no fur houses in the world which have these qualifications to a greater extent than the Abraham Fur Co.

Ship Every Pelt You Have—Now

We urge you to send us your next shipment of furs and let us prove to you that our prices are the highest—our grading the most correct and liberal and our returns most prompt. We have been in the fur business continuously for 43 years and we have made more staunch friends and have a larger percentage of regular old shippers than any other fur house in the U.S. These facts justify our claims that Abraham is America's Leading Fur House. Other fur houses make these same claims, but it is generally conceded by our competitors that the hardest fur house to fight against for business is the Abraham Fur Co. Why? Because our returns are always top of the market and any fur house that wants to keep pace with us will have to go some and be on the job early and late.

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"Ship your furs to Abraham"

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Mail your order to Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Wanted--Letters on Your Trapping Experience

WHAT EXPERIENCE have you had in trapping or fur farming, Mr. Farmer-Reader? Nearly every farmer has had some experience. At least you may have noticed possibilities in the fur business which might be carried on in your community which are at present neglected. Perhaps you have devised a home-made trap or home-made bait or know of extra useful trapping supplies to buy. No matter how simple your experience, so long as you think it might help some brother reader, just send it along to us.

The best letters on trapping, written by our readers, are getting prizes, as we have already announced. Any good letters which do not win a prize stand a good chance of being purchased. It is urgent, however, that this material be sent soon, now that the trapping season is under way.

Hints on how to make money are especially helpful to your fellow readers. The time for reaping the harvest of the fields is gone for a few months, but the chances of reaping golden harvests from the wood and stream are great.

Fur Trapping In Ye Olden Times

(Continued from last week)

In 1659 two French traders and trappers, Groeilliers and Raddison, penetrated into the wilderness of the Lake Superior country and brought back a load of wonderful furs to Montreal. Later the French government gave some other traders the exclusive rights to carry on the fur trade in Canada.

Groelliers hurried to France to protest, but getting little encouragement, he went to England and interested Prince Rupert, which resulted in the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1783, Sir Alexander McKenzie founded the Northwest Company, and the bloody battles and lawless trickery of these and other rivals are a matter of history on which we will not dwell. It is the life of the hardy trapper that we are interested in now. now.

$200,000.00 In 18 Months

The stories of the great wealth to be made in the fur business became common in France. How Groelliers and Raddison cleaned up $200,000 at the headwaters of Mississippi in 18 months was talked about in every well-to-do household in France, and it attracted many adventurous young fellows.

It required little capital, other than great courage and the ability to "stand the gaff," as modern slang expresses it. Even in those days when a beaver sold for $3.00 it was a common thing for a trapper to make $1,500 a year—providing he didn't lose his life in the wilderness.

Big risks, big profits was the rule, and it required a lot of nerve to load a canoe in the fall, push off down the Ottawa through the Soo to Lake Superior or partly by river and partly overland to the upper Mississippi. It was dangerous for even a trapper staked and licensed by the powers that were; it was harder still for the trapped who spurned the law and trapped without license. It went hard with him if caught, so besides other dangers the free trapper had to keep his eye peeled for white enemies.

"Take a map of America—put your finger on any point between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay, or the Great Lakes and the Rockies—ask who was the first man to blaze a trail into this wilderness; and wherever may be the point the answer is the same—the French trapper."

Duluth, LaSalle and Other Great French Trappers

What a great outfit of brave men they were: Duluth trapped in the region near the great city now bearing his name; LaSalle traded on the Illinois and the Mississippi. d'Iberville in his search for furs, traveled from Louisiana to Hudson Bay and Cadillac covered an equal territory from Detroit and Mackinac to New Orleans; LaVerendrys ranged from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains; Radison from the upper Mississippi to Hudson Bay. Each of them made his mark in history before the New Englanders ever knew anything of the country west of the Alleghenies.

These are only a few of the better known of that great company of brave men; there were hundreds of others. Once in a while one would make a competence and go back to France, but trapping is a calling few give up willingly, and many a brave fellow kept going into the wilds until he finally left his bones there.

It was a "he-man's" game. A slight miscalculation in shooting a rapids, and the trapper was left in the wilderness hundreds of miles from aid, possibly with winter only a few days off, for northern trappers did not leave for the trapping grounds until late in the fall.

Other accidents were always possible, and many's the man who started out and was never heard of again. Who can say how many of these free trappers or voyagers and coeur de bois who went into the brush awakened at night to find their little camps surrounded by drink-crazed savages stirred up by those who had exclusive privileges!

And the wolves were always present in bigger packs than now. Many a man has heard the far away call of the pack echoed over the silent places and has hurried toward his camp after running his line of traps. Sometimes he reached his shack safely; very often te wolves' trailing cry came nearer and nearer as the trapper threw away his day's catch and hurried toward camp. Fast as he traveled on his snow shoes, the pack gained. His dog ran ahead and looked anxiously back at his master. The wolves sighted their prey and yelped with glee; it was a case now of fight, and the dog rushed to the help of the man whose hand fed him. The trapper's rifle spoke and a wolf, grey and gaunt with hunger, gave a yelp and went down to be eaten by his fellows. But others were there to take his place and the trapper and his faithful dog fought their last great fight there under the stars of a northern night, with the snow stained red by the blood of the savage creatures they killed, only to be pulled down by the weight of superior numbers, fighting to the last breath.

Such was the tragic end of Baptiste L'Aiglon (the Eagle) who accounted for twelve big timber wolves one night on the McKenzie before they pulled him and his husky down.

The following spring some trappers returning to the posts passed that way and found the skeletons.

GENERAL HINTS FOR TRAPPERS

The good workman must have the proper tools. The pelt hunter should not handicap himself with anything but the outfit best suited to his purpose. So far as traps are concerned, get the best trap to be had. Get a trap which catches very high on the leg, thereby assuring the pelt hunter against loss of skins. With furs as high as they are, one cannot afford to let even a few muskrats get away, once they have been taken.

Good bait is necessary. Bought bait will often do better than the home-made. A bottle is an investment which pays big dividends. It makes no difference whether you catch furs only in spare time or make it a business. In each bottle there is enough for a hundred or more ordinary sets. The odors are powerful and lasting.

A word more: The fur shipper must have a market that he can depend upon at all times. The information must be accurate and up to the minute. Your name and those of your friends should be on some good fur firm's list to keep constantly in touch with raw furs during the season. The first step towards success is to get price lists and other comments on the market.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

That's what we had in mind when we started this business. The reason you have given us your confidence is because this business is founded upon the principals of

FAIR DEALING

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation of your patronage and express our thanks to all our shippers. We will always, same as heretofore, continue to pay the top price for all furs shipped to us. Remember there are no charges whatsoever. The prices are net to you Always having in mind our customers interest

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THE MUSQUASH OR MUSKRAT

Best Ways to Catch This Well Known Fur-Bearer

This animal is, as is the beaver, a vegetarian and its most favored haunts are open marshes along sluggish streams or around ponds or lakes.

These places furnish them abundance of their natural foods such as flagroots, cowslips, bullrushes, lily-roots, etc., and material and location for their homes. In favorable localities they build houses of mud grass rushes, etc., which resemble a hay cock in appearance, with entrance below the water.

Others live in burrows in banks and are called bank rats. In localities where both are found the rats living in the house are usually the best furred though averaging smaller in size. In farming sections the muskrat takes readily to products of the garden and field such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, corn, apples, etc. These make a very good bait for the amateur trapper, who has still to acquire the experience and knowledge necessary to success with blind sets. The muskrat is, however, with the exception of the skunk and civet cat the easiest of all fur bearers to trap. The best sets are to be found around their feeding places in their trails or pathways to dens or houses and where they leave the water. In picking your sets the most important point is to find a place where your catch will drown or if that is not possible a place where you can catch your rat by a hind leg.

In setting in a trail pick a point where the rat is forced to pass over something or where it drops off into deeper water then place trap deep enough so the fore legs will pass over safely then when the hind legs are dropped to climb the bank or obstruction the trap will be sprung and a good hold of the heavy hind leg will be secured and you will not be chagrined on your next visit to your traps to find you have accomplished nothing but maiming and torturing your would be victim.

When possible stake your trap in water deep enough to drown your catch and do not use a light trap. A 11-2 pound Newhouse or Victor makes and ideal muskrat trap as it has weight enough to pull your catch down and will quickly drown it. And above all do not set a trap till well along in November, and your catch while maybe short in numbers will more than make up in value as you will not have in the neighborhood of 25 per cent kits and light rats. Also take up your traps in the spring on the appearance of the first shedders. A few more live breeders in your neighborhood are worth many times the five to fifteen cents you get for these inferior skins.

REMARKS TO AMATEUR PELT HUNTERS

Be a sportsman and use a trap, not a shovel. Live up to what few laws for the protection of the fur bearers that are in existence and advocate better ones. It means dollars in your pocket to do so.

Show me something that will increase faster in value than a live mink or skunk in October. Can you make money faster than letting them live till November when one is worth from two to three October skins? How about those kit and light rats caught in September and October? Wouldn't they have been falls and winters in November and December?

Think about this till next fall and see if you can put up an argument for such a short sighted practice as early trapping. Some one else might get them is the only one there is and a little co-operation will help that. Or the same protection you would give other crops will work a complete cure, killing protected fur bearers out of season is plain stealing. Sounds harsh, but it is true nevertheless, for they are state property until the season is open. Did you ever stop to think how many thousands of dallrs the fur bearers put into the pockets of the boys in the country? Well why destroy that source of income, and it is being destroyed and rapidly isn't it? They are destructive "varmints" are they? Why three years ago a mink killed ten dollars worth of chickens for Mr. So and So. How many dollars worth of mink did So and So and the neighbors get before and since? Or was it a skunk and did he get into that grubby potato field and turn out a few potatoes to get at the grubs that were ruining the potato crop. Or maybe a coon hit up the roasting ears a bit to put a glass on a family of three dollar coon skins.

Now a few things to think about; in February skunk are beginning to be graded "shedders and rubbers." Only got a dollar for that No. 1 you got under Bill's hay barn, but know where there are two or three more just as poor, the chances are so can get the price of one good one out of the bunch.

How about quitting now and let those two or three produce a dozen or so top priced ones for next fall. Need the dollar eh? Could scrape up a few dollars some place else tho' if your banker offered 500 per cent interest on a small deposit till December 1st. Couldn't you? Well, what's the answer?

Just think these things over and next fall and winter you may be aided in going into the business of trapping with better profits in view.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Dec. 4. Holsteins. Harry E. Covert, Leslie, Mich.

Jan. 13. Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

A CAR LOAD

more or less, registered cows and heifers. You can have your choice of entire herd. All tested that have gone from our herd have made A. R. O. records. Many are from Woodmont Butter Boy Inka with good A. R. O. backing—his ancestry averaged about 5 per cent fat. This sires' granddam was dam of the first 44-lb. cow.
BACON BROTHERS, Pittsford, Mich.

$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 736.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the $50,00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

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Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
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Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

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My herd of 14 females, ages from 10 mo. to 7 years. All nice straight individuals, and richly bred. Herd under Federal Supervision. Will sell as a whole or individually. Particulars on application.
W. B. READER, Howell, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF

5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Michigan

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

OUR 32 lb. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daugher won $37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.
C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, Mich.

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We have for sale a Holstein Calf born Dec. 22 last from an own brother to a world's champion Jr. 4 yr. old and full brother in blood to the cow that was world's champion cow. His own sister and two sisters in blood have each produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. If interested send for pedigree.
HILLCREST FARM, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE, BIG TYPE P. C. pigs. Correspondence a pleasure. J. Hanley & Sons, St. Louis, Mich.

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FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., R 2, Box 70.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS. — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything deeither sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

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Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.
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W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars, April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

SHOWING IN FIVE CLASSES AT Hillsdale Co. Fair where seventy eight head of Polands were exhibited I won seven premiums. A litter of eight under six months sire Bob-o-Link, dam Titanic Hazel. Two shown in under year took 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two gilts of this litter left. Others by same sire also either sex by Michigan Buster.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

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BUSTER HALFTON 298225, sired by Great Big Half Ton 261248, by Big Half Ton 217217, by Hillcroft Half Ton 172754; Dam Mollie Buster 622612, one of the best and biggest sows ever sired by Giant Buster 240657 "The Epoch Maker," by Dishers Giant 240655. If you like the top notchers, this great boar has the blood in his pedigree. Come and look them over or write for my price. Be quick, for I have placed them to move in order to make room for a new boar I have ordered, to cross their get with. Look for classy stuff next spring.
C. A. BOONE, Blanchard, Mich.

A New Herd Boar
(his name) Big Bob Mastodon
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A's Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars. (Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

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Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.
EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

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We are offering a few choice spring boars, of March and April farrow. They are of Protection and Col. breeding, out of prize winning stock Prices reasonable. Write or come and see
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK. Eight big growthy spring boars, will weigh 200 lbs. or better. Price $50.
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The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 12 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Thirty-four of the 46 farmer-members returned in the Ontario election. Left to right, sitting, front row: Edgar Watson, A. Hellyer, M. C. Fox, H. C. Nixon, Beniah Bowman and J. C. Brown. Second row: R. M. Warren, Warren Stringer, John Ford, J. W. Widdifield, J. N. Webster, L. W. Oke and F. C. Briggs. Third row, A. G. Tidsdelle, Malcolm McVicar and G. Sewell. Standing, front row: Carl Homuth, F. G. Sandy, J. B. Clark, Wesley Montgomery, A. T. Walker, T. K. Slack, W. J. Johnston, Hiram McCreary and H. K. Denyer. Second row: Edgar Evans, G. H. Murdock, Joseph Cridland, A. Hicks and J. B. Johnstone. At back: W. H. Casselman, P. G. Cameron, S. S. Staples and E. N. McDonald.

The Farmers' Political Movement

FEARS have been expressed in sundry quarters that the farmers of Michigan might get into politics. These fears come too late. As good citizens the farmers of Michigan have always been interested in the administration of government which is the essence of politics, but their interest has been mostly individual. Now, however, they are uniting their views and their strength, and nothing short of a miracle can keep them out of the campaign of 1920.

From the day that the enemies of the Non-Partisan League began to preach to the farmers of Michigan through newspaper column and hired lecturers against the "iniquitous" program of the League, the farmers of Michigan have been taking a new interest in politics. There never was a chance that the farmers of this state might embrace the principles of the League. But they have learned from the enemies of the League about the tremendous political power of organized effort and they are curious to take a hand in the state's political affairs. Then, too, the Canadian farmers political movement which has been of a more conservative and appealing type than the western movement, has wonderfully stimulated agricultural thought in Michigan along political lines and afforded a safe and practical pattern for Michigan farmers to copy. For months past politics have been the principal topics of discussions at farmers' meetings and sentiment is now rapidly coming to a head for the nomination of at least a farmer governor and possibly an entire state ticket.

A few months ago the reactionary and partisan politicians of Canada laughed at the farmers. Today the farmers are doing the laughing. They control the legislature of Ontario. The people of Michigan may as well prepare now for farmer control of the state government. Never in the history of the state has there been such a unanimity of opinion as is found in all sections upon this subject of a farmer-governor and legislature. The way has been prepared. The legislature of 1919,—reactionary and extravagant to a shameful degree,—flaunted defiance in the face of the farmers, and they stand ready now to accept the challenge and show the force of their united strength.

The farmers' platform is very simple. Among other things it calls for economy in public expenditures, less political horse-playing and more attention to business. It holds that the affairs of the state can be properly administered without creating any more commissions to give jobs to political friends. There is nothing in the farmers' platform to frighten legitimate business. On the contrary, those who pay taxes should be glad that the farmers are interested enough and powerful enough to exert an influence in the administration of public affairs. The state has had lawyer, banker and "business men's" administrations galore. Let's try a farmer administration and see which of the several varieties comes the closest to representing all the people of Michigan.

Soil Structure Subject to Numerous Changes

Elements, Weather Conditions, Plant Roots, Etc., All Tend to Break Up Soil Content

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

THIS IS the sixth of the talks given by Prof. M. M. McCool, head of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing. Thousands of farmers in Michigan, along with the farmers in other old agricultural states, have been worrying about the fertility which is gradually being sapped away from their fields. All the important devices to increase or restore soil fertiliy come to Dr. McCool's attention, and he is setting forth the best of these for the use of readers of Michigan Business Farming. In a coming issue, containing his next article on the subject, an especially good fund of such information will be printed. Watch for it.

IN SPEAKING of soil structure we refer to the arrangement of the particles or soil grains that go to make up the soil. If the particles are grouped together into small crumbs ranging in size from that of a pencil point to peas or larger, the soil usually works readily, presents a "live feel," is ideal for plant growth, and is said to be in good tilth. It is obvious from previous discussion that a large number of clay particles may be required to form one of these soil crumbs. On the other hand, if the soil is hard, compact, and runs together readily when rained upon, trampled by live stock or worked when wet it is considered to be in poor tilth and the grouping of the particles is less noticeable. The crumb structure seldom ever occurs in the sandy soils inasmuch as the particles are too large. It is, therefore, confined mainly to the loam and clay groups.

The structural conditions or tilth of a given soil may be determined by attaching a recording scale to the double-tree, which in turn is attached to a plow, and noting the force required to draw a plow thru the soil. In the laboratory it may be determined by ascertaining the weight required to force a steel point a given distance into the soil mass. The latter method has been widely used and, indeed, thru its use much has been added to our knowledge of the conditions that bring about changes in soil structure or tilth.

There is a close relationship between the ventilation and hence the sanitation of soils. We now recognize that the activities of the proper lower organisms are involved in the liberation or making available elements of plant-food in the soil. They decrease rapidly in numbers and consequently in importance below the first 8 inches of soils in good tilth. Where the soil is very compact or run together they are forced to confine their work to still shallower layers of soil owing to lack of oxygen or air carrying it.

As stated in an earlier chapter the mineral elements of plant-food that the crop utilizes is brought into solution in the soil water and thence enters the plants through their root systems. A heavy soil that is well aerated due to a good condition of tilth or structure will furnish larger quantities of minerals to the crop than one that is not inasmuch as oxidation or so-called rusting of the minerals assists in their solution.

The rate of penetration of rain water into the soil is governed to a striking extent by the physical condition of structure. Some soils become so compact that water enters them with difficulty and much of the rainfall is lost by evaporation into the air or by run-off. The latter being most critical on sloping or rolling lands, as a result crops may and do suffer for lack of water, whereas if these soils are loose or porous, conditions with respect to this limiting factor are different.

Those who have grown such crops as sugar beets and turnips on heavy soils in good and poor tilth realize at once the importance of a mellow soil the roots penetrating more deeply affording large yields and products of a good quality. Thus one is not exaggerating when he states that the importance of good tilth of the heavy soils cannot be overestimated.

Factors That Change Soil Structure

The structure of the fine textured soils may change markedly from season to season. methods of management and other conditions. These alter it, in the main, by their influence upon two properties of the soil, namely, plasticity and cohesion.

A plastic soil is one that may be molded readily into different forms without rupture or breaking. This property depends chiefly upon texture; the finer the texture the more plastic; upon the water content, the minimum plasticity being the degree of wetness when tilth is easiest and most successfully accomplished, and finally, upon tilth; the better the condition as to tilth the less plastic.

A soil whose particles cling together quite tenaciously when dry is said to be cohesive. This property of soils results in a tendency for clod formation if soils are worked when too wet. Cohesion decreases with increase in coarseness in texture with increase in vegetable matter content, with increase in lime content, and with the degree of wetness of the soil.

Alternate Wetting and Drying

Most fine textured soils that are wet much of the time are usually in poor tilth or so-called "poor physical condition." On the other hand, if they become alternately wet and dry from time to time they are much more likely to be in good condition since they shrink in volume upon drying and expand somewhat upon wetting. This property tends to form the crumb structure spoken of previously. Thus drainage, as will be shown in detail later on, is an important factor in the management of such soils, inasmuch as it removes the surplus water and permits them to become dry.

The formation of ice crystals in the soil mass also causes granulation or grouping of the soil particles, due largely to the expansion of water when it becomes ice. This accounts in part at least for the benefits so often derived from fall plowing fine textured soils. Deep freezing of subsoils markedly benefit the soils. Under such conditions they are likely to appear "honeycombed," drain rather readily and root systems of plants penetrate them with relative ease. It is well recognized by those who have studied the problem of erosion or washing of soils that this is not nearly so serious where the deep freezing occurs as it is in those regions where the subsoils never become solidified in this manner. There are on record reports which show where puddled clay soils have been frozen and dried a few times, the work required to till them has decreased about 25 per cent.

Plant Roots and Soil Structure

Roots of plants as they expand themselves thru the soil mass force the particles apart resulting in improved physical or structural condition of the soil. It is well recognized that crops differ greatly in their effect upon the soil tilth. The finer rooted crops such as grass, millet, rye, buckwheat, wheat, and others are more effective in this respect than such crops as corn, oats, or beets.

The vegetable matter that remains in the soil after the crops have been removed, upon decaying assists greatly in bringing about improvements in the soil. Indeed, there are on record numerous reports to the effect that puddled soils may be greatly benefitted by the application of vegetable matter in the form of stable manure, muck, or crop residues. The tilth is improved because the added material shrinks upon drying and expands upon wetting, and the products derived during the process of decay assist in soil granulation. Advanced students in our laboratories have shown that the addition of muck at the rate of 20 loads per acre to clay sail may decrease the weight required to force a steel knife into it a given depth about 20 per cent, which, of course, means that tillage operations and root penetration are made less difficult.

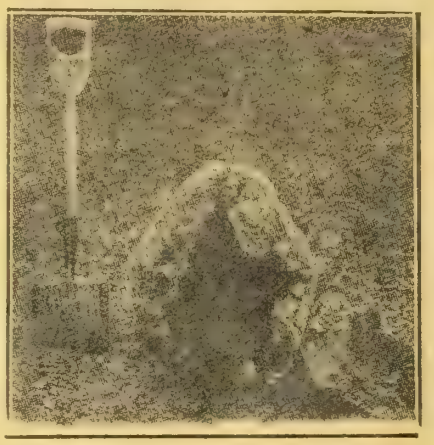
Lime and Soil Structure

If one will shake a handful of clay soil in a glass tumbler or other container filled with water and let stand a few minutes until the larger clusters or granules settle to the bottom and then add about one-half teaspoonful of lime in the form of quick lime, or the hydrated lime, he will observe that the very fine particles in suspension in the water gather themselves into many small crumbs and sink to the bottom of the container. In this case, the presence of the lime results in the formation of the granular or crumb structure of the very fine particles.

When these forms of lime are added to the field soils they doubtless act in a similar but less striking manner in bringing about improved structural conditions. Marl and finely ground limestone act similarly although far less vigorously. It is also true that several fertilizer constituents tend to improve the soil tilth but they are added to the soil in such small amounts that their effect at any one time is slight.

Conditions That Tend to Destroy Soil Tilth

We should not fail to consider several things, or conditions, that may and frequently do result in the so-called "running together" or the puddling of soils. Those of prime importance are lack of drainage, deficiency of vegetable matter, inopportune tillage, the tramping by livestock when wet, and torrential or beating rains, as is the case with the things that tend to improve the condition of the soil two or more of these may work together.



EXPLODING FOR FERTILITY

LEADING UP to the various methods of getting the fertility out of the soil, Professor McCool will tell in coming issues how farmers have been getting out the soil value by explosives and other methods, many of which are proving practical. This picture shows a dynamite jug in a broken condition as discovered on a Kansas farm where powder had been ignited three feet below the surface in a field which had lost much of its fertility value. At the explosion, the jug was formed from the heavier sub-soil elements, while fine particles were spread broadcast.

MINING FOR SOIL WEALTH

MANY FARMS in Michigan are known to be producing less crops per acre every year. Although the device of using a twelve inch plow is nothing new to many farmers, it's use seems to be rather uncommon in places where it could do a great deal of good. Untouched fertility lies just beneath the surface and just out of reach of the ordinary plow bottoms. The picture above was taken on a farm in Pennsylvania with splendid results. But we do not need to look outside of Michigan for similar instances, because in this state the same stunt has worked well.

U. S. Wheat Embargo as Seen by a Farmer

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 25th, Julius Barnes, grain administrator of the U. S., appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and told the committee that President Wilson placed the embargo upon the exportation of wheat from this country last spring, and that its purpose was to make bread stuffs cheap in this country. I don't know at just what temperature a farmer's blood is supposed to boil, but this piece of news ought to make it sizzle.

The farmer has asked no favoritism during the war. He asked no opportunity to profiteer, no regulations for his advantage. All opportunities for war contracts were for others. President Wilson through his boards and commissions was given unprecedented war powers. He proclaimed prohibition because the use of grains in the manufacture of liquor was unnecessary.

This year there was raised by the farmers of America about four hundred millions of bushels of wheat more than the needs of our people, this wheat must find foreign markets or remain in storage. But it will be sold, or has been already. Anyhow it is practically all out of the hands of the farmers. Much of it is yet in the hands of speculators or the big millers.

Now comes the grain administration and advises that the embargo be lifted. Would that not be a fine thing for the farmer to contemplate? Wheat is worth one dollar per bushel more in Europe than it is here, and ocean freight is nominal.

Bread is worth 18 cents per pound loaf in England and the government adds 5 cents to that to the local producer of wheat.

This embargo has cost the farmers of this country in the neighborhood of $800,000,000, or one dollar per bushel on their wheat. We are all sympathetic for the reduced nations of Europe, but why let the entire cost and sacrifice of a nation's sympathy upon one class of your people?

If the farmer had been allowed an open market as have been our manufacturers, he would have obtained three dollars per bushel for his wheat or more.

That extra dollar would have made bread cost three-fourths of a cent more per pound loaf.

Compare the consistency of this secret embargo, with the recent veto of the president of the prohibition measure.

He would allow the breweries, the stills, the saloons of America to open wide their business for three months, in order that they may dispose of their surplus stocks.

What concern for these men and what forgetfulness of the farmer who grows grain. This action would kill more men and boys, ruin more homes and cause more sorrow in America than did the world war.

The farmer is willing to do his share, to abide the laws made for all, to express in taxes, contributions or sacrifice just as much as the other fellow, but this night work, this discrimination doesn't go.—*Milo D. Campbell.*

The Cost of Militarism Comes High in Michigan

Nearly Two Million Dollars Added to 1920-21 Budget for Support of Military Establishment

By JAMES W. HELME

THIS IS an era of extravagance both public and private. The war plunged the nation and state into enormous debts. We shall have exceedingly heavy taxes for a generation to come. If ever a time existed for the utmost economy, both public and private, that time is now.

When the last legislature met the war was over and this situation stared them in the face. Taxes must be increased owing to the high cost of living. Increased taxes were necessary to maintain existing institutions but prudence and economy dictated that no new expenses or institutions should be taken on at this time.

During the war the State Defense Board created the Michigan State Police, ostensibly to take the place of the National Guard and to protect the state from alleged German activities within its borders. The police so created would expire by limitation on July 1, 1919. To renew its life the legislature must pass a new act creating it. Such a bill was introduced and passed. It calls on the taxpayers of Michigan to pay taxes to support it for the next two years of over $736,000. The force is to consist of 53 officers and 156 privates. The commanding officer gets $4,000 per year. The quartermaster, $2,500 per year. Six captains get $2,000 a year each. Six lieutenants get $1800 each yearly. Sixteen sergeants get annual pay of $1,200. Twenty-two corporals get $1,080 yearly and 156 privates get $900 each.

In addition they get rations estimated to cost $44.000 also clothing and equipment estimated to cost $30,000 yearly. Two hundred horses needed will cost $32.810 yearly for their feed and shoeing.

Was this expenses justified? The legislature at this same session appropriated $455,000 for the building of a new national guard and $390,000 for armories of the same. Thus our state military establishment for the next two years will cost Michigan taxpayers $1,581,000. It was urged that this police force was necessary to stop rum running from Ohio into Michigan, but the legislature knew that Ohio would go dry on May 27 and after that date rum running would stop, which it did.

The old state police would hold office until July 1st., following. The liquor situation did not justify this expenditure. In case of serious mobs and riots the national guard would have to be called out as a force of 156 men would be helpless to quell a serious disturbance.

The real reason for the state police was that some of the big interests in the state wanted to use it as a strike breaker and a threat to the organization of labor unions. Citizen soldiers could not be depended on to do this work.

State Police originated in Pennsylvania where it has been universally used to quell labor troubles by force and the labor unions there complain bitterly of its high handed actions. In New York after an experience of two years Gov. Smith has recommended the repeal of the law. Ohio and other states have refused to pass such a law.

Only twelve members voted against this bill in the house. They were Rep. Averill, Coleman, Crawford, Daprato, Deuel, Drummond, Holland, Jackson, Kappler, Miles, Town and Ward.

Rep. Chase, McDonald, Young, Aldrich, McKeona and Weidenfeller were absent. The balance of the house voted for the bill or dodged.

In the senate, four senators, Baker, Brennan, Rowe and Wood voted against the bill. Senators Lemire and Harvey were absent, the remaining senators voted for the bill.

The cost of Michigan's military establishment for the two years prior to the war was $243,000. For the two years after the war it will be nearly $2,000.000. And we fought a war to end militarism. While the State Police were quartered in Monroe county serious scandals resulted from the conduct of the members. In Lenawee county on two occasions autos containing responsible citizens were fired on without warning and in one case a business man was severely wounded. Damage suits resulted and money was paid to settle the cases. Where the money came from is unknown.

Rep. Holland stated in the legislative record that in Gogebic county forty Hungarians quit at one mine and started to go to another. The State police followed them up and chased them into the woods and ended the strike.

It is said they can be used to enforce the automobile license law. Detailed for this duty in Emmet county theri actions were so arbitrary that recently the Board of Supervisors of that county by resolution condemned their actions and asked for their recall. Our local peace officers are hired to enforce our laws; being responsible to the local electorate they do this in an efficient but not obnoxious manner. State Police destroy the principle of Home Rule and being responsible only to central authority at Lansing, act in an autocratic manner. Last year Michigan taxpayers paid nine million in State taxes. This December they will pay nearly eighteen million. Much of this increase was necessary, but over a million could have been saved by cutting down our military appropriation.

Legislative Doings in Washington of Interest to Farmer

Capper-Hersman Bill, Permitting Farmers to Bargain Collectively Most Important Measure Now Pending

By CHAS. A. LYMAN,
Special Washington Correspondent Michigan Business Farming

CONGRESS appears to be taking greater interest than before in legislation which directly affects agriculture. The "men on the hill" are realizing that farming as an industry has not received that attention from the greatest law making body in the world, to which it is entitled. Members of long experience and conspicuous ability are earnestly inquiring into the needs of farmers and are expressing an evidently sincere wish to serve them. This is shown by the number of messages addressed either in person or over the telephone to the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Not only are members of both houses showing a keen interesting in agricultural legislation, but some of them have voluntarily assumed the office of watchman determined to see that nothing of an injurious nature is slipped into any bill. This was shown in the recent attempt of Senator Edge, of New Jersey, to induce Congress to adopt an amendment to the deficiency bill placing funds at the disposal of the Attorney General for the purpose of financing prosecutions of leaders of farm organizations.

Farmers Defeat Edge Amendment

As soon as the Edge amendment made its appearance officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations flashed a danger signal which was readily caught by Senator Gore, Representative Haugan, Representative Hersman and other friends of agriculture in each House. The result is that the Edge amendment is as good as dead and innocent heads of innocent farm organizations may proceed with their legitimate business unafraid that they will be prosecuted on trivial pretexts.

"Senator Edge will not be able to get away with anything like that," said Mr. Hersman, joint author of the Capper-Hersman bill. "This has been tried a number of times and each time it has failed."

Realizing, however, that Representative Fess, of Ohio, and others who seem to have improperly interpreted the Capper-Hersman bill, will probably make a vigorous attempt to force through the House the Edge amendment, the friends of agriculture, in and out of Congress, will remain on the watch tower until the danger has fully passed.

Sometimes legislation is enacted by minorities. The shrewd politician who realizes that he hasn't a majority for his measure waits until what he terms the psychological moment arrives. The psychological moment for him is when the friends of agriculture in the usual numbers are not present. Then he hurriedly presents his amendment, asks that it be immediately considered and proceeds, in spite of the fact that it is unpopular, to force it on the statute books. This will not again be accomplished, Mr. Haugan and his friends, declare.

The Capper-Hersman Bill

The Capper-Hersman bill, the most important measure from an agricultural standpoint yet considered by Congress, is making satisfactory progress. It may be reported during the special session, but there is a very strong probability that it will be among the first measures to be considered at the regular meeting of Congress. Representative Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary committee said he would not be surprised of the bill is enacted by the House by Jan. 1. Of course there may be some changes in the bill and it may even be more favorable to agriculture than in its present form, but Mr. Volstead said he believed the main features of the measure would be retained.

It is not expected that the bill will get through without encountering strong opposition. Already its enemies are lining up. Under the wholly mistaken idea that the measure gives the farmers the right to break some section of the Clayton law, some who had been counted among the friends of agriculture are attacking it. These men do not yet understand that the bill simply by affirmative enactment gives the farmers the right to do what under a proper interpretation of the Clayton act they are already entitled to do. Juries in Illinois and Ohio have recently declared that men engaged in co-operatively marketing their products were innocent of any infraction of law. All the Capper-Hersman bill does is to write these verdicts into the Federal statutes thereby stopping District Attorneys from instituting fruitless, but extremely embarrassing prosecutions.

In the Senate it is believed a substantial majority will be found on the side of the Capper-Hersman bill. Gore, Smith, of Georgia; Wadsworth, Kenyon, Sterling, Wolcott, Jones, of Washington; Walsh, of Montana; Gronna and Curtis are among the Senators who have already expressed approval of the principle of the bill.

Duty on Beans and Potatoes

The present Congress may be called upon to consider the advisability of placing a duty on potatoes. Already hearing have been had on the subject. It is contended that the potato growers of Maine and other New England States are forced to compete with the farmers of the Maritime provinces of Canada who appear to be able to raise the tuber at prices considerably below that which can possibly be done on this side of the Canadian line.

Bean growers of Michigan and other states are seeking relief from the ruinous competition forced on them by the bean growers of the Orient. According to figures presented at a recent hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House it was shown that the acreage under cultivation in Michigan in 1919 is only 69 per cent of the previous year. This will be still farther reduced if farmers are forced, as they now are, to sell their beans below the cost of production.

It is believed that some relief will be granted by Congress during the regular session, though it is not possible to accomplish anything before the end of the year.

Oleomargarine legislation is an incomplete condition. Some progress has been made on the bill recently taken up by the Agricultural Committee of the House and it is believed that a fairly satisfactory adjustment will be made in the near future.

Railway Legislation

It doesn't appear to be possible that any definite railway legislation will be enacted before the end of the year. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House will probably report a bill during the present week, but if this does navigate the lower House it will not see daylight in the Senate until several weeks later. Agriculture is vitally interested in any legislation affecting transportation and many farmers fear that by precipitate action Congress will cause the freight rates to climb to much higher altitudes than they have hitherto reached.

While in Congress and out there appears to be a very strong desire to return the railways to their private owners, there is some very emphatic sentiment for their retention by the government at least until a permanent and enduring policy in relation to their future management can be adopted. This, it is argued, cannot and should not be done in a hurry. According to a statement by R. C. Wooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railways are now earning sufficient money to pay their way.

According to Mr. Wooley the railway executives are preparing to ask for a horizontal increase in freight rates of twenty-five per cent. This, of course, must be paid in large part by the farmers. Agriculture can hardly afford to burden itself with this additional charge and, unless farming is made more profitable, it is difficult to see how the industry can meet this increased tax.

United Ontario Farmers Announce Program

Partisan Politics in Canadian Province are Shattered by Farmers Pledged to Progressive Legislation

By J. M. WARD, in Grain Growers' Guide.

A YEAR ago the United Farmers of Ontario were not in politics. Today thew are so far into politics, and politics are so far into them that they are the most powerful political force in the province, and have a larger number of members elected to the provincial legislature than any other party. As a result of the general election held on October 20, the next legislature of Ontario will consist of 46 U. F. O. members, 28 Liberals, 24 Conservatives, 11 labor men and two soldier independents.

The last legislature, at its dissolution, consisted of 76 Conservatives, 30 Liberals and two U. F. O., with three vacant seats. The two U. F. O. members had sat only one session having won their seats at by-elections during the past year. "How it was done," is not a long story but it's one that must be full of inspiration for the farmers and others in the west who are also striving to establish new ideals and higher standards in the political life of this country. The U. F. O. went into politics as the result of spontaneous demand by the people for a comp telhcenage people for a complete chonge in the method of conducting business. The people of Ontario had been voting Grit and Tory all their lives. They had Grit and Tory governments, and from each in turn they have got a little good legislation and a lot that was bad, and whichever party has been in power, they have seen extravagance, inefficiency, maladministration and worse.

They have seen political parties make fair promises and bad performances. They have seen the interests of the political party put first and the welfare of the people last. But in the last few months they have said, "It's time for a change."

The U. F. O. was organized in 1914 by the affiliation of a number of existing farmers' clubs, granges and institutes. It is patterned very much on the lines of the Grain Growers and United Farmers organizations of the west, and is affiliated with them in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The U. F. O. at its annual convention in 1917, unanimously endrosed the Farmers' Platform, and has done its part in securing from the federal parof some of its planks, such as woman liament the enactment during the war suffrage, income tax, corporation tax and prohibition. The U. F. O., however, held entirely aloof from electioneering until October, 1918, when the officials at Toronto learned from the press that a U. F. O. candidate was in the field in Manitoulin Island, where a by-election for the privincial House was being held. It came to the Central executive as a bolt from the blue. They had heard nothing of it until they read of it in the papers. J. J. Morrison, the provincial secretary of the U. F. O. was sent to Manitoulin Island to investigate. He formed the opinion that the movement was along the right lines; that it would give the people of Ontario the opportunity they were seeking to break the shackles of partyism, and put real democracy into politics. He returned to Toronto and reported to the executive and was sent back to Manitoulin Island where he assisted in the election of Beniah Bowman, as the first U. F. O. M. P .P.

Came From Within

In February, 1919, another vacancy occurred in the legislature in the constituency of North Ontario. The farmers the ersaid, "We want a U. F. O. man," and they elected J. W. Widdifield. Both of these men gave a good account of themselves in the session held this year, and Mr. Bowman on several occasions made speeches which marked him as a man of ability and sound judgment.

When it became known that a provincial general election was approaching, the determination of the farmers to put U. F. O. candidates in the field was seen throughout the province. The Central office was deluged with requests for help in the work of organization. The reply went back to the country, "It's up to you."

While the Central authorities were ready to give what assistance they could, they always impressed upon the farmers in the constituencies that if they wanted a U. F. O. man to represent them in the legislature, it was their business to choose their man, to finance his campaign and to elect him. When the speakers were asked for they were sent if they were available. When advice was requested it was given. Literature was prepared and supplied. But the selection of the candidates and the financing and conduct of the campaign was left to the people at home. The result is a political party without a "boss."

E. C. Drury, Farmer, next Premier of Ontario, operates and lives on a farm of 250 acres, and is descended from a long line of farmers. He was formerly Master of the Ontario Grange and helped to organize the United Farmers in 1911.

A provincial platform, supplementary to the national Farmers' Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was adopted at a meeting of representatives of the U. F. O. held at Toronto on August 1, 1919.

The U. F. O. is charged by its opponents with being a class movement. But the reading of the platform just referred to dispells that idea. The planks of the platform are:

1. To cut out all expenditures that are not absolutely essential.

2. To abolish the system of party patronages.

3. To limit governmental activity respecting commercial co-operation, to legislation facilitating co-operative efforts, to the keeping of accurate records, and to general education, along co-operative lines.

4. To provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people by greatly extending and improving educational facilities in the rural districts.

5. To substitute for the policy of expensive provincial highways a policy of organized continuous road maintenance, and of making good roads for all, rather than high-grade roads for a few, the cost of road construction and maintenance being equitably distributed between city and country.

6. To promote a system of forestry which will maintain and increase the public revenues from this source, protect and perpetuate our forest resources, re-forest the waste places of old Ontario, and encourage municipalities to engage in forestration.

7. To encourage and cheapen hydro-electric development and maintain effective public control over it.

8. To enact an denforce such prohibitory legislation against the liquor traffic as the people may sanction in th eapproaching referendum ,and as lies within the power of the province. Prohibition is an integral part of the Farmers' Platform, and the U. F. O. will use its influence in that direction.

9. To extend the policy and practice of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum .

10. To apply the principle of proportional representation to our electoral methods.

It is difficult to see class legislation in a platform like that. It was put forward by a farmers' organization, it is true, but it is a platform on which all progressive democrats can stand, and one which seeks to promote the welfare of all the people of the province. The fact that organized labor is marching hand in hand with the farmers is another proof that in its political aims the U. F. O. is not a class movement.

The harmonious co-operation of farmers and industrial workers of the cities is one of the most hopeful signs of the new political movement in Ontario. It shows a broad spirit on the part of both sections, an understanding of each other's point of view, and it shows a recognition of the fact that the securing of justice and better conditions for people of one occupation does not mean injustice or oppression for others. In six constituencies joint U. F. O. and Labor conventions were held to nominate candidates. In others, where both U. F. O. and labor had organizations, one party or the other remained out of the field and united support was given the other. In only one constituency was there both a U. F. O. and a Labor candidate. This was in West Lambton, and the U. F. O. candidate, J. M. Webster, was elected.

The U. F. O. altogether nominated 66 candidates, Labor 15, and the U. F. O.-Labor combinations 6. The Conservatives, the party in power had 102 men in the field and the Liberals nominated 71, including one woman, who was unsuccessful. There are 111 seats in the house.

Women have a vote in Ontario on equal terms with men, and in addition to the women who took part in their own constituencies, U. F. O. received valuable help from Mrs. Brodie, of Newmarket, pres. of the U .F. O.; Miss Griesbeck, of Collingwood, secretary; Mrs. Webster, of Cambria; and Mrs. Low, of Caledonia. The vote shows that the women voters were with the U. F. O. and Labor candidates. It was expected that they would be because the women, as new voters, have never been political partisans. It is also significant that where the U. F. O. candidates were elected prohibition had the biggest majorities.

What Are the U. F. O. Going to Do?

The large number of seats won by the U. F. O. was a surprise to all parties. It was not realized until the votes were counted to what an extent the old party spirit had been crushed. Thirty-one seats was the most that the leaders of the U. F. O. hoped to capture. They won 45 and defeated two Conservative cabinet ministers. Of the 45 they captured 32 from the Conservatives and 11 fro mthe Liberals, the remaining two having been held by the U. F. O. since last winter. As the strongest party in the legislature the U. F. O. must accept some responsibility. If they had secured only 25 or 30 seats they might have sat on the cross benches and sought to gain their ends through one of the other parties. But now they must take a hand in ruling themselves. With Labor they have almost exactly one-half of the representation in the legislature, but that is not sufficient to form a stable administration.

"What are the U. F. O. going to do?" is the question everyone is asking. So far, that question cannot be answered. As this is being written the U. F. O. members elected are in conference with the executive and political committee of the U. F. O. as to the course which they will pursue.

There were onl ytwo women candidate, Mrs. Bundy, who ran as Liberal in Northeast Toronto, and Mrs. Sears, who contested West Ottawa, as an independent. Both were defeated by substantial majorities.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O. handed out a statement to the press as follows:

"The members-elect of the United Farmers of Ontario, after due consideration of the matter, have decided that it would be unwise for them to enter into alliance with either of the old parties, as parties. They are prepared to assume the fullest share of responsibility and form a government in co-operation with such members of other parties as are in sympahty with their platform and principles, and are free to give support thereto. In the formation of a cabinet full consideration will be given to the various interests of the province."

This may be taken as a determination by the U. F. O. to form a government provided sufficient members of the legislature from outside their ranks are prepared to join them in a progressive administration. The labor members-elect have not yet met, but it is anticipated that they will be quite ready to co-operate with the U. F. O. Some labor men who were elected as joint labor-U. F. O. candidates were present at the conference. Whether the two soldier-independent members will be ready to throw in their lot with the farmers remains to be seen. The liberal platform is in many respects very similar to that of the U. F. O. and liberal members who are sincere in their adherence to the principles laid down and who are ready to assist in establishing progressive government should have no difficulty in joining hands with the U. F. O. and labor groups.

It would be difficult, however, for a party consisting entirely of farmers and labor men to form an administration. It would seem necessary for instance, to have a man with legal training for the post of attorney-general.

The above pronouncement, while it does not solve the problem of forming an administration will at least give the press and the public something practical to discuss. It indicates the terms on which the farmers are ready to carry on and leaves it for the members of the other parties to say if they will make it possible.

Sidelights on Farmers' Political Movements

The farmers of Ontario elected 46 members to the legislature without the help of organized labor. The wage-earners elected 11 members without the help of the organized farmers. On only 6 candidates did the two organized forces unite. In the only contest between a labor candidate and a farmer candidate the latter won.

* * * *

The American Farm Bureau Federation has passed resolutions against a political alliance with organized labor.

* * * *

Out of several hundred ballots received in M. B. F's straw vote contest only five votes are for candidates who are not farmers or farm leaders. One is for Dudley E. Waters. The other four are for W. N. Ferris. One voter names Dickinson as his second choice.

* * * *

The National Grange sent the following telegram last week to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor: "The National Grange declines your invitation to attend the labor conference in Washington, Dec. 13th."

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

MONROE TO RETAIN CO. AGENT

The Monroe County Farm Bureau is going to retain the services of County Agent Carr, regardless of what action may be taken by the Board of Supervisors at the January session. This was definitely decided recently, when 17 representative farmers gave their notes for $100 each for the purpose of retaining the services of a county agent.

Fully 100 farmers from every nook and corner in the county attended the meeting which was held at the Chamber of Commerce and after listening to inspiring talks by C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and B. A. Holden, the chairman of organization committee of the Oakland County Farm Bureau, the thirteen ruralists lost no time in giving their notes which will make it possible for the Bureau to retain the services of Agent Carr until a membership drive is made.

The action taken by the Monroe Bureau is similar to that taken by the Shiawassee Bureau several weeks ago which financially is no better off than Monroe's Bureau.

The drive for membership will not likely be made until March. It will be made under the direction of the State organization, and secretary Bingham stated that he hoped to corral at least 1,000 members. Not a ruralist in the county will be overlooked and the dues will be $10 a year.

The seventeen ruralists who came to the front and gave their notes are: Earl Jeffs, of Ottawa Lake; Edward G. Heck, of Monroe; Gale Vivian, of Monroe; Daniel Sullivan, of Maybee; J. Faunce, of Petersburg; John Leedy, of Monroe; E. H. Haverkost, of Monroe; Bert Root, of Flat Rock; Gordon Wagar, of Carleton; H. A. Stearns & Son, of Temperance; Sims Donnelly, of Lambertville; Burton S. Knapp, of Monroe and L. H. Kirtland of Monroe; James Vance, of Dundee; A. D. Tinsman, of Dundee; M. D. Knowles, Azalia, and Frank Peters, Flat Rock, Mich.

It was the most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Monroe Bureau and it undoubtedly will result in the organization being placed upon a sound financial basis and not in need of aid.

Improved Live Stock Breeders

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association will be held January 14 and 15, 1920, writes George A. Brown, secretary. Two pure bred live stock sales will be held on January 13 and 16. Further details of this important meeting will be published later.

State Farm Bureau Continues Campaign

AFFILIATION of the Michigan State Farm Bureau with the American Farm Bureau Federation organized by delegates from 35 states in Chicago last week, will take place in February when the State organization's annual meeting will be held, probably in Grand Rapids.

The Michigan delegation of C. A. Bingham, of Birmingham, Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, James Nicol of Washington, played a prominent part in the formation of the national body which promises to be the means of welding together the farmers of the nation in a strong, business organization.

The Chicago convention declared its independence of any commercial, industrial or labor organization in establishing a platform that is indicative of the scope of its work. The program includes:

Increasing of maximum federal land bank individual loans from $10,000 to $25,000.

Federal chartering of all corporations doing interstate business.

Opposition to any government ownership of public utilities and immediate return of railroads to private ownership.

Regulating of all purveyors of foodstuffs—packers, wholesale grocers, commission men, etc.,—through federal legislation to stabilize prices and curb speculation.

Discontinuing of government practice of free seed distribution.

Other matters taken up were creation of a commission to work with the American Legion to see that waste lands are not unloaded on returned soldiers and sailors by the government; advocation of joint observance of Armistice Day and of Thanksgiving as a national and international holiday in future years. Many trade matters, such as shipping rates and tariffs on foreign products, were referred to the executive committee of the federation for action.

With more than 2,000 members in Oakland County, half of Barry county canvassed and 1,500 members there in sight, the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership campaign is preparing to extend into half a dozen more counties of the state by Christmas.

Work commenced in Allegan this week, where 2,000 members at least are expected and will be started in Montcalm the following week and in Gladwin the week afterwards.

The probable order of the campaign then will be St. Clair, Lapeer, Genessee, Shiawassee, Kent, Berrien, Van Buren and Eaton. Other counties preparing for the drive are Washtenaw, Clinton, Benzie, Tuscola, Ottawa, Macomb, Monroe, Calhoun and Livingston.

If the present pace is maintained, in another ewelve months the majority of the 200,000 farmers of the state will be united in a business organization with financial strength to promote and protect the interests of farming in a business like way.

At the meeting of county agents of the northern counties of the state in Cadillac this week one of the subjects of importance was plans for more extensive farm improvement work following the various county membership campaigns in the several counties.

THE BOY declared to be the Michigan champion judge of hogs appears in action in the foreground of this picture. His name is Galpin. The other two boys ran him a close race. The picture was snapped on the Brookwater Stock Farm, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET

The annual convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the Hotel Statler on the Ball room floor, Dec. 2-4, says Geo. M. Low, secretary. "A large number of exhibitors will be present, and will have on exhibition the very latest in insecticides, spray machinery, nursery stock, packages, etc. I wish to call your especial attention to these exhibits ,and want you to realize that these exhibitors are not trying to sell you gold bricks, but that they are experts in their line, and are in position to furnish you with reliable information.

"To my mind one of the strongest programs ever presented to the Society since I have been a member will be given at this coming meeting. It is chock full of up-to-the-minute topics ,which every fruit grower should have before his mind if he is to make a success in the fruit growing industry, and let me say now, the future of the fruit industry never looked so good as it does at the present time.

"Freight rates and legislation are something to interest producer, shipper and consumer. These subjects will be very thoroughly discussed by Mr. Coombs, Sec'y Michigan Traffic League, and Mr. R. G. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the International Apple Shippers Association. Undoubtedly you have read of the long drawn out fight of the Chicago Milk Producers Association. This case involved "collective bargaining." The producers were represented by Hon. Charles S. Deneen, ex-Governor of Illinois, and the decision in favor of the producers was due to his efforts. There is more to be said on the subject of spraying this year than ever before. New materials and new methods have been tried, and will be tried in the future. Mr. Dutton, who has active charge of all spraying experiments at the Michigan Agricultural College, will be prepared to answer any of your many questions. I was very fortunate in securing Mr. E. J. Kraus of the University of Wisconsin, who will be on the program for two subjects. One is "The Relation of Orchard Practices to Fruit-Bud Development," and the other, "When is Fruit Pruning Profitable." The strawberry which has added millions of dollars to the fruit industry in the last few years, will be discussed by F. E. Beatty, along the line of "How to Make Strawberry Growing Both Pleasant and Profitable." Lack of space prevents me from going into further detail about the program. However, it is sufficient to say that every day is full of pep."

Largest Grain and Hay Exposition to Open in Chicago Nov. 29th

By ARTHUR W. JEWETT, JR.

(Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farming)

THE LARGEST grain and hay show ever held in the United States will take place in Chicago, November 29 to December 6, 1919. At that time the Chicago Board of Trade will give out ten thousand dollars in premiums to the farmers of the United States and Canada who exhibit the best samples of corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and hay.

Many people are desirous of knowing how this great show was brought about. The history is well worth considering.

In 1907 the first national corn show was held in Chicago under the auspices of the business men of that city. This brought together large exhibits of corn and grain and was deemed worth while. At that time a national corn association was organized and took up the matter of holding national corn shows. The next shows were held at Omaha in 1908 and 1909. The show was then moved to Columbus, Ohio in 1911. Following this a national corn exposition was held at Columbia, S. C., in 1913. The exposition then went to Dallas, Texas, in February, 1914.

Since that time no national corn show has been held. True, it was found that the corn and grain interests appreciated the show and made large and worth-while exhibits. On the other hand, it was not possible to get a sufficient number of people to attend the shows to warrant the holding of the same, or to finance them in the proper way. For this reason they were discontinued.

It has been the feeling for a great many years that a corn and grain show could be held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. The livestock business is founded upon the grain and hay crops of the country. Livestock men are interested in the development of grain and forage crops. Since these two interests work hand in hand, there is every reason why the livestock and grain exposition should be joined and operated together.

Dean C. F. Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa, was elected president of the International Livestock Exposition this past year, and at once proceeded to arrange for an International Grain and Hay Show. He approached the Chicago Board of Trade which body agreed to contribute $10,000 in cash premiums. With this as a basis the livestock management agreed to meet the overhead expenses. All is now under way and there are big projects for a fine display. In addition to competitive exhibits there will be a large number of educational exhibits from the different agricultpral colleges.

As Michigan is one of the leading hay and grain states she should be well represented at the show. Prizes will be given on corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and hay.

In the corn exhibits Michigan will compete against North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Maine. On twenty ear samples of white and yellow dent twelve prizes will be given ranging from a $90 first prize to a $4 12th prize.

All grain samples are to consist of one-half bushel. The samples must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1919. Michigan will compete against all the United States and Canada in these exhibits. Prizes ranging from $60 to $3 will be given on each of the following: white or yellow oats, black oats, hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, hard red spring, white wheats, durum wheats, six rowed barley, two rowed barley and rye.

In the hay division the bales are to weigh at least fifty pounds. Prizes ranging from $60 to $3 will be given on alfalfa red clover and timothy. In this division Michigan will also compete against all the United States and Canada.

Reports show that many Michigan farmers are intending to make large exhibitions. In addition to this, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan Potato Growers' Association and the Michigan Agricultural College are uniting in making a large educational display. Farmers who have not already made entries and have prize grain and hay on their farms, should enter before November 20, 1919, by writing to Superintendent of Entries, International Livestock Exposition (Grain and Hay Show) Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."—Jeremiah 17-11.

IT HAS been apparent for many years, that finally the center of the money market of the world must move westward to the land of opportunities. However in August, 1914, London was still the financial center of the world, and to a considerable degree, held the reigns of business. When the great test came, all Europe was found to be slumbering on the brink of a volcano; the people were acutely divided by political feuds and burdened by military despotism--indeed illy prepared for the test to be applied. With the war over the old world finds itself terribly impoverished. The cost of war waste reaches more than 250 billion dollars; and we have not taken into account the terrible loss of human life.

It is a grave question as to the actual solvency of the nations engaged in the war; indeed if these nations could be reduced to a commercial business basis, it is quite probable that the creditors would be in charge of their affairs. The United States has loaned nine and one-half billion dollars to her allies in the late war; and about one-half of this immense sum has gone to England. There is no longer a question as to the leading money market of the world; the United States now has this distinction and here this center will ever remain. The war has made more than twenty-thousand new millionaires in this country, and it is true that the country is vastly richer than when we entered into actual hostilities.

True our national debt has vastly increased; but the wealth has merely passed from Uncle Sam to the individuals and combinations which have profited at the expense of the impoverished nations across the seas. No individual or corporation could have profited, by right, through the war. Six million dead across the seas; one hundred and twenty-five thousand of our own dead; and hundreds of thousands of maimed, and injured young men; cry out against the man or corporations, which have gathered unto themselves the blood-money of the nations of the earth. Such will surely some day realize, that "he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at the end shall be a fool."

* * *

THE manager of a co-operative association made this remark the other day as I was going through his plant: "Why is it that the farmer can never be content until the last product from his farm is off his hands? The markets of the nation will only take a certain amount of farm products, and this demand requires only a normal movement. But harvest time, with any crop, means selling time, and the moment the grain is in the bin or potatoes in the pile—the rush for market commences. And would you believe it, many times when we urge farmers to hold their products because of a glut at terminals, they censure the managers because we can't take all they have to sell and pay top notch prices any time and all the time. If they would only hold a portion of heir crop, the prices could be maintained."

It's the same old story: The tide is in, prices are at a high level; on comes the farmer hosts to market. From the very weight of their deliveries the tide commences to recede; and this is the signal for many farmers to hurry, hurry to market—for sooth, "the market tide is going out, we will be left high and dry if we don't look out." By their very act they hurry on the downward trend of the market, while the dealer well knows that an outgoing tide always returns. The farmer unloads, many times at a loss; the buyer holds—when lo and behold he has low tide products on a high tide market—and we call that fellow a wonderful business man. "Sane marketing;" would cure half the farmer's ills; co-operation would do the rest.

* * *

THOSE who have felt that they could dismiss the whole railroad problem by returning these arteries of commerce back to the original owners, have another guess coming. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The Government took over the railroads for the simple reason that they had been so long pillaged and milked, that they were mere water soaked wrecks, unable to stand the nation's demands in time of war. And the nation agreed to pay interest on over-capitalized companies; with equipment in such condition that efficient operation was impossible.

That the companies "laid down," there is no longer a question; they welcomed Government operation, because they knew with over-capitalization and worn out equipment, the rental charge could not be met; and many people would then cry out against Government ownership; when in fact the Government has been a mere renter of the lines and equipment—paying money rent. You might as well expect a farmer to rent a farm worth $100.00 per acre and agree to pay interest on a watered value of $500.00 per acre; pay for the use of worn-out machinery found in the fence corners—and get out with his hide, as to expect Uncle Sam to make a success of railway operation under the terms of the war contract with the railroads. But like Banquo's ghost, the question will not down, no sooner is it buried, than it pops up again. So my friend, just remember the "railroad question," which vitally affects your business, still remains to be settled.

* * *

MICHIGAN has the distinction of entertaining the National Grange this year, and the session that has just closed at Grand Rapids, is one of the most important ever held by this, the oldest farm organization. Founded at the close of the civil war, the Grange did a distinctive service for the nation during the reconstruction period. The passing years have brought many changes in general conditions, and the Grange has endeavored to keep step with the march of progress. Hampered, as all farm organizations are, by a multitude of outside influences; progress has been slow; but the fact remains that the Grange has "kept on keeping on," and is one of the very few farm organizations that has survived the teething period.

Just now I discern an effort to lead the farmer away from his active permanent local organizations; to induce the farmer to build from the top down, if you please, rather than from the foundation up. Farmers should take their cue from the labor organizations which are just now dominating things at Washington. The local organizations through which farmers touch elbows, exchange experiences and build confidence in each other, is the very foundation of the whole structure of organized effort. Every farmer should be a member of some local farm organization. Organized labor calls those workmen who do not unite with a local, "scabs." Some day, perhaps, there will be a distinction between those who "pull together" and those who "go-it-alone" on the farm.

* * *

DON was a splendid fellow; faithful to the last degree, patient, obedient and ever ready for work or play. He moved with us to the country nine years ago, and many were the walks and talks we had while tramping through field and wood lot. But with all his virtues, Don had one very bad fault, and he was never able to correct it. Many times I have seen him leave a well filled plate of food; just a bit disgusted to think we should expect him to be hungry again. This was the signal for the neighbor dog to come over; but the moment he started toward the food Don snapped, snarled and growled; and after sending one of his own tribe scurrying home, hungry, he would stay right by the food until he had finished the last bit.

I sat 'round a conference table in Chicago, recently where the question under discussion was how to get back to work, and re-establish unadulterated Americanism. It was a meeting between representatives of the farmers and manufacturers--both sufferers through strikes, lock-outs, railway tie-ups and other troubles which prevent the uninterrupted flow of commerce. Little difficulty was experienced in getting at the basis of true Americanism; but when it came to applying the principles of a true co-operative democracy both for the employer and the employee; the manufacturers began to sniff and snarl and one old Don fairly howled when it was suggested that the workmen have a little more from the profit plate; from which the manufacturer had taken all he could comfortably digest.

This attitude, assumed by both employer and employee, broke up the conference at Washington called by the President, with a hope of bringing these estranged factors in the business world together. And again we come to the conclusion that it is thinking which must first be bettered. With clear thinking and intelligent reasoning applied to present day troubles; with a willingness to co-operate and a desire to deal justly with his fellow man on the part of both capital and labor, conditions would soon become normal again. The present attitude of labor and capital reminds one of old dog Brag and the terrible bull-pup Holdfast, forever fighting, but never settling the wager made between the owners as to which was the best dog. It's about time the people, who are the injured bystanders in the present "dog-fight," got together and tightened up on the collars of the warring factions, until they are both glad to "think," and finally do a little intelligent reasoning.

Grant Slocum

The Sunset Years

Youth fares forth from the cottage,
For Youth is restlessly strong
And has scant time for the chanting rhyme
Or the measures of the song;
And Youth is ever striving,
Youth must clamber the height
And may not wait lest the hour grow late
And the world know not its might.

Roads that lead through the valleys,
And paths that checker the plain,
Must know the beat of the tireless feet
In the sunshine and the rain;
Unseen trails in the desert,
Hidden paths of the sea
Lead on to goals that lure the souls
That would go and do and see.

But Age comes back from the palace
And age comes back from the plain,
And Age comes back from the wearing track
Of the road of greed and gain;
And Age comes back to the cottage,
To hearth and pipe and book,
To the quiet days with the cheering blaze
In the shadowed inglenook.

Life is fair in its morning
And life is rich at its noon—
But life is best in the years of rest
Where the heart may beat in tune
With old songs and with echoes
That thrill and throb and thrum
To chords of peace in care's release
When the sunset years have come.

A Page of Champions

1. Grand Champion Duroc Jersey, owner H. W. Mumford, Ann Arbor
2. These prize mules are owned by Hubbard & Sons, Ovid, Mich.
3. This Chester White Boar, second prize, belongs to Harry Crandell, Cass City.
4. This Aberdeen Angus, Kate of Doddie Farms, is the third prize winner, owned by Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, Croswell.
5. Fairfax Farmer Hereford owned by Alten Bros., Paw Paw, Mich.
6. Blanche 15th, owned by W. H. Neal, Meredith, N. H.
7. Belle Hazeltine Ormsby, first 2 year old senior and grand champion belonging to F. H. Skrei, Glyndon, Minn., won at Waterloo Show.
8. President Wilson 4th, senior bull calf, owned by W. E. Scripps, of Detroit, Mich.
9. Berkshire Boar, Pearl's Successor 8th, 255708, first prize senior yearling boar, by F. E. Kite, St. Paris, O., at N. Y. State Fair.
10. Johan Hengerveld Beauty first prize cow, four years old or over, John Rinke, Warren.
11. Johana Sir Ollie, senior Grand Champion bull at Waterloo, Iowa show, is owned by N. Dickinson and Son, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

MILON GRINNELL —

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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The Grange and Conservatism

THE conservative east met the radical west" at the National Grange convention at Grand Rapids and judging from the outcome of the election the radical west went down to defeat. In going down it carried with it some of the ablest and most progressive wings of the national organization. The conservative east, numerically outnumbering all other sections of the country, dictated the election of officers and held a ruling hand over the resolutions presented.

It is natural that Michigan Grangers should be dissapointed over the failure of the national seesion to name John Ketcham, state master, as national worthy master. John Ketcham is an able and progressive leader. He has helped to raise the Michigan Grange to the top of the list of state Granges. He is well acquainted with current state and national issues and his attitude upon them is usually right. Under his guidance the Michigan State Grange has set a pace for service to the farmers that other state Granges will find difficult to follow. Living in a middle western state where the extremes of radicalism and conservatism blend into a sentiment that is both practical and progressive, John Ketcham was the logical man to lead the Natonal Grange through the ordeals that are ahead of every farm organization.

It was expected that the National Grange should take some action upon the railroads, other public utilities, national resources, etc., looking to a prevention of further exploitation at the hands of powerful corporate interests. It was thought even that a definite, practical plan for systematizing the present methods of marketing and bringing the producer closer to the consumer might be presented. For these are all great problems of vital interest and concern to every farmer. Some action was taken, it is true. The conservative east voted against government ownership or control of the railroads. The subject of national resources was barely touched upon. Public utilities were declared to be private properties and should be free from molestation on the part of the public. The new national worthy master defended monopolies and combinations and emphatically declared his opposition to state warehouses or any other form of state "socialism". It is plain that some of those who pulled the strings at the National convention were reactionaries of the most pronounced type.

We do not believe, however, that the members of the Michigan State Grange or the western Granges will concur in the pronouncements of the new national master nor in the action that was taken upon some of the biggest problems of the times. We are of the opinion that if the national officers of the Grange or any other farm organization were to sound out the sentiment of the farmers upon these great issues they would find them holding views quite dissimilar to those that have recently been expressed by certain of their leaders. Be that as it may the National Grange rejected a great opportunity to put itself on record as an organization that keeps abreast of the times and isn't afraid to let the country know it.

The Michigan State Grange will hold its annual session at Saginaw the second week in December. It is entirely possible that the members may at that time express such views and take such action as will rectify some of the mistakes or omissions of the National Grange session, and set the country right as to where the Michigan Grange stands.

"Keep Out of Politics"

WELL MEANING men advise their friends to "keep out of politics." Thru long abuse in the hands of unscrupulous men politics has come to mean something that is corrupt and unclean and to be avoided by all who value their reputations.

"Keep out of politics" is the warning given by grafters, professional politicians and all others who conspire to cheat the people of good government. The more good men who stay out of politics the better chance the politicians have to carry out their schemes unmolested.

Politics is "the science of government." In an autocracy where government is administered by succession or "divine right" the people do not have to know anything about the science of government. But in a democracy like the United States where the people are the government, make and unmake their laws, elect and in some states remove their public officers, it is incumbent upon the people to study the science of government and apply their knowledge to the making of good laws and to the choosing of good men to enforce those laws.

Too many people in the United States have "kept out of politics," and by their indifference to the character and qualifications of men who have sought public office have encouraged rogues to dip their fingers into political affairs. As a consequence, the democracy has gradually drifted under the domination of special interests, self-seeking politicians and others whose only interest in politics is the amount of money, honor and position they can secure for themselves and their friends while the rest of the body politic goes blissfully on its way, wholly "uncontaminated" by political contact, it is true, but nevertheless paying high for the privilege.

Get into politics. If you are a citizen of the United States it is your duty to study the science of government, know what laws are passed, what commissions are created, what tariffs are enacted, the kind of men who are seeking public office.

Get into politics. Don't vote for some man because he tells you in an advertisement that he is a good fellow. Give your support to the man who has shown by his deeds, his manner of living, his principles that he can be depended upon to represent your interests fairly in the office he seeks.

Get into politics. Teach your children that self-government is a sacred right and will be an enduring right providing they consider themselves a part of the government and pledge themselves to its honest and efficient administration.

Get into politics. Throw aside petty and partisan prejudices. Take a hand in the next campaign and help to elect candidates because they are good men and not because they belong to the X, Y or Z party.

Senate Rejects Peace Treaty

WHO SAID the war was over? We have just celebrated the first annual anniversary of the signing of the armistice; hostilities have ceased; the troops have been called home, and the country is waiting for the peace treaty to be signed that normal activities and relations with foreign nations may be resumed. But the United States Senate has rejected the peace treaty, and technically speaking we are still at war with Germany.

It would be impossible in our brief space to discuss the several reasons advanced by the senators unfriendly to the League pact for attempting to amend or pass the pact with reservations. Perhaps these motives are sincere and proceed from the Senators' desire to protect the sovereignty of the United States as claimed, but in view of the extreme antagonism that developed against the covenant when first presented, on the grounds that the President had not taken the Senate into his confidence, it looks to the average citizen as if the opponents of the measure were in a conspiracy to prove to the President that they are more powerful than he. The people of the country should not overlook the fact that certain Senators voted exactly alike as though by mutual agreement, on every one of the ten reservations proposed by the foreign relations committee.

Both Senators Townsend and Newberry helped to defeat the covenant. A correspondence with the former Senator sets forth the statement that he was acting to preserve the honor and soverignty of the United States. We did not question the Senator's motives. We told him that in our opinion the majority of the reservations which the recalcitrant Senators insisted upon attaching to the League covenant to prevent the President from "betraying" the country into the hands of foreign nations, were political bombast, intended to deceive the people into thinking that the Senators were protecting some great right that was in danger of being violated. Sen. Townsend said he did not attach great importance to some of the reservations that had been proposed, but insisted that the covenant gave Great Britain five votes to our one and that he couldn't stand for that.

The League of Nations covenant has been examined by the greatest jurists of the day and most of them have approved it. All the leading powers have ratified it. Whose judgment is the best? Whose motives the most sincere and unprejudiced? The judgment and motives of the reactionary Senators, or the judgment and motives of the President, the ratification Senators, the other leading powers and the rank and file of the people who want the peace treaty signed and the League covenant accepted.

The voters of Michigan might do well to sound out both their Senators on this matter and if a satisfactory accounting of their action is not forthcoming to replace them as soon as may be with men of better judgment and understanding.

Ohio a Conundrum

ACCORDING to the latest returns from our sister state, the same people who voted by 40,000 majority to uphold state-wide prohibition, declared against the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, by a few hundred majorities. This is one of the most flagrant inconsistencies that the wet and dry fight has revealed in recent years. It seems so highly improbable that 40,000 people should declare against booze on one ballot and on another ballot virtually vote for it that one's suspicions are immediately aroused. The big issue in Ohio was the action of the state legislature in ratifying the national prohibition amendment. The entire wet forces of the country concentrated their efforts in that state in the hopes of repudiating the action of the legislature. It was believed that if the people of Ohio showed by referendum that they did not approve of the ratification an excuse would be had for submitting the matter in all the states having referendum laws. The whole fight centered on this issue and on the face of the returns the wets have apparently won. But the ordinary citizen is apt to agree with the official of the Anti-Saloon League, who in announcing that he would ask for a recount, said: "A look into the ballot boxes will not hurt the dry cause any."

The farmer-labor conference in progress at Chicago ran up against a snag the first thing. The labor leaders wanted to introduce a resolution against prohibition, but the farmer representatives warned them that any such action would alienate the farmers' support. The prohibition issue is one of many on which farmers and labor unions are quite likely to disagree.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARMERS AND ANTI-TRUST LAW

The article on the front cover of Business Farming Nov. 15th entitled, "What is Needed in Michigan" has interested me very much.

For twenty years I have heard the questions asked: "Why don't the farmers hang together? Why don't the producers get together and establish a uniform price for their products?"

And the wireacres would wag their heads and sigh, "They never will" you can't get the farmers to co-operate. Is is any wonder? How can they in the face of such a law?

And while it seems evident that this law was intended for others than farmers I would like to hear of a case where any one else was punished for its violation.

The writer knows of an instance where in a nearby small town the grocers were ALL charging 13c per pound for sugar, while in all the newspapers was running an official (?) statement that any dealers charging more than 12c were violating the law.

I don't know what the present regulations are but I do know we are still paying the 13c per pound.

I think it is time we did organize to demand some legislation that will insure us our rights.

There are many of your readers who have no copies of the statutes in their homes and for their benefit I would request that you give a little history of the enactment of the law from which you quote, in the article mentioned.

In what year was the act passed? Who introduced it, and if possible, who voted for and against it?

We women will be voting in the future and we would like to know who the farmers' friends are.

It is just possible that some of our "would-be officials" may find it to their political interests to become the farmers' friend—*A Farmers Wife, Shepherd, Mich.*

We are very glad to hear from you, "farmer's wife." It is right and proper that you and the other women on Michigan's farms should show an interest in these important matters. You are absolutely correct. The anti-trust laws are for the most part "scraps of paper." They are violated with impunity by those who are powerful enough to frighten off the officers of the law from taking action against them. It will be a pleasure for us to go back to the early history of Michigan's anti-trust law and follow its application through to the present time. We have no doubt that we can point to many enterprises firmly and honorably established as law abiding institutions in this state which exist virtually in violation of the anti-trust law.—Editor.

A HELME ENTHUSIAST

I read with interest what you have to say in regard to a straw vote by the farmers for governor. Now as the average voter is probably not very well posted as to the claims of the candidates mentioned would it not be a fair proposition for the Business Farmer to give a short sketch of what these men have done to entitle them to the support of the voters of the state to place them in this great and honorable position. We usually hear a great deal about business administrations with the advice to vote for some banker, lawyer, school teacher or just a common politician or wire puller. And the affairs of the state have been in the hands of that class so long and taxes have been going up until we are the worst taxed state in the country which has depressed the value of the farm land and put a blight on all rural enterprise and improvement. We hear of land selling in adjoining states for $200 or $300 an acre but buyers are avoiding Michigan.

Now as to the candidates mentioned for governor perhaps there is not one among them that is so well known by the rural voter as Jime Helme. He has been up and down the state for years lecturing in the Grange halls and schools houses. Most farmers are familiar with his crisp and level headed editorials in *"Patron."* He has kept in close touch with state politics. As Food Commissioner he made no compromise with law breakers. He calls a spade a spade. He is not only a talker but a doer. I believe he is a product of Michigan, a real-to-goodness farmer whose sympathies can be counted on by the farmers and working people and whose ideas of right will insure a fair deal for all legitimate business.—*J. A. B., Fife Lake, Mich.*

So many requests have been received from our readers that we publish brief sketches of the life and public record of the several suggested gubernatorial candidates named in our straw ballot that we are now gathering information for that purpose. It is well for the voters of the state to become acquainted with the qualifications of candidates before the campaign actually begins. If voters put off "getting acquainted" with those who are suggested as candidates for any public office until the heat of the election contest, it is quite certain that they will not be able to cast an intelligent ballot. Too often in the past the ability and motives of candidates have been wholly overlooked in the maze of election subterfuges. By all means, let us know these men before we vote for them. —Editor.

A FRIENDLY CRITICISM

Have read your article "Shall Farmers Unite with Organized Labor Radical Labor Group Seeks Political Alliance." I do not doubt your sicerity but I wonder if you read *The New Republic*? I'll venture to say you never read "What the Miners are Thinking" in it's last issue.

Am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover the last issue of *The New Republic* and respectfully ask you to peruse this article, believing that if you do so, you will see many grave errors in your own article.

I do this in a spirit of friendly, constructive criticism, desiring to help both farmers and city workers as they both do necessary work.

My opinions are expressed to a nicety by both neighbor E. W., of Gladwin, Mich., and neighbor E. L. A., of Newberry, in your issue of Nov. 8, 1919.

I believe we all should look at all side of the question, and the farmers' and workers' side, which is also the public's side, can not be found in a capitalistic paper—*M. T. V., Kalamazoo, Mich.*

I do not know why readers persist in misunderstanding the attitude of M. B. F. on labor. We have tried to make it plain that we are in sympathy with the general aims of labor. We have repeatedly stated our convictions that labor should have a greater share of the profits of labor. But that must be a matter of evolution not revolution. The attempt of organized labor to force the closed shop onto the country has all the earmarks of revolution and dictation. The principle is despotic and un-American, and I am surprised that any man who has money invested in a farm should attempt to excuse it. No man who loves liberty will submit to a system by which one group of men dictates to another man whom he shall employ in his factory or on his farm and how much he shall pay them. The condition of labor is rapidly on the upgrade, and we are glad of it. Hundreds of large industrial concerns have voluntarily increased wages and bettered working conditions. One of the latest industrial corporations to share its profits with its employes is the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. We predict that the profit sharing plan will shortly become a recognized principle in all the leading industries of the country. And yet, it is not wholly equitable. It forces the employer to divide when he has a profit, but his losses he must bear alone. There are, indeed, two sides to this question. That is why we oppose the efforts of radical labor leaders to control the industry of the country. At the same time we are just as anxious as anyone else to help labor secure its due by peaceful, legitimate means. We would like to have you write in greater detail how you think the relations between capital and labor could be better adjusted.—Editor.

WANTS FARMERS NAME SLATE

Enclosed you will find I have marked 7 of the proposed candidates for governor. I will vote for any one of these and work and help to elect one of them. I feel it is time for the farmers and workers to have something to say about the affairs of Michigan. Judging from the way the present administration has been doing, no one considered only the politicians. But why stop at governor. Why not have the Gleaners, Grange and Farmers' Clubs of each representative district each propose a candidate for representative the same published in Michigan Business Farming, the same voted on and results published and then all unite on one candidate and if you please, with each state official.—*C. R. W. Chesaning.*

This is an excellent suggestion. At a farmers' conference in Lansing just before the legislature adjourned the writer advocated the naming of a complete state and national ticket. No matter how progressive an executive may be he is powerless to carry out his pledges if the legislature is partisan-bound and reactionary. The farm organizations should see to it that enough progressive farmers are elected to the legislature to support a progressive governor or to prevent a self-seeking politician from using his office and the funds of the state to further his political ambitions. We expect to see some definite plans organized by the first of the year to put a complete farmers' ticket in the field.—Editor.

CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESSES IN BAY COUNTY

Your letters of thanks to the farmers union for the check of $50 was received and read at our last meeting. The members accepted it with many thanks for same. I am very much surprised and somewhat ashamed of the farmers of Michigan for not contributing at least one dollar each to help pay these expenses when it is for the benefit of the farmers as a good tariff on our product means a higher price for the produce we raise. I was talking to some of the secretaries of some of the other locals of the township and they said they were going to send in their contributions to M. B. F..

The Secretary of the farmers' co-operative union, our union, thought we were giving a small sum when we sent you the $50 check. The farmer does not hesitate to invest $1,000 or $1,200 dollars in a car for pleasure but think they can't afford to give one dollar to help better their own condition.

Our union is still growing in strength though the union we bought our winter supply of coal from the Robt. Gage Coal Co. for $4.55 per ton at the mine during the month of June and July, and the majority of the farmers secured their coal for the winter and our county committee bought from the Wenona flour mill in Bay City 250 barrels of flour for the members of the farmers' union at $11.50 per barrel where the middle man is charging $13.50 and $14.00 a barrels for the same kind of flour. The farmers union of Bay Co. is taking steps to incorporate for about $25,000 or $30,000 dollars so as to have money on hand to buy in carload lots and have the cash to pay for the same. And thereby save each member from 50 to 100 dollars each year. There were men in our union saved from $14 to $22 on their coal for the winter and from $2 to $10 on their flour. And all it cost these men to belong to the union is $1.00 fees and 10 cents a month for dues with a total for a year of $2.20. These figures show that if the farmers will organize an hold together they will gain financially by it.

The laborer and the city man is accusing the farmer for the high cost of living. The laborer does not stop and think that when he asks for more pay and shorter hours that he is raising the cost of living at the same time, but still lays it to farmers.

The price of pork to the farmer has dropped from 25c to 15c per pound and yet the middleman is selling it out for 30c. Who is getting the profit. The farmer or the middleman. The farmer has to feed this pork for six months before he can get his 15c per pound and the middleman has to keep it in his ice box not to exceed one week. If the laboring man wants to cut the high cost of living in two he wants to begin buying direct from the farmer. If the laboring man would pay the farmer say 20c for his pork he would make 5c per pound and the laborer would save 10 cents per pound. That would cut the high cost of living of pork 10 per cent.—*Irving B. Davis, Sec'y Farmers' Co-operative Union of Williams Township, Bay County.*

The farmers of Bay county have shown themselves to be loyal friends of Business Farming. They are not talkers merely. They do things. We have no fault to find with the bean growers who did not see fit to contribute to the "bean fund." We haven't delivered the goods yet. We are greatly interested in your co-operative ventures. Keep us and our readers posted on the progress of your unions.—Editor.

Sec'y Bingham Replies to Critic

In answer to the questions mentioned will say that the reader misinterpreted the meaning of the advertising matter in question. The questions mentioned in your letter were statements of what Illinois Agricultural Association had accomplished. The Michigan State Farm Bureau at that time had no organization complete enough to eake an active part in such matters. It has been the desire of those interested to get this organization in proper shape to do the things necessary when conditions demand action.

Mr. Arlie Hopkins was the man elected to head the legislative department, but has taken no active part in legislative committee work as far as this organization is concerned. I also believe that no man occupying a public political position should act in this capacity.

At the present rate of membership being signed up in Mishigan the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be able in the very near future to maintain committees wherever and when-

Hoping that this satisfactorily ever necessary.
answers the questions mentioned, I remain—C. H. Bingham, Sec'y.

The above letter is in response to a number of questions asked in these columns two weeks ago by E. B. Follett, Pres. Iosco County Farm Bureau.

Sense and Nonsense

His Vast Knowledge

"This 'ere is a husking peg," explained honest farmer Hornbeak, who was showing his city nephew round the farm. "We use it to husk corn with."

"Well! well!" was the surprised reply. "I always supposed you kept bees to do your husking for you. I remember reading something about husking bees—they had red ears, if I recollect correctly."

One Exception

"Pretension is not natural—Nature never pretends," didactically began Professor Pate. "She———"

"She doesn't, eh?" interrupted Festus Pester. "Then how about the bluff she put up when she created the parsnip, which looks almost exactly like something to eat, but isn't?"

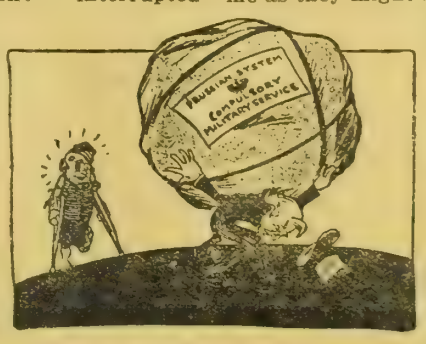
He Meant Well

Angry conductor (as train comes to an unschedule d stop): Did you pull that rope?

Patriotic looking passenger: Yes, I did; and I want you to reverse the train immediately. Half a mile back I saw a miscreant who must be captured and put into prison. He was waving a red flag."

The Ancient Optimist

"My rheumatism has been hectoring me a good deal lately," confessed the Old Codger. "I have a little trouble with my hearing at times. I had a pretty bad spell of grip a couple of months ago, and it left me with a good many symptoms of one kind and another. But, still, things are not by any means as bad with me as they might be, for, thank goodness, my appetite is still in apple-pie order. Well, yes; thank you, Pheeny—I don't care if I do have another piece, being as you insist."



Fritz: "He sure iss welcome to it!"

More'n'ful

Pa: Why do you act so mournful after eating such a good meal?

Kid: That's just the reason, I'm more'n'ful.

ROUGE REX

Pronounced Rooj Rex

SHOES

FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY

Tanners and Shoe Mfgr's
Grand Rapids, Mich.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic
Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

SWEENEY SYSTEM

of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

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SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
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MONEY IN FURS

TRAP AND SHIP TO

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Dealers in

FURS

HIDES PELTS WOOL

AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS : : : :
Write for Price List

Mc MILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

25 Cords a Day

Easily Sawed By One Man.
Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price.
Cash or Easy Payments.

30 Day Trial
10-Year Guarantee

Ottawa Mfg. Co.
1489 Wood St.
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DO DITCHING THIS FALL

Prevent winter rains smothering the soil. Put land in shape for early spring work. Get your ditching and terracing done now with

The Martin Farm Ditcher Terracer and Grader

Works in any soil. Makes "V"-shaped ditch or cleans ditches down 4 ft. deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for Free Book.

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.
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WANTED

1,000 Subscribers to act as Special Representatives

We want 1,000 or more of our subscribers to act as special representatives in taking new and renewal subscriptions to Michigan Business Farming. Write us today for our special offer.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

COST OF TRUNK LINE ROAD

Will you please thru your farm paper tell me what you may expect to pay in state taxes when this trunk road is built? I just heard that we would be taxed $13 an acre. If so, no one around here can keep their farm. Is that tax paid all at one time or is there a limited time to pay it in? Please let us know through the paper. —*Subscriber, Gratiot County.*

The highway tax levied by the state this year is $900,000. Since the state's valuation has been raised to $4,500,000,000 the tax is 20c on each thousand dollars of valuation.

As no tax will be levied this year for any part of the bond issue it is impossible for any large state highway tax to be levied.

A few trunk line roads may be built where the county's portion ranges from 5% to 25% of the cost of the same and a tax levied by special assessment under the Covert Act (Assessment District), whereby a very small per cent of the cost of the roads might be levied but in such cases the cost per acre could hardly be more than one dollar or thereabouts and that only on the 40-acre lots fronting or abutting upon the highway improved. In this latter case no such tax could be levied unless the improvement was some form of pavement.—*Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.*

Michigan Bean Ass'n

What is the address of the Michigan Bean Association?—C. S. C., Rhodes, Mich.

Address of Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n., F. B. Drees, Sec'y., Lansing, Mich.; Michigan Bean Growers' Association, A. B. Cook, Pres., Owosso, Mich.

Refuses to Protect Cemetery

There is a cemetery in Bear Lake Township that is privately owned by a certain man and he is worth many thousands of dollars. He sells the lots at prices ranging from $10 to $25 dollars. He keeps no fence around the cemetery, does not a thing to keep it up, briars are growing in it, cattle have run through it. It is impossible for the people owning the lots to keep it up when there is no fence to protect it and the vacant lots growing up with briars, etc. Could this party be compelled to fence and clean out the briars, weeds, brush, etc, out the vacant lots? The township or village can't do anything as the cemetery is owned by this one man. This man won't do anything on his own free will so I think he ought to be made to fix up the place and give a decent look to the city of the dead. I have loved ones buried here and so am interested. There are many buried there, most everyone feels disgusted but don't see that anything can be done about it. So I have written your advice editor who answers these questions in your paper—A reader of M. B. F.

If the cemetery is wholly owned by one person and he does all he contracts to do nothing can be done with him. His rights and duties may be controlled by the right he gives when one purchases a right of burial. If he gives a deed of the land then the purchaser alone has the right to improve or beautify. If the seller did not give an agreement to improve and beautify then he can not be compelled to do what he did not contract to do. I should think it advisable for your community to either organize a village or township cemetery or that you get together and buy a piece and organize an association of your own, elect your own officers and make such improvements as your patrons desire and are willing to pay for. The statute points out the way to secure one.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A WIFE'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

(a) Does the wife hold one-third of her husband's property?
(b) If the wife dies who does her property go to, husband or children?
(c) Can the wife will her property to any one in case of death?
(d) If wife hasn't any property in her own name.—A Subscriber.

(a) The wife does not hold one third of the husband's property during his life. If the husband dies first and there are no children she takes one half of the real estate and one-half of personal after payment of debts and allowances. If there are children the widow takes one third of the real estate. If one child she takes one half of personal after payment of allowances and if more than one child she takes one third of personal. She may have an election to take dower or homestead.

(b) If a married woman dies leaving a husband and no children the husband takes one half of the real estate and one half of personal, after deducting allowances; if she leaves one child all of the real estate descends to the child and one half of the personal to the husband. If she leaves more than one child then the husband gets only one third of the personal after allowances and the other two thirds goes to the children. This is property she owned during her life and not an interest she may have in her husband's property had she outlived him.

(c) The wife has a right to dispose of all of her property by will to whomsoever she chooses. She must possess the mental competency to execute a will the same as the husband.

(d) A wife may make a will even though she has no property and it will convey such property as may come to her before she dies. Of course she can not dispose of property that does not come to her in her lifetime by descent, by will or by purchase. The title must be vested in her before she dies or she can make no disposition of it by will.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WINNING PRIZES Is a habit with this noted hog, Big Bob Mastodon, belonging to C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

A PERSISTENT PUBLICATION

One year ago last March I subscribed for a daily paper from their agent, receiving a receipt that I paid for same. About the time the year was up their agent called on me again, but I refused to renew my subscription, also notified the publishers of same. The paper still comes daily. Finally I put them back in the mail box marked (refused), until the mail man was disgusted and told me to burn each issue. Finally I had the paper stopped by the P. O. authorities. Nothing was heard of them until about a month ago. when I began to receive threatening letters from a law firm in Kansas City, Mo. Now am I obliged to pay for something I didn't want? I never fail to pay a just account, but do not feel like paying for something imposed upon me.—E. Z., Harbor Springs.

Under the statement of facts given you are not liable for any price to the publishers. Pay no attention to the letters but keep all of them. They hope to annoy you into paying an unjust claim.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WHAT IS BEST TYPE OF DUROC?

In looking it over on page 13 of the Nov. 15th issue under the heading of Veterinary Dept., you attempt to describe Duroc type. Now every one has a right to his opinion and I do not wish to criticise but I from experience gained while showing at the National Swine show, International and large state fairs, I have found that the type wanted almost exclusively is not what you describe. I would like to have Michigan breeders know that I do not breed that kind. We want a smooth hog but also one that is long and high. It is impossible to get hogs too high to suit the Duroc breeder of today. With this he wants very heavy bone, straight legs, good feet, wide open eyes, dished face, pendulent ears, medium cherry color. deep hams, arched back and a hog that is as smooth as a ribbon. Trusting that you will accept this in the right spirit, I am—*O. F., Sec'y-Treas., Michigana Farm, Ltd., Pavilion, Mich.*

We are pleased to have your views upon this subject. The article to which yop refer was written by a supposed authority upon the subject. His opinion is not final, by any means. We would like to hear from other Duroc breeders on this matter.—Editor.

Pea Growers Seek Information

Will farmers anywhere in Michigan who grow green peas on contract for a canning factory write me fully in reply to the following questions? The writer would like to hear from a large number of growers in different parts of the state and will appreciate your co-operation.

What price is the canning company going to pay you for green peas for 1920?

Are you paid on a flat rate or a sliding scale?

How much will you have to pay for the seed per bushel?

Can you enlighten me to the principal terms of the contract?

Do you get the pea straw back for feed? What arrangement does the company make relative to the pea straw?

What does it cost you to produce and harvest an acre of peas?

Is there a serious shortage of pea seed for 1920? Thank you!—*Guy W. R. Curtis, president, Kent County Pea Growers, Kent City, Michigan.*

Investments, Wise And Otherwise

AN AUSPICIOUS TIME for the opening of this department, for investors have indeed been brought to realize that there are "wise" and "otherwise" investments. Call money started to climb a week ago; then took a jump and reached the highest point in twelve years. Those who had bought stocks on a margin soon found their securities selling off, and being unable to respond to the call for more money, dumped their holdings, and chaos reigned for a few days. Professional traders, with shears sharpened for the occasion got busy, and the number of meek lambs which lost their fleeces just as the cold spell was coming on, will reach into the thousands. Wall Street shears the lambs as soon as the number reaches a point where the shearers can have a full days job, and you meek little fellows who get into the corral with the "old market bucks," will not only loose your financial fleece, but you are quite liable to carry away some financial wounds which will be a long time healing. Again, for "'steen thousands of times,"—don't buy stocks on a margin—the moment you do you are securely corraled with the little lambs. The recent stock flurry cost small investors millions of dollars..

CANADIAN GOV'T BONDS

Your new department will be a great service to your readers. What is your opinion of Canadian Government bonds? Is the investment safe?—Henry J. Allard.

The Victory Loan now being floated by the Canadian government is meeting with a brisk demand, and it is doubtful if even now you can get these bonds direct. Two issues are being put out, one due in five years and one in fifteen years. The five year bonds with the present discount on Canadian money, will net investors five and one-quarter per cent; the fifteen year bonds will net five and three quarters per cent. This investment is absolutely safe; the Victory Loan issue will go above par within three months. Don't hesitate a moment; buy these bonds direct if you can. I will be glad to buy these bonds for you through the Commercial National Bank Detroit, if you can't get them from our local bank.

PETOSKEY CEMENT COMPANY

Kindly give your opinion on Petoskey Cement stock. Do you consider the stock a good investment, and what is the condition of the Company.—H. J. Ellis.

Kindly remember, Neighbor Ellis, that we are not going to advise you to purchase stock in any commercial concern. We are going to get you such facts as are a matter of public record concerning these Companies, but when it comes to whether you should buy or not—believe me, that matter is entirely up to you. Possibly we can prevent your biting a bare hook, if the hook is baited, you alone must determine whether it is "bearded" or not. Will get you information within ten days.

DELCO-LIGHT

"Electricity for every Farm"

The Delco-Light engine is **valve-in-the-head** type—used in the best and most powerful airplane engines and in hundreds of thousands of automobiles.

It is air-cooled—runs on kerosene in any climate—has only one place to oil and has a simple mixing valve in place of carburetor.

The storage battery is exclusively designed and built for Delco-Light with thick plates, wood and rubber separators and many improvements that insure long life.

Delco-Light long ago passed the experimental stage and has gone through the refining influence of three and one-half years of production and of usage by 75,000 customers.

You will find plants in the homes of your community. Just ask your neighbor about his Delco-Light plant.

Delco-Light makes happy homes; it saves time and labor, taking away lots of hard, unpleasant tasks. It "Pays for Itself" by the work it does and the time it saves.

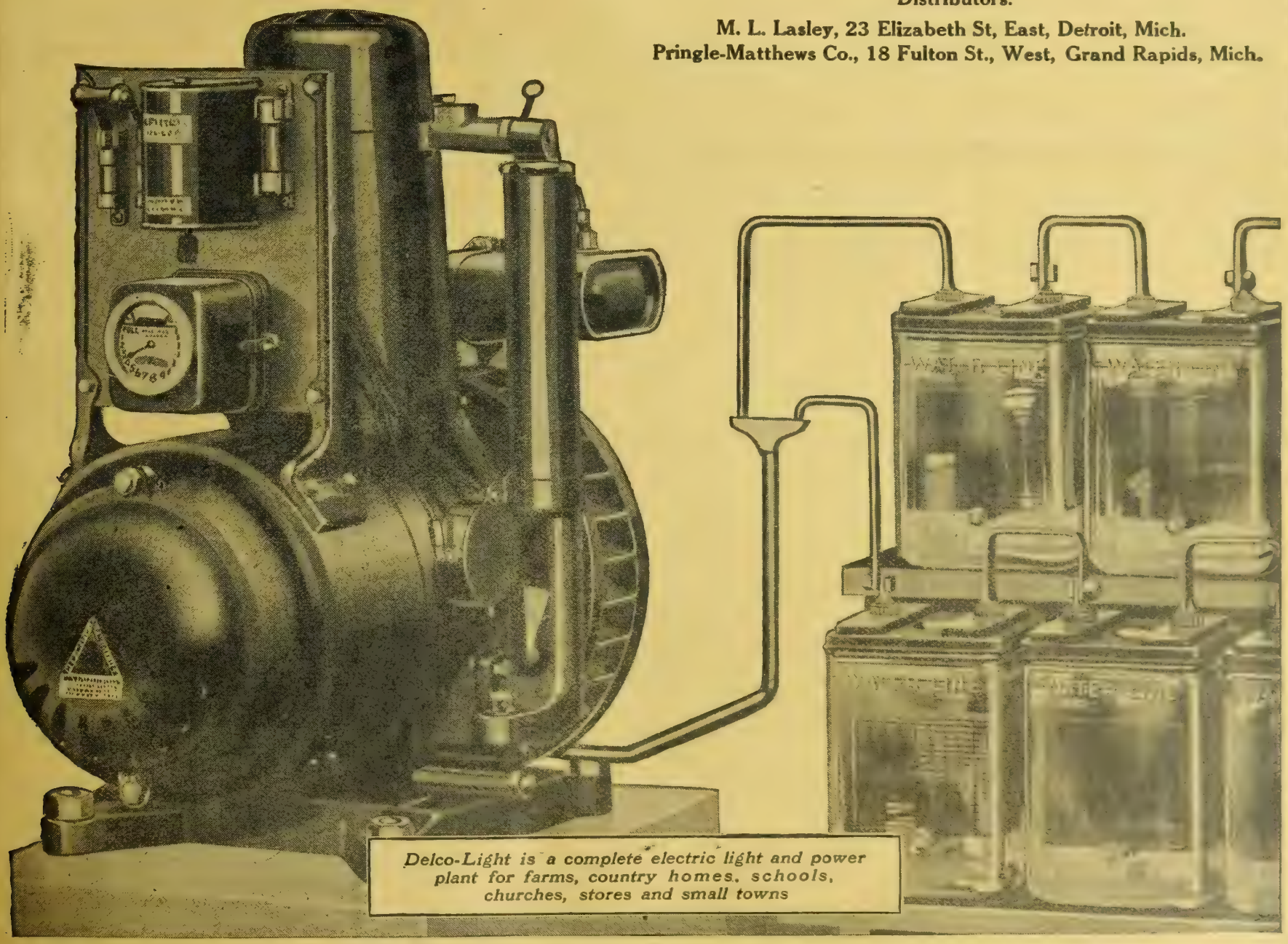
Of the more than 75,000 Satisfied Users of Delco-Light, the first are among the most enthusiastic—proof that the simplicity and durability of Delco-Light meets the requirements of its customers.

There's a Delco-Light Man Near You

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY
Makers of Delco-Light Products
Dayton, Ohio

Distributors:

M. L. Lasley, 23 Elizabeth St, East, Detroit, Mich.
Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton St., West, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farms, country homes, schools, churches, stores and small towns

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

In view of the oft-repeated charges that the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant were drawn to suit "Big Business," it was expected that the practical rejection of the treaty by the Senate might affect business conditions adversely .Many were prepared for a stampede in the stock market. But little of any note happened. When the news of the senate's action reached the stock trade centers there was a slight fluctuation and some of the industrial stocks declined, but in a few hours trading resumed its former activity.

The delay in bringing about an amicable settlement of the coal strike keeps business in a state of suspense, any many factories have been obliged to close or curtail their production because of lack of coal. Aside from this business conditions are fairly good.

The failure of the Senate to raify the peace treaty is quite apt to have a detrimental effect upon export business of every kind. No permanent credit arrangements can safely be entered into between this and other countries until the agreement of peace is signed. It is rumored that considerable export business has been placed for American grains, but whether or not the peace treaty rejection will result in a cancellation of this business remains to be seen.

Prices on farm products are generally higher. This applies particularly to corn, wheat, oats, hogs and potatoes. Farmers are either not selling freely or else there is not the stuff in the country to meet the demands. Farmers are showing the best judgment in years in their manner of marketing their products. Nothing helps more to maintain uniform prices than a steady and uniform movement of crops.

STRONG DEMAND FOR WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

We realize that most of our readers have lost interest in wheat for this year, most of them have disposed of the crop, but if they will take the time to follow this market from now on they may see some developments which will be a surprise to them. For three months the tendency in wheat has been toward higher prices despite all claims that the large crop would result in lower prices and possibly a huge loss to the government. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory exchange conditions, huge quantities of wheat have already been exported. Except for an occasional glut at certain terminal points caused by shortage of cars or ships supplies have not been plentiful. The price of wheat is up now several cents above the guaranteed price and mills are having difficulty getting enough to fill their orders. Dealers declare that there is no excuse for a shortage of wheat at milling points with such a large crop on hand and the government holding nearly three hundred million bushels. Most of the wheat is out of the farmers hands and except what the government controls is in the elevators of the speculators who are prepared to make a killing. And they will make a big killing providing the government removes the embargo on wheat exports.

CORN BOOSTED BY EXPORT RUMORS

Talk of export business has still further strengthened the corn market. Promise of an early settlement of the coal difficulties is also counted as a bullish factor. County offerings have been rather light for the past ten days and supplies are not accumulating. As a result buying is active and dealers who have sold short are having difficulty getting enough grain to fill their contracts.

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.50	1.62
No. 3 Yellow	1.55		
No. 4 Yellow	1.55		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.41	1.41	1.63
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.38	1.58
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.35	1.56

Corn quotations this week are from four to six cents higher than they were six weeks ago when we predicted that prices had touched bottom and the future of the market would be upward.

HIGHER OATS EXPECTED

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.77	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.76	.75	
No. 4 White	.75		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.74	.85
No. 3 White	.75	.73	.81
No. 4 White	.74	.72	.79

Chicago reports oats stronger in sympathy with corn but this grain ruled quieter on the Detroit market, the eastern and export demand having slackened up.

Domestic demand for oats is fairly good, the crop having been practically a failure in many of the eastern states. The oat market is generally higher now than it was six weeks ago. The producer continues to hold for higher prices and there is every reason in the world to believe that he will get them. In the event of the next congress ratifying the peace treaty export demand for oats as well as other grains is expected to be unusually brisk.

RYE AND BARLEY

There has been a good export demand lately for rye and offerings on the principal markets have been eagerly taken up. The Detroit price remains slightly above the $1.40 mark for the best grain, though a higher market is looked for in the immediate future providing the eastern and export demand continues.

Barley is firm and the price has advanced a notch or two. The majority of sales made last week on the Detroit market were for $2.90 per cwt.

WESTERN HAY HIGHER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	29.00 @ 31		26.00 @ 28
New York	34.00 @ 36		31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27		26.50 @ 27
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 29
New York	32.00 @ 34	29.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	30.00 @ 31	26.00 @ 27

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	32.00 @ 34	30.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 29
New York	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 29	19.00 @ 23
New York	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 32	27.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29

There is only a moderate amount of hay moving to market and the supply on hand is working lower. Trade in the East is inactive and markets are only steady. Western markets are strong and higher under good buying and there is some difficulty in securing enough stock to supply the demand. Farm activity is still the cause of the small country loadings in some sections, but prices do not suit producers and they are slow to sell. Good pasturage has kept the demand at a minimum this season and the markets have been sustained by the lack of supplies rather than the necessity for hay.

BEANS DULL

Late last week beans took a slight slump and the Detroit market now quotes $6.85 per cwt. Receipts at country elevators in Michigan are very light, the farmers having learned that the best way to bolster of the market is to hold off selling for a time. It is generally felt that had the farmers not been so eager to sell their beans when threshing was in progress that the market would be in a much better condition than it now is. So few beans have been marketed by farmers in the past thirty days that it is inevitable that the surplus on hand thirty and sixty days ago in country elevators and wholesale houses must soon be exhausted in which event the price will naturally be better. One Michigan elevator, in a report to the Price Current Grain Reporter says: "Out of the estimated total 1919 crop of 4,000,000 bushels it is estimated that 1,200 cars or about 1,000,000 bushels were shipped out of the state during October. While we do not look for 10 cent beans, it is our opinion that inasmuch as about one-quarter of our 1919 crop was shipped out of Michigan in one month, nothing can keep beans from reaching the 8 and 9 cent mark."

The average yield for the state is now placed slightly above 12.7 bushels.

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 25, 1919

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	11.50
Prime	6.85	7.50	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.85	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

POTATOES ADVANCING

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 25, 1919

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.00	2.80
Chicago	2.85	2.75
Pittsburg	3.00	2.75
New York	3.00	2.75

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.65
Pittsburg	2.20	2.00
New York	2.25	2.00

Potato prices have steadily advanced for the last thirty days and there is no telling how high prices may go. Some expect the record prices of 1916 to be broken but others point out that the supply is normal and that there is no reason for abnormally high priced spuds. The car situation is bad in Michigan, but worse in other states according to reports of the past week. Farmers in this state are holding a goodly share of their crops. Those who are members of co-operative commission associations are storing their potatoes in the warehouses of the associations, expecting higher prices While we firmly believe that prices will be higher we would not urge our readers to hold out too long. Canada has some potatoes for export. Just how many we do not at present know, but the several thousand cars that came into this country late last spring were a big influence in keeping down the price. We think it would be well for our readers to dispose of half their present holdings by the first of the year, and speculate on the balance, if they desire. The present favorable condition of the market, in view of the comparatively ample yield seems almost too good to be true.

New York dealers are paying farmers $1.50 per bushel and the talk is for $1.75 to $2 potatoes by the first of the year. We expect that another thirty days will see dealers in Michigan offering $1.50 per bushel, providing they can get cars to move the spuds freely.

FRUIT MARKETS DULL

Fruit markets generally are rather dull with plentiful supplies for most items. The tone was easy in Detroit and elsewhere for apples. Cranberries are in great demand in Southern Michigan, anticipating a Thanksgiving demand, and with supplies too short. Detroit quotes Spies at around $3; baldwins, $2.50; greenings, best, $3.

From Boston there comes an in-

LAST MINUTE WIRES

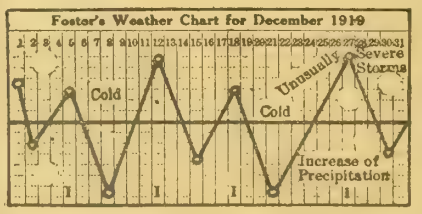
DETROIT, Nov. 25.—Corn temporarily easy with slight changes from last week's quotations, but with bullish factors in the offing. Oats firmer in face of decreasing supply, with gain of 1-2 cent. Wheat quiet and steady. Rye in active shipping demand and advanced 2 cents. Beans, rather quiet, with $6.75 per cwt. the prevailing price. Chicken market weak and lower. Turkeys needed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Corn bullish, with one to two cent gains, as food industry recovers from coal difficulties. Export corn demand also general bullish factor, boosting hog figures. Oats rise.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING


Foster's Weather Chart for December 1919
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Cold
Unusually Severe Storms
Cold
Increase of Precipitation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29,'19. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 1, 6 and 11 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 2, 7 and 12, plains sections 3, 8 and 13; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, 9 and 14; eastern sections 5, 10 and 15, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Dec. 6, 11 and 16. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Dec. 1 to 15. That half of the north will be unusually quiet; as the old folks used to say it will be a "weather breeder." A high temperature wave will cross meridian 90 near Nov. 30; following it temperatures will be a little lower following each disturbance till near Dec. 16, when the coldst waves of the month cross meridian 90, moving eastward.

Not for from Dec. 14 signs of a great change in weather conditions may be expected. Weatherwise people will see those threatenings and will begin to prepare for them; but other people, whose perceptive talents are blanks, will arrange for an outing, for an Indian summer excursion and, like the poor mouse, will walk, musingly into the trap. Oliver Wendell Holmes expresses my thot where he says: "This is not an accident but an inevitable result of long incubating causes; inevitable as the cataclysms that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature." I might repeat that "Coming events cast their shadows before." If we are not blind to nature's warnings we may see the signs long before. If you cannot see them, go watch the wild birds, they will tell you; or if you are not acquainted with the birds watch the tame goose. The despised spider has saved armies of men from destruction; watch the spider, he will not build any new webs just before the coming storm.

W. T. Foster

teresting story of how American apple exporters lost out on shipments to England. The story is as follows: "The latest report from Liverpool, 'Ikala' and 'Bohemian' cargoes selling, showed big losses to American apple exporters. There was a weak demand and poor clearance. Massachusetts Baldwins sold mainly at $6.60@9.50 with seconds $5.37@6.61; Maine Baldwins, $6.20@8.26; seconds, $4.75@6.20. Slacks sold from 62c to $1.02; bushels box Baldwins sold at $1.86@2.68. Record cargoes went last week from Nova Scotia to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Manchester, 67,000 barrels bein gthe total. Maine Baldwins are showing up very poorly on the other side.

"In the local market there has been a slow trade this week with prices much easier. Barrels show little change if the fruit is fancy but it has been hard to move inferior quality fruit. Local buyers, like the English buyers, went red, eating apples and will not quibble over paying the prices for such but they do not want the fruit that is plentiful this season but colorless and small. Northwestern apples have held steady best Romes and Spitzbergens bringing $3.50 on extra fancy and $2.50 @3 on fancy fruit. New England boxes are unchanged."

CELERY PRICES SOAR

Detroit early this week reports insufficient spuply of celery and prices generally are higher. Kalamazoo brought around 30 cents per bunch last week and higher prices are quoted at some places this week.

ALSIKE SEED SOARS

Seeds were generally firm according to latest dispatches from the Detroit markets. The biggest rise in price was in the alsike section, which was 25 cents higher this week than last. Prime red clover quotes at $30, spot and December Alsike is at the same figure. Timothy is firm at $5.50.

EGGS SCARCE AND HIGHER

Dairy markets at Chicago, New York, Detroit and elsewhere are quoted steady to firm with much higher prices for eggs at numerous points. Detroit lacks butter supplies and quotes a firm market. Strictly fresh eggs are very scarce in that city, but all poultry lines excepting ducks suffer from a glutted market.

New York quotes dairy and poultry items as follows: Butter, firm, creamery, higher than extras, 73 1-2@74c extra (92 score) 73c; firsts, 63@72s; packing stock current make, No. 2, 50@50 1-2c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extras, 80@81c; do, extra first, 77@79c; do, firsts, 72@76c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery white, fine to fancy, 98@$1; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, ordinary to prime, 85@97c; do, brown, 85@90c; do, gathered brown and mixed colors, 80@81c.

Cheese—Steady; state whole milk flats, current make, specials, 32 1-2@33c; do, average run, 31 3-4@32 1-4c; state, whole milk twins, current make, specials, 31 1-2@32c; do, average, 31c.

Poultry—Live steady: chickens, 21@24c; fowls, 18@30c; roosters, 20c; turkeys, 38@40c. Dressed steady and unchanged.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Butter: creamery, 64 1-2@65c; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 63 1-2@68 1-2c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 66@70c per doz. according to quality; storage eggs, according to quality, 47 3-4@51c per doz.

Cheese—Mich. flats, June make, 33 1-2@34c; Michigan flats, new make, 31 1-2c; New York flats, June make, 31c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 33 1-2c; long horns, 32c; Wisconsin double daisies, 31 1-2c; Wisconsin twins, 31c; limburger, 32@33 1-2c; domestic block Swiss, 35@38c; domestic wheel Swiss, 42@50c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET EXCITED

The market was more or less excited as a result of the heavier buying of wool on the part of some of the larger mills. Probably the amount of wool purchased has been magnified in the telling and retelling of the business done but there has been a substantial quantity of wool moved and everyone is feeling much better, especially as regards the position of medium wools which undeniably is much more assured.

Boston quotes Michigan and New York fleeces: fine unwashed, 65@66c; Delaine unwashed, 83@85c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 80@81c; 1-8 blood unwashed, 66@68c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 65@67c; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55@57c; common and braid 41@42c.

ONIONS QUOTED FIRM

Spanish onions sold at New York's auction last week included approximately 26,000 crates and 4,500 cases. Demand was strong from the beginning and prices advanced $3 per crate for both 50s and 72s and $7 per case. Quality was good throughout. Cargoes in port and scheduled for early auctions include 39,250 crates, 6,325 cases and 3,325 half cases.

From reports received it is estimated that 47,636 acres of early and late onions were harvested this year in the important onion producing states. Based on an average yield of 269 bushels per acre, the total production is estimated to have been 25,667 cars of 550 bushels each. In 1918 the area harvested was estimated at 64,715 acres and the total production 38,672 cars of 500 bushels each.

Meeting Dates of Farmers' Unions

The Farmers' Co-operative union of Bay County request that we announce the dates of their next fortnightly meetings as follows: Williams, St. Nov. 29; Wawkalin, Thur., Nov. 27; Monitor, Wed., Nov. 26; Merritt, Mon., Dec. 1; Frazier, Sat., Nov. 29; Portsmouth, Wed., Dec. 3; Hampton, Thurs., Dec. 4.

The above townships meet every two weeks. Announcement of future meetings will appear in thes columns.

Additional Markets p. 17

Have You Voted?

THE gubernatorial race is close. Three men are making a neck and neck, with two others running close behind. "We'll support any good farmer candidate" is the sentiment of the voters. The women are showing a keen interest. Where more than one desire to vote for the same man, place as many cross marks after the name of your choice as there are voters. The same ballot may also be used when two or more voters desire to vote for different candidates. If you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

Herbert F. Baker ☐	Horatio S. Earle ☐	John C. Ketcham ☐
Milo D. Campbell ☐	W. N. Ferris ☐	Nathan P. Hull ☐
A. B. Cook ☐	Fred Green ☐	Chase S. Osborn ☐
Edwin Denby ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ☐	Nathan F. Simpson ☐
Luren D. Dickinson ☐	Jas. Helme ☐	Dudley E. Waters ☐
		L. Whitney Watkins ☐

M .....

If you candidate is not listed above write in name.

A NOTICE
To Users of
LIMESTONE SULPHATE *of* AMMONIA "U—S" POTASH

DURING the months of November, December, January and February, we will postpone the payments of shipments of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash.

Shipments made during this period will not be billed until April 1st, 1920, payable at a 3% discount until April 10th, or net on or before July 1st, 1920.

Each Spring we receive a flood of orders that delay shipments simply because the orders are bunched. Ordering during the winter will prevent delay of your shipment.

In addition, figures prove that the highest single cost of handling an application of Limestone is the hauling from the car to your farm. In winter this cost is greatly reduced—the roads are hard—you can better afford your time during the winter than at a busier season of the year—you can better release your horses for this work.

Buying now means saving money, time and insures delivery.

Another Solvay Service

Through a special arrangement with the John Deere Plow Company we are able to offer the Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower for shipment from stock which we maintain at Sibley, Michigan.

This implement seems to us to be the most solidly built and widely adaptable implement of its kind and we believe that the facilities for prompt shipment, either alone or in carloads of Limestone, which we can offer, will be of assistance to you.

We shall be glad to give full details about the John Deere Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower and about this special service of ours to you upon request.

SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT, MICH.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY

DAYS SPENT away from the office desk are rare, but recently I had the pleasure of joining a family group about the Sunday evening tea table, in a well-appointed farm home. About the table sat father and mother, two daughters of the impressionable age, a younger son and the elder sister and her husband, the latter just having arrived home from Detroit for a few days' visit. A pleasant gathering indeed, but as the conversation drifted from one theme to another, I soon discerned why so many farm women are yearning to leave the farm home for the city, why so many mothers say they don't want their daughters to do the drudgery of the farm home, to carry water for cooking and drinking to say nothing of washing, scrubbing, etc., (for while their husbands may be perfectly willing to do this hard work for them, every woman knows that a man cannot always be on hand when water is needed,) and why they finally decide that life would be much easier in the city or town where they could have running water, electric lights, etc.

The married daughter in this case made no comparison, indeed she spoke of the pleasure at again being on the farm, of the independence of farm life and the utter dependence of the city dweller upon others for all necessities. But when she spoke of their city flat, of the heating plant, running hot and cold water, electric lights, washing machines and sweepers and admitted that she did not know how she could do without them and as she talked her face lighted up, I could see that her hearers were interested. She had turned the key which set wheels in motion and the picture she painted banished "drudgery" from the realms of her little home.

In the kitchen, after tea, I had a chat with mother and for the first time was able to classify the term "drudgery." Every human being is susceptible to the influence of discouragement, but I have often wondered why we women were just a little more prone to easy discouragement by our material surroundings than men—now I am convinced in the above case at least it was because the surroundings in a material way do not minister their greatest material need. As I looked about me the whole problem was stripped of its mystery and I no longer wondered that women who have no modern conveniences in their homes, who are obliged to clean lamp chimneys and fill lamps, then carry lights from cellar to garret as they go about their duties after dark, wash by hand, crank the wringer, manipulate the churn and many times turn the cream separator, finally decide that life would indeed be worth living where these present day necessities were as much a part of the house as the cupboard, flour bin and dining room.

It is true that while, as a child, I lived upon a farm and today love the farm home, the real problems which the farmer's wife must meet in these present days of scarcity of help were then but little understood. Finally that chat in the kitchen brought me face to face with the facts, and then I understood where real discouragement "creeps in"—it is when the conditions under which others live "creep out," and we make comparisons.

Well the upshot of the whole matter was that I made up my mind that the problem had been presented and in the interest of farm home progress it must be solved. And so I returned to the city to make inquiries. Imagine my surprise to find that the means for dispelling farm drudgery had already been supplied and that its application could only be prevented by the lack of money or the fact that others like myself did not know how simple it all is. Upon my inquiry I was taken to a store and shown the little bit of mechanism, weighing only a few hundred pounds and occupying but a little space, and told that it was so simple that it was as easily operated by an inexperienced woman as a man, when I found that by simply pressing a button the same as I press one in my tiny apartment when I want a light, the whirring wheels and the humming generator set the wires tingling and dozens of electric lights gleaming and in addition sets belts in motion and wheels turning which in turn attacked "farm drudgery" and sent it sailing forever out of the farm home, I was so enthusiastic that I could hardly wait to see one installed in a farm home.

Of course we have these conveniences in the city, but how do we get them—pay for them of course and then never own them—rents climb higher year by year and soon we pay enough to have bought the whole outfit while after installing a system in the farm home you really own your own "water works system" and "electric lighting plant."

Can you afford it? Personally rather than do all the work there is in any home which could be eliminated by this little plant, I would rather go in debt and have it. But not many of our readers would have to go in debt for it, for if you can afford a Ford car you can afford to own your own lighting and water system and personally I would rather have the system first than to rattle to town in the back of a Ford car.

Electricity can make joy out of drudgery.

A power-driven cream separator is a mighty big help.

Women's Opportunities in Politics

A Department Conducted by Judson Grenell

WOMAN BALKS AT ARMY BILL

PERSISTENT efforts to lasso and bring back into the reservation "the lady from Ohio" who jumped the National Democratic Committee a few weeks ago in protest against universal military training have proved unsuccessful up to date. Miss Florence E. Allen, the Ohio member on the National Committee and a prominent woman attorney in Cleveland, has given the following statement:

"My decision is final. I agree with you that my party connection is more than skin deep. There is something in me deeper than party affiliation, however, and that is the determination to fight the causes of war wherever I find them. To my mind compulsory military service is one of those causes. I still fail to see how I could speak my mind upon it and hold the position I occupied, sponsored as the measure was by Mr. Baker.

"I do not consider that I have left the party. I have resigned a position in the party but I expect to work with my party, if, on the whole, they maintain their true principles. But compulsory military service is so subversive of the whole structure of our democracy that I cannot understand how they can propose it."

WOMAN'S reason "Because" has always been a good joke with men, but at last we have them on the run, for since we are to have our say in politics, we want to learn all about the reasons for doing thus and so, and our only way to learn seems to get the opinion of as many men who are supposed to understand these matters as possible, but lo and behold, we find many there are who just know they are right—or it's the thing to do according to the party platform, but for a reason, they simply must revert back to the all—"because." However, we will not be floored, we will find out for ourselves, and so we continue to read all about the subject of voting, as written by men who are in position to know of what they write. The following is a continuation of Mr. Judson Grenell's interesting treatment of the subject given above:

Newspapers

This is a newspaper age. More than ever before, the voter is compelled to rely on the newspapers for information concerning candidates. Still, the woman voter is advised to place little reliance on the partisan newspaper for the whole truth about candidates. The partisan newspaper is a "hired man," who obeys the "boss." It is not a free agent. The political boss is an anachronism in a democracy, and the partisan newspaper is equally out of place.

Not a long while ago newspapers were mostly partisan in their political utterances. This time has happily passed. Independent thinking, on the part of the people, has led to independent voting, and now the majority of newspapers, as business propositions, have joined the "independents" in this respect. They still largely represent class interests, which interests are sometimes aligned with party interests, but they do furnish the public with much of the information that will enable the woman voter to intelligently select her candidates.

Still, in pre-election announcements from any source, the woman voter must read up, read down, between the lines. And then draw her own conclusions.

Civic Associations

Then civic associations having at heart the good of the public are more and more digging into and bringing to the surface and exposing to the light of publicity candidates' records. So long as these are kept free from party control and are not warped by class interests their announcements carry weight, as they should. As a matter of fact, however, class interests are very apt to crop out. The "class" is "nearer home," and strive the members ever so hard, they will give their opinions a twist that hides as well as discloses some things. So it is necessary to know who are "running" these civic associations, and whether all classes are represented in the directorate. Unless all classes are represented, there will be unwitting bias, in spite of honest intentions. And bias warps the truth, politically, socially, economically, religiously.

However, even if civic associations do occasionally favor the least fit candidate ("to err is human") taking it all in all, it will show wisdom to thoughtfully accept the advice offered, carefully weighing it in the scale of right and justice.

Work for the Women's Club

In this matter of "sizing up" the fitness of candidates, the Woman's Club can do invaluable work. Heretofore barred from "mixing in" in political affairs, most of these clubs have been engaged in social activities more than with domestic or political problems. Conditions have changed. Now a great and important task awaits the club woman. The elevation of women to political equality with man has thrust upon her duties to which she has been a stranger, except in a very limited way; and these duties are of paramount importance, intimately affecting her home life and general happiness. She can neglect them only at her peril.

The Knights of Labor once exerted great influence in the world of industry. In their day, they did more to give wage workers, who were members, some inkling of the underlying principles governing the production and distribution of wealth than do ordinary trade unions. And this is ascribed to the fact that their rules of order imperatively demanded that at each session of the assembly at least ten minutes should be given to discussing "labor in all its interests." Mere "business" was to be laid aside ,no matter how seemingly important, in order that the membership might enlarge its mental horizon and be better able to understand the labor problem.

Women's clubs will do well to graft this idea on to their rules and regulations. If at each session ten minutes only is given to studying some phase of political economy, it will be found wonderfully broadening, and wonderfully enlightening. Often the ten minutes will be stretched to half an hour or more, and those who are present will go home clearer minded and better able to vote intelligently.

No Voting is Pernicious

Sometimes all the candidates aspiring to office are seemingly equally fit. In this case the wrong thing to do is to abstain from voting. Always vote; make some selection; vote. Voting is a duty as well as a right. It is dangerous to acquire the habit of not voting because "it makes no difference who is elected." It makes a great difference whether or not the woman voter goes to the polls regularly. To do otherwise is an evidence of mental laziness—disinclination to make up her mind. This is something pernicious that must be fought against and avoided. There is danger that the day will come when the habit of not voting will give unfit candidates their chance to seize offices, or to lay plans to loot the public treasury and get away with something for nothing.

Service

As regards "service for profit," or "service at cost," this is a state and national problem as well as a local question. Suffice it to say at this time in connection with local affairs, that no one can with safety to the community be given a monopoly of

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

3027-3004.—Costume for home or business. Waist 3027, cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 3 1-2 yards of 27-inch material. Skirt 3004, cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require 2 1-2 yds of 48-inch material. The width at lower edge of skirt, with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Two separate patterns.

3029.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 will require 4 yards of 36-inch material.

3021.—A Smart coat. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6½ yds. of 52-inch material.

3009.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

2672.—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes; small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42, and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

3006.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yds. of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1¾ yards.

2662—Child's Night Drawers. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 will require 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

3031.—Child's Dress, cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 will require 3 yards of 27-inch material.

Herewith find .....cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Be sure to sign your full name and address.

any social activity without danger of eventually being exploited. As a general observation, it can be confidently stated that it is not true, everything considered that the community is better served by a private monopoly than it is by its own public servants.

The best method of assessing and collecting taxes for local purpose is fully treated in a chapter under the head of general principles. It is sufficient to suggest here that monopoly and privilege, rather than labor wealth, are the more proper objects from which to draw revenue.

To sum up:

Prime Requirements

1. When making choice of candidates in local elections, the woman voter must read carefully all announcements, whether for or against the nominees.
2. Fit the candidates to the positions, independent of the presence or absence of party "labels."
3. Note how the candidate stands in his advocacy or silence regarding the use of public property for private gain.
4. Scan partisan pronouncements with caution, if not with suspicion.
5. Find out the standing of those with whom the candidate generally associates.
6. Study the community's needs in all its civic activities—schools, paving, sewers, water transportation, fire and police protection, beautification, etc.—and select for your candidates those who measure nearest to your ideals of what is best for the people.
7. Keep in mind the fact that in civic activities wise expenditures bring better results and greater satisfaction than penurious economy, just as it does with the family or with the individual.
8. Look beyond the immediate present when planning civic betterments. The woman who votes only for her selfish and narrow interests is a failure.
9. Never lose sight of the fact that bad local officials and inefficient administration is a blow at the home.
10. In raising revenue, favor the taxation of privilege rather than of wealth.

PREPARE CHICKENS FOR SALE

Starving of chickens is necessary before killing, because if a bird is packed with its intestines loaded with food, it may be quite presentable when leaving the farm, but during transit the food will ferment and a fetid gas is generated which permeates the bird's entire body, spoiling its appearance and its flavor after cooking. These facts are generally known, but are often neglected either entirely or partially. Some farmers believe that by starving chickens lost weight. The loss, however, is not appreciable, and as it is the interior organs which lose what weight is lost during a short period of starvation neither the appearance of a chicken nor its qualities as food are injured by twenty-four hours' starving in winter varying to forty-eight hours in the hottest weather, the exact time depending upon season and temperature.

If chickens are killed by any process which causes bleeding, the pressure of packing will make blood run from the wound in the mouth or throat and discolor the skin. Further, the clot separates from the watery part of the blood and the latter runs away and marks the bird—or other birds—spoiling appearance and lowering selling price.

A method of killing which avoids bleeding is that of "neck breaking." Chick is taken by both legs and wings in left hand, and with fingers of right hand under beak, the neck is stretched till something breaks in vertebral column. This method is rapid and almost painless because the moment the neck breaks, the spinal cord is severed, and whatever movements there may be later the bird's sense of feeling is absolutely nonexistent, although convulsive movements may continue for a short time.

Plucking should begin at once, and a good plan is to hold chick by legs and wings, taking feathers off tail, back, neck and outside of wings. Next pluck inside of wings, sides of body, legs, leaving breast until last. The principal places susceptible to tearing are the fillets on each side of breast.

CALUMET
Saves
FLOUR
LARD
EGGS
BUTTER
SUGAR
CALUMET BAKING POWDER
1 lb
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO
BEST BY TEST
Calumet Baking Powder forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.
There's nothing you can do, nothing you can use that will help so much in keeping down food expense.
CALUMET is so perfectly made—so perfect in keeping quality — that bake-day failure is impossible. Nothing is wasted or thrown away. Everything used with it—flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring—is converted into wholesome bakings.
Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods
You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength — therefore you use less. You save material it's used with.
Made in the world's largest, most modern baking powder factory. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.
Order today! Conserve! Economize! SAVE.
All Baking Materials

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

Feeding Hens for Egg Production

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the subject of feeding hens for egg production. It comes at a time when the proble mof raising eggs at a profit is particularly acute. Some farmers can make money in eggs under present conditions, but there are a lot of them yho lose on their flocks every day and don't know it. We quote from the bulletin as follows:

"Good egg production and profitable returns from laying hens are largely the result of properly balanced rations composed of wholesome feeds.

"A balanced ration is a combination of feeds which furnish just the necessary amount of nutriments to produce the highest and most economical egg yields.

"In the experiments on which this bulletin is based general purpose pullets produced a dozen eggs from 6.7 pounds of food, and Leghorn pullets from 4.8 pounds of feed. Old hens require a much larger amount of feed than pullets in producing a dozen eggs.

"To get the most profitable results feed simple mixtures composed of home-grown grains and their by-products, supplemented with meat or fish-scrap or milk, such as a scratch mixture of 2 parts cracked corn and 1 part oats, and a mash or 3 parts corn meal and 1 part meat scrap. Raise all the green feed and as much grain as possible."

The number of this bulletin is 1067. Write the Department of Agriculture for a copy. It is free.

The Graduates

Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive
But if we practice till we're stars
We go to selling motor cars.

BAKER'S COCOA
LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE
BREAKFAST COCOA
PURE AND DELICIOUS
It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.
Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.
It is practically all nutrition.
Choice Recipe book free
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780.
Dorchester, Mass.

DEPEND ON IT!

Alcoholic tonics, even in moderate doses, eventually cause the organs stimulated to lose independent vigor. Of a dual nature, both food and tonic

Scott's Emulsion

is eminently adapted to nourish and build up the weakened body.

Scott's does not contain alcohol and is a tonic that you may depend on.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-40

TRY KI-MOIDS FOR INDIGESTION

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
New Brunswick, N. J.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. **Your fur goods will cost you less** than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about **our safe dyeing process** on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call **our Fashion book,** wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also **fur garments remodeled and repaired.**

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y

Boys! Girls!

If you could have a present of anything you wanted, what would you choose?

Think of all the things you would like to have, then decide which you want most of all. No matter what it is or what it costs YOU CAN HAVE IT. Write your answer on the blank below and mail it to us today.

During the Next 30 Days

BUSINESS FARMING is going to give thousands of prizes to boys and girls all over Michigan for a little extra work. We want every boy and girl to take advantage of this wonderful offer and join our LIVE WIRE CLUB.

A Few of the Things You Can Get

Jack Knives	Electric Motors
Lunch Kits	Steam Engines
Flash Lights	Four Coin Banks
Vacuum Bottles	Handy Tool Kits
School Outfits	Ice Skates
Radiolite Watches	Footballs
Fountain Pens	Indoor Games

Live Wire Club Coupon
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: Most of all I would like to have .....
Tell me how I can get it without cost and how to become a member of the Live Wire Club.

Name .....
Full Address .....

DEAR CHILDREN: With Christmas just around the corner, everyone is getting very excited and making great plans for the celebration. I wish you would write and tell me what you are planning on doing, either in school, Sunday school or at home. Perhaps some one else will get a suggestion from what you are going to do so that it will help them to make the day more happy.

Requests keep coming in for the special Christmas presents which we are giving away. And I want to tell Dorothy Van Stunis, who wrote me this week asking how she could earn a flash light that all she will have to do will be to get two subscribers to M. B. F. at $1 each, and send the names with the two dollars direct to me, in care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich., tell me that you want a flash light and one will be mailed you by first mail. Don't you see how simple it is. Every farmer wants to take the paper and it ought not to be hard for every one of my little friends to earn these beautiful gifts. This week I sent Leslie Harrley, of Kekawlin, one of those Boy Scout knives and I know how much pleasure he will get out of it.

Send your Christmas stories in right away as we have to get them to the printers very early or they will not be in time to be printed before Christmas, and after Christmas is over we are more interested in New Years and other things. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddies—I have never written to you before but I am going to write. My sister Emma wrote one letter but never saw it in print. I like the children's are queer little people. I read all are queer little people. I read that that about that knife. Well I am going to try my luck to get one subscriber for it. My father was to an auction sale today while I was in school. I am in the 8th grade. I like school fine. It is not so very hard. Our teacher's name is Miss Gouthes. There are 22 pupils in our school. I have three brothers and four sisters, their names and ages are Edwin, 10, George, 20, Cloval 23, and I am 14. Will be 15 the 25th of March. We live on a farm of 148 acres of land. We have 13 head of cattle, 6 milk cows, 5 young cows and three calves, 4 horses, 3 old pigs and six young ones, about 8 weeks old, one dog named Bud, 27 turkeys, 12 geese and about 50 chickens. Well I will say goodbye. Yours truly—Walter Bremer.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before. I am twelve years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have two sisters and four brothers. Their names are Irma, Blanche, Harold, Earnest, Frank and George. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sherman. I will close; from Margaret Cook, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would write a few lines to see if I could get a letter in print. We have two horses and two cows and two calves. Our barn burned last fall. It burned two little pigs and all of our tools, but we saved a wagon and a buggy and a hay rake and binder, hay cutter and that is all we saved. I am going to school. I am nine years old and am in the third grade. There are 17 scholars in our school. Our grades go to the 7th grade. I hope to see my letter in print. Louise Martin, Morley, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I like to go to school. I have seven studies. We have twenty-two pupils in our school. We have lots of fun at school. We play out doors on nice days and on stormy days in the school building. Our teacher's name is Miss Chesser. My letter is getting long, so I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Mary Boxey, Gladwin, Mich.

Master Selden Smith is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs Frank Selden, well-known farmers in Ogemaw County Master Selden is an enthusiastic reader of the Children's Hour.

Dear Laddie—I am a little boy 11 years old. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I am in the 6th grade. When I go thru the 12th grade I am going thru college and learn book-keeping. We have pulled our beans. We have two horses, two cows, one calf, two pigs. For pets we have got 12 rabbits and two cats. This letter is getting long so I will close for this time. Wilbur Marshall, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy ten years old and am in the fourth grade. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have two horses, four cows, five calves, six pigs and sixty chickens. I live one mile from school and a half a mile from church. I have two brothers and two sisters.—Gaylord Caszatt, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you twice before but have not seen my letters in print. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. I have a sister whose name is Elva. My grandmother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. As my letter is getting quite long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Yours truly, Mildred E. Field, Bangor, Mich.

The Plane, an Important Tool

THE PLANE is one of the most important tools that is used in wood work. It is the most complicated and requires much skill to use it properly and to keep it in good condition for use.

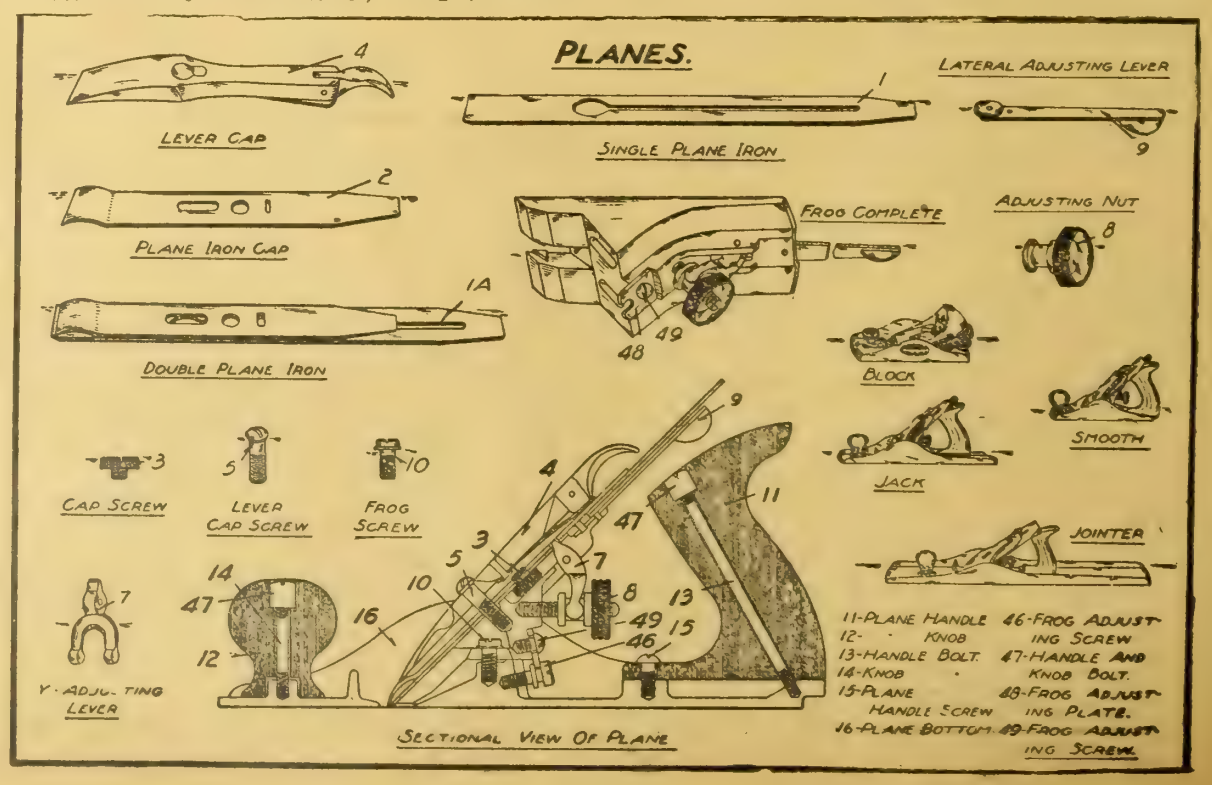
The old style planes were made with a wooden stock and the plane iron base was adjusted by striking it with a hammer. Our modern iron plane, while it will do no better work than the old wooden style, is much easier to adjust. The iron plane also holds its shape permanently, while the old wooden plane needs to have its face jointed from time to time.

There are many kinds of planes, designed for many different purposes, but the principle of their operation is the same as that of the one most in use—the ordinary bench plane. The planes with which the average person is most familiar are the jack, smooth, jointer and block planes. Should it be possible to have only one plane in your equipment, let it be the jack plane. This will answer the general requirements of the average worker.

The uses of these planing implements may be described briefly as follows: The jack plane is used for removing stock in rather large quantities, that is, for making the first or roughing cuts. It is about 15 inches long. The jointer is from 20 to 26 inches long and is used to straighten surfaces. Being quite long it will only cut on the high spots, thereby gradually bringing an uneven surface to one that is true. The smooth plane is 9 to 10 inches long and used only for smoothing surfaces. Being very short it can be used on irregular surface that are not necessary to be perfectly flat, but which should be smooth. The block plane is designed for use on end grain, that is, at right angles to the general direction of the grain.

The construction of the jack, jointer and smooth planes is very much the same, the variation being in the lengths. The sectional view in the drawing shows all the parts in position and the smaller parts are shown separately. Study the drawing thoroughly and note the relation of the parts to each other.

The plane iron and the plane iron cap (when placed together being called the double plane iron) are the most essential parts of the tool. The adjustment of these two with reference to each other is very important. The plane iron cap is often called the chip breaker, for that is what it is designed to do. If it is set with its edge too far from the edge of the plane iron, the shavings are not broken soon enough and the result is a rough cut.



LIVESTOCK DULL—PRICES ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER

CHICAGO live stock market declines led all other big centers of the trade. The receipts were very liberal in nearly all markets in the past several days, and that is blamed as the main bearish factor. The Clay Robinson & Co. report on Chicago market for the past week follows:

"Liberal receipts of cattle this week included a relatively large number of offerings fit for outlet on stocker and feeder account, the result of which has caused a decline in values. Best classes of stockers and feeders got off with the least break, prices showing a drop of only 10 to 15c. Common and medium offerings, however, broke generally 25c to 40c. Cattle appear to be worth the money and as prospects point to a drop in receipts we believe prices will work higher, more especially on high grade stock. We believe it will prove advantageous to prospective purchasers' interests to send in their orders now. The week of the International Live Stock Show, November 29 to December 6, always finds a large number of feeder buyers on hand and generally a sharply higher market. Get in your orders ahead of the crowd."

Chicago quotes hogs: bulk of sales $13.35@13.80; heavy butchers, $13.50@13.85; light butchers, 13.60@13.90; medium weights, $13.50@13.75; heavy and mixed packing, $12.90@13.50; rough, heavy packing, $12.50@12.80; light bacon, 160@190 lbs., 13.60@13.80; light mixed, 130@160 lbs., 13.25@13.60; pigs, 80@135 lbs., 11.50@13.75; stags, 12.00@13.25. Cattle: prime steers, $19.25@20; good to choice steers, $16.75@19; common to good steers, 11.75@16.25 canning and inferior steers, $7@11.50; bulk of beef steers, $11@14.50; yearlings, poor to fancy, $13@19.25; fat cows and heifers, $6@13.25; canning cows and heifers, $5@6.15; western range steers, $7@14.50; stockers and feeders, $6@12.25; bulls, plain to best, $5.50@10.50; fair to fancy calves, $12.50Z18. Sheep and Lambs. Range lambs, all grades, $12@14.65; native lambs, poor to best, $11.50@14.75; lambs, poor to best culls, $8@11.50; bulk of sales, $14@14.50; feeding lambs, $11@13; ewes, culls to best, $3.50@8.50; wethers, poor to best, $5.75@10.50; yearlings, poor to best, $8.50@12; bucks and stags, $4.75@5.50.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK

Cattle: market dull at last week's close; best heavy steers, $12@12.25; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.50@10.25; mixed steeds and heifers, $8@9; handy light butchers, $7@7.75; light butchers, $6@7; best cows, $8.50@8.75; butcher cows, $6@7.25; cutters, $5.25@5.50; canners, $5@5.50; best heavy bulls, $8@8.50; bologna bulls, $6.50@7; stock bulls, $5.50@6.50; feeders, $8@9.50; stockers, $7@8; milkers and springs, $65@150. Veal calves: market dull; best $18@19; others, $7@17. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $14; fair lambs, $12.50@13.25; light to common lambs, $5@10.50; fair to good sheep $7; culls and common, $3@4.50. Hogs: market dull; all grades, $14.15 No market Thursday, Thanksgiving day.

A Good Way to Boost !

We will gladly supply any subscribers with enough sample copies of M. B. F. to pass out at any meeting or auction, where a large number of farmers will be in attendance. It is not necessary that you act as our subscription agent if you care to do this as a boost for this weekly. We will, however, be glad to pay you the same cash commission that we pay our agents. Write us, if possible ten days in advance of the meeting and tell us how many copies you can use, they will come prepaid and we will greatly appreciate the favor. Ask for a bundle !

Argentina Removes Restrictions

The embargo on the exportation of all agricultural commodities except sugar, which was imposed during the war, has been removed, cabled the American Ambassador to Argentina, under date of October 1, 1919.

Predict High Spud Prices thruout Season

THE opinion is general among potato trades that old potatoes will keep at high prices thruout the season, and from telegraphic advices from Maine some of the operators are working on this opinion. They shot the price up 50@75c per 165 pound barrel at loading station within the last week. This week they were paying $3.50@3.75 for spot delivery and were making contracts at $4 for January and February delivery.

The crop in Aroostook county is fair in amount. In fact, it is a little below normal but at Maine central points the crop is very light.

In New York state, the crop is much lighter than last year. The acreage was good but the seed did not yield as it should have. The peculiar thing is that state potatoes are of nice size and of good quality, but so many growers report that where they formely got six or seven potatoes to a hill, they have been running three to four, and this makes a vast difference in the total yield when it is general. Then, too, a late blight struck the state crop and did a great deal of damage.

The Michigan and Wisconsin situation has caused considerable conjecture among Eastern operators. From what they can learn, the situation through the Middle West is bullish. State shippers have been sending potatoes into the Michigan territory for several weeks at higher prices than the stock could be sold for in New York city. Many cars of New York state potatoes are going into Western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts which sections wee formerly supplied by Michigan. Those buyers out there are paying $2.80@2.85 per cwt., in bulk and $3 sacked. The best prices New York city would pay are $2.70 bul kand $2.80 sacked and those were the sales that were being made on New York state stock this week. This would indicate that there is a shortage also in Michigan. At New York state points, shippers were paying the growers $1.25@1.50 per bushel.

Eastern Pennsylvania has been shipping a great many potatoes but they have been going mostly to Jersey points. Pennsylvania stock is good this year. Shippers have been getting $2.80@2.90 per cwt., delivered and the stock is selling in New Jersey markets at $5.50@6 per 180 pounds bulk.

Down on Long Island where the crop is light, farmers are getting $1.75 per bushel or $3@3.10 per cwt. loaded on the cars. Most of the Long Island potatoes are being used in Brooklyn but a few are coming to New York. The general price in the yards for Long Islands is $5.75@6.25 per 180 pounds bulk.—*Chicago Packer.*

MAIL LIST REVISION

WE ARE anxious that every subscriber to M. B. F. should receive his or her paper on or before the Saturday of date of issue. To accomplish this and assure every reader of receiving every copy mailed we are revising our entire mailing system, placing all names in type, as shown:

John H Jones Nov 20
Capac Mich R1 22S9

The date shown following your name in the first line is the month to which your subscription is paid in full, in the above example, the subscription would expire with the month of November, 1920. Following the address in the second line, is the date when your subscription was received, this is our key by which we can look up your original order and remittance at any time, should a question regarding it arise.

IS YOUR NAME ON OUR LIST CORRECTLY NOW?

Look at the label on the front cover of this copy, is your name, address and date of expiration correct? Are you receiving more than one copy or is there any other complaint you have to make—

—please write us, clipping the labels referred to in your letter, so we can look them up and make corrections immediately.

IF THE LETTER (G) OR ANY DATE BEFORE (JAN. 20) APPEARS ON THE LABEL FOLLOWING YOUR NAME, PLEASE RENEW AT ONCE, WE WILL THEN PUT YOUR NAME IN TYPE AS SHOWN ABOVE AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU DO NOT MISS ANY FUTURE ISSUES !

GRANGE CONCLUDES SESSION

The National Grange elected officers last Tuesday, November 18. S. J. Lowell, Master of the New York State Grange was elected National Master and the other officers are as follows:

Overseer, B. Needham, Kansas; Lecturer, J. C. Ketcham, Michigan; Steward, Clark Baumgarner, Montana; Assistant Steward, O. L. Martin, Vermont; Chaplain, W. W. Deal, Idaho; Treasurer, L. H. Wright, Indiana; Secretary, C. M. Freeman, Ohio; Gate Keeper, F. A. Rodgers, New Hampshire; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. L. J. Taber, Ohio; Ceres, Mrs. C. L. Hunt, California; Flora, Mrs. C. O. Raine, Missouri; Pomona, Mrs. J. A. McSaprran, Pennsylvania; Members Executive Committee, T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia and W. J. Thompson, Maine; Member Board of Managers, National Grange Monthly, C. L. Hunt, Califor-

Resolutions adopted up to this time include recommendations for business an dlegislative co-operation; strict prohibition enforcement legislation; 100 per cent Americanism; orderly government and the rule of the majority; personal and governmental economy; strong government control of corporations, especially those engaged in supplying the necessaries of life; punishment for profiteers by imprisonment as well as fine; opposition to all government price fixing and opposition to taxation of Land Bank Bonds.

The Grange adopted a resolution declaring that the secretary of agriculture should be a practical farmer and pledging its efforts to securing the appointment of a man "fulfilling these conditions regardless of politics." It also adopted a resolution opposing universal military training and a large standing army and deploring "a caste of military authority which has its sole excuse in its shoulder strap."—*A. M. Loomis, assistant to T. C. Atkeson, Washington Representative.*

No Use Wishing for a Dish Set !

We have made hundreds of wives and daughters of real business farmers happy by giving them a beautiful American china set of dishes, which could not be duplicated in the local stores, absolutely free. We ask only for a few new or renewal subscriptions to M. B. F. If you would like to earn a set, just drop a postal card to the Circulation Manager, Mt. Clemens, Mich., asking him about the dish offer. There is no obligation on your part and not a penny for you to spend, whether you earn the set or not.

Tax Problems

By Judson Grenell

I should like to have a personal talk with someone who advocates site-value taxation. Is that the same as "single tax?"—L. F. E., Oceana County.

ANS.—You will find a "single taxer" right in your own locality; a Mr. S. E. Russell, living near Pentwater. "Wildwood Farm," I think his place is called. Site-valuation taxation is the equivalent of single tax. Some prefer the phrase, "location value." They all mean the same thing—the value created by the community independent of the labor of man.

I built a log house and homestead 40 acres in Iosco county, last winter and this spring the assessor put me on his book for taxes. Is that right? —P. O'M., Iosco County.

ANS.—That is the law. People who make improvemonts are sure to be fined—no, excuse me, taxed, for them. Evidently the state wants to discourage people making improvements. Of course, from my point of view, it is not right.

Berrien County has got to fork over $8,322,675.76 more state taxes this year than last. How in Heaven's name the farmers are going to get this back off the land I can't see. What are we coming to?—George Cotton, Berrien County.

ANS.—You are coming to tenant farming. Twenty-five per cent of southern Michigan farms are already farmed by tenants, which is a bad thing for the land and for the future prosperity of the state. In my opinion this conditon is due to in great part to unjust taxation.

The matter came up in the Grange meeting the other night, as to why everything should not be taxed and so bear its fair burden of government. I wasn't enough well posted to butt in, but I'm inclined to think improve-provements shouldn't be taxed. What is the quick answer to that proposition?—W. K., Oakland County.

Ans.—It is hard to give a short answer to an involved problem. In every community are to be found two kinds of values. One kind is created by the labor of man. The other kind is created by the community collectively. The first is labor value, the second is location value, or, it may be called site value. At any rate it is the proper source from which to draw revenue for taxation purposes, leaving the labor value to its producer. Taxing labor value discourages industry; taxing community value simply returns to the community an equitable source of revenue.

SHEEP TARIFF HEARING

The U. S. Tariff Commission is engaged in a systematic study of sheep and wool industry in this country as related to tariff legislation. The Commission will conduct hearing in relation to this subject early in December, supplementary to hearings which have recently been held in the range states of the west. Commissioner W. S. Culbertson will conduct these hearings which will be held in Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. The hearing at Columbus will be held on December 3rd in the hearing room of the State Department of Agriculture in the State House beginning at 10 o'clock A .M. The hearing at Chicago will be held on December 5th in the Stock Yards' Inn beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

These hearings will be entirely public in character and will be open to all persons who care to attend them. Those who are interested in the subject matter are especially invited to present all available related facts and to discuss them fully before the Commissioner.

International Livestock Show

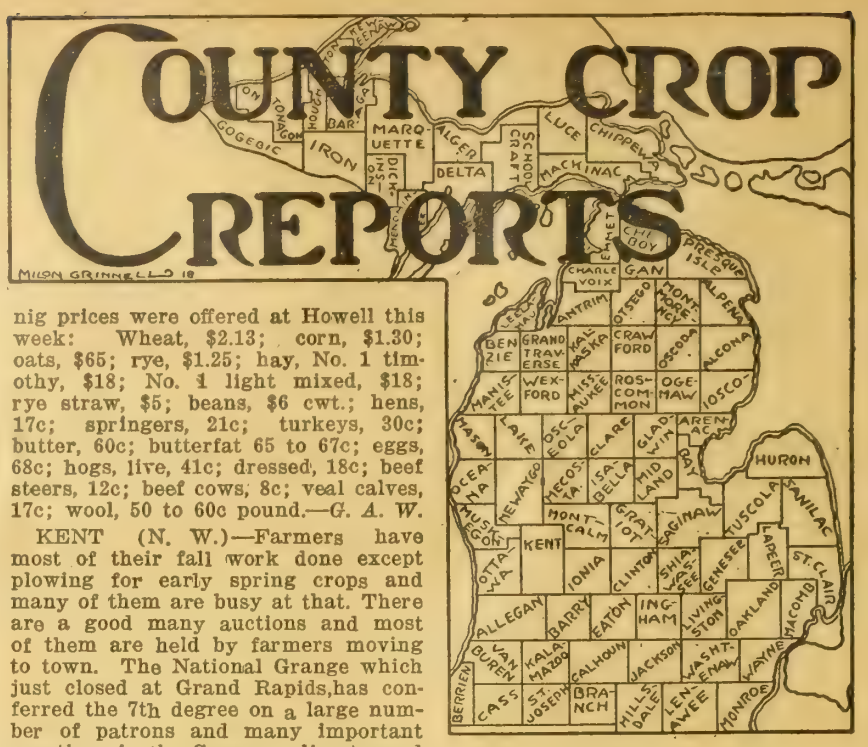
Going to the reunion at the Twentieth Anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the first week in December? There will be a chance to see what an English judge thinks of our American Herefords, as Mr. William Smith, The Leen, Pembridge, England, will make the awards for this breed.

Summary of Crop Reports

FARMERS generally are busy with the chores of early winter such as getting in the supply of wood. There are reports from many crop reporters this week of general farm work such as plowing where the ground and weather permit. Some corn is being husked and cloverseed is being cared for. Numerous auctions plaster the countryside with their posters, but prices are said to be improving in some places. Many farmers are moving to town.

Crop reporters tell of movement of considerable grain to markets. Practically no reports of building are coming in, although minor activities in the home improvement line are noted, such as the installing of a furnace and so on.

Farmers generally are getting a little more time to show interest in their fraternal and public affairs. Reports by counties follow:



JACKSON (N.E.) — Most farmers are having their work completed, but at this writing many fields of corn await huskers, but mostly the power kind. Winter wheat looks splendid, and rye close behind. Stock-shipping has begun owing to a slight increase in price. The grains, except wheat, are still too low,but prospects are good for an increase, especially corn. Quite a number of cattle are being fed. Some plowing is being done, as the ground thaws for a day or two.—*A. F. W.*

MONROE (N.E.)—Fall work quite generally done although there is some corn to husk yet; weather is nice for this time of year. Very little moving to market. A few pigs, chickens and some cows changing hands. Lots of auction sales and most every other farm is for sale, which shows that farmers are not satisfied with conditions as they are; they are ready to support a farmers' ticket regardless of politics.—*G. L. S.*

CALHOUN (N.)—Farmers have fall work about done; there is some corn to husk yet. Some hay and straw moving. Lots of sales this fall. The weather is fine; lots of rain. Crops look good. There is not much building this fall. Prices offered in Battle Creek are: Wheat, $2.13-$2.15; oats, 75; rye, $1.25; hay, $25-$26; rye straw $12; potatoes, $1.50; hens, 18; springers, 20; butter, 60; lambs, 10-14; hogs,, 13; beef steers, 8-10; beef cows, 517; veal calves, 10-12.—*C. E. B.*

ARENAC (E)—Many acres of sugar beets were frozen in last week and the prospects for them to be taken out are slim; shortage of help the cause. Many farmers marketing their cattle, sheep and hogs. Some difference in price compared to a year ago. Hogs around 11½ and the price of lambs has been around 9 and 10. Cattle away down. Beans are up 25c cwt. Auction sales have been numerous and things seem to demand good prices, excepting horses which are a drag.—*M. B. R.*

MANISTEE (N)—The farmers are attending sales, getting winter wood supply; some are plowing, drilling, husking and hauling corn stalks to feed, butchering hogs and doing other odd jobs. The weather is yet stormy with continuous rains. The soil is moist. Farmers do not seem to be selling much at present. Some rye and pork going to market and chickens for Thanksgiving trade. Following prices were offered at Bear Lake this week: Butter fat, 71c; butter is still 55c and eggs 54c; potatoes $2; navy beans, $10.50 per cwt; rye, $1.15 per bu.; wheat, $1.95; buckwheat, $2.25 per cwt.—*H. A.*

MONROE (W.)—We have had some cold weather. It stopped plowing for a day or two. There is some corn in the fields yet to be husked. There is quite a little fall plowing being done. The wheat in this part of the county is looking fine. The farmers who raised sugar beets are busy hauling them to the cars; the beets are of fine quality this fall. Buckwheat has been a fair crop this fall and brings a good price.—*W. H. L.*

LIVINGSTON (N. W.)—Farmers finishing their fall work husking corn with machines and plowing for spring crops. Nice weather most of the time. The ground is quite dry for this season of the year. Quite a good many are baling hay and selling it. Work has stopped on the Grand River cement road for this fall with about half of the cement laid. The following prices were offered at Howell this week: Wheat, $2.13; corn, $1.30; oats, $65; rye, $1.25; hay, No. 1 timothy, $18; No. 1 light mixed, $18; rye straw, $5; beans, $6 cwt.; hens, 17c; springers, 21c; turkeys, 30c; butter, 60c; butterfat 65 to 67c; eggs, 68c; hogs, live, 41c; dressed, 18c; beef steers, 12c; beef cows, 8c; veal calves, 17c; wool, 50 to 60c pound.—*G. A. W.*

KENT (N. W.)—Farmers have most of their fall work done except plowing for early spring crops and many of them are busy at that. There are a good many auctions and most of them are held by farmers moving to town. The National Grange which just closed at Grand Rapids,has conferred the 7th degree on a large number of patrons and many important questions in the Grange policy toward the country as a whole seem to have been decided. The next meeting will be held in Massachusetts, their invitation having been accepted. There is not a great amount of marketing being done. A great many feeding cattle have been shipped in from the west. The Local Stock Shipping Association has shown itself to be a success.—*F. E.*

Farm Loan Question Box

For what purposes can a loan be made?—The money may be borrowed to discharge existing indebtedness, for the purchase of land, and for the purposes specified in the Law, such as the purchase of live stock, or for any kind of productive improvements, for fertilizer, for needed buildings, drainage, and for proper equipment.

What is a farm?—A farm to be considered as security for a Federal Farm Loan must be of suitable area and sufficiently improved to enable the owner to make his living and meet his amortization payments therefrom. No loan can be made on an unimproved farm.

What is the first step in securing a Federal Farm Loan?—Inquiry should be made of the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul (or of your county agricultural agent, if there is one in your county) as to the headquarters of the National Farm Loan Association in your county and the name of the secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer will furnish you with an application blank, which you will execute, giving the facts fully as stated therein. The Loan Committee of the National Farm Loan Association will then appraise your farm, make written report, upon receipt of which the secretary-treasurer will in turn forward it direct to the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul. At the earliest opportunity, a Federal Government appraiser is sent to appraise your farm.

Must I subscribe for stock in the National Farm Loan Association in order to get a loan?—Yes, you must subscribe for stock in the National Loan Association to the amount of 5% of the face of your loan. The payment for your stock can be taken out of your loan. When you have completely paid your loan the Federal Land Bank will buy your stock back at what you paid for it, or you may turn it in as final payment on your loan.

The Federal Land Bank System is a true co-operative movement in which the farmers, who are borrowers, will own the capital stock. If the capital stock was sold to private individuals, they could arbitrarily fix the rate of interest to suit their personal desires. The borrowers under the Federal Farm Loan System, by virtue of the fact that they are stockholders, are not subject to arbitrary fixing of interest rate for privae gain.

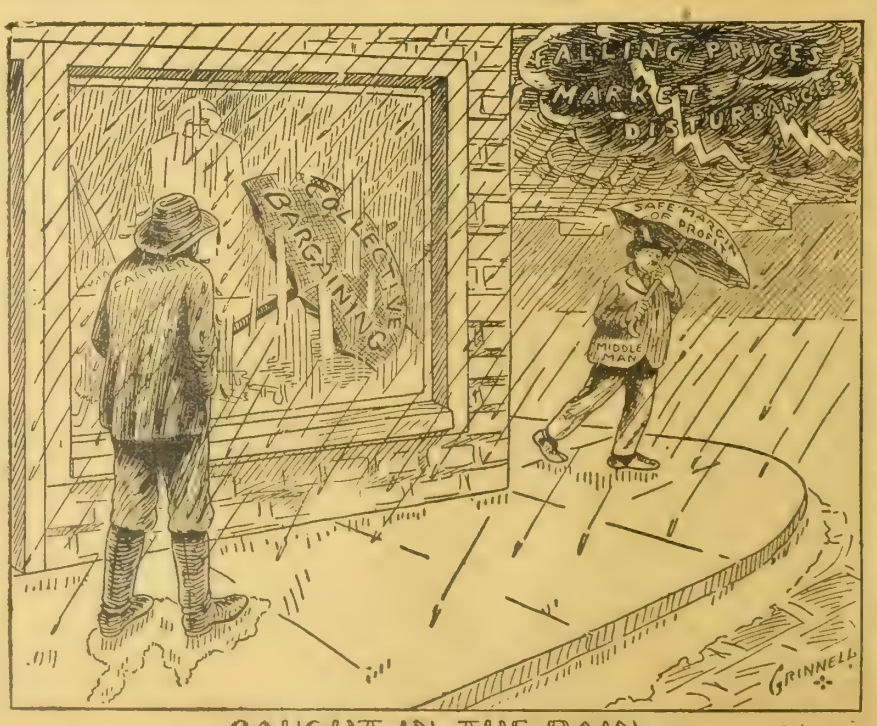
By making a Federal Farm Loan you secure your money at cost and protect your esate in case of death.

Therefore, you can see that in a very real sense the Federal Farm Loan System is a system of the farmers, for the farmers and by the farmers.

Before you make your loan investigate the Amortized Long Term—Low Rate Federal Farm Loan.

Please tell me where the Federal Farm loan bank for Michigan is located? Mrs. E. P., Standish, Mich.

St. Paul, Minn. Michigan is one of a number of states in this district A Michigan man, Mr. H. K. Jennings, of Charlotte, is secretary of the bank.



CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

CHIPPEWA—This is strictly a hay growing country. And farmers grow little aside from hay and oats. In re, the straw vote for a candidate for governor, I know little of the men. The following prices were offered at Brimley: Oats, 80c; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $23; wheat oat straw,$12; potatoes, $1.50 to $1.80 per bu.; hens, 25c; springers, 25c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 60c; hogs, 19c dressed—*J. L. R.*

OSCODA (S. W.)—The fall work is nearly completed and men with their teams are working on the road. Mr. Royce had a furnace installed in his new bungalow, which is a credit to the carpenter, M. H. Colvin. The following prices were offered at Oscoda: Wheat, $2; oats, 80c; rye, $2; hay, No. 1 timothy,$25 to $38; rye straw, $10 to $12; potatoes, $1.50; onions, $2; cabbage,8c per lb.; hens,28c; springers, 30c; butter, 68c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 60c; sheep, $11.50 to $14; lambs, 10c; hogs, 18c; apples, $2 bu. —*M. E. C.*

HURON—Farmers are nearly all through beet hauling. Roads fine; considerable grain going to market. Farmers have been very busy. The following prices were offered at Caseville: Wheat, $2.20; oats, 65c! No. 1 timothy, $16; light mixed, $15; potatoes, $1.50; onions, $3.05; cabbage, $3 cwt.; hens, 17c; springers, 22c; ducks, 30c; geese, 27c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 58c; hogs, 13c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 16c; apples, $2.50; plums, $5; pears, $2; grapes, $2.—*C. G.*

GRAND TRAVERSE (W.)—Are having fine fall weather. Farmers are putting up wood, butchering and hauling a few potatoes. A carload of cattle is being shipped from Williamsburg at this writing. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg: Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.80 oats, 90c; rye, $1.20; potatoes, $2.25 cwt.; onions, $2 per bu.; hens, 16c;; springers, 18c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 73c; eggs, 55c.—*C. L. B.*

GENESEE—Farmers are threshing beans and cloverseed, husking corn and plowing. We are having good weather now and farmers are getting ready for winter. The soil was frozen too hard for plowing for a couple of days last week but the soil is O. K. now. Some farmers are selling some potatoes and beans but the majority are not. Corn is turning out good in most instances. Rye and wheat are looking good. Auction sales are still plentiful but prices received are not so good as formerly. Potatoes did not turn out very good, the average yield being below 100 bushels per acre. Following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, spring $2.23; white, $2.11; red, $2.13; corn, $1.50; oats, 80c; rye, $1.23; No. 1 timothy, $19 to $21; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.25; red kidney, $11; potatoes, $1 to $1.75; onions, $5; cabbage, $3 per bbl.; cucumbers, $2; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; geese, 18 to 22c; butter, creamery, 70c; dairy, 65c; eggs, 54 to 56c; sheep, $7 to $8; lambs, $10 to $11; hogs, $14.25 to $14.75; beef steers, $7 to $8; beef cows, $6 to $7; veal calves, $16 to $17; apples, $1.50 to $2.—*C. W S.*

MIDLAND—The weather has been very nice this week, thus letting the farmers continue with their fall work. Farmers are husking corn, hauling same, also shedding. Farmers are not selling much on account of prices so low. The silos are filled. There are a large number of auction sales this fall. The soil is in a good condition to plow yet. The wheat and rye which was planted this fall looks fairly well.—J. H. M.

MASON—Some corn to be husked yet. Fall plowing has been hindered by the wet weather and recent heavy freezes. Potatoes are moving freely to market. Lack of cars is delaying the movement somewhat. Most of the potatoes are being marketed through the Mason Co-operative Association which gives the same privileges to non-members as members. This plan is working out well as many are joining who otherwise would not. Auction sales are falling off in number. They have been very plentiful this fall.—B. M.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers plowing and doing fall work. Farmers selling butter fat, poultry and some hay. Not much building being done at present. More auction sales this fall than ever before, many farmers moving to the city.—I. C. J.

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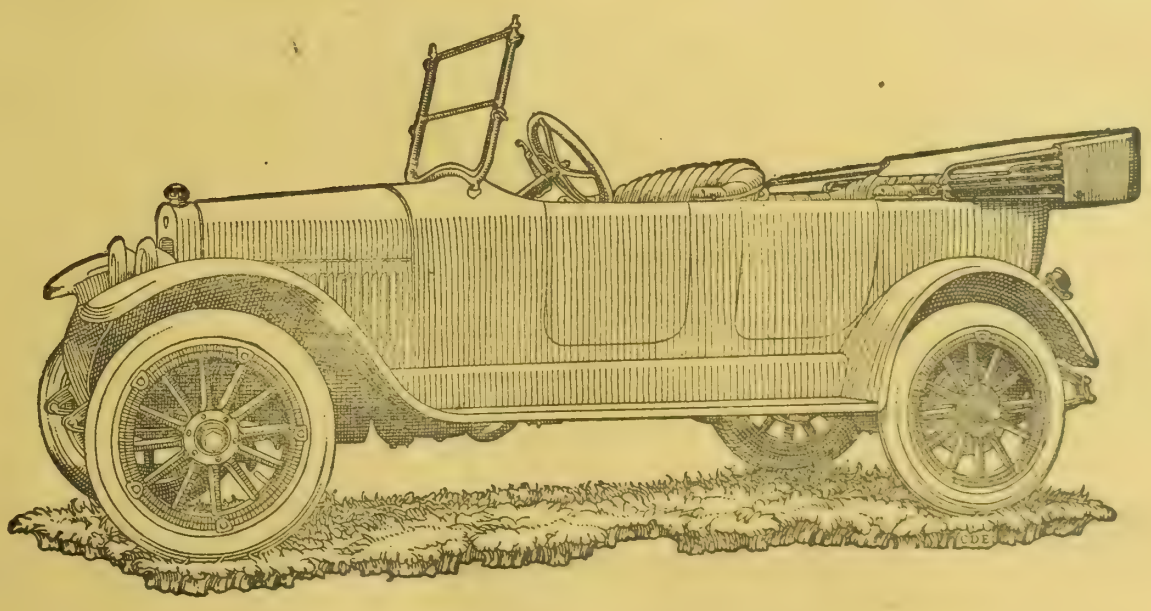

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5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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160 A. MICHIGAN FARM, STOCK, Tools, Crops, $6,000. On country road, near R.R. town. Tillage shows crop records;; wire-fenced pasture for 25 cows, convenient creamery, milk station; wood fruit. Good 8-room house, big barn, granary, corn, poultry, hog, machinery houses. Income under aged owner last year doing but little was $2,160; to retire, he will include to quick buyer Holstein bull, 14 cows, 4 yearlings, 6 calves, pair horses, lot hogs, poultry, separator, binder, complete other machinery, tools, crops, about $400 worth lumber;; everything goes for $6,000, only $2,000 down needed. Details page 83 Strout's Fall Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814BE Ford Building, Detroit.

FOR SALE—121 ACRES NO. 1 LAND in bet of condition;; tile-drained, good buildings, silo, mostly woven-wire fences; three miles from Saginaw, one-half mile of stone road; will include personal if wanted.—Lawrence Hoffman, Saginaw, West Side, Mich., Rfd. No. 1.

FARM BARGAIN—240 ACRES GOOD clay land, 150 acres cleared. New 11-room house, large barn with basement, sheep barn, water piped to house and barn. On stae reward road, 5 1-2 miles from Bad Axe. One of the few large up-to-date farms in good location, for sale. Must be sold by Dec. 15, 1919, to close up estate. James Morrison, guardian, Ubly, Mich., R. F. D., No. 1.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Short Time Test of Value to All Producers

How this Test has Helped Thousands to Get Rid of the Non-Producing Cow.

By D. D. AITKEN

Pres. Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

(Continued from last week.)

I think we will best be able to appreciate what the short time test has meant to the Holstein-Friensian cow if I can carry you back in memory to twenty years ago when many people were not registering their Holstein cows because there was no market for them. Other breeders had raised the question against the black and white that her milk was blue. The breeders of other animals said you could see a silver dollar in the bottom of a full pail of Holstein-Friesian milk because it was so clear, and there was no butterfat in it. They were having a wonderful success at the expense of this old black and white dame that we all now delight to honor. Some persons, however, connected with the Holstein Friesian industry said the color of this milk does not indicate anything. The color of the milk of the Holstein-Friesian is white and the butter fat in it is white, and we will adopt a system here and go in and demonstrate to you that the Holstein-Friesian cow can do. We realize that she is the cow of the shirt-sleeve farmer, the dairyman, who does his own milking, and we have got to provide a plan whereby he can demonstrate the capabilities of this cow. They went into the short time test and demonstrated the ability of the Holstein-Friesian cow to produce profitable milk for the butter makers as well as the cheese makers.

Fifteen years ago there were 151 owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle who made tests recorded in the 16th Volume of the Advanced Registry and these 151 owners made 1,198 tests and only 30% of them were milked by the owners. Last year there were 1,722 Holstein-Friesian breeders made 8,619 tests of which over 42% were milked by the owners. There were 703 cows in long time test last year, 180 of which were milked by the owners, 250 were milked under the owner's supervision, and the rest were owned by men who do not live on the farm and hire superintendents. The indications are that this year there will be a great increase in both the long and short time tests. The number will, to a considerable extent, depend upon the ability of the colleges to furnish them supervisors, and then the question arises whether they should furnish supervisors to the fellow who milks his own cows on the farm who is making the short time tests, or to those who are largely hiring their cows milked who are making the long time test, and in which capacity will the college best serve the interests for which it was created.

I talked with one of the milk commissions of Michigan, probably as well informed as any man in this country on the cost, quality and production of milk. He advised me that 80% of all the milk that was used as whole milk in the Detroit zone was from Holstein and grade Holstein cows, and this same relation would probably pertain quite largely to the states of New York, Wisconsin and Illinois, each having great central communities consuming milk in large quantities. Twenty years ago there was not 15% of the milk used in the Detroit zone from Holstein and grade Holstein cows, and still now there is 80%. My contention is that the Holstein cow's merit was never known until the association exploited these short time tests and demonstrated to a moral certainty that sufficient fat was in the milk to make it the most desirous for human food, and demonstrated the fact that the color of the milk had nothing to do with the fat contained, doing away entirely with the prejudice that was against the Holstein-Friesian cow because of the whiteness of the milk.

My contention is that these members of the American Dairy Science Association owe it to the public to put no impediment in the way of promoting the success and welfare of this great breed. The public is not interinterested in the production of milk at the lowest possible cost because it represents practically 20% of food of the country and that 20% of the most necessary. This question of breeds is ultimately going to be a survival of the fittest, and there is no occasion for them to have any altercation among themselves. Certainly a good pure breed of the poorest dairy breed is far and away ahead of the scrub that has descended from nothing and produces a like amount.

The Holstein-Friesian Association has ever been interested in the colleges supervising official tests. The association has felt that the colleges would be interested in maintaining the integrity and the sacredness of the records; that the college would come in contact with the best young manhood of the states and thus make more certain the accuracy of the records, because after all it depends upon the integrity of the supervisor and the man behind the cow, the great bulk of whom are absolutely above reproach. The colleges readily entered into the plan and it has been the means of bringing them in contact with thousands and tens of thousands of homes all over the United States, the breeders have paid the entire expense of it, and to say that the state or the college could only supervise tests of 300 days or over puts it practically without the pale of the ordinary dairy farmer. What would be the difference in saying to the dairy farmer, "We will not test your cows and supervise them unless we can do it for the whole year even though you pay your own expenses of having it done." Would it not be just as well to say to the grain farmer, "We will not supervise or encourage a small plat of land to determine production of a single acre unless you will put your whole farm into the scheme, because what we are interested in is in the whole farm production and not in the single acre." But he says to you, "My idea was that what the college wanted was to educate me, to show us what could be accomplished, because if we cannot raise a lot of potatoes, or a lot of corn, or a lot of wheat, or a lot of oats, or a lot of barley, on a single acre it is a cinch we cannot raise a lot on each acre of the whole farm" and if a cow cannot make a reasonable amount of milk and butter in seven days it is a sure thing she cannot make it for the whole year, and if it was only an evidence of what could be accomplished for the whole year it would still be an education as

The good lookers are not always the best milkers. The short test soon spots the cow that "eats her head off" but does not pay her owner for her keep.

to the value of the animal that produced it, the same as it would be an idea of the value of the farm. It inspires the farmer and it inspires the dairyman to do better. He learns how to feed the cow and he learns how to feed the soil. He learns how to feed the pig to bring the greatest amount of gain from a given amount of food, and he knows how to balance the ration by giving the pig protein in order to get the greatest result from the fattening food he feeds. This is all done by experimental work, and there is no question about the value of it all, notwithstanding some members of the American Dairy Science Association may not be able to comprehend it. It may be they will wish, in the interest of the beef and pork science men, to do away with all this pig and calf club nonsense that the farmers are insisting upon.

In summary, there are animals that will make big 7 and 30-day records that will not make a correspondingly big yearly record, or a correspondingly big 10 months' record, but if they will make a good 7-day record, and a good 30-day record, they are far and away superior to the one that will not make any kind of a record, and it is absolutely certain that they cannot make a yearly record or a 10 months' record excepting they can make a good 7 and 30-day record.

There is no question in my judgment about the necessity of continuing the 7 and 30-day tests in the interest of the breed and of keeping up the interest among the breeders. If the association has to establish its own agencies of supervision it would have to establish a school of instruction in Dairy Husbandry to the extent of fitting the students for properly testing the animals. This has been talked of on various occasions but the general opinion has always been that the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States were intensely interested in the state agricultural colleges and they preferred to do all this work through the college itself, and that has been the prevailing judgment of the association's management since the outset.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

INVESTIGATIONS AN' PICKLES

Ain't investigations wonderful? an' aged too—why investigations an' investigatin' commitees are older'n Ben's dog—older'n the' hills, durn nigh and generaly useless to b'gosh! 'bout th' first investigation I remember anything about commenced shortly after that long wet spell our younger readers hear of as the great flood—the one you know, where Noah (I don't remember his last name) made a record for himself as a boatman—I can't just recall the year it happened but it wuz 'bout the time I think that Bill Bryan first started running for president—Well, anyway 'bout that time there wuz an investigation started to determine who wuz responsible for all that water—why you know, lots of crops wuz ruined an' everything—an' they had to fix the responsibility some where—hence the investigatin' committee. Well's near's I can recollect this committee never got anywhere with their findin's—the water wuz there and folks would just have to wait 'til it went away again'—nobody seemed to blame an just as present day investigations—the thing finally died a natural death. However an' not withstandin' it was darned easy to find where the water went to—most of it at least—it went into Standard Oil, railroad, packing house, sugar and other high flyin' stocks an' by ginger the people have been payin' dividends an' the dum stuff ever since.

Now in after years, owin' to the success of this investigation, other investigations sprung into bein', Congressional, Senatorial, Trusts, Railroads, Mines, Prize fights, police graft, war, embalmed beef, packing houses, cold storage, 2 3-4 per cent beer—everything has been investigated an' by gosh everything has seemed to thrive an' grow an' do well—except mebbe, the ultimate consumer—the one who pays the final bill—an' the farmer the one who makes it possible for all this graft an' profteerin' to exist—makes it possible because bein' unorganized or so nearly so—he becomes the easy prey of every profiteerin' crook in the world—every body is after the farmer's scalp an' darned if they ain't a gittin' it, too.

In the investigation now goin' on into the high cost of livin' who's gettin' it in the neck right along? Look where the price of hogs has gone to and yet we're a payin' just as much for pork as we did before the investigatin' started.

Why right here in B— C— we have a food dictator, a sealer of weights an' measures—he knows all an' sees all, as the feller said. Well a short time ago he published what he claimed to be fair prices for meat. Now I know a feller here who runs a butcher shop an' by the accident of marriage an' other things, he happens to be both my brother an' brother -in -law—you know a man can lie to his brother an' its all right, but he can't do that to his brother-in-law—it would get him in trouble right away—see?

Well I took the afore said fair price list an' called on my brother cac'latin' to pull him down a peg—but I didn't—I found that the price list called fair by the food sharp was on an average, 4 cents a pound higher than the butchers were chargin' and that the fair prices as advertised were only being charged by one market in the city of Battle Creek an' their prices were exactly identical with the "fair" prices as published by our food dictator. Funny was'nt it?

Our investigation of the H. C. L. tell us "the solving of the whole problem is entirely up to the people themselves—if the prices seem too high—don't buy—wait till the price comes down, prices will soon adjust themselves if the people will use judgment in buyin'" that's what we get from the great food investigation that has been going on now for some time, no one to blame for high prices except the producers—the farmers—so they cut down the price of hogs, the packers do that of course, you see they are bein' investigated too an' have got to make a little somethin' out of it; oh the farmers are the goat alright—they are the profiteers, all the rest are lily white A No. 1, real genooine philanthropists, and if it wa-ant for the awful prices the farmers are a gettin' livin' wouldn't cost us anything—hardly. Now jest to show how the farmers are gouging the people I want you to follow me while we chase a barrel of cucumber pickles around a bit—just common little "cukes" spines an' all.

Last spring this aforesaid brother et al of mine bought a barrel of pickles—three bushels of the little fellers—all pickles an' fixed up nice—mebbe a couple dollars worth of vinegar an' slices an' such, but it's the "cukes" 'emeslves I want to mention.

For the three bushels in that barrel the farmer that raised them, without any effort on his part 'ceptin' of course to furnish the land, fertilize, plow, harrow, plant, cultivate, thin, hoe, pick an' deliver the cukes, got the magnificient sum of $3.75—$1.25 per bu. an' was told he was gittin' a big price; my brother for the same three bushels an' the vinegar an' spices ($2.00) paid the tidy sum of $38. He charged 15c per dozen an' there wus 416 dozen of 'em total $62.40 to the consumer an' that's about the way the ol' farmers profiteer on everything, ain't it?—*Uncle Rube.*

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Dec. 4. Holsteins. Harry E. Covert, Leslie, Mich.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

CLUNY STOCK FARM

Offers Long-Distance Yearly Record Bull Born Sept. 28, 1918.

21,831.4 lbs. of Milk and 1,040 lbs. butter is the average 365 day record of his 3 yr. old dam and his sire's dam.

His sire is a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, out of the best daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke.

His dam milked 20,241.6 lbs. in 365 days as a Senior Three Year old. His dam's sire a son of Michigan's first 32.9 lb. cow, who milked 712.8 lbs. in 7 days. His dam's dam is a 26.8 lb. 4 yr. old that milked over 100 lbs. in one day. She will be given semi-official test at next freshening.

Over 3-4 white—straight and right.

Bred to increase your herd's production. Pedigree, photo and price on application.

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now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.

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Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

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now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

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$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

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HOLSTEIN, BORN APRIL 18, 1919, WELL marked. Sired by a 27 lb. bull, its dam an untested daughter of Madison Jetske Sir Ormsby 2 A. R. O. daughters. Price $125 delivered.

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bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

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BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price $150.00 for immediate sale.

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Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

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OUR 32 IB. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daugher won $37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.

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We have for sale a Holstein Calf born Dec. 22 last from an own brother to a world's champion Jr. 4 yr. old and full brother in blood to the cow that was world's champion cow. His own sister and two sisters in blood have each produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. If interested send for pedigree.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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Something to sell all the time. Bred and fed right and will be priced right. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts after Dec. 1st. Write me your wants.

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LARGE TYPE P. C. LARGEST IN MICH. VISIT my herd if looking for a boar pig that is a little bigger and better bred than you have been able to find, and satisfy your wants. Come and see the real big type both in herd boars and brood sows. Boars in service L's Big Orange Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect. Expenses paid of not as represented. Prices reasonable.

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LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD--LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

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FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

SHOWING IN FIVE CLASSES AT Hillsdale Co. Fair where seventy eight head of Polands were exhibited I won seven premiums. A litter of eight under six months, sire Bob-o-Link, dam Titanic Hazel. Two shown in under year took 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two gilts of this litter left. Others by same sire also either sex by Michigan Buster.

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C. A. KING JOE 290831, sired by King Joe 251257, by King of Wonders 205757, by (Old) A Wonder 107353; Dam, Monarchia 3rd 622512 by A Monarch 213293, by A Wonder 107353. He is bred by W. B. Wallace Bounceton, Mo. His individuality is equal to his pedigree, which a very critical breeder will have cause to admire. He stamps his get, in line with his ancestors, which fact makes him a breeding boar, worthy to go into a very select herd.

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A New Herd Boar

(his name) Big Bob Mastodon

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars. (Come and see him.)

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LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write.

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Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.

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PEACH HILL FARM

We are offering a few choice spring boars, of March and April farrow. They are of Protection and Col. breeding, out of prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see

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DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

READY FOR SERVICE

FOUR REGISTERED DUROC BOARS

These boars will weigh 170 lbs. and are long bodied with good hams and shoulders. They are well grown and from a popular strain. Free from disease. Price crated, $45 each

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Breeder of Reg. Holsteins and Durocs

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Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 13 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919 $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

How Shall Farmer Educate the Consumer?

Ignorance of City People on Cost and Difficulties of Producing Food a Handicap to Agriculture

By FORREST LORD

IT IS truly astounding how little the people who live in the large cities and consume the major quantities of the foodstuffs raised on farms know about the cost and difficulties that are encountered in producing them. Some folks have a sort of hazy idea that all the farmer needs to do is to tickle the soil with the hoe, drop the seed and go auto-riding or picnicking until the crop has come to maturity. Then he takes a few days off from his pleasures, harvests and markets the crops, buries his gold in a strong-box, and resumes his indolent habits until it is once more time to tickle the soil and repeat the cycle of growing, harvesting and gathering in the sheckels.

This ignorance of the real facts of farming works an incalculable harm to the farmer. In many cities, for instance, people who have been schooled to believe that the farmer is a profiteer and will charge all the traffic can bear, have declared boycotts against milk in the hopes of forcing the farmer to accept a lower price. Times without number farmers have been unable to secure a fair price for their products because the buying public has been so overwhelmingly opposed to higher prices. No one can estimate what the campaign against the high cost of living has cost the farmer. Investigations and propaganda have been conducted with an absolute disregard of the factors of costs. The whole purpose has been to lower prices to the consumer regardless of the investments and profits of the farmers and those who deal in farm products. I venture to say that had the people of this country been intelligently informed as to the cost of raising food products there would have been no outcry against the high cost of food and no propaganda to drive the prices of farm products down to less than the cost of production.

Daily Press Spreads Misstatements

One needs but to read the newspapers from day to day to gain an idea of how complete is the ignorance of people who ought to know better upon the subjects of farm costs and profits, or to realize the injury that is done by the publication of false statements. One of the most conspicuous and flagrant cases that has come to my attention in recent months was an article published in the Detroit Journal setting forth the opinions of Detroit wholesale and retail grocers upon the alleged profits and practices of farmers. The occasion was a meeting of a committee appointed by the Detroit city council to investigate the high cost of living. A member of this committee is Thomas Marsden, vice president of Lee & Cady, the large wholesale grocery firm. Another member is Mr. Parker, head of a chain of retail stores. According to the Journal the conversation ran something like this:

"It is the wholesaler who is getting the exorbitant prices, not the retailer," said Mr. Parker.

"You can bet that's just it," said another retailer.

But Mr. Marsden, the wholesale man, passed the buck to the farmer. He said, "None of these prices we are charging these days are fair. However, it is the farmer who gets the long price. We have to pay what he asks and we are glad to get the stuff."

Eleven Cents Held Fair Bean Price

The subject of beans was taken up. One retailer thought that 12½ cents was a fair price for navy beans; another that 11 cents was about right. The price finally agreed upon was 11 cents. There is nothing recorded in the report of the meeting that the committee knew or cared that the farmer was receiving only 5 1-2 cents a pound for these same beans.

"Farmer Mixes Dirt With Sugar Beets"

After declaring that it was the fault of the California growers that the price of raisins is so high, Mr. Marsden took up the subject of sugar and once more placed the blame for high prices upon the farmer.

"The sugar beet men want 10 1-2 cent sugar just as much as the people do," he said. "They want it now for now is the time for them to quote next year's prices to the farmers. And here again the farmer comes in. The government permits him to sell by weight and when I was talking to a beet man the other day he said that figures showed the farmers were furnishing 500 pounds of dirt to every ton of sugar beets, and of course in the end that boosts the prices."

Ridiculous? Absurd? False? Of course, but what are you going to do about it? How is the city consumer to know that every load of sugar beets is tested for tare and that the samples are carefully cleaned, scraped and freed of dirt and leaves? But isn't it going to be necessary some day to tell him the truth?

Talk with any man who has lived all his life in the city and the burden of his complaint will be that the farmer is responsible for the high cost of food and is getting fat off other people's pocket books. Get into the smoking compartment of a parlor car and as you whiz by the farm houses along the way note the words of wisdom that issue from the mouths of well-fed and prosperous looking gentlemen. They will tell you the most amazing things about farmers and farm life. You wonder how you could have lived all your life among farmers without becoming familiar with the fabulous profits of farming which these gentlemen talk about so glibly. One of them will say, "I called on a farmer relative of mine a few weeks ago. He met me at the station in a new motor car and drove me out to the farm house. It was a great big roomy house, heated by steam, lighted with electricity and everything modern and convenient. They even had a bath room and a phonograph." And when you meekly suggest from your corner of the compartment that not all farmers are so favorably situated and anyway farmers ought to have all those things, the whole bunch glares at you and snaps out, "What d' you know about it?" It is of no use to argue further with them, so with a few more feeble attempts to set them right, you sink back into your corner and go to sleep to dream of farmers wearing silk plug hats and diamond-studded watches, riding in plush-lined limousines, and giving orders to well-fed servants who bear a striking resemblance to your acquaintances on the train.

Getting down to brass tacks, just how, Mr. Farmer, are you going to get the truth before your city cousins? There are two great ways to right the age old wrongs which have worked against agriculture. One is to organize to top notch efficiency and reap the benefits which splendid organization can bring, politically, economically and otherwise. Second, there is publicity. Ontario farmers bought and are running a big daily newspaper. Polls and publicity, then, offer answers to our question.

This Issue Contains:

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Agricultural News of State and Nation..Page 6.
Three solid pages editorial comment by our editors and readers..Pages 10, 12 and 13.

FUTURE ISSUES WILL CONTAIN:

International Live Stock Champions, Canadian Co-operative Successes, Rebates for the Sugar Beet Growers, Bean Tariff Legislation, the Farmer-for-Governor Movement, Winter Care of Orchards, Sheep-Wool Society, and scores of other articles of interest to farmers and farm women.

Agricultural Profits vs. Manufacturing Profits

System of Fixing Selling Price Makes Enormous Profits Possible in Some Lines of Manufactures

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WHAT DOES it cost to make the manufactured articles which you use every day?

You have no idea. Well, . here is an example. It is said that a certain popular safety razor which sells for $5 is made at a shop cost of less than one-tenth of that amount.

Shop cost includes labor, materials interest on the actual investment in machinery and the amount involved in the deterioration of the machinery. It does not include the salaries o fexecutives, and other purely administrative expenses. It is the actual cost of making the article.

Made to Sell for $1

It is said that the man who designed and first made this razor for less than half a dollar, intended to sell if for a dollar. He could have made a nice profit at that figure and could have done a certain amount of advertising which is, of course absolutely necessary.

His business associate expressed the opinion that the razor could be sold for much more than a dollar. The inventor disagreed. They ended by forming two corporations—a manufacturing company and a sales company. The sales company bought the output of the manufacturing company at $2 for each razor and sold the razors for $5 each. Moreover, it sold millions of them all over the world. African chiefs and South Americans and Russians have corroborated the judgment of the sales manager that the public would pay $5 for a 50-cent razor just as quickly as it would pay $1.

Of course to the shop cost of less than 50 cents must be added the profit, and all costs of selling and distribution. But these things form an economic viewpoint should not amount to ten times the cost of producing the articles. And that this razor can be retailed for much less than $5 is conclusively demonstrated by the quartermaster of the army, who sells it in his stores (in a khaki case with six extra blades) to soldiers for $1.75.

In a word, the price for which this razor is sold represents an enormous percentage of economic waste. It brings home to us two things. In the first place we have no idea what most of the things we buy are really worth and for that reason the price often bears little or no relation to the value of the article. And in the second place we have a wasteful system of distribution.

Of course, no one blames the promotor of this razor for selling his product for $5. There are no reflections to be made upon his personal integrity or that of his firm. It is merely the economic principle that is questioned.

Case Is Not Exceptional

And the case of the razor is not exceptional. A brief examination of the matter of shop cost shows that the American people pay for the manufactured goods from six to 50 times as much as it costs to make them. The significance of this fact scarcely needs emphasis. Here, surely is one paramount factor in the high cost of living. Why prosecute a Greek corner grocer for making an extra penny on a pound of sugar when the prices we pay for many articles of daily use have no relation whatever to their value?

Some Other Drains

The fact is that this enormous leak is drainging the pockets of all of us. This difference between making cost and selling cost reaches its peak in the case of certain luxuries. A certain eyewash is reliably said to cost the manufacturer $1 a gallon and to sell, in very small bottles at $125 a gallon. A certain cream, which is supposed to beautify the complexion costs the manufacturer 14 cents a pound, and sells at your drug store at 50 cents for a three-ounce jar. You can figure the difference for yourself.

Carbon tetra chloride is a chemicla used in fire extinguishers of the cheaper sort, which, incidentally, are of little value in fighting fires. Under a patent name, mixed with another chemical of no more value than it has, this substance is sold for several times what it brings under its rightful name.

An ointment which consists of a certain irritant chemical mixed with a small amount of oil sells for 50 cents a small bottle. It costs about seven and a half cents a bottle to make.

These examples could be multiplied almost indefinitely. They show that for toilet articles and patent medicines you pay seldom less than seven times as much as it costs to make the article, and often 50 or 100 times that amount.

But these things are not as important as the necessary articles. Take typewriters for example. The shop cost of making a high grade typewriter to sell for $100 is estimated by experts as from $12 to $18 each.

Certain makes of typewriters the regular price of which is $100, are frequently offered on some special selling plan at little more than half that amount. This strongly suggests that a good typewriter can be marketed profitably for less than $100.

What is true of typewriters is also true of sewing machines, bicycles, guns and of most other articles in the hardware class. The selling price is from 600 to 1,000 per cent higher than the shop cost.

In nearly every American home there is a little electric meter for which you pay when you have the wiring installed. Usually you pay in the neighborhood of $6. Such a meter can be made for about $1.

What is the remedy for this situation?

Where Makers Err

One expert in shop costs to whom this question was put, said: "I think the manufacturers are taking the wrong track. They are following the well known business method of making 'the price all the traffic will bear' and I believe they are losing money by it. There is one maker of automobiles in the United States who sells his cars for a little more than half what other cars of the same weight and quality cost. He has

(*Continued on page* 17)

Who Are the Profiteers?

AS WE pointed out in a recent editorial there are "profiteers" in every line of business and vocation. Some are profiteers by chance; but many are profiteers by deliberate planning and control of prices. The kind of profiteers discussed in this article are of the latter class. Farmers cannot deliberately profiteer whenever they choose. Manufacturers of commodities in which there is strong competition cannot profiteer except through illegal agreements to hold the prices of their commodities up to a common level. There are several classes of manufacturers who can and do profiteer. First, there is the trust. Second, the manufacturer of luxuries or semi-luxuries in which there is little competition. Third, the manufacturer who by patent controls an improvement on a useful article which makes it so much more useful that the public is willing to pay a price far in excess of what the improvement actually costs.

Profiteers of all kinds are in bad repute these days and there are hopeful signs that profiteering manufacturers are beginning to see the "handwriting on the wall," and to reduce their profits to a fair return on the investment. We caution our readers against putting all manufacturers in the profiteering class. The failures in the manufacturing game show that the run of profits are not exhorbitant, and that it is only a comparatively few who are "milking" the public.—Editor.

"Save the Peace Treaty" is Plea of American League to Enforce Peace

Failure of Senate to Ratify League Covenant Held Injurious to Interests of the American People

BECAUSE of the stupidity, stubbornness, partisanship, or whatever you may call it, of fourteen senators the treaty of peace with Germany and the League of Nations covenant was rejected, and America stands today the laughing stock of the rest of the world, tax-ridden, profiteer-infested, plagued with social unrest and torn by partisan politics.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which Wm. Howard Taft is president, has sent out an appeal to newspapers and thinking people all over the country urging that they take immediate action to force the next session of Congress to adopt the peace treaty immediately upon convening. We quote as follows from the appeal of a League that knows no politics, but is comprised of men and women of all political faiths whose battle-cry is, "our country first:"

"Save the Peace Treaty!

"The defeat of ratification has been received by the country with surprise and indignation. The people want Peace. They want Peace and they want a League of Nations to guard the Peace. Whose name it bears, which party brand it wears, they care not at all. They longed for and expected ratification before adjournment of the Senate.

"The making of peace is no more a party question than was the making of the war. The American people, without regard to party, stood behind the war until the day of victory. With like unanimity they now stand behind the Treaty.

"Shall the small minority who oppose a League of Nations in any form defeat ratification? Shall fourteen Senators decide where America will stand in this world crisis? Eighty Senators have shown by their votes that they favor the great principle of the League of Nations. The fate of the Treaty rests in their hands. They have the votes. They have the power. Theirs is the responsibility. They must get together.

"The failure to ratify the Peace Treaty has encouraged social unrest both at home and abroad. Europe must have supplies or it will face starvation and anarchy this winter. Our farmers, cotton planters, live stock raisers and manufacturers have large surplus production of which they can market only in Europe. The rates of the exchange already demonstrate the collapse of any national credits. These credits, resting upon commerce and international securities, are the foundation of our continued prosperity and are vital to the maintenance of order and life in Europe.

"Men and women of America, this is your problem. Your interests, your welfare, the honor and the future of your country are involved. Your will is the supreme command for the men in Washington entrusted by your votes with guiding the nation along the paths of peace and victory.

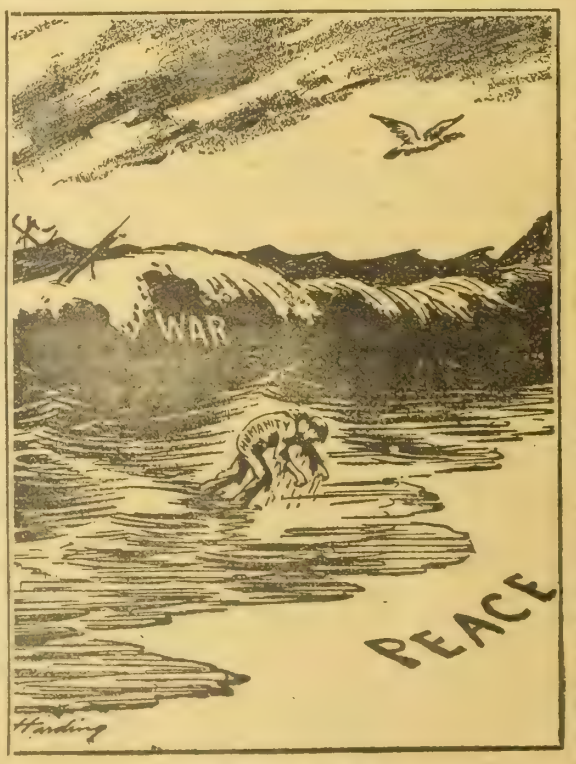
"The Allied Nations established during the war a practical union which is being succeeded by the League of Nations. To refuse to join this League is to lose numberless benefits, and to invite the development of a league that will hurt us in feeling and in policy. The League of Nations gives the promise of a world cooperating for the puropses of peace and protecting itself by concerted action against war and the threat of war. The ideal is American.

"The men and women who gladly dedicated their sons and their substance to the cause of obtaining peace through the defeat of the German menace refuse to believe that they have made an empty sacrifice.

"The Treaty should be ratified at the earliest possible moment after the Senate reconvenes on December 1st. In the name of thousands of Americans who have died to bring peace and end war and of millions of Americans who have toiled and sacrificed to that end, we call upon the Senate to forget prejudice and partisanship and agree upon a resolution of ratification couched in terms that will permit the other signatories of the Treaty to acquiesce in the conditions of our ratification. Save the peace treaty! Let us have peace."

"Act with all the vigor of a great purpose rising to meet a great responsibility. Visit your Senators! Write strong letters to your newspapers. Write and wire your Senators demanding action on the treaty immediately after December first.

"Drive home to every one you meet the pitiable spectacle we now present to the world as a result of partisanship in an international matter where common sense, patriotism and a "decent respect for the opinion of mankind" demands that we be just Americans. Demand for yourself and urge everyone to also demand that the eighty senators meet in a spirit of "get together" and on the common ground of adherance to the principle of a League of Nations proceed to the consideration of the covenant in order that we and the waiting world may have peace."



COMING ASHORE
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Annual Session of the Michigan State Grange

Farm Organization to Hold Convention at Saginaw December 9, 10 and 11th

MICHIGAN STATE Grange will open in form at 10 a. m., Tuesday, December 9, in Masonic Temple, Saginaw. All officers and delegates should aim to be in their places at that hour, ready for four days of good hard work—interspersed with play in the form of music and social intercourse. Below are some of the special points of information.

Railroad Instructions

Reduced railroad fares will be granted all persons in attendance upon State Grange according to the certificate plan. The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at the normal one-way fare for the going journey may be obtained on any of the following dates (but on no other date): Dec. 5 to 11. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a "receipt."

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train on which you will begin your journey.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. Ask your local agent what is the nearest place on your route where you can obtain a certificate; buy a ticket to that point and then buy another and ask for a certificate to the place of meeting.

4. Present your certificates at State Grange to the Secretary, Miss Jennie Buell, for endorsement on Dec. 11 and 12. When returned to you, the certificates entitle you to buy return tickets for one-third regular fares. This applies to tickets that cost 75c or more. Your certificates entitle you to this reduced rate up to and including Dec. 16.

Notice—You may buy tickets and get certificates Dec. 5 to 11; and may obtain reduced fares on your certificates Dec. 11 to 16.

Hotels and Rooms

Arrangements are being completed to make everybody as comfortable as possible while in Saginaw.

Hotel Bancroft will be Headquarters at a rate of $1.50 per person, two in a room. All should report at this hotel for assignments to hotels and rooms. Saginaw Patrons will meet trains Monday afternoon and evening and direct you; Boy Scouts will assist you in finding your rooms when they have been assigned to you.

For rooms in hotels or private homes, address Mr. Chester Howell, Sec'y Board of Commerce, Saginaw, Mich. See him or his representative at the Bancroft, Monday evening, to ascertain what your assignment is or to make one if you have not written in advance.

Full Program Arranged

The program of the week, while not comqlete in all details will be a full one. Opening at 10 a. m., Tuesday, will be followed by greetings from former officers and others and by informal reports on the Big Grange Drive. Come prepared to report what your county has done in the drive.

Tuesday afternoon the Master reads his annual address, and announces committee appointments. That evening occurs the public meeting when Saginaw welcomes her Granger guests and we accept her hospitality. Wednesday will see reports of officers and presentation of resolutions from the delegates; in the afternoon the Lecturer's report and open program, when noted farm specialists will be heard. That evening occurs the social love feast at a real banquent; after which short talks will answer the burning question, "What Do Michigan Farmers Want?" Thursday and Friday at 8 a. m. are Lecturers' conferences; also at 8 a. m. on Thursday will occur the election of officers. Thursday and Friday will be filled with reports of committees and regular order of business. Thursday evening will be conferring of the fifth and sixth degrees, and Friday evening installation of officers.

The above outline of the annual State Grange meeting gives one but a bare glimpse into the vast amount of detailed work and pleasure which will confront those who attend this session.

There will be addresses by men and women, who are prominent both in and out of the Order upon far-reaching topics. There will be resolutions brought by delegates from their home Granges or originated by themselves which will reveal the pulse of thought among the rank and file of farmers over Michigan. There will result discussions and new resolutions will grow out of this coming together of many minds. Some of the big, throbbing questions are sure to come up for careful analysis and earnest action. Among these questions will doubtless be consideration of bills now before Congress, like the Capper-Hersman to legalize collective bargaining, and the Kenyon-Anderson to regulate the packers; the Grange's part in bringing producers and consumers in closer touch; relation of the Grange to other farm organizations; how to publish more widely the actual cost of production of food products; the farmers' right to cost of production plus a reasonable profit; what sort of rural schools are needed today; study of home sanitation and economics; and many others which the critical times suggest. In addition, there will be much time and discussion given to best means of building the Grange stronger and wider.

Sugar beet growers among our Grange people, will be interested to know that the annual mass meeting for growers of sugar beets is called to convene at Masonic Temple, Saginaw, Monday, at 1 p. m., December 8th.

Better Seed for Michigan Potato Growers

By C. W. WAID
Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

MANY POTATO growers in the State of Michigan are producing potatoes at an actual loss and mayn others with very little profit. On the other hand there are a good many growers who are making a fair return from their investment and labor.

One of the factors which has much to do with the profit and loss in connection with potato growing is the kind of seed used| If it were possible to secure records which would give a comparison between the kind of seed used and the profit or lack of profit, observation has led the writer to believe that it would be possible to determine in a general way whether a man is going to make any money growing potatoes when it is known as to the kind of seed he is using.

Realizing the importance of good seed and at the same time that many growers are still indifferent as to the kind of seed used, a committee was recently appointed by the county agents who were in session at Cadillac to confer with the Board of Directors of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and together work out a plan which would enable a much larger percentage of the members of the Exchange to secure first-class seed. The Board of Directors of the Exchange gave the plan their hearty indorsement and have agreed to let Mr. C. W. Cribbs, who is now working as field man along organization lines to devote a portion of his time to the putting of this plan into operation. The committee which is headed by William F. Johnston, of Roscommon, will continue to work with Mr. Cribbs continue to work with Mr. Cribbs.

In brief the plan is to have each local potato growers' association grow at least five acres of potatoes and to have the same distributed pro rata among the members of the association. In all probabilities a bushel of this high class seed stock will be exchanged for each bushel of table stock. The first year it will not be possible to get a sufficient amount of seed which has been carefully tested out in comparison with other seed to enable the growers to get all of the A No. 1 seed.

(*Continued on page* 17)

Federal Grand Jury of Farmers Indicts Truman H. Newberry and Aids

United States Senator From Michigan Charged With Fraud, Corruption and Conspiracy

THE FEDERAL grand jury which has been in session at Grand Rapids since Oct. 21st hearing evidence in support of the alleged violation of election laws by Truman H. Newberry, last Saturday returned an idictment charging Mr. Newberry and 134 aids with serious criminal offenses against the laws of Michigan and the United States. Corruption, fraud and conspiracy are charged in the indictments. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the men indicted and their arraignment has been set for Monday, Dec. 8th.

The evidence submitted to the grand jury showed that between $500,000 and $1,000,000 has been illegally spent by Mr. Newberry and friends in advertising, motion pictures, and other propaganda, and in salaries and wages to hundreds of men who performed some service or other in the furtherance of Mr. Newberry's campaign for United States Senator.

An Associated Press dispatch to the Detroit News Tribune says: "Government officials assert that the testimony presented to the Newberry grand jury revealed a political scandal that in many respects it without parallel in American annals. They say it extends from the most populous wards of Detroit to the Indian reservations where aborigines were voted according to the behest of the Newberry campaign organization. It is alleged that voters were bribed, election boards corrupted, editors subsidized and moving picture theatres bought up in the endeavor to defeat Henry Ford, first in the primaries of both parties, and later when he had won the Democratic nomination, in the election.

It has been officially stated that the investigation of the Newberry senatorial compaign was instigated upon the information contained in complaints filed with the Department of Justice at Washington and by Lieut.-Governor Dickinson's public charges of "graft and corruption." It will be remembered that immediately following the primaries the lieutenant governor issued a scathing denunciation of the Newberry methods, but before the election practically "ate his words" and urged the election of Mr. Newberry as the Republican nominee.

Despite the enormous sums spent in his behalf and the magnificient political organization which fostered his candidacy, Mr. Newberry won the election as United States senator by less than 10,000 votes. A few weeks after the election when it was broadly hinted that more money was spent by Mr. Newberry than the law alowed, certain irregularities such as the burning of ballot boxes in several upper peninsula precincts were discovered, Henry Ford petitioned the United States senate for a recount, but up to the present time the Senate committee on privileges and election has refused to sanction a recount. The indictment of Mr. Newberry, or his possible unseating from the United States senate, will, it is understood, have no effect upon Henry Ford's standing. As the votes stand today he was defeated and unless a recount should later prove that there was an error in the canvas of the votes, Mr. Ford cannot have the job. The unseating of Mr. Newberry would leave a vacancy which would have to be filled by the appointment of Gov. Sleeper or the legislature.

Over half of the men constituting the grand jury which returned the indictment against Newberry are farmers. Sixteen of them are claimed to be Republicans and seven Democrats. Judge Session, of the federal district court of Grand Rapids has a high reputation for non-partisanship, and it is held that the methods pursued in uncovering the evidence, the examination of witnesses and the findings of the jury were entirely non-predujicial, and conducted with the utmost fairness.

THE NEWBERRY CAMPAIGN

As Viewed by Michigan Business Farming

IN OUR September 7th, (1918) issue we made the following explanation of our opposition to Mr. Newberry's candidacy: "The people who voted for Mr. Ford and the people who voted for Mr. Osborn; yes, and the people who voted for Mr. Newberry will want an accounting of the $150,000 that was spent to nomniate Mr. Newberry. Not even their high regard for Mr. Newberry's unquestioned patriotism or his sterling Americanism will blind them to the bare fact that Mr. Newberry's friends if not Mr. Newberry himself have violated the laws and traversed the very principles of Americanism, of right and equality, upon which Mr. Newberry's campaign was made." Again in our Sept. 14th issue we said: "This expenditure of $176,000 was in itself a violation of the law. It was in effect the price which Mr. Newberry's friends paid for Mr. Newberry's nomination. It violated every principle which gave birth to the primary law. It corrupted men's opinion's, as money has a habit of doing, and it insulted the very intelligence of the great body politic of the state of Michigan."

As Viewed by Judge Sessions

"In returning these indictments you have decreed that a large number of men shall be placed upon trial for an offense which, if committeed, strikes deeply at the foundation of our form of government as surely and certainly as the doctrines of the men who follow the red flag.

"If the result shall be one of acquittal, it will be a most fortunate and happy one for the accused. If, on the other hand, a conviction shall follow the result will be unfortunate and unhappy for the men who are indicted and yet it would be a vindication of the majesty and supremacy of the law of our land and whatever the result, it will be for good because already the truth and the conviction has been driven home to the minds of all thoughtful persons that is unsafe to tamper with the rights of the people."

Co-Operative Cow-Testing Work is on Increase

Ten New Associations Now in Process of Organization Indicate Progress of Movement in This State

MICHIGAN was the first state in the union to organize a co-operative bull association. The success of this first association inspired farmers all over the state to get together in groups and purchase pure bred bulls for the improvement of their herds. Of equal importance, if of more recent origin, is the cow-testing association.

Fifteen months ago there were only five co-operative cow testing associations in Michigan. Today there are thirteen associations with 349 members owning 4,205 cows. At the present time ten more associations are in process of organization in the following counties: Livingston, Washtenaw, Macomb, Genesee, Cheboygan, Emmett, Osceola, Gladwin, Wayne and Barry. Associations organized up to the first of November are located in Oceana, Eaton, Van Buren, Branch, Lapeer, Wayne (2) Tuscola, Nashville, Kent, Oakland, Berrien and St. Joseph.

J. A. Waldron, dairy extension specialist of the M. A. C. is in charge of the cow testing association work in the state, and farmers interested in the plan should communicate with him at East Lansing.

SINCE the cow testing associations came in, the poor producer is being weeded out to make room for the profit-maker.

By J. W. WALDRON

Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

A COW testing association is a co-operative organization the purpose of which is to provide its members with records that show the relative merits of their cows, and to aid them in the more economical production of milk and butterfat. The first organization of the kind was formed in Denmark in 1895, since that time there have been 500 associations organized in this small country, about the size of the lower peninsula of Michigan. There were over 2,000 in Europe before the war. The first association was formed in this country in Michigan at Fremont in 1905 and is still in operation. There are 500 associations in the United States.

The association is usually composed of about 26 members so that each member may have the services of the man in charge of the association one working day each month. A man is employed by the year at a stated salary to take charge of the association. As stated above he spends one working day on the farm of each member each month and while there he makes a complete feed and production record on each individual cow in the herd. He weighs the milk from each cow both night and morning and takes a sample for testing. The milk is tested for butterfat. The cow is then credited for the butterfat produced at the price received. The feed of each cow is weighed and she is charged for it at the local market prices in the barn. The difference between the value of the products and the cost of the feed shows the profit or loss on the cow for the month. At the end of the year a summary is made of the twelve months' records of each cow and of the herd as a whole, so that the owner knows just what his herd did and what part each cow played in the year's work.

The supervisor in charge is also supplied with skim milk testing bottles so that he is able to detect defective separators. Often many dollars are saved by simply making small adjustments in the separator. He also can often aid the farmer to feed more economically by helping him to balance his rations more perfectly and to feed according to production.

What It Will Do

1. Show the value of individual cow in the herd by furnishing a yearly record on every cow in the herd. Often one or two cows may be cutting down the income of the whole herd until it is unprofitable. One man milking ten cows found by cutting out three unprofitable ones that he was able to increase the average profit per cow by 95 per cent.

2. Gives a basis for building up a dairy herd. Points out pitfalls in the business. One man in one of the associations in Michigan found one purebred cow was kept at a loss of $32.03 while her daughter a mature cow was kept at a loss of $25.11 after paying her yearly feed bill. He was shown the folly of building on that kind of a foundation.

3. Increases the value of cows and young stock at least 20 per cent. There are instances where it has increased it much more. One man sold a grade cow valued at $125 before he became a member of an association for $200 at a public sale after her yearly record had been made.

4. Promotes interest in dairying by putting it on a more business-like basis.

5. Tests out herd sire. It is the best method to measure progress along breeding lines. We never profit by our mistakes or successes unless we have a means of determining them. One man found after belonging to an association for one year that he had one cow that produced 471 pounds of butterfat at a profit of $78.79 over feed cost, her daughter produced 514.5 pounds at a profit of $108.44 over feed cost, and her granddaughter produced 540.8 pounds at a profit of $99.85 over feed cost. This fact demonstrated to him that he was using sires that increased rather than decreased the production of his herd. It showed him that he was successful in his breeding operations.

6. Aids members to feed more economically. The following table gives the results of balancing the ration and feeding according to production in a herd of 10 cows in one of the Iowa associations: Dec., total milk yield, 5,133.6 lbs.; total fat yield, 225.5 lbs.; total feed cost, $80.60; total profit over feed cost, $2.47; Jan., total milk yield, 5,697.1 lbs.; total fat yield, 253.8 lbs.; total feed cost, $48.66; total profit over feed cost, $40.39.

7. Promotes community life because it brings men of like interests and desires together for a definite purpose.

8. Co-operative buying of feed also often creates a saving to members. One association in Michigan saved over $15 per ton by buying feed early in car lots.

9. Interests boys in the farm.

What It Will Cost

The cost of the association is the salary of the tester. He is boarded and lodged at the homes of the members and is transported to his next place of work by the man for whom he worked last.

The required books are furnished by the United States Departement of Agriculture and the testing outfit has been furnished by the Extension Division of the College for one year work in each association.

A sum sufficient to pay the tester and meet incidental expenses is usually raised by charging each member about $3 per month. This amount may be varied depending on the number of cows in the association and the size of the herds of the members. It is usually planned to have at least 350 cows represented in the association.

Supervisors and Organization

All business is in the hands of the members of the local associations. Communities are aided in organizing these associations by County Agents and representatives of the Extension Division of the College and of the United States Department of Agriculture and the tester's work is under the supervision of these departments.—*J. A. Waldron, Dairy Extension Specialist, East Lansing Mich.*

Campbell Leads in Business Farming's Straw Vote for Governor

Simpson, Baker and Helme Are Running Neck and Neck in the Race for Second Choice

EARLY returns in Michigan Business Farming's straw vote for Governor give Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater a substantial lead over all other candidates. Nathan F. Simpson appears to be quite a favorite and is leading Sen. Herbert Baker of Weadock and Jas. Helme of Adrian for second place. Sentiment seems to be fairly evenly divided on the other farmer candidates.

It should be stated that the returns thus far received are so meagre as to offer no basis for forecasting the final result. A few scattering votes are of little value in determining the strength of the several candidates, and it is entirely possible that the present standing of the candidates may be materially altered when the vote is completed. It is our purpose to advise our readers from week to week of the relative position of the candidates in the race but the number of votes received by each candidate will not be published for some time. If the votes come in for the balance of December at the same rate as during November we should be able to announce the result of the first canvass in our January 3rd issue. The sooner our readers vote the quicker we will be able to publish the returns.

We are highly pleased over the interest our readers (both men and women) are showing in this contest. It proves conclusively that the farm folks of the state are waking up to their responsibilities as citizens and are determined to take a hand in the next campaign. Subscriber H. E. S., of St. Charles writes, "Find enclosed straw vote for Milo D. Campbell. I believe he would be a very good Governor and a man the farmers of Michigan should support. I appreciate the good work you are doing for us. I believe the day is near at hand when the farmers will be represented as they should be. Yours for success."

S. C., of Stanton declares. "We want not only a farmer for Governor, but as many farmers for senators and representatives as the Lord will permit."

G. M. G., of Allen says, "We have four enthusiastic votes for Mr. Campbell. I will also take an active part to support Mr. Campbell. He is the right kind of timber."

"Four votes in our family for Nate Simpson and one for L. Whitney Watkins," writes C. S., of Fenton.

A Riggsville family signs three names, one of them "our soldier boy," to this brief declaration: "Will say there are three votes in our house for H. F. Baker."

As previously noted a considerable number of votes have been received for Grant Slocum and scattering votes for others whose names are not published among the list of candidates. No votes have yet been received for Denby, Groesbeck or Osborn. Six votes are for Ferris, two for Earle, one for Green, one for Waters, two for Dickinson, showing beyond a doubt that the farmers want a "farmer" governor.

Mr. A. B. Cook of Owosso writes us that while he appreciates the high honor of being mentioned as a candidate, he is "not a candidate and will not be a candidate for governor in 1920 under any circumstances."

Others who disclaim any present intention of becoming candidates are N. P. Hull of Lansing. Chas S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, and W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids.

The straw ballot will be published each week throughout the winter or until the farmers through some organized voice announce their choice of candidates. Then it will be our duty and pleasure to help put that candidate into the Governor's chair. Please help us to make the straw vote a success. We want to show our city cousins where the farmers stand.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

Herbert F. Baker ☐	W. N. Ferris ☐	Nathan P. Hull ☐
Milo D. Campbell ☐	Fred Green ☐	Chase S. Osborn ☐
Edwin Denby ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ☐	Nathan F. Simpson ☐
Luren D. Dickinson ☐	Jas. Helme ☐	Dudley E. Waters ☐
Horatio S. Earle ☐	John C. Ketcham ☐	L. Whitney Watkins ☐

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

ARRAYED like a convoy on the road to the front in the war, this chain of autos started out in a show-down of motor efficiency from Saginaw for a tour thru the "Thumb" district.

AT Vassar, the first stop on the ship-by-truck tour, the crew lining up for the photograph shown above. Hundreds of farmers turned out in the rainy weather to witness the parade.

Ship-By-Truck Method Spreads Over Country

Estimated That This Mode of Transportation Will Effect Saving of 33⅓ per cent. in Next Five Years

TRANSPORTATION experts at Washington are responsible for the statement that, with the present progress of road building, it would be possible within five years to cut out 33 1-3 per cent from the cost of freight transportation in the United States through the use of automobile trucks. Engine, tire, and body builders now come forward with the statement that this will be done.

"The farm community," says a recent department report, "should be linked with the city market. Railway, waterway and motor truck service should be effectively co-ordinated. Farm products such as milk, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables can, on seventy-five per cent of the farms, be carried in small containers and sent direct into the cities by truck ,thus relieving the burden on the railroads."

Upon reading the report the question which naturally arises is, are the farming communities awakening to the need of doing their share in creating the channels by which their products may flow smoothly from "farm to table."

An array of facts and figures are brought forth by E. Farr, director of the Firestone Ship by Truck Bureau, at Akron, Ohio, to support his affirmative answer. The bureau, which has 63 branches in the United States keeps in touch, through these branches and its special investigators, with all matters affecting the motor truck and its uses.

"Motor trucks on improved highways," says Mr. Farr, "offer the farmers of the nation their best opportunity of starting products on a smooth flowing movement from 'land to men.'" And today the United States is carrying on the biggest highway improvement campaign in its history and in the history of the world. At the same time the factories are turning out an increasingly large number of motor trucks, most of which will go to farmers or into the service of farmers. It would appear, then, that the farmer is awakening fully to his opportunities in this respect. He is simplifying his end of the distributive system by making it possible to speed his products to market, thereby lessening the number of agencies through whose hands these products will pass, with the consequent narrowing of the circle of those who might be tempted to add to the price which will be paid by the consumer.

"Figures recently announced by the International Shipping Digest show that during the current twelve months $375,000,000 will be expended on road improvements and maintenance of roads in the United States. From reliable sources it is estimated that in the same period the country will manufacture 180,000 motor trucks.

"It is significant that the states which will spend most freely for better highways and which manufacturers depend upon to buy the most motor trucks are states in which farming is the most predominant among the occupations.

"It is estimated that Kansas, which will spend $8,000,000 on bettering its roads, will buy 20,000 motor trucks in the same period.

"Minnesota has a road building program calling for the expenditure of $11,127,986. As an illustration of what the farmer in this great state thinks of the motor truck might be cited a statement recently issued by the Northwestern National Bank in Minneapolis in which it is said that 'trucks in large numbers, intended for immediate use in marketing the grain are being sold to this large buying class' (the farmers,) and elevator scales in many places are being revamped to accommodate the growing fleet of farmers' trucks.'

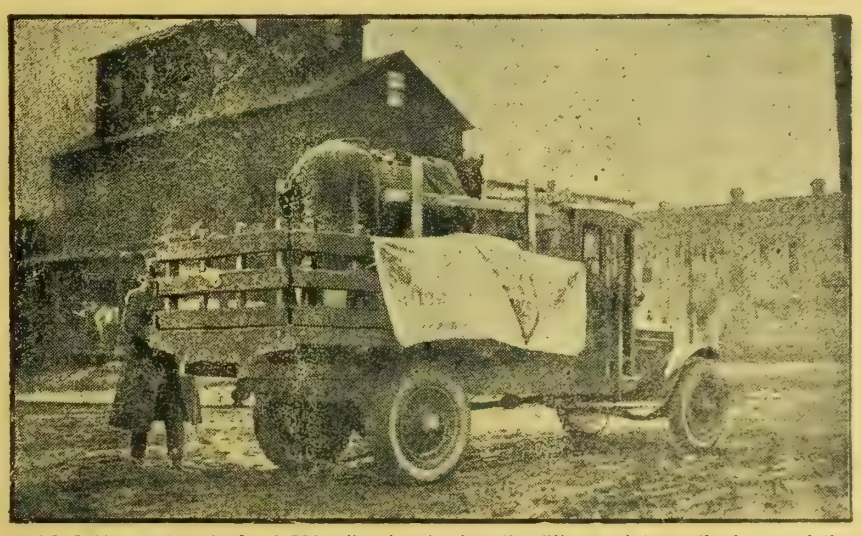
"Iowa, potential buyer of many motor trucks, will spend $20,498,534 on better highways.

"Thus it goes. In the farming communities the coming of the motor trucks has made the era of good roads talk give way to the era of good roads construction. The farmer is doing his full share, to the best of his ability, in linking his community to the city market."

TRUCK TOUR IN "THUMB"

DRIVING home to farmers the importance of shipping by truck and thereby getting their products to market quicker and in better shape and at the same time conserving their own labor by being able to stay home through the trucks driving up to their very farm doors, preaching to the small town merchants the great lessons of bringing him within a few hours shipment of the wholesale markets from which he gathers his products and over all expounding the importance of continuing the good roads movement, so that the foregoing points may be brought out, Saginaw Automobile Dealers Association co-operating with the Board of Commerce has just concluded a two days Ship by Truck tour, an innovation in a way and put on at a time when weather conditions were the most adverse that could be encountered during the year and with but a few days publicity and greeted by hundreds of farmers who stood in the rain and listened to the messages of the speakers in all the cities along the route. Twelve trucks ranging from three quarter ton to three and one-half ton capacity jobs and two automobiles, the official cars left Saginaw promptly on schedule at eight o'clock in the morning and visited Vassar, Caro, Cass City and Bad Axe, being the first day's run. Caro was the noon stop. The roads, in spite of the drizzling rain were found to be in good condition. Every truck that started got through without any mechanical or tire trouble and the schedule was followed as it was laid out. Caro, the noon stop, was reached on time and Bad Axe, the night control, found Mayor George T. English, who is also State Oil Inspector, and a large number of citizens of the enterprising Huron County metropolis out to greet the tourists. Amsdens Band of twenty-six pieces made the trip and in all the personnel of the party numbered sixty people. Chester M. Howell of the Saginaw Board of Commerce was tour manager and with Richard J. Zoat of the Firestone Ship by Truck Bureau delivered the speeches in the different towns. The tourists started from Bad Axe the second morning three minutes ahead of schedule visited Elkton, Pigeon, Kilmanagh and Sebewaing reaching the latter city forty minutes ahead of schedule. In all of these bristling centers of the rich thumb district there were large audiences out to greet the tourists. As was true of the first day, speeches were given and the band played from one to three selections at each stop. Excellent hotel arrangements had been made and not one unpleasant feature marked the day's run. Saginaw was reached on schedule at night, the afternoon run consisting of Unionville, Akron, Fairgrove, Gilford, Reese and Saginaw.

The thumb district is one of Michigan's garden spots. It abounds in many centers of population, short distances from each other and whipped together by good roads and offers a most fertile field for Ship by Truck service and out of this tour and its lessons have come several routes that are to be started. There is no doubt but that the Ship by Truck movement is going by leaps and bounds and in the next few years will see Michigan, wherever good roads abound, traversed by such companies. It is logical; it means that the farmer will save his own labor and labor is the greatest problem that the farmer has to contend with today. It is going to get in just the same way that the telephone and automobile and flying machine have done and it is the economic solution of our short haul transportation problem. Shipping by truck was fostered by the National Council of Defense as a war measure but with peace it looms up as an extreme necessity and far greater peace time measure than it was needed during the war. Ship by Truck routes covering routes of up to three or four hundred miles are already in operation in many centers of the United States where the good roads movement has been exemplified to a high degree and these Ship by Truck tours are going to make farmers and merchants of the smaller cities just that much more anxious to develop their highways to a point of excellence where heavy trucks can visit them and place them within a few hours transportation service of markets and wholesale districts.



OLD Dobbin made the trip of 200 miles, just to show the difference between the horse and the truck, the old age of transportation and the new.

More Money in Dual Purpose Breeds, Claim

By GEORGE B. SMITH

WITH prime baby beef selling at 20 cents per pound, the possibilities to farmers in Southern Michigan in combining milk and beef production, demand attention at least.

The dairy cow, besides producing a calf to take her place in the stall when she has passed her usefulness can supply the world with prime beef, as well.

Farmers, as a rule, have learned from experience how to produce a calf of beef type and tendency, from a cow of the opposite type and tendency, to convert her food into milk rather than flesh.

The use of pure bred sires of the extreme dairy breeds, for the first time is still fresh in the memory of many farmers in Southern Michigan. The prepotency of the pure bred in throwing type to the calf, especially when mated with cows of mixed breeding, which applies to the extreme beef breeds as well as dairy breeds, affords a solution of the first problem the dairy farmer has to face who desires to make double profits with his herd.

The second problem is not so easy to solve, how to raise the calf to marketable age as baby beef, without sacrificing the milk check.

Farmers who grow hogs for market know that the cheaper gains are made on the younger animals, and the tendency is to breed for the pig that will be fat and ready for market at six months old. Likewise there is greater profit with the calf that will make prime beef as a yearling, rather than as a two year-old provided the cheaper class of feeds can be used in putting the calf in proper flesh at that age.

At Glenwood Farm experiments have been made in calf raising with the cheaper feeds for a number of

(*Continued on page* 17)

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT RECOVERS SLUMP

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 6, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.31	2.31	2.38½
No. 2 White	2.28	2.29	2.34
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

Wheat completely recovered from the slight slump of a few days ago and early this week advanced several cents per bushel. The only marked slump had been in the higher grades of wheat. One of the lowering factors of prices has been the inflow of considerable Canadian wheat much feared at first by many wheat men in this country. But the wheat crossing the border to the United States has not had much weakening effect. Wheat rose four cents on Monday alone in the Detroit market due to a general bullish sentiment urged on by active buying by dealers and millers. In connection with the wheat market, it is of interest to note that flour is quiet and firm with good demand for mill feeds, and with nearly all mills working steadily filling chiefly old orders.

The wheat crop is almost entirely out of the farmers' hands now, and where the profits are being made they are being made mostly by dealers. A few farmers, of course, are reaping the reward for having waited, especially in case of the better grades of wheat.

CORN MARKET BULLISH

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 6, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.60	1.71
No. 3 Yellow	1.54		
No. 4 Yellow	1.50		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.38	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.38	1.61
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.35	1.56

Coal shortage which is causing increasing anxiety in industry, has worked for higher prices in the corn markets in Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere. Gains of as high as three cents or more occurred in Chicago the opening of this week. Export demand is another sustaining feature of the corn deal. Unusually small stocks of corn feature the corn news from Detroit, where the corn market has been rather quiet.

In regard to the coal shortage it is of interest to note the seriousness of the situation which has caused scores of great industries to shut their doors in the West, and many will stay closed for several weeks until the situation is improved. There have been numerous bearish factors tearing down the prices, but when the market rises in spite of these it shows the inherent strength of the corn outlook. The bearish features were, in part, the breaking of foreign exchange to new low levels; heavy stock market; excellent weather conditions; larger receipts at the biggest terminal markets and so on. There seems, however, to be no rush at present on the part of most producers to sell their corn.

From the West come reports of rapid increase of farmer organizations with a great deal of sentimental effect on their attitude toward selling. It is their firm belief that $1.25 should be the very lowest price paid for corn at the country loading stations, and that a much better price should be secured.

OAT PRICES CLIMB

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 6, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.82	.81	.90
No. 3 White	.81	.80	
No. 4 White	.80		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.76	.75	.85
No. 3 White	.75	.74	.83
No. 4 White	.74	.73	.80

Strong foreign demand for oats and decrease in the amounts reported for the visible supply have done much to keep the oat market firm, and the price of oats rose from one to two cents in some of the big markets the opening days this week. The upward trend was also encouraged by a bullish action in the corn sector, where anxiety over the coal shortage caused rising prices.

There seems to be a belief among certain market experts that the price of oats is too low, when compared with corn, barley and rye. Domestic shipping sales have been liberal. A lowering in the rates for ocean freight has opened up new buying of oats in the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. Another bullish factor on the horizon is the fact that Argentine grains, notably oats, are pulling down higher prices in European markets than are the American grains.

RYE AND BARLEY HIGHER

Rye prices rose about one cent in the Detroit markets the opening days this week. Barley also presents a firm condition. The persistent and increasing foreign demand is undoubtedly the strong bull in the rye and barley trade. The upward tendency of corn, has had a further strengthening to most grains. Detroit has exactly seven times as much rye on hand as it has corn; there are 21,000 bushels of corn and 147,000 bushels of rye.

In the face of low rates of exchange, the German mark and the Austrian crown have declined almost to nothing. Nevertheless, the purchases of other countries keep up, including those of the British Isles and countries which had been neutral in the war.

Detroit quotes rye, cash No. 2, $1.49. Barley, cash No. 3, $280@2.90 per cwt.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—All grains go higher, corn oats and rye advancing mainly because of small receipts. Active demand for seeds of all kinds. Beans, inactive and steady. Potatoes easy. Hay in good demand; offerings scant. Live stock higher than last week.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Hogs drop about 25 cents, but close firm, following rising prices earlier in week. Cattle also slightly lower. Potatoes easy. Corn, oats, rye and barley bullish.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

President's Message Confuses Trade Outlook

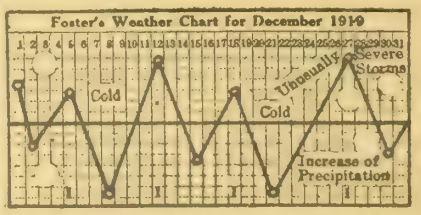
PRESIDENT WILSON stepped into the limelight again in the world of business and trade this week with his message to Congress. Some of the measures advocated by the president were: a budget system, simplifying of taxes, a trade which no longer allows America to be isolated from the rest of the world, aid for returned soldiers, laws to encourage the dye industries in America, increased production of food and the necessities of life, speedy return to normal conditions, politically, socially, industrially, etc., strong food control additions to present laws, sanction for collective bargaining, regulation of length of time produce can be kept in storage, fighting of the extreme Reds, etc.

The result of the message, the chief factor in Wall street this week, was dull and confusing trade conditions. Disappointment was felt in financial headquarters because of neglect in the message of remedies for the rail situation.

There are many other factors in the world of business and trade which need to be watched closely. The foreign exchange has collapsed to a record low level, and this may have very harmful effects in parts of the export trade. Adoption by the government of stringent regulations to prevent coal famine also will have their bearing in the grain markets, whose rises have often been due recently to the coal situation. The chief manufacturing concerns show little worry about the outcome of the fuel restrictions but it is admitted that further shortage of fuel and transportation is coming.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1919—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 6, 11 and 18 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 7, 12, 19; plains sections 8, 13, 20; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 9, 14, 21; eastern sections 10, 15, 22, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Dec. 11, 16, 23. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Dec. 6 to 25 and will include two cold waves that will be on meridian 90, moving eastward near Dec. 8 and 21. The reader should always have Foster's large weather map for ready reference. There maps are sent free on receipt of 1-cent. Always address: W. T. Foster, 1625 1-2 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

December will bring in another important weather feature. It is now being demonstrated that the principal cause of the changing locations of drouths and floods, of all precipitation, is a regular change in the places where the sea waters are evaporated, from which evaporation the moisture comes to water the continents. One of these changes occurs first ten days of this month. The period of these changes is about 165 days and these evaporations occur near the same places at irregular intervals separated by years. The calculations are difficult and the knowledge should be in possession of the government in order that it might be worked out more thoroughly.

W. T. Foster

BEANS REMAIN INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 6, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	11.50
Prime	6.85	7.50	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	10.50
Prime	9.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

The bean market remains inactive and steady, according to reports from Detroit. Little activity has been occuring for some time in the Detroit market. Interesting news, however, comes from various parts of the bean world. Birch Run, Michigan, reports a fairly healthy market, with receipts extremely light and with a fair demand. The Birch Run dealer is reported as declaring the crop to have been fifty per cent moved thus far, and the crop is said to be held by strong hands among the farmers who expect to wait until they can get a price above the cost of production. This sentiment seems to be fairly general in many parts of the bean belt of Michigan.

Colorado reports an increase of 50 cents per cwt. in the price of beans. California farmers and others are pooling their bean crop to some extent. Farmers everywhere seem to be awakening to the need of organizing in order to prevent glutted markets followed by price soaring after the crop is mostly into the dealers' hands.

POTATOES INCLINE EASIER

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 6, 1919		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.00	2.80
Chicago	2.85	2.75
Pittsburg	3.00	2.75
New York	3.00	2.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.95	1.85
Chicago	1.95	1.85
Pittsburg	1.93	1.80
New York	2.35	2.20

Potatoes are reported as easy in many markets at present with less activity in the trade. Detroit reports an easier condition, although receipts are no larger. Prices hover around $3 and above for 100 lb. sacks. Crop reporters of Business Farming tell of better prices for potatoes generally to farmer. The increased use of the motor truck has saved the day for many potato growers who wanted to sell during the car shortage. Frost and dry rot have played a certain amount of havoc with potatoes in transit in Michigan and other states.

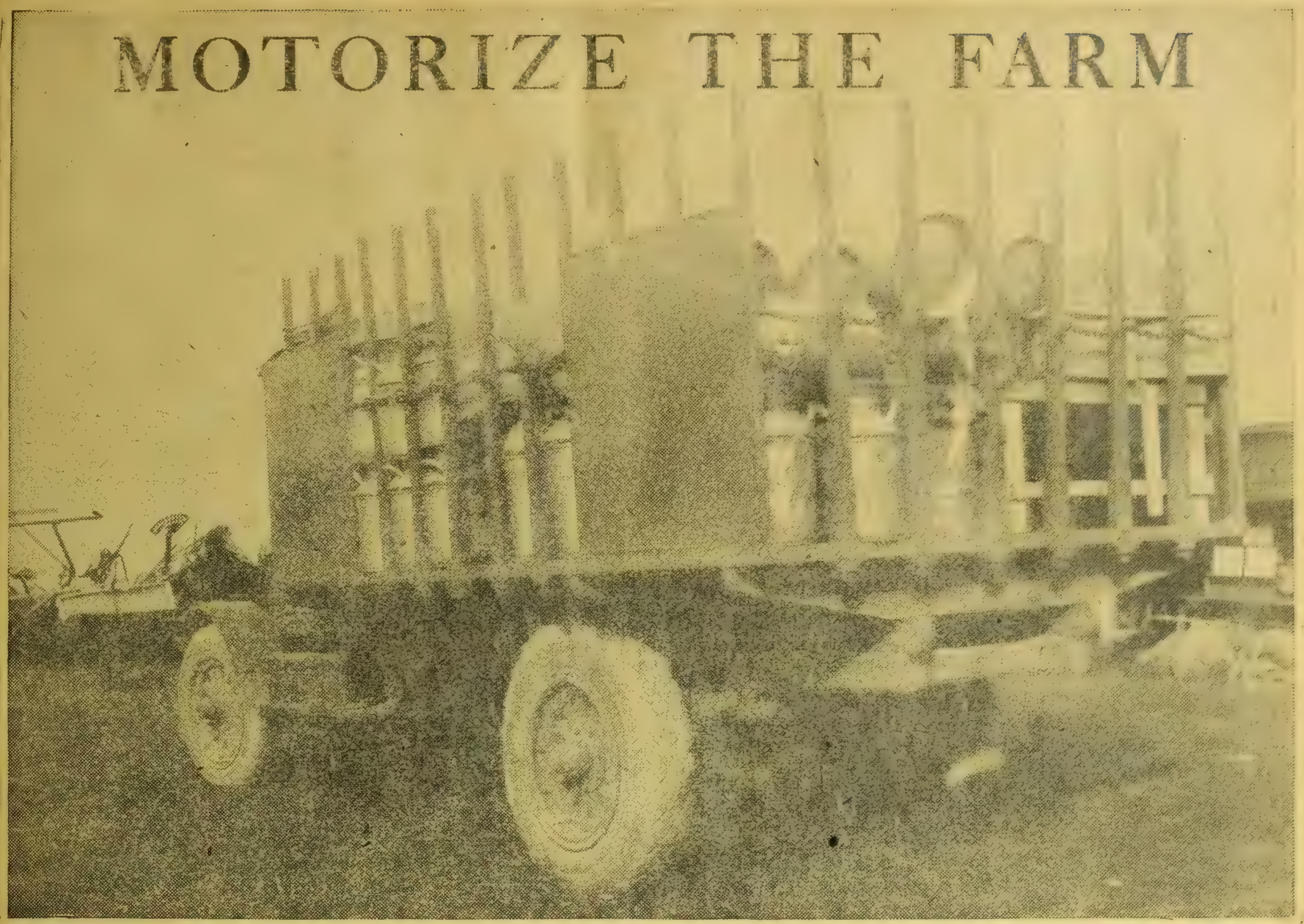
Chicago sends a message of an easier potato market at present. Thanksgiving week had its usual effect of reducing the amount of buying, following by an easier market. A recovery, however, is confidently hoped for by the spud bulls. The greatest decline was only 15 cents per cwt. and an upward jump is predicted in Chicago and other markets. Farmers should not be surprised to see another slump around Christmas week, when lighter trading usually makes for an easier market.

POULTRY MARKET LIFELESS

Michigan's poultry markets generally lack life this week, inasmuch as the Thanksgiving business took the wind out of the sales of the trade. In Detroit and elsewhere much of the poultry offered was left over stock and there was little urgency on the part of the buyers. Detroit quotes: LIVE POULTRY: spring chickens, large, 25@26c; leghorns, 20@22c; hens, 26@27c; small hens 18@20c; roosters, 16@18c; young geese, 25@26c; ducks, 30@32c; turkeys, 36@37c per lb. DRESSED POULTRY: turkeys, 38@43; chickens, 23@28c; ducks, 38@40c; geese, 28@30c per lb.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS ON PAGE 17

MOTORIZE THE FARM



AFTER doing much of the market hauling of thirty-two farmers around Eden Prairie, Minnesota, with a motor truck on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, Mr. C. P. Page states: "I would not use solid tires again under any consideration. Hills, mud and storms don't stop the big, tractive Goodyear Cords. Their cushioning is saving truck repairs and depreciation. They also are saving gasoline and oil. I now haul more milk and other loads in less time, find the work far easier, and note that the pneumatics save our roads. Several people have adopted them as a result of my experience with Goodyear Cords."

THE experience described above affords an excellent example of what pneumatic truck tires are accomplishing for farmers. Every limitation hitherto placed on the farm use of motor trucks by solid tires has been removed with the perfected pneumatic tire. For this reason, Goodyear's pioneer work in developing cord pneumatic truck tires has been extremely opportune; it has led to the more extensive use of farm trucks during a serious scarcity of farm labor. Now, farmers are finding it extremely advantageous to employ Goodyear Cord-equipped trucks with other time-saving motor units and, thus, to motorize their work quite completely. Special information concerning the use of pneumatic-tired trucks on farms may be obtained from The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

SAVE TRUCKS - LOADS - ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

GOODYEAR

MADE IN U.S.A.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL'S

SURPLUS WAR EXPLOSIVES MAY CLEAR MICHIGAN LAND

Cheap explosives for clearing land in Michigan may be secured in the near future. There is said to be a probability of the war department distributing a large quantity of T. N. T. for this purpose, in much the same manner that quantities of this explosive have been sent to various states for use in road building.

Sec'y Marston, Bay City, wrote development bureau officials in the state, to the agricultural agents of the railroads to the state agricultural college and the public domain commission, suggesting that each one get in touch with congressman and senators from the state and get them interested in securing an allotment of this explosive for use in the north Michigan stump lands.

The response was quite general. W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad got Congressman Mapes interested in the proposition; Congressman Currie got busy on it at once after receiving a letter from Secretary Marston at Bay City, and others have also been working on the proposition.

Congressman Currie writes that he has some encouragement that he will succeed in getting an allotment of 200,000 pounds for experiments in Michigan and also that a government bulletin is to be is to be issued in a short time giving information concerning the use of T. N. T.

Soil Improvement Body Enlarges

The work of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association in middle western territory has constantly grown, and in order to keep pace with the growth two agronomists have recently been employed to help carry on the work.

One of these men in Ove F. Jensen, who, for the past three years, excepting for the time spent in military service has been connected with the Farm Crops Department of the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa. Mr. Jensen is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in the class of 1914. During his college course and after graduation he worked in the Fertilizer Division of the Experiment Station, and is especially trained for fertility work.

The other man recently engaged is H. R. Smalley of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Smalley was raised on an Indiana farm, is a graduate of the College of Agriculture of Purdue University in the class of 1911 and has specialized in Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Fertility subjects. For a time he was connected with the office of Farm Management U. S. Department of Agriculture and in this work had an opportunity to come in contact with some of the best types of farming in the Middle West. For the past four years he has been a county agent in Indiana. Both of these men will take up their work with the Chicago office of the Soil Improvement Committee at any early date.

New Features Announced for Farm Census

AMONG the new features included in the approaching 1920 census of agriculture will be a series of questions relating to the amount of corn and other crops raised for silage purposes. These statistics on silage, which are to be collected by the Bureau of the Census in accordance with the recommendations made to that Bureau and to Congress by the United States Department of Agriculture, are expected to furnish accurate and comprehensive figures on this important phase of farming which have heretofore been lacking. The facts and figures gathered in the census on this subject will be tabulated, so as to show what each county as well as what each state produced in the way of silage during the year 1919.

The Census Bureau also announces the inclusion in the farm schedule of questions to show how many farmers own tractors and automobiles and how many have heating and lighting plants and telephones in their homes. These questions are designed primarily to make known the better living conditions and modern improvements on farms in all sections of the country. The Census Bureau, in including these questions for the 1920 census, was guided by suggestions from leading farm economists as well as by communications from farmers' organizations. The Department of Agriculture is also interested in these questions and gave its endorsement to the plan.

Copies of Schedules for Farmers

To secure co-operation on the part of the farmers and interest them in the census, the Bureau of the Census has distributed more than a million copies of the agriculture schedule through the medium of several farm publications which have a wide circulation. The farmers who received these copies will thus have an opportunity to study the questions in advance and be ready to give prompt and accurate information to the census enumerator when he calls during the month of January. Any farmer who desires a copy of the agriculture schedule in advance may secure one by writing to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. An extra supply of the schedules has been printed for this purpose.

That the individual farmer will realize the advantage of keeping a more accurate tab on what his farm is yielding is one result of the census hoped for by the Department of Agriculture. The schedule of questions which will be used in the approaching census will help the farmer in getting started in this work inasmuch as it sets forth the subjects in which the government is interested and thus provides a model which any farmer can easily adapt to his own needs.

When Reports Will be Ready

The published results of the 1920 census will be issued by the Census Bureau as rapidly as possible. No precise time can be set in advance as to when the first reports will appear, but it is thought that the preliminary bulletins will be issued within three months after the completion of the enumeration. Later a series of bound volumes appropriate for use as reference books in libraries and schools will be published.

These publications will show for each county, for each state, and for the country as a whole, the number of farms, the total acreage of farm lands, the value of farm property, the numbers of the different kinds of live stock, the acreage and production of all the important crops and many other items of interest connected with the farming industry.

The bulletins of the Census Bureau will be widely distributed and every effort will be made to make them of the greatest possible value to the farmers who furnished the information which they contain.

Farm and Labor Confers

"Cut out the middleman!" This was the slogan for war on high cost of living declared by the joint conference of farm organizations and labor representatives at Chicago.

The conference was called by Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers' National Council, and Dalton T. Clarke, president of the National Co-operative Association, to line up labor and the farmer behind the big reconstruction program of legislation to be placed before congress.

Herb Baker sounded the keynote of the conference in his address.

"By holding this co-operative conference in advance of the labor conference called for December in Washington," he said, "the co-operative plans worked out here can be submitted to the conference with reasonable expectation of its receiving indorsement and adoption as the co-operative policy of all labor.

U. S. to Lift Wheat Embargoes

Embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be lifted Dec. 15, it was announced by the United States Grain Corporation recently.

Lifting of embargoes on both exports and imports followed the action of President Wilson in signing a proclamation completely terminating the embargo control which has been in effect more than two years.

Control over embargoes first was exercised by the War Trade Board to protect the supplies of wheat and wheat flour for the Allies. Later control was taken over by Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, under the Wheat Guarantee Bill.

Discussing the lifting of the embargo, Mr. Barnes said:

"This is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war, which must function when the Grain Corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transport conditions and also disorganized international finance probably will prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that, step by step, international trade may be reknit.

NEWAYGO ENDORSES ITS FARM BUREAU SYSTEM

At a spirited session of the Board of Supervisors which closed the adjourned October term at the county seat, the Newaygo County Farm Bureau was saved from death by a vote of 20 to 4.

That the farm bureau has been one of the greatest productive factors in farm life in this country, but there has been opposition to its continuance. Miles Barton, of Big Prairie, offered the resolution providing for the maintenance of the institution. The resolution of the board provided for the levying of a tax of one-tenth of one mill on the assessed valuation which will provide an appropriation of $2,100 annually for the support of agricultural research and demonstration work in the county. Wm. Hilton of this city, Louis Ruprecht, of Bridgeton and R. H. Brownyard of Ensley were appointed a committee to have charge of this fund and look after its expenditure. The county is now without a farm agent, Simon Harkema, who has had charge of the work for the past two years, having resigned October 1st.

Gleaners Rally in Van Buren

One of the best attendance records in the history of the organization marked the meeting of the Van Buren County Federation of Gleaners held at the I. O. O. F. hall in Hartford. All of the arbors in the county affiliated with the federation were represented and the hall was filled to its capacity at both the afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon session was attended by the general public.

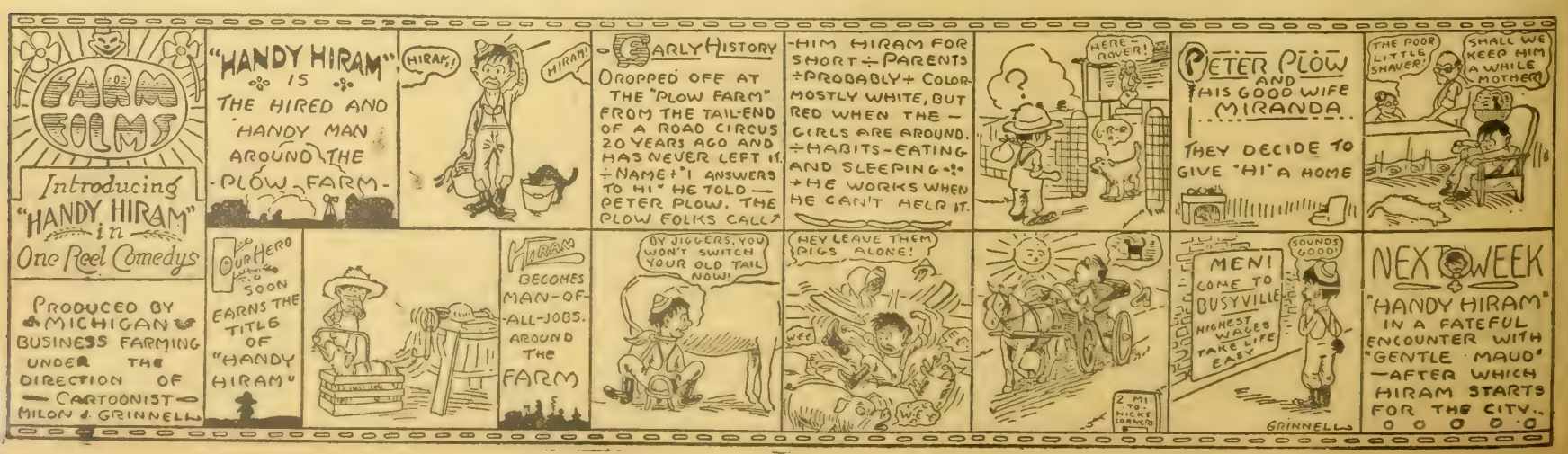
The new officers of the county federation elected at the morning session are, James M. Stafford, of Lawrence, Chief Gleaner; Adolph Dankard, of Bangor, Vice Chief Gleaner; Mrs. Jennie Disbrow, of Toquin, Secretary-Treasurer; Carl Winslow, of Mattawan, Lecturer; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, of Almena, Conductor and Conductress; Truman Stratton, of Hartford, Inner Guard; Harry Winslow of Mattawan, Outer Guard.

FREE FARMERS' BULLETINS

A copy of any of the publications listed below may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

Cattle Fever Ticks and Methods of Eradication. By W. P. Eilenberger and Robert M. Chapin. Pp 32, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1057.)

Unfermented Grape Juice. How to Make it at Home. By Charles Dearing, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations Pp. 32, figs. 20. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Farmers' Buletin 1075. This bulletin is intended solely as a manual for the home preparation of unfermented juice. Supersedes Bulletins 175 and 644.


FARM FILMS
Introducing "HANDY HIRAM" in One Reel Comedys
PRODUCED BY MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CARTOONIST MILON J. GRINNELL
"HANDY HIRAM" IS THE HIRED AND HANDY MAN AROUND THE PLOW FARM
HIRAM!
HIRAM!
EARLY HISTORY
DROPPED OFF AT THE "PLOW FARM" FROM THE TAIL-END OF A ROAD CIRCUS 20 YEARS AGO AND HAS NEVER LEFT IT. ÷NAME÷"I ANSWERS TO HI" HE TOLD — PETER PLOW. THE PLOW FOLKS CALL HIM HIRAM FOR SHORT ÷PARENTS ÷PROBABLY÷ COLOR-MOSTLY WHITE, BUT RED WHEN THE — GIRLS ARE AROUND. ÷HABITS-EATING AND SLEEPING÷ ÷HE WORKS WHEN HE CAN'T HELP IT.
HERE, MOVER!
PETER PLOW AND HIS GOOD WIFE MIRANDA
THEY DECIDE TO GIVE "HI" A HOME
THE POOR LITTLE SHAVER!
SHALL WE KEEP HIM A WHILE MOTHER
OUR HERO SOON EARNS THE TITLE OF "HANDY HIRAM"
HIRAM BECOMES MAN-OF-ALL-JOBS AROUND THE FARM
BY JIGGERS, YOU WON'T SWITCH YOUR OLD TAIL NOW!
HEY LEAVE THEM PIGS ALONE!
MEN! COME TO BUSYVILLE HIGHEST WAGES TAKE LIFE EASY
SOUNDS GOOD!
GRINNELL
NEXT WEEK
"HANDY HIRAM" IN A FATEFUL ENCOUNTER WITH "GENTLE MAUD" —AFTER WHICH HIRAM STARTS FOR THE CITY..

Packing Case for Wintering Bees

By B. F. KINDIG, State Inspector of Apiaries

"I have four swarms of bees and as I have never had any experience with bees, I would like to know the best way to store them for the winter."—*S. A. C., Marion, Mich*

POOR wintering is the great cause of loss of bees in Michigan. Sufficient packing insures the use of less stores, and is, therefore, a saving, and at the same time insures strong colonies in spring, if there were plenty of young bees in the fall. No amount of packing can compensate for weak colonies in the fall, or for insufficient honey for wintering. The entrances should preferably be away from the prevailing winds. The apiary should be located at a place where it is well protected from the winds of winter. If the snow should cover the packing cases, leave it there. Snow is excellent protection from the cold. Always remember that the bees must keep a temperature in the cluster very little below that which is comfortable for you in the living room during the winter. In order to do this, they must be given the best of protection, both from the cold and wind. The large entrance commonly used, is one of the chief avenues through which the bees lose the heat of the cluster. Could you heat your home in winter with the door standing open?

In traveling over the state, I have met with a demand for the specification for a packing case for two colonies, instead of the standard one and four colony cases. It seems that many feel that the two colony case is better adapted to the needs of most bee keepers. In nearly every yard, the colonies face in one direction, and it is very easy to bring two colonies together for packing. The chief objection to the one colony case is that more time and material is used per colony. The dimensions are given as a result of a study of a number of two colony cases found in various parts of the state. It is of such size as to accommodate almost any of the single or double-walled hives found in the course of our work. It is designed primarily for the standard ten frame single wall hive, using Hoffman frames. In cases the deeper frame is used, the packing case should be correspondingly higher.

The bottom board. Dimensions 2 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. This should be made of one inch rough lumber, because it has to support the weight of the hives and packing, and should be rigid enough, so that it will not easily get out of shape. The boards used should be 2 ft. 10 in. long. They should be bound together with at least three 4 ft. strips 2 in. wide. The 2 in. strips should be nailed to the lower side of the bottom board. On the upper side of the bottom board, two 2x4 pieces 3 ft. 10 in. long are nailed ten inches from the sides. These help make the bottom board rigid, and support the hives, and allow for four inches of packing under the hives.

The Sides. For one story hives, the sides should be 4 ft. long and 2 ft. 3 in. high; for story and one half hives, they should be 2 ft. 9 in. high; and for two story hives, they should be 3 ft. 1 in. high. The sides may be made of any light lumber that is convenient for use. Half-inch lumber is sufficient, as there is very little strain on the sides. If light lumber is used, at least three strips should be used to bind the boards firmly together. Store box or crating lumber, old siding, or cheap waste lumber can be used for the sides.

The ends. If one inch lumber is used for the sides, the ends should be 2 ft. 8 in. long. If half-inch lumber is used for the sides, then the ends should be 2 ft. 9 in. long. The height corresponds, of course, to the sides. Hooks can be used for fastening the sides and ends together, when set up. Some prefer to nail them together.

The cover. The cover should be made with a rim around the edge, not less than an inch wide. This prevents the wind from lifting it. The cover should measure 2 ft. 10 1-2 in. by 4 ft. 1-2 in. inside of the rim. It can be made of half inch or inch lumber, but if made of light lumber, it should be well reinforced, to prevent sagging in the middle. The lumber need not be of a very good quality as it should be covered with a very good quality of felt roofing.

The tunnel. This is the part that connects th eentrance of the hive with the entrance of the packing case. This should be made the regular width of the full entrance of the hive. No entrance blacks should be used in the hive when packed. The tunnel should not be made as a part of the packing case, but should be made to fit against the inside of the entrance of the packing case. A small strip of wood can be nailed on the inside of the packing case. A small strip of wood can be nailed on the inside of the packing case, just below the entrance for the tunnel to rest upon. The entrance through the packing case should be nothing more than a 1-2 in. or 3-4 in. auger hole. This is plenty large enough for all of the needs of the colony during the time that the packing cases are used.

Care should be used, to see that the hives are well packed beneath. It is easier to put in the bottom packing before the sides are put in place. During the summer, the cases that are not needed for holding packing, should be piled up in such a way that none of the boards may become bent. With reasonable care, such packing cases should last many years.

Grangers Figure Cost of Producing Wheat

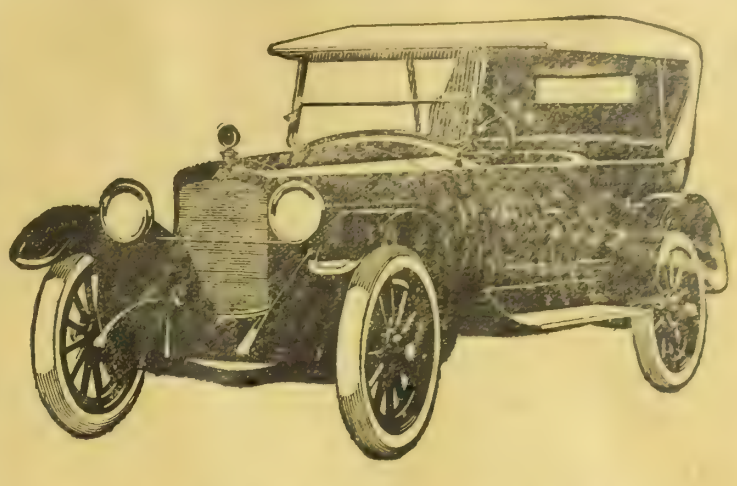
MRS. DORA Stockman, lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, has supervised the getting out of a lecturer's handbook in which costs of production are figured for the various products of the farm. The following table computes what the Grange sets forth as being the production cost of certain growers who got 25 bushels per acre:

Wheat 10 Acres Specific Cost Sheet

Plowing 4 days, 3-horse team @ $6.00	$ 24.00
Harrowing, 3 spike, 1 spring tooth	15.00
Rolling 2 times	5.00
Fertilizer, 2,500 pounds, 14 per cent @ $26.00	32.50
Applying same	
Manure	
Applying manure	60.00
Cleaning seed	1.00
Seed, 1 1-2 bushels per acre @ 2.12	31.80
Drilling	5.00
Cutting	12.50
Twine	4.50
Shocking	6.00
Threshing, 250 bushel at 5c	12.50
Threshing help	23.75
Boarding threshing help	8.00
Fuel	2.50
Delivery to market	10.00
Total	$254.05
Per acre cost	$ 25.40
General farm overhead	27.67
Total per acre cost	$ 53.07
Total per bu. cost 25 bu. per acre	$ 2.13
10 per cent proft	.21
Cost per bu., 1918, fair price for wheat	$ 2.34

Fourteen bushels average yield per acre in Michigan, 1918.
What did the average bushel of wheat cost the farmer?

BUILT TO SERVE YOU WELL



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Keen buyers who look below the paint, varnish and trim and want to know how the car performs, how it rides and how it stands up, are the quickest to appreciate this fact. They recognize the Grant Six as a wonderfully fine car.

The Grant Six has the smart beauty of a sport model; its lines are long, low and rangy, yet it is a true five-passenger touring car. It has plenty of room, its seats are the right depth and height for comfort and it is substantial and well built.

Its overhead valve motor is powerful, flexible and economical. It takes the car as fast as most men dare to drive.

And it is a fact that you can ride over country roads at better than ordinary speed with a Grant Six because its long springs, correct weight distribution and perfect balance keep it comfortable at speeds and on roads simply impossible for an ordinary car.

The Grant Six is easily handled, it is "light on its feet," and yet it has extraordinary strength and endurance.

But you will have to see the new Grant to really appreciate its character and ability. Go and see it now. See it before you buy any car.

Five Passenger Sedan $2450
Coupe . . $2450 Roadster . $1495
Five Passenger Touring Car . . $1495

Write for name of nearest dealer and literature giving complete information.

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We wish to acknowledge our appreciation of your patronage and express our thanks to all our shippers. We will always, same as heretofore, continue to pay the top price for all furs shipped to us. Remember there are no charges whatsoever. The prices are net to you.
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SHELL YOUR CORN
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Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Reo and Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.
Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.
WARD MFG. CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"I CAN'T understand," writes one of our readers, "why the President's Industrial Conference failed to at least consider the grave questions presented for consideration." Simply because of the fact that the conference encountered an unsurmountable barrier at the outset. The President appointed as members of that congress President Gary of the Steel Trust and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. These two gentlemen were leaders in a bitter fight between capital and labor when they entered the conference. In clearing the way for action, the question of organized labor was brought up and President Gary immediately declared that there "was no such animal." He represented organized capital, but refused absolutely to recognize organized labor. This decision at once removed the real serious question the conference had to consider, and the next step was to close the conference and go home—there was no alternative. And so the people are still being ground between the mill stones of Gomperism and Garyism.

The public, though most interested in the problems before the conference, did not even have an opportunity to rise to a point of order; capital said "You shall not;" labor answered "You shall." Labor said "We will;" capital retorted, "You won't," and the conference was over. The people should be able to regulate capital and curb organized labor, but at the moment no constituted authority dares take these two extremes and crack their heads together until they are willing to acknowledge that the interests of the whole are paramount to the selfish interests of the few.

* * *

DURING the first Roosevelt administration miners thruout the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania went on a strike and the mine owners refused to consider their demands and immediately called on a lock-out. The supply of coal for the approaching winter was in jeopardy. President Baier of the coal combination, simply said that the companies he represented were mining this precious fuel from God's store-house and that they had the divine right to operate their business as they pleased and without either direction from the Government or dictation by labor unions. "Divine-right Baier" was the title bestowed upon this short-sighted capitalist. It will be remembered that Roosevelt told Baier that if his companies did not get to digging coal within a given number of days Uncle Sam would shoulder pick and shovel and get busy. The strike ended within the alloted time.

I visited the mining village of Latimer during that strike. The miners lived in rude steel shacks on the bleak hill-sides—not a blade of grass or a tree in sight. The miners were paid in company script, good only at the company store and saloon. Miners were never out of debt to the companies no matter how hard they toiled. It was sad to contemplate how the half-clothed little children and sad-faced mothers must swelter in those steel shacks in the summer and half freeze during the bleak days of winter, helpless and hopeless, while discouraged husbands and fathers toiled on—shackled to the company store and saloon.

I was through the coal regions of the Virginias during the past summer. True, there has been an improvement in the conditions surrounding the mine worker, but conditions still exist which should not be for one moment tolerated. Not a single reader would go down into the bowels of the earth, brave the dangers of blasts and cave-ins and work as the miners are obliged to work for double the wages these underground workers receive. "Booze" has been banished; the miner is thinking with a clear brain. He knows what it costs to mine coal. He knows the amount of real capital necessary to successfully operate a mine and he knows what the people are obliged to pay for the products of the mine. And knowing this he is discontented, and discontent leads to action; action demands progress; progress suggests the use of the best means to secure results—the miner has recourse to but one element of strength—strike. We are all inconvenienced by the miners' strike; perchance some of us may be obliged to shiver—but keep in mind the fact that there are always "two sides to every question." A principle is involved—no question is ever settled until it is settled right.

* * *

Grant Slocum: The farmers of Michigan are practically unanimous in their demand for a governor who understands the needs of the farmer, and is big enough to represent all of the people. Now friend Slocum, I have felt for a long time that you are the right man for us, and now as others mention your name in this connection, I am going to write you.

I am no orator, neither would I cut much of a figure as a campaigner, but if you will agree to become a candidate for governor, I will pull off my coat and do my best.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN McCALLUM.

Gagetown, Mich., R. No. 3.

THANK GOD for friends. Those fellows we meet and greet as we pass on life's highway, who somehow journeyed along with us, who, overlooking our limitations and our faults are forever after FRIENDS. I have received many letters from friends regarding my entering the primaries next fall as a candidate for governor, but did not feel it necessary to state my position until this morning a letter advises me that at a public meeting held in Huron couny, the matter was discussed and a request for my decision made. I greatly appreciate the confidence imposed in me by these friends, and feel that here and now I should make my position clear. I would not, under any circumstances become a candidate for any political office in the coming campaign. I feel that whatever influence I may have will be much more effective as a soldier in the ranks, where, untrammelled by promises or pledges; with no enemies to punish or friends to reward, I can fight the good fight for the common good. Let it be understood that this declaration carries with it no hint or suggestion that I am not interested in the affairs of state or that I do not realize that good citizenship demands the active, earnest participaion in all governmental affairs, by every man and woman entrusted with the ballot. On the contrary, it is because of my interest in a government of, for and by the people that I feel that every man should be stationed where he can render the most efficient service for the common good—my place, then, in the coming battle, is with you, my friends—with the rank and file, who must win all victories, and who suffer most in defeat. Let others have the glory—none can prevent the fruits of victory from being shared by all.

GRANT SLOCUM.

* * *

TIME PASSES rapidly enough, gracious knows, but the farmers of the nation would be willing to have Father Time throw the machine into high gear in order that Secretary of Agriculture Houston's time might sooner expire. Somehow David simply can't get the farmer's viewpoint. At the Chicago meeting of the National Commissioners of Agriculture, Secretary Houston said: "There should be just enough farmers to produce what the world would take at a profitable cost." Here indeed we have the problem solved. Limit the number of farmers; profitable prices forever after. Just how David would limit the number of farmers has not been explained.

Possibly David would use a "sling" and thus make away with the number of farmers in excess of "just enough." Probably he may advocate farmer race suicide to prevent an excess above the "just enough" level. Surely the Secretary of Agriculture has painted a very rosy picture for the future of agriculture in this country. No suggestion of simplifying the old, out-grown, expensive machinery of distribution; no thought of government warehouses, or terminals; no hint that gambling in food products should be curtailed, or a reduction in the number of middlemen—no, nothing constructive, just a suggestion that this nation can not have an unlimited number of farmers—but "just enough farmers to produce just what the world would take at a profit!" Oh, piffle!

* * *

WHY SHOULD we be in a hurry to turn the railroads back to the owners? You can give a half dozen reasons why, but listen. Did you know the official reports of the Railroad Administration for July and August, 1919, show that the roads were paying all operating expenses, including maintenance, as well as the rental charge of $900,000,000 a year? They did this and more, for in July they earned a surplus of $2,316,501, and in August, $16,296,025 in excess of all charges. And mind you, the people will get no reduction in freight and passenger rates if the roads are returned to the former owners. Indeed, in discussing the question in Washington the former owners have stated that rates must be increased at least 25 per cent above present rates or they will be unable to operate them.

It is also well for you to remember, Mr. Farmer, that the railroads under private ownership, have received more than $700,000,000 in the shape of actual cash grants by cities, counties, and states and aside from this they have been endowed with 129,000,000 acres of land. Now, if we go a step further we find that the actual cash put into these roads was at least fifty per cent less than the present bond issues—in other words, half cash and half water. And it is upon this sort of a valuation that the people are obliged to pay dividends.

Now, let's get a little nearer your own farm. Trucks have all but ruined the short-haul freight business. The auto and the electric interurban lines have grabbed off the short distance passenger business. This means that the long haul freight and passenger traffic must carry the burden—and the farmer is the real long-haul freight payer, for the simple reason that he must reach the terminal markets. Under private ownership railroads are operated for profit. This being true these arteries of commerce must subsist upon the country they pass through.

Suppose the rural delivery and mail system and parcel post were dependent upon the business from each route rather than from all the routes of the nation—do you think that in that case the route which serves you would be continued? And yet we have said nothing about labor troubles and strikes. Has the government had any real trouble in keeping the United States mail service in operation? Think these matters over, Mr. Farmer, for you are the nation's heaviest freight payer. Would it not be better to consider this question carefully before returning the roads to the manipulators? What's the hurry?

* * *

As soon as the remnants of the Thanksgiving turkey have been consumed we will put away all thoughts of our thanksgiving obligations for another year. For that is the way of the world.

* * *

Railroad legislation is a matter that vitally affects every farmer in the United States. We urge readers to advise their representatives in congress of their wishes on pending railroad legislation.

Grant Slocum

Dig Dollars from the Farm Subsoil

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

SUBSOILS markedly affect the productivity of soils. It was stated in an earlier report that the subsoil is the section that extends from about the depth of the furrow slice downward. Since the root system of most crops extend several feet into the subsoil its nature must play an important role in crop production.

Subsoils Vary

The nature of subsoils, that is with respect to texture and structure or physical nature and composition, is as variable as the surface soils, in fact in some regions far more so. In the glaciated region broadly speaking, there are two groups of soils, those made up of unassorted material laid down by the glacier and the assorted or soils composed of material that was reworked by water after deposition. The subsoils of the former are very variable ,in some instances they are very compact and almost impervious to water and roots of crops while in others they are very desirable being sufficiently fine in texture to retain water and elements of plant food yet drain freely and are easily penetrated by the roots of plants. In still others they are quite sandy and, therefore, somewhat droughty and leachy. Usually the subsoils of the assorted deposits are composed of strata or layers of different texture and thickness but usually they are coarser in texture than the other group. Where the soils were formed or deposited in lakes, especially the larger ones, the subsoils are generally very fine in texture and present serious problems of drainage.

Hardpans are troublesome in some subsoils. There are two kinds of hardpan in nature, namely, those that are very fine in texture and compact and others that contain considerable gravel but sufficient fine material to be almost impervious to water and roots of plants as the former, and in addition layers of different thickness that are held together by time, compounds of iron or other cementing materials. Those cemented by lime may be recognized by their color and the action of muratic acid on them while those held together by compounds of iron are reddish or brown in color.

The first group in some instances are the result of fine material being carried downward from the upper layers of soil and also in others of the processes of soil formation and in addition the breaking down of a somewhat granular structure by the weight and sliding action of the plow and tramping of the horses in the bottom of the furrow when the soil is too wet. This condition is generally known as a "plow sole." The second group were usually formed by the washing or cementing material from the upper layers of soil and being deposited below the surface where their descent was arrested in some manner.

Many attempts have been made to improve the structure of subsoils. A discussion of these raises the question of the use of deep tillage implements and explosives. I shall discuss

(*Continued on page* 20)

Jap's Milla Garfield, Hall of Fame Nominee

IF ONE GREAT year's record helps to make a cow famous, then five great year's records should entitle Jap's Milla Garfield to a prominent niche in the hall of fame.

One of the notable features of her career has been the steady increase in butter fat production and the making of her best record at nine years and nine months of age. The latest record puts her close to the top of the list both as a milk and butter fat producer.

Her records and the order in which they were made follows:

Milk-Lbs	Fat-Lbs.	Yrs.	Mos
6245.2	349.6	2	3
10345.6	548.6	4	1
10464.5	560.0	5	8
16398.5	890.6	8	2
17234.5	941.0	9	9

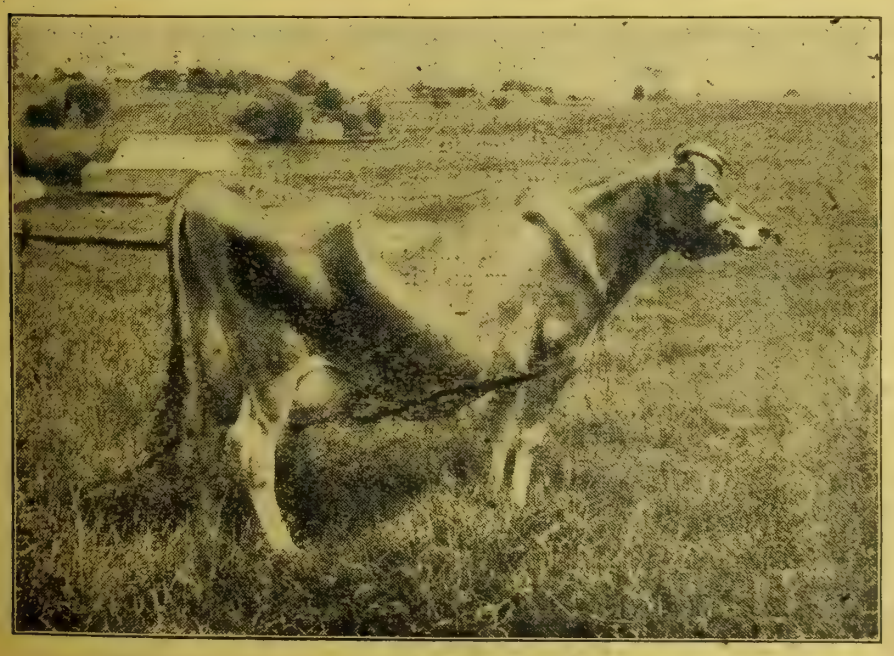
A glance at the pedigree of Jap's Milla Garfield is sufficient to show the source of her producing ability. In the top line of her pedigree are found such bulls as The Imported Jap, Eminent's Raleigh and Eminent; in the lower line, Fontaine's King and Financial King.

The Imported Jap is the sire of Jap's Milla Garfield. He is one of the eight gold medal bulls of the Jersey breed. Thirty-one of his daughters and three of his sons are in the Register of Merit. One of these daughters, The Jap's Santa, is the dam of Interested Jap's Santa, the Jersey champion of California, which produced 15,569 pounds of milk and 940 pounds of butterfat in one year.

The Imported Jap's sire and grandsire are Eminent's Ralenigh and Eminent, respectively. Eminent's Raleigh has twenty-six daughters and seven sons in the Register of Merit. Raleigh's Fairy Boy, Grand Campion at the National Dairy Show in 1910, is a son of Eminent's Raleigh. Eminent has the distinction of having thirty-one daughters and twenty sons in the Register of Merit.

The dam of Jap's Milla Garfield is King's Milla Garfield. He sire, Fontaine's King, with eleven daughters in the Register of Merit, is a son of Financial King. Financial King is the sire of Financial Countess, which was at one time the champion milk and butter cow of the Jersey breed. That was when her record of 13,248 pounds milk and 795 pounds butterfat in one year was unequalled by any other cow of the breed.

Jap's Milla Garfield is owned by Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York Many other Jerseys, famous as great producers, such as Spermfield Owl's Eva, Jap Sayda's Baroness, etc., are her stable mates at Meredith.



Jap's Milla Garfield has run up an official record of 17,234.5 lbs. of milk and 941 lbs. of fat

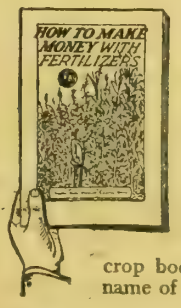
Measure the Land & Weigh the Crop

An accurate knowledge of yields is the best guide to improved farm practice. High prices furnish the incentive to produce more;—high wages make it necessary to keep down the cost per bushel. Increased production and lower cost per bushel can be accomplished by selecting fertilizer on the basis of accurately measured results.

A difference in yield too small to be noticed in the field, often is found large enough when measured to pay the whole fertilizer bill. And frequently gains big enough to pay the bill several times over, result from the use of more and better fertilizer. You can grow bigger crops, and you can cut the cost of production by using the kind of fertilizer that your crops need and that suits your own soil conditions. If you measure the land and weigh the crop,—if you make your selection on the basis of accurate tests,—you will choose an

A·A·C· Fertilizer

Our Agricultural Service Bureau has been carrying on such tests for many years, on farms in many states. These tests were made on all kinds of soils and under a great variety of conditions of rainfall and climate. This Bureau is therefore well equipped to point out a practical solution of your fertilizer problem. It has helped many farmers to determine the best fertilizer for their purposes—and it can help you. Dr. H. J. Wheeler, for many years Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, is in personal charge of the Bureau. This service is free to you.



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is a valuable book of 56 pages—full of practical information on fertilizers, crops and soils. There are 46 illustrations. It tells you how to select fertilizer for most profitable results—what errors to avoid in buying and using fertilizer. It is a complete fertilizer manual. Every farmer needs it. Our nearest office will be glad to send it free, if you will mention this paper when writing for it.

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—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM..Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

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The Newberry Indictment

IT IS perfectly natural that those who were indicted with Truman H. Newberry for violation of the election laws should cry "politics." This is not the first time that defense has been made by those who have burned their fingers in political intrigues and election frauds. We expect the same public-be-fooled methods that were used with such success during the Newberry campaign will again be brought into play to convince the voters of Michigan that the indictment against Mr. Newberry and his aids was a gigantic plot of the Democratic administration.

It matters little what the motives have been for pushing the charges against those who spent the Newberry money. It was politics that called forth the expenditure of vast sums far in excess of what the laws allowed to elect Mr. Newberry, and it is difficult to understand why it should be considered a more despicable brand of politics to insist that Mr. Newberry and his aids be brought to trial and the majesty of the law upheld.

If Mr. Newberry committeed an offense, it was an offense against the people and the law of a Republican state. It was likewise an offense against Osborn, his Republican opponent in the primaries. The principal charges upon which the federal investigations was based were made by a Republican lieutenant-governor who in 1916 received the largest majority ever given a candidate for a state office in Michigan. The majority of the grand jury which heard the evidence and made the charge that Mr. Newberry committed acts of fraud, corruption and conspiracy were Republicans. And lastly the judge who presided over the hearing is a Republican and was elected on the Republican ticket.

The Newberry managers themselves admitted the expenditure of over $176,000. This statement of itself shows a clear violation of the law. But the evidence submitted to the grand jury indicates that between $500,000 and $1,000,000 was actually spent to secure the nomination and election. Nor was all this vast sum spent to advertise Mr. Newberry to the voters. According to the grand jury a part of it was used to influence voters, bribe election boards and for other corrupt purposes.

The indictment of Mr. Newberry is not politics. It is justice. To have suppressed the charges would have been neither wise, just nor charitable. It was necessary in order to preserve the inviolability of the law and prevent a repetition of the Newberry offenses, to investigate and upon the evidence presented to indict. And if the indicted men are found guilty when they come to trial there will be no other course open but to punish them. How else can the purity of elections be maintained?

Better Potatoes for Michigan

IN CO-OPERATION with Prof. C. W. Waid, M. A. C. extension specialist, the Michigan Potato Exchange have made plans for a systematic year-to-year selection of potato seed which if carried out will mean better potatoes, bigger yields and more money for Michigan growers.

Considering the excellence of our potato soil and the quality of potatoes produced Michigan ought to be ashamed of her comparatively small annual average yield. Thousands of farms produce less than sixty bushels to the acre; a few hundred farms over two hundred bushels. But consider the vast majority of farms that produce between eighty and ninety bushels to the acre to make up the average for the state of less than ninety-three bushels. On the face of the average yield it looks as if more farmers are losing than making money on potatoes.

Prof. Waid has made painstaking investigations into Michigan's potato soils, the variety best adapted to the soil and climate, the diseases that attack the crop and the best methods of seed selecion. The major knowledge the farmers of the state now have upon these important details of potato culture has been gathered from Prof. Waid's contributions upon the subject, and his latest work in inducing the Potato Exchange to adopt a thorough method of seed selection must bring excellent results. The plan is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

Through the efforts of the Potato Exchange to standardize the variety and grade of potatoes grown by its members and to advertise the brand to the consuming public, a special demand for Michigan potatoes is being created. With increased production through the use of disease-free seed and improved methods of cultivation, a ready market for both first-class and cull stock, the potato industry bids fair to become the state's most important cash crop.

Freedom of Speech

FREEDOM of speech is in danger. Encouraged by the ease with which the war-time sedition law was used to silence critics of the government, politicians, notoriety seekers and others who wish to force unjust laws upon the people and protect special interests under the arm of the government are clamoring for a peace time sedition bill that will limit the rights of free speech and a free press. Bills for this purpose have been introduced in both houses of congress.

The Constitution guarantees to the people of the United States no more sacred privileges than freedom of speech and the press. The people of the old hemisphere suffered religious and economic oppression because they dared not preach or write against it. Many are the martyrs who braved the fatal displeasure of monarchs by violating the royal edicts forbidding the people to discuss the law and religion of the land. It was this very denial of the right of thinking men and women to make known their views upon matters of public welfare that drove our forefathers to this new world where the utmost freedom of public discussion was not only tolerated but encouraged. And nothing has contributed more to the perfection of our democracy and the education of our people than this free and uninterrupted interchange of views.

Naturally this latitude of speech has attracted to our shores thousands of cranks, theorists, radical socialists, anarchists and other dreamers who have convinced themselves that the only vicious forms of government and social life are those now in existence and that Utopia lies just the other side of revolution in which all property-owning classes must bow the knee to the proletariat. Professing to fear the effect of these doctrines of violence upon the mind of our body politic, the protectors of the people seek laws to suppress them. Let us think twice before we permit our legislators to pass such laws. Let us remember that for two hundred and fifty years our government has successfully withstood the attacks of the demagogues. Foreign agitators have flocked to our doors; soap-box orators have harangued and disappeared; radical newspapers have flooded the country; socialists and communists have been elected to our legislatures and congress; but against them all the Constitution has presented an impenetrable front and has never been changed except by the legal mandate of the majority of the people.

Nor will it ever be altered except by legal and peaceful amendment. Let the ranters rant. They move us not. Their mouthings fall upon the body politic like sprinkle of rain upon the bosom of a quiet sea. Freedom of speech and the press must not be restricted. It is a heritage from our forefathers and in a nation of intelligent and law-abiding people it can bring us no harm.

The City Press and Farm Politics

THERE has always been a tendency on the part of the city press of the state to scoff at the farmer's political ambitions. As if speaking for the people of the cities who in times past have had the major representation in our legislative bodies, the city press has discouraged the agricultural communities from entering more freely into state politics. But now that there is a very definite movement on foot to launch a campaign for a farmer governor and farmer members to the legislature, with fair chances of success, there is a decided change of front on the part of many city newspapers.

Commenting recently upon the attitude of the Grange toward political affairs, the Detroit News had this to say:

"One drift of straws may be taken as an accurate indication of coming events in Michigan—the Grangers are said to be pretty well convinced that a farmer governor for Michigan would be desirable. What the farmers want in that respect they are likely to get."

The New Labor Party

HERBERT F. Baker, of Weadock, Michigan presided at the opening session of the joint labor and farmer conference which was recently held in Chicago and out of which has grown a new labor political party with farmers playing the second fiddle. The new party is made up of the more radical branches of organized labor and farmers with the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Non Partisan League playing the leading roles. It has been denied the official support of the American Federation of Labor, and the more powerful farm organizations and unless it can bring a considerable majority of the members of these associations under its wing, the new party is not likely to succeed.

The clashes between the Labor delegates and the farmer delegates to the convention were many, we are told. Labor hinted strongly that it would like to pass a resolution against prohibition. But the farmers wouldn't stand for that. The farmers were willing to adopt a program favoring the nationalization of almost every industry, but when labor suggested that agriculture be put on the nationalization program there was an uproar. Finally a compromise was effected by declaring for the nationalization of all "unused" land.

According to the theory of some well-meaning folks the interests of wage-earners and farmers are "identical," but it is only when the two are gathered around a conference table that they realize how wide the gulf between them actually is. There are no doubt many things in common between the two but it so happens that the issues upon which their leaders are trying to unite them for political and legislative action are the very issues upon which there is the greatest divergence of views and interests.

If Governor Sleeper has been correctly quoted as saying that he is not in favor of the suggestion made by the state association of prosecuting attorneys that he call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of passing food legislation, because "we have already had too much legislation, ad legislation will not solve the problem," we want to commend the governor for his stand.

Funny how the coldest spells bring out the hottest arguments on marketing and politics and almost anything else.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

ONTARIO ELECTION RESULTS

There is one phase of the situation in Ontario which may be of interest to you. Four of the farmers elected to the Ontario legislature are graduates from the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Drury is also a graduate, and when he secures a seat in the house, will make a fifth. It is rumored that Manning Dougherty, one of the defeated farmer candidates, will be given a Cabinet position, and will secure a seat. Mr. Dougherty is a graduate of the college at Guelph, and was once on a teaching staff. That will make six. Then in the federal by-election, J. Wilfred Kennedy was returned to the Dominion House from Stormount-Glengarry. Mr. Kennedy is a graduate of the O. A. C.

The significance of all this is that these are the boys who, after graduating from the college, returned to the farm. I attended that institution, and know from personal experience, therefore, that the general impression among students has been that the man who went back to the farm consigned himself to oblivion. This has in the past been only too true. For the first time, however, the college men on the farms have had an opportunity for getting into public life, and that opportunity has been provided by the farmers' movement. Previously with political machine control, the lawyers, doctors and business men were able to almost completely monopolize the seats in the legislature.

You will note that most of the members-elect are substantial farmers, and that a large number of them have had local experience in public life. The farmer-members belong to that class of men who have been conducting the municipal affairs of Ontario, and those of us who have lived in that province know that municipal affairs have been conducted a whole lot better than provincial matters.—*R. D. Colquette., Associate Editor Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

This letter expresses nicely the general character of the average farmer who can be prevailed upon to accept public office. There is a feeling among "city folks" that farmers are ignoramuses and not fit to take a hand in matters of government. While it is true that comparatively few farmers are college graduates, it does not follow that they are not intelligent and able men. Some of the brightest men in the United States received their "college" education from the school of life. We already have too many educated fools holding down public jobs. Let's have a few men who have not neglected their heart while training their head.—Editor.

.. LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY ..

Labor with intelligent and aggressive leadership could make tremendous strides just now were its opportunity brighter. It has the fine excuse for appealing to public favor because in the war it was promised by official spokesmen of the government no less than by unofficial leaders of conservative thought that its status would be radically improved following the war. It is fine that these promises are valueless so far as the sincerity of those who made them goes out. Nevertheless they constitute a great justification in the eyes of honest thinking citizens. The fact is, it is generally recognized by all classes excepting those directly exploiting labor that the workers are entitled to an entirely new deal. The people are prepared for great changes in society and industry. The organized workers themselves are more radical than ever before and are prepared to go to the utmost lengths in enforcing industrial justice. Their power is supreme and unquestioned, all they need is the proper leadership. They can not only greatly advance their conditions, but they can really revolutionize things if they will, but they are held back by their leaders, who have the sloth of official position, who are more inclined to conservatism, who in many instances are not educated in economics, and in these stirring times of endless possibilities show no disposition to go further than the question of hours and wages, that have always occupied their thoughts, refuse to take advantage of the stragetic situation that confronts them. It is to be feared that settlement of the wage demand of the railway men is now made forever impossible—*S. H. S., Wexford county.*

What constitutes "industrial justice?" I am asking for information. Do you claim that all wage earners are suffering from injustice, and that there must be some sweeping change in the wage system before the laboring classes will get justice? By what standard do you gauge a man's worth to society? There are thousands of workmen who have never spent a dollar nor sacrificed an hour to improve their capacity for service but who nevertheless receive bigger wages than our instructors in the public schools and executives in government service. And as a general rule the value of the service to mankind performed by the latter is infinitely greater than the value of the service rendered by the former. We want to see justice given to all kinds and classes of people alike, but we are honestly concerned as to how we are going to know when the proper balance of rights, benefits and privileges is struck.—Editor.

REDUCTION OF PROFITS

Enclosed you will find our choice of candidates for Governor. As you say there is sure some good timber presented and it's kind of hard to decide, but any farmer ought to be able to pick his favorite from the many farm men presented. What we must do is to back the final choice to the limit. Now, Mr. Editor, if you have time just a few thoughts on the present industrial situation. As it stands now labor and capital seem to be trying to shift the high cost of living onto each other's shoulders and there is no doubt that the ultimate result will be that labor will get an increase in wages and capital will continue to declare large dividends and the "vicious circle" will still go round.

Now capital represents possibly five million of our people and it looks to me that it would work the least hardship on the least number if capital in all lines would forego their profits and continue production and sale at cost. The capitalist would in that way set a good example before his employee and it would show labor that capital was interested and honestly wished to reduce old H. C. L. Prices would soon begin to drop and in a short time wages could be lowered without a hardship on the laborer. This plan would produce the least hardship and that only on the class that can best stand it. Of course, there are many people who depend on their interest earnings for a living but as there is plenty of work they could find employment. Now you know there is a great deal said too about increasing food production but I believe that if our government would honestly try to rebuild our system of distribution and eliminate about half of the middlemen and their profits and also the great amount of waste that food prices to the consumer could be lowered without hardship to the producer and that there would be plenty of food for all.

Now, if the capitalist would forego his profits farm machinery ,etc., would be cheaper and the farmer could soon be satisfied with lower prices for his produce and soon everything would be back to a pre-war basis.

Capitalists would no doubt call this plan Bolshevistic and our government would never adopt such a plan which goes to show how much this is a government of, by and for the people. Like M.B.F. very much; stick to your good work and will stick by you.—*N. T. V., Kewadin, Mich.*

Your plan for reducing the high cost of commodities seems sensible and fair, and would probably cause less hardship than any other practical plan. It seems to be a trait of human nature, however, that the man least able to give is the most willing, and vice versa. It is doubtless true that the thousands of manufacturing concerns could afford to forego or materially reduce their profits for a limited period. But we have not as yet seen any material disposition to do this thing. I have found by investigation that as a rule those who complain the most about the unrest among the laboring classes are the least willing to make voluntary concessions which they can afford to make, and would bear the harder upon the industrial classes if they did but dare. Until employers of capital show a much greater inclination than at present to do their share toward remedying labor's justifiable grievances, we may expect a continuation of the conditions which you mention.—Editor.

FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR

I was somewhat surprised and disgusted a couple of weeks ago when I read in M. B. F. that the milk producers of a certain organization in Michigan went on record as denouncing organized labor. This was a slap in the face of organized labor and a fool piece of business, because it serves to irritate the laboring class and cause them to antagonize the efforts of the farmers for needed legislation and furthermore was absolutely uncalled for and unnecessary.

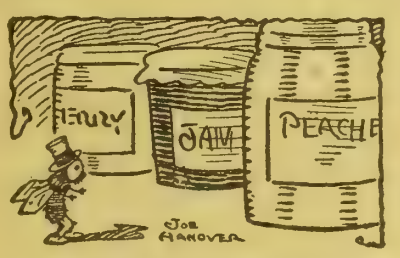
The union laborer is no more a grafter than is the farmer. It is big interests and middlemen who are robbing the farmer, and the real farmer is as much a laborer as the union man of the city, yet this resolution serves to drive a wedge between two branches of the laboring class and any milk producer who has a teaspoonful of gray matter in his cranium knows that union labor buys more of his milk than all the capitalist class and middlemen put together and upon the prosperity of the laboring class depends the prosperity of the farmer in general. This kind of work is getting common in farmers' conventions and its object is to divide the masses of the people against each other so they are defenseless before this capitalistic enemies.

Now how about the men who bunco steered this resolution thru? Were they doing it for the milk producers good? I fail to see any good in it, and I am a farmer who works his own farm and has studied farmers' problems for years, and if any of those gentlemen can explain how it is any benefit let them get right up and talk. Now it looks to me like the work of politicians who get into our organizations for the purpose of betraying us, that they may curry favor with the big interests that control political favors. They are lawyers, bankers, etc., and farmers last of all. Wolves in sheep's clothing of whom we should take notice and beware.

Now a word more. I would like to vote for a farmer for governor but it will depend who that farmer is. Some of the worst disappointments we have had in the legislature have been some of the before-mentioned class who have been elected as farmers, and I would rather trust a fair-minded capitalist any time to one of those simps. Now it is time for the farmers to make up. They have been made d—— fools and jackasses to draw such fellows' burden long enough, but it seems to be the hardest thing you can ask of the average man, to just do a little thinking. —*E. P., Williamston.*

Mr. Subscriber, your argument is fairly good. We have noticed ourselves that all that is needed to get most any kind of a resolution through a farmers' meeting is to have a "stand in" with the resolutions committee. By the time the committee is ready to make its report, the crowd is impatient to leave and usually passes the resolutions presented with a "hooray, boys, let her go, it's time to go home." But don't make the mistake of thinking that all who are opposed to extreme radicalism in the labor ranks are enemies of organized labor. All the resolutions that may be presented by farm organizations against red radicalism, etc., do not a whit of good except to serve as propaganda in the hands of selfish interests to prove to the world that farmers are against organized labor There is a safe middle ground where the farmer may assist organized labor to secure its rights by peaceful and lawful measures. The only question that Business Farming has ever raised is how far farmers should go to treat with organized labor an dassist it to secure its rights by peaceful and lawful measures.—Editor.

Sense and Nonsense



VERY THOUGHTFUL

Fly—My, how thoughtful of that housewife to put up these nice preserves for me.

The Proud Congressman

Representative Mudd of Maryland told at a Baltimore banquet a story about a new congressman.

"When this gentlemen was elected to the house of representatives," said Mr. Mudd, "his pride knew no bounds. He—even he—was a congressman! Waking and sleeping, he rejoiced.

"One night in the small hours his wife gave him a sharp nudge and whispered:

"'Joseph, Joseph, there are burglars in the house!'"

"Joseph cleared his throat and answered:

"'You are mistaken my love, quite mistaken. In the senate, yes—that I admit. But in the house—no, no! The suggestion is preposterous!'"

Very Little Doing

Sales Director Hare of the War Department was talking about certain firms that had offered to buy back their surplus products from the government at 25 or 30 per cent of what the government had paid them.

"I don't feel very lenient towards those firms," he said. "In fact, I feel a good deal like the deaf banker.

"A speculator called on the banker one day and asked for a large loan.

"'I'd like to borrow fifty thousand,'" he said.

"The banker, whose deafness was sometimes very convenient, put his hand behind his ear.

"'Speak louder,'" he said "'and cut down the amount.'"

A Warning

"We are at peace with Germany," said Representative Homer Hoch, of Kansas, "but we must keep a sharp eye on her none the less."

"A Marion boy came home the other day with a big lump on the back of his head.

"'Johnny,'" said his mother, "'you've been fighting.'"

"'No I ain't nuther.'"

"'But somebody hit you Johnny.'"

"'No, nobody hit me, it was an accident.'"

"'An accident? What kind of an accident?'"

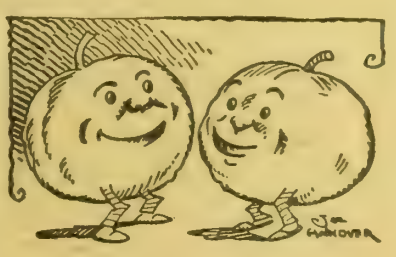
"'Well, you see, I was sittin' on top o' George Peabody and I forgot to hold his feet.'".

A Little Too Far

In New England there lived a good housewife who was so painfully neat that she made life wretched for her family. One of her rules was that all the members of the household must remove their shoes before entering the house.

"Bill," she whined one day to her husband, "I found a grease spot on one of the dining room chairs, and I think it came off those pants you wear in the shop."

"Well, Mirandy," shouted Bill, his patience exhausted, "for the last 15 years I've taken my shoes off every time I came into this house, but I'll be hanged if I'm goin' to go any further."



H. C. L.

Old Sour Apple—Just think, they used to throw us to the pigs, now we're thirty cents a quarter peck.

How many Germs in the Kitchen Sink?

Don't let the family get sick from germs which breed in your kitchen sink. Sift some Eagle Lye into the sink and drain pipes; this will make them sanitary and odorless; germs cannot live with Eagle Lye. Good grocers sell Eagle Lye 15 cents the can.

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If you have an old style torch-generating gasoline table lamp with good fount, send it to us by Parcel Post and have it fixed up. We will make it into a "Quick-Lite" match-lighting lamp that will give you years of satisfactory service. We will also clean and test your lamp, returning it in perfect working order.

The Quick-Lite burner costs $3.00, the cleaning and testing is FREE. The Quick-Lite burner.

Lights With a Match No alcohol torch. Does away with expense and bother of alcohol. No delay hunting 'round for torch. You merely hold a lighted match under the patent coil and in an instant you have a wonderful, brilliant, strong, white light, mellow and restful to the eyes.

Send your lamp and $3.00 at once to nearest house, and have it made over better than it was when new.

The Coleman Lamp Co

Wichita . . . St. Paul . . . Toledo . . . Dallas
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Like a Furnace Fire. You Need It Each Winter.

Because Piso's, too, is a protection against winter weather. By soothing irritated, scratchy throats and relieving bothersome coughs and hoarseness, it prevents more serious ailments. Keep it always in the medicine cabinet; use it at the first sign of throat irritation.

30c. at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old

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10 Cents WORTH OF COMMON ORDINARY **KEROSENE** or **Coal Oil** will keep this lamp in operation for **50 HOURS** and will produce **300 CANDLE POWER** of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

True Christmas Spirit

By MABEL CLARE LADD

CALLED to Detroit recently on business, an influential man from the northern part of Michigan whom many of you would know should I mention his name, picked up the evening paper and was attracted by the picture of four little children who had just lost their mother and were left to the tender mercies of a big city.

"Who shall I call up to find out about those orphans?" he asked of the man in whose office he sat.

Upon being informed that the office where information might be obtained had been closed some time earlier, he left word to have the office called and arrangements made the next morning to send all four of them to his home in the north.

"But," asked the man to whom he was talking, "surely you don't mean that you will adopt all four of these little children?" "Well, certainly they have little enough in life to look forward to now without being separated," said he. "Wife and I have been discussing adopting two for some time, and I guess we have enough to care for four just as well, and I figure that we will get enough joy out of it to repay us in the end. For instance, Christmas is coming, and we were just discussing what we would do this year. At heart I'm still boy enough to like to have a Christmas tree and to make pop corn balls, but I wouldn't have any more excuse to do so without some children in the home than I would to go to a circus without borrowing a boy to take."

How many homes are there this Christmas to whom this holiday will be bereft of its true meaning because of this same lack. True, the little folks may mar the furniture and play havoc with the prim preciseness of the living room, but think of the joy of making fried cake dolls, pop corn balls and then the night before Christmas, all plans well laid and with the little folks safely tucked away, to fill the tiny stocking and trim the tree!

Just a few weeks ago in New York the owner of an apartment house sought to evict a family because there were some small children in the house and the baby had left the mark of his tiny hands on the wall paper. The judge before whom the case was tried dismissed the case and said this very fine thing:

"This would be a happier world to live in, if baby fingers could only make their imprints on the hearts of men and women. I would rather see the prints of baby fingers on the walls of my home than have them adorned by the world's masterpieces.'

We pay taxes and lend our financial support in this manner to the upkeep of the various state institutions for the little homeless children, and we know that they are warmly clothed and well fed. But no matron of an institution can give the individual care to hundreds of babies which is every child's right to have. These institutions must have set rules to go by else they could not handle all the work which they have to do, but in so doing the individuality of the little folks is submerged. They can't go out with father while he milks and learn all about the cows and chickens first hand, nor is there any one of the superintendents of the home who has the time to sit down and take a little one on her lap and read aloud to them.

WHY NOT a home for me? Is the question of several boys, from six to twelve years old, at the Children's Home, St. Joseph, Mich.

They are bright of eye, active of brain, tender of heart, quick of hands and feet. They want love and a mother and a father and a home each one for his very own. Are there not a dozen men and women in Michigan who read this paper, potential fathers and mothers, with hearts big enough to receive a dozen of these little men in the making and thus help along the greatest cause in the world? Anyone interested in helping may write to the Michigan Children's Home Society, at St. Joseph.

Miss Elsie Janis, probably the best loved of all of the actresses who entertained the doughboys over seas has returned with a little Italian boy of fourteen—a war orphan. When asked how she ever thought she could attempt so much she answered "oh, that's nothing, everybody adopts war orphans these days. We have a selfish motive in it. Mother and I knew we were not eating enough for our good and it is proving a great stimulus to appetite to see a healthy, fourteen-year-old boy eat."

In one of our big daily newspapers they are running a series of articles purported to be from the pen of a "Lonesome Woman," and of all the effort she makes to find something in life to interest her, when if she would just open her home to one of Michigan's little homeless ones, the heart hunger of which she complains would have no place in her busy life.

Make This for a Gift

This block design is of one of the most charming and novel yokes for underwear. The work is commenced at the bottom edge of the front and crocheted to the point where the side and straps begin. One side is then made and the second joined, and then the back finished, to the lower edges. The edges are finished with a single crochet and picot edge.

Medicinal Plant Gardens

DURING THE year there has been conducted at the University of Michigan a series of experiments which may prove to be of considerable importance and value to the future of the United States in general and the state of Michigan in particular. Under the direction of Dr. Henry Kraemer of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, there were grown about 20,000 medicinal plants of great variety and wide scope of usefulness. In spite of the scarcity of labor, the inadequacy of the facilities for harvesting and curing, and the very newness of the project, the results obtained were gratifying as they were surprising. Out of the 20,000 plants grown, but a very small percentage were lost, and the harvested and cured plants were of an exceptionally high grade and strength.

The subject of growing medicinal plants in Michigan was first called to active attention by the enormous rise in prices of crude drugs during the war. It was then found that America had been almost entirely dependent on foreign sources for her supply of many drugs. When these were suddenly cut off, high prices and an absolute scarcity of many necessary principles brought home to us our criminal neglect in not providing a sufficient national resource to depend on in such times. And this is not the only reason for desiring to establish drug farming in this country. Heretofore, most of our raw drug materials were gathered from wild plants, but these are now becoming very scarce, seriously threatening this source of supply. It is also of great importance that the farming of drugs will make possible a greater uniformity in the raw materials, for the diversity of materials as now gathered at different seasons and places, and by unskilled collectors, is one of the serious drawbacks in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

It is often suggested that the difference of climate and soil will make it impracticable to raise a very great variety of medicinal plants in Michigan, but there are many instances at hand in which plants have grown and flourished in widely different parts of the world, far from their original habitat. Last summer's experiments at the Botanical Gardens show that Southern Michigan muck lands and temperate climate are eminently fitted for the cultivation of a great variety of plants heretofore not found in these regions. These experiments already so successful, will be continued with the generous financial assistance of Frederick Stearns & Company, Manufacturing Pharmacists, Detroit, Michigan, under the direction of Dr. Kraemer. The

work in the future will aim at the determination of many factors necessary to the obtaining of the best results in the cultivation of medicinal plants of all kinds. The results of the use of various kinds of fertilizers will be examined with reference to their action on different plants, and their bearing on the quantity and quality of the active principles produced. Various methods of propagation will be used to determine the relative advantages of reproducing by means of seeds, rhizomes and rootstocks, all of which can be successfully utilized in certain plants. Systems of seeding, transplanting and hothouse forcing will also be worked out, and the most desirable methods of harvesting and curing the drugs will be looked into.

TIMELY POULTRY MARKETING

By Herbert Hartwig, M. A. C.

THE farmers and poultrymen of Michigan are losing money in the marketing of poultry. Money that should go into their pockets is swelling the bank accounts of the wholesale poultry dealers in the cities. This is true because most farmers sell their poultry at the time that the market is almost literally flooded. They sell their fowls at that time without stopping to consider whether the birds are in prime market condition—whether they will pay the maximum profit if sold at that time or if sold at some future time.

When a farmer has sheep, hogs, or cattle to sell, he tries to have his stock in the best possible market condition at the time that he can command the top price, but this is not true in the case of poultry. Only a few of the better business men among farmers have learned to study the poultry market.

Men who watch the market know that along about the time that taxes are due, each year there is an abundance of poultry on the market, and that at that time, poultry is lower than at any other time during the year. Farmers have expenses to meet; so they are penning-up the fowls they wish to dispose of, feeding for a week or two, and then selling them, whether they have the desirable degree of fatness or not.

Too often birds are fattened in this manner before they have their growth of frame. Unless the market is due to drop, it is advisable to allow the birds to develop as large a frame as possible before fatening. However, in doing this, it is well to remember that the nearer the bird is to maturity, the more each ounce of gain will cost.

A study of the Detroit poultry market during the last three years would reveal the fact that farmers evidently desired to dispose of their poultry as early as possible each fall. The fact that this has been true has made it advisable and profitable to do the other thing—keep your birds for the high prices that are bound to follow when the supply is reduced. The wholesale poultry dealer is taking advantage of this fact and is buying all he can at the low prices. It is at this time that cold-storage plants are being filled to capacity with birds that only await the jump in price that comes when most of the farmers have sold their poultry.

Very few farmers hold any poultry until after the holidays and, as a result of this, a very noticeable feature of the poultry market has been the jump of about 5c per pound in dressed poultry almost immediately after New Years.

Many people are surprised upon visiting the establishments of wholesale poultry dealers to find entire floors devoted to pens where fowls that come to market in a very lean condition are fattened at a neat profit to the wholesaler. These same pens are used to keep live birds for the rise in prices that invariably follows the holiday season.

If the farmer can continue the development of the frames of his fowls profitably—and a few of the best business farmers have—and start the fattening process at a time that will enable him to get the advanced price he is going to get the extra margin that the shrewd wholesaler now gets. And why shouldn't the farmer get it? If the farmer will keep his eye on the market and try to produce fowls at that time when the other farmer has none to sell, he will, undoubtedly, greatly increase his returns from poultry.

WOMAN'S VOICE IN POLITICS

"LIVING in this country of ours is not only a privilege," says Prof. Wenley, of the University of Michigan, "but it carries with that privilege a grave responsibility. You have absolutely no right to criticise the manner in which the affairs of state or nation are run, for the men who run these affairs are yours—yours by choice, and if you would have them run differently, then elect the men whom you know will uphold

A house on a farm doesn't have to be elaborate to be a good farm home. The above is a tenant farm house in Shiawassee ounty.

the principles you stand for."

Right now is the time to decide who you want to head the affairs of your state—and the question of a Governor who will be the friend and champion of the farmers rights—one who actually knows what those rights should really consist of—as well as the right man for all the people, is a problem to settle right now. And so M. B. F. has decided to take a straw vote—but the editor tells me that the votes of the women readers is strangely silent. Let's show the men that we have a mind of our own—and knowing what we want, that we are not afraid to step right out and say so. On another page will be found a straw vote ballot. Do not delay—just take your scissors right now, clip it out, check the man of your choice or if your choice is not there, indicate it in writing, and send the coupon in direct to the M. B. F. editor, at Mt. Clemens.

USE YOUR EMPTY HOTBEDS FOR STORING VEGETABLES

THE EMPTY hotbed and coldframe may be used to good advantage during the fall and winter for storing vegetables, says J. T. Ross, Jr., of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The empty pit is then available for storing in bulk potatoes and root crops of all kinds. Celery and cabbage also can be stored here by pulling the plants with the roots on and setting them closely together in the upright position with the roots embedded in a few inches of loose, moist soil in the bottom of the pit.

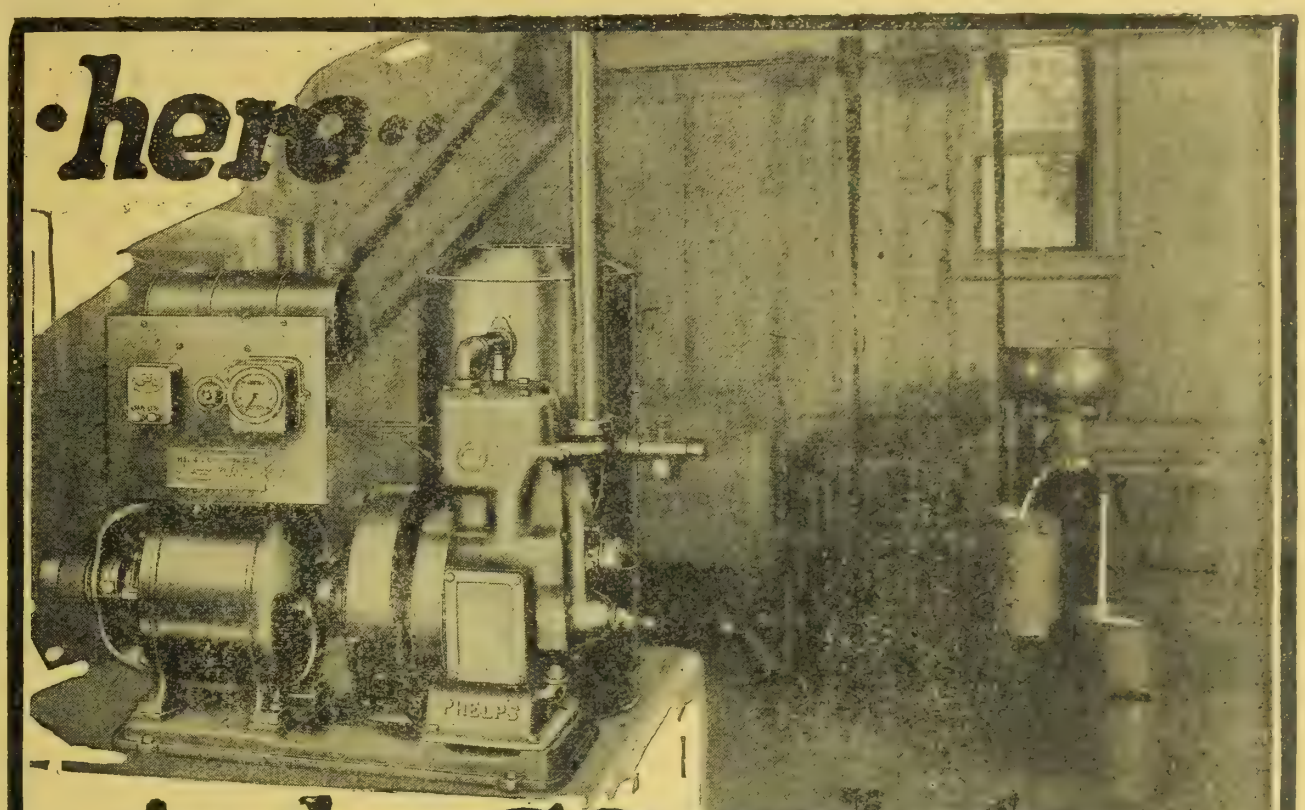
The cold-frame is used in the same way as the hotbed; but since it has no pit, its capacity is limited. The regular glass sash can be used to cover these structures when used for vegetable storage, but they must be supplemented with board shutters, straw mats, or loose straw to protect the contents from sunlight and from freezing and thawing.

The walls on the outside should be well banked with soil or manure.

JOY IN LIVING

There is lots of joy in living if you strike the proper gait;
If you always come up smiling in the face of every fate.
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively little tune,
You'll be living gay and happy as a summer day in June.

Keep a level head, don't worry, help your brothers on the way;
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you ev'ry day!
Speak a cheerful word at all times—never "knock" your fellow man
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.



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And in addition, this bigger, better farm power and farm light plant delivers 3½ H. P. to the line shaft for all belt work on the farm not in the tractor class. Send for illustrated folder showing

PHELPS Power and Light

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PHELPS Farm Power and Farm Light Plant is built complete in the big PHELPS factory—an assembled unit could not begin to give equal service. Time and field tested. Oversize generator. Greatest capacity light plant batteries. Simplest switchboard, no rheostat to turn, no clocks to watch, automatically controls lightest and heaviest loads. Cut-off switch permits the use of belt pulley when batteries are charged to capacity. Burns gasoline or kerosene. Self starting. Automatic stop.

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We want your raw furs. Put your own assortment on them and mail us a copy. If we cannot net you more than you expect, we will return them to you, express paid. Our price list is yours for the asking.

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NEW FUR COATS

cost money these days. Your old fur coat can be relined, New Fasteners and Rips sewed and wear a good many seasons yet. Our Catalogue, samples of linings are free.

We make a specialty of of repairing and making over old fur garments for men and women.

The Blissfield Tannery,
W. G. WHITE CO.,
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Horse or Cow hide. Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. **Your fur goods will cost you less** than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about **our safe dyeing process** on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxiderm y, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call **our Fashion book**, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also **fur garments remodeled and repaired.**

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
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Tanners of Horse and Cattle Hides

All kinds of skins with the fur on. We make up and line robes, coats, gloves, mittens and ladies furs. We mount deer heads. Tell us the kind of fur you want tanned and we will write you fully

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SKUNKS

Minks, Coons and Muskrats our specialty. Get higher prices and quicker service by shipping your furs to the old reliable, the house that made St. Joseph famous as a fur market. Send name for shipping tags and market letter.

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(2)

$5 to $10 Tonight
From One Trap

That's what this boy will make, if he catches a mink or a skunk. Many a young man makes as much as $15 to $25 in a single night while he sleeps. It's easy to clean up a few hundred dollars during the trapping season—if you only know how, and ship to get the big prices we are paying this season.

Lincoln Trapper's Guide—sent FREE—a big new book explaining how to set traps to get best results—how to prepare skins to get highest prices.

LINCOLN HIDE & FUR COMPANY
1034 Q. Street Lincoln, Nebraska

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I want to tell you this week about the trip I made to toy land a few days ago. I had gone into one of our big stores to find some suggestions of gifts which I might offer my little friends for getting subscriptions, and found that they had cleared a whole floor of all its regular list of clothing and had placed thereon just multitudes of toys and then how I wished that all my little friends of the Children's Hour could have been with me, for it makes one get the Christmas spirit long before the day, just to wander through toyland and see all the wonderful new toys—things they never thought of having when I was a little girl.

I asked the clerk about it: "you don't seem to have such useless toys any more," said I. "You formerly had glass pigs for banks; and a whole lot of little painted tin animals, while now I see animals stuffed to look like the real, honest-to-goodness animals one sees in the barnyard—and the wagons are practical which you display for sale. They will run—the engines the built just like an actual steam engine, while guessing games which had no practical value are not to be found now but in their place have come the educational games." "The explanation is simple," said the clerk. "Formerly we bought our Christmas toys almost entirely from Germany—now people refuse to accept German made toys and of course there were none to be had during the war so our own men took up this trade, and Americans are natural inventors, you know, so our men who made these toys made exact reproductions of the larger articles, like the engine you see. Now a boy who gets that engine will have a very good idea of how an engine workers before he is old enough to go to school even, while the children who receive the walking dolls, the bible games and the cut-outs maps will learn something from them of actual value. Of course we sell thousands of sleds and skates aplenty."

I wonder if you realize the wonderful opportunities you are enjoying, my little friends, in this Twentieth Century. Surely when you grow to be men and women you will be a great deal wiser than are your fathers and mothers now, if you just take advantage of every opportunity to learn. Affectionately yours.—LADDIE.

THE JUNIOR COOK

Quince Conserve

Peel, quarter and core four quinces and four apples.

Chop lightly or run through the course cutter of a meat grinder. The grinder is much better than chopping, as the work can be done so quickly the fruit will not discolor.

Save every bit of juice and mix with ground fruit.

Measure and put in saucepan over a slow fire.

After it has simmered for fifteen minutes add as much sugar as you had fruit. (If sugar is scarce, one cupful of a good grade of corn syrup may be used instead of one cupful of sugar. The rest must be sugar.)

Stir the sugar in and boil slowly for 25 minutes. Stir occasionally so it does not stick to bottom of pan.

Add one cupful of seeded raisins.

Add one-half cupful nut meats chipped fine and cook 15 minutes—very slowly.

Take up in jelly glasses and when cool, seal with melted parafin.

Fine for school sandwiches or to spread on crackers for afternoon tea parties.

WHAT IS IT?

COULD you tell anything about this animal? It is a Holstein or a Hereford? Is it a grade, scrub or a purebred? Why is it? Prove it. These are all things that the young folks on the farm are expected to know. So Children's Hour soon will begin a series of diagrams to show you how to judge stock. Watch for it.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it fine. I live on a one hundred acre farm, we have five cows and twelve young cattle, thirteen pigs and two hundred hens and two ducks. For pets I have a black dog and a black and white kitten. I have a brother and one sister. My brother is married and he lives in Port Huron. I am ten years old the 9th of December. I am in the fifth grade and I walk a mile and one-half to school every day. I will close hoping to see this letter in print.

Dear Laddie—I've never written to you before, so I thought I would try my luck. I live in the country and like it very much. I have two sisters and two brothers. One sister is ten, her name is seven, the other brother is two, his name is Ellen. One brother is Lester, he is seven, the other brother istwo, his name is Fay. Mamma and papa are both living. We live on a 181 acre farm. Papa works another farm where he has a married man living and we also have a hired man who boards with us. Papa has three cows, two horses which stay with us all the time then two on the other place and two which stay at either place. Papa has a load of sheep and also a load of cattle on some land which he is renting. Mamma has several hundred chickens. We have just had an electric line go near here, so we have electric lights, we enjoy them very much. We children go to school but Fay and Ellen. I am 11 and in the seventh grade. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am especially fond of the Children's page. I will close for this time. Yours truly, Beatrice Munger, Clinton, Mich.

FREE! SCHOOL OUTFIT TO ANY BOY OR GIRL

This dandy outfit is just the thing you need, it contains 3 Pencils, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Combination Pen and Pencil, 12 Pen Points and Holder, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Ink and Pencil Eraser, I Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cup, all packed in a beautiful box.

Yours for a Little Extra Work!

All we ask you to do is to call on two of your friends and get them to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year at $1.00 each. Have them sign their names and address on the blank below, mail it to us and the OUTFIT will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

In consideration of your offer to give the boy or girl whose name appears below a School Outfit for two new yearly subscriptions, I hereby subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year.

Name	Town	R.	State	Amt.Pd.

Name of Boy or Girl getting subscribers .....

Town .....R. F. D. .....State

Seein' Things

I AIN'T AFEARD of snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,
An' things 'at girls are skeered of I think are awful nice!
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug an' when my prayers are said,
Mother tells "Happy Dreams!" an' takes away the light,
An' leaves me lyin' all alone and seein' things at night.
Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the door,
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle uv the floor;
Sometimes they're a sittin' down, sometimes they're walkin' round
So softly an' so creepy-like they never make a sound;
Sometimes they are as black as ink, an' other times they're white,
But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!
Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street,
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,
I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed and pintin' at me—so!
Oh, my! I was so skeered that time I never slep' a mite—
It's almost allus when I'm bad that I see things at night!
Lucky thing I ain't a girl or I'd be skeered to death!
Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;
An' I am, oh, so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then
Gran'ma tells me that's the only way to make it right
When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night.
An' so when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,
I try to skwush the tempter's voice 'at urges me within;
An' when they's pie for supper or cakes 'at's big an' nice,
I want to—but I do not pass my plate f'r them things twice!
No. Ruther let starvation wipe me slowly out of sight
Than I should keep a-livin' an' seein' things at night.

EUGENE FIELD.

HAY PRICES HIGHER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	29.00 @ 30		27.00 @ 28
New York	34.00 @ 36		31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27		26.50 @ 27
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 29
New York	32.00 @ 34	29.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	29.00 @ 30	30.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 28

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
New York	36.00 @ 38	35.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 36
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 25
New York	34.00 @ 36	29.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29

Hay markets in nearly every part of the country this week are firm with prices edging upward. This rise applies to nearly all grades of hay. In the Mississippi Valley markets the receipts were large at some points, and prices could not stay firm at those markets, even though the demand was almost strong enough to handle the glutted situation. Chicago has had but few receipts and has made sharp gains in values. In the East farmers are holding hay for higher prices, and are just barely supplying the present demand. The fact that the consumers lack activity prevents a big boost in hay values. Detroit reports small supply for nearly all lines of hay and the market is quoted firm.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

For many years those who are familiar with the arguments advanced by the general run of farmers when an attempt has been made to convince them that they should make a greater effort to produce cream of better quality, have heard that it is not profitable to attempt to keep cream sweet and clean as there is not enough difference between the price paid for sweet and sour cream to make it worth the effort. Even the most skeptical would be convinced at the present time that it would pay to use every possible means to produce good cream if he would but spend a few days in this market. The quotations shown below should be convincing. One sees from them that an extra, which scores 92 points, is quoted at 73 to 73½c, but he also sees that top firsts, which score 90 to 91 points, are selling at 66½ to 72c. It seems unreasonable that butter scoring 90 points, which is a good piece of butter, should sell at a price 7c below that paid for a butter scoring 92 points. It is not only true that such a condition exists, but it is also true that while a 92 score butter will sell as soon as it arrives the 90-point butter sells only to a chance buyer. Low fruits, which score 88 to 89 points, are at a still greater disadvantage.

Receipts of fresh butter are at the lowest figure so far this season. It has been expected that there would be a slight increase in production because of the usual fall freshening of cows but the influence of that factor is not as yet being felt A few cars of fresh Canadian butter are being received weekly. Held buter is moving freely, better than 1½ million pounds of such butter being taken from storage each week Stocks that were purchased by exporters some time age are being shipped in considerable quantities regularly Centralized butter is dragging 66 1-2c being about the highest price paid for good 90 score quality. Held butter selling at a price about 3½c under that of fresh butter Prevailing prices today are as follows: Extras, 73 to 73½c; higher scoring than extras, 74 to 74½ firsts, (90-91 score), 66½ to 72c; firsts (88-89 score), 62½ to 65c; and, seconds, 57 to 61c

The creamery which receives the highest price for its butter is the one which has seen the tendency of the times and has educated its patrons to the value of high quality production.

BIG WOOL CONSUMPTION

Manufacturers used about 69,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent in October, 1919, the greatest amount consumed in any one month since May, 1918, when the wool textile industries' capacity was taxed by the war's demand, according to the monthly wool consumption report just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Of the amount used in October, 34 per cent was fine, 18 per cent 1-2 blood, 17 per cent, 3-8 blood, 16 per cent 1-4 blood, 4 per cent. low, 10 per cent, carpet and 1 per cent, grade not stated. More fine wool was used in October than in any month since the monthly wool reports were inaugurated. The heavy consumption of fine wool reflects the great demand for the finer qualities of wool which has been so pronounced during the last six months, say the Bureau of Markets' specialists.

Massachusetts still holds the lead with 25,612,133 pounds of all kinds, classes and conditions, followed by Pennsylvania, 8,979,814 pounds; Rhode Island, 6,936,621 pounds; New Jersey, 5,738,314 pounds and New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Maine in the order mentioned.

The total amounts used, by condition were: grease, 49,506,856 pounds, scoursed, 8,561,958 pounds; pulled, 1,949,601 pounds.

Detailed monthly wool consumption reports will be sent to anyone addressing a request to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Cattle: Canners and bulls steady; all others 50c higher; best heavy steers, $11.50 to $12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $9.50 to $10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $8.50 to $9; handy light butchers, $7.50 to $8.25; light butchers, $6.50 to $7.25; best cows, $8.50 to $9.50; butcher cows, $6.75 to $8; cutters, $5.50 to $6; canners, $5 to $5.50; best heavy bulls, $8.50 to $8.75; bologna bulls, $6.50 to $7; stock bulls, $5.50 to $6.25; feeders, $9 to $11; stockers, $7 to $8.75; milkers and springers, $65 to $150. Veal calves: market 50c to $1 higher; best, $19 to $20; others, $10 to $18. Sheep and lambs: market steady to 25c higher; best lambs, $15 to $15.25; fair lambs, $13 to $14.50; light to common lambs, $7 to $11.25; fair to good sheep, $7.50 to $8; culls and common, $3 to $4.50. Hogs: 1,956; market strong; pigs, $13.50; mixed hogs, $14 to $14.25.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle: market, 25 to 50c higher; prime heavy steers, $16 to $17; best shipping steers, $13.50 to $14.50; medium shipping steers, $11.50 to $12.50; best yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $16 to $17; light yearlings, good quality, $13 to $14; best handy steers, $10.50 to $12; fair to good, $10.50 to $11; handy steers and heifers mixed, $9.50 to $10.50; western heifers, $10.50 to $11.50; best fat cows, $10 to $11; butcher cows, $7.50 to $8.50; cutters, $6 to $6.50; canners, $4 to $5.25; fancy bulls, $9 to $10.50; butchering bulls, $7 to $8; common, $6 to $7; best feeding steers, $10 to $11; medium feeders, $8.50 to $9.50; best stockers, $6.50 to $7.50; light to common, $5 to $6; milkers and springers, $75 to $150. Hogs: Market 50 to 75c higher; heavy and yorkers, $14.50 to $14.75; pigs, $14.25 to $14.50. Sheep and lambs: market higher; top lambs, $16; yearlings, $11 to $12; wethers, $9.50 to $10; ewes, $8 to $8.50. Calves: market strong; tops, $22; grass calves, $5 to $8.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Hogs: Estimated tomorrow, 70,000; 50 to 65c higher; closed weak; bulk, $14.10 to $14.50; top, $14.60; heavy, $14.10 to $14.55; medium, $14.15 to $14.60; light, $14.10 to $14.50; light lights, $13.50 to $14.25; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.50 to $14; packing sows, rough, $12.75 to $13.50; pigs, $13 to $13.75. Cattle: estimated tomorrow, 25,000; unsettled; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $18.75 to $21; medium and good, $11.25 to $18.65; common, $9 to $11.25; light weight, good and choice, $14.25 to $20.25; common and medium, $7.75 to $14.15; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.65 to $15; cows, $6.50 to 13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.50; veal calves $16.25 to $16.75; feeder steers, $7 to $13; stocker steers, $6 to $11; western range steers $7.50 to $15.25; cows and heifers, $6.50 to $12.75. Sheep: estimated tomorrow, 27,000; strong; lambs, $13.75 to $15.75; culls and common, $9.50 to $13.50; ewes, medium, good and choice, $7.50 to $9; culls and common, $3.75 to $7.25; breeding, $6.75 to $11.25.

MAIL LIST REVISION

WE ARE anxious that every subscriber to M. B. F. should receive his or her paper on or before the Saturday of date of issue. To accomplish this and assure every reader of receiving every copy mailed we are revising our entire mailing system, placing all names in type, as shown:

John H Jones Nov 20
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The date shown following your name in the first line is the month to which your subscription is paid in full, in the above example, the subscription would expire with the month of November, 1920. Following the address in the second line, is the date when your subscription was received, this is our key by which we can look up your original order and remittance at any time, should a question regarding it arise.

IS YOUR NAME ON OUR LIST CORRECTLY NOW?

Look at the label on the front cover of this copy, is your name, address and date of expiration correct? Are you receiving more than one copy or is there any other complaint you have to make—

—please write us, clipping the labels referred to in your letter, so we can look them up and make corrections immediately.

IF THE LETTER (G) OR ANY DATE BEFORE (JAN. 20) APPEARS ON THE LABEL FOLLOWING YOUR NAME, PLEASE RENEW AT ONCE. WE WILL THEN PUT YOUR NAME IN TYPE AS SHOWN ABOVE AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU DO NOT MISS ANY FUTURE ISSUES !

BOSTON WOOL QUOTATIONS

Michigan and New York fleeces are quoted in Boston as follows: Fine unwashed, 64@65; Delaine unwashed, 80@83; 1-2 blood unwashed, 78@80; 3-8 blood unwashed, 66and 67, 1-4 blood unwashed, 65@66; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55@57; common and braid, 41@42.

PRODUCE MARKET LIFELESS

Slight changes have occurred in the produce markets in the current week, little action being noted on the part of sellers or buyers. In Detroit fresh butter and eggs are scarce and in good demand, and the trade is obliged to cut deeply into the stored product. There is not much doing in the apple line nor in any other line of fruit. Good cranberries in Detroit are bought at $10.50 per bbl.

APPLES, spies, top at $3.50 per bu.; Baldwins, $2.75; Greenings, $3.25; Cork imperials, $2.75; No. 2 fruit brings $1.25@1.50 per bu.

CELERY, Kalamazoo, brings 50@60c per bunch.

POPCORN, shelled, 12c per lb.

HONEY, white comb, 32@35c per lb.

ONIONS, $5.50@$6 per 100 lb. sack.

CABBAGE, home grown, $1.25@$1.50 per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS, best, 17@19c per lb.; heavy, 15@16c.

DRESSED CALVES, fancy, 24@25c; choice, 22@23c per lb.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGG PRICES

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Butter: Fresh creamery, 64 to 64 1-2c; fresh, creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 64 to 68 1-2c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 72 to 90c per doz., according to quality; storage eggs, according to quality, 47 3-4 to 51c per doz.

AGRICULTURAL PROFITS VS. MANUFACTURING PROFITS

(*Continued from page 2*)

made more money than any of the rest of them. He has done it, not by putting the price as high as possible, but by putting it as low as possible. I think that any manufacturer who wants to make more money would do well to consider with an open mind the question whether he can do this best by raising prices or by lowering them."

Another student of the price question said: "In my opinion some way must be devised for ascertaining the actual cost of an article in labor and material. Accounting systems are of no value in solving the price question. The bookkeepers seem to be able to get almost any result they wish, and no one but a bookkeeper can understand the work when it is done. The thing needed is scientific determination of how much man-power and how much steel, for example, is necessary to make a plow. Steel and man power can then be translated into money at its current value. Cost of distribution, overhead and other factors can be added, and an estimate of the price at which the farmer should get his plow, allowing a reasonable profit to all concerned in the work of producing and distributing it.

"In its efforts to reduce the cost of foodstuffs the government is trying to learn costs of production, and to allow reasonable profits. In fixing transportation rates, the method is the same—to learn the actual cost based on physical valuation, and then add a fair profit.

"The principle is rapidly being established that the consumer has a right to every commodity at a price which bears a fixed and fair relation to the cost of producing it. In my opinion, that principle must be applied to manufacturing for the benefit of both manufacturer and consumer. The consumer should know what the fair price for a bar of soap or a typewriter is just as he now knows that 11 cents a pound is a maximum fair price for sugar."—Submitted by a Flint subscriber.

MORE MONEY IN DUAL PURPOSE BREEDS, CLAIM

(*Continued from page 5*)

years, and our conclusion is that good calves can be raised with comparatively little milk and put in good flesh for market inside of one year, by keeping the calf confined in a pen by itself and giving it a mixed ration of grain and hay.

The calf at an early age does not have the digestive fluids necessary to convert starch into sugar, hence starchy feeds must be avoided in the beginning, though not entirely excluded, as the secretion of starch transforming fluids is hastened by the accessability of these starchy feeds, such as corn and oats, from the beginning, without forcing the calf to eat them as a steady, regular diet, which would certainly cause indigestion and possible stunting of the young thing for its entire life.

Parched meal, like toasted bread, is easily digested by the calf because the parching converts the starch particles into sugar (grape sugar.) Oil meal contains very little starch and also supplies the protein necessary. A New York dairyman to whom I once suggested using parch meal, told me that he was getting very good results with the use of Blackstrap Molasses. Feeding molasses is comparatively cheap this season on account of prohibition which threw the distillery molasses on the market.

I am using molasses this winter because of its cheapness and because I have a short hay crop and by sprinkling a solution of molasses and water on my wheat and rye straw. I can make it more palatable, more nutritive and the molasses also aids in digestion and prevents impaction which I must guard against in the use of coarse, fiberous feed.

The molasses I get comes direct from the Southern cane mills from this year's crop, and is fresh and wholesome food for man or beast, may be used for making molasses cakes after the old fashioned recipes, but it is not as nice for table use as some of the later glucose mixtures.

BETTER SEED FOR MICH. POTATO GROWERS

(*Continued from page 3*)

prove one of the most helpful lines of work along production lines which has been undertaken. Growers are coming to realize as they never did before they began their own marketing, the fact that the production of quality stock is the first step in successful marketing. They also are realizing the fact that low yield per acre as a rule means high cost of production and that high yield per acre, lower cost of production. The latter is especially true when the yield per acre is influenced by the quality of seed used.

PRINCE ALBERT

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Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PUT it right up to Prince Albert to produce for you more smoke happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s made to fit your smokeappetite like a glove. It has the best flavor and coolness and fragrance, ever!

Just what a whole lot of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the quickest way you know how! And, put it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parch. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

Realize what it would mean to get set with a joy'us jimmy pipe, or the papers and to fill 'er up every once and a while. And, puff to beat the cards! *Without a comeback!*

Just as sure as you're reading this, P. A. will hand you everything you ever yearned for in tobacco joy! Why, it's so good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smoke!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

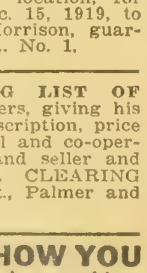
186 A. HIGH-GRADE CORN FARM, $15,810. Unusually good stock farm, all natural blue grass land, about 70 acres rich creek bottom A-1 corn soil. Near big R.R. town, only 17 miles city of 90,000. 110 acres for the plow full of fertility; abundantly watered, well-fenced blue grass pasture for 50 head; much fruit. 9-room house, painted barns, &c. Highest quality and lowest price describes this bargain at $15,810, terms. Details page 73 Strout's Fall Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. E., Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FARM BARGAIN—240 ACRES GOOD clay land, 150 acres cleared. New 11-room house, large barn with basement, sheep barn, water piped to house and barn. On stae reward road, 5 1-2 miles from Bad Axe. One of the few large up-to-date farms in good location, for sale. Must be sold by Dec. 15, 1919, to close up estate. James Morrison, guardian, Ubly, Mich., R. F. D.. No. 1.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

ASK US TO SHOW YOU how you can make several hundred EXTRA dollars this winter sawing wood with a

DIXIE PORTABLE DRAG SAW



You can cut 25 to 40 cords day after day with only 2 gallons of gasoline—easy to operate—the best built. Make big money cutting wood for yourself and your neighbors. Free descriptive folder, etc.

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(3) The BEST is CHEAPEST

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Small quantity of buckwheat honey. Please state price. Address Box A, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE. CROMwell pattern 1847 Rogers Bros. Teaspoons post paid at $2.32 per set of six. We do watch repairing. Clare Jewelry Co., Lock box 535, Clare, Mich.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS Splendid pay and expenses; travel if desired; unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 62. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

RIGHTS OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS

A—Does the township highway commissioner have authority to appoint overseers of road districts or should they be elected at town meeting? (b)—Can the highway commissioner or overseer dig a ditch in front of your house to change the water course down along the highway and remove a culvert across highway that has been in there thirty years, putting water down ditch in front of my house to my damage? (c)—can the highway commissioner furnish cement pipe or other material to put a private crossing to any farmer's place? (d)—Can the highway commissioner or overseer move dirt from ditch in front of my place down the highway and put it on private property twelve rods from the place of removal?—C. B.

(a) Overseers of the highway are to be elected. In case of vacancy for any cause the Highway Commissioner appoints to fill the vacancy. (b) I think the Highway Commissioner has authority to dig the ditch to remove the highwayand to remove the culvert if it does not stop the natural flow of the water, or, if it is not taken care of with the new ditch. He would not have authority to dig a ditch and throw the water upon another's premises. He must provide for its care. He can not dig the ditch except for the improvement of the right of way. If the digging of the ditch was lawful and proper for the commissioner to do then the fact that the ditch is an inconvenience to you and a damage in the sense it is such a damage that you can not recover for. If, however, the damage is from the water in an unusual quantity or manner then he is liable for the damage. (c) I think it would be in the discretion of the Commissioner to furnish the title if it was for the protection of the highway. Otherwise from that reason the adjacent owner provides his own egress and ingress. (d) The Commissioner may take material within the boundary of the highway for improvements except that he shall not take within eight feet of the sides unless necessary to maintain grades. He could use it only for the improvement of the highway and not for private purposes. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FORCING A ROAD OPEN

I am thinking of purchasing a farm lying on a section and town line. About 1-2 mile of road is unopened this being my nearest way to market, about one mile as it is. I have to make a detour of 2 1-2 miles to reach town. There is a river, swamp and railway on this half mile, which they object to crossing, I understand. All three are quite easily crossed. Can I force them to open the road? If so, what would be the necessary steps? Do both townships stand half the expense? I would like to know before purchasing this land if I can get road open.—F. H., Clare County.

The methods of procedure are given in C. L. 1915, sections 4288 and following. The first step is a petition of seven or more freeholders addressed to the commissioner of either township. The commissioner to whom addressed must notify the commissioner of the adjoining township and they jointly fix place of meeting as described in section 4297. If the commissioners refuse to lay out an appeal may be made to the joint boards and if they refuse and a sufficient amount is at stake a further appeal to the circuit court may be made. Appeal is the only compulsion that can be exercised.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LAW GOVERNING RENTAL

What is the law governing the rental of farms and allowance for use of land? If a dispute between owner and tenant, how best settled.—M. E. C., Sanilac County.

The law governing the rentals of farms and allowance for the use of land is the general law of contracts and applicable to real estate. Whatever contract the landlord and tenant make is binding upon both parties if lawfully made. The law does not undertake to say what shall be paid for the use of land where parties agree upon the price. It is only where the parties do not agree upon the price that the "law" steps in and says the tenant shall pay to the landlord what it is reasonably worth. This is a question of fact and the jury would decide what it was reasonably worth. If a dispute arise between landlord and tenant it is my opinion that it can be best settled by arbitration. Three good neighbors can do better in their informal way than can be accomplished by litigation.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TITLE EXTENDS TO LOW WATER

What are my rights in regard to the beach? I have 160 acres along the lake shore, and every year I am annoyed by hunters who pay no attention to signs and say I can not keep them off the beach, as I can only claim to high water mark.—J. W., Huron County.

It has been held by the courts "that the owner of land bordering on the Great Lakes took title to low water mark only and that he had no ownership in land covered by shallow waters of the lake."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MIGHT GET DAMAGES

The city of M——built an electric dam on Cedar Creek which overflows part of my farm and the city won't pay me anywhere near what same is worth Is there any way that I can make them take the water off from my farm or can I make them remove the dam? Please give me your advice on that question—A Reader.

I once defended a similar case. The judge refused to order the dam abated, very largely because the owner of the farm had witnessed the construction of the dam and saw a very large amount of money expended in its construction that would be worthless if he entered an order of abatement. However, he assessed the damages for the overflow of the land and compelled the builder of the dam to pay it and also fixed the highest point at which the owner of the dam could maintain the water. I think it was good law. There are, however, so many things that may vary the rule that it is not best to rely upon so short a statement of facts as you give. There are cases in which the courts have restrained parties from overflowing the land. You need the advice of a good attorney after a full and careful statement of facts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WHAT IS A LAWFUL FENCE?

There are 80 rods of fence, my half 40 rods being the east and a neighbor's 40 rods being the west. His fence is in bad shape. The posts are heaved from one to two feet out of the ground and my sheep get under the fence and on his wheat. I have taken my sheep out, but he will not repair his fence and says he does not have to fence for sheep.—H. M.

A lawful fence is one that is "four and one-half feet and in good repair." From the description given I would be of the opinion that the fence "was not in good repair." He is obliged to fence against sheep and should your sheep enter his premises through his part of the fence, by reason of its defective condition, then he can recover no damages by reason of what damage your sheep do.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYS

Is there another description of land in the United States the same as the following: The S. W. 1-4 of Section 19, Town 35, North of Range 2, East? I know the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the matter. It states the description is incomplete because the county and state is not mentioned. Now what I really want to know is , is there another town and range of the same number in the U. S.?—J. R.

So far as I know every state is surveyed on the same plan as Michigan with a base line and a meridian line. I do not have any authority at hand from which to determine. I think that if you wrote your congressman, Hon. Frank D. Scott, Washington, D. C,. he would ascertain from the government surveys whether any other state had such a description.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LAND RENTER'S RIGHTS

If A rents a farm from B, money rent, and pays rent in advance, and B sells his farm, can he compell A to sell his crops to B or can A work the farm until his term is up?—F. S.

If the owner of the farm did not reserve the right to cancel the lease upon sale of the farm then the renter can hold the farm until the expiration of his time. The owner of the farm can not compel the renter to sell his crops nor can he take possession until the expiration of the lease unless he reserves such power when he rented the farm.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PETITIONING FOR A DRAIN

When a drain is petitioned for, to be deepened and widened and survey and profile made accordingly, can the contract be let for a partly new ditch, and what can be done about it?—Subscriber.

Generally a drain commissioner would not have authority to construct a new drain on a petition to deepen and widen an old one, but there are circumstances under which he might be justified and have authority to arrange to make part of the drain "new." The statement of facts are not complete enough to warrant a more definite opinion.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WHEN THE LAKE DRIED UP

A piece of property on lake shore (a small inland lake) read: "beginning at a point on sec. line at high water mark on east side of R Lake, thence east about 400 ft., thence north 100 ft., thence west to high water mark of R Lake, thence south to place of beginning. Now the question is if the lake recedes (as it has) can the owner of above described lot go to the water?—W. S.

It is my opinion that your boundary goes to the lake whether the water in the lake raises or falls.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GETTING PUREBRED'S PEDIDGREE

I bought a young Holstein bull and have got only the certificate of registration and would like to have a tabulated pedigree but don't understand just what to do to obtain them. Will you please inform me through your paper what to do?—A. D. G.

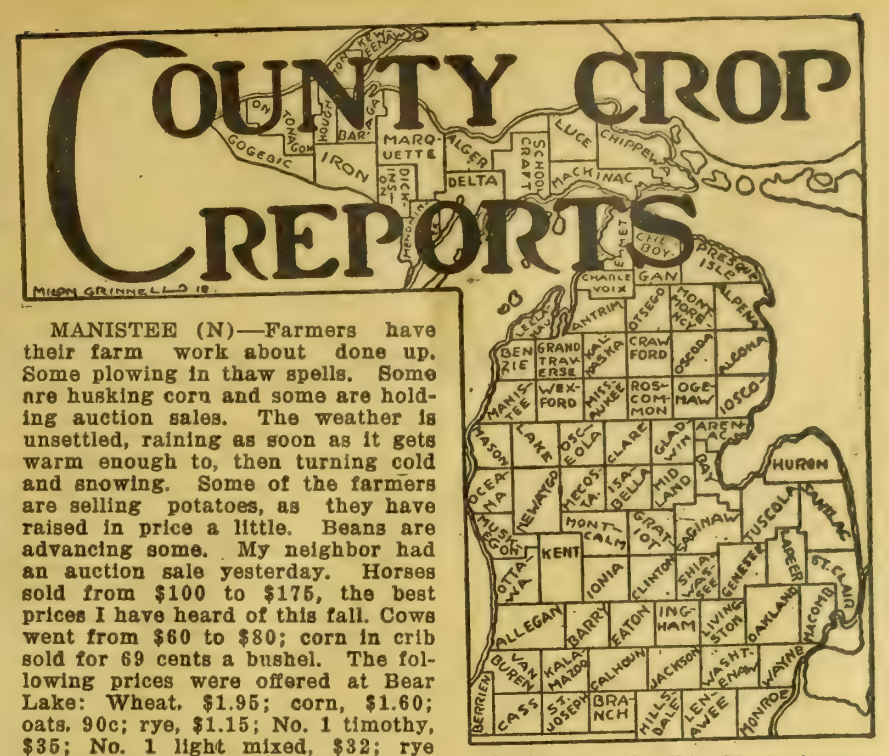
We suggest that you write first to the party who sold you the bull. If no satisfaction is obtained write to D. D. Aitken, president Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Flint, Mich.—The Editor.

DAMAGES FOR KILLING A DOG

When I was moving my dog was following the load and an auto ran over him and killed him. Can I secure damages, and if so how shall I proceed?—Reader.

It is a question of whether the driver of the auto was negilgent in his driving. If he was not negligent he would not be liable, but if he was negligent he would be liable for the value of the dog, to be recovered by suit at law for the damages. —W. E Brown, legal editor.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS



ANTRIM, (W.)—Farmers in this section are doing a little of everything, threshing, hauling potatoes, etc. Quite a number of auction sales during the past three weeks, generally well attended and prices fair. The weather is variable, with about four inches of snow at present. Farmers selling potatoes as fast as association can get cars to ship them in. Marketing association here shipped a carload of cattle the 22nd. George Hockridge's auction sale on the 10th set a high mark for total receipts and attendance. Total receipts were over $25. Local bankers charge 5 per cent discount for handling notes taken at sales; also charge 7 per cent interest. 12 per cent on money loaned. No wonder they smile. Labor and industrial unrest don't seem to affect the farmer in any way, although they have more reason to be so than the city laborers. If the city laborer was as industrious as the average farmer, worked as long hours and was as economical in every way, old H. C. L. wouldn't bother him at all.—The following prices were offered at Elk Rapids:--Wheat $2,05; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.15; hay, baled, $28; beans, $6; potatoes, $2; hens, 15 to 18; springers, 18; butter, 55; butterfat, 71; eggs, 55; sheep, 6 to 8; lambs, 12 to 14; hogs, 12 to 13; beef steers, 6; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 13 to 18; hides, 25.

GENESSEE (S)—We are having colder weather now and the ground is slightly frozen and covered with a thin layer of snow. Farmers have been husking corn, plowing, threshing beans and cloverseed, and doing some team work. Most farmers have their work nearly finished and are getting ready for winter weather. Quite a lot of fall plowing has already been done and considerable more will be done if the weathher permits. Wheat and rye are looking good in most instances. Auction sales are very plentiful and prices are working lower. Farmers will be "solid" in support of the farmer candidate for governor. Prices offered at Flint are: Wheat, white,$2.11; red, $2.13; corn, $1.50; oats, 78c.; rye, $1.20; hay, No.1 timothy, $22.00 and $25.00; No.1 light mixed, $2000 and $22.00; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.25; red kidney, $11; potatoes, $1.65 and $1.75; onions, $4 to $5; cabbage, $2.00 per bbl.; cucumbers, $2.00 per bu.; hens, 20 and 21c.; springers, 21c.; geese, 18 and 22c.; creamery butter, 68 and 70c.; dairy, 60 and 65c.; eggs, 68c.; sheep, $7 and $8; lambs, $10 and $11; hogs, $14.50 and $15.00; beef steers, $9 and $10; beef cows, $6 and $7; apples, $1.75 and $2.50.—C. S.

INGHAM (C)—At present we have fine weather. Men are plowing and finishing up fall work. A good deal of poultry of all kinds is going to market at good prices, but the farmer is hit hard on the price of hogs, the corn fed is worth more than the hog will bring in some cases. Pork and beans, the farmers' money crop, is away off. Some are looking for timber for fire-wood as coal is hard to get and high in price. The following prices were offered at Mason: Wheat, $2.02 to $2.10; oats, 65c.; rye, $1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, $18; No. 1 light mixed, $18.00; wheat-oat straw, $8.00; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.00; potatoes, $1.25; cabbage, $1.50 cwt.; hens, 26c.; springers, 28c.; turkeys, 28 to 30c.; butter, 55c.; butterfat, 64c.; eggs, 62c; sheep, $3 to $7; lambs, 14c.; hogs, 13c; beef steers, 7 to 12c.; beef cows, 5 to 8c.; veal calves, 16c.; wool, 55c.; apples, $2.00.—C. I. M.

MONTCALM (N)—Most of the farmers are plowing and stumping. Some are hauling in potatoes as fast as they can to get rid of them. It seems that the most of the time there are sales, from one to three a day, and the farmers are changing lands, some selling and others renting and moving to town. Some are changing horses for cows. There is a lot of good roads being built and men and teams are working for $4.00 a day and board to get their teams wintered. The following prices are offered at Lakeview: Wheat, $2.25; corn, 65c.; oats, 80c.; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25.00; No. 1 light mixed, $20.00; rye straw,$11.00; wheat oat, $16.00; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6; red kidney, $9.00; potatoes, $2.30 cwt.; onions, $2.00; cabbage, $10.00; cucumbers, $2.00 cwt.; hens, 20c.; springers, 22c.; ducks, 14c.; geese,18c; turkeys, 25c.; butter, 60c.; butterfat, 72c.; eggs, 58c.—G. B. W.

MANISTEE (N)—Farmers have their farm work about done up. Some plowing in thaw spells. Some are husking corn and some are holding auction sales. The weather is unsettled, raining as soon as it gets warm enough to, then turning cold and snowing. Some of the farmers are selling potatoes, as they have raised in price a little. Beans are advancing some. My neighbor had an auction sale yesterday. Horses sold from $100 to $175, the best prices I have heard of this fall. Cows went from $60 to $80; corn in crib sold for 69 cents a bushel. The following prices were offered at Bear Lake: Wheat, $1.95; corn, $1.60; oats, 90c; rye, $1.15; No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 1 light mixed, $32; rye straw, $10; wheat-oat straw, $12; bean (C. H. P. Pea) $5.40 cwt.; red kidney, $10.50 cwt.; potatoes, $2 cwt.; hens, 18c; springers, 18c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 71c; eggs, 56c; hogs, 13c; beef steers, 6c; beef cows, 5c; veal calves 12c.—C. H. S.

SAGINAW (W)—We have had a nice fall for doing farm work. There is some corn yet. It is being husked with the huskers. There is a lot of fall plowing done and the weather has been fine for the work. The winter wheat is looking fine.—G. L.

LAPEER, (S. E.)—Most farmers have their fall work and a goodly lot of fall plowing done. Corn about all taken care of. Some fields husked as much as 100 bu. to the acre and were nice and hard. Lots of steers going to be fed this winter, and quite a number of lambs. Some hogs moving and some stock. Auction sales nearly every day and going good as a rule Cows selling good from $75 to $125 as a rule. Horses are cheap; other stock selling good.—C. A. B.

CALHOUN, (N. W.)—Farmers are not doing much but chores. We had a snow for Thanksgiving but it all went with a rain. Potatoes are going up and hogs going down. Farmers are holding potatoes for more money. —C. E. B.

BAY, (S. E.)—The fall weather has been good, though quite cold lately. Farmers have not been loafing on the job. Sugar beets mostly all delivered to the stations and loading up now. The farmer boys who work in the mines are not idle. Some are loading beets. The roads have been good lately. Farmers threshing beans, shredding corn and plowing. Not much produce going to market. Some farmers working away from home and getting more pay. Some selling out. Sales go well, except horses.—J. C. A.

SANILAC, (S. E.)—Many farmers are not through plowing. Some beets have to be drawn. Hay, oats, barley and rye are on the rise. Not much poultry left in the country after Thanksgiving. Some cattle and horses are moving; milch cows selling high. Weatheris changeable, freezing and thawing, followed by a heavy rain from the southeast which is expected to turn into snow.—N. J. Mc.

CHIPPEWA, (N)—The ground here is frozen hard and there is almost enough snow for sleighing. Many farmers who can get away are going to the woods now. Others are jobbing in a small way as prices of timber are high. Sales are not as frequent and prices are down. Best hay now selling for $24.50 and some farmers are holding for higher price. Lots of hunters here this fall from lower Michigan, sometimes shooting at one another, and sometimes taking a crack at a native. The following prices were paid at Brimley:—Oats, 80; hay, No. 1 timothy, $24.50; No. 1 light mixed, $23; wheat-oat, $12; potatoes, $1.50 bu.; hens, 20; springers, 22; turkeys, 25; butter, 55; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60; hogs, $19.

CHARLEVOIX, S. W. —Farmers are hauling wood and getting ready for winter. Soil is full of water. Fall plowing about all done. Not much being sold now except at auction. Joe Moore and Chas. Murphy are both building houses this fall. Quite a number of farmers started with a few registered cattle this year, mostly short horns, Guernseys and Holsteins.

LIVINGSTON (N. W.) — Everyone busy getting ready for winter. Cold, cloudy and damp weather. Ground frozen hard and covered with snow. Farmers are marketing their hay and holding their beans. Howell township voted on bonding the county for good roads two to one against. Prices as follows at Howell: Wheat, $2.13; corn, $1.30; oats, 65c.; rye, $1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, $18.00; No. 1 light mixed, $18.00; rye straw, $5.00; wheat-oat straw, $5.00; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.00 per cwt.; potatoes, $1.25; hens, 17c.; springers, 21c.; turkeys, 30c.; butter, 62c.; butterfat, 65 to 67c.; eggs, 70c.; hogs, live, 13c.; dressed, 18c.; beef steers, 12c.; beef cows, 9c.; veal calves, 17c.; wool, 50 to 60c.—G. H. W.

TUSCOLA (C)—Farmers are all ready for winter. There is a little corn out yet, but they are pulling it to the barn to husk later. Beans are a bigger crop than we looked for; some going 30 bushels per acre. Ground is frozen too hard to plow. Lots of farmers are working at the Caro sugar factory. Not much going to market now but beans. Lot of sales now. Cows bring a good price but hogs have taken quite a fall.

GRATIOT, (E.)—Cold wave with a little snow here. It makes beet pulling a little out of order. Corn husking and hauling clover are the order of the day. Most of the farmers are shipping their own stock. Lots of auction sales this fall from 12 to 16 every week, and everything selling well except horses.—J. W. The following prices were paid at Ithaca:—wheat, spring, $2.20; winter, $2.06; oats, 67; rye, $1.25; beans, $6.25; potatoes, $1.25; hens, 18; springers, 21; ducks, 24; geese, 22; turkeys, 33; butter, 55; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60; sheep, 55; lambs, 12; hoge, $12.50; beef steers, 10; veal calves, 16.

Investments, Wise and Otherwise

HARROUN STOCK

Friend Slocum—I have a chance to secure some Harroun Motor Stock at a very low price. Would you advise me to buy it?—W. W. S., Bellaire, Mich.

I would not advise you on the purchase of any stock. You buy, you take a chance—if you win you are happy, aren't you? if you lose, I don't want you to cuss me. But on the stock mentioned I would say that this stock would have to be very cheap to attract a buyer. The company did considerable war work; Uncle Sam owes them on this contract we understand; but as a going concern manufacturing automobiles, nothing doing as an investment.

MICHIGAN INVESTMENT COMPANY

Friend Slocum—Will you kindly advise me if you think an investment in the Michigan Investment Company would be safe. They are offering common stock, with a present of a very liberal amount of preferred.—C. J., Brighton, Mich.

You did not give me the address of this company. There are several hundred companies with headquarters in Detroit now "beating the bushes" throughout Michigan for farmers who have a little money in the bank. Personally I don't like the idea of selling stock worth 100 cents on the dollar and then throwing in some preferred stock for full measure. Send along a circular from the Michigan Investment Company.

SECURITIES COMMISSION RECOMMENDS NO STOCK

Mr. Slocum—Agents are selling stock in the Kirby Investment Company in this vicinity, and their agents state that this stock is recommended by the Michigan Securities Commission. Has the state approved this stock as an investment?—J. S., Conklin, Mich.

The Securities Commission of this state knows nothing about the real value of any stock as an investment. In fact this commission merely has the authority to see that stocks offered for sale conform to certain regulations—in other words they start the race fair; but after the stock salesmen are let loose, and finally after the stock has been sold, they are out of the game, and you take your chances with the fellows who own a majority of the stock. I know nothing about the Kirby Investment Company, and can give you no further information unless you give me their address—however, don't put the least dependence in the fact that the sale of any stock has the approval of the Securities Commission—the fellow who told you that the state recommended this stock ought to be in jail.

Mr. Slocum—I have been corresponding with a company that makes moving picture films, and they have just informed me that I have been selected to take a part in a new film called "Determination." They say that they will pay my expenses to the place where the films are to be made and return, but that I must take stock in the company—twenty-five shares at $5 per share—before I can take part in the play. I would like to get into the movies and can borrow the money. Please tell me if you think this is all right.—Lillian B. McL., Calhoun County.

I trust, Lillian, that you will have a sufficient amount of "determination" to turn down this offer. That film company is after your $125, and if you send it to them there isn't one chance in a hundred, that you will ever hear from them again. If you will send me the correspondence you have received from this firm we will get after them through the postoffice department. There are thousands of young ladies anxious to get into the movies, but very, very few, however, succeed. If you have talent as a movie actress, some day you will have opportunity to give it a trial; but don't send a dollar to the fake concerns which agree to make screen artists through such schemes

UNION MORTGAGE COMPANY

Mr. Slocum—Will you please advise us in regard to the Union Mortgage Company of Detroit. Their agent is selling stock here at $125 per share which is guaranteed to pay seven per cent, and with each share you receive eighty per cent common stock at $125 per share. You are asked to pay 20 per cent down and the balance in 20 monthly payments.—W. D., Saginaw, Mich.

We have received many inquiries, asking about stock in the Union Mortgage Company, and this leads me to think that their salesmen are busy throughout certain portions of the state. The Union Mortgage Company of Detroit, is organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Capitalization $10,000,000; six million of which is 7 per cent cumulative, participating and four million common. The company buys, sells and otherwise deals in mortgages, land contracts, etc., secured by Detroit improved real estate. My report on the personnel of the officers is as follows: "Representative business men of Detroit are on the board of directors; I know nothing of the figures and operations of the company." So far I have been unable to learn why this company is organized under the laws of another state; no doubt, however, but what the laws of Delaware give them a wider scope for doing business.

From The Healthy Dairy

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Michigan Now One of the Champion Jersey States

MICHIGAN is so famous for her Holsteins that her splendid Jersey record is not always as widely known. Just one phase of Michigan's Jersey history is the fact that Eminent's Bess, 209719, of W. S. Prickett, Sidnaw, Mich., became world's champion Jersey in 1913.

More than twenty years ago the world greeted the first world's champion Jersey. On February 24, 1899, Dollie's Valentine completed her year's test with 10,218 pounds milk and 578 pounds butterfat, which was the best official record ever made by a Jersey up to that time.

During the twenty years that have passed since Dollie's Valentine record was made, eleven other Jersey cows have been acclaimed "World's Champion Jerseys" on the strength of their production records. Some of the cows were fortunate enough to be able to hold their titles for a number of years. Others were displaced within a few months. The longest any Jersey ever held the world's champion record was five years and eleven months. Dollie's Valentine completed her record in February, 1899, and it was not until January 1905 that her record was passed.

Eight states can claim the honor of having been the home of World's Champion Jerseys. They are Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois, Colorado, Kentucy, Oregon, New Hampshire and Michigan. Two of these states, Massachusetts and Oregon, have each been represented no less than three times. Two Jersey breedres, Est. of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Ore., and C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., have each been the owners of two world's champions.

The advancement of the Jersey breed may well be estimated by the increase in production of the present champion, Vive La France over Dollie's Valentine. Vive's record of 1031 pounds of fat is almost 100 per cent increase over the one made by the first champion. Twenty years ago 578 pounds fat in 365 days was the best official record ever produced. Now in 1919, records equal to that are being reported to the Register of Merit department daily.

What the record will be twenty years from now time only can tell. With the increased knowledge of scientific feeding and breeding, there seems to be no limit to the possibilities. The more cows that are tested, the more likelihood there is that world's champion Jerseys will be developed with greater frequency and higher records made. There may be other Jerseys in the country who are producing or who can produce more that 1031 pounds fat in one year, but there is no proof of their ability to do so. They have not been given the opportunity to make a name or themselves and their owners because they have never been officially tested.

More testing opens the gateway for more scientific breeding and feeding. If figures are available that prove that a certain cow is a good producer, she can be bred and fed more intelligently. This will result in higher-producing Jerseys, more record-breaking Jerseys, and will increase the value of every Jersey in the country.

A list of the twelve world's champion Jerseys with their owners and records is given below.

Present world's champion Jersey—Vive La France 319616, Pickard Brothers, Marion, Oregon, 14,925 lb milk, 1031.6 lbs. fat, class AA, Ma 24, 1919.

Past world's champion Jerseys—Sophie's Agnes, 296759, Ayredal Stock Farm, Bangor Me., 16,212. lbs. milk, 1000.00 lbs. fat, class A Nov. 30, 1918; Sophia 19th of Ho Farm 189748, C. I. Hood, Lowe Mass, 17,557 lbs. milk, 999.1 lbs. fa class A, Jan. 20, 1914; Eminent Bess, 209719, W. S. Prickett, Sidna Mich, 18,728.9 lbs. milk, 962.8 lb fat, class A, Sept. 11, 1913; Jacob Irene, 146,443, A. O. Auten, Jerse ville, Ill., 17,253.2 lbs. milk, 952. lbs. fat, class A, Jan. 24, 1909; Ad laide of Beechlands, 168699, Est. W. S. Ladd, Portland, Ore., 15,572. lbs. milk, 849.6 lbs. fat, class A Nov. 24, 1908; Financial Countes 155100, C. E. Parfet, Golden, Colo 13,248.1 lbs. milk, 795.2 lbs. fat, cla AA, June 7, 1908; Olive Dunn, 18 832, A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N. H 9,930.3 lbs. milk, 671.9 lbs. fat, cla A, Sept. 30, 1907; Peer's Surpri 144248, Est. of W. S. Ladd, Portland Ore., 14,452.2 lbs. milk, 653.6 lb class A, Jan. 31, 1907; Emma's Ro ena, 146877, C. I. Hood, Lowe Mass., 10,383.6 lbs. milk; 638.3 lb fat, class A, Oct. 31, 1905; Magy land's Temisia, 134765, R. A. Sible Spencer, Mass., 10,419.3 lbs. mil 638.1, lbs. fat, class A, Jan. 23, 190 Dollie's Valentine, 105049, Kentuck Agricultural Experiment Statio Lexington, Ky., 10,218.3 lbs. mil 578.7 lbs. fat, class A, Feb. 24, 189

Note—Nineteen Jersey cows, a told, have made records exceed 900 pounds fat. The above table re resents only those listed as Worl Champions in their line.

Deep Plowing Aids Beet Growing; Explosives Used to Aid Fertilit

(*Continued from page* 11)

these in the order they are given.

Numerous claims have been made for deep tillage and subsoiling. It has been maintained that such practices are desirable because the structure of the subsoil will be improved thereby providing better ventilation or aeration of it, increasing the water retaining capacity and increasing the amount of available mineral elements of plant food. Several agricultural experiment stations have provided us with reliable information concerning this question. In 1907 the Illinois Station began a series of investigations to determine the value of subsoiling on a silt loam soil underlaid by a tight clay subsoil. The implement used loosened the subsoil in the bottom of the furrow made by the ordinary mold-board plow but did not throw it upon the surface. The eight year average yield reported for corn grown on the part of the field plowed as usual was fifty and one-half bushels per acre and forty-six and one-fifth bushels on the subsoiled portion. The investigations also show that the acre yields in the very dry seasons of 1913 and 1914 on the subsoiled land was less than one bushel greater than on the other. Or in other words, the effect on the water retaining capacity and other properties of this soil was negligible.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station began an investigation of the relative value of plowing a silt loam soil seven and one-half and fifteen inches deep respectively. Those who conducted these trials state that the difference in yield of corn, barley, oats, wheat, alfalfa, clover and timothy were negligible and when the draft of the plows was considered deep tillage resulted in an appreciable financial loss. The draft per square foot of cross section of the furrow was found to average 1,113 pounds for the 12 inch plowin, and 724 pounds for the 7.5 inch

Williams and Welton of the Ohio Station reported in 1915 the results of five years work in which comparisons were made of 7.5 inch 15 inch and subsoiling on a rather heavy soil. These results reported are given in the following table:

Treatment (15 Year Test)

Crop	7.5 In.	15 In.	Subsoil
Corn, bu.	60.1	61.1	63.1
Oats, bu.	45.1	43.1	45.1
Wheat, bu.	23.1	33.1	34.1
Clover, tons	2.4	2.3	2.3

The results show that there was not a sufficient difference in the yields to justify the expenditure of the extra amount of energy required to perform the deep tillage operations.

Crock No. 1 shows plants which grew from seeds in ordinary soil without preliminary soaking. Crock No. 2 shows plants resulted from seeds planted at the same time, but their germination was hastened because the seeds were soaked for several hours in warm water.

Deep tillage or subsoiling in the Great Plains as a whole does not increase yields of crops. Chilcott and Cole who conducted tests covering a wide range of crops, soils and conditions in ten different states sum of the function of plowing as follows:

"It is mistaking or failing to recognize the purpose of plowing that leads to the belief that its efficiency increases with its depth even though that depth be extended below all practical limits of cost and effort. Plowing does not increase the water holding capacity of the soil, nor the area in which roots may develop or from which the plants may obtain food. Plowing removes from the surface either green or dry material that may encumber it, provides a surface in which planting implements may cover the seed, and removes or delays the competition of weeds or plants other than those intended to grow, and in some cases by loosening and roughening the immediate surface, checks the run-off of rain water. All of these objects are accomplished as well by plowing to ordinary depths as by subsoiling, dynamiting, or deep tilling by any other method. There is little basis, therefore, for the expectation of increased yields from these practices, and the results of the experiments show that they have been generally ineffective."

Where root crops such as sugar beets are grown it is generally conceded that somewhat deeper plowing is better than it is for other crops inasmuch as the improved structu of the subsoil results in a smooth lot of roots.

Results of investigations of t best depth to plow sandy soils a lacking. Observations lead us conclude, however, that light so that carry their vegetable matter the first three or four inches a sometimes plowed too deeply, pecially if the particles composi the lower layers fall apart when posed, wind erosion becoming a se ous matter. Owing to their rath porous or open condition it see that it is not so necessary to pl sandy soils so deeply as the fine te ured ones.

It is desirable to break up "pl soils." Where compact impervio layers of soil exist within striki distance of the plow or other imp ment they can be broken up to s vantage. As a rule the so-call "plowsole" is a thin layer that l within eight inches of the surface a can be done away with and avoid by altering the depth of plowing

Can the subsoil be improved means of explosives? We have great deal of reliable informati concerning the value of explosives the improvement of soils. It h been asserted that most soils can materially improved in this wa Some of the claims are the struct is improved resulting in better ve ilation and drainage, elements plant-food are made available a injurious insects and plant dise may be controlled—rather elabora claims it seems.

The Kansas Experiment Stati has rather exhaustively investigat the effect of dynamite upon the p sical condition or structure of rath plastic clay subsoils. They fou "when a charge of dynamite is ploded in a plastic clay soil the su den expansion of the gases forces soil back from the center of charge, producing in the soil a c ity, the size of which is determin partly by the size of charge and co position of the powder used, a partly by the moisture content a physical nature of the soil. The s particles driven out from the cen of charge are forced into the po spaces between the soil particles the mass of soil adjoining. Thus cavity is formed, the walls of whi consist of a hard, compact mass soil. This cavity, with its surroun ing mass of soil, is often spoken of the "dynamite jug."

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

ROBBERS—AN' EV'RY THING

BEIN' as there's so many robberies an' so much stealin' goin' on, not only here in Battle Creek but all over the state an' the hull durn world purty nigh. I've kinda been studyin' the matter for some little time an' I got quite a little bit of information not known to the general public, so to speak.

I've got a friend livin' over to Marshall who works here in the same place I do an' so see him every night an' I'm learnin' a lot of things from him that may be useful to me when I get old enough to have judgment an' have reached the age of discretion—if there is such an age, which, of course is doubted by a good many folks, while a few still believe it exists.

Well this feller's name is Tingay—Tom Tingay, an' while he ain't no great shakes to look at he knows quite a lot, consider'n that he lives in Marshall. Marshall you know is the home of one John Bean an' John Bean—Uncle John, most everybody calls him, is the oldest constable in point of service in the state if not in the world—50 years at the business an' still goin' well as I said Tom lives near him an' so of course knows a hull lot about crime an' robbers an' every thing an' jest naturaly Tom imparts a good deal of his knowledge to me—I bein' about the only one that's foolish enough to lissen to him, that is, I mean, well I'll jest let it go at that. Talkin' about the robbin' that was goin' on here, I sez to Tom "the police say its amatoors that's pullin' off these stunts, their methods are crude an' done in such a bunglin' fashion we known professionals are not engaged in it at all."

That's jest it Tom sez, of course it's am'teurs 'at's doin' it, an' that's what makes it so hard to catch 'em, professional am'teurs, Tom sez, works sly an' at night, when policemen are sleepin' on their jobs—They don't come right out and hold a fellow up at the point of a gun and demand 'your money or your wife," or anything like that, they jest walk right in when folks are asleep an' take what they want an' then keep their mouth shut an' jolly the officers a bit an' git away with it all right Tom sez.

"But," sez Tom, kinda yawnin' a little as if the subject was becomin' tiresome, "their methods are crude at that, an' hard too, they have to work an' climb porches an' sneak aroun' in dark places, oh it's a hard life, he sez, an that's why nearly all the ol' timers have quite the bizness—it got so it didn't pay very big, wuz a little unsafe an' kinda darned slow—an' so they quit that way of doin' business an' that's why there's so many professional am'teurs at the present time, Tom sez.

Well I sez to 'im, "what has become of all the ol' timers be they all dead?" I sez.

"H——l no," Tom answ'red, "gash I say they wasn't dead! Why they have multiplied and increased an' prospered and now are livin' in fine houses, ridin' in automobiles, wearin' the best of clothes, belong to church, are leaders in society, an' are the high mucks mucks of every community—they are the elite, the, the, well purty night the salt of the earth now an 'the police can't bother 'em any more cause they're protected by law, but an' here Tom winked his other eye, the only good one he has—the other being weak—b'gosh they're still playin' the game, still robbin' the people an' they're a doing a nice job at it too—a slick job, right in broad day light an' with the victims' eyes wide open, oh, they're a doin' a land office business, defying the gover'ment, laughin' at the law, hoodwinkin' the courts, why they're just a comin' in money an' by ginger there don't seem to be any way of stoppin' them either. Here Tom stopped a minnit, took a fresh chaw of the weed that is not in good repute where he works, an' then he blurted out "Am'teurs! why sure they're am'teurs—every man who will stick to the old method of robbin' now" he sez "is not only a am'teur, he's a dam fool."

But Tommy I sez to 'im tell me, I sez what is this new an' wonderful way? What are these men doin' now that life has become so lively an' to whom the world has grown so bright tell me Tom, I pleaded. Tell me what are they doin' now. Tom looked me in a kinda sorrowful way for quite a spell threw out his chaw of tobacco an' lit his pipe, took a few puffs, looked at me a'gin an' then, just as he started for the car to go to his home in Marshall he put his hand on my shoulder an' sez "Rube, ol' boy, you better wake up—go up town, he sez and you'll see the guys an' see 'em working too. Why you poor ol' fish he sez, the old' timers are in business now and robbin' everybody, no partiality bein' shown everybody stands their share an' its bein' done every day an' everywhere, goodbye—Uncle Rube.

Feed Hens Balanced Ration for Egg Yield

FEEDING is one of the most important factors in egg production. On poor rations hens will live and even keep in fair health; but well-balanced, palatable feeds are necessary to get good egg production. The additional cost of a good ration compared with a poor ration is repaid many times by the extra eggs obtained. As a rule the simplest feed mixtures composed of home-grown grain and their by-products, supplemented by sweet or sour milk or some animal feed rich in protein, such as meat scrap, will prove most profitable and will produce eggs at the lowest cost.

There is no one best ration for all conditions, but many of the grains can be fed interchangeably, depending on their availability and price. The rations described in this article are recommended as the result of extensive feeding experiments conducted at the Government farm at Beltsville, Md.

Corn, wheat, oats and barley are the principal grains fed to poultry; kafir corn and buckwheat are used also, but are not so generally available and usually cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value as poultry feeds, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content, are not so good as corn or wheat. Rye is not well relished by fowls and is seldom fed. Wheat screenings or slightly damaged grains sometimes may be bought to advantage, their value depending entirely upon their quality and condition, but as a rule only sound grains in good condition should be fed to poultry, and mouldy grains should never be used. The locally grown grains which poultry will eat freely may generally be used to the best advantage. A scratch, mixture, consisting of whole or cracked grains made of a combination of any two or more of those mentioned, can be fed to advantage. It is not advisable to feed continuously any single grain especially corn, owing to its fattening properties already mentioned.

A mash made of ground grains, mill products, and meat scrap should be fed usually in addition to the scratch mixture. Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, while corn chop, corn-and-cob meal, ground oats, and low grade flour also may be added or substituted to advantage. Just as good results can be obtained from a simple mash containing 3 or 4 ground grains and meat scraps as from a highly complicated mash containing 10 or 12 products.

A large number of commercial mixtures both of scratch grains and of ground grains are prepared for poultry feeds, but the value of any mixed commercial feed depends upon its composition and the quality of grains used in its preparation. If a poultry raiser does not produce any grain and keeps a comparatively small number of fowls it is often better to buy commercial feeds.

It's not fat—it's EGGS you want

Are your hens just boarders? Fat and lazy? All their food going to flesh? Nothing left for egg production? Madam,—Your hens' egg organs are dormant, and if you are going to be satisfied to let nature bide its own time to revive these dormant egg organs, it will be Spring eggs, not Winter eggs, for you. But why wait on nature? You can speed up egg production—you can make your hens lay now by feeding

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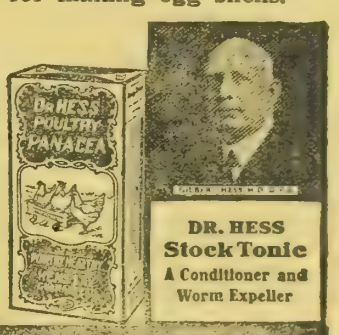

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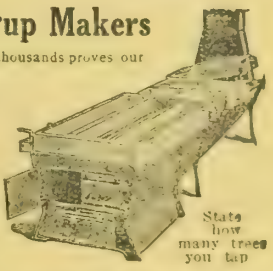

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Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
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(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
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(Come and see him.)
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These boars will weigh 170 lbs. and are long bodied with good hams and shoulders. They are well grown and from a popular strain. Free from disease. Price crated, $45 each
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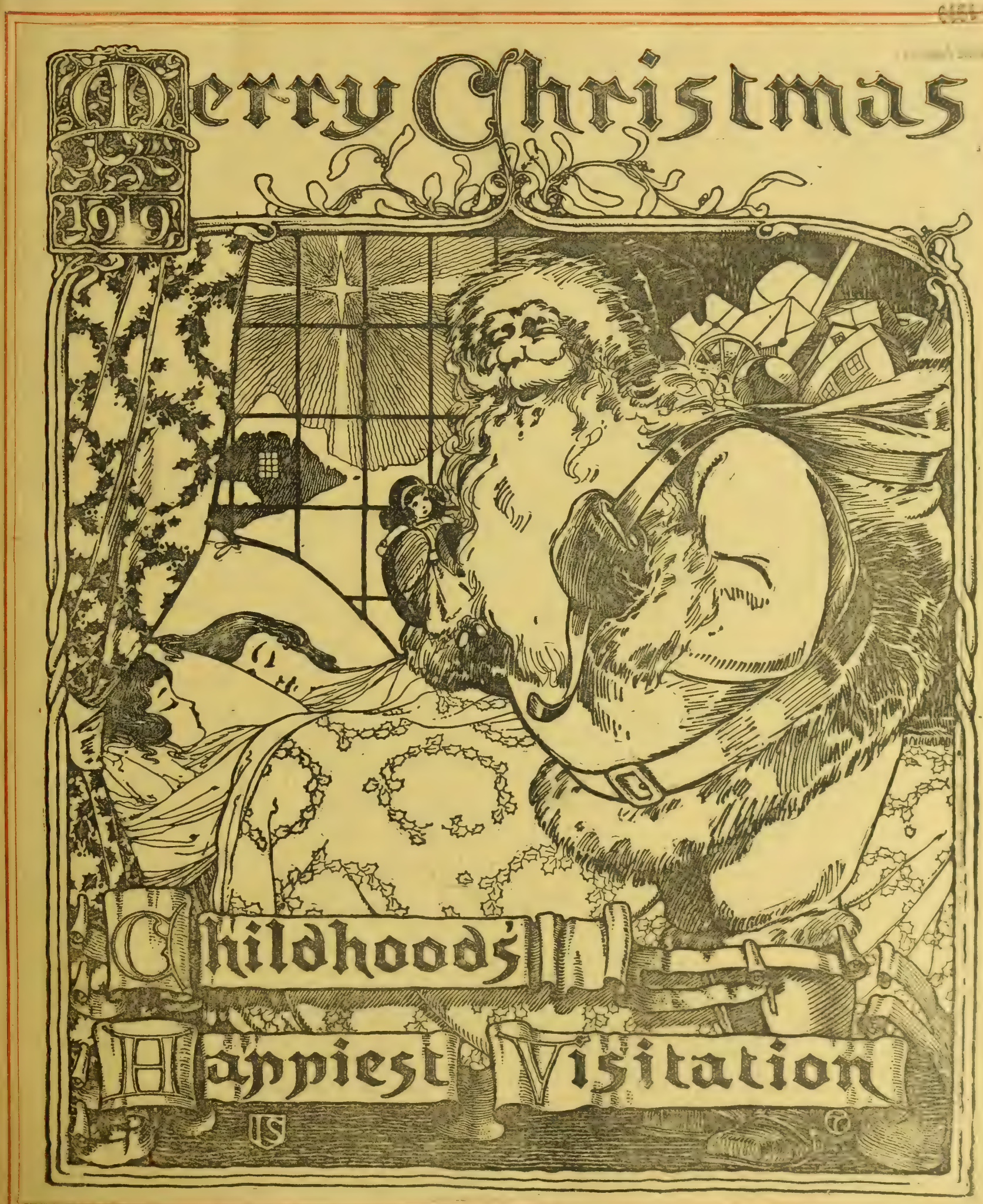
Vol. VII, No. 14-15 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13-20, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2. 5 yrs $3)



Farmers from Michigan Win Many Prizes at International Live Stock Show—See Story on Page F.

Farmers Ask for Better Sugar Beet Contract

Unanimous Opinion That Growers Should Receive One-Half of Profits Over Those on "9c Sugar"

"FIFTEEN dollar beets" was the demand of a large number of farmers who attended the mass meeting of sugar beet growers held at Saginaw last Monday. "We can't grow beets for less than that, and unless we get $15 we'll turn to some other crop," was the declaration of a large delegation from the Bay County Farmers' Union.

"We come here instructed to ask for $15 beets," said a member of a Genesee county delegation. Various other expressions from the crowded hall showed that the majority of the farmers present or those whom they represented will not be satisfied to sign the same kind of a contract as they had last year.

Before the meeting had proceeded, however, it was evident that some farmers in several counties had signed up on last year's basis. A. B. Cook, of Owosso, reported that while he personally had not yet signed nearly all of his neighbors had. Delegates from Gratiot county reported that in a few sections the farmers had signed almost to a man. Discussion brought out the fact that those who had signed had had an exceptionally good yield last year, and in the absence of any information as to any action that the growers might take to negotiate with the manufacturers for a higher price, had offered no objection when the contracts were circulated. The total number of farmers who were satisfied with the old price was held to be comparatively small and not considered an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the other farmers trying to get a better price, at least sufficient to pay them cost of production.

Because existing laws expressly forbid farmers to "collectively" bargain to secure a fair price on their products, the beet growers named a committee to present their claims to the manufacturers and negotiate with them for a better contract. This committee consisted of the following men:

John C. Ketcham, Hastings, chairman; John L. Shepherd, St. Clair county; C. E. Ackerman, Shiawassee county; Bert Mellinger, Gratiot county; John Purtell, Bay county; Fred Holland, Genesee county; Robert P. Reavey, Tuscola county; T. C. Price, Saginaw county; D. S. Herriott, Clinton county; Godfried Gettle, Huron county.

Why a Better Price for Sugar Beets?

The average yield of sugar beets in Michigan for last year was seven and one-half tons. A few farmers produced as high as twelve to twenty tons to the acre, but they were the exceptions. The average farmer on an average farm—and it is the average farmer who supplies the great bulk of our food products—lost money on beets last year. According to best available figures on this subject it cost $109.49 to grow one acre of beets last year. On the average yield in 1918 the average grower should have received better than $14 per ton just to break even. To have made a profit of 10 per cent which is considered a very reasonable profit he should have received about $16 per ton for his beets. Of course, there were farmers as we have said who had a better than the average yield and made a little money, just as there are manufacturers who for various reasons make more money than their competitors at the same selling price of their commodities. Instead of getting $16 per ton, the farmer got $10 per ton, and it is very clear that most of them lost money. Yes, it is true, dear critic, that $10 per ton would have looked like a gold mine five years ago. So would $10 shoes. But that isn't today. If $10 was a fair price last year which it wasn't, it's not a fair price this year by a long shot, as the cost of production has been on the climb with everything else and must be met by higher prices on beets. The sugar manufacturers have announced an increase in the labor cost which will approximate $6 per acre, or 80 cents per ton, figured on last year's yield. Of course, this increase must come out of the farmers.

Mr. W. H. Wallace, of the Michigan Sugar Company, when asked if the manufacturers would not be willing to increase the price per ton at least enough to care for this larger labor expense, replied: "No, it cannot be done. We couldn't possibly give the farmers a better contract this year. We are not anxious to secure acreage as we are afraid of next year's market. We expect that the labor to be supplied next year will be so much more efficient than last year that the extra cost will hardly be felt."

It is not supposed that either the Michigan Sugar Company, nor any other sugar company will of their own accord offer the farmers a better price. The history of the sugar beet industry in Michigan fails to record a single instance of the manufacturers coming forward voluntarily and boosting the price in the contract. They simply aren't cut out that way. They have always proceeded on the theory that the farmers had to grow the beets and as long as farmers would sign contracts at the manufacturers' terms and figures it was poor business to make a better contract. What concessions the sugar beet growers have received from the manufacturers, they have wrung from them and judging from the latest attitude of the manufacturers, the farmer will have to continue to wring and squeeze if he is to make any money on his crop or receive any of the handsome profits which the manufacturers are reaping from it.

Last year's beets tested 16 per cent sugar. That means that from every ton of sugar beets the manufacturers extracted 320 pounds of sugar. At the prevailing wholesale price of 9 cents the manufacturers received $28.80 from every ton of beets. To the farmer they paid $10. To extract the sugar, pay interest, depreciation and profits they had left $18.80. This takes no account whatever of the presumably large value of the pulp, molasses and other by-products, from the sale of which the farmer receives not a cent.

Quoting C. W. Bramble in the Grange year book for 1919, the federal Trade Commission reported that the cost of the beets constituted 72 per cent of the entire cost of putting the refined sugar upon the market. If this statement is correct, the total cost of putting on to the market the sugar extracted from one ton of beets last year was $14, not including interest and selling cost, which left to the manufacturers the exceedingly comfortable sum of $14.80 per ton of beets to pay interest, selling cost and profits. We caution our readers against accepting these figures at face value. We cannot vouch for their authenticity. Undoubtedly the cost of manufacture has increased enough to have made a substantial decrease in this margin. But making all allowances for these exceptions we are nevertheless confronted with the fact that the manufacturers made some staggering profits on the farmers' beets last year.

Is the 50-50 Division Fair?

Last year's contract guaranteed the growers $10 per ton and $1 per ton additional for every cent per pound increase in the wholesale price of sugar over 9 cents. As we have already shown the manufacturers received $28.80 from every ton of beets last year, with sugar at nine cents per pound. Had sugar been sold for 10 cents instead of nine, the farmer would have received $11 per ton for his beets and the manufacturer would have received $32.00 per ton. In other words, the increase of one cent per pound would have meant an *additional* return to the farmer of $1 per ton and to the manufacturer of $2.20 per ton. Which is to say that less than one-third of the increased sum which the consumer would have had to pay for the sugar would have gone to the farmer and over two-thirds to the manufacturer.

Let's take the coming crop year and the contract which the manufacturers have presented to the farmers. A preliminary test of the beets shows that the sugar content will average at least 14 per cent, and the manufacturers estimate that the average price of sugar for the months of October, November, December and January will be high enough to enable them to pay the farmers $12.50 per ton. To do this, the average price must be 2 1-3 cents above the basic price of 9 cents named in the contract. This increase per pound of sugar means an increase of $7 per ton of beets. Of this amount the manufacturer will pay the farmer $2.50 and keep for himself $4.50. Every increase of one per cent in the sugar content with sugar at 9c brings to the manufacturer $1.80 more per ton but is of no benefit whatever to the grower.

It is presumed from these figures that the manufacturers of beet sugar are making very large profits and that they can afford to divide these profits with the farmers. L. W. Oviatt, well known Granger and sugar beet grower of Bay county, insists that the companies should divide equally with the farmer all net profits received from such sugar as is sold for more than 9 cents per pound. Under this plan, assuming that 13 per cent beets and 9 cent sugar is taken as the basis from which the division of profits should start, 10 cent sugar would bring the farmer $11.30 instead of $11 as under last year's contract. Fourteen per cent sugar beets would insure him $12.30; 15 per cent, $13.30; 16 per cent, $14.30. The farmers return would also automatically increase as the price of wholesale sugar went up. Eleven cent sugar would mean another dollar per ton on the beets, etc., sixteen per cent sugar beets, yielding sugar that would sell for 11 cents a pound would represent a total return, not counting the by-products, of $35.20 per ton. If the profits were split as above outlined, the farmer would receive for these beets exactly $15.90.

The reader should bear in mind that these computations were made by the editor merely for the purpose of showing how fair a 50-50 division would be to both grower and the manufacturer. We have no reason to believe that the manufacturers would ever agree to such a proposal as this except as a last resort to prevent farmers from forsaking sugar beets for some other crop. Possibly there are errors in our figures and our conclusions. We invite the manufacturers to scrutinize them and we will be glad to correct any statement which they prove is incorrect.

What Some of Our Readers Think of the Sugar Beet Contract

The first intimation we had that the farmers were not satisfied to sign up acreage on last year's basis was contained in letters received from readers who grow sugar beets. Typical of these letters are the following:

J. H., of Reese, Tuscola county, writes: "Will you write a few lines in the paper about the sugar beet contract that is out for the year 1920? This year the farmer made a few dollars on beets at $10 a ton and the sliding scale. The farmer pays $22 an acre for labor. This year the sugar company wants to charge $26 an acre, 50 cents an acre for house rent, and at the same price as last year, $10 per ton. If the company wants to charge $26.50

(*Continued on page 20*)

Prices Farmers Would Receive under Proposed 50-50 Division of Profits:
(Basis for determining division of Profits, 13% Beets and 9c Sugar)

Sugar%	Wholesale Price of Sugar						
	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12	$0.13	$0.14	$0.15
13% beets .	10.00	11.30	12.60	13.90	15.20	16.50	17.80
14% beets .	10.90	12.30	13.70	15.10	16.50	17.90	19.30
15% beets .	11.80	13.30	14.80	16.30	17.80	19.30	20.80
16% beets .	12.70	14.30	15.90	17.50	19.10	20.70	22.30

Next Year's Sugar Supply

THE MANUFACTURERS claim they are afraid to contract for a large acreage on the grounds that prices may go lower. But all the evidence that is procurable points to much higher prices. We wired the U. S. Sugar Equalization Board asking for a report on the probable supply and prices for next year. The following is their reply:

Editor, Mich. Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.:

Present indications point to a supply of sugar next year that will be inadequate for the demands of the world and materially higher prices will accordingly rule. Impossible to forecast what the price or even a fair average price will be depending upon the absorption power of this coutnry and the amount required to supply even the restricted demands of Europe.—U. S. SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD.

Attention, Sugar Beet Growers!

Unless you are careful you are going to sign a contract that may not pay you cost of production but which will yield enormous profits to the sugar manufacturers. You are entitled to a fair share of the profits derived from the sale of beet sugar. A committee has been appointed to represent YOUR interests in negotiations with the manufacturers. If you are entirely SATISFIED with last year's contract, well and good. But if you are not satisfied wait until your committee reports before you sign. Don't sign a contract unless you know it has the approval of your committee.

Fruit Men Plan Fight Against Orchard Enemies

Saving of Millions of Dollars in Michigan Horticulture Urged at Detroit Convention

By VERNE E. BURNETT

STATIONS to be of service to the farmers with orchards were planned upon along with other valuable forces by the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which drew 500 to its three-day convention in Detroit recently. Concerted action against the many pests besetting Michigan's orchards was vouched for by a goodly number of the men attending the meetings.

"Three fourths of the apple trees of Michigan are not doing anywhere nearly the work they ought to do," according to a prominent orchard farmer. The ravages of the codling moth were complained of as getting worse every year, by numerous growers of apples, pears and quinces, and some of the state's greatest experts on the subject were on hand to give some tips which would save millions of dollars, if properly carried out by the orchard men. Many valuable facts also were given on the leaf curl and other difficulties in horticulture in this state.

The codling worm, according to C. P. Halligan, of East Lansing, makes cocoons on the boxes in which the apples or pears are stored and even though spraying has done away with the pest in the orchard, and brood hatches from the nests in the boxes. The worms also spin their cocoons on the walls of the barn or shed or warehouse where the fruit is kept. Fumigation was recommended as a cure for this trouble by Prof. R. H. Pettit, of East Lansing.

I. T. Pickford, in the closing afternoon of the convention gave some important figures on horticulture, in connection with the work he has been doing as extension horticulturist of the M. A. C. More than $14,000,000 worth of Michigan cherries, grapes, apples and pears are reported to have been marketed in the last season alone.

Some of Mr. Pickford's statements caused comment which showed that there is an increasing cost of all elements in the production of fruit. One member spoke as follows:

"In the fruit growing business we seldom realize on any one crop every year. There are many losses, and when a big turnover with a fair profit may occur a certain year, city folks sometimes raise an unfair howl that fruit men are profiteers when they aren't."

Mr. Pickford painted a glowing picture of the untouched wealth in fruit growing in Michigan. "The total turnover this year though commendable, is only an inkling of what it can be," he said. He suggested that farmers might do much to boost Michigan's fruit prospects outside the state by making more attractive and efficient orchards. Growers are merely scratching the surface as compared with what can be produced.

Expect to Establish Stations

It was the sentiment of the convention at the closing session that stations might profitably be established at numerous points in the state where there is a wealth of orchards. C. P. Halligan, of East Lansing, suggested that such stations might well be placed in or near Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Ludington, Traverse City, Manistee and some points in eastern and southern Michigan where orchard interests run fairly high.

Station men from the college at East Lansing and county agents offered to make analysis of infected fruit for any farmer in the state, and otherwise help out the problem. A case was cited of Mr. Hopkins, of Bear Lake, who hired a helper to spray for the codling moth. In spite of the careful spraying, a second brood hatched. Careful investigation revealed that the cocoons had lodged inside the apple crates and thus a new set of the worms infected the orchards.

War to Death on Corn Borer

Levi R. Taft, state inspector of nurseries and orchards, gave a stirring talk about the rapid spread of the European corn borer, which, he says is carried like the wind. It has worked through ninety townships in Massachusetts, and prevention work is being carried on by the government in only five townships infected. Every farmer in Michigan, he said, should watch for the breaking of the tops of the young corn, for the perforating of the corn leaves, and other signs of deformity in the corn. The eggs are laid upon the leaves, in tiny white clusters. Mr. Taft appealed for all farmers to be on the lookout to keep the European corn borer from getting into this state.

The methods used to prevent its spread are the burning over of infected fields, plowing and raking the corn butts into piles to be burned or steamed out, or burying of the butts under manure. The great danger of the corn borer is that it gets into 95 different kinds of plants on the farm, including nearly all grains, potatoes, beans, and anything which has a pulpy inside to its stems.

Due to the light crop of apples this year and the shortage of labor, which was greatly complained of during the sessions, the usual apple exhibit was not held this year. Nevertheless the exhibitors of all sorts of spraying devices and nursery stock were on hand with some interesting material. The use of dust sprays was considerably discussed at the convention. According to Frank D. Wells, of Romeo, deputy state inspector of nurseries and orchards, there seems to be rather differing opinions among some of the fruit growers.

Against State Warehouses

One of the officers said, in regard to resolutions at such conventions, that a motion set before the delegates is often rushed through without any discussion to speak of, and frequently a convention is put on record for things which the individual members would like to think over. Thus the resolutions at the Detroit convention last week are interesting, but some of the paragraphs are thought to have been slipped through without reflecting the sentiment of the majority of the farmers represented.

For instance, a negative motion was railroaded through, which put the convention on record as being against state-owned terminal warehouses as a solution for some of the farmer's marketing troubles Countless letters from individuals and groups among the farmers have assured leaders of the warehouse amendment movement that most farmers believe in state-owned terminal warehouses.

The officers of the past year were re-elected by the delegates The officials of the organization follow: President, James Nicol, South Haven; vice-president, George Hawley, Hart; secretary, George M. Low, Bangor; treasurer, J. Pomeroy Munson, Grand Rapids. Executive Board: C. P. Halligan, East Lansing; E. J. Ver Duyn, Novi; A. J. Rogers, Beulah; A. M. Bullock, Lapeer; George Friday, Coloma; Geo. Hawley, Hart. Trustees of Lyon Memorial Fund: President, C. J. Monroe, South Haven; secretary, J. Satterlee, Lansing; treasurer, Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids.

The whole convention was full of pep and interest and it was two or three times the size of the meeting last year. The increased interest augurs well for the mid-winter meeting billed for Benton Harbor, as well as for the future of the splendid organization.

The program was arranged as follows: Tuesday a. m., Round Table Talks. These informal talks have proven of so much importance that it was decided to start the meetings in this way. Experiences in the past season were given.

Tuesday afternoon: "Freight Rates," by F. B. Coombs, secretary Michigan Traffic League, Benton Harbor. Mr. Coombs is one of the best informed traffic men in Michigan today.

"Legislation, as it effects Fruit Grower and Shipper," R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Shippers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Phillips has just returned from Washington where he represented the shippers in a new proposed refrigeration rates.

"Spraying," by W. C. Dutton, Investigator on Spraying Experiments, M. A. C. Mr. Dutton's work has taken him over every fruit growing section in Michigan the past season.

Wednesday morning: Students' Speaking Contest. This contest was in charge of C. P. Halligan, head of the Horticultural Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. This contest originated at M. A. C. and has since been copied by several other states. Five-minute talks given by this year's seniors of the Horticultural Department. Judges awarded cash prizes, first, second and third best talks.

Business meeting. Most members arranged to be present at this session as some very important business was brought before the society at this time. The election of officers (all re-elected) occurred, and the committees on Resolutions submitted their report.

Wednesday afternoon: "How to Make Strawberry Growing Both Pleasant and Profitable," F. E. Beatty, Three Rivers. Mr. Beatty is one of the best advised authorities on commercial strawberry growing in the Middle West.

"The Relation of Orchard Practices to Fruit Bud Development," by E. J. Kraus, Madison, Wis. Mr. Kraus is a graduate of M. A. C., has spent several years as horticulturist with the State College in Oregon, and is now with the University of Wisconsin.

"Collective Bargaining," by Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Chicago, Ill. Former Governor Deneen, o Illinois was attorney for the producers in the recent trial of "The Chicago Milk Producers' Association." The decision rendered in their favor is largely responsible to his efforts.

Thursday morning: "When is Pruning Profitable," by E. J. Kraus, Madison, Wis.

"The New World Urge," by J. Bradford Pengelly, D. D., Flint, Michigan.

KEEP ON is a mighty proud Hereford. He made away with the grand championship for his breed at the Michigan State Fair. Jay Harwood, of Ionia, is the owner.

Macomb Cow Testing Brings Good Results

MACOMB Co. Cow Testing Association No 1 has been in operation for two months, with some good results. This association consists of 25 herds which average 14 cows each quit dairying by guess work and are working on beasts actually found in their barns.

The tester visits each farm once a month and takes a test and weighs both night and morning milkings. These weights and tests are used to complete the month's record of each cow. Each cow's record is entered in the members' herd book and at the end of the year all the boarder cows are going to a new boarding place.

During the month of November there were 29 cows that produced over 40 lbs. of butter fat; 10 produced over 50 lbs. fat; 30 produced over 1,000 lbs. of milk and 16 produced over 1,250 lbs. of milk.

The highest testing Holstein herd was that of Oscar Hartsig, which averaged 4%. The herd having the highest average fat production was that of Jacob Hartsig with 7 cows that averaged 39.6 lbs. of fat. Highest Jersey herd was that of Frank Cotton, 9 cows averaged 5.9%.

The most of the members have started their winter feed rations and the next few months the milk production of most of the herds will increase with the large number of winter freshening cows.

The men of the cow testing associations are making good use of feed this winter and are feeding no boarders. They are using the most economical rations that meet the needs of the cows, and are feeding grains to cows individually according to production, thereby creating a saving. They are realizing that good care means more money. Production records show them that milk production is an inherited ability, thus showing the value of pure bred sires from bred-to-produce females. They are using the best sires obtainable.

The testing association takes the guess work out of dairying. No longer can the camouflage of a fine appearance protect the low-producing cow. Confirmation indicates performance, but the Babcock test and milk scales always tell the true story.

Knowing the true feed and production records of each cow, the dairyman eliminates with certainty all low producers and feeds the remainder according to known production.

A list of members of Macomb County Cow Testing Association members follows:

John A. Rinke, Warren; Jacob Hartsig, Warren; Oscar Hartsig, Warren. Louis Busch, Warren. Tom Reddick, Warren, Geo. A. Freidhoff, Warren; Jos. C. Murphy, Utica; Cec.-Treas., Geo. Eppler, Utica; Cody Brothers. Mt. Clemens; Pres., Dr. Fred K. Lenfestey. Mt. Clemens; Ed. Schultz, Mt. Clemens; Louis Bannon, Mt. Clemens; F. E. Cotton, Mt. Clemens; August Collins, New Baltimore; Robert E. Knight, New Baltimore; H. E. Becher, New Baltimore; Jos. H. Fuller, New Baltimore; R. Axtell, New Baltimore; Wm. Gottschalk. New Haven; Harry Nunnelley, New Haven; Albt. Luchtman, Washington; Harry J. Green, Washington; Wm. C. Schoof, Washington; R. Kollmorgan, Warren; Schlaff Creamery Co., of Mt. Clemens.—*Eugene G. Barrett, Tester.*

State Grange Repudiates Policies of National

Takes Counter Action on Affairs Which National Organization Viewed with Reactionary Eyes

THE RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Michigan State Grange, in annual session last week at Saginaw, constitute a virtual repudiation of the action taken on the same measures by the National Grange a month ago. As noted previously in these columns the National Grange committed itself to extreme conservatism and disappointed the entire country by its lack of understanding of the spirit and needs of the time. Fortunately, the National organization did not reflect the views of the Michigan Grange except in one or two particulars and the farmers of the United States who believe in progressive and constructive reform will be vastly pleased over the majority of resolutions adopted by the State Grange.

The Grangers held their initial session on Tuesday last and the work of the convention was completed on Saturday. The big feature of the convention was the public meeting Wednesday afternoon and the public banquet in the evening at which nearly four hundred and fifty guests were entertained. The topic of the evening was: "What farmers of Michigan want, socially, economically, co-operatively, educationally and politically." These subjects were handled in an able and entertaining manner by fifteen or twenty speakers of both sexes. Arguments were presented in favor of the consolidated rural school, broader investigations into the cost of production, closer co-operation in the solution of marketing problems, a better social spirit, more frequent gatherings, election of a farmer governor and legislature, all of which were enthusiastically endorsed by the gathering.

The report of the executive committee which reflects the spirit of the resolutions adopted was unanimously adopted. A portion of the report follows:

"Since last we met in State Grange Session a new era has dawned upon the world.

"Out of the night of war, out of the turmoil and slaughter, out of the confusion and despair, we have emerged into the light of a new day—a day of comparative peace, but of new and unfamiliar conditions of changed relationships and seemingly impossible readjustments.

"Problems are before us whose meaning we do not comprehend and for whose solution we have no rule. The methods used in other days no longer apply; precedents are thrown to the winds and established usages are rejected as valueless in the light of present day experiences. Thrones have toppled and scepters have fallen, nations have disappeared, and from the ruins new nations have emerged to take their places; boundary lines have been erased and a new map of the world is in process of construction.

"The very foundations of civilization have been shaken and the whole structure has seemed on the verge of ruin. At such a time we may well remember that God reigns and out of chaos and turmoil of the present will come in the end a new world in which dwelleth righteousness with liberty and justice for all.

"Since we last met, Michigan has been making history that will read well when we who have had a part in it will have passed on to the great majority. The adoption of State-wide prohibition, the extension of the right of suffrage to include the women of our state, and following that, the overwhelming defeat of the liquor interests in their attempt to revive the saloon by the so-called Wine and Beer Amendment indicate the growth of public sentiment in favor of a high moral standard, and give assurance of better things in the future.

Legislation

"Your Executive Committee has endorsed every outstanding measure in State or National legislation that had in it a promise of benefit to the farmer. The marketing question is one of the most important and perhaps the most difficult that the farmer has to meet. To give opportunity to the people of this state, both producer and consumer, to have a part in working out a solution, your Committee advocated the plan of terminal warehouses in the large cities of the state. Such an Amendment to the state constitution, as would provide for such warehouses, was introduced in the state senate by Senator T. H. McNaughton and was endorsed by your Committee. This measure passed the Senate but was defeated in the House by the interests opposed to the control of such matters by the people. Many of the farmer members were presented with the charge of radicalism from supporting the measure, but we wish here to thank the Granges of the State for their support and the many indications of their approval of the work of the Committee. We note with interest that the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys approved the principle for which we labored in the last legislature, and favor the submission of the amendment to the people at a special session of the legislature which they propose to ask the Governor to call early in the new year.

"The Grange may have been somewhat in advance of public opinion, as it frequently is, but we believe that sentiment in favor of this proposition is rapidly increasing and that now is the time to act. If this question is not submitted to the people within the next two months by the legislature, we favor the submission of the proposed amendment to the people by the initiative provision of our state constitution The Farmers' Clubs, the Gleaners and many people in the cities will join with us in the attempt to narrow the gulf between producer and consumer to the mutual advantage of both. 'The states,' said ex-president Theo. Roosevelt in speaking of action along this line, 'the states are the natural laboratories for trying out these experiments,' which, he declared could do no harm and might accomplish great good.

"But, the Warehouse Amendment was not the only matter of legislation in which we were interested. Dangerous legislation often begins by the enactment of the laws not harmful at the time but which may be used as a precedent in succeeding years to the public detriment. The attempt to foist upon Michigan the principal of classification of property which has resulted in other states to the injury of agriculture was met and successfully defeated as recounted by the Worthy Master in his address to this body.

"Amendments to the law establishing a State Board of Equalization of property by placing the members of the State Tax Commission on that board and making certain that at least one member shall be a farmer or closely connected with agriculture, has assured the farmers of the state of fair and reasonable consideration."

Grange Boosts Warehouse Measure

According to the tenor of several resolutions introduced the Grange will get actively behind the warehouse measure which was smothered at the last session of the legislature, and will not support a single candidate for office who does not pledge his support to the measure. The warehouse bill was supported by the legislative committee of the Grange. Gleaners and Farmers' Clubs but they were unable to muster sufficient support in its behalf. These farm organizations, with the possible assistance of the Farm Bureau, will no longer depend upon "any old candidate" to support the measure, but will go out in the next election and secure men whom they know can be trusted to represent the people. In the event that no special session of the legislature is called the Grange would have the warehouse amendment initiated by petition and submitted to the people at next fall's election.

Would Give Government Another Chance With Railroads

Quite the opposite of the action taken by the American Federation of Farm Bureaus and the National Grange was the resolution adopted by the State Grange recommending a further trial of government operation of the railroads. Master John Ketcham was instructed to wire Michigan's senators and representatives urging that the roads be retained under federal control for two years. It was conceded by the Grangers that government control thus far has not been a fair criticism of future control because of the handicaps placed upon the government by the war. The action of the Grange in this respect parallels the action of the Farmers' Clubs a week previous.

Taxation Measures

Resolutions were adopted favoring more stringent methods of ferreting out taxable property and making it to bear its just proportion of taxes. The Grange would have tax "inquisitors" appointed for this purpose. The Grange also opposes the taxing of timber land at current land values and then placing an additional heavy tax on the timber as cut.

Corrupt Practices Assailed

A resolution that was introduced demands that additional laws be enacted, if present ones are inadequate, "to prevent lavish and corrupt use of money to obtain public office," and was plainly a slap at the Newberry campaign methods. A law similar to that now in force in Oregon to limit campaign expenses was endorsed. Features of this law were contained in a bill introduced at the last session of the legislature by Herbert F. Baker which failed of passage. The Grange has taken a large part in the passage of reformative election laws and is unmistakably opposed to the violation of those laws.

Grange Opposes State Constabulary

At nearly every recent farmers' meeting of any importance someone has introduced a resolution endorsing the Michigan State Constabulary. Inasmuch as the Constabulary was created by law and has been given a handsome appropriation it is not entirely clear why it should be thought necessary for all the farm organizations of the state to pass a resolution "favoring" it. Michigan Business Farming has opposed the Constabulary proposition for the reason that it is a useless expense from which the farmers receive no benefit. For many years the farmers of Michigan have lived peacefully and safely without police protection and it has never been satisfactorily explained why all at once this need has arisen. It has been charged that the constabulary organization was created for no other purpose than to provide a political machine for the politicians who forced it through the legisla-ture

What the State Grange Wants

1. A farmer for governor and more farmers in the State Legislature.
2. State-owned terminal warehouses. The Grange will not support candidates for office who will not endorse the project.
3. Retention of railroads under government control for two more years.
4. Fortification of corrupt practice laws to prevent repetition of recent political scandal.
5. Building of roads by taxes instead of bonds.
6. More effective tax laws to discover "hidden" property.
7. More comprehensive investigations into cost of production The Grange appropriated $1,000 to assist in the work to be taken up in co-operation with other farm organizations and state and federal agencies.

What the Farmer Wants for Christmas

Michigan Shines at International Stock Show

Breeders From Wolverine State Win Many Prizes at Chicago's Greatest Livestock Exposition

By ARTHUR W. JEWETT

(Special Correspondent Michigan Business Farming)

THE International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago from November 29 to December 6 was considered by those in authority to be the greatest live stock show ever held in this country.

This was the twentieth anniversary of the "International" as it is popularly known throughout the country, and this year a new feature was added in shape of the International Grain and Hay Show. Cash premiums to the amount of $10,000 was given by the Chicago Board of Trade to farmers of the United States and Canada.

In the breeding Shorthorn class, C. H. Prescott & Sons of Tawas City, Michigan, took fourth place in Junior bull 2 years old and under 3, 12th place in Junior yearling bull class, 6th place in Senior bull class, 3rd place in Junior bull calf class, and 12th place for the best Senior yearling heifer exhibited at the show.

William E. Scripps, of Orion, Michigan, took the following prizes with his Aberdeen-Angus cattle: 6th place on a bull 3 years or over, 3d on senior bull calf, dropped between September 1, 1918 and January 1, 1919, 4th on junior bull calf, 4th on cow or heifer, 2 years and under 3.

The Woodcote Stock Farm, of Ionia, Michigan, had one of the largest and best herds of Angus cattle at the show. Besides taking first place on calf herd, consisting of one bull and two heifers, the following prizes went to the Ionia man: 2d for the best senior yearling bull, 1st for the best junior yearling bull, 4th for the best senior bull calf, 1st for the best junior bull calf, 5th for the best cow 3 years or over, 5th for the best cow or heifer 2 years and under 3, 7th for the best junior yearling heifer, 8th for the best senior heifer calf and 7th for the best junior heifer calf.

Floyd Frazier & Son, of Cornell, Michigan, exhibited four Suffolk horses. He took 2d place on a three-year-old mare. There was strong competition in this class and very little difference between Mr. Frazier's mare and the one winning first place.

Michigan Strong With Swine Winners

Herbert W. Mumford, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a prominent breeder of Duroc Jerseys, won 1st with a sow 18 months old in the aged class, 3d in the 2-year boar class, 3d and 4th for the best boar over 18 and under 224 months, 2d for the best boar over 6 and under 12 months, 3d for the best boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 3d for the best four swine, get of same boar. At present, Mr. Mumford is professor in the Animal Husbandry Department at the University of Illinois, which is located at Urbana.

A. J. Adams, of Litchfield, Michigan, who is one of the leading breeders of Chester White swine in the state, had animals entered in nearly every class. He took 3d place in yearling boar class, 2d for boar under 6 months, 3d for a sow under 24 months, 4th for a sow under 18 months and 2d in the rest of the following classes, sow 6 and under 12 months, sow under 6 months, boar and 3 sows over 1 year, boar and 3 sows under 1 year, four pigs under 6 months, produce of the same sow, four swine, get of same boar.

W. S. Adams, of Litchfield, Michigan, had the largest and best exhibit of Tamworth's at the show. Mr. Adams has shown at all the larger fairs in the United States and in every case has had the grand champion sow in the breeding Tamworth class. Besides winning this honor, he took first place in the following classes: boar 18 and under 24 months, sow 12 and under 18 months, boar under 6 months, sow 2 years old or over, sow 12 under 18 months, sow 6 and under 12 months, boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 4 pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, four swine get of same boar.

Michigan Takes Rye Prize

In the grain and hay division there were samples exhibited from nearly every state in the union. There were also samples from Canada.

ABERDEEN-Angus breeders made a great showing. The above Angus, Idolmere, owned by Dr. J. J. Higgins, of Danbridge, Tenn., won the laurels of grand champion bull at the International. Woodcote Stock Farms, Ionia, Mich., and William E. Scripps, Orion, Mich., won prizes on their Angus displays.

Michigan placed in nearly every class and the following awards are published for the first time.

For the best half bushel of rye: 1st, J. J. Davis, Jackson, Mich.; 2d, John Lucas, Alta, Can.; 3d Swartz Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; 4th, L. A. Sedgwick, Parma, Mich.; 5th, Peter Postinen, Chatham, Mich.; 6th, J. W. Beckman, Cokato, Minn.; 7th, Gifford Patch, Clarks Lake, Mich; 8th Reinhold Kressin, Jackson, Wis.; 9th, Sauerman Bros., Crown Point, Indian; 10th, Noyes Raessler, Beloit, Wis.; 11th, G. E. Reagh, Cass City, Mich.; 12th, H. M. Queal, Hamburg, Mich.; 13th, P. Kuzyk, Oak Lake Man., Can.; 14th Otto Wolf, LaCrosse, Wisconsin; 15th, L. L. Lawrence, Decatur, Mich., 16th, L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.

For the best half bushel of white wheat: 1st, John Howell, Montrose, Colo.; 2nd, James Stephens, Balcarries Sask., Canada; 3rd, George Peek, Fairfield, Id.; 4th, Geo. Miles, Bozeman, Mont.; 5th, Joseph Keekley, Marysville, Ohio; 6th, D. C. Lawrence, Coshocton, Ohio; 7th, Tom Nash, Bozeman, Mont.; 8th, Theo. Rattan, Ontario, Can.; 9th, Jay Lawrence, Coshocton, Ohio; 10th, Ross Lawrence, Coshocton, Ohio; 11th, E. A. Ross, Sharon, Wash.; 12th, Cliff Martin, Muncie, Ind.

For the best half bushel of soft red winter wheat: 1st, I. B. Keeley, Marysville, O.; 2d, John Dunbar, Rudyard, Mich.; 3d, R. B. Caldwell, Cumberland, O.; 4th, A. W. Jewett & Sons, Mason, Mich.; 5th, Jacob

Of the horse section of the International, Percherons made the finest showing with more than three hundred head. The above Percheron, Jasmine of Severn & Son, was grand champion.

Ind.; 18th, C. E. Heinberger, Petarkaia, O.; 19th, Will Royer, West Milton, O.; 20th, John Veitengruber, Frankenmuth, Mich.; 21, Spruce Pine Farms, Sangamon, Ill.; 22nd, F. P. Drake, Lexington, Ky.; 23rd, L. T. O'Brien, Eastor, Mo.; 24th, Geo. Durset, Waverly, Ill.; 25th, John H. Roads, Bainbridge, Ohio.

For the best half bushel of two rowed barley: 1st, Seagor Wheeler, Sask., Can.; 2nd, Jos. Meyers, Freeport, Ill.; 3rd, Samuel Larcombe, Man., Can.; 4th, Geo. Lewis, Manhattan, Mont.; 5th, John Howell, Montrose, Col.; 6th, Jay Lakrence, Coshocton, Ohio; 7th, C. E. Troyer, La Fountain, Ind.; 8th, A. W. Jewett & Sons, Mason, Mich.; 9th, John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.; 10th, H. P. West, Ripon, Wis., 11th Roy Hayward, Bay City, Mich.; 12th, Willie Stifter, Cokato, Wis.

For the best half bushel of 6-rowed barley: 1st, L. L. Young, Nampa, Ida.; 2nd A. Bohl, Beaver Dam, Wis.; 3rd, Otto Wolf, LaMundell, Frankfort, Ind.; 6th, Jay Lawrence, Coshocton, O.; 7th, Aaron Hagenbuck, Three Rivers, Mich.; 8th, Wm. Ottney, Jackson, Mich.; 9th A. H. Crosby, New Buffalo, Mich.; 10th, A. B. Read, Rickland, Mich.; 11th, H. D. Cummings, Dallas City, Ill.; 12th, Cliff Martin, Muncie, Ind.; 13th, L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.; 14th, W. M. Beattie, Sparta, Wis.; 15th, John Howell, Montrose, Col.; 16th, J. E. Mummart, Ostoria, Ill.; 17th, Sauerman Bros., Crown Point, Crosse, Wis.; 4th, John Dunbar, U. P. Mich.; 5th, Frank Gasper, Rockland, Wis.; 6th, W. F. Tullar, Warren, Minn.; 7th, J. L. Krause, Reesville, Wis.; 8th, Wm. Bell, Arlington, Wis.; 9th, W. F. Otcheck, Grinnell, Iowa; 10th, H. W. Whitehead, Rockland, Wis.; 11th, Elmer Schmat, Wrightstown, Wis., 12th, H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.; 13th, Paul Sheffler, Rockland, Wis.; 14th, Edward Groseh, Mendota, Ill.; 15th, Joseph Muskavitch, Shewano, Wis.; 16th, Frank Coughlin, Credition, Ont., Can.; 17th, John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.; 18th, Wm. Warren, Bilbeck, Can.; 19th, Edward Groset, Mendota, Ill.; 20th, John Hamilton, Kelwood, Man., Can.

For the best half bushel of black oats: 1st, H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.; 2nd, Thos. Totter, Ont., Can.; 3rd, A. W. Jewett & Sons, Mason, Mich.

For the best half bushel of white or yellow oats: 1st, H. W. Whitehead, Rockland, Wis.; 2d, Frank Gasper, Rockland, Wis.; 3d, B. Brubaker, Washburne, Wis.; 4th, Morum Bros., Hollock, Minn.; Ernest Peterson, Harmont, Iowa; 6th, H. E. Rosenow, Oconomanwoc, Wis.; 7th, Walter Nystrom, Worthington, Minn.; 8th, H. M. Krause, Riesville, Wis.; 9th, L. L. Lawrence, Van Buren, Mich.; 10th, Thos. Totter, Woodslee, Ont.; 11th, Wm. Bell, Arlington, Wis.; 12th, Anton Bohl, Beaver Dam, Wis.; 13th, Geo. Emerich, Saginaw, Mich.

For the best 20 ears of white dent corn: 1st, Ed. Peters, La Crosse, Wis.; 2nd, J. Emmitt Brunker, Ridgeway, Wis.; 2nd, Geo. Brueck-Tracy, Minn.; 4th, Otto Wolf, La Crosse, Wis.; 5th, Henry Meinhard, Sherburn, Wis.; 6th, John Rasmussen, Freeburn, Minn.; 7th, C. L. Blanchar, Sherburn, Minn.; 8th, Theron Thorpe, Beloit, Wis.; 9th, Geo. Washington Farm, Mankato, Minn.; 10th, Ernest Carson, Chatfield, Minn.; 11th, Edward Stricker, Jefferson, Wis.; 12th, Wm. Bell, Arlington, Wis.

For the best 20 ears of Yellow Dent Corn: 1st, Jos. A. Bunker, Ridgeway, Wis.; 2nr, Geo. Brueckner, Jefferson, Wis.; 3rd, John Bardel, Jr., Stoddard, Wis.; 4th, H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson, Wis.; 5th, G. E. Kitleson, Ceylon, Minn.; 6th, C. Laughlin, Three Oaks, Mich.; 7th, Lewis Scott, Fairmont, Minn.; 8th, Peter Scott, Fairmont, Minn.; 9th, A. H. T. Shakheim, Gotham, Wis.; 10th, A. I. Wringle, Beresford, So. Dakota; 11th, Peterson Bros., New Rickland, Minn.; 12th, Lewis Hanson, Mandovi, Wis.

For the best single ear of corn: 1st, Lewis Scott, Fairmont, Minn.; 2nd, H. C. Lau, Tracy, Minn.; 3rd, G. A. Radke, Tracy, Minn.; 4th, Mrs. Leo P. Kelly, Beloit, Wis.; 5th, Sam Carlson, Elk Point, S. Dakota.

For the best 50 pound bale of timothy: 1st, Geo. Sterling, Salesville, Mont.; 2nd, Lewis Hanson, Mondovi, Wis.; 3rd, Frank Lendley, Fox Lake, Wis.; 4th, John Monfoster, Bozeman, Mont.; 5th, H. A. Parrot, Spencerville, Ind.; 6th, L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.; 7th, Robt. Futon, Utica, O.; 8th, Chas. Schweer, Gordonville, Mo.; 10th, Frank Cult, Bethalto, Ill. 11th, A. W. Jewett & Sons, Mason, Mich.; 12th, August Walters, Ewen, Mich.; 13th, L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.

For the best 50 pound bale of red clover: 1st, Atkins Bros., Salesville, Mont.; 2nd, John Dunbar, Rudyard, Mich.; 3rd, Allen Sales, Bozeman, Mont.; 4th, Paul Poscharskey, Princeton, Ill.; 5th, W. F. Otcheck, Grinnell, Ia.; 6th, L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.; 7th, A. W. Jewett & Son, Mason, Mich.; 8th, Chas. Schweer, Gordonville, Mo.; 9th, Frank Lendley, Fox Lake, Wis.

For the best 50 pound bale of alfalfa: 1st, Swartz Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; 2nd, Jacob W. Willett, Hillsboro, O.; 3rd, E. C. Matthens, Sikeston, Mo.; 4th, Allen Sales, Bozeman, Mont.; 5th, Geo. Firedings, Manhattan, Kansas, 6th, W. F. Olcheck, Grinnell, Ia.; 7th, O. N. Atkins, Salesville, Mont.; 8th, G. W. Atkins, Salesville, Mont.; 9th, J. H. Swanzey, Ridott, Ill.; 10th, Frank E. Culp, Bethaldo, Ill.; 11th, Paul Conger, Anderson, Ind.; 12th, S. T. Sunnett, Muscatine, Ia.; 13th, Geo.

(Continued on page 21)

ONLY a grade, yet this Hereford was declared grand champion steer at the International. He is Junior Lad, 11 months old, weight 1,025 pounds, and his owner, M. Armentrout, of Botna, Iowa, sold him for $2.62 a pound for a Hereford barbecue. It is the highest price ever paid for a steer.

Financing the Michigan State Farm Bureau

Advisability of Accepting Money From Coalition Committee Called Into Question by Farmers

By FORREST LORD

EARLY LAST September Mr. C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, sent out a letter to thirty-five or forty farm leaders and others interested in Michigan agriculture to attend a luncheon at the Fort Shelby Hotel on Sept. 13th, for the purpose of discussing plans for the future of the State Farm Bureau. The writer was among those invited without being given an inkling of the real purpose of the meeting.

The list of those in attendance included the following: Mark T. McKee, secretary of the Coalition Committee for Michigan; Henry M. Leland, president of the Lincoln Motor Company; L. M. Robertson, attorney for the General Motors Company; several other representatives of industrial corporations, all members of the Coalition Committee; a state senator; a state representative; two members of the State Board of Agriculture, one of whom is the editor of a farm paper; several men employed in the extension department of the agricultural college, county agents, representatives of county farm bureaus and members of executive committees of two farm organizations. None of the officers of the Grange, Gleaners or State Association of Farmers' Clubs was present.

Following the luncheon, Mr. McKee made an address in which he spoke of the desire of the Coalition Committee to assist the work of the Farm Bureau, and, in behalf of the committee, offered to loan the Bureau the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of conducting a membership campaign. Various farm representatives who had previous knowledge that the loan was to be tendered at the meeting spoke in favor of accepting it, and the unanimous opinion of all present with the exception of the writer was that it would be a fine thing to have recourse to the funds of the Coalition Committee.

Before the vote was taken the writer spoke against accepting the loan on the grounds that the Farm Bureau ought to be supported wholly by farmers, and that it should not put itself under obligations to the Coalition Committee by using its money. The writer and many others were given to understand that the transaction was to be a loan, but if the Farm Bureau's membership campaign was not a success the Bureau would not be obliged to repay the money. In other words, that the return of the money was optional with the Bureau, making the loan virtually a gift, so far as the Coalition Committee was concerned. In opposition to the plan, the writer said:

"The Farm Bureau to succeed must be of, by and for the farmers. To perform its proper service to the farmers along marketing and other co-operative lines it must take action that may trespass upon the toes of members of this committee, who are interested in elevators, warehouses, banks, etc. The Farm Bureau can be financed without this money. Why put the Bureau and the farmers who belong to the Bureau in the position of a debtor to this Committee? The farm organization that cannot stand on its own feet ought to fall and will fall. For the good of the Farm Bureau, I plead with you to reject this money, and our paper, myself, and I am sure all the men present at this gathering will be glad to take off their coats and help to make the membership campaign a success."

But this line of argument did not appeal to those who had previously made up their minds to accept the loan. The question was put and unanimously passed, the writer not voting. Following this action, the writer stated to the gathering that he would not presume to put his judgment against the judgment of so many men who had been active in Michigan agriculture for so many years and ought to be trusted to know what was the best for the farmers, and since it had been their unanimous decision that the money should be accepted and used to pay the expenses of the membership campaign he would bow to their judgment and do what he could to help.

The next day the writer addressed the following letter to Mr. Bingham, the secretary of the Bureau:

"Since leaving your meeting Friday afternoon, I have contemplated very thoughtfully the action of the farm representatives in voting to accept the loan proffered by the Coalition Committee for Michigan to assist in the membership drive for the State Farm Bureau, and I regret to say that I am more than ever impressed with the grave consequences which I believe are involved in that acceptance. Moreover, I cannot refrain from stating to you in detail my reasons for this conviction.

"The Coalition Committee, as you know, is composed of several industrial heads of this state. Its purpose, to quote its own printed language, is to combat "industrial and agricultural unrest." As I stated in my talk yesterday, I met with certain members of this committee over two months ago, to learn, if possible, what means they expected to employ to combat agricultural unrest. I wanted to make sure that these methods would not be destructive or repressive. I wanted to make sure that this committee did not intend to interfere with the natural, legitimate and wholly constructive efforts of the organized farmers to better their financial conditions. The members were very courteous, assured me that their efforts would be above reproach, etc. At that time I suggested that instead of the committee carrying on an expensive and exaggerative propaganda, they invite industrial and agricultural representatives to meet with them, and discuss the pressing problems of the day with them. I note at Friday's meeting some suggestion was made of the farm bureau appointing two members to the Coalition Committee. Representation on such a committee would, of course, be of no value to the farmers unless it were equal to the representation of the industrial heads. I am now very sure that the proffering of this loan is the committee's first step to combat "agricultural unrest." It connotes an interest in agricultural problems which it is most unnatural for this committee to have. I cannot accuse the committee of having ulterior motives and yet I can see no other reason why its members should give a luncheon, pay the expenses of the guests and spend their valuable time in urging upon the State Farm Bureau the acceptance of $15,000 of their money. (Mr. Bingham later assured us that the expense of the luncheon and the traveling expenses of the guests were paid from Farm Bureau funds.)

"To succeed, the state farm bureau MUST represent the wishes and interests of its members at all times. Large membership and financial resources cannot long sustain an organization that is not responsive to its members. The farm bureau cannot at all times stand free and independent and carry out the wishes of the farmers if it is under any obligations whether expressed or implied to any group of men outside the farming business. In my judgment the acceptance of this money as a loan, without security, implies an obligation which the committee may, if it so desires and would be perfectly justified in so doing, insist be carried out. Let me ask this question. Would you, or any officer of the State Farm Bureau, be as free to carry out your program which sooner or later may embody some objective inimical to the interests of some member of the committee,—would you, I ask, feel as free to act knowing that it was the money of these men that gave you your start, as you would if your entire support came from the farmers?

"I would be most happy to be convinced that this committee is acting in a wholly unselfish spirit. I pray that the developments in this situation may be such as to prove beyond peradventure that my doubts and fears were futile. Surely, such a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation would be beyond anything that has ever come to our attention, and would usher in an altogether new and different era of good fellowship and brotherly love. But there is inculcated within the spirit of man certain primordial instincts from which there is no escape. Self-interest and self-preservation are among them. These may be held in reserve and control, but it always happens when one individual uses those instincts all others follow suit.

Farmers Finance Their Own Organization

AT THE annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of farmers' clubs, held at Lansing on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, the integrity and purpose of both State and National Farm Bureaus was attacked by leaders of a fraternal beneficiary and a labor organization. In these attacks it was charged that the movement was supported by political and corporate influences, with a view of controlling its activities. The method of financing the initial work of this organization in Michigan was also called in question by one who was present by courtesy at the conference of prominent and well-known farmers representing more than a score of counties, and at which the plan for financing this work was formulated and unanimously approved by the representative farmers present. In view of this unwarranted attack, I desire, as secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to give the widest publicity to the facts.

The objects and aims of the Farm Bureau movement as a business organization with county, state and national units, which could attack with some hope of success the problem of protecting the farmer's interests during the trying reconstruction period of bettering his business through its general as well as its local activities has been thoroughly and generally discussed for many months. The public knowledge of the proposition created by this discussion attracted the attention of the Coalition Committee for the state of Michigan, composed of representatives of other business organizations of the state, whose avowed purpose is promoting the best interests of the state of Michigan and all its people, and particularly the promotion of high ideals of Americanism to combat the radicalism and Bolshevism which is rampant throughout the world.

Considering that a strong organization of farmers with the aims and purposes of the Farm Bureau would be another means toward the accomplishment of these ends, this committee volunteered to loan to the State Farm Bureau a portion of the funds required to make the plan of organization a success. A conference of farmers who had been strongly interested in the possibilities of the Farm Bureau movement was called as above noted, and after thorough discussion of the proposition from every angle, they unanimously approved the plan, with an equal amount raised on collateral notes signed by interested farmers and endorsed by the secretary, the work was adequately financed in a manner to make the membership campaign a success and to enable participation in the formation of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus recently organized by delegates from 32 states who assembled at Chicago for the purpose. As a further result of this conference, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has named A. E. Illenden and L. Whitney Watkins to represent agriculture on the Coalition Committee for the state of Michigan.

The success of the organization work has thus been assured, and the loans through which it was financed will be promptly repaid, leaving the funds of the organization adequate for all possible needs. In the meantime the books of the organization which are audited monthly by the finance committee composed of R. G. Potts, of Macomb County, J. Pomeroy Munson, of Kent County and James Nicol, of Allegan County, are open to inspection by any interested member.—C. A. BINGHAM, Secretary Michigan State Farm Bureau.

How to Make the Farm Bureau a Force in Michigan

THE FARM Bureau movement is spreading. The membership campaign inaugurated in Michigan is meeting with wonderful success. The best type of farmers in the state are paying in their $10 a year to become members. Directed along right lines the Farm Bureau, as a 100 per cent farmers' organization, financed and controlled by bona fide farmers, can become a substantial power for good in this and other states. To remove all suspicion that the Farm Bureau is being "supported by political and corporate influences, with a view of controlling its activities," the following things should be done:

1. Return every dollar received from the Coalition Committee at the earliest possible moment.

2. Recall Mr. L. Whitney Watkins and Mr. A. E. Illenden as members of the Coalition Committee.

3. Remove Jas. P. Powers as publicity manager of the Farm Bureau. Powers is a staff correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, stockholders of which are members of the Coalition Committee.

4. At the next annual meeting of the Bureau elect ONLY such men to executive positions as make their principal living from farming or whose record shows their interests are ALL with the farmers.

5. Amend the constitution and by-laws of the State and National Farm Bureaus to make the organizations thoroughly democratic.

6. Avoid passing upon resolutions unless assured that the action taken represents the wishes of the majority of the membership.

7. Give the older farm organizations which have done the pioneer work and prepared the soil for the larger co-operative effort substantial representation in the State and National Federations, that they may protect the work they have already accomplished and carry out their future plans unmolested.

(These are all constructive suggestions intended to purge and strengthen the Farm Bureau for greater service to the farmers.)

Facts Crop Out

IT appears that a few who attended the Detroit meeting and voted to accept the money were unable to keep the good news to themselves and told their friends about it. The information gradually "leaked" out over the state. Letters began to come into our office asking if it were true that the Bureau was being financed by industrial heads. Some of those who voted to use the money when approached upon the subject evaded or deliberately denied the allegation, and it became altogether too apparent that the Farm Bureau officers and agents did not want the farmers to know where they got their money to finance their campaign.

As Secretary Bingham states in his letter on this page the subject came up at the meeting of the State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs at Lansing two weeks ago. It is not strictly true that the farm organization leader to whom Mr. Bingham refers attacked the motives or integrity of the Farm Bureau. He merely warned the farmers against affiliating themselves with any organization that was organized "from the top down" as he expressed it. He made no direct mention to the Farm Bureau. The "attack" to which Mr. Bingham refers was exclusively the action of Mr. Carl Young, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor and a member of the legislature, who charged that Mr. Bingham's remarks sounded as if they came from the Michigan Manufacturers' Association. In justice to Mr. Bingham it should be said that he made no reference to organized labor to which exception could be taken, and nearly all present, with the exception of Mr. Young, thought that Mr. Bingham's remarks were very fair. Mr. Young advised Mr. Bingham that he had information that the Farm Bureau was getting its support from members of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, and asked him if it were true. Mr. Bingham replied: "No. The books of the Bureau are at Birmingham and open to inspection and you can come over and see where we got our money." Realizing the gravity of the position in which Mr. Bingham was unconsciously placing himself by his unintended denial, the writer who was present, cleared up the matter by saying that the Farm Bureau had VOTED to ACCEPT $15,000 from the Coalition Committee, but could not say as to whether any of the money had actually been received. Mr. Bingham then stated that about $7,000 had been borrowed but was to be paid back in the immediate future. Mr. Bingham was indignant over Mr. Young's attack and as he stated later, did not "feel called upon to answer Mr. Young."

Following the Lansing meeting the writer urged Mr. Bingham to make a public statement of the facts, and later repeated the request in a letter. Two days later Mr. Bingham's statement which is published herewith was received.

The above are the true and complete facts so far as we know them surrounding the loan transaction between the State Farm Bureau and the Coalition Committee for Michigan. It has ever been our opinion and still is that the Bureau made a mistake in using the money of the Coalition Committee to finance its membership campaign. We believe the rank and file of our readers are sufficiently intelligent to understand

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CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELLS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES EGG PROBLEMS

The recent conference of the International Egg and Poultry Instructors and Investigators held in London was attended by American Agricultural Trade Commissioner Edward A. Foley, who has forwarded the following report:

"The first subject under discussion was the new railway rule that each egg should be separately packed in its own compartment before the railways will accept the case for shipment at company's risk. This means that at the present time no eggs will be accepted at company's risk. Neither the American, as well as as Canadian, Danish nor Irish eggs are so packed as to bring them under the conditions of this rule.

"Danish eggs are placed in wood wool; Irish in straw, and American and Canadian in cardboard containers. The American container would be acceptable if each egg were wrapped in paper before being placed in its section in the container. A resolution was adopted protesting against this rule as impracticable and as imposing an unnecessary hardship on the shipper.

"A resolution demanding that expert freight handlers be used by the transportation companies was also adopted. Considerable evidence of serious damage to eggs through the careless or inexpert handling by the railways was presented.

"The merits of the Irish, Danish, and American methods of packing were then brought up. The Danes were well satisfied with their form of case, claiming that with proper packing it was less liable to damage, because its size and weight necessitate its handling by several men, whereas one man can handle the Irish or American case."

O. M. SOBER, of Fowlerville, when asked to produce a picture of one of his sheep, provided us with the above prize-winning animal picture.

Bay County Union Forms

The Bay County Farmers' Union has been organized with a capital stock of $15,000 "to secure laws providing for a more equitable system of taxation; to study and promote systematic methods of distribution and to eliminate speculators and bring producers and consumers closer together." The principal places of business of the organization are to be Bay City, Auburn, Linwood, Pinconning, Munger, Mt. Forest and Essexville.

Seek Strong Candidate in Chippewa

Eighteen members of Chippewa County Pomona Grange have been named as a committee to select a candidate for the state legislature "who will listen to the voice of the common people in matters of vital concern to them." The committee consists of the following: R. G. Crawford, W. P. McDonald, H. A. Ranson, William McKinnon, John S. Donnelly, William Hardy, S. A. Cuthbert, Art Bailey, John Rusk, Bert Sutton, Dave Knox, Ed. Thompson, H. W. Smart, Carl Gowan, John P. Adams, Andrew Robson, Roy Weller, J. H. Smart, W. H. Miller and Joseph N. Welst. This committee was named by W. H. Miller, worthy master of Pomona Grange, as the result of a resolution adopted at the Grange convention held at Strongville in September.

Gleaner Elevator for Sandusky

A Gleaner clearing house will be established in Sandusky. At the meeting held in the court house recently N. P. Simpson, general manager of the Gleaner Clearing House, Detroit, talked along the lines of clearing houses. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to establish a clearing house at Sandusky. One of the sites that is being favored is the Bickle mill property.

American Farmer Leads World

The American farmer leads the world in individual production of crops, says Secretary Houston in his annual report. While countries such as Belgium, under intensive farming, get a higher acreage yield taking both the acreage and the yield to the acre into account, the American agriculturist produces two and a half times as much as his Belgian or German rivals, 2.3 times as much as the British farmer, 3.2 times as much as the French and more than 6 times as much as the Italian.

The result of this and of the American farmer's war work is shown in the 1919 American crop production, placed at three times greater in value than the average annual output in the five-year period preceding the World War.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOLDS PUREBRED CATTLE RECORD

The pure bred live stock record for Michigan, and probably for the entire United States, is held by Livingston county, according to results of a cattle census. A widespread movement to improve the breeding of dairy and beef cattle has been going on throughout the country during recent years. Of the 424 bulls in service in the county only 2 per cent are rated as scrubs, 76 per cent being registered stock, and 22 per cent classifying as "grades." The census shows 321 herds of registered live stock, with a total of 3,668 animals, not including bull calves. Holsteins are the predominant breed in the county. County Agent F. S. Dunks supervised the census. There are 275 registered Holstein herds, with 656 registered Holsteins sires. Shorthorns rank next in the list, while there are seven other breeds that are represented by two or more pure bred bulls. The scrub bull list has already been reduced to 10 individuals and they hope to eliminate these during the coming year. This will leave the county 100% pure bred.

College Preparing Farmers' Week

Farmers' Week, at the Michigan Agricultural College, is to be held this year from February 2 to 6. Dr. E. V. McCollum, of John Hopkins University; H. C. Taylor, chief of farm management, Washington, D. C.; Dean Vivian, of Ohio State University, and others will speak. Annual meetings held at East Lansing at the same time include the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, Michigan Maple Syrup Growers, Michigan School Commissioners, Michigan Horticultural Society, Michigan Muck Farmers, Michigan Potato Producers' Association.

Explosives, When Rightly Used, May Increase the Fertility of the Soil

Numerous Types of Soils Are Not Benefited by Use of Dynamiting; Others Improve Only Slightly

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

This Takes You Straight Into the Story

LAST WEEK, under the heading of "Digging the Dollars from Your Subsoil," Prof. M. M. McCool, head of the Soils Department, M. A. C., was deep in the discussion of using explosives in order to bring subsoil fertility to the surface. He had just told of experiments on Kansas and Pennsylvania farms where dynamite has been exploded three feet below the surface. In some cases, he believes that explosives may be of great help in the matter of fertility. But now read the rest of what he says and be sure to watch for his concluding articles in coming issues of Business Farming.

THE second season following dynamiting, corn planted over dynamited holes make satisfactory growth, but there is a tendency for the roots to spread less, especially in the surface soil, than is the ones with roots of plants growing in a normal soil.

It is evident from these observations that dynamiting does not crack and loosen plastic clay subsoils. In fact, the opposite effect is produced. The soil, instead of being shattered and cracked, is compacted and puddled, and the soil is left in poorer physical condition than before the dynamiting was done. The area of soil influenced by the charge of dynamite is so small, even when the charges are placed at 10-foot centers that there is no noticeable effect on the yield of succeeding crops, but if the dynamite charges were placed close enough together that the jugs produced would occupy practically the entire subsoil, very detrimental results would undoubtedly follow.

In one experiment one-half stick of twenty per cent "Red Cross" dynamite placed at a depth of three feet produced a cavity twelve inches wide and fifteen inches deep, the walls of which varies from two inches to six inches in thickness. The thickness of the walls and the compactness of the soil composing them produces a jug which is almost impervious to water and through which the roots of plants penetrate with difficulty.

Walls of dynamite jugs vary in thickness with size of charge and character of powder used, with the texture and moisture content of the soil, and with the depth of the charge. In the Oswego Silt Loam soil, one stick of twenty per cent "Red Cross" dynamite placed at a depth of three feet produced a cavity of eighteen inches wide and twenty-one inches deep, the walls of which varied from 4 to 8 in. in thickness.

The walls are not only very hard and badly puddled but are so changed in physical condition from the rest of the soil mass that it is possible to dig away the soil surrounding and separate it from the walls of the jug without difficulty.

The moisture content of the soil at the time the dynamiting is done is a very important factor in determining the effect of the dynamite upon the physical condition of the soil. If the ground was reasonably dry it is doubtful if the dynamite jugs such as those explained here would not be found. But it is impossible under field conditions to find absolutely dry soil, and it is doubtful if a heavy clay soil could be found under field conditions in a humid climate with such a low moisture content that the soil surrounding the dynamite charge would not be connected and puddled.

It is the opinion of the writers that heavy plastic clay soils will seldom, if ever, be found dry enough under field conditions in humid climates to be shattered or cracked by explosions of dynamite, and that the physical condition of such soils will usually be injured rather than benefitted by dynamiting."

The influence on the yield of several crops has been studied. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station exploded dynamite three feet from the surface of two heavy soils. The charges were exploded every 15 feet lengthwise of the rows of corn. The yields were about the same on the treated and untreated soils and according to the authors if dynamiting caused any increase in fertility by aeration, by increasing the available plant-food, or in any other way the amount was quite small.

Explosives Help In Kansas

The Kansas workers used dynamite on a number of farms. They found that "the crop planted on dynamited soil produced a higher yield in four instances. The greatest increase in yield on dynamited soil was obtained with corn in 1914, when the dynamited plots produced thirteen per cent more grain than the undynamited. In most instances the difference in yield was no greater than would occur on two areas of soil similarly treated."

In no instance was there improvement sufficient to pay the expense of dynamiting.

The effect of exploding dynamite in the subsoils upon fruit trees has been investigated. The New Jersey Station conducted work to determine the effect on peach and apple trees and found no difference in the growth of apple trees and very slight difference in the growth of the peach trees. The Pennsylvania workers used the dynamite on newly planted apple trees as well as on mature trees. Records kept of the yield of fruit showed them to be less from trees growing in dynamited soil and the growth of the young trees was slightly better where dynamited.

Explosives Aid Drainage

Explosives may be used to advantage in some cases. Where a shallow layer of hradpan that impedes or prevents drainage underlaid by a porous subsoil it may be broke open in a number of places and let the water pass downward, or vertical drainage may be thus practiced. Shallow cemented hardpans have been destroyed by explosives and trees planted to advantage, otherwise they were failures.

Usually it is not advisable to plant fruit trees on land that is so impervious that such practices are necessary owing to the fact that there are far more acres of good fruit land than can be utilized in this manner. This practice then must be local and limited in extent.

The present status of our knowledge of the depth of plowing and advisibility of subsoiling by means of special tillage implements may be summarized as follows: The rather prevalent theories that very deep plowing and subsoiling increase the water holding capacity of soils thus being beneficial during periods of drouth; the feeding zone of root systems of crops, the available elements of plant food by improving the structure and aeration or ventilation of the subsoils are not founded upon experimental evidence. Plowing deeper than about seven inches has not generally resulted in an increase of crop yields, although root crops see mto be exceptions to this on some heavy soils. Doubtless there are small or local areas that deep plowing ten or twelve inches is desirable, and in some cases the use of the subsoiler is advantageous. Definite and reliable information concerning the depth of plowing sandy soils is not available.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC 16, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.37	2.37	2.40
No. 2 White	2.35	2.35	2.38
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat is selling all over the country at prices very much higher than the government price. Farmers who have part of their stock on hand need have no hesitancy in holding for higher prices. They might as well get the benefit of the increase as the dealer speculators. Unfortunately most farmers did not hold over much wheat this season.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 16, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.53	1.50	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.52		
No. 4 Yellow	1.48		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.57	1.50	1.66
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.48	1.62
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.40	1.60

Corn has kept up well during the past week, being bullish most of the time. A slight bearish spell occurred last week-end, however, at the publication of the government crop report. It had been expected in many quarters that the government's new figures would show considerable reduction in the corn supply, but these expectations were not met, inasmuch as increases were reported. But the market firmed up after the first nervousness, and the market was bulled by the reports that the railways this week would give considerable attention to the moving of corn.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 16, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.85	.84	.93
No. 3 White	.84	.83	
No. 4 White	.83		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.73	.82
No. 3 White	.74	.72	.80
No. 4 White	.73	.71	.79

As we predicted early in the fall, oats have gradually advanced and today are quoted at the highest price of the season. The crop is short and we can reasonably expect advancing prices nearly all winter long. Purchasers of oats better get into the market now; sellers will take no chances in holding. Both home and foreign demands are holding up well.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye is coming into its own, aided very materially by the scarcity and great demand for wheat. Many of the foreign countries prefer rye to wheat at the comparative prices. The export trade is quite brisk and is expected to continue throughout the winter.

Rye is firm and in active demand in Detroit, at $1.62 for Cash No. 2 Barley is keeping up well, with $2.80 to $2.90 per cwt. for Cash No. 3.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 16, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.			
Prime	7.50	7.75	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.75	13.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.60	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING told its readers two months ago that it expected lower prices and a dull market for the balance of the year. Our predictions have been fulfilled in nearly every respect and because of the conditions which we cited. We cannot often be accused of being "bears," but when common sense tells us there is no hope for better prices we prefer to be a "bear" than give our readers a "bu msteer." Beginning January 1st we will change from a "bear" to a "bull," because in our judgment the bean market is going to pick up about the first of the year and much higher prices are in prospect. We are not alone in this opinion. Michigan beans at today's prices are not as high as they ought to be considering the growing lack of supplies in the hands of dealers and the higher prices of Japan beans. But dealers got their fingers burnt a few weeks ago on beans and they are not anxious to repeat the performance. But watch the bean market. It has firmed up a great deal the past ten days. During the holidays it may take a slump or rule steady, but thereafter watch it climb.

BOOM FOR THE BEANS

The following letter has been received from an authority on the bean market. (M. B. F. is the first publication to which the following tip has been released for the benefit of bean growers.)

"There is a big advance in the bean market. We are getting $7.50 today, (December 12) and there is sure to be a still further advance later on."

Weekly Trade and Market Review

The resumption of coal mining ought to be a stimulus to business in general. For a time the shortage of coal was a bullish factor in the grain market, but with the cutting off of trains and the closing of elevators the trade came to a standstill in many parts of the country.

Despite the general inactivity of trading the condition of the grain market has constantly strengthened and now that the coal strike is over and normal conditions again prevail, we expect all grains to advance. Grains of all kind have been on the upgrade all the month. The government crop report shows a considerable increase in supplies of wheat, corn and oats and it affected the market adversely for a few days following its publication, but the effect has entirely worn off and buyers are eager to take offerings at ruling prices.

Improvements of the financial condition of various lines of business are reported. The foreign exchange has rallied slightly and there seems to be a general sentiment of more security in trade for the time being.

POTATOES

We told our readers at the opening of the market season that they didn't need to worry about potatoes. We told them correctly, too, for prices have steadily advanced all season long and there are indications that they are going higher. Usually about this time of the year this market becomes sluggish (and don't be surprised if it drops a point or two during the holidays) but this year has seemed to be the exception to the rule. Potatoes are a safe crop to bank on for the rest of the marketing season.

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 16, 1919		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.00	3.25
Chicago	3.10	2.90
Pittsburg	3.50	3.25
New York	3.00	2.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.80	1.80
Chicago	1.70	1.60
Pittsburg	1.93	1.80
New York	2.50	2.40

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.50@30	28.50@29	27.50@28
Chicago	31.00@33	30.00@31	29.00@30
New York	33.00@35		31.00@33
Pittsburg	31.00@32	29.50@30	28.00@29
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50@28	27.50@28	
Chicago	30.00@32	28.00@30	28.00@32
New York	31.00@32	28.00@31	
Pittsburg	30.00@31	31.00@32	32.00@33
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.50@28	26.50@27	25.50@26
Chicago	30.00@32	29.00@29	28.00@29
New York	35.00@37	34.00@36	33.00@35
Pittsburg	28.50@29	26.50@28	26.00@27
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50@27	22.50@23	21.00@22
Chicago	30.00@32	28.00@29	16.00@25
New York	33.00@35	28.00@31	29.00@31
Pittsburg	26.00@27	25.00@26	25.00@26

Hay has been bringing higher prices at many points, including many local markets, according to letters from our crop reporters. There is a scarcity frequently at the terminals and the demand bears up. No. 1 timothy is bringing as high as $30 in the Detroit markets this week.

Baker Takes Lead in M. B. F. Straw Vote

HERBERT F. BAKER has taken the lead over Milo D. Campbell in our straw vote for governor. Campbell is only fifteen votes behind, however, and may catch up to Baker before this issue is in your hands. Nathan F. Simpson is a strong contender for second place being only five votes behind Campbell.

The statement was published in M. B. F., and other newspapers that Mr. Campbell wrote to Samuel Gompers that there was "nothing in common between organized labor and the farmer." Mr. Campbell did not make this statement. On the contrary he said, "I fully agree with you that the farmers of the country have many common interests with the toilers of the cities. But events of the last few weeks, have in my opinion alienated much of the good will toward organized labor that was previously in the heart of the farmers."

The Grange and the farmers' clubs have both declared openly for a farmer governor and legislature and the members in convention assembled agreed to support the candidate named by the legislative committee of the Grange, Gleaners, Farmers Clubs and Farm Bureau. We find that this is the spirit of our readers. We urge all local arbors, granges and clubs to take a straw vote on governor at their next meeting and report the result to M. B. F. The outcome of our straw vote will assist the legislative committee to make its decision.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

Herbert F. Baker ☐	W. N. Ferris ☐	Nathan P. Hull ☐
Milo D. Campbell ☐	Fred Green ☐	Chase S. Osborn ☐
Edwin Denby ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ☐	Nathan F. Simpson ☐
Luren D. Dickinson ☐	Jas. Helme ☐	Dudley E. Waters ☐
Horatio S. Earle ☐	John C. Ketcham ☐	L. Whitney Watkins ☐

M .....

Will you support any good farmer candidate named by the legislative committee of the farm organizations? .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

LIVE STOCK

Little to encourage live stock shippers has been noted in the market reports. To be sure there is a rise reported for the Chicago market for hogs. And Chicago gives as much as a dollar or more than last week in its sheep sector. But the cattle prices are lower than ever. In East Buffalo the market for cattle is slow, but hogs and sheep are strong and higher. There is likely to be little doing around Christmas. Detroit is going to have a sale Sunday, Dec. 21, of some of the finest stock displayed at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. Twenty carloads will be shown at the stockyards in Detroit.

DETROIT FRUIT STEADY

Chickens and hens are quoted lower in Detroit and buyers give no attention to poultry aside from turkeys, geese and ducks. These are wanted and higher prices are quoted. A still further advance is predicted during the next few days owing to the light offerings, especially of turkeys. These are scarce all over the country and many holiday dinners will be minus the king of birds this year. The fruit market is neglected and steady.

Some late quotations from Detroit follow:

Apples—Michigan, small, $1.25@1.50; best Spy, $3.25@3.50; Baldwin, $2.25@2.75; Greenings, $3@$3.25; York imperials, $2.50@2.75 per bu.; western, $3.25@3.75 per box.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 75@78c per doz; storage, 48 -2@51c per doz.

Butter—Fresh creamery,, 64c; fresh creamery in 1-lb. bricks, 65@67c; storage bricks, 63 1-2c per lb.

Chestnuts—28@30c lb.

Cauliflower—$3@3.25 per bu.

Cabbage—home grown, $75@100 per ton.

BUTTER

Because of the coal shortage, which has material affected both passenger and freight train service, shipments of butter to New York are considerably delayed It is estimated that they are fully 48 hours behind schedule in arriving. As a result there is a greater scarcity of high quality butter than at any other time this season. Established quotations are as follows. Extras, 73c; higher scoring than extras, 73 1-2 to 74c; firsts (90-91 score), 65 to 72c; firsts (88-89 score), 61 1-2 to 64 1-2c; and, seconds, 55 to 60c. Detroit's butter market is dull, while Chicago's is higher. Eggs in Detroit are proving too high-priced and the trade is slight.

Receivers are finding it difficult at the close of the week to get enough fine butter to supply the demand under existing conditions; it might be expected that there would be a marked advance in the price of high quality buter, but such is not the case. The principal factor that is downward in New York is the bearish tendency of the Chicago market. Extras, in Chicago, have been quoted 5@6c under the New York prices, for several days. With that difference in the two markets there would be no desire on the part of anyone to attempt to cause the price to advance in this market. Undergrade butter continues to accumulate and there is a gradual letting down in price. The margin of difference between prices of undergrades and high quality butter continually widens.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The following wool quotations are given in Boston: Michigan and New York fleeces: fine unwashed, 66@67c; Delaine unwashed, 85@87c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 68@69c.

AMERICANS BUY LONDON WOOL

There were 9,100 bales offered at the wool auctions sales in London last week end. Competition was better and prices were in sellers' favor. Americans bought greasy merinos.

Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs Wants Railroads Retained

Organization Takes Constructive and Progressive Action Upon State and National Issues

THE STATE Association of Farmers' Clubs renewed its claim as an independent farmers' organization when at its 27th annual session in Lansing it proudly and fearlessly went on record as opposing the immediate return of the railroads, favoring the League of Nations, the Scully income tax bill and a farmer governor. The resolutions adopted showed clear understanding of the problems of the time and a determination to have those problems solved right or not at all.

The gathering was well attended by delegates from nearly every county in the state, and a program was given which covered a wide range of subjects of interest to farmers. Significant of the new get-together spirit among the farmers, the association had on its program speakers representing all the other farm organizations in Michigan. This fact brought forth much comment and the association officers were commended for their broad-mindedness and spirit of co-operation for inviting the other farm organizations to participate in the occasion.

Addresses were given by T. E. Johnson, superintendent of public instruction; Carl Young, state representative and president of the Michigan Federation of Labor; J. N. McBride; Edgar Burk, president of the association; C. F. McIntosh, Washington, D. C.; Sen. Scully; John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange; Grant Slocum, founder of the Gleaners; C. A. Bingham, secretary of the State Farm Bureau; C. B. Cook, agricultural agent of Oakland county; Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Federation of Milk Producers, and Dr. Taylor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. An excellent reading was given by Mrs. Eben Mumford.

Mr. Johnson said that "the greatest need of today is the establishment of some school system whereby every boy and girl in the state of Michigan will have a chance for equal education. Boys and girls living in isolated sections of the state should have the same opportunity for education that the boys and girls of large cities do."

President Burk advocated legislation giving to farmers the right of callective bargaining, terminal warehouses, and a more rigid economy in the expenditures of public money.

The remarks of Sen. Scully and the heads of the farmer organizations were mainly devoted to the subject of co-operative action between existing farm societies to secure better agricultural conditions through legislation, etc.

Mr. C. A. Bingham explained the objects of the Farm Bureau and told how he hoped it would be the means of co-ordinating the other farm organizations of the state. C. B. Cook, of Oakland gave an account of the success that was meeting the efforts of the Bureau to increase its membership.

Carl Young injected some fireworks into the otherwise peaceful gathering by charging that the remarks of Mr. Bingham relative to the labor organizations sounded as if they might have come from the Michigan Manufacturers Association. He then charged that the Farm Bureau had received some of its money from industrial heads in this state. Asked if this were true, Mr. Bingham replied that the books of the Bureau were open for inspection, but finally admitted that about $7,000 had been received from the Coalition Committee, which is composed of manufacturers and bankers.

The open meeting discussions were confined largely to the present great and seemingly increasing problems of farm life, particularly the acute shortage of help. It was the general sentiment, however, that the farmers should buckle in with a grin as they always have done and not be led away by the alluring promises of the city.

Feeling the need of additional finances and believing that those clubs which are willing to affiliate with the State Association should also be willing to support it with their money, the association unanimously voted to make the minimum membership fee five dollars, every club paying at the rate of fifty cents per family.

Where Farmers' Clubs Stand

1. Endorse League of Nations.
2. Endorse "Collective Bargaining."
3. Favor retention of railroads and express lines until proper legislation is adopted to protect public's interests.
4. Favor terminal warehouses.
5. Recommend appointment of National Commission to study stabilization of markets.
6. Urge adoption of Sen. Scully's income tax bill.
7. Endorse practical farmer for next Governor of Michigan.

The report of Mrs. I. R. Johnson of Rushton, secretary and treasurer, showed a substantial gain for the year. Four new clubs were organized and the existing clubs reported a total membership increase of 1,121 members.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred Allen, Mason; vice president, Lee Noble, Oxford; sec-treas., Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton; directors, E. D. Olmstead, Nashville; W. A. Cutler, Grass Lake; J. P. Hackett, Newaygo.

The following resolutions which were unanimously adopted showed the spirit of the convention:

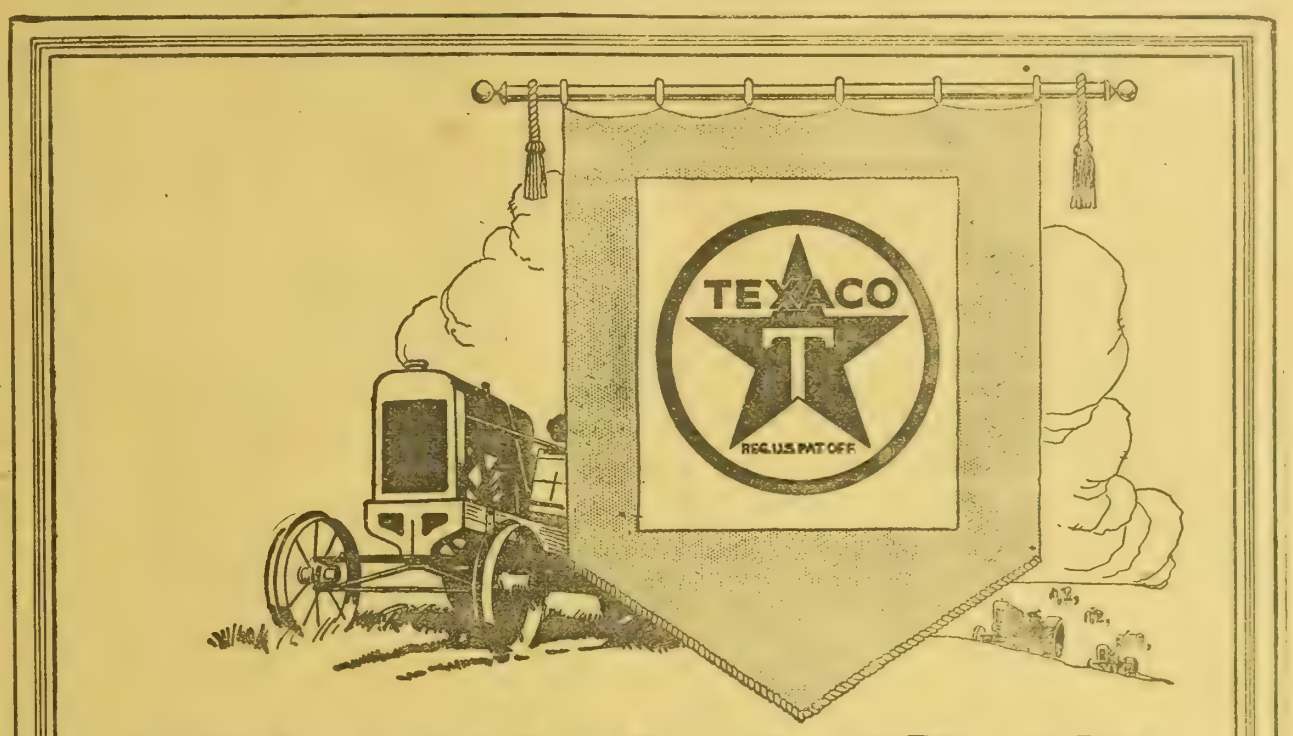
National Affairs

We believe that congress should take immediate action on the League of Nations covenant, that this vastly important matter affecting the governmental affairs of our country be dispensed with promptly, reassuring congress that we desire the adoption of such a covenant as will eliminate future possibilities of war.

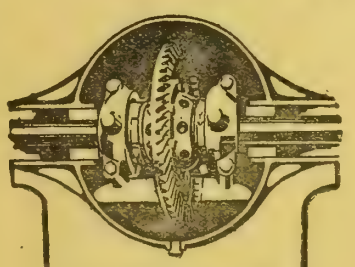
Resolved, that we not only recognize the rights of the American farmer to "collective bargaining" but that we insist upon the passage of the Capper-Hersman bill now pending in Congress as an amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which clearly definies the right of the American farmer on this important question.

Resolved, that we favor the re-

(*Continued on page* 19)



TEXACO
TRACTOR OIL



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Texaco Axle Grease
Texaco Crater Compound
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Texaco Gas Engine Oil
Texaco Harvester Oil
Texaco Separator Oil
Texaco Home Lubricant
Texwax

TEXACO
REG.U.S.PAT.OFF.

Symbol of First Aid to the Tractor

War-tested by our navy—now peace-approved by our farmers

OF COURSE we are proud of the *service* record that the red Star and green T oils made in lubricating the ships of the navy during the war. But we now have the larger satisfaction that comes from the universal approval and use of Texaco Tractor Oil by the farmer. It is first aid to the tractor everywhere. It makes possible greater efficiency than was ever known before its use. With every quality required of a tractor oil, no wonder the farmer prefers it. He wants correct body, unfluctuating quality, and durability. So he gets this oil marked with the red Star and green T, and does away with that enemy to smooth and continuous operation of the tractor, friction. Become better acquainted with Texaco Tractor Oil. Supplied in wooden barrels and half barrels; 15, 33, and 55 gallon steel drums; and one and five gallon cans.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
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DISTRICT OFFICE—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, McCORMICK BUILDING

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

All Hands Ahoy; Christmas Time Again

A GLAD CHRISTMAS TIME is with us again and the new year will soon come trooping in. 'Twas but yesterday that we rejoiced on Christmas day that the war was over and our boys on their way home. How we longed for their coming; how eagerly we looked forward to their joining the fire-side circle on next Christmas day.

The boys are with us and will join the family circle—but my, what changes have taken place. We had fervently prayed for the close of the world-wide conflict and a return of pre-war conditions in the home, factory and shop. The war is over, but conditions as they existed before the war, have passed on forever.

And it is well; for the tremendous sacrifice those have made who gave their sons for the cause of freedom, should and must bring to the people of the nations of the earth, more of freedom, right and justice than they enjoyed before the war. The conflict across the seas has ceased; the conflict here at home is raging as never before.

But out of it all good will come, for God has so promised. We are each playing our part in the drama of changing conditions; and it is our duty to study well our parts and act promptly when stern duty demands loyalty and devotion to principle. The whole world is about to take a step forward. It is a ponderous body and the forward movement necessarily slow—but that step must be taken.

The new year means but the birth of a new day. Let us view it with Emerson, from the hill-tops: "I see the spectacle of the morning from the hill-top over against my house, from day-break to sunrise, with an emotion an angel might share. The long, slender bars of cloud float, like fishes, in the sea of crimson light. From the earth, as a shore, I look out into that silent sea. I seem to partake its rapid transformation; the active enchantment reaches me and I dilate and conspire with the morning wind."

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you, my friends. Do your part, and rest content; the storm will soon pass, and the sun will shine again. God is at the helm, and ALL IS WELL.

"Engage a Band and Hire a Hall"

HISTORY is in the making these days. We call it the "period of reconstruction," and yet not a gun was fired on this side of the pond nor a single projectile landed on our shores. We find no shell holes; no shattered bridges, wrecked towns or villages, no pillaged homes or razed manufacturing plants. No wonder the people of France, Belgium and England are asking what the United States means by the very flippant use of the term, "reconstruction period."

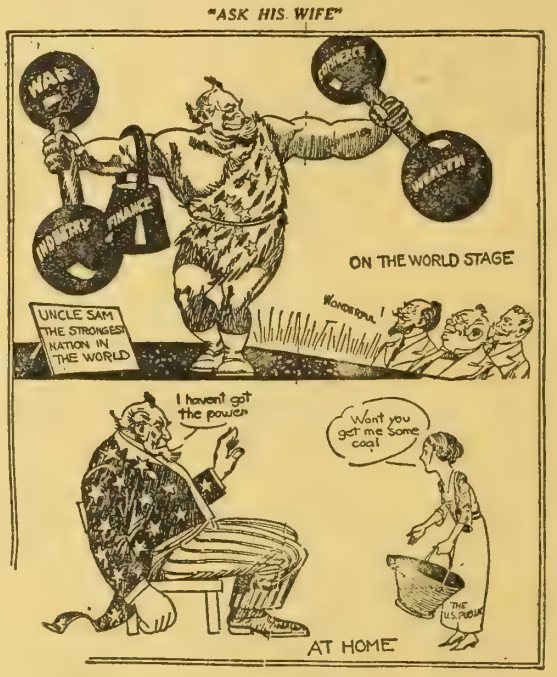
Perhaps you will say that we are going to "reconstruct" our social and commercial system; that it can never again be the same as before the war. Granted, but why not go about the matter in an orderly way? Why all of this excitement? There are a hundred thousand "nuts" roaming over this country these days; trains crowded, hotels filled and accommodations everywhere taxed to the limit. Remodel, is the term we should use, if we wish to change existing conditions—nothing has been destroyed by the war—except our good common sense.

The edict goes forth; "engage a band and hire a hall;" and then some "nut" claiming to represent this or that plan, scheme or organization, sends out a call for a conference. If letters will not secure an attendance the wires are kept hot, and a few of the faithful gather in some distant city. The discussion opens by exercises in "flag waving," after which committees are appointed. An adjournment is taken for luncheon.

And then comes the committee's report. "We view with alarm, etc." The report is adopted as a whole because we haven't time to take it up by sections, as "Mr. Nut and Mr. Butinski, must catch the early afternoon train for Oskosh, by-gosh." The daily press the next morning tells all about the position the middle-west farmers have taken on the "railroad and labor questions," and the deed is done.

My Farmer friends, it is high time we got down to business and let the "nuts" rant and snort. Old High Cost of Living has arrived—and he is not here for a visit, he has come to stay. What you want is your share of the profits which are now going to the market gamblers. You can pass resolutions until the crack of doom, and you will not get ahead in the game. Action is necessary, and, you are reminded again, that you are living in an age of organization.

The boot and shoe manufacturers are not spending their good money and valuable time to educate the consumer on the cost of production. The manufacturers of clothing are not giving details as to costs. Automobile manufacturers offer no brief to explain why the price of their products has been increased. They simply find the cost of production, add a profit, and the consumer can buy at the price



—Thomas in Detroit News.

named or go without. Like the yellow jackets; they are organized.

Really, my friends, there is more accomplished where two or three farmers have gathered to take action in solving their problems thru practical co-operation, than through all of the "wind-jamming, resoluting, cussing and discussing conferences ever held." Progress has left a problem at your door, Mr. Farmer, and a similar problem was left at the doors of each of your neighbors. Unitedly you can solve problems, in your own interest, foolishly you can let others solve your problems in their interest.

"Choose, ye, this day whom ye shall serve." And in the meantime, join with the rapidly increasing number of sane citizens, who think that it is about time to cut out the "engage a band and hire a hall," slogan.

The Coal Strike, Mine Operators and Velvet

UNCLE SAM is a powerful fellow when performing on the world stage. His feats of strength and daring, the powerful resources at his command are the wonder and admiration of his audience of nations. Yet how lamentably weak in his "own home town" where he is unable to keep even the "home fires burning." The manner in which the administration handled the coal situation strained the patience of the people to the snapping point, and it is well that the whole fiasco has been terminated, for the present, at least.

The administration had been fully advised of the contemplated action on the part of the miners two months before the day set for the strike. These underground workers had asked for a conference with the mine operators, suggesting a change in the working agreement. The operators refused to meet the men, claiming that they were bound by a "during the war" agreement. The miners claimed, and rightfully so, that as all war-time restrictions had been removed so far as the operators were concerned and prices advanced, that they were entitled to an increase in wages to meet the rapidly increasing cost of living. Here the trouble began, and here the date was set for the strike.

Time passed, and no steps were taken to avoid the impending crisis. Finally on the eve of the strike, weeks after the order had gone forth, the administration asked that the strike be postponed for further parley. This suggestion could not be accepted by the miners; the days passed quickly and the miners quit their jobs on the day and hour set, and with the people clamoring for coal the mines of the nation were closed. And then more delays while the fuel pile grew smaller. Finally the administration secured a mandatory injunction ordering the officials of the miner's union to rescind the strike order and forbidding them from paying out any of the defense fund which had been collected for the express purpose of feeding the miners' families while the bread winners were out of work.

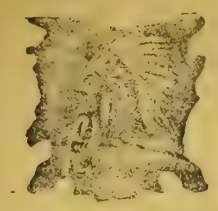
In the meantime Dr. Garfield, the fuel administrator who muddled up things generally during the war, was again brought from obscurity. Manufacturing plants and business places were closed; coal was held on the tracks while people suffered for want of fuel, and things were getting where the pinch was felt, when the administration finally adopted the measures which should have been applied in the first instance, and the miners have gone back to work. It will take months to replenish the coal bins of the nation and in the meantime the mine operators will see that the people pay the cost of the strike and all losses piled up during the shut down.

I presume the administration will now forget all about the trouble, and the mine operators will go right along, fleecing the public, refusing to give the miners regular work for fear of creating a surplus, and parceling out the nation's fuel supply by "divine right." Please read what former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, has to say about the profits of the mine operators:

"The coal operators assert that I gave out confidential information, when I stated that profits of the mine owners in 1917 ranged from 15 to 2,000 per cent on capital stock, before deduction of taxes. This was not confidential information. The treasury department may publish statistical matter of this character any time. In fact, information concerning this very subject was furnished by me to the United States Senate, in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Borah, concerning profiteering and was published July 5, 1918, in Senate Document 259, 65th Congress, second session. In this report the returns of several hundred coal companies showed profits ranging from 15 to 800 per cent on their invested capital in 1917. The range of profits was higher on capital stock. In fact, many operators got back their entire invested capital several times, out of their profits in 1917, as shown by the reports, and must now be working on velvet."

Full information regarding the profits secured by mine operators during the past year are on file at Washington, and the people should be given the facts and figures. Remember, the people own the nation's natural resources, the compaines merely operate the mines—when we deal with natural resources the people have the right to all of the facts in the case. As we freeze and sneeze we just naturally wonder if there is another "Teddy" on earth, somewhere.

Grant Slocum



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Strong Arm

Conducted by MR. GRANT SLOCUM
Arcadia, R. F. D. No. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

STRONG ARM, M. B. F.—What is your opinion of stock offered for sale in companies which propose to go into the farm, dairy or grazing business on a big scale? The parties interested are wealthy men, and have made a success of other lines of business. If I buy stock at once, I can get in on the "ground floor."

I will answer your question by aking another; many such companies have been organized right here in Michigan—do you know of a single one that has succeeded? The fact that the men identified with this new enterprise are successful business men enters not at all into the question as to the value of the stock. City dwellers are so sure that the farmer is getting rich that they can quite easily be induced to put a little money into such an enterprise as you suggest. The management of the enterprise is placed in the hands of the "mutt" who concocted the scheme and there you are. Leave this kind of stock alone—there is not once chance in a hundred that it will pay a dividend or again be worth par.

Friend Slocum: Can you give me any information regarding the Dayton Coal, Iron and Railway stock. Salesmen are working in this vicinity and present a very attractive proposition to those who buy the first issue of stock. Stamp enclosed for reply.—J. J. C., Ada, Mich., Nov. 26, 1919.

I advised J. J. C. not to buy this stock until he had heard from me. The Grand Rapids News of December 2, contains the following: "F. E. Wood and E. W. McDonald of Chicago, were apprehended yesterday as they entered the home of Edward Bostock, to secure the first payment of $260 on stock in the Dayton Coal, Iron and Railway Company. The fellows acknowledged their guilt when detectives got hold of their grips and found sufficient evidence to convict them. It's all a matter of psychology, said Wood. I arouse a man's passion for wealth, tell him that he can get rich investing a few dollars—then the job is easy. We were making $700 per day and would soon have departed had we been left alone." And still some people will tell you that the old adage that a "fool is born every minute," is untrue. If J. J. C. invested before securing our report, he will find much to interest him in this brief statement.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING—I take your paper and although I am not a farmer, I read every page, for I want to own a farm some day. I have always lived in a city and by hard work and economy we have our home paid for. I can sell it for enough to buy a forty-acre farm, or a suburban home where I can go into the chicken business. Would you advise me how a city man could get into farming and not take too great a chance? I am 52 years of age.—L. E. S., Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.

You are on thin ice right now, Brother, and the real estate goblins will git you if you don't look out. Hundreds of city men—yes, I might say thousands—have lost their all by falling into the hands of sharks just at your time of life. First the chicken business. Just find one man who has made good in this business in the vicinity of Detroit—just one. You can find hundreds who went into the business to get rich, lost their all and are now starting all over again in the city. The forty acre farm plan sounds better. Have you enough money so that you can buy the farm and stock it? If not, remember it takes money to buy horses, stock and equipment, and if you must borrow money to get started, it means interest and a living for yourself and your family to be made out of a business in which you have had no experience. However, you have one great asset—you like farming. How about your wife, is she willing to do her part? If you are agreed, then get acquainted with some practical farmer—one who has nothing to sell—and put your proposition up to him. If you get the right kind of a "forty" and feel your way along, you will succeed. But most city men think they "know all about farming," and refuse to ask or accept advice, until it is too late. At your time of life you should go where you can earn a living and be a little more independent.

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—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13-20, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
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FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM..Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher
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The Farmer and the Sugar Situation

LEST THE CONSUMER may feel that the demands of the farmers for higher prices on sugar beets will result in another boost in sugar prices it would be well to look into the merits of the farmer's case and endeavor to convince the consumer that his attitude is just and reasonable.

There is a shortage of sugar. One of the reasons for this shortage has been the lack of profit in the growing of sugar beets. Farmers will grow beets when they are profitable, but they will turn to some other crop when the cost of producing beets is greater than the returns from them. The cost of producing beets has rapidly increased the last four years, and the price they have paid for these beets has not kept pace. Hence, in the absence of any disposition on the part of the manufacturers to pay the farmers a price that will make beets a profitable crop next year, the growers are inclined to plant beans instead. It's a toss-up as to which of the two is the better paying crop under existing conditions.

Farmers do not set the price of sugar any more than they do the price of any other product. The supply and the demand adjusts the price level. If in the absence of federal or other artificial control of prices, the abnormal demand and the acute shortage sends prices upwards, the farmers cannot be blamed. Out of the thirty dollars or so per ton of beets which the consumers paid last year for the sugar they contained, the farmer received exactly ten dollars. No matter to what heights the prices of sugar may soar next year the proportion of the manufacturers' share to that of the farmers' will be about as two is to one.

What the farmers get for their beets next year will have but little effect upon the sugar market. If the farmers were to receive only five instead of ten dollars per ton the price of sugar to the consumer would not be reduced. Higher prices are inevitable and the only thing that the farmer asks is a guaranteed price that will pay cost of production and an equal division in the share of the profits. His claim is just and will appear so to any reasonable mind.

A large portion of the profits derived from the sale of sugar or any other crop soon finds its way back to the consumer if the profits are spread out among a large number of people. Concentrated in the hands of a few, however, it is a long and tedious journey back to whence they came. Just as a community benefits from the division of profits which its manufacturers may make with their employes, so will the entire country benefit as the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar increases. If the sugar manufacturers are to make huge profits next year as a result of abnormal conditions it will be to the interest of the consumer for the farmer to receive a fair portion of them.

The Railroad Question

UNLESS the president changes his mind the railroads will change hands again January 1st. Government operation will cease and private operation will be resumed. Economies effected by the government will, it is safe to assume, be swept aside and the plush chair fellows, dummy directors and retinue of attorneys whose jobs it is to keep the people from knowing too much about railroad affairs and to hang around legislatures to see that no unfriendly laws are passed, will be reinstated at good round salaries and the bill charged up to Jones who pays the freight.

The government took over the railroads because the private owners failed on the job. Billions of the people's dollars have gone to build up worn-out systems that had been all but wrecked by scheming capitalists. Under enormous difficulties the government has brought order out of chaos and is slowly putting the railroads back on their feet. The question that now presents itself is whether the government shall restore the railroads to the private owners before legislation is provided for protecting the government's enormous investments and the public's welfare.

The question of government ownership is not involved in the situation which now confronts us. Even the most confirmed opponent of government ownership could argue against the immediate return of the railroads without hurting his theories one whit. There is no need for haste in handing the roads back to the private owners, and it will be a mistake to do so until lawyer-proof legislation has been adopted to make the railroad wreckers behave themselves. The holders of rail securities are not suffering under the dividend-guaranteeing plan now in operation. Common sense tells us to leave the railroads just as they are until the people have had an opportunity to give the subject mature consideration and adopt legislation that will define the future status of the roads and protect the public's interests.

State Grange Goes Progressive

WE ARE AFRAID that the National Grange will feel like spanking its wilful offspring, the Michigan State Grange, when it learns what its "child" did at Saginaw last week. The Michigan Grange entertained its parent organization several weeks ago and during the visit it was good as good could be. But the old gentleman who had grown cautious and ultra-conservative in his eastern surroundings said a lot of things about railroads, public utilities, big business, etc., which greatly displeased his progressive Michigan offspring and as soon as the "old man" went back home the Michigan State Grange kicked over the traces and took issue with a good many resolutions adopted by the National organization.

We want to commend the delegates to the State Grange convention and the members who sent them there for their uncompromising defense of the farmer's interests. It would have been easy for the State Grange to follow the footsteps of the national organization and go the way of reactionism. It would have been easy for the Grange to ignore or to compromise upon some of the issues which were projected into the convention, and it is a tribute to the sterling character and progressiveness of the Grange folk that they turned aside any temptations that might have thrust themselves in to take the easy course. Once more the Michigan State Grange has gone on record as a farmers' organization which can be trusted to speak for the farmers.

Peace on Earth

"PEACE on earth; good will to men." Thus sang the angels when the Christ child was born, and thus commanded God as he dedicated his dearly-beloved son to preach the gospel of righteousness and salvation and be a Savior among men. And Christ went about doing good, healing the sick, cheering the downcast, pointing out the way of forgiveness to the transgressor, and performing other divine duties in unselfish service to mankind. The world needs a Savior today. It is spiritually sick and in the grasp of a materialism as gross and selfish as that which brought the Roman empire to its ruin. The nerves of the world are on edge. Minds are in a turmoil; hearts are calloused; the thing we call conscience is deadened with the mad desire for wealth and ease. All human attributes seem directed by the one and only impulse to increase one's possession of things material. The mad scramble and the bitter contest are truly a spectacle to call down the compassion or vengeance of God. Men have tried their hand at bringing the world to its senses, but the conflict goes on more bitter each hour, and the day of universal peace and justice seems more remote than ever before in the history of the world. God has been good to the world in all the years that have gone before. He has given abundant blessings and all things that human imagination can conceive to make life easy and comfortable. Yet with all our having, we are not satisfied. There is one thing we want and as the Christmas time approaches our want increases to a passion. It is peace. Peace with our neighbors, peace with our enemies, peace with the world. Not only peace in our common every day relations, but peace of mind, so that we might all go to sleep the night before Christmas and awaken on the morning with the definite consciousness that all turmoil and strife and differences were no more. Were God to give to the world another gift in this year, nineteen hundred and nineteen years after he gave his only son, he could give nothing more wonderful or precious than "peace and good will to men."

Get Behind the Farm Bureau

NOW THAT the officers of the Michigan State Farm Bureau have satisfactorily cleared up the mystery of the source of its campaign funds and removed all possible doubt as to the sincerity of their purpose, the way has been opened for all to join hands and boost for a united Michigan agriculture.

No organization is stronger than its membership. No organization can long succeed that does not have the confidence, support and active interest of its members. Organizations of all kinds are frequently led astray by ambitious men because members have slept at the switch and depended too much upon the judgment of the engineer to take the right track. The officers of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will have many temptations and many opportunities to take the wrong track and wreck the train. We are not afraid to trust the men whom the farmers elect to direct the affairs of their farm bureau, but all the same these men should have the counsel and encouragement of the members to assist them in holding unswervingly to their high resolves and ideals.

We are very much alive to the opportunities that lie before the Farm Bureau for performing great and history making deeds not only in behalf of farmers but in the interests of the nation as a whole. The farm bureau movement can not fail. It must not fail. Failure would spell bitter disappointment to thousands of farmers and the work of organization among farmers would be set back for many years. So we urge our readers to support the Farm Bureau; first, in order to give it the numerical strength that it must have to make its efforts effectual; second, to direct the organization along lines most advantageous to the farmers.

Withhold Judgment

PUBLIC opinion should not convict those caught in the Newberry mesh until trials by jury have. An indictment is not a conviction. And if a jury of twelve men say that these men did not do the things of which they are accused, no blemish should attach to their names because they were under the cloud of indictment.

Whether or no the Newberry crowd violated the law, they spent a sum of money that does not look good to the average citizen, and even though they may be completely exonerated the investigation, indictment and trial will have served their purpose to warn others that the conscience of the people has been aroused and cannot again be safely insulted by such a lavish use of money.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARMERS SHOULD ENTER POLITICS

Yes, the farmer should and will be in politics in the very near future and it is getting absolutely essential that he should. Conditions are getting worse in state and national politics where they have no regard for public opinion it seems.

What has been done in the way of reconstruction in this country since the war ended? absolutely nothing. A complete political upheaval is the only remedy as both the old parties seem to have outlived their usefulness.

Yes, the farmers should nominate a complete state ticket, but by all means put up a man for governor like Jim Helme or Grant Slocum.

Let us do as they did in Canada where the farmers have control of the legislature. It also seems to me that too many people here in Michigan are too much excited about the Non-Partisan League, that great farmers organization of the north west. What has it done that it should be ashamed of? Let us not forget that the special interests and big biz of this country are trying everything in their power to destroy this or any other organization and that their cry of "pro-Germans, Socialists," etc., is raised for very selfish reasons and also don't forgt that these accusations have also been frequently used during the last three years to deceive the people and to enable certain "patriots" to fill their pockets at the expense of the public. —*T. R., Fowler.*

Whether or not the special interests and Big Business are in a conspiracy to thwart the efforts of the middle classes to organize, you have said a great deal that is absolutely true. The political history of this country from the years 1916 to 1920 will be one of the darkest records of the nation. We look to the farmer as our chief hope of purifying politics and carrying out the reforms of reconstruction.—Editor.

A CORRECTION

I am writing you the facts regarding the half page ad in the *Huron County Tribune* advising the bean growers to get busy and write their congressman requesting him to work for a tariff on beans

When we received our copy of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING advising us to write to our congressman, Mr. James Davidson, a prominent young farmer and myself talked the matter over, and called a meeting at the Meade Township hall. We had a good turn-out, explained the matter as well as we could, and several of the township officers gave their views. We assessed ourselves 50c or $1 for expenses, and appointed canvassers to cover the town, getting all the voters, women and men that were not at the meeting. The next day Mr. Davidson and I went to Bad Axe and I wrote the advertisement that appeared in the *Huron County Tribune*, and Mr. Davidson, as treasurer of the meeting we called, paid for it, $12. Also we sent a long petition to Mr. Cramton, and also one to Mr. Fordney, and a substantial donation to the BUSINESS FARMING for the committee that went to Washington

When I saw the copy of the "ad" I wrote for the *Tribune* in the BUSINESS FARMING, and saw the *Huron County Tribune* getting all the credit for the same, when I wrote it, and the voters and taxpayers of Meade paid for it, I thought I had better have it corrected.—*H. D. Horton, Filion, Mich*

We are very glad, indeed, to make this correction and give the bean growers of Mead township the credit that belongs to them for taking such immediate and effective steps to advise Mr. Fordney of their wishes. Business Farming was in error to have credited the Huron County Tribune with having published the advertisement free of charge. We even wrote to the editor of the Tribune commending him for his public-spiritedness. Pardon the misimpression we were under. Your letter is the first information we have that the advertisement was bought and paid for by the farmers.—Editor.

BAKER "UNTAMED BEARCAT"

Enclosed you will find my vote for a farmer candidate for governor. It is for Herbert Baker. We like Herb down here not only for the service he has rendered, is rendering and can render in the future, but we like him for the enemies he has made. Reactionaries and stand-patters seem to know the men they cannot buy either with money, office or flattery, and when they come in contact with a man like that; a real "untamed" progressive like Herb Baker, there is nothing too mean for them to do. Slander, vituperation, calumny, even to throwing his picture out of the capital window and jumping on it with their feet, these reactionaries and stand-patters have done all this) and would do much more if they dared, but they are mighty careful not to do any of their dirty work when the "untamed bear cat" is around.

Now if I classed myself as a Democrat instead of a Progressive Republican I would put in a vote for Jim Helme because Jim would make the best Governor Michigan ever has had so far and no doubt about it.

With the Farmers' National Congress at Hagerstown going for the reactionary and stand pat, the National Farm Bureau the next week at Chicago going for the reactionary and with the "Rotten borough" organization of the National Grange at Grand Rapids the next week going reactionary and stand pat, what are we farmers going to do? I tell you what a lot of us are going to do. We are going to cut loose from those leaders in our organizations who lick the hands of conservatism and "vested" interests and do like Ontario has done, vote for men we know are true blue honest farmers with sense enough not to get silly the minute a party boss pats him on the back and asks him if he would like a higher office. Our men will come to us for their offices instead of going to the bosses.—*J. B. S., Lawrence, Mich.*

This letter is from a progressive and successful farmer who stands well with his neighbors and the world. Mr. Stafford is a prominent Granger. I met him for the first time at the National Grange convention before the Grange had passed any resolutions. I am glad to note in his communication that he agrees with us that the National Grange committed itself to standpattism, extreme conservatism and reactionism.—Editor.

CITY PEOPLE'S IGNORANCE

Enclosed is our vote for governor. Of course, we will support any good farmer who runs for the position. Am enclosing $1 toward the expenses of the delegates to the bean hearing at Washington, also a clipping from the *Detroit Journal.* I think it is such bunk as this that is responsible for the spirit of antagonism that is developing in the city toward the farmer. Every meeting they have had has been a slur on the farmer and an unjust one at that. They carry the idea that the farmer sets the price on his own goods and sells underweight (by measure), neither proposition being true in this neck of the woods. Sugar beets are cleaned thoroughly, all roots and fibres removed and washed and scraped perfectly clean before they are weighed (a basket being removed from every load delivered for this purpose, then the whole load reckoned by this sample). —*J. Dulmage, Lapeer County.*

The clipping referred to was used as the basis of the front page article in last week's M. B. F., "How shall the farmer educate the consumer?" It is surely a perplexing question and one that M. B. F. is giving some study to. I have asked the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County to permit me to appear before his "fair-price" committee and correct the false and misleading statements published in the Journal. The writer has also made arrangements with a large city daily to publish a series of articles on the relation of the farmer to the consumer, and I am in hopes that this will help to set the consumer right on the farmer's position.—Editor.

ADMIRES EDITORIAL STAND

I wish to express my appreciation of your splendid paper, the M. B. F., especially your criticism of the National Grange and the state organization of the Farm Bureau. Some of their declarations of principles will please Big Biz and the profiteers as much as the Dred-Scott decision pleased the former slave owners. What the real progressive farmers may fear is the control of their organizations by Big Business. This has been the scheme in the northwest and west, but where the farmers own their own press the designing and cunning schemes are exposed.

I suppose you feel squelched since so severely criticized by a certain farm paper relative to the real farmer sentiment on public ownership of public utilities. But not all who cry, "Lord, no man shall enter the Kingdom, but they that do the will of the Father." Neither are all purely agricultural or farm papers real Simonpure friends of the farmer nor will they enter the Kingdom of Heaven as such.

We need go back but a few years to the time when so called farm papers that had advocated certain great economic and to that time popular principles and changed their editorials on important matters comp[illegible] from one week to the next, they had been daily papers the changes would have been over night. It was reported [illegible] papers received ten, others fifteen and still another twenty-five thousand dollars for changing their mind [illegible] time I was editing [illegible] two papers in central Kansas, *Kansas Commoner*, Wichita, K[illegible] the other, the *Harvey County* Newton, Kansas. The [illegible] I have a letter in my possession now which I received in that year fr[illegible] a certain "League" in Wall Street, [illegible] York, pleading with me to let them furnish editorials either in plate matter or ready prints free at my office, and had I parleyed with them doubtless I, too, could have changed my mind on very important questions I had advocated between the two issues only one week apart. My "sledding" would have been easier. Big Business would have smiled on me if I had said, "the public be d-d." But I was young and let the opportunity pass. The crying need of the hour is for every farmer and every producer of wealth to learn to discriminate between the wheat and the chaff or between papers that are really friends and those only pretending to be friends, while taking particular care not to offend any of their Big Business advertisers or friends. I trust that the Michigan State Grange will not go back on the principle of public ownership of public utilities which it has overwhelmingly adopted for more than 15 years.

The propaganda from Wall Street for the past two years is having its effect To read their stuff in the daily press as well as in most of the weekly and monthly papers relative to turning back the railroads to former control must please Wall Street, Standard Oil, the Packers, etc.

But I must close by saying as I wrote you several months since that my first choice for governor is Herbert Baker, not only the real friend of the farmer but as well the wage-earner, and short-sighted it seems to me to nominate any man who has in the past hit the wage earner in the face and eliminated his vote and influence. I regret that the National Grange refused to send delegates to the labor conference. Was it for fear of contamination? Why not the farmer and wage-earner joining for not only a farmer for governor but a farmer or a true friend of the producer in every congressional and legislative district! That would count more than complaints about profiteers. Yours for progress *forward.*—*B. E. Kies, West View Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.*

It is good to have such friends as Mr. Kies. His long experience in the newspaper business has made him quite familiar with the efforts of special interests to subsidize the press. Big Business is not of itself wicked or harmful to the public interest. But in the hands of unscrupulous men the power of money and organization is a most destructive weapon. There are some newspapers in the country that are so controlled by the advertisers or other special interests that they dare not publish even news matter which is displeasing to their advertisers, and editorial policies are shaped and revised continually to meet their approval. We must say, however, that the number of advertisers the country over who attempt to sway the editorial policies of the mediums they use are comparatively few. Without advertising patronage, the cost of the newspapers of the country would be almost prohibitive. Were it not for the advertising printed in the columns of Business Farming your subscription would cost five to ten times what it now does. And so while we appreciate the great necessity of this advertising patronage, we have never permitted our editorial policies to be influenced by our advertisers. Because of this stand we have lost some business, of course, which has gone to other farm journals that are not quite so particular about the interests of the farmers. Yet, we expect some day to prove to these unfriendly advertisers that the efforts of M. B. F. to place the farmer in a better economic position will enable him to buy more and better articles of utility and convenience for the farm and home and are therefor of actual benefit to the manufacturer. Men who conduct their business honestly and do not try to gouge the public, have nothing to fear from the farmers, and manufacturers of everything that is used on the farm ought to encourage M. B. F. and the farmers in their efforts to put farming on a better business basis.—Editor.

Sense and Nonsense

Not Giving Bone Away

Some time since a woman went into a butcher shop and asked for two pounds of a certain kind of meat. Immediately the butcher started to oblige and closely the customer watched him as he cut, sawed and chopped.

"Just a moment," finally interposed the customer as the meat was being placed on the scales. "You are—"

"What's the trouble?" quickly interjected the butcher. "This is the kind you wanted, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the woman, "but you are giving me too much bone."

"Oh, no I'm not," returned the butcher, denying what he thought was a charge of generosity. "You're paying for it.'

Brave Enough

"Oh, George dear, why aren't you like the knights of old? Why can't you go out and do something heroic for my sake like they did in the brave days when they wore armor, darling?"

"Something heroic for your sake," shouted George. "Good gracious, girlie, ain't I going to marry you on a salary of 23 dollars, and the h. c. l. getting worse and worse every every day."

HARD TIMES

Mr. Mouse—Good gracious, won't the price of cheese ever come down!

Dad's View

The Pastor—So God has sent you two more little brothers, Dolly?

Dolly—(brightly)—Yes, and He knows where the money's coming from. I heard daddy say so.

An Early Start

"And we'll grow old together, dearest."

Her father's voice from Upstairs —"Well, you needn't start doing it down there, need you?"—Tit-Bits (London.)

The Reason

She—George, you looked awfully foolish when you proposed to me.

He—Well, very likely I was.—London Opinion.

The Poor Fish

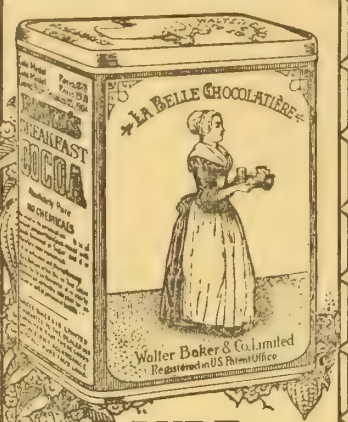
"I hear you are going to marry Archie Blueblood," said one society woman to another. "Is it true?"

"Marry him?" exclaimed the other, "not likely. What on earth could I do with him? He's rejected from the army, he can't ride, he can't play tennis, golf, nor for that matter can he drive a motor car!"

"Oh, but he can swim, you know."

"Swim, indeed! Would you like a husband you had to keep in an aquarium?"

BAKER'S COCOA



PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780.
Dorchester, Mass.

"My, what a relief!"

THAT *rheumatic twinge* doesn't bother you long after you've had the aching part bathed with the old standby—Sloan's Liniment. You just put a little on—it doesn't stain the skin—gently pat it, and it penetrates, sending a *warm, soothing glow through the tortured part.*

It stands alone in promoting quick relief from *after-effects of exposure, lumbago, sciatica, muscle* and *joint strains, pain strains* and *stiffness, neuralgia, bruises* There's a successful record of 38 years back of Sloan's Liniment.

Keep a big bottle ready for use—it may be any minute. The big bottle holds six times as much as the small one. 35c., 70c., $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

The Little Foxes

It's the little foxes that spoil the grapes; so it is with health; mend the broken resistance and you have robustness, neglect and you have weakness.

Scott's Emulsion

concentrated tonic-nutriment, effectually mends the little weaknesses and sustains strength by building up the resistive powers of the body. If you would keep strong—use *Scott's Emulsion* often.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-41

TRY KI-MOIDS FOR INDIGESTION

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

All styles, 150 illustrations, send 10 cents. Inland Poultry Journal, Dept. 21, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Games for the Season

By MABEL CLARE LADD

THERE ARE very few of us "grown-ups" who didn't repeatedly have to refer to our maps to find out just where a country or province lay during the late world war. It was then I wished I had studied my histories and geographies a little more carefully. This year when I began to haunt the shops for gifts which I could offer our children of the M. B. F. family for prizes, I found that the toys this year are more numerous which have an educational value than ever before. And chief among them are the wonderful cut out maps of the United States and the world.

True, we have had cut out pictures for some time but never before have I seen so many worth while ones. These maps are mounted on a stiff card-board, each state separately, so that by the time all are fitted in place, the child has a pretty general idea of the relative position of each state to the others, and in time will learn to not only bound every state in the union, but will observe the lakes, rivers and the capitals of the states. Allowing the children to use a regular map in connection with this game is a great help at first, but of course it is easily played without, as no state will fit any other than its proper place.

There are educational games which can be home made—which, in fact, can be made by the children, themselves, and which will furnish amusement for a stormy day or long winter evening, such as the game of "Keeping Store." To make the materials for this game a good-sized box should first be secured to serve as a store. The handy boy can use his ingenuity in devising ways and means of making of this box a very compact little store, by supplying shelves, etc. Then mother will furnish empty cans and bottles which should be labelled tea, coffee, sugar, spices, peas, corn, tomatoes, etc., while sacks are labelled 25 lbs. flour, 5 lbs. salt, etc. The number of articles carried in the store can be enlarged from day to day. Then with pasteboard, cut out money, using the coins to mark the size, and then printing on these card board pieces of money, their denomination. The figuring up of what the articles amount to which are bought by the "customer" must all be done by the "storekeeper," without pencil or paper. When the grocer has sold out his stock, another child, will undertake the task. The value of articles and mental arithmetic are both learned by the children in this way.

The regret of many parents today is that they did not improve their time when they were children. You an do much to influence your children's future lives by surrounding them with the proper kind of games for their play hours.

Remember please, that if your local stores do not carry these cut out maps or anything else, I will do your shopping for you. Just write to "Woman's Editor, Michigan Business Farming Mt. Clemens, Mich.," and describe carefully what you want. Many farm women have found this service to be a great help, and it is hoped that many more may make use of it this winter.

Of course, there are numerous educational games such as "authors" played with cards. As many readers know, this game teacher the child something of the greatest writers and their works. Another variation is that of a card game with great historical or religious characters mixed with the fun of the game. Suggestions along these lines are welcomed from our many readers.

AN EXCELLENT educational game for a gift is that of a map of our nation. By putting together the many parts, children are interested and learn geography at the same time.

Sleeveless Sweater

There is still time, if you have a couple of afternoons and several evenings, in which to make a few more Christmas gifts at home. Very popular indeed this fall has been the sleeveless sweater, the idea which came from the boys' sleeveless sweaters of last year. However in place of the drab khaki we have a brightly colored yarn, and they are

crotcheted instead of knit. Crochet hook No. 2 and two large balls of Shetland floss are used for this charming ladies' fillet sleeveless sweater. Make a chain of 124 stitches, work 117 d c on chain, then follow pattern.

Habit-Forming Drugs

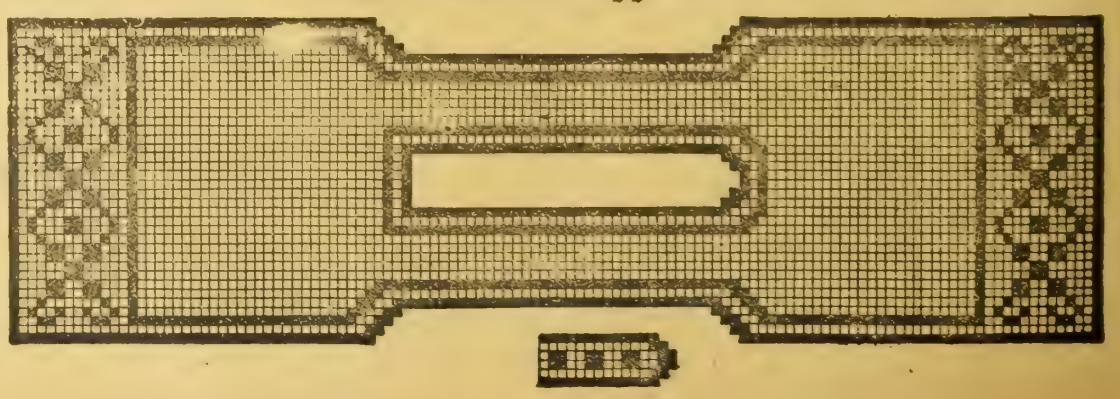
SCIENCE has worked wonders for us in the way of relieving pain thru the intelligent use of drugs, but these same drugs which, when used under the supervision of a reliable physician and administered with skill and judgment were life savers, have come to be so commonly known thru their use in patent medicines, that a great danger lurks in their misuse. A blessing indeed it is to be able to give a man who has suffered a terrible accident a small dose of morphine to deaden the pain until the shock has passed, but if the law would allow every one to buy all the morphine they wanted there are plenty of people who would become drug fiends from its common use. And so the law has been passed that it be sold only under a physician's prescription, but there are scores of drugs the effect of which is not so immediately apparent but which are nevertheless habit forming, whose use the law has not regulated and which are innocently used.

The most commonly used of these drugs are acentanilid, antipyrin and phenacetin, which are embodied in the preparation of mixtures intended for the relief of headache and other minor aches and pains. The pure Food and Drug Act of our state requires that the number of grains of these drugs used in each prescription shall be plainly printed on the wrapper and while this law is of course complied with, the fact that they are dangerous is not generally known. In a recent government bulletin the warning is sounded that these drugs, if habitually taken will cause "anemia" or thin blood and depress the heart. A more commonly known and extensively known headache remedy is aspirin, which many physicians even will recommend for common use as being harmless.

If you suffer from headache, there must be a reason. Either you are suffering from eye strain, you have eaten something which disagrees with you and has consequently upset your stomach and caused the headache, or your nervous system is upset. The cure is at the root of the evil; not in deadening the pain for the time being only. The cure will be much more lasting if you discover the cause and correct that instead of taking "dope."

If you have been using some patent medicine which you think is absolutely harmless, and would like to really know the truth about it and will write this department, we will look the matter up thru reliable channels and answer thru columns of our paper without using your name or address. This applies to beauty lotions as well as the regular forms of patent medicines.

Last Minute Suggestion



I DEEM the sweetest letter I've had for many a day,
Was penned by a tiny toddler, in only a baby's way;
In memory's cluttered garret I've hunted in vain for the key,
To interpret the childish symbols—I've somehow mislaid it I see,
'Tis certain I must have kept it—how careless of me to forget—
The identical spot where I left it along with the rest of the set.
Now all of the symbols and prattle so plain to a baby's eyes
Must forever remain a puzzle—their meaning I only surmise.

I fancy she's written to tell me of Christmas approaching, don't you?
Of a dolly and cab she is wanting and candy and oranges, too—
Of a wee Christmas tree in the corner, or is it a stocking or shoe?
No matter for Santa will find it before he is bidding adieu.
There's one tiny word at the ending I'll play it's a hug or a kiss,
Do you wonder I claim it the sweetest—a quaint little letter like this?
Pray God in His mercy shall keep her as pure and fair in His sight—
As the day that she penned all the prattle that I have translated tonight.
—By C. Shirley Dillenbeck.

A Christmas Letter

LAST WEEK I received a letter from one of our readers voicing the sentiment which so many feel that Christmas has come to mean hardship by many just because we are such slaves to custom that we spend more than we can really afford. I knew from personal experience that her statement was true so what could I say? I laid the letter aside to be considered, and the next mail brought such a happy thought from a subscriber way up in the northern part of Michigan.

The second letter contained a subscription sent in by a mother for her little girl with the request that I award her the blue plaid hair ribbon as a prize. The mother expressly requested that I send it to her for, said she "It may be about all she will get this year. You see the early June frost hit our potatoes on which we had depended, and while we have enough in our cellar to last us this winter, still we haven't any ready money, and I guess we will have to make our own Christmas out of just what we have. However the woods close at hand will furnish a tree and I am putting off buying the children's much needed shoes until that time so that their necessities may be turned into their pleasures. And really, do you know I think I am better off with my children about me here, where wood is plentiful than many families are in the city with the prospect of no fuel for the winter."

Some one has said, "I would rather be able to appreciate what I cannot have than have what I cannot appreciate," and I believe this brave little widow has caught the true spirit of good cheer in being contented with what she has and making the most of it.

One of the very best Christmas suggestions thus far received came from one of our readers who states that she raised a quantity of citron this year—that she has candied it, and now she is making small boxes of pasteboard covered with birch bark, pasted on. These she will line with white tissue paper and fill with candied citron for her married daughters who will spend the Christmas day with her. The daughters come home from the city each year and nothing will give them quite so much pleasure, I am sure, as will these dainty birch bark boxes tied with bright red ribbon and containing each a jelly tumbler of apple jelly, surrounded with candied citron, for their fruit cakes this winter.

What about a newsy, breezy letter to the friend who has moved from your vicinity. She will appreciate much more a Christmas letter containing news of those she has left behind and a Christmas wish than she would a gift which you spent double the time to make and more money than you could afford in the materials. Christmas letters in place of ready-made cards mean so much more to the absent ones, that their worth cannot be estimated. Begin this year to write to the relatives and friends who are away all about the children; who bought neighbor Brown's house and how many chickens you had this year—how you will spend the holiday and with whom—and see what appreciative letters you will receive in return.

Books for Christmas

When in doubt as to what to buy for a Christmas gift, a book is usually a very satisfactory remembrance for old or young.

A book which has just been published and will interest the whole family and be a valuable addition to any library is "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," which comes all illustrated, as he wrote them.

A book which has been causing a whole lot of favorable comment, which can be read in an hour and is very amusing is entitled "The Young Visitors," by Daisy Ashford, a little girl nine years old. There is a preface too by Barrie, who considers this child story very wonderful because of the imagination displayed.

It is really too soon after the great World War to buy a book on this subject which will be authentic and which you will wish to keep. Several have been printed but the clerk at the library advises waiting awhile before buying the copy which you will wish to have in your home.

And with books should be classed papers and magazines. The mother in the home will appreciate deeply the monthly magazine which will remind her twelve times each year of the giver while surely father will be equally delighted to know that his favorite paper has been renewed for him

History shows us that all great men and women have been persistent readers The reading habit may be established in your children through the wise selection of their Christmas books.

CALUMET BISCUITS—light, flaky mounds of goodness—capped with a tender, done-to-a-turn crust. You'll admit that no other biscuits *can* compare with them—the minute the first batch comes from your oven.
HIGHEST AWARD GIVEN CALUMET BAKING POWDER WORLDS PURE FOOD EXPOSITION
CALUMET
Baking Powder
Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods
—because it is absolutely pure in the can and in the baking.
—because its leavening strength never weakens. It is always the same, and results are always the same —always the finest.
Absolute certainty—more than the usual raising force—with the moderate price you pay for CALUMET—make it decidedly the most economical of leaveners.
You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.
You save materials it is used with.
A perfect product of the world's largest, most up-to-date and sanitary Baking Powder Factory.
Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.
Try it! Drive away bake-day failures. Reduce baking expense. Have most delicious and wholesome bakings.
CALUMET BAKING POWDER NOT MADE BY THE TRUST CALUMET BAKING POWDER CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO
BEST BY TEST

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Bakes a thoroughly delicious loaf of bread of excellent volume, splendid texture and exceptionally good color.

Remember, it is sold under the guarantee of perfect baking satisfaction for every requirement of home use.

Your dealer will refund you the purchase price if you do not like it better than any flour you ever used.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR Children: Merry, Merry Christmas! I wish I might peep into each and every one of your homes and wish this best of all wishes on Christmas morning, but that can't be, so will have to be content to send my message through OUR paper.

Some of our little friends have been working for the prizes but have failed to get the subscribers and are afraid that they won't get their prizes now. So I want to tell you that the prizes offered are just as good after Christmas as before and so if you have part enough to win a prize you have set your heart on having, just keep right on and perhaps you can have it by New Year's. Or if you can't get it then—remember, never give up.

The Doo Dads are with us once more for this issue at least. We also have a fine Christmas story and a large bunch of letters from our readers.—Affectionately. —LADDIE.

LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. We have four little rabbits and we have 40 acres. Well I must close.—Bruce Patrick, Wilmot.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I am 8 years old and go to school. I have three brothers and no sisters. We have 40 acres. I am in the 3rd grade. My teacher is my mother. We have four little rabbits. I hope to see my letter in print.—Ruth Patrick, Wilmot.

Dear Laddie—I live on an 105-acre farm, comprising 14 cattle, four horses, 27 sheep, 125 chickens, 14 geese, 13 guineas and I have four ducks, two black and two white and brown mixed. I have for pets a dog named Rover and two cats Topsy and Fred. I would like to have some of the girls of the M. B. F. write to me.—Anna Boyd, Quincy, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 12 years of age and am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Claudia Siple. I like her real well. For pets I have a little yellow and white kitten. His name is Tommie. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. I would like to have some of the members of the Children's Hour write to me.—Zella Geer, Sand Lake, Mich.

Dear Laddie— This is the first time I have written. I am 9 years old and live on an 80-acre farm. We have three horses and 16 cattle. I am in the 4th grade at school. There are 26 children in school. I have two rabbits and a cat for pets. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads. The nearest town is St. Johns, 2 1-2 miles away. I hope to see my letter in print.—Byron Kissone, St. Johns.

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer-girl, 13 years old and live on an 80-acre farm. We have 14 head of cattle. We also have two kittens and one old cat 7 years old. I go to school at Burgess and am in the 7th grade My classmates are Edith Baker, Edna Kane, Glendon Hilge and Clarence Struthers. My teacher is Miss Stewart. There are 32 pupils in our school. I can't think of much to say in this letter.—Edith E. Chew.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am 11 years old and in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss E. Adams. For pets we have one bird and two goldfish. I am going to the public school in Rogers I have two brothers, Alfred and Ralph. Alfred is 7 years old and Ralph, 4 years. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I would like to see my letter in print.—Louis Erkfitz, Rogers, Mich.

Dear Laddie— I have not written to the M. B. F. for a long time, so thought I would write to you and the girl and boy readers. I used to live near Arcadia, Mich., but we have moved to Frankfort and are living in a nine-room house. I go to school every day and to Sunday school every Sunday. I live three blocks from the church and five from school. I like my school and teacher very much. My Sunday school had a Hallowe'en party the Wednesday before Hallowe'en and a taffy pull one Friday night in November. I will close as my letter is getting rather long. I hope to see my letter in print.—Noami E. Wallin, Frankfort.

Dear Laddie—I am going to write to you again for I like your other letters. We have two pigs, six cows and seven calves, also two horses. My sister and her little boy were out here a whole week and we had lots of fun. I will be glad to see my letter in print this week. I go to school every day. My cousin is at mygrandpa's. Her name is Mrs. Dolson. I guess I will close—Ernest Brown Cass City, Mich.

The Junior Cook

Christmas Snowballs

1 cupful of popcorn.

1 cupful of corn syrup (light color.)

1 cupful grated cocoanut.

Pop the corn, being careful to make it as white and "fluffy" as possible. Salt it to taste.

Boil the corn syrup till it forms a ball when dropped into cold water.

Put the popcorn into a broad shallow pan.

Pour the hot syrup over the corn and toss lightly with a big fork till every bit of corn has some syrup.

Mold the corn into small balls—a little smaller than a tennis ball is a nice size. Pouring the syrup and then tossing the corn around cools it all enough so hands will not be burned.

When the balls are formed roll them quickly in the grated cocoanut which has been put in a small dish.

Put each ball in the center of a piece of oiled paper to harden.

When the balls are cold and firm roll them in the paper till ready to eat.

These are fine for a school party or to hang on a Christmas tree. If used for the tree, tie each ball with a bit of red string to keep the paper together.

Dear Laddie—I am very much interested in the Children's Hour of the M. B. F. I enjoy reading the letters from the other girls and boys. I am 11 years old. I have been going to school five years and am in the 5th grade. I have a kitten and dog for pets. Shep is my dog's name and the kitten's name is Dorothy. Hope to see my letter in print.—Laura A Bennett, West Branch, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters for some time and now I will try and write a letter. I am 11 years old, have brown hair and blue eyes. I have one mile and a quarter to go to school. I am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Eva Bell. For pets I have seven cats and eight chickens. We have five horses and three cows and live three and three-quarters miles from town. We have taken the M. B. F. for some time. I hope to see my letter in print.—Vera Bohen, Middleton.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 13 years old and in the 7th grade. Our teacher's name is Helen Conden. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have eight brothers, Clyde, Ivan, Francis, Lionell, Earl, Eddie, Fred and Arthur. I go to the Linch school. I like the Doo Dads in the M. B. F. We have six horses, seven cows, two calves; two pigs, three cats, one dog and about 50 hens. There are four of us going to school. I will close now hoping to see my letter in print soon.—Foster Marshall, Clare, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 14 years old weigh 121 pounds and am five feet six inches tall. My father takes the M. B. F. and I love to read the letters from the boys and girls, but as I never saw any from our town I thought I would write one and I hope to see it in print and I will come again. I think those Doo Dads are such funny people but I don't see them in the paper lately. Perhaps they are taking a vacation. I live on an 80-acre farm on which we keep seven head of horses, one cow and eight young cattle, also three pigs and 75 chickens. I have two brothers who are married and whose names are Frederick, 30, and Louis, 28. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will try and answer all the letters. I do not go to school any more. I passed the 8th grade when I was 12 years old and I also went six years without missing a day or being tardy. Don't you think that is a pretty good record? I only have one-half mile to go to school but six years is a long time to go without missing I think. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to hear from some boys and girls. I remain—Rosa Sheick, West [illegible] Mich.

THE Doo Dads surely have a swell time on Christmas this year. They have found a nice plumb pudding which had been dropped out of the end of a jammed packed bakery cart. And how the little funny folks are wading into the sweetest pudding that ever made Christmas famous.

Old Flannelfoot, the cop, is one of the first to arrive on the scene of any commotion, and he eagerly calls for all Doo Dads in the Land of Doo to hurry before it is all eaten. You see he has the true Christmas spirit. Old Doc Sawbones is rushing up with his first aid outfit, because he sees the trouble is already started. Jercy Haw Haw, the dude, is being knocked down.

Weenty's Presents

MR. RABBIT wore quite a puzzled look one night when he came in on one of his visits to Weenty. He always came between nodding time and waking up so Weenty was in her crib all covered up snugly to her little pink nose for it was quite cold as it always is around Christmas time.

It was the nearness of Christmas that made Mr. Rabbit so thoughtful. Weenty found out when he had made himself comfortable on Weenty's little chair.

"Do you know," he said at last, "here it's coming on Christmas time and I'd like to give Fanny and Paul a surprise."

"Fanny and Paul?" Weenty asked. She had never heard of them before.

"They're two orphaned bunnies," Mr. Rabbit explained. "They live in a little house by the meadow. Would you like to see it?"

Weenty jumped up quite briskly.

"I would indeed!" she cried. "And if I can help to give Fanny and Paul a Merry Christmas please let me, Mr. Rabbit."

Mr. Rabbit took his magic stick that could take him anywhere he chose to go.

"Come along then," he said.

Weenty climbed on the Magic stick that flew to the edge of her crib and in a thrice away they went out of the window, across the lawn and over the meadow to where a great oak spread bare branches across the starlit sky.

"Why," said Weenty, "it's the place Brother Bob said there were rabbits!"

He fell to digging away at the snow and soon a little door came to view. There were little panes of glass in the door so Weenty peeped in.

It was a very little room and anyone could see that Fanny and Paul weren't rich bunnies at all. There were only a few sticks in the little basket by the hearth and the quilts on the little beds looked thin and worn.

Fanny and Paul had already gone to bed so Weenty and Mr. Rabbit contented themselves with their peep. Afterwards they sat on the root which was somewhere near the roof of the rabbit house to talk it over.

"It's quite plain that they need a Santa Claus," Weenty said soberly. "They're such little bunnies, too. What do you think they'd like, Mr. Rabbit?"

"That's what I wanted to ask you," Mr. Rabbit replied. "You ought to know more about what's proper to for Christmas than I because you've had so many of them."

"But I don't remember them all," Weenty said. "I have had four, of course, and this one coming will make five."

"But I don't remember them all," Weenty repeated. "Last year Santy gave me a doll and a tea set and lots of things; nuts and candy and cakes books and a sled and—

"I don't think Fanny and Pearl can read and I know they don't like candy," Mr. Rabbit said a little sadly. "Perhaps they'd like toys though. Are they nice?"

"Don't you think they know anything about toys either?" Weenty asked.

"Really, it's quite hard to say," Mr. Rabbit answered. "You seem to like them right well, but I suppose that isn't any proof, is it? You don't care for cabbage and carrots when they're not cooked, do you?"

Weenty admitted she didn't but it gave her an idea.

"Well, they like cabbage and carrots," she said, "and that will be a fine start for our Christmas presents."

"Quite right," Mr. Rabbit agreed.

"We can make them look quite like toys too," Weenty said. "We can dress the carrots up like dolls and make the cabbage leaves into books. Then when they get tired of them they'll be useful as well as something to play with."

"Mother told me," Weenty said that the best presents are the suitable ones."

"Then I'm sure our presents will be very fine."

"I'd like to make them new quilts Weenty said.

"Well, there are plenty of feathers in the old nests." Mr. Rabbit said, "I can get them, too."

"And where shall we find some cloth to put the feathers in?" asked Weenty.

"Here's my handkerchief for one," Mr. Rabbit replied, pulling his gay kerchief out of his pocket.

"And here's mine," Weenty said holding her little handkerchief out.

"And here's a needle from the pine tree and a cobweb for the thread so you can start to sew while I fetch the feathers and the other things."

Weenty set right to work with a will and as the needle was a migic needle, there were no pricked fingers and the quilt was ready to be stuffed when Mr. Rabbit came back with the feathers. While he was away for the carrots and cabbages Weenty found some gay red berries from which she managed to squeeze some juice. She used it to make a pretty pattern on the quilts.

"It looks more Christmassy," she told Mr. Rabbit when he came back again.

Afterwards they sat on the root, which was somewhere near the roof of the rabbit's house to talk it over.

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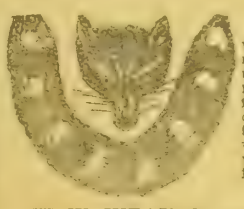

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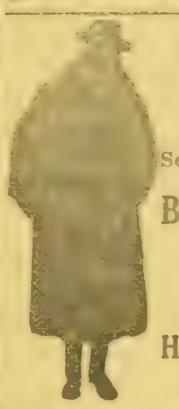

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HAY—WE HAVE IT. CLOVER, LIGHT mixed, heavy mixed, or straight Timothy. Cooperate with your neighbor and buy in car lots. Write or wire us for prices. Market is advancing and dealers all predict much higher prices as the season advances. Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan.

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A WILL IS A WILL

I want advice on a will that my father left to me and my brother. We were to pay all funeral expenses and debts and then we were to share alike in the rest of the property. My brother never paid any of the expenses and debts. I have paid all expenses, including taxes for 39 years. I also paid insurance and kept up the interest on a mortgage which father had on the farm when he died. What can I do? I think I am entitled to the farm. My brother died a few years ago, leaving a widow and three children, living in New York state. I can get no word from them and my brother left no will to my knowledge.—Subscriber, Mecosta County.

Your letter does not state whether your father's estate was probated or not; nor, do you state whether you have had the use of the land. I am assuming that the estate of your father was not probated and that you are in possession of the land in Michigan. I would be of the opinion that you should have the estate probated and charge up in your accounting for the land all of the expense you have been to in connection with the estate and at the same time give the estate credit for the rental value of the land occupied by you. If you have been to any expense in making permanent improvements you should charge for those and credit the additional rental value therefore. The interest of our brother does not become yours by virtue of your paying debts, etc. His interest would descend to his wife and children.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

UNLICENSED VET CAN'T COLLECT

Can a man without being a licensed veterinarian use a crusher for castrating colts, and charge for his labor?—Reader, Branch County.

I am of the opinion that an unlicensed veterinarian can not collect veterinary services.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MAKING A DITCH OVERFLOW

A has a farm on Sec. 14; B has a farm on Sec. 13. A has a piece of low land that drains in a natural way across the road on B.'s land. There has been a ditch there for over forty years. About fifteen years ago there was a county ditch dug across B's farm and A paid drain tax on this low land. Then B gave A the right to open this old ditch and have outlet to county ditch, which is about sixty rods. A digs all of this ditch at his own expense. Three years ago A cleaned out ditch again with B's consent. Now B has built a dam across this ditch and the fall rains have flooded this low land and have spoiled a good seeding of hay. Now has B any right to dam this ditch and is he liable for damages?—Subscriber, Clinton County.

From the brief statements of facts I am of the opinion that "B" had no right to stop up the water way and is liable to "A" for the damage caused by him by so doing. A fuller statement of facts might show conditions that would permit the closing of the ditch.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MAY RESTORE OLD 'PHONE RATES

I am on a farmer's 'phone line, one of we all were charged for pole rent when we were charged for pole rent from the end of our company line to Reed. Our contract did not call for that and the officers refused to pay. After being shut off from the central office for weeks during the "flu" epidemic, the 'phone owners made so much fuss that the officers paid and things went as usual. The semi-annual meeting came a few weeks ago and the secretary called up everyone and asked them to be there. It was a very bad night and few were out. We were asked to pay two dollars more for switchboard service. By a majority of two they voted to refuse to pay and let them take the 'phones out at the end of the year. Now, when we own the line and want the 'phone are we obliged to let it go when a large majority of the 'phone owners are willing to pay? Is there any way to get around the vote taken that night? We were not notified that anything unusual was going to be voted on.—C. M., Osceola County.

I believe that the extra charge made you for pole rent was unauthorized without serving notice. I believe the law requires the 'phone company to make complaint to the State Railroad Commission, now the Utilities Commission, and they give a date for you to be heard. I am of the opinion your line might discontinue the use of the exchange for any reason. If the Utility Commission ordered the raise in your rates you will have to obey or have your service cut off. If they did not order the raise then you can appeal to the commission to restore the old rate. I assisted in a hearing before the old railroad commission under a similar statement of facts and the commission ordered the old rates restored.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DISCHARGE FROM MARINE CORPS

I have a son in the Marine corps. He would like to come home to help me and I want his help. How can I get him out?—A. J. B., Hillsdale.

It seems to be very difficult to get discharges from the Marine Corps. I would advise you to see personally or write a full explanation of the facts and needs to your congressman. He may be able to advise you what to do.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SOME PEA MEN PAYING WELL

Farmers around here aren't satisfied with the price of peas given by the canners to the growers. We believe that farmers in other parts of the state are getting more than we are around here. We believe we ought to get around four cents per pound or more.—G. C., President Pea Growers' Association, Kent City, Mich.

We are informed that the price given to pea growers varies considerably in different parts of Michigan. The price ranges from $60 to $90 per ton. Thus in some places the pea growers are getting more than four cents a pound.—*Editor.*

NON-TAXPAYER MAY VOTE

Will you please advise through your paper if a non-taxpayer, man or woman, has a right to vote to bond a county to raise money to build highways?—J. S., Wexford County.

Any citizen in the state of Michigan has the right to vote upon county bonding propositions.—*Editor.*

STATE LAND

I am thinking of buying state land. Can you please tell me with what state official I am to conduct the deal; to whom do I pay the money and from whom do I record the deed?—A. E. H., Elwell.

A letter to the Public Domain Commission, Lansing, Mich., will bring you complete information.—*Editor.*

FINANCIAL KING'S INTEREST, 19-year-old Jersey, has shown the remarkable average production of 825 lbs. of milk and 44 lbs. butterfat per month. This splendid animal is being tested at the Greystone Stosk Farm, Westchester, Pennsylvania.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

CHRISTMAS MEM'RIES

Looks like a real ol' fashioned Christmas don't it now? an' this snow an' everything brings thoughts of the Christmas days an' Christmas joys of days gone by—days when we were younger than we are now—oh, I'm not so old as I would be had I been born sooner, but older'n I was a few years ago—that is in years—not in feelin's as I can see.

'Course you know I wuz born and raised on a farm—fur enough from the city not to be troubled by city ways, city styles, nor city girls. In my younger days the country girls were good enough fur me an' by ginger, the city girl can't anywheres near come up to 'em now—in my estimation. Oh, don't I remember the ol' gray horse I used to drive! An' you, you ol' granddads, don't you too remember, the ol' hoss you had trained to go without drivin' when you had the best and only one beside you? No automobiles in them days. We didn't need such things anyway then. 'Member how the little girlie wuz always willin' to drive the ol' hoss that needed no drivin'? the innocent little angel—she knew you would need your hands an' arms for other business keepin' her warm you know, keepin' the blanket an' robes; we had real genuine Buffalo robes them days you 'member, an' swell box cutters an' buggies cut three quarter size. You know we had to set pretty close together sometimes an' we didn't object a bit—I say we didn't.

Well, to git back to my mem'ry stuff—'member the sleigh rides we used to take—the whole neighborhood of young folks all loaded into one big sleigh, each feller havin' his own an' only one with him—sometimes it happened that some of us would have more'n one only one—it sometimes caused a little mite of confusion but we gener'ly got away with it an' what rides we used to take—sleigh bells big as cow bells.

'Member the Christmas tree in the ol' school house, how some elderly man would dress up like Santa an' pass candy to every kid an' git off jokes to make everybody laugh—I've never been able to fergit. Well you 'member we usta put all our gifts onto the Christmas tree, gifts for mother an' sometimes for father an' something for the only one—it didn't take a hundred an' fifty dollar ring to satisfy the girls of that happy time, something costin' not more'n a dollar or two wuz plenty good enough, an' the best and only would always remember her ol' beau, general'ly something made by herself, knitted wristlets or mittens, hemstitched handkerchiefs, anything so long as she made it was sure to please.

Oh, say, I jest got to quit this mem'ry business—it kinda upsets me like an' yet I thank the good Lord that I have been privileged to take part in so many happy Christmas times, an' that I live in the closest proximity to the scenes of my boyhood days—that I can greet the friends of my youth and young manhood, some have gone on of course, some who were dearly loved among them the bride of my early choice. Well, I am thankful for health an' strength an' that I can enjoy life, but the thing I am most thankful for is that I have so many among the younger folks that I can call friends and now let me wish every reader of M. B. F. a merry, merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Cordially—*Uncle Rube.*

FARMERS' CLUBS WANT THE RAILROADS RETURNED

(*Continued from page* 9)

tention of the railroads. telegraph lines, express companies, etc., until such times as permanent unification and reforms are instituted and a fair determination of government control in peace times be made in comparison with corporation control.

We regard the plans of terminal warehouses and a market commission for preserving the rights of the producer and consumer as correct in principle and a proper step at the present time.

We commend the effort of Hon. C. E. Scully to secure the passage by the last legislature of a law providing for a state income tax, and again urge the passage of such a law, either by initiative or by the legislature.

Whereas, agriculture is the foundation upon which rests the prosperity of the state; and

Whereas, a large percentage of the citizens of which are farmers;

Therefore, be it resolved, that justice, propriety dictate that the next governor of Michigan shall be either a practical farmer or one who has a sympathetic understanding of the needs and problems of the farmers of the state.

FINANCING THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 6)

our reasons for this stand without going into further details.

As an example of how we think the interests of the Farm Bureau might clash with those of members of the Coalition Committee, we need only to point out that one of the members of the Committee is a sugar manufacturer with whom the beet growers are now negotiating on next year's contracts. The sugar manufacturers have always tried to buy beets at the lowest possible price regardless of whether it was enough to pay the farmers cost of production. Many beet growers are members of the Farm Bureau and right now they are placed in the peculiar position of demanding better beet prices from one who has but recently patronized them with his money.

If the matter of securing a fair beet price for the farmers were left to the Farm Bureau to what extent would the Bureau go in forcing manufacturers whose money they are using to give the farmer a square deal?

This is typical of many instances of the division of interests between farmers and others. We grant that it ought not to be this way, but as long as man continues to be the selfish animal he now is at the present time, sugar manufacturers, elevator owners, bank stock holders, dealers in food products, etc., will continue to take as much toll from the farmer as they can and the farmers must continue to organize to protect their interests.

We have a right to look upon the efforts of people who have no actual interests in agriculture to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of farm organizations, loan them money and otherwise put them under obligations. We have a right to ask why the Coalition Committee is backing the State Farm Bureau. And we have a right to insist that the farmers who are being asked to become members of the Farm Bureau should know the full facts as to the source of the Bureau's money.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

If you had a whopper of a piece of machinery that weighed some fifteen tons and yet had to be so finely adjusted that a fly could go through without folding its wings.

——and if after using that piece of machinery every week for three years, you found it was "acting up" and not working at all to your satisfaction.

——and you called in from the factory where it was made an expert who advised you to lay-it-up for a week so he could make it work right again

——what would you do?

Why, of course, you would do just what we have done. Turned our big rotary magazine press, the largest of its kind in Michigan, over to a "press doctor" who has kept the "patient" in bed for a full week, while he doctored it!

That is the reason why the issue of the December thirteenth is combined with that of the twentieth, which we hope will reach you so improved and prompt that it will in a small measure at least, reward your patience.

All subscriptions on our books will be credited with the one issue missed.

GEORGE M. SLOCUM, Publisher.

YOUR BEST XMAS GIFT TO A FARM FRIEND!

Wondering what to remember some farm friend with?

Here is a present that will remind someone of your thoughtfulness every Saturday for a full year.

M_____

As a Christmas Remembrance you will receive Michigan Business Farming every Saturday to January first, 1921.

From_____

_____

WE MAIL THIS CARD DIRECT

We have prepared a beautiful Xmas card, in two colors with the wording shown above which we will mail direct from this office to each new subscriber whose name you send us.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

We will accept Xmas NEW subscriptions at the following rates good to January:

1 New Subscriber, ... $1.00
3 New Subscribers, ... $2.00
5 New Subscribers, ... $3.00

There is no cheaper or more thoughtful way to remember a list of farmer friends or neighbors who have befriended you during the long year just past.

It seems hardly necessary to add that you do this weekly a great favor and make the farming business in Michigan better, when you add the names of new readers to our mailing list.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.,

Enclosed find $.....for which you are to send our weekly for one year, to January, 1921, to my friends whose names are attached. You are also to send each one a Christmas Card conveying my compliments. Send me a receipt for this remittance. With Christmas Greetings to M. B. F., your reader,

Name_____

Address _____

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing.
There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road.
Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
New Brunswick, N. J.

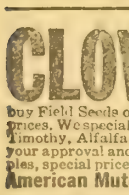
A Guaranteed Remedy for

Contagious ABORTION

Are you letting this scourge cost you calves, milk and cows? If your cows are affected, stamp it out.

ABORNO

the guaranteed treatment for Abortion, has been successful on thousands of cows. Give it a chance in your herd. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe—acts rapidly on germs in the blood. Can't harm the cow.
Write for our booklet and guarantee.



ABORNO LABORATORY
Section N LANCASTER, WIS.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals, Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease, or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick"—Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits"—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household"—Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks"—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. 410 OMAHA, NEB.

Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Sky-high prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg-Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him $6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this free bulletin by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School Dept. 1392, Kansas City, Mo. (Adv.)

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

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DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
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We save you money. Buy now before advance. Crop short. We expect higher prices. Don't buy Field Seeds of any kind until you see our samples and prices. We specialize on Guaranteed Quality, Tested Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Alsike; sold subject to your approval and government test. Write today for samples, special prices & free copy of the Advance Seed News.
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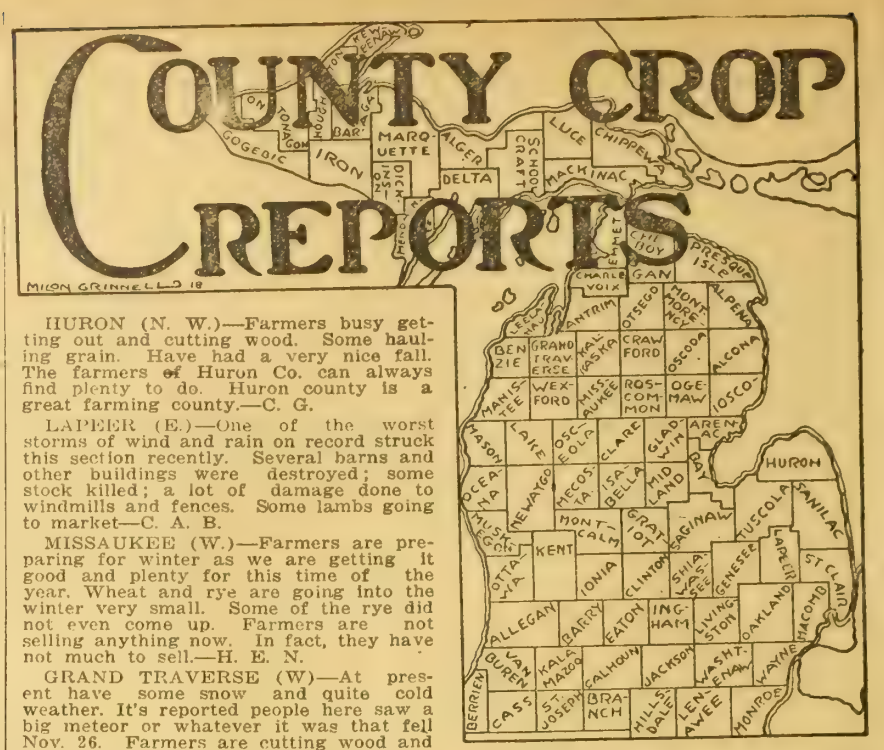
Clean Cut Business Farmers and Stockmen wanted as general and local agents, in counties and townships where we are not now represented. Write or call at once.
(*The Tix Ton Line for Conserving Animal Life.*)
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, *Leona Park Experiment Station, Grand Ledge, Michigan.*

COUNTY CROP REPORTS



HURON (N. W.)—Farmers busy getting out and cutting wood. Some hauling grain. Have had a very nice fall. The farmers of Huron Co. can always find plenty to do. Huron county is a great farming county.—C. G.

LAPEER (E.)—One of the worst storms of wind and rain on record struck this section recently. Several barns and other buildings were destroyed; some stock killed; a lot of damage done to windmills and fences. Some lambs going to market—C. A. B.

MISSAUKEE (W.)—Farmers are preparing for winter as we are getting it good and plenty for this time of the year. Wheat and rye are going into the winter very small. Some of the rye did not even come up. Farmers are not selling anything now. In fact, they have not much to sell.—H. E. N.

GRAND TRAVERSE (W)—At present have some snow and quite cold weather. It's reported people here saw a big meteor or whatever it was that fell Nov. 26. Farmers are cutting wood and there is a big barn raising in our neighborhood. Had a very bad wind on Saturday night last.—C. L. B.

WEXFORD (W)—Snowing some and storming. Winter has set in by the way things look with 6 to 8 inches of snow on the ground. Good sleighing except on gravel roads and some rough places. The farmer's Despatch says looks out for the 17—awful eruption, earthquakes and tornadoes and thunder storms.—S. H. S.

LIVINGSTON(N. W.)—It keeps us all busy caring for our stock and keeping the fires buring this fine winter weather. Ground froze solid. Not much produce moving just at present except milk. The heavy windstorm of Nov. 29 did considerable damage to buildings, fences and orchards through this section of the country.—G. A. W.

CLARE (C.)—Quite cold here now with high winds. Some snow. Farmers husking corn and cutting wood. A good many are moving to town and renting their farms. The first of the motor trucks assigned to Clare County arrived last week. The state provided it with a dump body for hauling gravel for the trunk line roads.—V. W.

MIDLAND (E.)—A little colder at present. The farmers are still continuing their fall work. The ground is frozen too hard to plow. A few of the farmers are selling hay. It is a fairly good price now. There are plenty of auction sales yet and everything sells good. There wasn't but very few apples in this neighborhood—J. H. M.

ST. JOSEPH (E.)—Farmers are having some corn and fodder shredded and a little manure hauled. Butchering time in full swing. Men are hunting rabbits—four men bringing in 23 in one day. Weather is fine now; had quite a little of a tornado here. Shook things quite a bit, but no great damage done. Hauling coal and wood. Quite a bit of that done lately.—W. W.

BAY—The farmers here are shredding corn preparing for winter, and rushing their beans to the market before the price becomes any lower, as most farmers do not want to take any chances on holding. The heavy wind of last week did some slight damage about here. The weather is cold with a little snow. The bean market is on the raise with corn is a little off.—A. G. The following prices were paid at Bay City:—Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.30; oats, 74; rye, $1.24; hay, barley, $2.50; buckwheat, $2.50.

JACKSON (N. E.)—The weather the past few days has been good but recently this section was visited by what was termed the worst storm ever known in this vicinity. Much damage to buildings stacks and trees was reported. Farmers are nearly "all set" for winter; some corn still in the shock. Clover seed still to be threshed. Considerable rye going to market as prices are up. Beans still low. Rumors are current of dealers refusing to buy even at $6.—A. F. W.

MECOSTA (E)—Farmers are getting ready for winter, cutting wood, taking care of potatoes, putting them in cellars for the winter. Not many going on the market at present time. A good many fields of corn not husked, help scarce; farmers doing their work alone. Quite a good many farmers selling out and moving to town; can't get help to carry on their farm work. Wheat went into winter with a good plant growth and is nicely covered with four inches of snow. Weather very mild.—W. H. S.

GENESSEE (S. W.)—Farmers are not doing much at this time on account of the cold weather. We have had cold weather and also quite a lot of snow, and it now seems as if winter has begun in earnest. Farmers are selling some potatoes and livestock but not much of anything else. Most roads are in good shape and will continue to be so as long as the weather remains cold. We had quite a bad storm last Saturday and the wind did considerable damage, tearing up fences and blowing down silos and damagaing several buildings.—C. W. S.

BAY (S. E.)—There is not much change among the farmers in the last week. The weather has been very cold for this time of year. Everybody busy, but not rushed. Beans being threshed and yielding generally good. Corn shredding going on. Corn is good and the stocks are nice. Lots of beets yet at the welch stations. They are being loaded as fast as cars come in. The roads are good. Not much being sold. Very few beet contracts being written up yet. The price of labor increased and beets the same old price. Don't seem to suit the farmers.—J. C. A.

OAKLAND, (S. E.)—Potatoes have been pretty well marketed in this section. Hay is being held. Corn was a good crop. Farmers are grinding oats and corn and buying just as little feed as possible.—H. M. R.

MANISTEE (N)—Farmers have their work about ready for winter. Corn about all in the barn or crib. The weather is cold and snowy. Some every day but not enough for sleighing. Hogs still keep going to market. One man sold a hog dressed yesterday that brought him seventy dollars. Some hog. And he sold at one cent less than the price for spring pigs. We have had no auction sales this week, but two are advertised for next week. There is nothing doing with potatoes or beans in these parts, not many to sell and those that have them don't care to sell now.—C. H. S

MONROE, (W.)—We are having a little cooler weather. One morning it was zero. The farmers are busy doing chores and getting the wood pile and coal for winter. There is quite a lot of corn going to the elevator. The price paid is $1.65 per 100. The heavy wind storm of November 29 did quite a bit of damage to fruit and shade trees, also damaged some farm buildings and fences. The roads are fine at this writing.—W. H. L. The following prices were paid at Petersburg—Hay, $20; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 20; geese, 18; butter, 60 dairy; butterfat, 74; eggs, 70; hogs, $12; dressed, $17; veal calves, $16.

MASON (W)—Ground covered with an inch or so of snow. Frequent snow storms. Also frequent high winds. Considerable damage to Ludington's million dollar breakwater resulted from last week's gale. Condition of roads and weather unfavorable for marketing. The wheat has come up 3 cents per bu. since the embargo was lifted. Farmers are doing some thinking. We heard one man say that not less than two weeks ago he marketed a load of wheat at Scottville which graded No. 3 white. It was dumped into a car containing all grades and both red and white wheat. That man is ready to put up his $5 for membership in the Farm Bureau as are many others in this county.—B. M.

CHARLEVOIX, (S. W.)—Rough feed is selling high at auction sales. Cows go from $50 to $90; young sows bring better than market; other hogs dull; spring calves run from $15 to $25 a head hulk from $17 to $20, green buzz wood sells $2.75 to $3 a cord; slab wood, 50c higher. A farmer candidate for governor would poll a good vote in this corner of the county.—C. M. The following prices were paid at East Jordan:—Wheat, $2.10 oats, 90; rye, $1.12; hay, No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $28; straw-rye, 8 to 9; wheat-oat, 8 to 9; red kidney beans $9.50; springers, dressed, 25; butter, 60 butterfat, 73; eggs, 65; hogs, dressed, 18; beef steers, 5 to 6; beef cows, 4 to 5; apples, $1 to $1.50.

HILLSDALE—Wheat and rye look fair. Some fall plowing has been done. Corn not at all taken care of. On Nov. 29 a severe wind storm did lots of damage. It destroyed buildings and put the telephone and telegraph service out of commission for several days. On Nov. 30 the new Congregational church at N. Adams, Mich., was dedicated. It is one of the up-to-date churches in the county. The people in North Adams and vicinity may well feel proud of the structure. The auditorium is finished in oak of the finest quality. It has a large window in front, the gift of the Ladies' Aid Society. The building is modern throughout.—A. J. B. The following prices were paid at Hillsdale—Wheat, $2.18 to $2.23; oats 70; rye, $1.35; straw-rye, $11; wheat-oat, $12; potatoes, $1.75; onions, $2; hens, 19; springers, 20; ducks, 22; turkeys, 30; butter, 60; eggs, 70; hogs, 13; beef steers, 6 to 9; veal calves, 15.

BARRY—Farmers are nearly all working away, though a few are belated and are trying hard to catch up by husking corn indoors. Nearly all the farmers in this community have joined the Farm Bureau except a few who do not approve of it. Many auction sales are reported in the papers. All things are going high except horses. Colts can not be sold; hay is quite scarce and therefore sells high.—M. D. The following prices were paid at Hastings:—Wheat, No. 1 white, $2.05; No. 2 red, $2.10; oats, 70; rye, $1.30; potatoes, $1.25; hens, dressed, 17 to 23; live, 14 to 18* butter, 60; butterfat, 70; eggs, 62; hogs, dressed, 13 to 18; live, 10 to 14; beef steers, live, 7 to 10; veal calves, live, 8 to 18.

ST. CLAIR—Soil in good condition and slightly frozen. Farmers selling butterfat, poultry and some live stock and a little hay. Quite a number are holding hay for better prices. The big storm of the 29th did a great deal of damage in this section. Several barns were demolished, live stock killed, windows blown in, the large ones being broken in most cases; trees were uprooted and havoc raised in all directions. Damage not all reported yet.—I. J.

INGHAM—Some hogs are being sold at 12c per lb., yet prices at market for meat keep up. A meeting of farmers at Mason secured a condensed milk factory to locate there. Building will commence at once with 3,750 cows pledged by farmers to supply milk to begin operation April 1.—C. I. M. The following prices were paid at Mason:—Wheat, $2.03 to $2.10; corn, $1.20; on cob, 60; oats, 65; rye, $1.25; barley, $2.20; hay, 18; bean $6.25.

SHIAWASSEE—All stock is going into winter in good condition. Feed is plentiful, and farmers owning silos were able to fill them to full capacity and have considerable roughage left. Heavy changes in real estate at $100 to $125 an acre according to location and farm conditions.—D. H. M. The following prices were paid at Corunna and Vernon:—Corn, $1.76; oats, 68 to 70; rye, $2.25; potatoes $1.25 to $1.50; hens, 20; springers, 22; turkeys, 25; butter, 60; butterfat, 72; eggs, 68; apples, 25.

MONTCALM—The farmers are husking corn and marketing farm produce. Soil is frozen. Farmers are selling potatoes and beans. Wm. Lewis has a new Dodge truck and International tractor.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.10 bu.; corn, 75; oats, 48; rye, $1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, $22 ton; No. 1 light mixed, $20; straw-rye, $8; wheat-oat, $10; beans C. H. P. Pea, $6.25 cwt.; red kidney, $10; potatoes, $2.30 cwt.; onions, $1.50 bu.; cabbage, 8 head; hens, 16 lb.; springers, 20; butter, 70; butterfat, 72; eggs, 60 dz.; hogs, 20 lb.; veal calves, 15.

MUSKEGON, (E.)—Farm work pretty well done although some corn out and some plowing not done. Not much produce being marketed. Everybody holding beans and prospects very poor for many beans for next year. Wood cutting is being pushed on account scarcity of coal. Wood cutters getting $11.25 a cord and not many at that price. Cattle that were pastured out, very thin and no sale. Horses and colts being sold from $40 to $75.—E. E. P. The following prices were paid at Ravenna:—Wheat, $2.12; corn, $1.20; oats, 80; rye, $1.10; hay, No. 1 timothy, $32; No. 1 light mixed, $30; beans, $6; potatoes, $1.60; cabbage, 3; hens, 18; springers, 19; turkeys, 27; butter, 76; eggs, 70; hogs, 15; beef cows, 8; apples, $2.50.

BERRIEN (W.)—Not much farm produce moving to market now, as farmers are not satisfied with price of hogs, corn, hay and potatoes at present. This has been an ideal fall for good road building, many stone roads being built here now. An unusually large number of farms is being sold this fall, many of the new owners coming from the city; farm land is selling very high. Many small fruit farms of 15 and 18 acres have sold for $5,000 to $6 000. The large grain farms are correspondingly high. There was a very large acreage of wheat, rye and vetch sown this fall. Many farmers sowed timothy seed this fall, clover seed being so high and many had lost their entire seeding the last few years from drought. Clover seed about $50 bu.—O. Y. The follwoing prices were paid at St. Joseph:—Wheat, No. 1, $2.13; No. 2, $2.10; corn, $1.40; oats, 75; rye, $1.35; hay, No. 1 timothy, $30, No. 1 light mixed, $28; straw-rye, $12, potatoes, $1.60; hens 18; springers 18, butter, 60; ubtterfat, 75; eggs, 65; dressed hogs, 16 to 18; veal calves, $22.

FARMERS ASK FOR BETTER SUGAR BEET CONTRACT

(*Continued from page 2*)

an acre let the company pay the farmers $12.00 a ton and the sliding scale the same as last year.

"The company loses nothing if the seed is not good. If the beets are half a stand you have to pay $26.50 to the company for labor just the same. Last year the Bay City Sugar Co., sent out a lot of beet seed that would not grow. They did not pay the farmer for his work."

A. M. Lewis, secretary of the Swartz Creek Co-operative Live Stock & Produce Shipping Association, Genesee county, writes: "The farmers and beet growers of the vicinity of Swartz Creek held a meeting with about 30 present and nearly all agreed that they could not raise sugar beets another year for less than $15.000 per ton on sliding scale based on 9c sugar. They claim that if the company raises the price of labor six dollars an acre that they must have more for their beets or they will raise beans or quit entirely."

The committee is preparing a plan of action as we go to press. We are assured that it will ask for an even division of at least such profits as are derived from the sale of sugar over 9 cents per pound. What other recommendations it may make we are not advised at this time, but our readers may feel assured that as soon as this information is available it will be published.

Settlement for 1918 Wool Crop Drags Along

FULLY six months ago Michigan Business Farming was assured by the Department of Agriculture that the final settlement for the 1918 wool clip would soon be made and excess profits, if any, returned to the farmers. Since then we have received numerous letters from our readers who have become impatient and want to know when the matter will be settled. Well, you know, it takes a long time to unwind government red tape. By the time clerk No. seventeen of the seventeenth division of branch No. seventeen of the Domestic Wool Section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture completes his investigation of the complaint of John Jones against Hank Hicks, whom, it is alleged, paid Farmer Jones only 60c per pound when he should have paid 67c; and reports back his findings to his sixteen superior officers who in turn report them back to their seventeen times seventeen superior officers who put their stamp of approval thereon and finally advise that John Jones is entitled to receive an additional seventeen dollars and seventeen cents from the aforesaid Hicks, that gentleman will be dead or out of business. At least, these are our conclusions after reading the following letter which is almost the counterpart of several we have previously published from the department upon the subject:

"I have your letter of November 22 with reference to the status of the work involved in winding up the affairs of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board.

"The Department is not in a position to answer specifically the latter part of your inquiry because the auditing of the reports of nearly 4,000 dealers is proving to be a considerable task and, while the collection of excess profits is progressing satisfactorily, it is impossible at this time to state definitely what the amount will be. The distribution of these profits presents many difficult problems, since the business methods of the dealers did not always conform to the regulations. It is impossible, therefore, to adopt any uniform system of pro-rating the profits. The work is being pushed as vigorously as possible and every effort is being made to hasten the completion of the task.

"There is now in course of preparation a statement, for release to the press, setting forth in more detail the status of the work. I shall be glad to send you a copy of this statement as soon as it is completed. —*D. F. Houston, Secretary.*

What One Labor Paper Thinks of the Farmer

SOME farmers don't like the attitude of M. B. F. toward the proposed political alliance between organized wage earners and organized farmers. They say: "The iterests of these two are identical and they ought to organize and cooperate." We have tried to point out in what respects the interests of wage earners and farmers are mutual and in what respect they are dissimilar. We have found that the average farmer has far greater charity for the wage earner than the wage earner has for the farmer. Some labor papers endorse a union of wage earners and farmers, but others oppose it. One of the most bitter criticisms of the farmer we have ever read was published not long ago in the *Indianapolis Union*, which, according to the *Literary Digest*, styles itself as the oldest labor paper in the United States. In justice to the laboring people it must be said that the views expressed by the Union are extreme and radical and probably do not express the sentiments of the majority of wage earners. Nevertheless it is well for us to know how some of the laborites look upon the farmer.

This journal flatly denies that labor seeks an alliance with the farmers; that it "has its hands full keeping down Bolsheviki and other vermin without the addition of the agricultural cootie."

"There is nothing in common between the man who works for a wage and the farmer," says the Union. "The main object in life of the wage-earner is to get for as little outlay in money or toil as possible the wherewithal to feed himself and his family. The sole object of the farmer is to get as much as possible for the food products that the man in industry must buy to live. If it were not for the restraining influence of the abused middleman the two would be at each other's throats.

"We do not believe that there is a predatory interest in this country but agriculture. It controls congresses and legislatures and compels legislation in it's own interest and to the exclusion of all other interests. It forces the government to an expense of forty million dollars a year to serve it through a governmental department which occasionally isolates a bug; it sets the country by the ears with the bugaboo of a boll-weevil when the price of cotton is to be boosted; it exploits everything from spring rains to early frosts to bolster the price of wheat. And between seasons the bucolic brother puts in his time beating the tax collector and denouncing "capitalism,"—the farmer invented the term in its opprobious sense. Having a low sense of morality until his years beget in him a fear of hell, the farmer takes no thought for the welfare of any member of any other class. And he would dominate the country by number if, in the providence of God, he was not led to the practice of not sparing the rod and spoiling the child. His autocratic and domineering rule at home has such a chastening influence on the more intelligent of his offspring that the roads cityward are kept open by youths of spirit who seek the city to fulfill the destiny of this nation and recruit the forces of industry in order that there shall be a better market for the old man's pigs."

Michigan Shines at International Stock Show

(*Continued from page* 5)

Baier, La Crosse, Wis.; 14th, Fred Rumsey, Elliott, Ia.; 15th, Wm. Filyes, Brillion, Wis., 16th, Paul Poseharsky, Princeton, Ill.

Michigan Has Best Exhibit

There were educational exhibits from 18 of the leading agricultural colleges in the country. Michigan's exhibit occupied three times as much space as any other one exhibit. Professor Joseph Cox of the Michigan Agricultural College had direct charge of the exhibit. He was assisted by J. W. Nicholson, Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, William Murphy, Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Fred Cornair, President of County Farm Bureau at Chesaning, Michigan and by Professors Megee, Bibbins, Putman and Duncan of the Michigan Agricultural College.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Has Large Exhibit

The United States Dept. of Agriculture had many interesting exhibits which were of practical value to the farmers that visited the show. The value of lime and its place in American agriculture was fully discussed. Diseases of the cereal crops were exhibited and their eradication and control was explained.

An exhibit put up to explain federal grain supervision was a big feature. Practical demonstrations were given in explaining to farmers how the moisture content of wheat and flour was determined. The different grades of wheat and flour were also exhibited. The testing of carload lots of wheat was also explained to the farmers.

Women Take Interest in Home Economics School

The Home Economics Department for the Iowa Agricultural College gave daily demonstration for the women. Many food charts were studied, and six food specialists gave valuable hints on food combinations.

Her Health Was Not Left to Chance
The cows that make the big milk records are well fed and well bred, to be sure. But, above all, they are in the pink of condition. The constant strain of heavy milk production will wear down the vitality of the digestive and genital organs in the best of cows, and the result is such ailments as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. Any of these diseases can be successfully treated and eliminated with KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. The medicinal properties of this famous remedy act directly on the organs of production and reproduction, putting the cow's system back to normal, healthy action. Feed dealers and druggists sell KOW-KURE: 60c and $1.20 packages. Consider cow-health first, and your dairy will be a leader, and a money-maker. Our free treatise,
"THE HOME COW DOCTOR,"
will give you valuable pointers on how to treat and prevent cow diseases. Ask for your copy.
Dairy Association Company
Lyndonville, Vt.
KOW-KURE
KOW-KURE
Health Pays!
This perfect three-year-old Jersey has a yearly milk record of 17,793 lbs. Nothing short of 100% health would make such a record possible.
Try raising the health standard of your cows; it will increase your milk profits.

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay
For any Size—Direct from Factory
You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.
New BUTTERFLY Separator
$38
No. 2½ Junior—a light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming, durable, fully guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only $2 down and a year to pay.
EASY TO CLEAN
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL! GUARANTEED A LIFETIME
Against Defects in Material and Workmanship
You can have 30 days' free trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not, you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Write TODAY.
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Over 150,000 New Butterfly Separators Now in Use.

CREAM WANTED
We want more Direct Shippers of Cream.
We guarantee correct weights and Tests.
We insure the return of your empty can, or a new one.
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Write for shipping instructions and full information.
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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Jan. 13, Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.

Jan. 15, Holsteins. Maplecrest Holstein Farms, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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You Should Become a Member

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the organized breeders of the popular and prosperous Holstein cattle, was founded in 1885. Today it has nearly 15,000 members, registers over 80,000 Holstein-Friesian cattle each year, giving employment to 150 clerks, and has over a quarter of a million dollars as a Reserve Fund. It spends nearly $50,000 in Holstein publicity and Extension work, and a member directly and indirectly reaps the benefits of the progressive work of this truly great organization.

If interested in Holstein cattle write today fo rour free booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hueson Street
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MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

A Beautiful Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

HEIFER

HOLSTEIN, BORN APRIL 18, 1919, WELL marked. Sired by a 27 lb. bull, its dam an untested daughter of Madison Jetske Sir Ormsby 2 A. R. O. daughters. Price $125 delivered.

HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Mich.

Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigree.

VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

FOR SALE—A fine individual bull whole dam has 25 lbs. and 6 nearest dams average 24 lbs. Ready for service. Price right if taken at once.

D. H. HOOVER Howell, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous $30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.

AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

SHORTHORN

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE CHOICE REG. SHORTHORN cattle. One dandy six months old golden-drop bull, red, $125. One good 14-months old scotch-topped roan bull $150. One fine Scotch-topped roan bull calf, three months old $100. Four extra good cows, and heifers at farmers' prices.

C. S. YOUNG, Shepherd, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, — Sault Ste Marie. Mich., R 2, Box 70.

$3,300

WILL TAKE ENTIRE HERD OF 20 REG. SHORTHORNS

If sold by Jan. 9—7 cows, 4 2-year old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, 3 heifer calves, 3 bull calves, 1 to 8 mos. old. All in good condition.

ALLAN CONLAN, R 3, Carsonville, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REAsonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.

E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

Registered Hereford Cattle

10 good bulls now for sale. From six months to 2 years old. Come and see them, they can't help but please you. We took many of the blue ribbons home with us this fall from the leading fairs of the state.

STONY CREEK STOCK FARM, Pewamo, Mich.

HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS, — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything deeither sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.

ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF ELIGIble to register, dropped June 11th, 1919.

W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

WHEN IN need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold

Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Barred Rock Cockerels.

MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.

L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the greatest progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1915 Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Grand Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,200 lbs. on the scales. Price $50.00. A few younger ones at $45.00.

HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right.
ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE

J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS

Something to sell all the time. Bred and fed right and will be priced right. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts after Dec. 1st. Write me your wants.

FRED E. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

LTPC NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE. Come and see or write

ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

POLAND CHINA BOAR BIG DES MOINES

5th weighing 800 lbs. now in breeding condition, stands on eleven inch bone. A show hog, great breeder. $150 buys him.

O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

B. T. P. C.

Spring Boars all sold. Have one Oct. 21st yearling boar, weight 425 lbs. as near perfect as any pig in Mich. Price $125. Act quick. Gilts ready Jan. 1st, bred to a good son of the $10,000 Harrison's Big Bob, none better in Mich. Priced reasonable. Come and see.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS

I WAS AT ASHLEY, Ind., Nov. 6th and saw Jossie Giant sell for $1,610. She is a litter mate to my Michigan Buster. Boars and gilts by him and also by Bob-O-Link.

O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. LARGEST IN MICH. VISIT my herd if looking for a boar pig that is a little bigger and better bred than you have been able to find, and satisfy your wants. Come and see the real big type both in herd boars and brood sows. Boars in service L's Big Orange Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect. Expenses paid of not as represented. Prices reasonable.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN3 Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE, by ORANG EBUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

A New Herd Boar

(his name) Big Bob Mastodon

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, make bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 16 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (2 yrs $2. 5 yrs $3)

The Farmer and His Markets--Review of 1919

Resume of World and National Conditions That Regulated the Prices of Farmers' Products

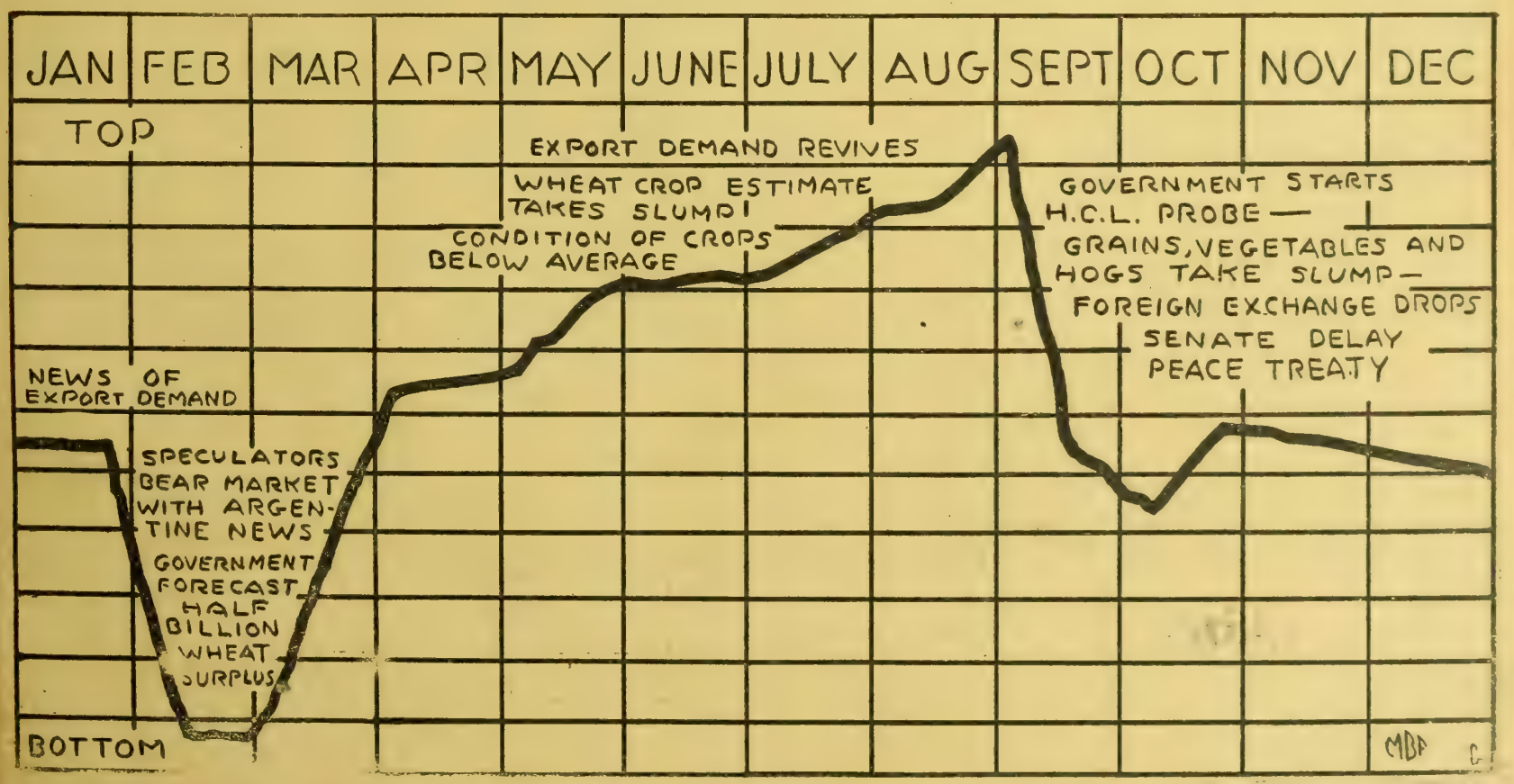
THE YEAR just coming to a close will be a memorable one to the farmer in many respects. It was born in the vale of uncertainty, and unusual caution has marked the transactions of trade and business up to the present time. The feeling that "no man knoweth what cometh next" was pronounced not only in industrial deals but in the bargaining of farm crops. Buying of farm products for domestic consumption was mostly from hand to mouth, purchasing and contracting on a large scale being for the most part confined to foreign buyers. As a result of this condition an apparent over-supply of any product sent prices tumbling, but when a shortage loomed nervous buyers, fearful that they could not meet their contracts soon bid prices back to their former level and usually a few notches higher. Prices of farm products have been kept to an unnecessarily low level because of the lack of confidence pervading the ranks of nearly all who produced and handled them.

Notwithstanding some of the panicky manifestations of the year it has come through safely and given a fairly good account of itself. The readjustment of business to a peace-time basis has proceeded far more rapidly and satisfactorily than many thought possible. The developments of the year have been a strain upon the financial structure, but we approach the close of the year with the almost certain knowledge that the structure can withstand almost any crisis and that panics and other financial disturbances are things of the past.

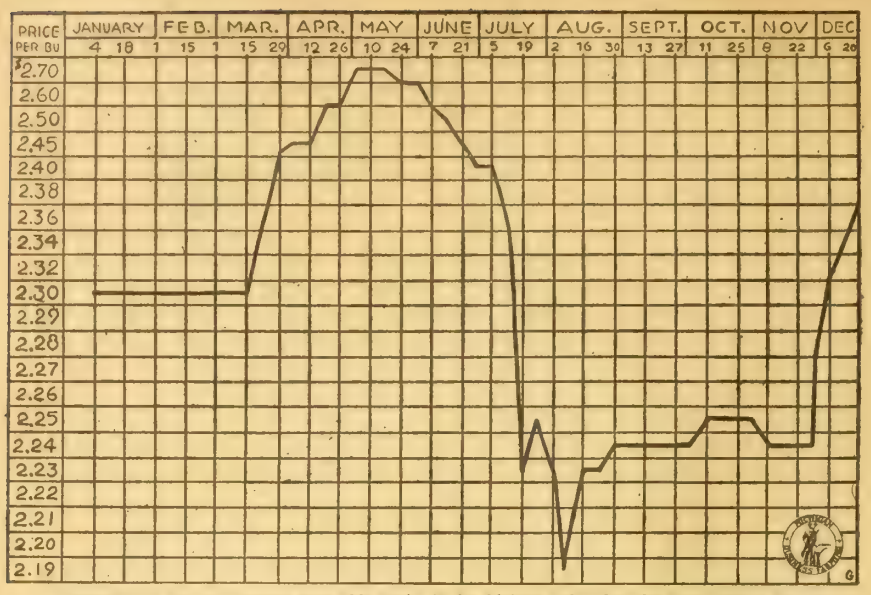
Strikes and other industrial disputes were common throughout the year. They might have been anticipated. Employers of labor might have foreseen the unrest that was sure to follow the war and provided against it by calling their men into conference and arbitrating wages and working conditions with them. But that isn't the way with human nature and because of the short-sightedness of our captains of industry there have been enormous losses from suspended manufacturing and commercial operations. But the coal strike and the steel strike and other strikes have all been adjusted to the extent that the majority of men have gone back to work, fairly well satisfied with the concessions they have gained. Business conditions in general are healthful. Good business for the business man and the manufacturer usually means good business for the farmer.

The World Food Situation

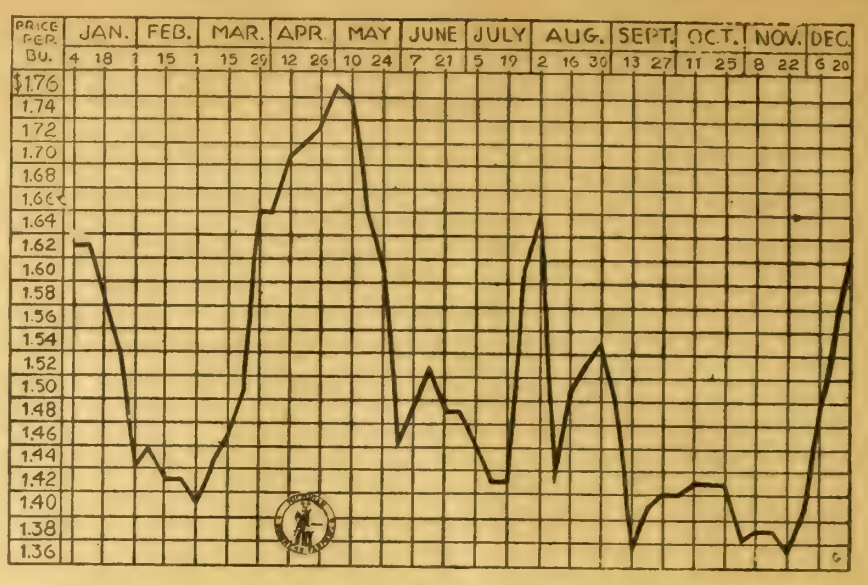
Not long after the armistice was signed the Food Administration published a map called "The Hunger Map of Europe." Great black spots in nearly every European country told a graphic story of the want and starvation ahead of the inhabitants were they obliged to depend upon their own meagre food resources for their sustenance. It was announced that millions of people of Europe and Asia must rely upon the American food producers for the ensuing year or two. Immediately the uncertainty that followed the signing of the Armistice gave way to confidence and prices on nearly all farm products were sustained for a considerable period of time. There was great expectancy that an enormous flow of food products was about to start for foreign countries. But for various reasons this demand did not develop, at least in the proportions expected. November passed into December and the new year came without any appreciable increase in export buying. Lack of ships, high rate of exchange and rumors that the European food situation was not so bad as pictured, all had their effect to depress the markets. On top of that the newspapers all over the country began to speculate upon the "enormous losses" the government must meet because of its guaranteed price on wheat. It was freely predicted that the surplus of wheat which the government must buy would run more than a half billion bushels. The generally accepted fact that there would be a huge surplus of this grain naturally affected all other grains and near the close of the month prices on corn, oats, rye and barley began a rapid decline which continued well into February. About this time speculators began to play up the Argentine situation and declared that the foreign nations and even many domestic buyers could secure corn and wheat in



The above chart shows the general trend of the grain and hog markets during 1919. It will be noted by comparison with other charts published on subsequent pages that not all markets followed this trend exactly, but it will also be noted that the same influences charted above had an effect upon nearly every market. This chart shows clearly how very little the farmer has to do with controlling prices on his products.



WHEAT—Lack of supplies sent this grain to its highest point for the year during the month of May, but the harvesting of the new crop brought it down to its lowest level in August. Since then prices have been steadily on the gain, and will probably continue upward until another crop is harvested.



RYE—This grain responded readily all through the year to the export demand. Foreign countries are large consumers of rye flour and great quantities of this grain have gone overseas. With the price of wheat advancing, rye may be expected to follow suit.

the Argentine for a much less price than in the United States. The unseasonably warm weather contributed to the decline, and the government's delay in announcing its future plans for the control of hog prices had a tendency to weaken corn. All these conditions were used with good effect by speculators to bear down the markets, and for a time they succeeded admirably .The first chart gives a true picture of what happened to the grains during the latter part of January and February and shows how they gradually recovered their former strength and climbed to new high levels for the year.

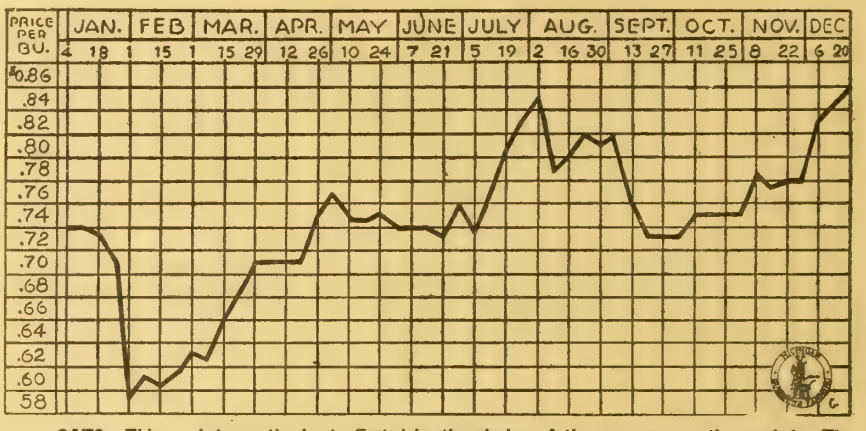
Markets Gain Strength

In our issue of February 22nd, we said: "We have been advising farmers for a couple of months to be patient and wait the turn of the tide that will surely come in most markets. But we realize that there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and farmers will become anxious over the prospects. We are unable to account for the slowness with which trade picks up following the removal of export restrictions. Unless there is a radical change for the better in the markets within the next thirty days, we too, will begin to lose faith in the situation and come to the conclusion that somebody has been "ham-stringing" us all. But we expect that change to come; we expect it to come soon; and when it does come we expect prices on such products as are in demand for export to steadily increase.'

The chart on page 1 shows that the "radical change" came in almost exactly thirty days and at the beginning of April nearly all the grain markets had recovered from the setbacks of February and March.

H. C. L. Probe Forces Prices Down

The reasons for the recovery of the grain markets during the early spring are many. Food commissions of foreign countries began buying; ships became more plentiful; the Argentine argument wore itself threadbare; winter wheat began to show signs of damage and the estimate fell by several hundred million bushels. Under the stimulus of these influences prices on nearly all farm products began to soar and reached so high a point in early September that the public began to protest and clamor for relief. The department of justice forthwith began investigations to ferret out the "profiteers" and newspapers all over the country set up a cry against the "high cost of living." The packers said food prices were too high; they discontinued their purchases for a few days and hogs took a drop of $4 to $6 per cwt. within less than a week's time. Corn followed suit. Oats and rye were in sympathy. For thirty days there was a veritable stampede in the grain markets. Corn dropped from $2.05 a bushel to $1.55; oats from 81 to 72 cents; rye from $1.54 to $1.41. As explained elsewhere in this issue the increasingly high rate of exchange began to cause a falling off in exports and the failure of the United States



OATS—This market was the least affected by the placing of the new crop on the market. The 1919 crop was way short and except for occasional declines the trend of this market has been gradually upward.

Senate to come to an agreement on the peace treaty delaying the extension of credits to those countries which wanted our products, only aggravated the situation. Another important reason for the great drop in food prices from the first of September to the first of October was the marketing of the new crops. This nearly always causes an easier feeling in the markets tho the decline is not usually so great as it was this year.

Markets Again Regain Their Strength

The middle of October found the grain and live stock markets, and most of the vegetables and fruits recovering from the slump and the opinion is quite general that the coming year will see new high levels in most of the grains. All markets are holding up surprisingly well for the pre-holiday season and this fact is taken as an indication of unusual strength. Wheat has been showing a marked tendency the last sixty days to seek new higher levels and we would not be surprised to see this grain selling at close to its previous high record long before the new crop is harvested. Judging from the recent advances in this market it is hard to believe that the removal of the wheat guarantee in June will have anything but a stimulating effect upon the market. There may be a temporary decline, but we must remember that a very large part of the crop has already been moved and that what remains is hardly sufficient to take care of the demands that will be made upon it. As wheat advances the other grains, it is safe to assume, will follow suit and farmers may expect a steady advance in all grain prices.

What of the Future

According to Herbert Hoover, former food administrator, "starvation faces from fifteen to twenty million persons in central Europe outside Germany unless some quick means can be discovered for their assistance."

Unless relief is quickly furnished government in the countries affected he predicted a breakdown of stable government and "creation of another cesspool like Russia."

Would Sell Grain Surplus

To meet the situation Mr. Hoover proposed that the great surplus of wheat and flour held by the grain corporation be sold on credit to Finland, Poland, Austria and other nations of Central Europe.

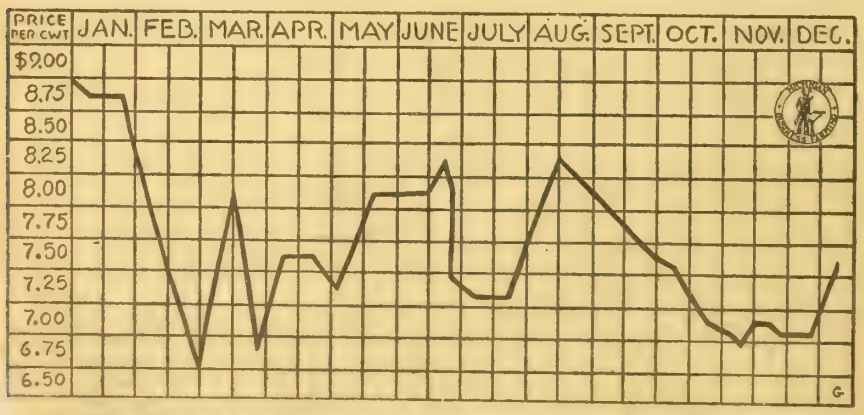
The grain corporation, he said, could extend the credits out of the capital it already possesses without a call for special appropriations by congress.

New Law Provides Credit Expansion

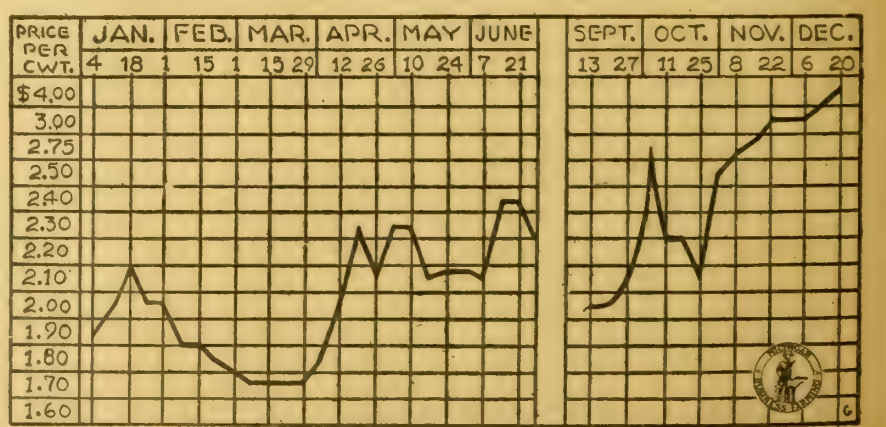
A bill to allow exporters to discount their bills of sale to foreign countries with the Federal Reserve Bank has just passed both houses of congress. It opens the way for an immense expansion of credit just what Europe needs in order to buy freely in this country. "The day the bill passed," says the Rosenbaum Review, "France bought close to 2,000,000 bushels of oats and wheat taking the latter at the Gulf and the oats mainly at New York * * *The end of the bull markets in grain is not yet in sight, and provisions will start upward shortly. If Europe can buy as much hog meat as it needs there will be a great shortage in this country. Further, *the Review* says:

"Think this over: Wheat crop of the United States this year one of the largest on record. Guaranteed price $2.26 for No. 1 red and hard winter and No. 1 northern at Chicago. The average price this season will be the highest on record. Grain Corporation has resold around 40,000,000 bushels or more wheat to mills from its accumulated stocks within 5 months of harvest in the face of the largest movement from farms on record. The requirements of Europe seem to be limited by their ability to pay for the grain. History shows that the highest prices immediately follow a war.

"To increase the price of the 1919 wheat crop, there is the prospect of a short yield in 1920 in the United States. The government December returns showed 38,770,000 acres seeded to winter wheat, or 11,719,000 acres less than the record area in the fall of 1918 and is the smallest since 1914. Of the total area seeded this fall, around 9,000,000 acres or 25 per cent are reported heavily infested with Hessian fly. Winter killing is likely to be severe. Rye, the other bread grain showed a total of 5,530,000 acres or 1,702,000 less than last year. Condition of winter wheat is 85.2 against 98.5 last year and the lowest on record with three exceptions. Only three times has the July condition been above the December. In 1917 the condition of winter wheat for the harvest of 1918 was 79.3 while in July 25.22 bu. per acre with an average yield of 15.2 bu. per acre. A yield in 1920 of that quantity would suggest a crop of 588,000,000 bushels, but for every 1,000,000 acres abandoned it will be necessary to cut the total 15,000,000 bushels."



BEANS—Note that beans followed other markets when they plunged downward in February and March, but that they did not wholly recover their former strength. The chart shows an upward trend in beans during December, and as we go to press this strength is becoming more marked.



POTATOES—Being a perishable crop potatoes have not been governed so closely by the influences affecting the grains. The trend of the potato market since the opening of the season the first of October has been decidedly upward and even higher prices are anticipated. But it is an uncertain market.

Beet Growers Ask for 50-50 Split of Profits

Committee Rejects Plan for Flat $15 Contract as Farmers Entitled to more at Present Sugar Price

AT A RECENT meeting of the committee named by the sugar beet growers to represent them in a conference with the sugar manufacturers for the purpose of drawing up a new contract on the 1920 crop, it was definitely decided not to ask for a flat $15 rate. Two reasons were given for this. The first one was that the growers had no positive information that the manufacturers could afford to pay that rate in case sugar prices declined and it was the unanimous sentiment of the committee that nothing should be done to cripple the manufacturers or prevent them from making a fair return on their investment. The second reason was that the flat $15 rate would not give the farmer a fair share of the prifits derived from sugar at its present wholesale price and that no matter how much the consumer might have to pay for sugar the farmer would receive no benefit from the increase.

Various plans were presented by members of the committee all looking to a fair division of the profits. The proposal to adopt a sliding scale based on both the percentage of sugar contained in the beets and the wholesale price was rejected because of the well known difficulties encountered in making a test of the beets satisfactory to both producer and manufacturer. This is the plan that is followed in California, and is considered the only thoroughly equitable one, but the time does not seem ripe for its re-introduction here in Michigan. Some day when the beet growers are thoroughly organized we may hope that they will be in a position to have their inspectors at every loading station and secure a correct test of their beets and share in the proceeds of the higher test beets. Under the previous and present arrangements between farmer and manufacturer there has been no incentive to grow high test beets, but we predict that the time will come when the beet and sugar industry of this state will depend for its very existence upon the production of beets high in sugar content. The abnormally high prices will serve as a stimulus to a greater production of both cane and beet sugar and some day we shall have to reckon against over-production and low prices. When this time comes the Michigan sugar beet with its low content of 12 to 15 per cent sugar cannot compete with the California beet nor the Cuba cane. New methods of fertilization and cultivation will have to be employed to increase the sugar content of Michigan beets else they will be put out of the running. When this time comes the manufacturers will have to make it an incentive for the farmers to grower higher test beets.

But to return to our story. The members of the committee reported that they had held mass meetings in their respective territory a few days previously and that the unanimous sentiment of the growers was that they did not care to grow beets another year under the old contract. Farmers in all sections of the sugar beet counties reported to the committee that they intended to withhold their signatures from any contract unless approved by the committee. It is probable that the committee represents eighty to niety per cent of the beet growers and that any orrangement made between it and the approval of the growers.

The plan which the committee finally adopted as the basis of the contract they will suggest to the manufacturers was presented by Mr. C. E. Ackerman, of Durand. It provides, first, for a fixed minimum price of $12, based on sugar at nine cents or less per pound. The manufacturers claim that beets this year will test 14 per cent or higher. A ton of 14 per cent beets would be worth $25.20 with sugar at 9 cents.

Twelve dollars of this would go to the farmer; $15.20 would be the manufacturer's portion. As sugar advances in price from the 9 cent basis, the plan contemplates that the increase shall be shared equally between manufacturer and farmer. The accompanying table shows how each increase of one cent per pound of sugar would increase the farmer's return per ton of beets. At the present price of sugar the farmer would receive for next year's beets $16.20, under the plan adopted by the committee, or $1.20 per ton more than the flat $15 rate would bring him.

The manufacturers are to be invited to a conference to be called in the very near future and they will be asked to recognize the reasonableness of the farmers' request for a greater share of the profits derived from the sale of their product, and draw up a new contract along the plan outlined above. There will be no suggestion of force or coercion on the part of the committee. It will merely be presenting the practically unanimous opinion of the sugar beet growers whose very numbers are an obstacle in the way of their meeting the manufacturers en masse or individually. The manufacturers will be advised that the growers are willing to accept a contract this year that will give them cost of production plus a fair share of the profits. If the manufacturers do not wish to be fair and present the farmers with such a contract, there is no law under the heavens that can compel the farmers to accept a lesser contract.

The entire state press will be invited to attend this conference. The farmers will as usual place all their cards on the table and they want the public to see them and be the judge of whether their request for a better contract is just and reasonable. The farmers wish to keep entirely within both the civil and moral law in their negotiations with the manufacturers and they are willing that the public shall also be the judge of this. They intend to show that the new scale of prices which they seek will encourage greater production, thereby relieving the shortage and benefitting all concerned.

There is plenty of time in which to sign up contracts for next year's acreage and farmers are urged to withhold their plans on next year's acreage until after the committee meets with the manufacturers. Many farmers declare they will turn to some other crop, but we are sure that they will find sugar beets a profitable crop under the proposed contract.

What the Farmer wants for Beets

Wholesale Sugar Price	Total Value of Ton of Beets Testing 14%	Farmer Wants	Manufacturers' Portion
9c	$25.20	$12.00	$13.20
10	28.00	13.40	14.60
11	30.80	14.80	16.00
12	33.60	16.20	17.40
13	36.40	17.60	18.40
14	39.20	19.00	20.20
15	42.00	20.40	21.60

Sugar Supply of 1920 not Equal to Demand

The latest information to be had on the probable supply and demand for sugar in 1920 is contained in the following letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The total world sugar production for the season of 1919 which just began a few months ago, and will end late in 1920, is estimated at about 16,600,000 long tons, which is 279,000 tons more than we produced last year. These are totals given by Willett & Gray, quoted from the most authentic sources. For the season of 1914-15, the world production was estimated at 18,532,000 long tons, or nearly 2,000,000 more than was produced last year or expected to be produced during the current season. The principal shortage is in the beet crop of Europe. About the time of the outbreak of the war, Europe was finishing the beet sugar season, which resulted in a production of 8,243,000 tons. The average production of European beet sugar for the five years ending in the summer of 1914, was about 7,400,000, while the prospective output for 1919-20 is given as 3,469,000. A long ton is 2,240 pounds. So much for the world situation.

"Sugar production in the regions from which the United States gets its supply has increased greatly since the outbreak of the war. The principal source is Cuba. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the United States received 5,489,000,000 pounds of sugar from Cuba; 1,216,000,000 from Hawaii; 703,000,000 from Porto Rico; and 211,000,000 fro mthe Phillipine Islands, also, 136,000,000 from other sources outside of the United States, making a total import of 7,755,000,000 pounds. The net supply for that year amounted to 8,727,000,000 pounds. In the year before the net supply was only 8,090,000,000 pounds. Cuba's production for the current year is now estimated at over 9,000,000 pounds, some of which would naturally be bought by other countries besides the United States. The Sugar Equalization Board estimates a great increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States. This Department, however, has no definite figures on sugar consumption. The supply, however, seems without doubt larger than it was early in the war.

"In considering the shrot supply in the world compared with before the war, we should take into account possible changes in purchasing power. It is hardly to be expected that the European countries, which have suffered heavily from the war, would be ready to purchase as much sugar as they were accustomed to use before the war. International exchange, also, affects the purchasing power of the European countries in buying sugar abroad.—*Frank Andrews, Chief Division of Crop Records, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

U. S. to Continue Sugar Control

Congress has voted to continue federal control of sugar prices for another year. M.B.F. has advised the Sugar Equalization Board of the new contract terms Michigan growers are asking, and has urged that the wholesale price be fixed high enough to allow the farmers a fair price under this contract.

Campbell Noses into First Place again with Baker Hot on his Heels

THE RACE is getting hot. Two weeks ago Campbell led all contenders, with Simpson running second and Baker third. Last week Simpson dropped to third place, Baker took first and Campbell second. Then the "Campbellites" got busy and showered us with enough votes to restore Campbell to the lead and drop Baker to second place. As we go to press the majority of votes coming in seem to favor Baker. Nathan P. Simpson is getting all sorts of votes and boquets from all parts of the state and we predict that he is going to be a close contender for first place. Of course, Mr. Simpson says he is not a candidate, and Herb Baker says he wants to go back to the Senate, but we imagine that any of the gentlemen on the ballot would accept the nomination for governor if tendered to them on a silver platter with trimmings attached.

The federated committee of the farm organizations is to meet very soon now to map out their program and name men to lead the farmers to victory in the next campaign. It is very important that they have a strong expression of the views of the farmers, and we expect to lay before them the result of our straw ballot. We do not expect that the Committee will be entirely guided by the result of our straw vote, but it will serve to point out to them the several candidates who are strong and those who are weak.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

Herbert F. Baker ☐	W. N. Ferris ☐	Nathan P. Hull ☐
Milo D. Campbell ☐	Fred Green ☐	Chase S. Osborn ☐
Edwin Denby ☐	Alex J. Groesbeck ☐	Nathan F. Simpson ☐
Luren D. Dickinson ☐	John C. Ketcham ☐	Dudley E. Waters ☐
Horatio S. Earle ☐		L. Whitney Watkins ☐

M .....

Will you support any good farmer candidate named by the legislative committee of the farm organizations? .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Thousands of our readers have not yet voted. It costs nothing but a two cent postage stamp to cast your vote and it may mean the selection of the man whom you most desire to see elected. We are well pleased with the interest shown thus far but we urge those who have not acted to clip out the coupon AT ONCE. If you renew your subscription or write us upon any matter be sure to include your vote with your letter. Below are some of the expressions of opinions from readers upon the governorship matter:

* * *

My first choice, Herbert F. Baker; second, Chase Osborn; third, L. Whitney Watkins; fourth, Jas. Helme, or I will stand back of any candidate in your list.—*W. R. S., Sterling*

* * *

"Enclosed you will find ballot marked for Milo D. Campbell for governor. Two votes for him at our house. We think your paper just great. Wishing you all the best season's greetings.—*Jos. R. R., Sebewaing, Mich.*

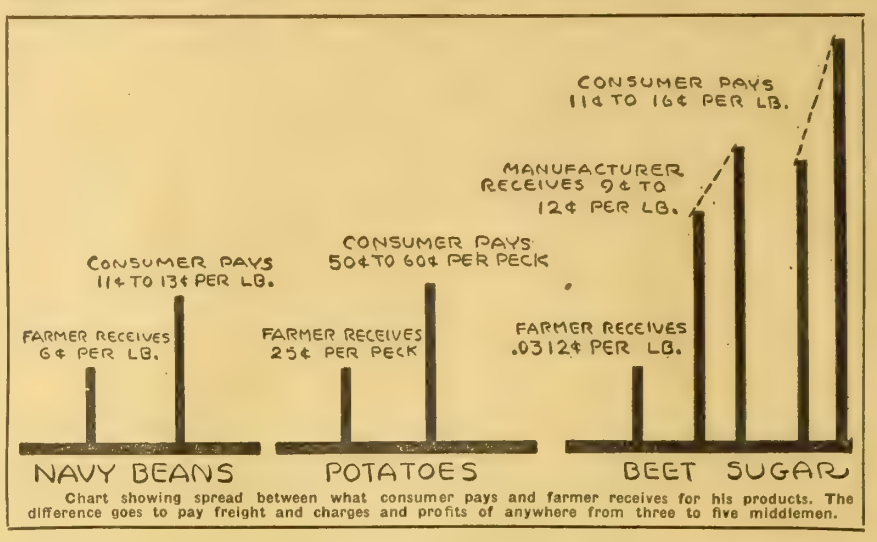
Fair-Price Committee Gives Farmer Hearing

Detroit Price Regulating Body Discloses Ignorance of Farmers' Costs and Trials

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Allan P. Cox, chief assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, the editor of Michigan Business Farming was permitted to appear before the Detroit Fair-Price committee last Wednesday and present evidence to disprove certain statements which were given out to the public several weeks ago by a member of the committee. These statements were published in a Detroit newspaper and formed the basis of an article that was printed in the Dec. 6th issue of M. B. F.

This Fair-Price committee came into being at the behest of the Detroit council. It is composed of seven or eight wholesale and retail merchants, a member of the dairy and food department, and a member of the women's clubs of the city. The work of the committee is under the direct control of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. The committee attempts to recommend a maximum plane of prices on food commodities under which the average wholesaler and retailer can do business. Any merchant caught selling at prices above those published by the committee is technically guilty of profiteering. One objection that has been raised against the committee by the people of Detroit is that the prices it announces are higher than many retailers are charging and that this fact encourages those who sell below that price to immediately raise their prices to the level recommended by the committee, which, if true naturally raises the cost of living. The committee argues, however, that the publication of its prices induces merchants who can sell under that level to use these prices to draw business to their stores and that the resulting competition forces high-price merchants to reduce their prices accordingly.

Be that as it may the majority personnel of the committee make it peculiarly sensitive to attacks upon the wholesale and retail business in general and there has been altogether too great a readiness to shift the blame for the high cost of living upon the shoulders of the farmer. We found certain members of the committee quick to resent any suggestions that the blame for the high cost of foodstuffs lay upon the cumbersome and expensive methods of distributing this food. One member, the president of a chain-store company asked this question: "Do you believe that those who have their money invested in the marketing of this food should be done away with. That would be depriving them of their bread and butter, and that would be a class measure." Our reply to this way: "Your chairman has already emphasized the necessity of eliminating all extra expense and reducing profits to a minimum in getting this food from the producer to the consumer. If we found that these men of whom you speak are not essential in the efficient and economical distribution of food, would you argue that the consumer should carry them along and pay toll to them." To which question he made no reply.


CONSUMER PAYS 11¢ TO 16¢ PER LB.
MANUFACTURER RECEIVES 9¢ TO 12¢ PER LB.
CONSUMER PAYS 50¢ TO 60¢ PER PECK
CONSUMER PAYS 11¢ TO 13¢ PER LB.
FARMER RECEIVES 6¢ PER LB.
FARMER RECEIVES 25¢ PER PECK
FARMER RECEIVES .0312¢ PER LB.
NAVY BEANS
POTATOES
BEET SUGAR
Chart showing spread between what consumer pays and farmer receives for his products. The difference goes to pay freight and charges and profits of anywhere from three to five middlemen.

Below are extracts from the arguments we presented to this committee in defense of the farmer:

"I am here to say to you that the statements emanating from this committee about the farmer are ninety per cent false and 100 per cent misleading and by the rules of the square deal should be corrected. I think I see how it happens that unfair things are said about the farmer. You retailers and wholesalers gather here to fix the responsibility for profiteering if there be profiteering. Mr. Retailer says, 'It is the wholesaler who is profiteering. Mr. Wholesaler denies the allegation, but since someone must be charged with the crime, it is laid up against the farmer who is not present and cannot speak for himself.

"You have heard it said that the famer feeds the world. Food is life and life is everything. But how lightly does the average consumer look upon this most essential commodity. How indignant he is when the price of butte and eggs advances. Motor cars may double and triple in price, but all is well. Theatre tickets may advance fifty per cent but the public does not complain. Even clothes, fashionable clothes, twenty per cent of which is material and the balance style, can scale the ladder of high prices to dizzy heights and the consumer pays the bill and goes blithely on his or her way. But, my friends, a proportionate advance in the prices of foods is a matter to call down the condemnation of the press and public and arouse the minions of the law to a frenzy of investigation. Yet, you folks know that food constitutes the minor part of the family budget. Frequently a month's rent is much more than the total cost of the month's supply of food. I cite these things to you merely to show that you ought to have a better understanding of the cost of producing and be less critical of the farmer who grows the things that keep your body and soul together. And I ask that you give the figures and facts I present to you careful thought and consideration so that the next time you are tempted to criticize the farmer you will be a little more charitable in your conclusions.

"Now, I want to make a very broad statement. It is this. The farmer, as a rule receives less than sixty cents of the dollar which you consumers spend for his products. Where the rest goes, I am not prepared to say. Nor do I intend to insinuate that the gentlemen who are present here this afternoon engaged in the wholesale or retail grocery business are profiteering. I do not intend to say they are because I do not know and that is precisely the reason why I am asking you to refrain from making any further public statements concerning the farmers' profits, because it is a subject of which you know very little."

The Spread Between Producer and Consumer

A large chart similar to that reproduced here was exhibited to the committee showing the spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays for his food. For some reason or other the simple truths revealed by this chart aroused the ire of one J. C. Cusick, head of the Superior Wholesale Company, who charged that we were attempting to arouse the consumer against the wholesaler and retailer. He challenged the correctness of the figures and declared that there was no place in Michigan where potatoes could have been bought from the farmers the middle of November for $1 per bushel. He accused us of distorting the truth and made such bitter attacks upon the farmers as to call forth the opinion of the writer that if his remarks reflected the opinion of the entire committee we were forced to the opinion that the committee was trying to protect the interests of the wholesalers and retailers instead of the consumers of Detroit. Be it said, however, that all other members of the committee were courteous in their attitude and seemed to take a genuine interest in the facts present. Mr. Cox said: "Granting that all you say is true, what is your plan for reducing the cost of distributing this food." "That," we replied, "is a problem altogether too great for this committee to solve. It is a problem which will try the skill of the nation's best experts, but it is a problem that will eventually be solved. No plan that we might suggest here today would find favor in the eyes of this committee because the majority of them are opposed to a change in present methods and when the problem is solved it will mean that some of the men who are here today must go into some other line of business. Roughly speaking, however, the solution of the problem lies in groups of organized consumers dealing direct with groups of organizer producers."

High Rate of Exchange Means Lower Prices to American Producers

HE ACCOMPANYING article was submitted to us by the American Ass'n of Meat Packers. It is evidently offered in partial explanation of the drop in hog prices. Whether or not it constitutes the principal or even an important reason for the decline, it does contain much information of interest to farmers.

IT MAY SEEM a far cry from a decline in sterling exchange values to an American farmer's hog, but the connection is very real and the drop in the exchange value has cost the farmers of this country millions of dollars.

This is how it came about:

Before the armistice, and for several months thereafter, the food purchases of the Allied governments were controlled by the United States Food Administration. While this arrangement was in effect, liberal credits were extended by this government to the Allies. The exchange value of Allied money was thus supported.

But last March the control was withdrawn, and free trading was resumed.

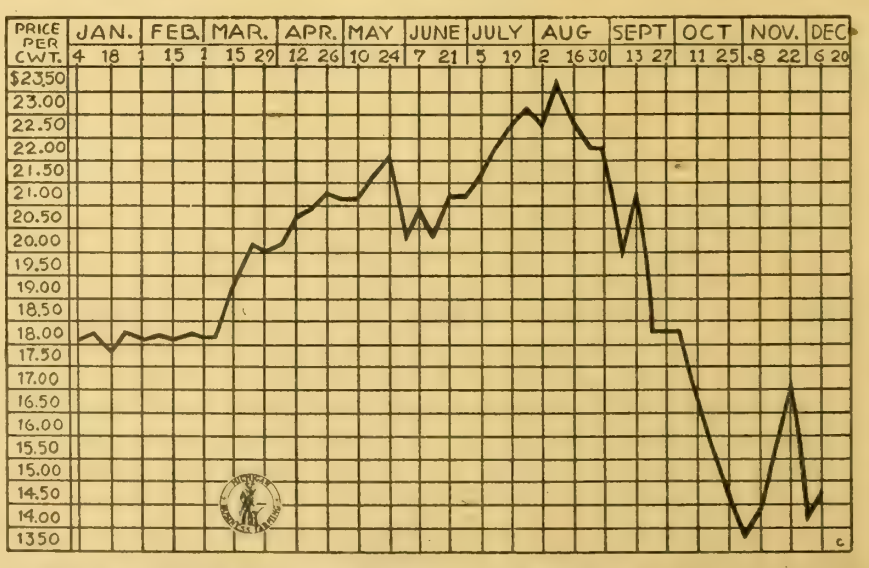
England bought heavily—very heavily, especially pork products. Other countries did likewise, but the case of England is notable.

This heavy buying was reflected during the spring and early summer by high prices for American hogs. The farmer, in a sense, was the direct beneficiary of British buying.

At the time these English orders were taken, a pound sterling was worth perhaps a little more than four dollars and seventy cents. The packers, who generally received for their products sixty-day bills or drafts on London, counted that these bills, payable in sterling, would bring just four dollars and seventy cents per British pound sterling.

It is common practice to sell these bills to bankers at a discount, so that the proceeds may be used immediately in the packing business.

The first of the bills on London were bought by the bankers at something like the price expected by the packers. But when additional bills on London were offered for sale, it was found that the exchange value of the pound sterling had decreased, and the bills worth less than had been calculated. In other words, the packers had set a price on their products and taken bills on London in payment. Then, when they sold these bills, the money realized was less than the price at which they had thought they were selling the goods.



What happened to the hog market in 1919. The chart does not show the break in the market during the week ending Dec. 13th when hogs dropped to $12.50.

Pork Per Lb. Vs. Pork Per £

Here is a very simple illustration of how it worked.

Suppose the packers were selling some product at thirty cents a pound and were taking sixty-day London bills in payment. Then suppose that by the time they sold these bills this form of exchange had declined six per cent (from $4.70 to $4.42.) This means that the packers would receive for their products nearly two cents a pound less than the price at which they had intended to sell them.

And the exchange value of sterling continued to decline.

So the packers did a very natural thing. To compensate for the falling exchange value, they raised the price of their products in England.

A Race Between Prices and Exchange

This worked all right for a time. Prices mounted steadily as sterling declined.

Then the compensating system broke down. There was two reasons why it did so.

England had bought very heavily;

(*Continued on page* 11)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS URGE TREATY RATIFICATION

Nearly forty prominent California Republicans joined in sending the following telegram to Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the meeting of the Committee in Washington on December 9, 1919:

"The undersigned Republicans of California concerned for their party and their country, respectfully urge upon you and other members of the Republican National Committee the necessity for the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty and the duty which rests upon you as the present official representatives of our party to urge the Republican senators to recede from their refusal to pass the treaty without amendments or reservations of such character as substantially to alter its character and to require its resubmission to our allies and to Germany.

"The defeat of the treaty and a separate peace with Germany will be a betrayal of our allies and a victory for Germany. It will mean a continuance of the present chaotic conditions in Europe, with indescribable suffering there and certain reaction here.

"The responsibility for this if the treaty fails cannot be shifted or concealed. It will rest upon the majority of the Republican senators, and, through them, upon the party and the issue, which should not be a party one, will be made so.

"We are confident that the vast majority of the Republicans in this state at least are in favor of the treaty and that the position of the Republicans senators will seriously damage the party."

TEN MILLIONS LOANED TO FARMERS IN NOVEMBER

During the month of November, 1919, an aggregate of $10,689,965 was loaned to 3,352 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $2,107,100, the Federal Land Bank of Houston following with $1,409,245. The other banks closed loans in November as follows: Spokane, $1,315,600; Louisville, $1,036,600; New Orleans, $880,450; Omaha, $723,700; Wichita, $635,500; St. Louis, $620,970; Columbia, $570,100; Baltimore, $505,500; Springfield, $463,300; Berkeley, $421,900.

On November 30, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,890 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 106,929 farmer borrowers as of that date, amounted to $282,007,781. During November, 8,215 applications were received asking for $29,324,460. During the same period 6,410 loans were approved, amounting to $20,763,905.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

Spokane	$37,610,220
St. Paul	37,490,100
Omaha	36,855,390
Houston	31,408,401
Wichita	24,597,400
St. Louis	22,217,250
Louisville	19,936,700
New Orleans	19,548,380
Columbia	15,012,595
Berkeley	15,000,800
Baltimore	11,433,800
Springfield	10,896,745

Up to November 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to $15,213,719.64. Of this amount all but $230,671.90, or 1 and 5-10 per cent had been paid, and o fthis sum $124,935.38 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

LIVINGSTON FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

The organization of the Livingston County Federal Loan association has been perfected and the following officers elected:

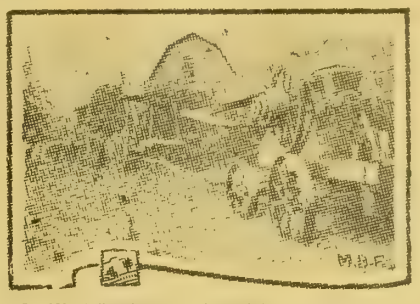
President—Joseph D. Stackable, Pickney; vice president, Rex Gorton, Howell; secretary and treasurer, Irwin N. Ball, Hamburg. Boad of Directors—Joseph N. Stackable, W. F. Shehan, T. P. McClear, of Pinckney, Rex Gorton and W. E. Allen of South Lyon. Loan Committee—W. F. Shehan, Rex Gorton and W. E. Allen.

INGHAM THRESHING GROUP CELEBRATES FINE YEAR

A banquet was served in connection with the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Threshing corporation and their families here in the Community hall, Dec. 8. There were 102 in attendance to enjoy the oyster supper and the program which followed.

Reports were given showing that the Bath and DeWitt Mutual Threshing company had commenced operations July 18, 1919, and had threshed 2,000 acres of grain and beans to the amount of 36,658 bushels of grain and 6,425 bushels of beans. The corporation has a membership of 35 stockholders. There are 50 shares of $100 each and at the close o fthe threshing season the stockhoders declared a dividend of 30 per cent on their stock.

F. T. Smith and Monty Ellsworth are the managers. The officers are: president, Will Stadel, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet; secretary, J. J. Slaight, J.; treasurer Fred Wildt.



C. W. BRUNGER, of Bellaire, Michigan, has sent the above picture of a scene showing the work of the co-operative threshing association of farmers in the vicinity of Bellaire. Enthusiastic reports have been sent in of the success of this organization.

CORN SHOW DATE JANUARY 28

County Agent J. V. Sheap has sent out score cards for the Jackson county Corn Show to be held at the store of Reid & Carlton, Jan. 23 and 24. Exhibitors may obtain cards from the county agent in advance of the show, in order that they may know how to select their corn with a better understanding in regard to the points on which it will be judged.

There will be a class for each variety of corn and ten ears of corn will constitute an entry. Exhibitors may enter all classes if they desire to do so. It is urged by the county agent that they get their samples in without delay, as they will probably be in better condition than if kept in a corn crib.

At the last Jackson county corn show some excellent corn was exhibited and it was later taken to the state at Lansing, and the result was that most of the prizes went to this county.

Ogemaw Livestock Association

About thirty of the farmers of Ogemaw county met at the Farm Bureau office at West Branch, Saturday, December 6, and formed a Livestock Improvement Association. Ogemaw county is well spotted with pure bred stock and it is the intention of the Improvement Association to boost the breeding of pure bloods.

HURON COUNTY AND IOWA LAND VALUES COMPARED

As a comparison in the price of Huron county land with that of some of our other states, we quote the following extract from a letter received by G. E. Everingham, of Sebewaing, from John B. Smith, who recently went to Waverly, Iowa, to take charge of the agricultural department of the sugar plant at that place. It is worth reading:

"Was a little disappointed with the Iowa country when I first landed here. The country around Waverly is something like the Bad Axe country, slightly hilly. Hills are sand or sandy loam and the low spots are black sand or sandy loam usually with cold sandy bottom. However, there are some very good clay loam spots. All the river bottoms here seem to be sandy bottoms and they sure have plenty of creeks and rivers. Last week I worked up through about 70 miles north and 100 miles west of here. I made the swing around that section and there I found the Iowa lands you hear about. Land around Waverly is selling at $250 to $450 per acre, but north and west of here it sells for $250 to $600 per acre. I was over an eighty at a place called Bode. Party could sell for $600 per acre and I could duplicate the same farm in Michigan at $175 per acre or less. I am certain that it would be less. The land around Sebewaing is just as good as any I have seen out here, and I believe that I have seen some of their best. Their corn here this year averaged about 40 bushels per acre and beets around 8 tons. Sebewaing territory had them beaten 50 per cent this year on corn and almost 400 per cent on beets.—*Sebewaing Blade.*

"Am Not a Candidate"—Helme

I note you have my name on your ballot for Governor and I acknowledge your request for a biography. Please take my name off the ballot as I would be an impractical candidate. Barring political revolutions the next Governor of Michigan will be nominated at the Republican primaries, next August. I could not be nominiated on that ticket and I could not be elected on the Democratic ticket. So it would be useless to vote for me. I would not accept a nomination for Governor on any ticket. Thanking you for the complinemt of suggesting my name. —*J. W. Helme, Adrian Mich.*

Excess Wool Profits Apportionment by U. S. Involves Five Distinct Steps

THE Department of Agriculture is receiving inquiries from wool growers of the country concerning the progress made in winding up the affairs of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board. The work involves four distinct steps or activities and it seems probable that fifth will be necessary.

The first step is to secure, on forms furnished by the department, sworn reports from the 3,686 country dealers and the 179 distributing centers dealers to whom the War Industries Board issued permits to deal in wool of the 1918 clip.

The second involves the auditing of these reports, in detail, to determine whether the methods pursued and the profits made are in accordance with the regulations.

The third is the collection of excess profits from those persons or firms whose reports, after auditing, show that such excess profits were made. As rapidly as they are received by the department, all remittances for excess profits are being deposited as a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

The fourth is a careful analysis of each report which shows excess profit with a view to work out the fairest possible method of distributing such profits. After this is done, the department proposes to disburse the excess profits by check of its own disbursing officer drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

The fifth step will be an audit, in the field, of the books and records of dealers whose reports for any reaseem to make this course advisable.

The first division of the work has been very nearly completed. A relatively small number of approved dealers have failed to make reports, and it is believed that the transactions of many of these were so small as to be practically negligible.

The department has not yet taken drastic measures to obtain the outstanding reports, but is ready to take whatever action may be necessary to enforce compliance with the regulations.

It has been discovered that several hundred wool dealers carried on their business as usual during 1918 without securing permits. As the names of these dealers have been ascertained, they have been required to furnish reports similar in all respects to those required from permit holders and to pay over their excess profits whenever it appears that they have made more than the regulations allowed. In other words, they are not allowed to derive any advantage from having operated in ignorance or violation of the regulations. The discovery of many of these unauthorized dealers was impossible until the reports of the 179 dealers in distributing centers were audited, since the entire wool clip of the country eventually passed through their hands and was itemized on their books either as purchases or consignments.

The second division of the work, that of auditing the reports received, is progressing as rapidly as the force available will permit, and the collection of excess profits proceeds as the audit of each separate case is completed. Many of these individual reports contain a record of thousands of transactions and the auditing process is correspondingly slow. Until the audits of the reports of approved dealers are completed, the department will not be able to complete its list of unauthorized dealers. This fact will delay the completion of the collection of excess profits.

As rapidly as excess profits are received from any dealer they are apportioned to the indivdual growers to the extent to which their identity is disclosed, but the actual payments are being withheld until the collection of excess profits is more nearly completed, in order that practically all the growers may receive their checks at approximately the same time.

The reports of many country dealers show no excess profits. Relatively small amounts of excess were made by most of the others and the refunds to individual growers will, in many cases, be very small. In other cases, the refunds will amount in the aggregate, to several cents per pound upon all the wool which the dealer handled.

The greater part of all excess profits appears to have accumulated in the hands of certain distributing center dealers who purchased largely through direct agencies in producing sections. Many of the distributing cent dealers, who handled wools on consignment only and whose profits were necessarily limited to the commissions paid by the government, appear to have no excess. In the discussion of this subject in the press, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the wool clip of the country is so-called territory wool from the western and Pacific Coast States, which was handled almost exclusively on consignment, and therefore furnishes no opportunity for the accumulation of excess profits has, to some extent at least, been overlooked.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 27, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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A Happy New Year to You.

IF ANYTHING happened to the world on the day the end was predicted to come, we haven't been advised of the fact. In these parts the old globe seems to be enjoying her usual good health and jogging along in the same old rut as usual. If any heavenly bodies wandered out of their course and came a-courting this way, old Mother Earth gave no perceptible sign that she was aware of their presence, for she kept blithely on her way and never once truned her head. The sun still comes up in the morning, plays hide and seek with the grey winter clouds, and after an incredibly short time hides himself for the night behind the storm clouds in the west. The snow continues to drift lazily earthward; the children traipse by on their way to school with noses red and dripping just as in days of yore when you and I were kids; the doctor still bustles by with his medicine case under his arm to treat a case of mumps or help some tiny piece of humanity into the world; and the undertaker's black wagon rumbles past carrying the remains of one who has shed all his earthly cares. In fact, we can't perceive any change at all in the usual order of things except that eggs have advanced another two cents and the coal office called us up this morning and said that the coal strike being settled we could now have another quarter of a ton of coal on our contract which we placed last spring.

So, dear readers, it appears that we must hang around the sphere for a little while longer and continue to perform our allotted tasks. The plan of life and death and the mortality of the untverse is still the secret of the All-Father. If the hour ever comes when man is called to give an account of his earthly pilgrimage, it will come as in the twinkling of an eye, and we imagine that science will be standing around with its mouth wide open and a puzzled look in its eye.

But what we started out to say was that since we have survived the prognosticated catastrophe and in all probabilities will be given at least one more year's lease on life whether we would or no, we M. B. F. folks wish all of you M. B. F. folks not only a happy, but a helpful, a contented, and prosperous New Year, overflowing with the blessings that come with serving our fellow-men and our God.

That Farmer Governor Caution

THE STATE PRESS is showing a lively interest in the farmer-for-governor movement. Generally speaking the attitude is favorable. Now and then, however, some daily paper will sound a word of warning against the farmer who "farms for politics" only.

We have heard about this kind of specimen from our well-meaning city contemporaries, but we have never seen him. Our acquaintance with the farm leaders of Michigan is fairly broad and our opportunity to judge is fairly good but we know none of any standing among the farmers whose interest in agriculture is not sincere. It is inevitable that men who have spent a good share of their lives to advance the interests of farming should be placed under the suspicion of being self-seeking politicians. It is merely a part of the sacrifice that all men are compelled to make who dedicate their time and money to the furtherance of the public welfare.

Men are continually coming up for office who have never turned their hand to help another, and with the aid of those who caution us against the "farmer politician" slide into public jobs. Lawyers, bankers and business men join lodges, contribute to campaign funds and use their friends to build up political fences—but the Gods forbid that the farmer should do any of those things.

This cautioning of the farmer to "beware the man who farms for politics" is hot air and camoflauge. The city press knows it hasn't got a leg to stand on if it attempts to oppose the farmers' organized efforts to elect a farmer governor, and so under the guise of friendship it insidiously attacks the leaders of agriculture hoping thereby to create division and turn the farmers against each other.

A Correction

HERBERT F. BAKER says that we were mistaken about his being chairman of a joint labor and farmer conference at Chicago recently. We hasten to make the correction and ask Mr. Baker's pardon for our blunder.

Mr. Baker is president of the Farmers' National Council, a federation of a number of farm organizations, which has taken a more or less active and fruitful part in shaping legislative affairs at Washington. This council held a conference at Chicago the middle of November with the National Co-operative Association, composed of organized groups of consumers. Mr. Baker was chairman of this conference and its object was of a most commendable nature. The conference sought to establish some plan whereby organized farmers and consumers could co-operate in the exchange of commodities eliminating as many middlemen as possible. The conference with the Chicago Federation of Labor was held after Mr. Baker's departure from Chicago.

It might be said in this connection that any project with which Herb Baker aligns himself is a project worth supporting, and if Mr. Baker has set his splendid abilities at work to discover a way around the middlemen that stand between producer and consumer, it goes without saying that the way will be discovered. We want to assure Mr. Baker that we are with him, heart and soul, in this enterprise.

Men Vs. Measures

FOR A LONG time the people of this country have embraced a false theory of political economy. They have held that the measure was more important than the man. A measure is an abstract thing. It means nothing unless carried out. And it cannot be made to function unless it is placed in the hands of a person. Measures have been tried and found wanting. The men who have been chosen to put measures into effect have not always carried out the letter of the measure with which they were entrusted. Ever since the Constitution was adopted men have been elected to office pledged to carry out a certain program, but in a great many cases they have been false to their trusts. The strict adherence to measures to the almost total exclusion of the qualificaions of the men appointed to put them into action has divided the country in partisan groups. It is well known that innumerable voters will vote for any kind of a man who pledges himself to carry out certain measures, without ever giving any thought whatever to the character of the individual.

Isn't it about time to discard this false theory. Haven't the events of the past few years proven to us that it is no longer good business nor good politics to trust worthy measures in the hands of unworthy men? Corrupt men may corrupt good measures, but corrupt measures seldom corrupt good men. The measure is no longer the determining factor in good government. Look first to the qualifications of the man, and the measure will take care of itself.

Gold or Grain

IN THE early centuries when people labored for the sole purpose of keeping their bodies clothed and fed, with no thought of accumulating a surplus of wealth, there was no such a thing as a medium of barter and exchange. If the fisherman wished to change his diet and hankered after goat meat, he simply took a mess of fish to the goatherd and exchanged it for a portion of goat's meat. This simple manner of exchanging one necessity for another was naturally not conducive to hoarding. Manifestly a fisherman couldn't lay up a lifetime's supply of fish, nor could the goatherd pile up his wealth of goats in his safety deposit vaults and go to the Bermuda Islands for the winter.

Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," tells us how man finally reached the civilized point of realizing that this manner of bartering was crude and cumbersome. The more thrifty began to accumulate more of the goods which their work made possible than they could consume or conveniently exchange, so the desire was created to use some convenient article which everyone within certain limits of territory would employ as a medium for purchasing goods. Because metal could be conveniently handled and it was none too plentiful, the ancients began to use crude metals pounded into a remote resemblance to our present-day coins. At first iron and other coarser metals was used but very gradually nations began to drift to gold, silver and other more precious metals.

Even though gold and silver has long been used as media of barter and exchange, there have been brief periods when their purchasing power was low because of the scarcity of the goods their possessors desired to buy. You remember the seven lean years in Egypt when Pharoah commandered all the grain of the kingdom and placed it in the stewardship of Joseph. All the precious stones and metal in the earth could not compare in value with the wheat that was stored away. For gold cannot be eaten nor by any manner of means can it extend life a single hour if there is no food which it may purchase.

Are we coming to another period when grain will be better than gold? There is famine in the world. Millions of people are on the verge of starvation. The farmers' supplies of grain are in demand, and there is no better security to be had than wheat or corn. All other commodities may decline in value, but grain, the staff of life, will remain stable and unchanged. For it is the one security that can be stored indefinitely and eaten, if necessary, to sustain life.

Reactionaries and the Legion

RETURNED SOLDIERS have cause for a lot of thinking these days. Especially the million or so members of the American Legion find this to be the case. Persons not fully acquainted with the facts are continually saying to Legion members something like this: "I see Wall Street is backing the Legion."

Now the average member of the American Legion resents statements like that. The Legionaries are mostly young men with liberal tendencies at the polls. They made a great sacrifice for democracy and freedom. Especially this may be said for the several hundred thousand farmers returned from the war. When they helped form the Legion in Paris last winter, the ideals were splendid—the principles above reproach. No sign of Wall Street there. It was when the natural instinct of the returned soldier broke out against anti-American bomb throwers and assassins, that Wall Street saw a straw of hope in its propaganda fight against radicalism. The Legion men merely do not wish to see the Constitution thrown aside. They stand for Americanism and resent opinion that they are reactionary.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FARM BUREAU VS. FARMERS' CLUBS

We are close and interested readers of your publication, Business Farming, and are thankful that the farmers of Michigan have so true and fearless a guide in these times of unrest and general upheaval.

There is one point which I would like to see elucidated a little more clearly, viz, just what is the difference in principle and aims of the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farmers Clubs? If the difference is not essential to the well being of the farming people, why two organizations? If it is essential why not make it so clear right now that the voters will be so well informed on the subject by election time that all the camouflage of glib oratory, and money cannot blind them, as priviliged interests always have done and still evidently count upon doing?

We need a true farmer governor, hard as many other absolute "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the coming legislature as we can possibly get to hold up the hands of such a governor. But who, is the question. We were sorry Grant Slocum absolutely declines the honor. It seems early to cast even a straw vote for men who will stand for principle and justice in such a campaign as the coming one will be, must be like those of our Revolutionary fathers, impervious to all kinds of abuse, bribery, calumny and incapable of bending to sophistries or pretense.—*R. L. M., St. Charles, Mich.*

Your good words are much appreciated. The general aim of all farm organizations is the same, viz., the uplifting of agriculture. The Farm Bureau leaders claim that their organization provides a medium for the co-ordination of all farm organizations. Being of a national character, the Bureau, it is claimed, is in a better position to bring all farmers into a great national body. We are sorry that the Farm Bureau has not seen fit to take the other organizations into its confidence and make them feel that they are to be integral parts of the Bureau. There is work for all, and that work can best be done by all working harmoniously and unitedly together.—Editor.

PRICES WILL NEVER AGAIN BE WHAT THEY USED TO BE

In your last issue you asked, "How Shall Farmer Educate Consumer?" In answer, let there be a fund raised by every farmer in Michigan donating a small amount of money to be used in advertising in the big city dailies. That is the only way the consumer can be educated as to what the farmer is up against in production.

One thing is certain: Food prices will never be again what they were 10 and 20 years ago; 'twould be physically impossible. In times gone by the farmer, in order to sell at the prices we received, mined his land of nearly all its virgin fertility, worked his wife and children for which they drew no pay, but the farmer of today is too well educated to put up with these conditions any longer. There is hardly a farmer in the United States today, that doesn't know all about conditions in the cities, its big wages and short days to city laborers. The amount of money the average farmer can make farming doesn't look good at all compared with what he can earn in the city and farmers are quitting by the hundreds and going to town. Around here 30 to 50 years ago the land was still nearly all in forests and now a large part of it has been farmed out and is ready to be abandoned. Lots of it wouldn't produce enough to pay a man and team wages for plowing it, to say nothing about the rest of the laws required to make and harvest the crop. If this land is used any longer it has got to be re-built and that means lots of money and labor invested before there can be any paying returns received. This is the biggest reason I know of as to why food prices have got to remain high. It will have to be high prices or no food.

When a man starts in to bring up run-down land by the use of commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure he begins to realize he has some job on his hands and if he can't get reasonable pay for his labor and money invested he don't do it. That's all. We have four votes here at our house for a man for governor who has been an honest-to-God farmer. Not one who has farmed by proxy. To understand the farmer's problems thoroughly he must have labored at farm work with his own hands for a number of years. I would suggest that M. B. F. give the past history of all candidates. How did they make their money? How many years did they put in at actual farm work? Knowing this, every voter in the state would know at once how he wants to vote. Get me? Am sending you a clipping taken from the *Grand Rapids Press* which expresses the same idea (by the editor). At our house we will vote for the man, if there be such, who has worn callouses on his hands for many years doing actual farm work, not the kid glove fellows—*A. A. L., Cedar Springs*

Yes, you are right. If the farmer could only get the facts before the consumers they would soon understand why farmers are not profiteering at present prices and why prices of foodstuffs can never be as low as they used to be. Certain big magazines, notably Collier's Weekly and the Saturday Evening Post are doing a great deal to enlighten the consuming public on the farmers' case but there is much left yet to do along this line. Please don't lay too much stress on the "callouses" of the farmer candidate for governor. To make a good governor a man must have some training and experience off the farm. Let's not lay down any fast rules about this matter. Let's look into the record of the candidate, and if it's all right support him even if he does wear "kid gloves." Kid gloves don't disqualify a man for the job if his heart is in the right place. If there is a man listed among the "farmers" on our M. B. F. straw ballot whom you cannot trust to represent the farmers, give us his name, and the reason why you suspect him, and we'll look into his record a little more closely.—Editor.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES

Your paper is generally right. You may be misinformed regarding the miners' troubles. They gave long notice of the strike and made many requests for adjustment. In many mines they did not average three days a week last summer. Cities should have municipal storage for summer out-put. No one peeps about that. Why? It would do away with rush speculation and cause operators to have money invested. The state and municipal storage warehouse idea would end many problems of economical distribution.

I do not know what you can do with the grand central farm bureau idea. It is plain to one who knows the men at the top. It has been boomed by Big Business. There is danger in it. I am very glad you are on, but be careful, men who will enjoin a miner against his fraternity funds will hurt you if they find it necessary.

It is not that I do not think you square with the common people that I do not want you to make any errors that will cripple you.

$25,000 is too much for Federal Farm Loan when so many small farmers have trouble getting smaller amounts. Better the small rural home than large corporation farms and speculation. Accept my apology for the intrusion.—*R. H. W., Lewiston.*

On my desk lies a letter from Mr. J. C. Wetmore, author of the "Uncle Rube" articles. Mr. Wetmore says: "In conversation with a man from the Ohio coal fields I learned this: In the first place there are too many men engaged in the mining business, hence the laying off of men or shutting down of mines during part of the time in the slack season. And the miners prefer the shutting down so the foreign element can get together and have a beer-fest, and they earn more money working part time in the mines than they could earn at any other class of work, this class of men might engage in working full time." So much for this side of the case. On the other side, I had a conversation recently with a steel agent traveling out of Pittsburg, who, much to my surprise, defended the miners. He said, "I am like Vice-President Marshall. I wouldn't go down into one of those shafts, nor live in a coal miner's shack for $10,000 a year." Opinion seems to be greatly divided on the proposition and we will try to get more authentic data for our readers.—Editor.

A Costly Affair

"We put over a million dollar barrage in the Argonne."

"That's nothing. They put over a million dollar barrage at my wedding."

"How's that?"

"They threw two dozen pairs of old shoes at me."—*The Home Sector.*

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"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow.
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

YES, let's say goodbye to the old year with no sigh of regret. In some ways it was good to us, but following closely upon the heels of the great war with its sorrow, came inflated prices and we hadn't yet had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions and we sort of chafed under them. Now we'll leave that all behind—and with the experience gained will greet the New Year as a fresh opportunity to show the "stuff" we're made of. In this day of opportunities, we are the ones to work out our own problems; they are of our making, so they must be of our solving.

With the scarcity of help has come the labor saving machinery to take that burden. With high taxes have come high prices for commodities and while the price of clothing has been soaring we women have learned to make one good looking suit and one good looking dress serve all purposes. No longer do we have a "Sunday" dress, and a week day dress. but we buy one dress and one suit, and with these two articles up-to-date and neat, we face the world knowing that with their excessive cost still they haven't cost us more than the several dresses we used to think necessary.

Consulting with the pattern department of a large store, I was informed that they sold fifty per cent more patterns than ever before, going to show women will make their own clothes, if they have to, rather than pay the outlandish prices asked. Which shows our wonderful resourcefulness. Of course, due credit must be given to the designers of patterns who now make them so simple that one with very little experience can make a blouse or a skirt. Heaven forbid that we should ever return to the mutton-leg sleeves the gored skirts, with linings, facings, etc. It took an expert indeed to make them. Today the simpler the gown, the better we are dressed. And so all along the line, life has its compensations.

And joining hands with the women of the land who today are keeping hold of only those things of the past which are tried and found true, and turning the pages of time on those things which are past and gone and the memory of which will only cause regret, the readers of M. B. F.—the thinking, reasoning, business women, will join in Tennyson's plea:

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times,
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

We shall endeavor to devote just as much space as it necessary each week on our page to the discussion of the farm women's problems, which are given to us to help solve. And you can help by writing us on these subjects under discussion or on others which may be troubling you. Or perhaps you have a helpful hint which you will be glad to pass along:

By MABEL CLARE LADD

Editor, Woman's Dep't., M. B. F.

I want so much to earn some money and thought perhaps, through your help, I might be able to do so.

I read some years ago of a woman making her living from the sale of baskets, which she made of corn husks. We have such quantities of nice, white ones, but I have no way of knowing how to construct the baskets and thought perhaps you could tell me where to get a book of instructions. People in the cities have so many ways of earning money with which to buy the things they care for, and so many entertain and use favors, etc., and I thought possibly there might be a ready market for these corn baskets.—Mrs. C. A.

My dear Mrs. A:

I am glad you asked me for this information, as it opens up an entirely new field for a great many of our readers I am sure. Personally I had never heard of corn husk weaving until you wrote, but I immediately started an investigation. and find that it has been done and very successfully.

I cannot tell you where to buy a book, because the articles so far published have been published in a magazine which is no longer in print, but I found bound copies in our public library and believe that from these articles I can give you sufficient information so that you can with a little practice, make very pretty and useful baskets.

THE USE OF CORN HUSKS IN BASKETRY

Corn husks used in different ways furnish an inexhaustible supply of material to the skillful worker, especially as there is no farm which does not at least have a small patch of sweet corn, even though they do not go in for raising large fields of this commodity. The inner leaves which cover the ear are the most satisfactory to use as they are fine, soft and durable, and therefore more easily handled.

Several ways are suggested, but the most practical seems to be to select the more tender, delicate inside husks and dry them in the sun, after picking them apart. It is well to select those of even length, as there will not be so many ends of varying lengths to dispose of. Cut away the bulky, wood-like ends of the husks with shears.

The baskets are made by braiding, much the same as the rag rugs are braided. Select husks of uniform width, cutting the very wide ones to conform to the width desired. In braiding, the edges are lapped half an inch and braided in, weaving into the form desired as you braid, and sewing securely with linen thread which has been waxed. Care should be taken to tuck in the obtruding ends as you weave, in order to keep the plait as even as possible, although a certain attractive unevenness will exist in spite of precaution.

In making the baskets or mats, begin at the center and work outward. Make your stitches small and close and be sure that you used waxed linen thread so that it will hold. When this care is used the corn husk objects are firm and durable and may be given hard, daily usage, and after a little practice much speed may be developed in the work.

Inspiration for the shapes may be gained from a study of the pictures of the Indian baskets and the raffia baskets which are made much the same, so far as shaping is concerned. In shaping, try holding the braid firmly or loosely, firm to make the object smaller, and loose when you are weaving a large flat mat.

Variety of color as well as of shape may be accomplished by the use of dyes, but do not use a boiled dye, as in boiling you will harden and render useless your husks. Rather use a common paint of the desired color, thinning it with a little turpentine. An attractive sewing basket can be made of dark brown, having a separate cover, ornamented by using a few of the perfectly white corn husks to make a little knob or handle on the top.

Mats for the table are made by using bleached husks. These can be made either oval or round. Then there are attractive porch baskets, died green. As soon as you become interested, numerous useful articles besides baskets will suggest themselves to you, such as brush-broom holders, waste paper baskets, summer hats for work in the garden and boxes of different sizes for various uses.

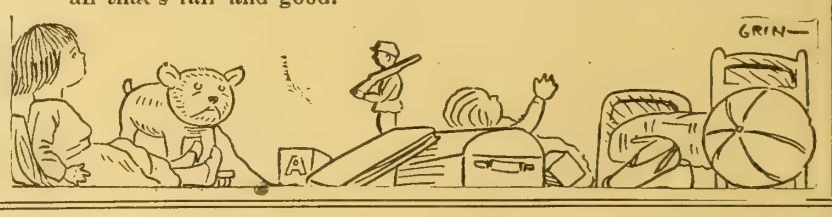
HOPE

Dedicated to H. H.

By C. Shirley Dillenback

You're jut a baby to me yet—short years ago I saw a downy head—
Safely cradled on mother's arm within a snow-white bed;
Saw too, the children gather 'round to worship at your shrine—
You were indeed the wonderful gift of the God divine.

Your very name bespeaks the love you woke in mother's heart—
That you might grow to womanhood and nobly play your part,
She gave to you the name of one she loved long years before—
When she was but a baby, too, with many tasks in store—
And years so crowded with grief and care—to live for those she loved her sole request
I wonder that she did not sink in dumb despair—but no—she fondly clasped you to her breast,
And said, "We'll share with her as we have shared before—each one of you must help to do your part
It was not meant that we should understand—the anguish that was locked in mother's heart,
Because we had so little we could give—how lovingly we gave the little that we had—
How faithfully we tried to hide our want, and shun the friends who fain would make us sad.
The years have passed and now I find—the tiny hands which once I scarce could grasp—
Have grown broader, finer lined than mine, with greater power to clasp—
The form which once I held in close embrace now bears the lines of perfect womanhood—
In loving trust I pray the heart of you has grown, as much in faith and all that's fair and good.



HOUSEHOLD HELPS

The toughest piece of steak may be made tender and palatable by pounding salt, pepper and flour into it, browning thoroughly in hot fat, adding water, covering closely, and allowing it to steam for about an hour or until tender. This is known as Swiss steak.

Save your lemon and orange peel. Boil together and use in pudding sauces and cake fillings.

Did you ever try thickening soup with oatmeal left from breakfast?

One cup of honey is equal to one cup of sugar with one quarter cup of water added.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I know every one of you who contested for the Christmas prizes for the best stories are anxiously waiting for the winners names, and the stories to be printed, and so this week, although it is New Year's week and I might write a whole lot about making good resolutions for the New Year, instead, I'm simply going to tell you who won the prizes, which were packages of Christmas cards, with tags, labels, etc., and then we will have all the space possible for these stories.

One story won the prize but it was so long that I can't print it or we wouldn't have space for any others. Be careful children when you write, and make your letters short or we can't print them. Then there was such a pretty little story that should have won a prize, but the person who wrote it forgot to sign his or her name, so it had to be thrown away. Evelyn Bugg, of Ponca won a prize but her story was too long to print. Then Lillian Richardson, of Blanchard, wrote of the First Christmas, and as we should always keep in mind why we celebrate Christmas, I am printing her story and sending her a prize.

The boys around Blanchard, Mich., have learned the value of good wool bearers. The above Delaine ram, which sheared 25 lbs. when 3 years old, is one which belongs to John Brown, of Blanchard.

Pauline Frueh, of Mt. Pleasant won a prize because her story was not only well written but because it showed that at Christmas time she was unselfish and that she was thinking of what others might receive as well as what she might get.

And Pearl Buffenbarger, of Branch received a prize package for her little poem, printed below. We didn't have a single original drawing submitted in time for these prizes.

And now I want to wish you all the happiest year in your life, and you can help make it so by always being thoughtful of others. If you are kind to others, they will be kind to you and you will find that you will be happy the whole year thru. —Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—As I have not written to you for some time I thought I would write you a story.

The First Christmas

When Joseph and his wife Mary, went to Bethlehem his wife rode on a mule and he walked. When they arrived there the houses were all full so they had to sleep in the stables with the horses. They slept in a manger. There was born a baby. They named it Jesus. There came to see the baby many saints. The angels all sang and everything seemed brighter. So on this day the first Christmas was celebrated.—Lillian Richardson, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—It has been some time since I wrote to your corner, but as I have been sick and had to stay at home from school I thought I would spend my time writing to your corner again. I had one story published in the Business Farming, and my sister won a prize some time ago. I love to write rhymes but never tried for a prize before, although I have written some for my school friends. Now for the poem.—Pearl Buffenbarger, Branch, Mich.

A Little Child's Plea

"Bring me a mama, dear Santa Cluaus please,"
Thus spoke a dear little chap;
"I never have known any comfort or ease
Or sat on a dear mother's lap."

"I would rather have one, than all of your toys
Or candy or peanuts or corn.
I would be the happiest of all little boys,
If you leave her on glad Xmas morn."

And thus saying the boy fell asleep,
And dreamed that his mother had come
He was so full of joy he began to weep,
But awoke at the sound of a drum.

Just then a nice lady, who was passing that way,
The golden-haired child chanced to see.
And seeing the hard ground on which he lay
Said "Won't you come home with me?"

"Oh Mama! Dear Mama! Have you come at last?"
He asked in the wildest of glee,
"I've waited so long for you to come past
For fear that you would somehow miss me."

He thought 'twas his mother, so the dear lady said,
With a glitter of tears in her eye;
"Yes, Tommy come home, I've come back from the dead;
Yes, back from my home on high."

Dear Laddie—We take the M. B. F., and like it real well, although we do not live on a farm. We live just about one-half mile from Muir and about a quarter of a mile from the school house. I am 14 years old and will be 15 in March. I am in the 9th grade. There are only about 65 pupils in the whole school. On Dec. 11 our class gave a debate at the hall on the question that Lincoln was a greater man than Washington. Tuesday before Thanksgiving our room had a banquet. I do not know whether we will have anything for Christmas or not. We have a white mule. I wonder if any of the other M. B. F. readers have one. My father said that he would like to get a mate to drive with him. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Mary F. Rogers, Muir, Mich.

Dear Laddie: — As I have not written to you in a long time I thought I would do so today. I have just returned from Sunday school. I am now 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. I have a brother 5 years old and a sister 7. For pets we have a cat and two little kittens. There are 22 pupils in our school and we all dearly love our teacher, Miss Helen Barrett. We are going to have a Christmas tree this year. On Thanksgiving we made turkeys out of pastboard and set them in the room. I will close because I want you to find room for my original story.—Pauline Frueh, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

A Christmas Longing

Once upon a time a beggar girl was wandering around a large city when she heard the bells pealing out their glad tidings; but in her little heart she did not know what the soft notes told. As she stood gazing through a store window at a beautiful doll that looked like it would like to speak, and at some pretty dresses for a girl about her size, a man came out of a lovely carriage drawn by two shiny black horses. No sooner had he descended than his two-year-old baby climbed out and started across the street among the hurrying crowds. As quick as the father was, the beggar girl was quicker and like a flash she darted thru the crowd, grabbed the child in her arms just as a carriage rolled by, and carried the baby to safety. When she caught her breath she was in the rich man's carriage, driving to a more beautiful palace than she ever dreamed of and there in a corner stood a beautiful tree and its glittering branches half hid the doll she longed for. It was hers along with some pretty dresses. This was her first real Christmas

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you, but my other letter was not printed. I am a little boy aged 4. For pets I have a dog and two cats. Last summer I had a garden and a patch of potatoes which I tended myself. I sold my potatoes and bought a new suit of clothes, a pair of shoes and rubbers and I have $1.70 left. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like it fine. I have one little brother, Emory, aged 5, and a little sister, Hazel, 10 year old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher is Miss Timpke. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close with love to all the boys and girls. —Dick Hewlett, Alanson, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 11 years old and live on an 120-acre farm We have seven milk cows one of which I milk. We also have two young cattle tle. We have three horses and 12 sheep. For pets I have a kitten and about 20 rabbits. I have two brothers and two sisters. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Clyde Fowler, Wayland, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is my second letter to you. The other did not get into print so I hope this one will. I love to read the letters from the boys and girls. I am only 7 years old but I am in the 4th grade and love my school. My father is a farmer and we like the M. B. F. very much. I am the only child at home. I have a brother in South Dakota. My pets are four cats and a parrot. I would like to hear from some girls and boys.—Helen Marguerite Brady, Wexford County.

Dear Laddie—I am 8 years old. I go to school every day and am in the 2nd grade. My teacher is Miss M. Chessen. I have two brothers and three sisters. My father milks 14 cows with the milking machine. We are having lots of rain here. I would like to see my letter in print. I will close now.—Loraine Huber, Beaverton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am slow writing to you to let you know I received my drawing book. It is worth a dollar itself. I have been very busy or I would have written sooner. The ones that did not get something don't know what they missed.—Phebe Evangeline Dundas, Lupton, Mich.

RAW FURS
WANTED

Mr. RAW FUR SHIPPER—
We want your raw furs. Put your own assortment on them and mail us a copy. If we cannot net you more than you expect, we will return them to you, express paid. Our price list is yours for the asking.

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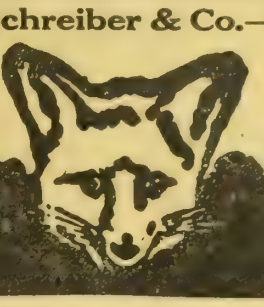

YOU TOO

would find M. B. F. a "puller" for your live stock advertising.

Bloomingdale, Mich.
Dec. 15, 1919.
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens.
Dear Sirs:
Your paper is sure a puller. You will get our live-stock ad again next spring.
Sincerely,
AUSTIN BROS.

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

Clean Cut Business Farmers and Stockmen wanted as general and local agents, in counties and townships where we are not now represented. Write or call at once.
(*The Tix Ton Line for Conserving Animal Life.*)
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, *Leona Park Experiment Station, Grand Ledge, Michigan.*

MOLASSES Richest Feed Lowest Cost Write For Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES CO., 1131 East 77th St. Chicago, Ill

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AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS
Write for Price List
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all! ONE YEAR.....$1 THREE YEARS...$2 FIVE YEARS.....$3 — No Premiums, No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dear Friends:—
Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for.....years for for which I enclose herewith $..... in money-order, check or currency.
Name .....
P. O. ..... R.F.D. No. .....
County ..... State .....
If this is a renewal mark an X here ( ) and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT PRICES MOUNT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.45	2.32	2.55
No. 2 White	2.43	2.32	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Millers are offering premium prices for good hard winter wheat but they cannot get enough supplies to fill the flour demand. The percentage of hard wheat in last year's crop was low, but a good many millers will not buy the soft wheat at any price. Consequently hard winter wheat prices are mounting rapidly, and grain men predict that this grain will reach the $4 mark on the Minneapolis market before many weeks. The government's final estimate places the total crop at around 941,000,000 bushels or 20,000,000 more than the early estimate. But twenty million bushels are but a drop in the bucket compared to the total crop and will cut no figure in determining the price. In view of the facts that an enormous amount of this grain has already gone to market, that the export demand is growing stronger all the time, and that grain is the most substantial credit on the face of the earth, wheat prices are expected to keep on going up.

CORN MARKET EASES OFF

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.53	1.72
No. 3 Yellow	1.54	1.52	
No. 4 Yellow	1.49		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.57	1.50	
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.48	1.70
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.40	1.65

The Market feeling prevailed in trading circles last week that following the easing up of the coal situation when cars of grain will again be given right of way and supplies increase on terminial markets that price of corn would ease off a bit, and consequently prices have not been advanced as much as usual when supplies become short. Speaking of the corn situation, the *Rosenbaum Review* says "There is no doubt but what conditions are getting ripe for a decline in the cost of practically all commodities, but this will take time to bring about and in the meantime corn seems to be tending higher in order to conform with the prices for other things. May corn seems headed for $1.50." While we do not expect to see this general decline which the *Review* speaks about for several years, we are of the same opinion relative to the future of corn prices. The government estimates a greater yield of corn by nearly a half billion bushels than in 1918, but we predict that every bushel of it will find a market at prices considerably higher than now prevail.

OATS DUE TO ADVANCE

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.89	.88	.95
No. 3 White	.88	.86	
No. 4 White	.87		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.71	.79
No. 3 White	.73	.70	.78
No. 4 White	.72	.69	.77

We have maintained for months past that the oat price was not as high as it ought to be in comparison with other grains and because of the small crop. *The Rosenbaum Review*, which is one of the most dependable grain papers published, also clings to this theory. In its last issue it had this to say about the oat situation: "Oats are slowly coming into their own, and have been steadily advancing. Prices are the highest of the season. The cash has advanced faster than the futures, which is a very healthy condition. There is an impression in the trade that this will result in the country selling more freely. Others who have been right on the market for some time say that it will take much higher prices to start farmers to selling as they hold only a comparatively small amount from the 1919 crop in many sections. The crop is the smallest in five years, and need on farms is large owing to the light weight. In fact, there are a great many who believe that the actual crop is much smaller than the government's estimate."

This same publication speaking of the general trend in grains notes "that at the time this was written all grain with the exception of corn were at the highest figures of the season. December corn in all probability will sell at over $1.50 per bushel. American corn in Liverpool has advanced over 10 cents per bushel in the past few days. The bears are up against a combination of influences that will martyr them."

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grain markets easier; not enough wheat to fill milling demands. Poultry in demand. Beans firm and higher. Easier feeling in potatoes.

CHICAGO—Potatoes higher; beans advancing. Hogs dull and lower, due to holiday season and falling off of purchases by packers. Cattle weak and declining.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

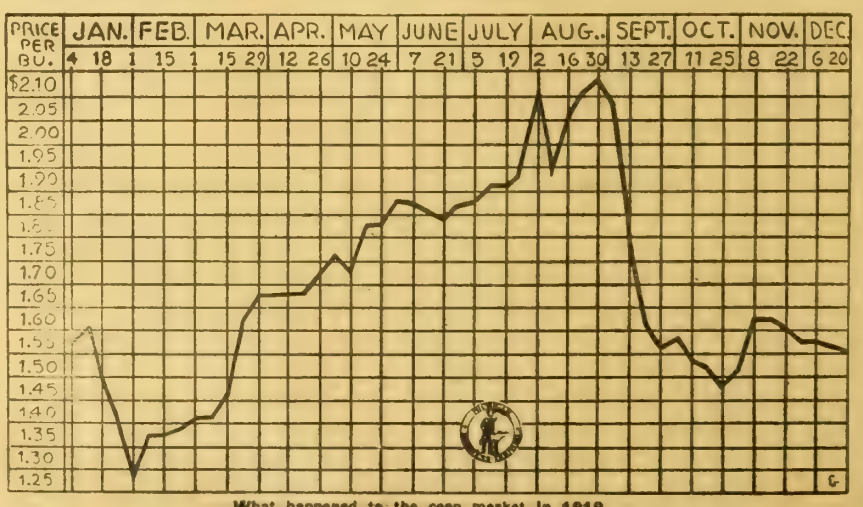
Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE SETTLEMENT of the coal strike and the passage of the bill to extend further credit facilities to foreign countries have stimulated the grain markets and prices at the close of the past week are on a generally higher level than for some time past.

Rates of exchange have fluctuated widely and interfered materially with export business of all kinds. Even Canadian exchange is way out of balance, the discount on Canadian money being around 12 per cent. The postoffice department has ordered postmasters not to accept any more Canadian money, and some of the railroads and electric lines have followed suit. In towns and cities in the eastern part of the state where a great deal of Canadian money is usually in circulation, the majority of merchants have put a ban on it. We caution our readers to examine the coin in which they are paid for their produce, and not to accept Canadian money until the exchange rate is restored to normal. If you sold a cow for a hundred dollars in Canadian money, you would actually receive only enough to buy home goods to the value of $88. In other words, the high rate of exchange on Canadian money will represent the amount of profit on many a transaction.

The House and the Senate both passed bills providing for the early return of the railroads. While we believe that it is a betrayal of the people's interests to turn the roads back at the present time, we expect that the action will have a stimulating effect on business. Business men have been pretty cautious the the last few months professing to fear the nationalization of the railroads and a stricter intereference with natural business conditions by the government. It is not a matter to be proud of that business in this country is so powerful that it can control the policies of the nation, yet it begins to look as if that were about the case. If the railroads go back to the private owners and are conducted efficiently and honestly and at the least possible cost to the public, well and good. But every good citizen will keep his eye on them and woe to the private owners if they relapse into some of some of their old practices.

There is a great demand from foreign countries for American machinery. Lithuania recently sent a commission to the United States to secure a credit of $100,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing American goods. In return for these goods Lithuania promises to export flax, timber and wool, two of which products come into direct competition with the American farmer. There is going to be an enormous increase in manufacturing activities the next few years. Europe's factories, such as escaped the destroying hand of war, are obsolete and decadent and this country must supply agricultural implements, motors, lathes, forges, locomotives and innumerable other kinds of machinery for a long period of time. The principal thing that will determine the extent of these purchases will be the ability of the foreign countries to pay for them in gold or goods of equal cash value. In the case of Lithuania bankers are promised blanket mortgages on extensive state-owned lands and forests. Just how valuable these mortgags would be, in a country without stable government, is largely a matter of personal opinion. Notwithstanding the obstacles that stand in the way, we may expect that our farms and our factories will be kept running to capacity for several years to come to replenish our own and Europe's depleted supplies of commoditis.



What happened to the corn market in 1919

RYE AND BARLEY IN DEMAND

Nothing spectacular has happened or is apt to happen in the rye and barley markets. Both grains are in good demand, the former for export and the latter for cattle feeding. The supply of both grains is short and the demand unusually brisk. As wheat prices advance rye will follow suit and and barley will not be far behind. Farmers who took our advice and planted a goodly acreage of barley last spring, have found that it paid them well. Rye is in demand at the jobbing price of $1.76 for No. 2 and barley is finding many buyers at $3 to $3.20 per cwt.

NEW LIFE IN BEAN MARKET

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 27, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.35	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		13.00	13.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

Beans are losing no time in recovering from the slump of the past several months. Demand has improved wonderfully; supplies are only moderate and there have been two or three advances of ten cents or more per bushel within past ten days. For the first time in many months bids are being offered for future deliveries at an advance over the cash price. The most encouraging thing about the bean situation is that the most persistent bears have become enthusiastic bulls and everybody is talking higher prices. Considering the food value of beans they are ridiculously low in price in comparison with other foods. A Michigan elevator, reporting to the *Price Curren Grain Reporter*, says: "The majority of Michigan growers cannot raise beans at a profit at present prices which are out of line with other foods." Latest advices from the Orient are to the effect that the 1919 crop is short. Taking all things into consideration beans are bound to take an altogether different course the next few months, and many are again talking of "nine dollar beans."

POTATOES STILL ACTIVE

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 27, 1919		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.50	3.25
Chicago	3.15	3.00
Pittsburg	3.25	3.00
New York	2.75	2.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.90	1.80
Chicago	1.70	1.60
Pittsburg	1.93	1.80
New York	2.50	2.40

Each week the potato market climbs another notch or two. We are a little bit suspicious of this market this year. While it is true that the total yield is less than last year's it is nevertheless somewhat above the average crop and we can find no good reason for such high prices only two months after the crop movement began. It is true that some potatoes have been destroyed by rot, but the general run is of good quality and fair size. There are very few No. 2 potatoes in Michigan this year. The starch factory at Cadillac will not operate this season at all because "there are less than 25 carloads of No. 2 potatoes in the entire state." This means that a larger percentage of the crop than usual will enter into the commercial channels. The movement of the Michigan crop has been unusually active, it being estimated that over fifty percent of the crop has already been harvested Either the government estimate is way off, or else other spud states are holding their crops. It must be remembered that practically our entire crop must be consumed at home, and while many people will undoubtedly eat more potatoes because of the high prices of other foods, it is not wise to place too much dependence upon a continuation of the present demand and prices. We may be greatly mistaken but we feel that potato prices are nearing their highest point. With potatoes jobbing no the Detroit market at $5.25 per 150 pounds or better than $2 per bushel $1.30 to $1.50 per bushel according to

growers should receive not less than $1.30 to $1.50 per bu., according to their distance from the consuming markets. On the 1919 yield this price will net most farmers a fair profit, and we caution our readers against taking too long a chance on higher prices. Why not follow the rule we have frequently suggested? Sell a portion of your holdings the first of the year and every thirty days from then on put some more on the market. This may not always bring you the very highest price, but it will save you from the lowest prices and is the safest course in the long run. Look out for a short period of low prices around the holidays.

HAY SUPPLIES LIGHT

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	33.00 @ 35		31.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	29.50 @ 30	28.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 32
New York	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 31	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	31.50 @ 32	32.00 @ 33

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29
New York	35.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	22.50 @ 23	21.00 @ 22
Chicago	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 25
New York	33.00 @ 35	28.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	27.00 @ 28	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27

Supplies of hay are light at Detroit and numerous other markets, although the demand is fairly good. A firm tone is quoted. Crop reporters of Business Farming have been telling of only slight activity in the hay market.

HOGS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Week before last hogs reached their lowest level since February 1917, when the market touched the $12.50 mark. A few days later it had risen again to $14, and past week closed with best offerings selling at $14.20.

Again quoting the Rosenbaum Review we find: "The technical position of the market favors the grower more than 30 days back. Indianapolis is no longer running the bargain sale, eastern markets have worked on a level that gives Chicago a shipping margin. Buffalo speculators are buying hogs at Chicago to resell at eastern markets, an infallible sign that the big run from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan is over, and every small packer in the country is clamorous for hogs demonstrating that the cutting operation is proftiable. Provision stocks are not heavy, consumption of fresh pork is reviving and although consumers are still paying exorbitant prices for smoked meats, their purchasing capacity is large. Nobody in the trade is venturing predictions, but these facts are indisputable:

"The winter crop is numerically less than that of last year."

"Eastern killers will be compelled to buy more hogs at Chicago as the winter wears along."

"Fourteen dollars per cwt. at the market is low enough for hogs based on current cost of production. Consumers are more interested in maintenance of an adequate supply than low prices temporarily and it is a cinch that if the grower is not adequately remunerated he will either quit growing hogs or reduce his herd."

Dressed hogs are lower, Detroit buyers paying from 16@19c according to weight.

CATTLE MARKET TOBOGGANS

Hogs have had their turn on the market toboggan and now cattle are trying a hand at the sport. Everybody is selling cattle. Frightened by the stampede in the hog market and fearful lest cattle would follow the same course, purchasers of high-priced feeding stocks have been unloading their herds all over the country, with the inevitable result that supplies have been far in excess of the demand.

During the first two weeks of December Chicago received 200,000 cattle and other points report receipts of corresponding volume. The majority of stock has been selling below the $15 market for the better part of a week and some believe that a further decline of from $1 to $2 is due. Farmers who have cattle ready for the market will lose nothing by holding off another thirty days. The present is absolutely no time in which to sell, and if the majority of producers can only be made to see the folly of rushing more supplies on an already oversold market, the situation should right itself within the next couple weeks.

Dressed calves have not been materially affected by the slump in live cattle, jobbing prices on the Detroit market still ranging around 24@26c per pound. Hides have taken a considerable drop due to the change in the cattle situation. Horsehides are quoted at $8@9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS STEADY

Sheep and lambs failed to follow the cattle market last week and all live stock markets with the exception of East St. Louis report slightly higher prices. On the Buffalo market lambs sold as high as $19 per cwt., and yearlings between $9 and $15 per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS EASY

High prices of dairy products are cutting down the demand. Fresh creamery butter quoted at 63@66c.

Fresh eggs have reached unprecedented heights, eggs five days old or less selling at retail in Detroit as high as $1.10 per dozen. Thirty day old eggs, also called "fresh" are retailing around 85@90c. Storage eggs, bought from the farmers at around 45 and 50c are retailing at 65@75c.

HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE MEANS LOWER PRICES

(*Continued from page 4*)

had bought perhaps a trifle more than she needed. Furthermore, the prices for the product had been raised to the maximum. When sterling continued downward and the Briton was asked to pay still higher prices for his meat, he simply balked and refused to go deeper into his wallet.

In this resolution he was protected by the huge purchases which had been made.

But the value of the British pound in American money continued to move downward, so that the packers' bills on London constantly lost value. If a packer sold meat for 100 pounds sterling, expecting to get for it, say, the equivalent of $442 exchange went down and he actually realized, perhaps, only $420.

The Farmer is Affected

The consequence was inevitable. The slump in British buying and the decline in the exchange value of sterling backed up on the American live-stock market—particularly the American hog market. Prices for hogs went down. (Of course, there were other factors in this slump, such as the agitation at Washington and elsewhere, but the foreign exchange situation also had a marked effect.)

Today, sixty-day bills on London are worth about $4.08 per pound sterling, as compared with a normal value of something like $4.86.

The situation hurts industry, farming and stock raising. If the foreign nations cannot buy our goods, we can not export. If we cannot export, we cannot afford to produce a heavy surplus and surplus production is essential to national prosperity. It minimizes unemployment and cheapens cost per unit of product.

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You can make any premium shown below yours in a few hours time, without it costing you one penny. We give these premiums and many others to our friends who take subscriptions for M. B. F. among their friends and neighbors. Hundreds of farmers in every county in Michigan are waiting for a chance to subscribe for this weekly they have heard talked so much about. You save them the trouble and expense of sending in their subscriptions, by making up a club —we give you the gift FREE for your trouble.

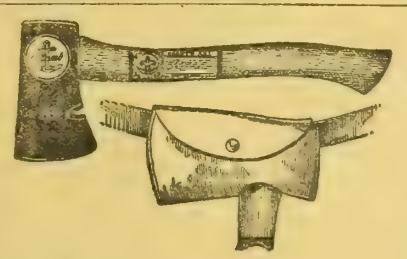
(A9) Union Hardware Rocker Skates—
Clamped to sole and heel style, made with full rocker blades. Girls style also. **YOURS FOR** three new yearly subscriptions or six renewals.

(A1) The "Radiolite" is THE WATCH. The numbers are coated with radium property, and can be seen very distinctly in the dark. The radium light giving property is guaranteed to last. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.

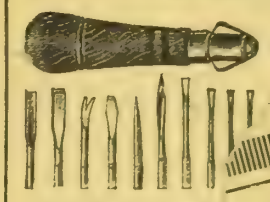
(A32) Make UR Own Batteries—
When your battery plays out make one in 30 seconds. This can be done with this wonderful invention. Outfit consists of one Flashlight Case vulcanized fibre, with heavily nickeled brass parts; equipped with Mazda 2.7 volt lamp; parts to make six cells or three Make-UR-Own batteries—an average supply for one year. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.

(A6) The Handy Pocket Tool Outfit—
Comes in a leather case. Equipped with a cutting blade, saw, file, chisel, screwdriver, gimlet, combination bottle opener and rule. Tools fit into handle by patented device. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.

(A10) The Universal Lunch Kit—
Kit consists of enameled metal case, 1 pint vacuum bottle. Bottle has case of brown enamel and comes with an aluminum shoulder and cup. **YOURS FOR** seven new yearly subscriptions or 14 renewals.



(A19) Boy Scout's Hunting Hatchet and Sheaf—
Latest style. Made of one solid piece of steel highly tempered and forged. The handle is made of select hickory. The hatchet is notched for drawing nails. A very handy article around the house. **Given FOR** only four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.



(A7) The Sargent Set—
Consists of ten piec... shown in the illustration. ... tool style, in use, is held ... handle, with like-vise jaws. The handle acts as a receptacle. **YOURS FOR** only one new yearly subscription or two renewals.

(A13) The Pocket Microscope—
is equipped with two lens, one magnifies and the other enlarges. Only 1x2 1-4 inches in size. **YOURS FOR** one new yearly subscription or two renewals.

(A22(The Upright Engine—
runs either forward or backward with equal speed. Boiler is made of highly polished brass, firmly secured to base. Balance wheel is polished in nickel. All parts interchangeable. Instructions and duplicate parts price list comes with every engine. **YOURS FOR 7** new yearly subscriptions or 14 renewals.

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JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

By GRANT SLOCUM

WE ARE going to have trouble with Mexico; and serious trouble it will be. Like quarreling neighbors little incidents, which cause irritation, are constantly occuring, and soon, aided and abetted by a flock of troublesome chickens on this side of the fence, which are constantly flying over into Mexican natural resource gardens, where they find good pickings in oil, coal and minerals—trouble is bound to occur. Some of these days a few dead chickens will be thrown back over the fence, and when the neighbors meet again the fight will be on.

The hue and cry over the recent Jenkins incident shows just how anxious some people are for another fight. Jenkins was a Vanderbilt football player years ago, and has been in business in Mexico for more than twenty years. Some time ago he was appointed consular agent for this country in his own home town—Puebla. One night recently, he was kidnapped by bandits, who took $25,000 from his office safe and carried him away to the foothills. He was released upon the payment of a $150,000 ransom. Later he was arrested by the local authorities for alleged connivance with the bandits, then released and rearrested on a perjury charge.

Congressman and Senators, who never have and never will know the smell of burned powder on a battle field, howled themselves hoarse clamoring for war—"war to the hilt." The war propagandists immediately got busy, and it looked for a time as if the fight would be on very soon. Later Jenkins was released, Congress again lapsed into a sweet slumber, and all is well for the moment. We are maintaining approximately 60,000 soldiers along the Mexican line fence—a very neccessary precaution—yet a constant source of suspicion and irritation. It was claimed by Congress that Mexican intervention could be easily accomplished now, with our modern equipment—an opportunity I suppose to burn up the rest of the powder and use the material prepared for the Germans—a case of making something out of war salvage operations. Fireworks left over after the Fourth, as it were.

This country has indeed much war material right now which could be brought into use—everything necessary, perhaps, except the blood of American young manhood, of which we have already sacrificed too much. I quite agree with the sentiments expressed by the Wichita Eagle: "Complete intervention in Mexico would mean a wonderful opportunity for oil and sisal interests, munition manufacturers and the packers, but to the people of the United States it would mean another staggering load of debt; higher taxes, another rise in prices, and to the men in the field it would mean at least three years more of fighting, marching, obeying orders, suffering and dying." The war department figures that complete intervention in Mexico would mean three years of fighting and an army of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

And here is a point that I have never been able to understand. During the war with Germany, after the U. S. had taken a hand in the fight, there was no trouble in Mexico. Villa was quiet; and things on the border line were quite satisfactory. The moment the war was over Villa, who can't fight without money and munitions of war, again commenced his depredations; the talk of Mexican intervention was again the chief topic of conversation in certain quarters, and—"sooner or later there WILL be trouble with Mexico."

The Federal Government has caused many investigations to be made in order to locate old "H. C. of Living," who has been getting away with the peoples' money. Many states have made similar investigations, Michigan among the rest. Did they find old "Hi?" Well, hardly. When these investigations closed, the people were in much the same predicament as the creditors of that suave young gentleman, Owen More:

"Ow'en More left town one day,
Ow'en More than he could pay.
Ow'en More returned one day,
Ow'en More."

Will someone please adjust the mechanism of the "hog elevator." It seems that whenever live hogs enter the elevator on the way to market, down she goes—because of sheer weight perhaps. But here's the peculiar thing about this piece of mechanism: When hogs go down the price of hog products go up. Is it possible that this price elevator is attached to the same cable, and so that when the live hog end goes down the pork and sausage end must of necessity go up? "S'uthin' is out of kilter somewhere."

Some time ago I called attention to the fact that a Farmer Governor without a legislature in sympathy with the program he proposes to carry out, would be merely a figure head. The Detroit Evening News in a splendid editorial, calls the Farmer's attention to the fact that the legislature is even more important than the Governor. The Legislature is the law-making body; in fact the Governor gets his real authority from that body. He can "rant" and "snort," but like the bull tied to a windlass, he is powerless to free himself. There are thirty-two members of the Senate in this state, and in the past this body has been badly affected with "lawyeritis." These Blackstonites, seventeen in number, can tie up the Governor, bind the people, and act the part of the villain without fear of molestation. And it is not absolutely necessary that we have a real farmer as a Governor—what we do want, however, is a man in the governor's chair—whether he be farmer, lawyer, merchant or chief—who has the courage of his convictions and who's wishbone is not where his backbone ought to be.

The miners are at work, but the coal strike has not been settled. The railroads will be given over to the owners, but the transportation problem in this country is farther from solution than ever before. The question of the right to collective bargaining will be finally determined, but strikes and lock-outs will continue. Like the foundation of a building built on shifting sands, we no sooner get one corner of the capital and labor battle leveled up, than another corner settles, and another crack appears on the public side of the edifice. Perhaps that is the best that can be done right now— but it is merely plasteri n g up the cracks as a tempora r y expedient.

Both capital and labor needs a good spanking. These elements of discord in the family of Uncle Sam give him no rest as they are bound to wear his shoes, and neither being large enough to fit them.

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TRYING TO WEAR DAD'S SHO...
—Murphy for the International Feature Service.

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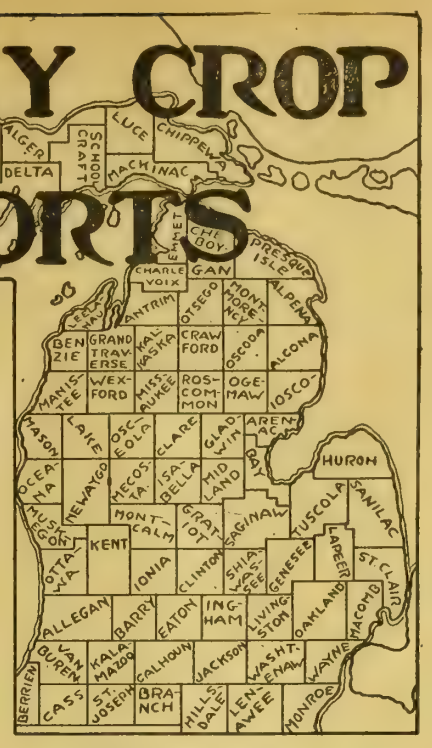
COUNTY CROP REPORTS



MILON GRINNELL '18

GENESEE (S. W.)—Farmers are not doing much of anything besides the necessary chores on account of the cold weather, which acts as if it has come to stay. The ground is frozen and covered with a few inches of snow. Farmers sold quite a few potatoes in Flint during the more moderate weather recently. Otherwise there is not much of anything moving. The beet growers of Genesee County met at Swartz Creek on Saturday, December 6, and organized the Genesee County Beet Growers' Association. The officers of the association, with a committee of 25, went to the state association meeting on December 8.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint: Wheat, spring $2.41, white $2.29, red $2.31; corn, $1.50; oats, 86c; rye, $1.43; hay, No. 1 timothy $23@25, No. 1 light mixed $20@23; beans, C. H. P. pea, $6.25; red kidney $11; potatoes, $1.75@2; onions $5@6; cabbage, $3 per bbl.; cucumbers, $2 per bu.; hens, 18@19c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 35c; butter creamery, 70@72c; dairy, 65@70c; eggs, 72@75c sheep, $7@8; lambs, $12@13; hogs, $14@15; beef steers, $9@10; beef cows, $7@7.50; veal calves, $17@18; apples, $2@2.50.

INGHAM (C.)—Quite cold winter weather, but little snow, ground frozen hard. Farmers have sold most of the stock they had for sale; be some more later; not holding back much grain; hay is high and with a cold winter feed will be short. Wood is scarce and coal is not to be got at all. Some farms have no timber and depend on coal for fuel. Doing chores is about all the work being done. Quite a large number of farms have changed hands this fall in this section, the young men have gone to factories; old men left to do farming.—M. The following prices were offered at Mason: Wheat, $2.22@2.25; corn, $1.40; on cob, 60c; oats, 72c; rye, $1.45; hay, No. 1 timothy, $20; straw, wheat-oat, $8; beans (C. H. P. pea), $6.25 potatoes, $1.75; poultry, hens, 20c; springers, 20c; ducks, 20c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 71c; eggs, 68c; livestock, lambs, $12@13; hogs, $13; beef steers, $10; beef cows, $7; veal calves, $7; wool, 60c.

MECOSTA (C)—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood to town. William Wethers has purchased a large truck to deliver oil and gas for the Standard Oil company. Heavy winds and zero weather and eight inches of snow.—G. B. W. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, $2.50; corn, $1.40; oats, 80c; rye, $1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $22; straw, rye, $17; straw, wheat-oat, $$20; beans (C. H. P. pea), $6 cwt; red kidney, $11 cwt.; potatoes, $2.50 cwt.; onions, $2.25 bu.; cabbage, 12c lb.; poultry, hens, 20c lb.; springers 22c lb.; ducks, 18c lb.; geese, 22c lb.; turkeys, 25c lb.; butter, 70c lb.; butterfat, 75c lb.; eggs, 75c lb.; live stock, live weight, sheep, $6 cwt.; lambs, $12 cwt; hogs, $13 cwt.; beef steers, $9 cwt.; beef cows, $6 cwt.; veal calves $10 to $15 cwt.

SANILAC (C.)—We have had another cold wave and at this time another warmer wave thawing at present. The farmers are having their hay baled at present. There seems to be a raise in price and it is tax time now, so we farmers have to get busy and gather some tax money. Taxes and death sure have to come. Taxes are awful high this year. I think it will keep us going some to raise our tax money. There was a good corn crop around here this year. Quite a few farmers have silos. They have filled them and now they are having the corn shredded.—A. B. The following prices were paid at Sandusky: Wheat, red $2.18, white $2.15; oats, 76; rye, $1.45; peas, $2.25; barley, $3; buckwheat, $2.20; hay, No. light mixed, $20 to the farmer; beans, C. H. P. pea, $6.25 cwt; butterfat, 74; eggs, 70.

TUSCOLA (C.)—Farmers are all set for winter. Nothing doing but chores and cutting wood. It is very cold, with a little snow on ground, but not much. There was the worst windstorm recently that has been in these parts for years, doing a lot of mischief to small buildings, barn doors, trees and fences. Farmers are not selling much now, but a few cattle. Wood is in good demand. Caro markets, December 10—Eggs, 75c; butter, 62c; beef, live, 5@9c; veal, 10@16c; hogs, 10@13c; lambs, 10@12c; sheep, 4@7c; wheat, $2.10@2.12; barley, cwt., $2.60; oats, 74c; buckwheat, cwt., $2.50; corn, $1.35; potatoes, $$1.25; cloverseed, $25@28; beans, cwt., $6; hens, 21c; springers, 21@22c; ducks, 22@25c; geese, 20c; turkeys, 28c.

MIDLAND (S.)—The farmers are busy getting their winter's supply of wood. Somewhat colder at present. It was 40 degrees below zero recently. The ground is frozen with about 6 inches of snow on top. Not much produce going to market. The sales are still continuing with prices very good.—J. H. M. The following prices were offered at Midland: Fall wheat, $2.05; corn, 35 lbs. per bu., 60c; oats, 68c; hay, No. 1 timothy, $22.50; potatoes, $1.15; onions, $1.50; poultry, hens, 17c; springers, 17c; butter, $65c; butterfat, 78c; eggs, 65c.

GRAND TRAVERSE (W.)—Farmers are mostly cutting wood. We are having very cold weather for the time of the year, not much of anything being sold at present.—C. L. B.—The following prices were offered at Traverse City: Wheat, $2.10; oats, 85c; rye, $1.25; poultry, hens, 16c; springers, 18c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 78c; eggs, 55c.

MANISTEE (N. W.)—The farmers are cutting wood, keeping fires going; also barn work. Zero weather, storm and snowy here now and ground frozen, leaving grain bare; farmers cannot sell much these cold days. Most farmers, as far as I know, are keeping their potatoes for higher prices and beans not sold yet. Farmers are buying and selling some hay. Not much building being done now.—H. A. Butterfat has gone up to 68c. Butter remains at 55c, eggs 55c. Potatoes are $$2.50 per cwt., navy beans $6 per cwt., red kidney beans, $10.50 per cwt.; rye, $1.25 per bushel.

Pork is worth 12c per lb. alive, 16c dressed; beef, 4c to 7c on the hoof, 10c dressed; veal, 12c alive; live chickens, 14c to 16c per lb.

IOSCO (E)—The weather is very cold for this time of the year. Farmers are doing chores and getting up some wood. Nothing much going to market. Not many beans in the country this year, what there is are good, dry and clean. Not many beans going to market, the farmers are holding on a little. Most of the potatoes sold early in the fall at per bu. Now they are a little higher. A. L.—The following prices were offered at Tawas City: Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.40; oats, 70c; rye, $1.18; hay, No. 1 timothy, $20 to $22; beans (C. H. P. pea), $6 cwt; butter, 65c; butterfat, 72c; beef steers, $12@13 dressed; beef cows, $12@13 dressed.

VAN BUREN (E.)—Farmers are doing their general routine of work, getting wood, shredding corn, trimming grapes and fixing up for winter. The weather has been fine, the sudden cold snap, with zero weather for a couple of days, was felt generally. The finding of the body of Miss Maud Tabor in the cellar of their home in Lawton has created its share of excitement and the mystery is not yet solved. Charlie Wildey of Paw Paw, the manager of the Fruit Growers' Union and an old resident, has passed away. Corn selling at $1.25; oats, 80c; hay, $30.—V. G.

EAST ARENAC—Weather has been real wintery and also some snow but not enough for sleighing. It is hard on the fall grains, as the ground is frozen real deep. Some produce moving; oats, rye and wheat up some; beans just holding their own; very dull; holiday time is here.—M. B. R.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—We are having good, steady winter weather with about four inches of snow. The coal strike has shortened up the fuel supply, so lots of people have to hustle round and get wood. Quite a bit of livestock going to market. Some corn in field, yet other ways the fall work was well finished up. The following prices were offered at St. Charles:: Wheat, $2.10; corn, ear, 60c; oats, 75c; hay, No. 1 timothy, $20; No. 1 light mixed, $18; beans (C. H. P. pea), $6; potatoes, $1.50 bu.; livestock, hogs, $12.50; beef steers, $7 to $10; beef cows, $5 to $7; veal calves, $16 to $18.

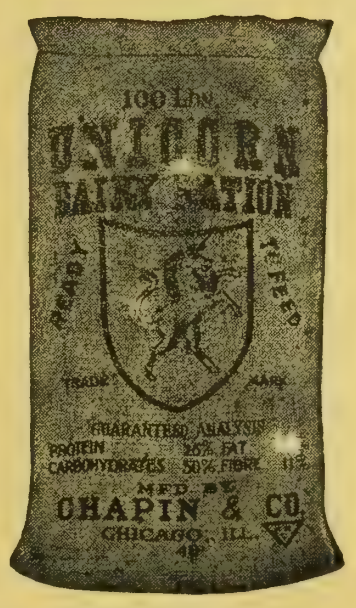
HILLSDALE (C.)—Farmers are cutting wood at the present time and feeding their stock. It is cold and blustery at this time.—A. J. B. The following prices were offered at Hillsdale: Wheat, $2.23 to $2.28; corn, 70c; oats, 70c.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—We are having a spell of about zero weather with about an inch of snow; not much doing among the farmers except chores; the roads are in fine conditions; stock is looking good, with plenty of rough feed for the winter.—G. L.

SANILAC.—Cold, cold. No snow. Hard weather on wheat and meadows. Bean threshing mostly done and principally marketed. Yield has been very good and quality good. Clover threshing and hay pressing is the order of the day. Clover threshing very good and seed of very good quality. Hay market stronger. Great deal of hay being pressed and delivered to hay sheds. Stock have started into the winter in good condition.—G. A.

CHARLEVOIX (S. W.)—Farmers are cutting wood and going to the lumber camps. Nothing much to sell now except butter, cream and a very few eggs. The weather is cold for the time of year. Not enough snow for real good sleighing, about six inches in the woods. We are getting a good price for some things, but we pay some price, too. Flour is $15@16 per bbl, cheese, 45c lb.; sugar, 15c; coffee, 50@60c; brooms, 80c@$1.50 each; nails, 6c; shoes, rubbers, mittens, yarn and clothes whatever anyone who has them has the nerve to ask.—C. B. The following prices were offered at East Jordan: Wheat, No. 1 red, $2.10; corn, $1.55; oats, 90c; rye, $1.13; hay, No. 1 light mixed, $30; straw, rye, $8@9; wheat-oat, $8@9; beans (C. H. P. pea), $6.30; red kidney, $7; uoltry, hens, 22c dressed; springers, 25c dressed; butter, 65c; butterfat, 73c; eggs, 65c; hogs, $12; beef steers, $6; beef cows, $4@5; fruits, apples, $1@2. The weekly basket of butter and eggs or can of cream buys less food or clothing than it has in years. The only place I can trade and make any money is at the postoffice. Stamps are the same old price and go as far as ever.

"What's the milk price?"



Costs More—
Makes You More

Cheap Feeding— Not Cheap Feeds

EVERYWHERE, these days, dairymen are striving to lower the cost of producing milk by lower-cost feeding.

But lower-cost feeding cannot be secured by cheap, low-quality feeds.

When a feed sells for less than Unicorn Dairy Ration it must be because it contains lower-priced, lower-quality ingredients.

It isn't the price you pay for a feed that counts—it is the profit you can make by feeding it.

The following extract from a letter, just received from Captain A. Henry Higginson, owner of Nancy Whitehall, world's record, Junior four-year-old Ayrshire, shows what one breeder thinks of Unicorn Dairy Ration:

"I'm glad to tell you that, in my opinion, Unicorn is the greatest milk producing feed in the world today, and not only produces milk, but keeps the animals well and healthy while they are producing and leaves no bad after effects."

CHAPIN & CO., CHICAGO

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Jan. 13. Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.

Jan. 15. Holsteins. Maplecrest Holstein Farms, Lake Odessa, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

HEIFER

HOLSTEIN, BORN APRIL 18, 1919, WELL marked. Sired by a 27 lb. bull, its dam an untested daughter of Madison Jetske Sir Ormsby 2 A. R. O. daughters. Price $125 delivered.

HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price $200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.

AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—A fine individual bull whole dam has 25 lbs. and 6 nearest dams average 24 lbs. Ready for service. Price right if taken at once.

D. H. HOOVER Howell, Mich.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX

Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.

A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.

VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.

TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE BULL CALF MOSTLY WHITE a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest Ona Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dam is a daughter of Maple Crest Pontiac De Kol Hartig No. 125396, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 30 days at 2 yrs. old.

JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

TO THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

I offer a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 23 lb. dam ready for service.

JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie. Mich., R 2, Box 70.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

$3,300

WILL TAKE ENTIRE HERD OF 20 REG. SHORTHORNS

If sold by Jan. 9—7 cows, 4 2-year old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, 3 heifer calves, 3 bull calves, 1 to 8 mos. old. All in good condition.

ALLAN CONLAN, R 3, Carsonville, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.

JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REAsonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull. Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.

E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

Registered Hereford Cattle

10 good bulls now for sale. From six months to 2 years old. Come and see them, they can't help but please you. We took many of the blue ribbons home with us this fall from the leading fairs of the state.

STONY CREEK STOCK FARM, Pewamo, Mich.

HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS, — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything deither sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.

ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to

MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF ELIGIble to register, dropped June 11th, 1919.

W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

RED POLLED

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—BULLS old enough for service.

J. A. BATTENFIELD, Fife Lake, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

WHEN IN need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold

Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Barred Rock Cockerels.

MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.

L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the greatest progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1915 Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Grand Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,200 lbs. on the scales. Price $50.00. A few younger ones at $45.00.

HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right. ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE

J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS

Something to sell all the time. Bred and fed right and will be priced right. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts after Dec. 1st. Write me your wants.

FRED E. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

L T P C NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE. Come and see or write

ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

B. T. P. C.

Spring Boars all sold. Have one Oct. 21st yearling boar, weight 425 lbs. as near perfect as any pig in Mich. Price $125. Act quick. Gilts ready Jan. 1st, bred to a good son of the $10,000 Harrison's Big Bob, none better in Mich. Priced reasonable. Come and see.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS MY BOYS HAVING GONE to the city and having three herd boars, am obliged to reduce my herd was the reason for offering one at such a low figure. A good spring boar for $50. Bred gilts.

O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. LARGEST IN MICH. VISIT my herd if looking for a boar pig that is a little bigger and better bred than you have been able to find, and satisfy your wants. Come and see the real big type both in herd boars and brood sows. Boars in service L's Big Orange Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect. Expenses paid of not as represented. Prices reasonable.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN Dam BEAUTY'S CHOICE, by ORANG EBUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

A New Herd Boar

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.

(Come and see him.)

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 17 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs. $2.5 [or $3])

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

OUR ARMY COMES HOME

THE SOCIALIST BERGER DENIED HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS —

THE BRITISH LION HAS HIS TAIL TWISTED THE USUAL NUMBER OF TIMES —

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENED JAN. 18.

HE'S WORKED HIMSELF OUT OF A JOB

THERE WAS TROUBLE MAKING HIM SIGN BUT HE DID —

WILSON BRINGS HOME THE PEACE TREATY IN FEBRUARY

HE DOESN'T MISS HIS PARENTS A BIT

REDS START CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN BUT DON'T FINISH —

BRITISH TRAINMEN GO ON STRIKE —

A NEW KIND OF FRUIT ON THE TREE THIS YEAR —

HE POUND HIS MASTER OUT IN SEATTLE

SHACKLED

BOSS ONCE MORE

THEY JUST COULDN'T BE COAXED DOWN

ALONG ABOUT LAST MARCH —

I DON'T CARE ABOUT YOUR OLD PARTY

BUT SHE CAME BACK IN TIME FOR THE REFRESHMENTS

I WANT MORE!!

SQUELCHED!!

NOBODY HOME TO HIM —

AT LAST SHE HAS A VOTE.

WHAT IS SHE GOING TO DO WITH IT?

WE GO HUNTING IN MEXICO AGAIN —

HERE'S SIX CENTS. DON'T SPEND IT FOOLISHLY

FORD WINS TRIBUNE LIBEL SUIT

AMONG THE NOTED DEAD

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
JOHN MITCHELL
ANDREW CARNEGIE
GEN. LOUIS BOTHA
NAT. GOODWIN
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW
EDMOND ROSTAND

I BROUGHT IT BACK LIKE I PROMISED

THAT SETTLES YOU

THE GOV'T RETURNS THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

MY! HOW THAT FELLOW COULD EAT

RACE RIOTS IN MANY CITIES

SEC. BURLESON RECEIVED ABOUT THE USUAL NUMBER OF BRICK-BATS WITH ABOUT THE SAME RESULTS.

HERE WE ARE AT THE PUMP

WHAT KIND OF A BIRD IS THAT?

AMONG OUR NOTED VISITORS WERE

REGISTER
KING OF BELGIUM
CARDINAL MERCIER
PRINCE OF WALES

PEACE CONFERENCE

CINCH!!

THE LAST LOAN OF THE WAR

D'ANNUNZIO SEIZES FUIME FOR ITALY

THE GOV'T HAS TROUBLE WITH THE PACKERS AGAIN

NON-STOP FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ACHIEVED —

IT'S JUST ONE STRIKE AFTER ANOTHER

LADY ASTOR ELECTED TO HOUSE OF COMMONS

JAPAN RAISED THE OLD BOGEY MAN AGAIN

HE TRIED TO SHOOT THE PEGS FROM UNDER HIM

DRYS START TO WORK ON ENGLAND

GETTING A GOOD GRIP ON HIM —

WHO THREW THIS?

STOCKS TAKE A TUMBLE

SOME DOG!!

I THANKS FOR THE BEST SEASON I EVER HAD

HIS POSITION IN THE COAL STRIKE

UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN

The Sugar Beet Growers Issue Convention Call

Denver, Colo., to be Scene of First National Convention of Beet Growers to Strengthen Organization

MICHIGAN sugar beet growers will be encouraged to know that a movement is on foot to consolidate the sugar beet growers of the United States into one great national organization which can cope with the increasing difficulty of securing an equitable price for their product and a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

An official call has been issued for a national growers' convention which is to be held at Denver, Colorado, January 26, 1919. The call comes from the office of the Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n, Inc., 306 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. "The national sugar bowl," says the announcement, "is in the clutches of a few powerful corporations which are so united and organized as to form a most menacing trust." Attention is called to the fact that the trust is so dominating the situation as to impel the government to take action along lines which discourage the development of the sugar beet industry in this country by holding down the price of sugar beets below the actual cost of production.

Asserting that sugar beets must be regarded as one of our greatest agricultural assets, the statement calls upon the best growers through their representatives to meet at Denver and devise ways and means of securing a fair and just portion of the profits that under an equitable arrangement would result to growers from the production of sugar.

Prominent in plans for organization of a National Beet Growers' Association is C. G. Patterson, Secretary of the Intermountain Farmers' Association and a member of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Joining the Intermountain Farmers' Association in the call for the meeting are the Farmers' Unions of Nebraska and Colorado, State Granges of Washington and Colorado, the Mountain States Beet Gowers Association and the Gleaners. Other organizations co-operating are the Idaho, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Kansas State Granges, the Farmers' Union of California, the American Society of Equity, Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, the Associated Dairymen of California, the Equity Co-operative Association of Montana, the Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Company, the Almakee County Union of the American Society of Equity of Iowa, and the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Michigan Plans Organization

The sugar beet growers' committee for this state is earnestly making plans for the formation of a strong and permanent state organization. At the mass meeting held in Saginaw a month ago the matter of co-operating with the Colorado people came up for discussion, but it was decided that the season was too far advanced to attempt to carry out a mutual program with the westerners on the 1920 contract. Nevertheless it was the sense of the meeting that plans should be laid for entering into negotiations with the Colorado growers or any other growers desiring the organized assistance of Michigan growers. No plans have yet been made for sending a delegate to the Colorado convention, but it appears that it would be a wise thing to do. Michigan is the most important sugar beet growing state in the "eastern" district, and should by all means have a voice in any convention called in behalf of beet growers. The Michigan committee has not yet issued its call for a conference with the manufacturers but this is expected at a not distant date.

Sliding Wage Scale

The committee at its last meeting discussed and practically adopted a plan for a sliding wage scale. The present flat rate, it is claimed, is not conductive to efficiency. Workmen will go throgh the rows carlessly, cutting out many beets that should be left, and when pulling the beets will leave a good many that do not come out easily. Sugar beet growers estimate that from one-half to a ton of beets to the acre are left in the ground particularly in seasons of early fall and bad weather conditions. To make it an object to workmen to use greater care in thinning and gathering the beets, the growers feel that the laborers should be paid a bonus. The following sliding scale arrangement was suggested: Minimum wage, $28 for 22 to 24-inch rows, $26 for 26 to 28-inch rows, and a bonus (50c to $1) for every additional ton over eleven tons to the acre.

Beet Sugar Statistics

At the mass meeting of growers a committee was appointed to gather such information as was available concerning the amount and value of by-products taken from sugar beets. This information has already been compiled and will be presented to the sugar beet growers through an early issue of Michigan Business Farming.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE SUGAR BEET CONTRACT

In your issue of December 20th of M. B. F., notice you have an article on the sugar beet question. Have been watching the sugar situation for some time. Have been a grower of beets for a number of years and have made a study of the business of raising beets. I think your article very good but in some points you have not made it very clear to most of the growers as to the sugar contract. You have taken the very lowest figures for the basis of your figures for there are not many years that the sugar content would be as low as 13 per cent. Take the year of 1917. I don't think that beets would test less than 20 per cent. Now for the raising of sugar beets think it not a very fair business in many ways. If a farmer raises a prime steer he gets the prime price. If he raises a scrub he gets the scrub price.

Now as to the old contract don't think it fair at all and if the farmers would give the issue a little thought and study they would see that it is pretty much one-sided with the largest part on the company's side. During the war when the price of sugar was restricted we didn't have so much chance for complaint but have been watching to see what the government is going to do with the price but as far as I can see the sky is to be the limit, and if it is going to be left to supply and demand any thinking farmer will readily see the sugar company's final settlement to the farmer above the guaranteed price will be determined by the four months when the price of sugar will be the very lowest. Take the present fall for an example. You could not buy a pound of sugar from our local factory at all until after Nov. 15th. I learned from the agriculturist that they were shipping sugar but it was to be subject to price, but remember, Mr. Farmer, they will not overlook October when it comes to determining the price on your beets as they take the average N. Y. wholesale price for October, November, December and January. Would like to see the New York sugar market quoted in your paper. Think it would be of benefit to the beet growers as I cannot find it in any of the dailies.

The field men in our locality are pretty independent this fall. They say they are just going to ask the farmer if he is going to raise beets and if he says no, just pass on.

I once heard Patrick H. Kelly tell a story of two toads in a farmers' milk can. One [illegible] the other a pessimist. They were both jumping [illegible] out. The pessimist [illegible] drowned. The optimist kept on jumping and was [illegible] morning. Think if there were not so many pessimistic farmers and they would do a little more thinking it wouldn't be long before we could get a better contract.

In any sliding scale arrangement there must be some basic figure from which to work. In the suggestive table published in our Dec. 20th issue, 13 per cent sugar was used because it was substantially the same basis used by the manufacturers in California who pay for the beets according to both test and market quotation. Surely you would not use a higher test as a basis, for the higher the test upon which the minimum price is based, the less the farmer gets. A good many Michigan beets will test as low as 13 per cent and some even lower. The test for 1918 beets averaged about 16 per cent, and the estimated average for the 1919 crop is 14 per cent. Of course, these are manufacturers' figures. When the beet growers are properly organized they will know their own test and not be obliged to depend upon somebody else's word.

The manner of determining the average market price for the settlement of beet contracts has been thoroughly discussed at recent meetings of the sugar beet growers and their committee. Members of the committee claim that investigation has shown that practically all the beet sugar is disposed of by the manufacturers during the months of October, November, December and January, and that it is fair to all concerned to use the market quotations for these months as the determining basis. If the supply regulates the price, it ought to be to the farmers' interest to have the sugar price for the month of October taken into consideration, for that is the month when beet sugar is normally the scarcest and the price ought to be the highest.

Of course, the companies are not anxious to buy any beets next year. There is no profit in 20-cent sugar, you know, and besides sugar might fall like manna from the skies, causing a surplus and lowering prices. It is not good business for the manufacturers to appear eager to buy beets. The farmers might ask for a higher price. This "passing by" of farmers who need to be coaxed to sign contracts is merely a part of a deliberate plan to worry the farmers into signing their contracts. You are right. We need a few more optimists among the farmers. They are entitled to much higher prices on 1920 beets and it remains entirely with them whether they get it. —Editor.

Improved Breeders and Feeders Announce Program of Annual Meeting

Breeders' Associations Will be in Annual Session at East Lansing January 14th and 15th

THE TWENTY-NINTH annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' & Feeders' Association and Allied Organizations will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 14 and 15, 1920. On Wednesday, Jan. 14, will be held the meetings of the following organizations: Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association, Michigan Swine Breeders' Association, Michigan Horse Breeders' Association, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club, Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association, Michigan Red Polled Breeders' Association, Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association, Michigan Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association and Michigan Cnester White Breeders' Association and Michigan Breeders' Association.

The officers of the various organizations are preparing interesting programs and it behooves everyone interested in purebred live stock to attend and boost for his particular breed as well as learn what his fellow breeders in other parts of the state are doing.

Thursday, Jan. 16 will be devoted to a general meeting of all association. For this meeting they have secured two speakers of national reputation, namely, Mr. O. E. Bradfute, director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, whose topic is "The Organized Farmer" and Mr. E. C. Brown president of the National Live Stock Exchange, whose topic is "The Operation of the Packing Industry and Stock Yards Under Government Control." The program follows:

GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, Jan. 14., 1920.

At 5 p. m., room 402, Agricultural Building, joint meeting of all Allied Organizations.—The Health of Michigan Live Stock, H. H. Halladay, Clinton, president State Live Stock Sanitary Commission; reports of association secretaries; banquet tendered by the State Board of Agriculture to members of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

Thursday, January 15, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 a. m., room 402, Agriculture Building, East Lansng.—Secretary's report; appointment of committees; president's address, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; The Agricultural Outlook, L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, Michigan; The Operation of the Packing Industry and Stock Yards Under Government Control, E. C. Brown, Chicago, Ill., president National Live Stock Exchange.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.—The Organized Farmer, O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio, director American Farm Bureau Federation; Live Stock on the Diversified Farm, Dean R. S. Shaw, East Lansing; reports of committees; election of officers.

SECTION MEETINGS

Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association.

Pres. E. G. Lead, Rickland; secretary, V. A. Freeman, Lachine.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 109.—The Outlook for Wool and Mutton Production in 1920, L. L. Heller, Wool Growers' Association; What We Have Accomplished in Co-operative Marketing of Wool in Ohio, J. B. Walker, Gambier, Ohio; Why We Should Have an Active Michigan Wool Growers' Association, C. A. Tyler, Detroit.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Swine Breeders' Association

President, J. B. Hibbard, Bennington; secretary, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., room 109—Swine Feeding Experiments in Progress at M. A. C., H. W. Norton, Jr.; Boosting the Pure-bred Swine Industry Through Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs, W. A. Anderson, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs; The Public Sale as a Means of Disposing of Breeding Stock, W. J. Clark, Eaton Rapids.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Horse Breeder's Association

President, Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; secretary, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing.

Meeting called to order in room 316 at 1:30 p. m.—The Inauguration of the American Horse Publicity Association Campaign, G. E. Wentworth, superintendent of the Chicago Horse Market Co.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920 at Noon.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association.

President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; secretary, Chas. A. Daniels, Okemos.

First annual sale by the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of 76 head of inspected and guaranteed animals, all choicely bred and with high records.

Tuesday, January 13, at 6:30 p. m.

Annual banquet at Plymouth Congregational church, Lansing.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

At 9:00 a. m., Agricultural building—President's Address, M. M. Wentworth, Battle Creek; report of sec'y.-treas., C. A. Daniels, Okemos; awarding prizes for 1919; report of sale committee; business session.

Afternoon session.—The Feed Situation R. W. Chapin, Chicago; Holstein Policies for the Future, M. S. Prescott, Syracuse, N. Y.; Organizing the Holstein Industry, D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club.

President, E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; secretary, C. G. Parnall, Jackson.

Room 111 at 9:30 a. m.—The Sale of Guernsey Products, H. W. Wigman; 11:00 a. m., Judging of Guernsey Cattle in Pavilion, Prof. A. C. Anderson; 1:30 p. m., Election of officers and business meeting of Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club; 2:30, Guernsey Cattle on the Island of Guernsey and in America, Harry W. Griswold.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association

President, Jay Harwood [illegible]; sec'y-treas., Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe.

Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m., room 110—Outlook for Herefords, Allen Bros., Paw Paw; Does a Show Herd Pay as an Advertising Proposition, Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; Breeding and Feeding, Louis Norton, Nashville, father of the Hereford; Outlook for Herefords in the North West, Gid Granger, Gaines; Polled or Horned, the Most Profitable to Breed? W. H. Anderson, Grand Rapids; Foundation for a Breeding Herd, E. J. Taylor, Freemont; Fashionable or Plain Breeding, the Most Profitable for the Average Breeder? Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Herefords, the Best Breed to Feed for Beef, J. F. Brand, Saginaw.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Red Polled Breeders' Ass'n.

President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham; secretary, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., room 113—Influence of Sire on Herd of Native Cows; also on Grades Pure bred Cows, J. M. East, Marcellus; Improving and Advancing the Red Poll Cattle in the State of Michigan, Jacob Burner, Grand Ledge; Benefit Derived from Exhibiting at Fairs, N. C. Herbison, Bir-

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State Potato Exchange Makes Rapid Progress

Field Agent Cribbs Reports November Volume of Business Over Half Million Dollars

By W. C. CRIBBS,
Field Agent Michigan Potato Exchange

A REVIEW of the work of the Exchange this year shows that the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is making thousands of dollars for the members this season.

The season started out with a large volume of apples which were handled by the Exchange, which were sold at very high prices for the farmers. The Exchange sold cider apples for the local associations for prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.15 per hundred.

The price to the farmers was started by the local buyers at 80 cents per hundred, but it did not take long for the Exchange to get into the cider apple game and the price was advanced to $1.50 at once. The writer attended a meeting at Tustin where the farmers were not organized and they were selling hand picked apples No. 1 and 2 at $1.40 per hundred and the Exchange was that day selling cider apples for $1.65 and was returning to their members $2.20 per hundred for potatoes and the buyers in Tustin were paying the farmers there $1.70, a difference of 50 cents per hundred between the price received by the organized and the unorganized farmers.

The prices returned to the farmers by the co-operative associations this year has been very much in advance of the prices paid by the local buyers in most all cases. The difference has run all the way from 4 to 50 cents per hundred.

Last year there was a falling market coupled with a car shortage which worked against the local association or put them at a disadvantage on making returns to the farmers who were members. The buyers also were paying higher prices than they could afford to pay last year and by so doing they lost thousands of dollars. They did this in order to break up the organizations by causing dissatisfaction among the members. The buyers found that they could not break the associations by this method and although they put several thousand dollars in to break them, they doubled their number in just nine months.

This year we have enjoyed a car shortage for the market has advanced and the farmer who ordered his potatoes sold and was not able to get them off for a week or two has found that when they were sold he was returned much more than he expected in a great many cases. The buyer this year has given up the idea that they can break up the associations by paying more than the produce is worth and are taking what they can get with a fair chance of making a reasonable profit on their investment.

This year is the year when the loyal members are making good money and the man who is selling on the outside is getting let down.

The writer knows of 14 cars of potatoes shipped from one little station where there were fourteen cars shipped after the first of June last spring, by a buyer and these potatoes brought a very low price although many of them were purchased the fall before at one dollar per bushel when the market would not warrant more than 80 cents per bushel.

The Exchange has sold 90 cars of cabbage for its Saginaw association. They have sold several cars of rye and wheat at very good advances above the regular market. Three cars of rye were sold for the McBain association and netted the farmers around $1.51 cents per bushel last fall when the elevator was only paying $1.30 at the time this was loaded out. One member at Buella told me that he had made over $100 in three weeks above the buyers' price on second grade apples which were sold by the Exchange to the peddler trade.

At Gowen, a little town just six miles from Greenville, after the farmers organized a co-operative marketing association there, the members were offered $2.14 by the buyers when the same concerns were only paying $1.90 in Greenville, which is the leading buyers' market of the state.

A man at Sheffield said that his company was only paying $2.00 per hundred there and the same firm at another town just 20 miles from there, but where the farmers were organized, was paying $2.40 per hundred; so it is seen that the unorganized farmer is holding the bag for the organized farmer in as much as the buyers can take a profit from the one and spend it in another community to compete with the organized farmer.

A concrete example of the difference between the price that the buyers are paying on a safe basis, is the Kingsley association in Grand Traverse county. Mr. Sidney Weaver had 5,980 lbs. of potatoes to sell and the association was so crowded that they could not handle them when he wanted to sell and he went to the buyer who would only pay him a price which would net him $101.66. He waited for a day or two when the association could take them and he received $132.44, a gain of $30.78.

The Exchange has just held one of its representative meetings called to amend the by-laws. This meeting was held on Dec. 18th and was well attended by the voting delegates from the locals as well as many members and county agents.

One of the important amendments to the by-laws was to give the Exchange power to hire a competent auditor to audit the books of the locals whenever this was necessary or at least once a year.

One association was organized on Saturday afternoon, they purchased a warehouse on Monday and started doing business on Wednesday. This association is located so that they have members from Kent, Newaygo and Montcalm counties. They have shipped several cars of beans and potatoes and are handling all kinds of farmers supplies. One association at Grant has just placed an order for over eight thousand dollars worth of clover and grass seeds.

The Central Exchange purchased over four cars of grass seeds last year and made a saving to their members of from two to seven dollars per bushel.

To give some idea of the confidence of many of the members in their local associations, I will give a little history of the Kingsley Association. This association has been in operation about 15 months and on the start they purchased a warehouse for $3,000, but soon saw that this was too small for their needs

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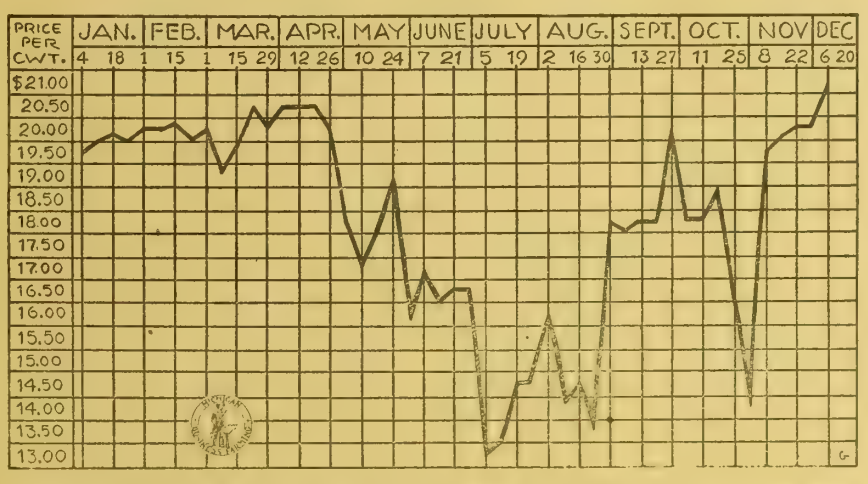

Chart showing approximate trend of cattle market during 1919. The chart does not show the great drop in prices from Dec. 10th to 20th, when the market slumped to $11.50.

Farmers' National Council Explains Attitude Toward Organized Labor

Secretary Benjamin J. Marsh Says "Sled-Length" Political Alliance With Labor Not Desired

EDITOR Michigan Business Farming: After an absence from the city for some time I have just been reading over the November 8th issue of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING which I always study with great interest. I want to trespass on your space briefly with a comment on some of the articles in that issue, especially the one, "Shall Farmers Unite with Organized Labor?"

May I state that the National Farmer-Labor Conference just held in Chicago on November 21 and 22, which was called by the Farmers' National Co-operative Association, did not in any way endorse a complete union of farmers with organized labor. It did not throw in its lot with the labor party, but the delegates almost without exception, favored joint effort in a strictly non-partisan way to secure a joint legislative program. I think that everyone will agree with MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING that an honest day's work should be given for honest pay for a day's work. We may forget the old statement that we are all as lazy as we dare to be. Any true American will want in this time when production is essential, to produce to a maximum, and to secure fair renumeration therefrom. It is not true, however, that the interests which are most loudly denouncing the coming together of farm and organized labor on a common program, are the predatory and monopolistic interests of America including of course the big financial interests. Let us admit that organized labor has made many mistakes, but seldom have they attempted to limit production, despite the assertion you quote from the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. It is a mistake to do so. It is equally a mistake for farmers to leave their machinery unprotected from the rain, and their cattle to weather the blizzard.

Farmers will realize, if they stop to think a moment, that the city, factory, transportation and mine workers of America are their big market. The total value of agricultural products was in 1917 about $19.444.000,000, of which only about one-tenth was exported. In 1917 there were 22,000,000 families in the United States, of whom less than three and one-half million received a net income of over $1,000 apiece, and the average of the 18,500,000 families was about $750 apiece. About 6,500,000 of these live on farms, so that roughly speaking, 12,000,000 families of this class have to buy their food. On the average, families with an income up to $1,500 spent 35 to 40 per cent of it for food. Of any increase in the wages which these families get, particularly those in the lower rank, with incomes of $1,200 to $1,500 probably an equal proportion or at least one-third, will be spent for more and better food. This is clearly to the farmers advantage, always assuming, of course, that the laborer is worthy of his hire—that is that he works conscientiously and energetically. It is clearly to the farmers' advantage that labor shall get the largest share of what labor produces since labor is the farmers' big market. Of course Wall Street wants to reap where it has not sown, but why should the farmers play Wall Street's game? In poit of fact a very large percentage of American families off the farm, do not eat as much as they need to maintain their highest efficiency. We have never had overproduction in America, we have had

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THE FARMERS' National Council, of which Mr. Marsh is the secretary, is a federation of farm organizations which include several state Farmers' Unions, the Gleaners, a number of strong state Granges, the American Society of Equity, and minor associations of farmers. The legislative program of this council has been frequently discussed in these columns and our readers are fairly familiar with it. In addition to the general legislative aims of all farm organizations, this Council endorses public ownership of the railroads and the merchant marine, government development of the natural resources, and higher taxes on income and profits. This program is radically different from that recently announced by the National Grange and the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, both of which organizations have declared against government ownership and operation of public utilities, and have shown no concern whatsoever over the present disproportionate distribution of the tax burden. In at least one other respect the Farmers' National Council differs widely with nearly all other farm organizations,—it believes in joint action with organized labor to carry out a legislative program.

The farmers can agree en masse upon legislative remedies for the shortcomings of present marketing methods but they split asunder when they attempt to agree upon broader issues. It is not necessary that all farmers in all organizations endorse public ownership in order to unite and work together upon the matters more closely associated with their own business. The same principle can be applied to the suggestion that farmers and organized labor if they choose on matters in which they have common interests. To do this, it is not necessary that they split hairs or quarrel over matters on which there is a difference of opinion. If the Farmers' National Council and the National Board of Farm Organizations would just forget for the next six months all about the issues which they cannot possibly agree upon and remember only those upon which they can agree, they could bring material benefits to all the farmers of the United States.

Business Farming and its readers are very glad to have Mr. Marsh's valued opinions upon these great questions.—Editor.

Gleaners Buy Armour's Elevator Interests

Farm Organization Broadens Co-Operative Plans Through Half-Million Dollar Corporation

THE GLEANERS have announced the purchase of Armour & Company's elevator interests in the state of Michigan, and are organizing a half million dollar corporation to handle what is claimed to be the biggest farmers' co-operative enterprise in the middle west. The physical assets of Armour & Company include two terminal elevators, one located at Big Rapids and the other at Grand Rapids, the latter being not only the largest bean and grain elevator in the state of Michigan, but also one of the best equipped plants in the United States. Both are fully equipped to care for grain and beans in any condition, and they will be used as terminal plants, with receiving station and elevators distributed throughout the state. Aside from these plants the company has an interest in a large number of local elevators; general offices at Grand Rapids and sales agencies in most of the large terminals.

THIS HUGE terminal elevator in Grand Rapids is now owned and operated by Gleaner farmers. It is the best of its kind in the United States and will go a long way toward solving farmers' marketing difficulties.

The investments of the great packing firm in Michigan's elevator business consisted of a half interest in the Lewellyn Bean Company, and it was under the name of this company that Armour & Company carried on their bean and grain business in this state. The president of the Lewellyn Bean Co., is Mr. Fred E. Lewellyn of Grand Rapids, one of the most successful and best known bean men in the state, a man who has probably done more than any other man or group of men to stabilize the bean market the past year or two and to see that farmers secured a fair profit on this product.

"Yes, it is true," said Mr. Lewellyn, when interviewed by an M. B. F. representative, "Armour & Company have sold out their Michigan interests to the Gleaners. The deal has practically been closed and within a short time the Gleaners will be in full charge of our plants in this state.

"The move was inevitable," continued Mr. Lewellyn, "I have realized for a long time that farmers would some day control the distribution of their products as much as their production, and that they would have something to say about the ultimate price just as all other business men do. I think the time has come when the business interests of the country should recognize this fact and treat the farmer as a business man."

Asked if the present business organization of his company would go with the company into the Gleaners fold, Mr. Lewellyn emphatically replied:

"Yes, sir; every man in my organization will come to the new corporation with the intention of making the business the biggest kind of a success. Not only myself but the men who are associated with me are firmly convinced that a great future lies ahead of this co-operative enterprise, and we are all going into this new company with the feeling and understanding that we are to be joint co-operators with all other interests. Co-operation has come to stay, and it is our future life work to complete and strengthen the chain from producer to consumer. We are going to see that every one connected with the enterprise has a real interest in carrying out his part of the plan. We will not only make it an object for farmers to co-operate in selling their products, but for consumers to co-operate in purchasing these products."

"What are your future plans? Is your chain of elevators complete or do you expect to take on additional elevators from time to time?" Mr. Lewellyn was asked.

"Well, you know," he replied, "there's no limit to a co-operative proposition of this kind. It can be as big as you want to make it. We will add new elevators just as fast as the need for them develops. We don't intend to encourage the building of elevators in sections that are not populous enough to support one. There are already too many elevators in certain sections of the state, all competing with each other and just barely making both ends meet. There is no use of the farmers having from twenty to forty thousand dollars invested in elevators at every four corners. Where there is room for an elevator and our investigators find that there is a chance of making it a financial success, we shall build and operate. A modern elevator represents a large investment of money and while we will probably not find it good business to erect elevators at all points where farmers want them, we do expect to have a warehouse or shipping station in every principal town of the state where farm products may be taken in and forwarded to our big terminals at Big Rapids or Grand Rapids for finishing and distribution."

"Is this large central organization with local elevators acting as branches to be preferred to the locally owned and operated plants?" we asked Mr. Lewellyn.

"Why certainly," he said with a smile, "I have been operating elevators for farmers for many years, and I have learned from experience that a central selling and buying organization is absolutely essential to the constant success of such enterprises. Nearly all the big elevator companies of the state own a string of elevators, with their chosen managers in charge. Were this not the most satisfactory and successful plan, rest assured they wouldn't follow it. The Gleaners' co-operative plan carries out the idea of the central organization. I was attracted to this plan several years ago, and at the time I said to myself that if the Gleaner folks held to the plan they would succeed, and I guessed it right. That's why I'm glad to cast my lot with the Gleaners and help the farmers of the state to put their business on a solid financial basis through co-operative marketing."

The Gleaners claim to be the pioneers in the co-operative field in Michigan. The whole idea back of the Gleaner organization and its various enterprises is "co-operation," through the application of which every individual receives a portion of the benefits which he helps to secure. The Gleaners have applied this principle to their marketing organization, the Clearing House, which is just what its name signifies, a clearing house for the products of its members and for the supplies which they desire to buy.

The first central Gleaner distributing agency was established in the city of Detroit in 1906. Since then the growth of the marketing organization has been rapid. Two years ago the association found it necessary to increase its capital stock in order to take care of its accumulating business. Nathan F. Simpson, former warden of Jackson prison, was engaged as general manager and the business was expanded until it embraced seven modern elevators and eight buying stations. But even this extension was not sufficient to handle the vast volume of business that began to pour in, and the purchase of Armour's interests was the next logical step. Mr. Lewellyn has been virtually operating a number of farmers' elevators during the critical period of the past two years, by supplying them with working capital, taking their products and guaranteeing them net interest earnings. It is understood that the majority of these elevators will be taken over by the Gleaners.

We are advised that the Gleaner Clearing House will continue as in the past, and that its capital will be increased to care for a number of branch elevators which will be established this season. All elevators will be under one central management, and through this plan operating expenses will be reduced to the minimum. The Gleaner's Corporation will be able to secure ample capital, and all of the local elevators will be financed from this source. There is nothing unique or new, from a business standpoint in the Gleaner plan as outlined several years ago. These organized farmers claim and rightfully so, that "big biz" has no monopoly on the right to organize under the corporation laws of the several state. The big elevator companies of Michigan, all centralize as to management and operation. One company owns 57 elevators; others from ten to thirty. The steel trust, standard oil, the packers—all of the big business enterprises are organized on this plan.

The Gleaners, having secured a broad co-operative law a few years ago, are enabled to build a "big co-operative biz" on the regulation "big biz" foundation. The Farmers will own all of the elevators, and at the same time they will have an interest in the sales, service and management organization. We understand that the sale of stock will in no way be confined to members of the Gleaner organization, and that at least one co-operative canning factory will be established during the coming summer. The Gleaners believe that the business of marketing farm products is not different in its basic principles than any other commercial business, and that it requires large capital and credit to protect the investments against the ups and downs of fluctuating markets.

The Hot Water Treatment for Wheat Protects the Seed from Smut and Other Diseases

HOW TO OBTAIN seed wheat of high quality, free from stinking and loose smuts, anthracnose, weak kernels, rye, cheat, cockle and other pests, with little effort or expense, has been demonstrated very strikingly this year in over thirty Indiana counties, particularly in Shelby county. As a result of these demonstrations a systematic move is on foot now to make it possible for every wheat grower in that state to obtain such seed in the near future.

A big step in this direction was taken the past fall when more than 4,000 bushels of seed was treated for more than 400 farmers in 49 of the 92 counties of the state. In eight counties, central treating stations solved the problems of treating the seed, but in the remaining 41, the work was done largely on individual farms, with extension men or county agricultural agents either doing the work themselves or supervising the work of the farmer.

In the fall of 1917 the so-called modified hot water seed treatment was unearthed from the old government publications with the idea of trying it on some few wheat growers who might be willing to have a small part of their seed subjected to such a process. The treatment was known to be effective in controlling the loose or black head smut as well as the stinking smut, but had been used very rarely and then only by the plant doctors who employed it chiefly for scientific and experimental purposes. It was discovered some twenty years ago by a Scandinavian botanist, Dr. Jensen, and later modified by the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Owing to its seeming impracticability, however, no consistent attempt had ever been made to use it, to any extent, on the farm.

The task of securing co-operators in this undertaking was not an easy one, since no grower was very anxious to have his seed wheat "cooked." However, owing to the pressure of the world war and the urgent demand for more wheat a few patriotic farmers were found who were willing to take a chance on it. The work was in charge of F. J. Pipal, of the Division of Botany, Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department, in co-operation with the county agricultural agents and the United States Department of Agriculture. About four bushels were treated in each case.

The results were very gratifying in every case, except in which the seed was killed owing to the improper handling after the treatment. The loose smut disease, which is borne within the kernel and therefore cannot be reached with the formaldehyde treatment, was practically eliminated from the treated crop, although as much as one-fifth of the crop was destroyed by this disease in the untreated fields. But this was not all. Altho the treated stands were lagging behind at first the farmers noticed that they made better progress after they resumed their growth in the spring and kept ahead of the untreated stands until harvest. Ernest Thornburg, of Randolph county, president of the Indiana watched his "cooked" plot with considerable interest, cut and threshed it separately and found that it yielded 10 bushels more to the acre than the untreated field, which had 8 per cent loose smut and a trace of stinking smut. The grain from the treated field was also of much better quality in other respects. Mr. Thornburg used it all for seed last fall and as he reported, he had a wheat crop this summer such as he had never had before.

Even better results were obtained by John Meiks, of Shelby county, whose treated plot yielded 15 bushels more to the acre than the untreated, altho the latter was on fertilized ground while the former received no fertilizer at all. The Meiks untreated field had 20 per cent loose smut.

The above results encouraged those in charge as well as the farm-

(Continued on page 9)

Breeders Prepare for State's Greatest Auction

Seventy-Six Black-and-Whites on Sale Lists of Michigan Holstein Organization

By VERNE E. BURNETT

King Oosterbaan Veemar Hengerveld

HOLSTEIN enthusiasts are very busy these days preparing for the Michigan Holstein Breeders first annual sale, to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College, at East Lansing, Tuesday, Jan. 31, when seventy-six of the finest of purebred black and whites will change owners. The program is declared to be the greatest of its kind ever billed in the state and big crowds of spectators are expected. Starting a series of annual sales, the Holstein breeders are making special efforts for a splendid opening affair.

The kings and queens and crown princes of the purebred world will adorn the stalls at the college when the sale takes place. The DeKol, Hengerveld, Korndyke and Pontiac and many other highest grade pedigree names can be recognized on the lists. The best herds and the best breeders were called upon in the arranging of the auction, and the breeders' guarantees are provided for each head.

Dora De Kol Oosterbaan is one of the Holstein aristocrats with more than 3,000 pounds of milk to her credit for a 30 day test.

Just to show samples of the calibre of the animals on the list, we point out the feature that sixteen of the animals have dams with more than 30 lbs. and up to 33.5 lbs. to their credit. One has a record of 1,100 lbs. per year. Four cows boast 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. It is interesting to note that many are soon to freshen and that all are bred to bulls from dams with 30 to 45 lb. records.

Among the seventy females, in all stages of lactation, we find the following group of average records: All full age records average 7 days, 27.93 lbs. butter; 586.1 lbs. milk; four yr. old records average, 7 days, 25.85 lbs. butter; 540.9 lbs. milk; three year old records average, 7 days, 34.28 lbs. butter; 497.9 lbs. milk; two year old records average, 7 days, 18.94 lbs. butter; 396.4 lbs. milk.

Experts at the Michigan Agricultural College are taking active interest in the affair and expect all sorts of hospitality to be extended to the crowds expected to attend the auction. H. W. Norton, of the Extension Department, M. A. C., is a member of the committee in charge of the affair. Charles A. Danies, of Okemos, Mich., is secretary of the Holstein breeders and a member of the committee. The third committeeman in charge of the occasion is Albert E. Jenkins.

One of the high lights brought out by the galaxy of purebreds at the sale is the important part which the cow testing associations are playing in the raising of dairy standards in Michigan. There are more than a dozen of these associations active in the state and many are being organized. Business Farming has started a series of short articles about these associations, giving the names of members, the names and records of the ten highest cows, and other interesting material.

Another point to notice about the big auction is the national aspect. Buyers are expected from many states. Michigan has been building up a world wide reputation for purebred Holsteins. The recent cattle census of Livingston County threw a bombshell into the camp of the claimants of the best dairy district. Action of the various cattle organizations is largely the cause of the splendid record which Michigan has tacked up for herself. Breeders from Texas and Australia have visited Michigan in the past few months to buy purebreds, and the long list if Michigan winners at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago was a further boost for Michigan breeding.

Mr. Daniels, the Holstein secretary has made the following statement about the cattle at the big Lansing sale: "The animals selected are all sure profit makers and it will pay to raise many more like them. Many have 30 day records. A few have semi-official yearly records up to 1,100 lbs. butter, 25,000 lbs. milk. Six bulls have dams with records up to 33.5 lbs. butter and 675 lbs. of milk every seven days. The entire herd is sired by better than 30 lb. bulls. Two are ready for heavy service. All cattle are from herds under state or federal supervision for tuberculosis eradication and sold with a 60-day guarantee. Moreover all were selected from the best herds in Michigan and that is going some!"

Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac

Grove Lane Regina De Kol, a heavy producer herself, is dam of one of the most promising heifers at the Great Sale of Holsteins at Lansing.

It is impossible here to give the high lights to be offered at the sale, but numerous breeders have sent to Business Farming pictures and short accounts of the animals to be presented. A few of the list of royal Holsteins connected with the auction follows:

Dora De Kol Oosterbaan (22541.) Record at nine years, 11 months, 20 days: seven days, butter, 32.47, and milk, 745.5; thirty days, butter, 130.29, and milk, 302.0. She is the dam of a 24.4 lb., 3 year old, a bull calf by a 43 lb. sire and one reference sire in the great sale.

Grover Lane Regina DeKol (314,196.) Record at two years and four months: seven days, butter, 21.04 lbs., and milk, 460.8 lbs. At three years and seven months, butter, 29.66 lbs., and milk, 594.5 lbs. Milk for one day, 90.0 lbs. She is the dam of a heifer born April 5, 1919, consigned to the sale.

Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac. Record: butter, 26.28; milk, 618.3; milk for one day, 103.2. Semi-official for 282 days, milk, 18,858.8 lbs.; and butter, 758.6 lbs. Mark B. Curdy, consignor.

King Oosterbaan Veeman Hengerveld (22541.) Sire: Sire Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld. Dam: Dora De-Kol Oosterbaan. Record: seven days, butter, 32.47 lbs., and milk, 745.5 lbs.; 30 days, butter, 130.29 lbs., and milk, 3022.0 lbs.

College Belle Butter Lass. Record: butter, 7 days, 32.69; milk, 7 days, 71.16; butter, 30 days, 133.42; milk, 30 days, 3035. On semi-official work now, and will finish with about 1,100 lbs. butter and 25.000 lbs. milk. Bred to Pauline Sir Pontiac. He from a twice 30-lb. cow. Due March 2.

Rhea Hartog Elzevere 2d (309,925.)

Topsy Hartog Pet Canary (244,856.) Butter, 32.11 lbs., and milk, 551.0. Owned by Charles S. Heeg.

Canary De Kol Wayne, 609 lbs. milk, 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire: Travis Cadillac Lad. Owners, Lake Side Dairy.

The date of the sale is considered especially opportune, inasmuch as prominent breeders from all parts of Michigan will be gathering at the state capitol during the same week for the annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association and Allied Organizations. This series of meetings will be at Lansing, January 14 and 15. The Michigan Holstein Breeders Association is one of a long list of breeder associations which will join hands in Live Stock Improvement Week. Thus it is felt that a more opportune time could not be found for the first annual sale of Holsteins.

Here is what one prominent breeder in the state says regarding the sale: "The big auction of Holstein purebreds at Lansing, Jan. 13, is a landmark in the history of Michigan live stock. I believe it to be the greatest affair of its kind ever held and that none can well afford to miss it. It is more of a state exposition than merely a sale, inasmuch as some of the state's choicest stock will be on display."

Further reports of the great sale at Lansing will be made in a later issue. It is believed that the assembling of so many purebreds each year for a sale will be a fine thing for the dairy business, and the first installment, Jan. 13, surely looks as though it is going to be a ten strike.

College Belle Butter Lass, one of the finest of the 76 purebreds at the auction.

Regulation of Moisture Conditions in Soils

The Use of Muck, for Example, May Retain Moisture for Crops During Drouth

By PROF. M. M. McCOOL

Moisture in Terms of Money

MANY FARMERS testify that they have made more money because they took the time to get acquainted with the science of soils. In this article, Prof. M. M. McCool, of the M. A. C., presents some facts which may aid many farmers in getting the best value from the use of their land. Perhaps you are in a section troubled with annual drouths which make your crops shrivel and die. But if certain elements were mixed in with your soil, enough moisture might be held to tide over the vegetation until the rains come. Again, perhaps you have soil which holds too much water. The message on this page is the result of experiments tried out by thousands of practical farmers.

THE IMPORTANCE of proper amount of soil water to crop production cannot be overestimated. Water is nature's great solvent and it is largely through this action that plants are enabled to obtain salts in solution for their growth. Moreover, it is essential for the movement of the salts from the roots to the stems and leaves of the plants. We know that wood, hay, fruits, and even flesh, if kept perfectly dry do not decay. It is known that a vigorously growing plant must be supplied each day of hot weather with water in amounts equal to or greater than its weight, otherwise, it withers or ceases to grow, and that the total amount of water taken up by the roots from the soil mass and lost through the leaves to the atmosphere may exceed 500 lbs. for each pound of dry material produced by the plant, or about ten million pounds of water per ton from an acre of land. To state it differently about ten million pounds of water must be furnished by one acre of soil during the growing season to a crop that yields one ton of dry matter, or "curred" products. It is common knowledge that soils saturated with water are unsuitable for other than water loving plants. On the other hand a region that is not supplied with sufficient water is a desert regardless of its composition. Thus it is obvious that a comprehensive knowledge of the subject is very desirable.

We are to discuss many phases of this important subject but in this article the water supply, the forms in which water exists in the soil, the amount present in different soil classes and the things that affect the water retaining capacity of soils are to be considered.

The supply of moisture in soils depends primarily on the rainfall. The exceptions are where artificial irrigation is practiced or where water is brought to a region through some porous substratum and then reaches the surface by hydrostatic pressure. The following table shows the annual precipitation for different portions of the earth's surface:

Precipitation on Earth's Surface

Annual Precipitation	Percent of earth's land surface
Under 10 inches	25 0
From 10 to 20 inches	30.0
From 20 to 40 inches	20.0
From 40 to 60 inches	11.0
From 60 to 80 inches	9.0
From 80 to 120 inches	4.0
From 120 to 160 inches	0.5
Above 160 inches	0.5
	100.0

It is seen from the table that 55 per cent of the land area receives less than 20 inches of rainfall annually, while only 5 per cent receives over 80 inches. In the United States fully 50 per cent of the total area receives less than 20 inches of rainfall, and over a very large part of this the growing of crops is practically impossible except under irrigation. In almost all regions where crops depend upon rainfall, its unequal distribution, or the frequent recurrence of periods of drouth, results in reduced yields.

In almost every season in some parts of even so small an area as a single state crops are injured to a greater or less extent by drouth. In some cases the dry weather occurs early in the spring, in April or May, but it occurs more often in July or August, at the time when the growing crops are in greatest need of moisture. At the University of Illinois the distribution of rainfall is so irregular that in the past twenty-five years seven Aprils have been dry or have had less than two inches of rainfall, and during this same time four Mays, eight Junes, five Julys, six Augusts, and eleven Septembers have been dry, or a total of 41 out of 150 growing months for the 25 years. In the southern third of the state the distribution is still more irregular, and drouth is more injurious there, because of the greater evaporation and the character of the soil. This illustrates quite well the conditions generally in the humid area.

Water exists in the soil as gravatational or surplus, film water and unfree.

If water is added to a vessel of soil until it just stands on the surface it is said to be saturated, soaked with water, or water-logged, and naturally the pore spaces are completely filled with water; the air being displaced or forced out of them. Now if there is an opening made in the bottom of the vessel the surplus or gravational water will drain off, the amount so lost depending mainly upon the texture. Similar conditions maintain under field conditions in case of the finer textured soils after a heavy rainfall, the length of time required for the surplus water to drain away depending much upon the texture and nature of the subsoil. If the subsoil is rather coarse in texture or perforated by roots of plants or lower forms of life change takes place quite rapidly; if compact and fine in texture it is much slower.

Inasmuch as the rooots of plants must have sufficient air for their existence the surplus water in the soil is extremely undesirable, since it makes the solution too weak for plant growth and also forces out the air from the pore spaces and as a result the whole soil mass becomes in a stagnant or unsanitary condition. It is sometimes stated that this water cannot be taken up by the plants. This is untrue, and if it did not become in an unsanitary condition the plants would not perish unless the soil solution became too dilute. In fact, wheat or other crops may be grown to maturity in vessels of well or river water, provided the water is frequently renewed. Much of our information concerning the nutrition of crops has been determined by such means.

Now after the free water has drained off the soil is still in a moist condition. The amounts of water so held exclusive of that which still remains when plants wilt in it may be spoken of as the maximum film capacity of the soil. It is held mainly on the surface of the particles or groups of particles as the water film that clings to a pebble when withdrawn from the water and is easily removed by plants, readily passes into the atmosphere as vapor and freezes when the temperature reaches about one and one-half degrees lower than the freezing temperature of pure water. It may be assumed that the thickness of the film of water that surrounds a small soil particle under the above conditions is about the same as that surrounding a large one. Therefore, it follows the volume of soil that has the largest amount of internal surface spoken of previously is able to retain the larger amount of film water. We have also learned that fine textured soils are so characterized and consequently have greater maximum film water capacities than coarser ones. Muck and peat soils retain large quantities of water after they have drained.

The maximum film capacity of soils is also influenced somewhat by the structural relationships, the finer textured ones especially are capable of retaining more water when in a loose than when in a compact condition. Soils under field or natural conditions will retain less water than if under laboratory conditions inasmuch as they are usually more compact. The amount of water held by compact and loose soils, after having been saturated and often permitted to completely drain has been determined. A sandy soil held 5 per cent water when compact and 7 per cent when loose. A clay held 14 per cent when compact and 28 per cent when loose and a muck held about 100 under the former and 200 under the latter condition.

The water retaining capacity of a soil should always be determined under field conditions otherwise the results may be misleading. Since the degree of compaction or firmness of a soil changes little if any below the depth of plowing this increased water retaining capacity does not amount to much when one considers that the roots of plants strike to much deeper zones in the soil. In case of very shallow rooted crops it might tide them over a few days of drouth and thus be of great benefit to them.

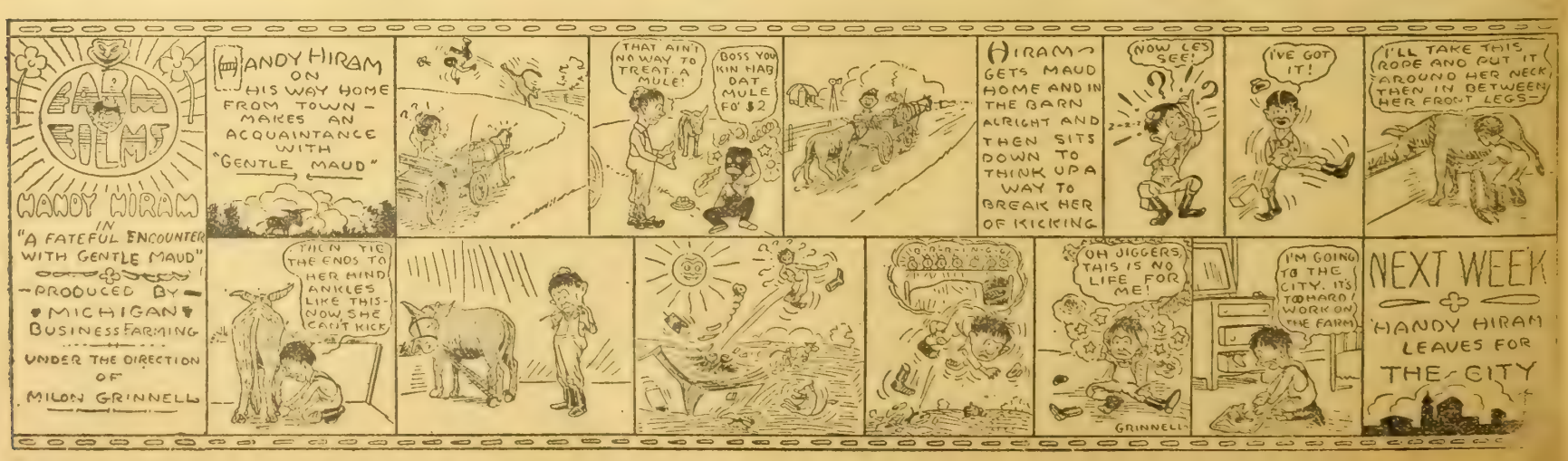
It is well recognized that a given volume or weight of vegetable matter in various stages of decay retains much more water than the same quantity of soil, acting in like manner to a sponge. This is exemplified by the muck soils above referred to. The addition of manure or muck to soils may appreciably increase their water holding power. Thus, greenhouse managers and others change the soil in this respect when they incorporate with it leaf mold, compost, muck and similar substances. When we take cognizance of the fact that manure or other crop residues are added to the soil in relatively small amounts, it seems that their importance in increasing the water holding power has been unduly emphasized by some. It is no doubt used by some as an argument to stimulate the interest in the practices of manuring and green manuring the land and perhaps is justifiable.

Warm soils have a lower film water retaining capacity than cooler ones inasmuch as their attractive power for water is weakened and in addition its fluidity is increased. Thus a soil should retain more film water in the spring than in the summer or other times when the temperature is higher.

If a plant is grown in a mass of soil until wilting takes place, due lack of water, then removed and the soil weighed, heated in a drying oven several hours and again weighed, it will be found to have lost an appreciable amount of water. This water that is held so strongly by the soil some chemically by the minerals and the remainder on the surface, that the plant cannot make use of it, may be spoken of as the unfree or combined water, and the point in the water content where wilting takes place is called the WILTING POINT of the soil. This form of water is lost or removed from the soil only as vapor, some of it may condense on roots of plants and then be made use of by the plant. Although it cannot be removed directly by the crop for its growth it probably aids in breaking down minerals in the soil, or in the oxidation processes. In some instances that is near its upper limit.

The amount of unfree water in the soil when plants wilt is governed mainly by texture and the vegetable matter content. Where wheat was grown in vessels of soil sealed at the top, until wilting took place and the amount of unfree water determined. sand contained about one. fine sand about three, loam about eight, clay loam fifteen and muck about forty-five per cent respectively.

It is thus seen that texture has a tremendous influence upon the amount of water present in the soil when the plant wilts. Fine textured soils may retain more unfree water than the total amount of film water held by sandy soils in the fields. Moreover, vegetable matter increases the amount of unfree water as exemplified in the muck. Thus, in discussing the effect of vegetable matter on the water content of soils this point should never be overlooked.


FARM FILMS
HANDY HIRAM IN "A FATEFUL ENCOUNTER WITH GENTLE MAUD"
PRODUCED BY MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MILON GRINNELL
HANDY HIRAM ON HIS WAY HOME FROM TOWN - MAKES AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH "GENTLE MAUD"
THAT AIN'T NO WAY TO TREAT A MULE!
BOSS YOU KIN HAG DAT MULE FO' $2
HIRAM GETS MAUD HOME AND IN THE BARN ALRIGHT AND THEN SITS DOWN TO THINK UP A WAY TO BREAK HER OF KICKING
NOW LES SEE!
I'VE GOT IT!
I'LL TAKE THIS ROPE AND PUT IT AROUND HER NECK, THEN IN BETWEEN HER FRONT LEGS
THEN TIE THE ENDS TO HER HIND ANKLES LIKE THIS - NOW SHE CAN'T KICK
OH JIGGERS, THIS IS NO LIFE FOR ME!
I'M GOING TO THE CITY. IT'S TOO HARD WORK ON THE FARM
GRINNELL
NEXT WEEK
HANDY HIRAM LEAVES FOR THE CITY

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS UNITE

More than 300 co-operative livestock shipping delegates, representing 21 states and four Canadian provinces, assembled in Chicago in December and unanimously perfected a permanent National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers. The following states in the order named were represented by the largest delegations: Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota. Other states represented were: Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Colorado, North Dakota, Missouri, Tennessee, New York, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Canada.

The following officers were elected:

Knute Espe, Ames, Iowa, president; C. E. Compson, Remus, Mich., vice president; John Miller, Galva, Ill., treasurer; Selby E. Peterson, Waconia, Minn., acting secretary; Earl J. Trosper, 906 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago, organizing secretary; C. Hoover, Longmount, Colo., director; T. M. Patterson, Agricultural College, Miss., director; A. S. Anderson, Beresford, S. D., director; C. H. Gustafson, Omaha, Neb., director; H. M. Phillips, Palmyra, Mo., director; J. F. Larson, Ellsworth, Wis., director and M. E. Sherman, Kendalville, Ind., director.

Knute Espe has organized 12 livestock shipping associations in his home county (Story) one of which he serves as president. He is associated with W. T. Murr, famous Chester White breeder, who is well and favorably known among the live stock men of the country. C. E. Compson is state manager for the Michigan Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers and one of the most able men in the movement.

John Miller is president of the Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, an officer in one of the oldest livestock shipping associations in Illinois and a recognized leader. Selby Peterson is treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers. It has been largely through his efforts that eight bills of immense benefit to the Minnesota livestock shippers have been put through the Minnesota legislature. Earl J. Trosper is the originator of the National Federation idea and it his been largely through his efforts that the federation has been successfully launched. He is a recognized agricultural leader and both practical and impartial in his work.

The objects of this federation in a general way are as follows. To encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of livestock and livestock products; to promote co-operative education, and to encourage the organization of co-operative livestock marketing organizations; to develop uniformity in the plan of organization and method of operation of local livestock shipping associations; to aid such organizations in problems of general interest in transportation, handling and marketing; to lease, buy, build, own, improve, mortgage, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be necessary in the conduct of its operations; and to perform any other work which may be of benefit to its members or helpful to the industry.

The national and state federations will be financed on a small membership fee and a per car charge basis which will be regulated from time to time to meet the shippers' needs.

Throughout the entire two days' session the large delegation of livestock shippers, representing 21 states refused to disagree. The National constitution recommended by the official committee was adopted without an important change. All state delegations were eager that the organization stand on its own feet to the end that all co-operative livestock shippers, regardless of location or affiliation with other farm organizations, be accorded uniform recognition.

The following states went on official record at the meeting requesting the services of the organizing secretary in helping them perfect state federations of livestock shippers: Indiana, Fort Wayne, Dec. 11; Colorado, Ft. Collins, Feb. 15; Illinois, prior to Feb. 15; Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin made definite plans to federate, date to be announced later.

Successful short courses for managers and others interested have already been held at St. Louis and Kansas City. Similar short courses will be held following the holidays at all the leading terminal markets including Omaha, Sioux City, Denver (Dec. 20) Chicago, Detroit and St. Paul. Dates to be announced later.

8,000 Expected to Attend Farmers' Week

As head of a committee composed of men from every department of Michigan Agricultural college, A. M. Berridge, is now engrossed in the task of completing arrangements for Farmers' week to be held at the college February 2 to 7, inclusive.

Many speakers of country-wide reputation have been engaged to address the various assemblies, while still others will be added to the list within the next week or two. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins university, who is rated as one of the leading nutrition experts of the United States, will be one of the principal speakers. Dean Vivien of Ohio State university, and H. C. Taylor, chief of farm management bureau, Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., will also be heard in addresses of great importance to the farmers of Michigan.

Probably the feature exhibit of the week will be that of farm crops in the pavillion of the agricultural building. Practically the entire prize winning exhibit which represented Michigan in the international show at Chicago will be on display there. Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat two types of grain developed at M. A. C., form the greater part of the exhibit.

The poultry show, in charge of Prof. C. H. Burgess, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the college, will be another feature of the week. To enter the show birds must have won a first prize in some authorized competition, but even with this strict regulation a large entry list is assured.

RECORD ASSOCIATIONS MEET

The annual meeting of the National Society of Record Associations was held in December at Chicago, Ill., the membership being limited to registry associations recording purebred livestock. The meeting was called to order by Jess C. Andrew, President, who briefly reviewed some of the difficulties which the record associations had encountered in maintaining the purity of their records during the past year, but emphasized the fact that owing to the memorable decision obtained by the Percheron Society of America the rights of record associations were now thoroughly defined in the courts and that the officers of other associations were now in a position to exert the heavy hand of discipline upon those members who were unappreciative of their responsibility as purebred breeders.

N. E. Michigan Scores Heavily

Northeastern Michigan scored heavily at the International Live Stock show at Chicago, Nov. 9 to Dec. 6, due to the enterprise of Prescott & Sons, owners of a ranch which has become famous at state fairs and has for years carried off honors at the international show. This year the Prescott's Richland Farm Shorthorns carried off the following prizes:

Shorthorn bull, two to three years old, fourth prize, competing in a class of 15 animals; Junior yearling, 12th prize, in a class of 22; senior bull calf, sixth prize in a class of 26; junior bull calf, third prize in a class of 25; senior yearling heifer, 12th prize in a class of 30; junior heifer calf, 12th prize in class of 35; Shorthorn "get of sire" eighth prize in a class of 12; Shorthorn calf herd, 10th prize.

Annual Meeting Williams Twp. Union

To the members of the farmers co-operative union of Williams Township, Bay Co., notice has been given out that the annual election of officers will be held in the town hall on Saturday afternoon at one thirty, January 10, 1920. Each member is requested to be present to take part in electing the officers for the ensuing year and hear the annual report of the Treasurer and to renew their membership to the farmers' union of Williams Twp., writes Irving B. Davis, Secretary.

Agricultural Agent Proposes Turkeys to Combat Grasshopper Pest

W. P. Hartman says Northern Michigan Climate Suited to Raising of Fowls Which Will Rid Country of Hoppers

W. P. HARTMAN, agricultural and industrial agent of the G. R. & I. R. R., who for a number of years has taken a keen interest in Northern Michigan agricultural problems, has written the Agricultural College suggesting the more extensive raising of turkeys as a means of combatting the grasshopper pest which annually costs the farmers heavy losses. Mr. Hartmann's letter follows:

Undoubtedly, one of the most destructive pests in northwestern Michigan the past three years has been the grasshopper. Losses due to this single insect has mounted into the hundreds of thousands of dollars from damage to pastures, grain and vegetable crops, and even young friut trees.

The infested area has been materially extended each year. Probably a careful survey would show doubling of the area the past season. The cycle of three seasons may work, but it occurs to me as a false theory to proceed on the assumption that the grasshopper will be extinct, or of little consequence, next season, its fourth year, or that natural enemies or weather conditions will control it.

I am convinced from observations that this is distinctly a state problem and to be finally solved only by active state measures. Individual farmers, sufficiently aroused and interested, applying poison bait means only local relief at best. To rely on the action of County Boards of Supervisors is bound to prove a disappointment, for some boards will, as in the past, go the limit in providing funds to buy poison, while others will be indifferent to the seriousness of the situation.

From the splendid work of the College, the County Agricultural Agents, some Boards of Supervisors and others, last year, we are all aware of the results to be expected from concerted action in the application of poisoned bait. In other states, and in a limited way in Michigan, the turkey has amply demonstrated itself as an active and effective enemy of the grasshopper.

Would it not be altogether feasible for the College to put on an energetic campaign first, to arouse all farmers and particularly those located in the central and northern sections of the lower peninsula to the seriousness of the grasshopper; secondly, to the value of the turkey in combating the pest. Incidentally, the turkey as a rule, does well in north Michigan and is a profitable branch of poultry husbandry, properly handled. It grows and fattens on a grass hopper diet.

One of the first steps of the campaign would be to locate available supplies of turkey eggs for hatching purposes at commercial prices. Fancy stuff taboo. Next in order would be to obtain the names of farmers who would want to buy the eggs and these lists procured through the co-operation of the County Agricultural Agents, Development Bureaus, agricultural departments of transportation lines, and others.

May I suggest that, in order to arouse enthusiasm and to get the program in line for the early spring hatching, a publicity campaign ought to be inaugurated at once.—Signed, *W. P. Hartman, Agricultural and Industrial Agent.*

Prof. C. H. Burgess of the poultry husbandry department of the M. A. C. and Prof. R. J. Baldwin, extension director, state that they believe Mr. Hartmann's idea is good, and that as a matter of fact the college has had the subject under consideration for some time. It is being proposed that the supervisors in the counties where grasshoppers are a menace to the crops, purchase commercial turkey eggs and sell them to the farmers at cost.

Prof. Burgess declares that he has evidence to prove his claim that three hen turkeys and their broods of young can keep 100 acres of land free from grasshoppers. He also says this experiment has been tried out in Michigan as well as other states with great success.

Over a year ago Mr. Hartmann wrote the editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING about this matter and we published an article at that time, heartily endorsing his idea. A few weeks later we published a letter from one of our readers in Otsego county, giving his experience in regard to turkey raising.

"One pair of good turkeys," he said, "is all you need for a start." Some advocate buying turkey eggs and setting them under a hen, but he found the turkey hen the best mother, requiring less care and watching. The White Holland turkeys was his choice, because they were very tame and did not wander so far from home as most breeds. He declared the main things, to make the business a success are keeping the newly hatched turkeys shut in the chicken yard for the first couple of weeks and feeding them hard-boiled eggs mixed with crumbs and oatmeal. Also keeping the turkeys until they are at least three-quarters grown in the dry during damp and rainy weather, and in the spring feeding the old birds in the evening to get them in the habit of staying at home nights.

Turkeys are not only valuable as destroyers of grasshoppers but the raising of them for market at the present prices, ought to be a very profitable business. It requires very little of your time, and we cannot see why turkey raising in Michigan shouldn't prove a financial success as well as a solution to the grasshopper pest problem, as the climate is very favorable for the raising of the fowl. —*M. J. G.*

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT IS LOWER

The feeling that all grains are about to enter a short period of low prices has already affected the wheat market, and prices are from two to four cents a bushel lower. Another influence is the fact that the Grain Corporation has disposed of a large part of its surplus holding to the mills who are now loaded up with wheat and looking for a market for their flour. Bears are using the argument that Europe will buy little of our wheat because Australian wheat can be purchased at such lower prices, but this argument will not wash. We feel that wheat is the one grain that, aside from temporary setbacks, will keep on the upward trend. Nor is the demand for this

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.46		2.65
No. 2 White	2.46		
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

grain to be entirely credited for this supposition. A large port of the crop is in the hands of speculators who will of course see to it that they do not lose. Were the farmers still in possession of any considerable amount of the 1919 crop, there might be another face to the matter.

CORN WORKS DOWNWARD

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.50	1.46	1.59
No. 3 Yellow	1.48		
No. 4 Yellow	1.44		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.57		1.81
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.60	1.75
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.52	1.70

The anticipated holiday slump and the tactics of the bears have hit the corn market and it has sagged a bit for the past four or five days. It is quite generally believed in the trading centers that the movement of corn is about to increase very materially and unless an unexpected export demand should develop, it cannot be disposed of at existing prices. We merely repeat here what we have said before, that there may be a temporary and possibly sharp decline in corn prices.

OATS IN SYMPATHY

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.89	.85	.95
No. 3 White	.88	.83	
No. 4 White	.87		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.71	.79
No. 3 White	.73	.70	.78
No. 4 White	.72	.69	.77

One thing that strengethens our belief that the weakened condition of the grain markets is largely the work of speculators is the fact that oats has been in sympathy with corn and is a cent or two lower. Everyone knows that the oat crop is short and that higher prices are inevitable and there is not good reason why there should be the slightest decline in prices. The visible supply of oats is less than half of what it was a year ago at this time. We predict a demand for oats from eastern and foreign points which cannot be filled at any price until another crop is harvested.

RYE DECLINES; BARLEY STEADY

Quite without reason, rye dropped a couple cents a day or two after Christmas. The year's supply of rye is inadequate and the demand from abroad is good. Rye is not on a parity with wheat and we are confident that higher prices will prevail. Latest quotations on this grain are $1.78 per bushel for No. 2. Barley is holding its own and entered the week quoted at $3@3.20, Detroit.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grain markets strengthen and go up with rush; potatoes firm, beans quiet and steady. Seeds in demand and steady. Hay firm and in demand.

CHICAGO—Corn prices go up with news of 50 jump in Canadian wheat price. Oats rise two cents. Provisions bullish. Hogs, higher, and cattle uncertain. Sheep market active.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

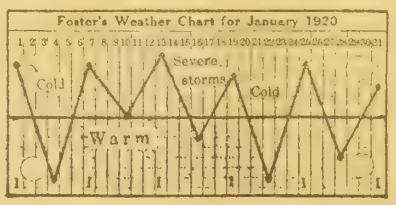
WE ARE about to enter the great "bear" season. At this time of the year the speculators who must force the market down to make a clean-up, corral all their "bear stories," and march them in solid phalanx into the exchange pits and the market newspapers. It is a case of "now or never," and particularly so this year since practically every prediction that has been made by the bears for the past four months has fizzled. Virtually nothing has happened the way the bears said it would; it has been a "discouragingly bullish" season all through, but the month of January and the first part of February will be the period when the bears will frolic if at all.

Following the holiday season during which prices of farm products held up surprisingly well, there has been a slightly weaker tendency in grains. The coal strike has caused a tightening up on the movement of grain and supplies the past sixty days have been very inadequate. Advancing prices have encouraged farmers to sell, and now that grain cars are to be given the right of way a more liberal movement is anticipated, and there may be a short era of lower prices. We do not fear, however, that the slump will be as serious or lengthy as the "bears" are predicting. We do not think that it will last through the major part of January and possible into February. During this period of the year there is a slight pause or partial suspension of business throughout the country. The inventory is taken; plans for the ensuing year are laid out; and industrial activities in general are at a low ebb. So whatever may happen to the market the next thirty days will be due to natural causes and farmers need have no alarm.

The general opinion of those engaged in industrial enterprises as to the business conditions in 1919 is one of optimism. It is predicted that the year will witness an unprecedented building boom and that the railroads will be in the market for enormous supplies to keep up the work of bringing their tracts and rolling stock up to their former state of perfection. About the only uncertain questions of importance that will confront the nation will be the disposal of the peace treaty, the settlement of industrial strife, and the stabilizing of the foreign money exchange. It is unfortunate that we are to have a presidential election this year, as it usually brings about a condition of uncertainty. However, those who hold the purse strings of the country, claim that the election of a Republican president would do more that any other thing to strengthen the confidence of Big Business and encourage it to expand. Michigan Business Farming views the future with the utmost confidence that prosperity will continue on the increase and that the scales of social and economic justice will tip a little closer to the perfect balance. We expect to see organization among the farmers greatly strengthened and broadened and the way opened up for the universal recognition of our oft-repeated assertion, that "farming is a business," and must be treated as such. We shall, of course, continue to do our part to bring about the changes in marketing methods and legislation that are necessary for the perpetuation of this truth.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1920 —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about January 5, 10 and 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 6, 11 and 17; plains sections 7, 12 and 18; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 8, 13 and 19; eastern sections 9, 14 and 20. reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 10, 15 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of the continent from near Jan. 3 to near Jan. 23 and will include two cold waves that will cross meridian 90 near Jan. 4 and 22 and two warm waves that will cross meridian near Jan. 7 and 13, one severe set of storms, moving eastward, that will cross meridian 90 during the week centering on Jan. 16, and a less severe set of storms crossing meridian 90 during the week centering on Jan. 5.

These storms, or disturbances, control all the weather features; warm, cold, high winds, rain, snow, sleet, frost, tornadoes, hurricanes, but not all of these accompanying every storm. Interested readers of these forecastswill gradually become forecasters. I can not always give all the details but, with Foster's weather map before them and my description of the storm movements, published regularly in this paper, they can understand coming weather events.

The most important weather events of January will be from near 15 to near 22, on meridian 90; a day or two earlier west of that line and a day or two later east of it. All kinds of winter weather are expected during that time. Those who understand the language of the clouds will be greatly aided in estimating coming weather. Old farmers and old seamen have long been experts in cloud language. I can not include all these things in these Weather Bulletins.

W. T. Foster

LIVE STOCK HIGHER

The live stock markets held their own during the Christmas week and latest advices show hogs, cattle and sheep on a higher level than prevailed a week ago. This was true at all live stock markets. There is quite a difference of opinion as to what may happen in the hog market the next thirty days but nearly all look for very heavy runs throughout the entire months. Here's what two commission houses has to say about the situation through the Price Current Grain Reporter:

"We are approaching the period in the winter hog packing season when the East will be a dominating factor in the making of prices. We have called attention several times recently to the fact that after Jan. 1 Ohio and Indiana would be practically marketed up on their winter crop of hogs. This would bring Eastern buyers to the western markets, and if the consumption of hog products continues normal, it will be hard to break the hog market. A great many are anticipating a very heavy run of hogs in January. This is logical, for the country has not, up to the present time, really loosened up. Railroads are not furnishing cars up to the demand of the shippers and hogs are gaining weight very rapidly and should there be an shortage in the number of hogs this year competent stockmen say the deficiency in numbers would be made up by extra weight. Should it turn out that January hog receipts are as heavy as is anticipated, the month of January might be the low period for hog prices in this winter's packing season. We have felt all the time that hogs would sell lower during this winter's packing season than they have sold so far, but our prediction is threatened with absorption into the realm of uncertainty—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

"Summing up the features of the hog situation, Clay, Robinson & Co. say: 'Prospects are favorable for a good acting hog market in the near future. Of course, we are going to have a very heavy run the latter part of January and through February, but until these big runs materialize we think the trade will give a good account if itself. There are bound to be breaks in the trade on days of relatively large receipts, but for the near future we look for these declines to be offset by advances registered on days of curtailed receipts.'"

BEANS ARE STEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 30, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.35	7.75	7.75
Red Kidneys		13.75	14.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	9.25	10.50
Prime	8.00	8.50	9.75
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	12.75

Beans in the Detroit market have risen close to $7.50 and this week have been holding steady, although the trading is not especially active. Farmers in Michigan show a disposition to hold back their beans at the present unsatisfactory prices, although some are moving to market. Letters from farmers say that if they could get at the local elevators a price around $8 they would plant a crop of beans next year. The attitude of the farmers is believed to be setting the speculators to thinking. The short crop and the other elements indicate that better prices are over the horizon. The difficulty with exchange rates on money generally has had a severe effect in the orient and is confusing American trade for beans in the Far East. The Japanese traders have an obvious advantage over the Americans in the Oriental trading, both because of the similarity of their exchange rates with the Orient and because of their greater familiarity with Oriental conditions of commerce.

HAY TRADE IMPROVES

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	27.00 @ 31
New Yory	32.00 @ 33		29.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	29.50 @ 30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.50 @ 29		28.50 @ 29
Chicago	21.00 @ 31	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 32
New York	@ 31	27.00 @ 29	
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	33.00 @ 34	29.50 @ 30

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29
New York	32.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 25
New York	30.00 @ 32	25.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

Eastern hay markets have shown some improvement during the last week or so, due to increased demand. This came as a surprise because the holidays usually interfere considerably with the business, both of buying and selling. Western markets continue strong due to heavy buying.

POTATOES IN DEMAND

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 30, 1919

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.50	3.25
Chicago	3.00	3.00
Pittsburg	3.50	
New York	3.25	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	1.90	1.80
Chicago	1.85	1.60
Pittsburg	2.00	1.90
New York	2.50	2.40

Potatoes, following the Christmas quiet, are in demand again and a firm market is quoted for spuds and all vegetables in most markets. In Detroit spuds are quoted at $5.25 for a 150-lb. sack. There has been little activity in Maine and other eastern states due to the cold wave

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The apple market continues low and steady, supplies being ample to meet the demands. The fruit buying movement has turned to oranges and grapefruit. Vegetables were firm, with moderate movement. Cabbage continues to bring from $2 to $2.50 for good stock. Rutabagas have advanced in price and are now generally bringing $1.50 a bushel.

Increased supplies of poultry are being taken up as quickly as offered, the market on same being firm. Dressed pork was in moderate demand, but offerings were small. Butter and eggs are dull, consumers waiting for lower prices and buying accordingly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BREEDERS AND FEEDERS.

(*Continued from page 2*)

mingham; Red Poll Steer as a Feeder, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge; Red Poll Cow in the Commercial World, J. M. Chase, Ionia.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n

President, Alexander Minty, Ionia; secretary, Ward Hathaway, Ovid.

Meeting called to order at 2.00 p. m., room 405.—Breeding Aberdeen Angus Cattle for a Third of a Century, O. E. ,utnuy CVrl .:nb,..iET ET ET ET EH Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; How We Can Promote and Further the Interests of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1920.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.

President, Jay Smith, Ann Arbor; secretary, W. W. Knapp, Howell.

Meeting called to order at 4:00 p. m., room 109—A representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be present to discuss the advancement of Shorthorn cattle interests in Michigan.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920.

Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

President, Alvin Balden, Capac; secretary, C. F. Bassett, Kalamazoo.

Meeting called to order at 3:00 p. m., room 403—The secretary and president are preparing an interesting program and urge that every Michigan breeder attend.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association.

President, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant; secretary, Wm. J. Clark, Mason.

Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 207.—President's Address, P. P. Pope; I Like the Good Ones, Don't You? Wesley Hile, Ionia; The Purebred Sires' Campaign, R. J. Baldwin, director of extension, M. A. C.; Publicity, Prices, Pedigrees and Other Things," Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; general discussion; dinner all together.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Ass'n.

President, F. J. Drodt, Monroe; sec'y-treas., O. F. Foster, Ann Arbor.

Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 110—How to Boost Pig Clubs in Michigan. Mr. Mersten, Bay City, Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau; How to Grow Pigs Successfully Without Milk, Ralph Carr, Monroe, Monroe County Agricultural Agent; other topics of interest will be discussed by the association.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Chester White Swine Breeders' Association

President, H. T. Crandall, Cass City; secretary, J. Carl Jewett, Mason.

Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 316—Annual meeting and election of officers; an interesting program is being prepared.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Oxford Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.

President, O. M. York, Millington; secretary, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit.

Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m., room 113.

Farmers week will be held at the college from February 2 to February 6.

Friday, Jan. 16.—Sale of Shorthorn cattle under the auspices of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association. and convenience to secure rooms for the

TREATING WHEAT SEED

(*Continued from page 4*)

ers who saw the demonstration fields to try the hot water treatment on a larger scale in the fall of 1918. County Agent R. G. East, of Shelby county, realized that he would not be able to meet the demands from his farmers for treating seed if he had to use the original method of treating a peck or two at a time. Consequently he set his brain to work and devised an outfit which treated four bushels at a time he established a central treating station at Shelbyville, the county seat. The treating apparatus consisted of two large vats to hold hot water, one at 120 degrees F., and the other at 129 degrees F., and a large wooden framed drum, lined with heavy wire screen to hold the grain when steeped in water. The drum was raised and lowered by means of a chain pulley and operated by means of a hand crank. Water was heated in a large galvanized iron tank by means of two water tank stoves and added to the vats as needed to maintain the proper temperature.

Several hundred Shelby county farmers became so interested in the results of the hot water treatment that last June they made an inspection trip of the thirty or so fields sown with treated seed. The tour occupied two days and extended to every part of the county, extension men or farmers talking on some phase of the hot water treatment or pure seed.

The farmers who wished to have seed treated soaked it in cold water at home and then brought it to the central treating station where it was subjected to the "cooking" process. After the treatment it was spread out on a floor, sacked as soon as cooled off and taken home again to dry. More than 30 farmers took advantage of this opportunity, most of them being limited in the amount of seed treated, to 4 .bushels each When their plots were check up it was found that the treatment practically eliminated both smuts, while in the untreated fields loose smut ranged from a few to 20 per cent, averaging 11.7 per cent, with stinking smut also prevalent in some fields. But this was not the only benefit resulting from the hot water bath. It was very noticeable in many fields that kernels with low vitality were killed by the treatment, and only sound, well producing seed was left to grow. In some instances the heads of the treated plots were fully a half inch longer than those on the corresponding untreated fields.

The hot water treatted seed affords the grower further opportunity to improve the wheat crop. Altho it would be quite impracticable on a large scale it was a simple task to go over the 2-acre seed plot and remove all rye, cheat, cockle, wild onion and garlic, and even plants of mixed varieties of wheat when these were not numerous. Thus the grower was able to obtain very desirable kind of seed, free from weeds as well as smuts.

More than a hundred other demonstrations, distributed over 30 counties produced as gratifying results as those in Shelby county, and the method promises to put wheat growing on a much more profitable basis than heretofore. Farmers consider it very practicable as well as desirable. The seed from the treated plots will receive special attention and will be multiplied from year to year until there is sufficient amount to supply every grower in the county. This will require from four to five years. When that is accomplished it should increase the average grain yield by at least 25 per cent.

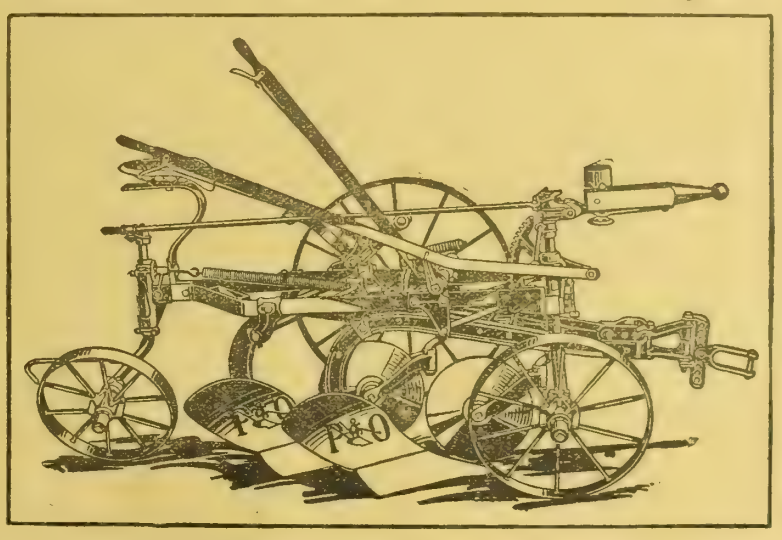
The process of treating seed wheat on individual farms by the hot water method and sowing it on special seed plot will appear in the next issue.

1842 P&O 1920

Light-Draft Plows

EVERY detail in the construction of the P&O Line of Light-Draft Plows is worked out on the lines laid down by the founders — making for Simplicity and Strength. The popularity of these famous plows shows that the policy of the founders was right—they "knew how."

Used by Three Generations of American Farmers



78 Years of "Knowing How" Hammered into Every One of Them

P&O Light-Draft Plows cover a wide range of work, not only for all ordinary plowing, but for the unusual and the extraordinary. *For Horses:* Walking, Sulky and Gang, both moldboard and disk, in all standard sizes and models of bottoms. *For Tractors:* From 2 to 6 bottoms, both moldboard and disk. *Special:* For grading, ditching, hillsides, root ground, cut-over timber land, orchards, etc. There is a P&O plow for any section, and for any condition of soil.

Whether you own or operate a horse-plow farm or a tractor-plow farm, get a P&O Light-Draft Plow, and be a satisfied plowman.

Write for P&O Plow Catalog, or call on the nearest International dealer. Tell us your plowing problems — we believe we can help you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA INC.

CHICAGO U S A

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"Same to You, Good Folks, Same to You."

ON MY DESK this morning I find an exceedingly large number of letters, and Christmas and New Year remembrances—all breathing the same spirit of comradeship; of good cheer and best wishes for the New Year. So many, indeed have been the kindly remembrances this year, that I wish it were possible for me to visit every home, if only to open the door and shout: "Same to you, good folks, same to you!"

The letters of commendation, too, bring encouragement and happiness to the busy office, and I shall see that those who have labored with me in carrying forward the work during the strenuous year just past, and to whom great credit is due for their loyalty and interest, have the satisfaction of reading your words of good cheer and encouragement. Kind friends you have indeed furnished all lubricant necessary to keep the wheels of interest turning smoothly during a twelve-month.

I am sure now that there is a "law of compensation," Some times one feels that the easier way, the line of least resistance, is the more comfortable way to travel. Our motives are so often misunderstood, it seems. So hard to make others understand why we take this position or that. It isn't an easy matter, my friends to take a stand for what you know is right, when you must stand for a time, alone, simply because others can not, or will not, understand.

It is a mighty easy matter for a publication to play the game, to consider the money end of the proposition before deciding whether a question is right or wrong. But to loyally serve, to work for the common good and truthfully represent those who place their interest, to a certain extent in your hands, and place reliance in what you say; to disregard the financial end; so very necessary to your success, is quite another thing.

You can't travel very far down the business highway without coming to the forks in the road. It is not difficult to locate the road you should travel, but many sign boards are alluring, and especially is this true when one knows that they point out the easier way. It is quite true that we have noit always been on the popular side, but your generous support, kind friends, proves that you feel that we have very often been upon the right side.

The "law of compensation" is bringing its reward. So many good friends commending our work; so many offering encouragement; so many "lending a hand," and adding their neighbor's name to our subscription list; so many, many loyal men and women of the farm boosting for "M. G. F." Surely you have given us a good start on our journey through the New Year. And a Happy New Year to you, good folks. We shall press on; "Peace if possible, but the Truth anyway."

* * * *

WHERE DO WE GO from here, Boys? The old year has passed and as we stand upon the threshold of the New Year, our hand yet upon the latch of the door just closed, we are reminded of the refrain caught up by the brave soldier lads, when ordered to break camp with no idea of their destination: "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" We have passed through a year of uncertainty, and have now entered a year with general conditions even more complex. We don't exactly know where we are going, but let us rejoice in the fact that we do know that we are on the way to better things. We can, of course, close the books of the old year, as of yore, and turn a new leaf—but to that new ledger page we must of necessity carry a whole lot.

* * * *

I suggested two weeks ago that while the miners had gone back to work, the coal strike was by no means settled. This prediction was made upon the strength of the fact that the mine owners never had, and the opinion that they never would give the consumer representation on a board of arbitration. The Palmer-Lewis memorandum proposed to create a commission, with full power to investigate and settle the trouble between mine operators and mine workers. One of the three members on this commission was to represent the public—the consumer—and this commission was asked to settle the trouble without increasing the price of coal.

Now the mine owners claim that there was no such agreement, that it was proposed to have a government commission to act with the miners and mine owners, to the end that the strike might be settled—a sort of referee as it were. In the past all differences between the mine owners and miners have been settled between the parties directly involved—never before has it even been proposed that the dear public should have a hearing. And the controversy was usually settled in this way:

Scene: Sitting room in large hotel; present a government representative, the president of the miners' union and the chairman of the mine owners committee. The government agent speaks: "Well, boys, really now, what is the trouble?" "We demand more wages," blurts out the president of the mine workers union. "Well, by gosh, we won't pay them another durned cent," retorts the chairman of the mine owners committee. "Tut, tut, tut, boys, we will never get together by following this plan. Listen to me:

"You miners want ten per cent increase; you mine owners certainly would not object to a little more profit for yourselves. Dead easy boys, dead easy. We will add thirty cents per ton to the cost of coal; you take your ten per cent Mr. Miner, you absorb the rest, Mr. Mine Operator." "I don't care who pays the increased wage so long as it does not come out of our profit," says the mine owner. "It's the ten per cent increase we are after," replies the miner. And the very next morning the daily press gives out the glad news that the strike is settled and all is "quiet on the Potomac."

* * * *

The United States occupies considerable space on the map of the world, yet it has frontier contact with only two countries. Our good neighbors across the line on the north and northeast have never caused us trouble. The line fence, once established has been held and jointly kept in repair. We have neighbored with our cousins, borrowed from them, loaned to them, bought from them and sold to them. When in trouble we have helped them, and when Uncle Sam gets into trouble the Canadians will be the first to proffer their aid.

On the south we have a far different border line and a far different situation. The Christian Science Monitor in speaking of this border line says: "The Mexican border is space, and emptiness and cactus, with soldiers strung along the sluggish saline river, from the other side of which comes, ever and anon, an unexplained bullet." Trouble has ever been brewing along this line, for some reason this bad blood has been passed along from one decade to another. How different from that imaginary line which is the only border on the north? Why?

If Uncle Sam really understood the Mexicans, the real brown people of that land of sand, of cactus, of rocks, and lost opportunities, and the Mexicans understood the desires of the people who labor for the common good, who only ask for that which is rightfully theirs on this side of the line—if they understood and we understood—do you really think that these bronzed humans beyond our southern border line would seek ever to kill and destroy? Don't you wonder some times what has caused this bitter feeling between Mexicans and Americans, and who keeps the kettle of hatred boiling? And isn't it possible that hogs are wallowing at the source, and polluting the stream which runs this way?

* * * *

It will take you just five minutes to step on the ferry in Detroit and land on the dock at Windsor, Canada. Thousands of workingmen and women reside in Windsor and work in Detroit, going to and from their work every day. Last week the bankers had to get together and try to stabilize Canadian money. The Detroit United Railway company will not accept Canadian money, at any value, on either their city or interurban lines. You cant get rid of a Canadian bill on a bet; and when change is made both parties look for King George's head—if it shows itself, the buck is passed on.

The English pound sterling, normally worth $4.86⅔ in our coin, dropped as low as $3.65; the German mark, with a par value of about 24 cents, is right now worth about two cents and the Austrian crown nominally worth 20 1-3 cents is now worth a half penny. Europe's foreign credits have been strained to the point of exhaustion during the past five years; her national wealth has been mortgaged to the extent that a second mortgage would be about worthless, and her accumulated financial strength was all spent for destructive purposes.

England, France, Austria and even Germany want to buy raw materials and food products from the United States, but their money has so depreciated that they can't get enough cash together to make a decent purchase. The purchase of food and fuel requirements alone by the nations of Europe would require an expenditure on their part of nine billion dollars, providing their money was at par with this country. Under the present rate of exchange this amount would be doubled.

Noted financiers say that the United States has already financed Europe to the limit of safety; and that we need our cash here at home. And with the League of Nations held up by the Senate, there is mighty little chance of helping them further with a big loan. And there you are. All of the nations of Europe bankrupt; thousands upon thousands literally starving to death for want of food; commerce and industry must be built again from the foundations—and all for what purpose? War is hell.

* * * *

The agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the packers, brings to a speedy close the agitation that has been going on for years between the Government and the "Big Five." Under the agreement the packers will drop all side lines and devote their time to building up the packing business and its related industries—butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, etc. And best of all the Union Stock Yards Company at Chicago will be unscrambled.

G. L. Slocum

Ann Arbor, Michigan
December 10, 1919

Mr. Grant Slocum,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Dear Sir:

I like your page in M. B. F. issue of December 6, 1919. Here is how it strikes me.

In your first editorial on the Industrial Conference you cite the inability of Class to consider the interests of the main body of the people. Next you take up the coal situation and must admit that only an ultimatum from the most powerful place can protect the shivering masses from the selfish squabble in the necessary business of digging coal. The next topic is important because it points out that you have been placed in the fortunate or unfortunate position of being accountable, not to yourself, but to those friends who place their confidence in your sincerity to do the best thing for us all for the price, their confidence. I could not see eye to eye at our esteemed secretary's conclusion—minus the machinery necessary to produce the desired effect. And I say Amen to the sentiments in the railroad paragraph. The fact that I read the page produced the following result:

Since workers, organized or not, operators, organized or not, and producers of all sorts under the competitive system of distribution cannot seem to give the public that the consumer demands, and since it is evident from your own pen that the union of the consumers is able to put it over, as in the case of the railroads and the mails; why doesn't some trusted representative of those who would see the standard of life paid for us all come out flat-footed for a system of distribution by the Government similar to that in vogue wherein the producer, the farmer, miner, operator and manufacturers of all sorts who deal in the necessities of life are paid cost plus and the whole product marketed at an average price such as would return expenses, but no more, to the distributor?—Andrew P. Campbell.

Silaged Sugar Beet Tops are Well Suited for Dairy Feed

Department of Agriculture Explains Preparation and Value of Beet Tops as Silage

BEET TOP SILAGE is well suited for use by the dairyman or the feeder of beef cattle and sheep. When it is fed for the production of beef or mutton, the hay requirements may be reduced 50 per cent. The warm, succulent silage seems to stimulate the appetites of the animals, causing them to consume and utilize larger quantities of feed. Most beet browers estimate that beet top silage has a value about one-third to one-half that of alfalfa hay.

These points are discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin 1095, "Beet Top Silage and other by-products of the Sugar Beet," which was recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin advocates the use of beet top silage to aid in meeting the shortage of hay and other forage. It illustrates good methods of constructing pit silos and gathering and siloing the tops, and makes other important suggestions in regard to feeding the silage, molasses, etc, based largely upon reports of beet growers and stock feeders.

Balanced Ration Recommended

"Beet pulp and molasses, by-products which have an established value with stock feeders, should be fed with a moderate allowance of hay or other feed in order to make a balanced ration," the bulletin says.

"At the present price of beet molasses many feeders are finding a mixture of molasses with hay or with pulp to be profitable. This furnishes a variety and stimulates when fed in regulated quantities.

"In feeding beet top silage, about 30 pounds per 1,000 pounds weight for cattle and 3 pounds per head for sheep each day seem to be most satisfactory.

"Animals not accustomed to beet top silage should be given a small quantity at first and the feedings gradually increased until the normal ration is reached."

Other important points given in the bulletin follow:

A good crop of beets will yield from 3 1-2 to 6 tons of processed silage.

The average cost of gathering the tops and filling, packing and finishing the silo is about $1 a ton.

It is extremely important that the tops be gathered and put into small piles promptly after the beets are topped. The dirt may be easily shaken from the tops while the leaves are still fresh. It is imperative that dirt and sand be eliminated.

The fundamental factors that are involved in making good corn silage also apply in making beet-top silage Pack the mass thoroughly to exclude the free air and then seal tight. Good silage requires thorough packing.

It is not necessary to run the tops through a silage cutter. Some feeders prefer to do so, however, to avoid the possibility of lambs choking on the crowns.

The same structure that is commonly used for putting up corn silage may be used for beet top silage. Because beet tops pack in a very dense mass, the structure will sometimes crack and spread and thus allow air to enter. A well-built silo is reasonably safe.

Making beet top silage does not necessarily involve a cash outlay for materials. The natural earth silo and stacking above the earth are both successful. Concrete side retaining walls are advisable under certain conditions, however.

Making beet-top silage does not necessarily involve a cash outlay for materials. The natural earth silo and stacking above the earth are both successful. Concrete side retaining walls are advisable under certain conditions, however.

An excellent quality of silage is made by stacking the tops entirely above the earth and then packing them thoroughly. The spoilage loss is greater than when the structure or the pit silo is used.

It is not necessary to alternate layers of tops with layers of straw. It is always advisable to put a layer of straw next to the earth bottom and sides to eliminate dirt from the silage. When straw is intermixed with the tops more packing is necessary.

The economic utilization of beet tops and other by-products not only yields a direct profit by feeding to stock, but greatly assists in maintaining soil fertility and also in establishing a better crop rotation.

The by-products of the sugar beet crop when properly handled and fed have a value equal to the entire cost of what is commonly termed "hand labor" in producing the crop of beets.

The best practices of feeding the by-products of the sugar beet crop will yield a net profit equal to half the net profits usually had in growing and marketing the crop of beets.

It is safe to conclude that one ton of good beet top silage is equal to half a ton of alfalfa hay when fed as a mixed feed. Many feeders think that the silage has a value equal to good hay, ton for ton.

Beet top silage comes out of the silo warm in the winter, and it is appetizing. It seems to stimulate the assimilation of food and to aid the animal to appropriate the maximum values from all the feeds consumed.

The silo brings the feed near the feeding yards and minimizes waste.

Do You Know Hudson

But Through Sheer Merit Alone Essex Made Its Thirty Million Dollar Sales Record

Builds the Essex?

Essex success has not been accidental. No one doubts its right to the position it holds.

But how many know why Essex in its first year revealed qualities more mature, more evident of the influence of long experience, than is commonly found in cars even in their third and fourth year.

You will recall the Essex was announced one year ago without one word as to the identity of its builders. Not a claim was made for its performance.

You were asked to go look at it, take a ride and form your own opinion. The Essex, we said, would have to speak for itself.

Now that it has established itself, we reveal why Essex has all the qualities of cars of long development.

Was Designed by Hudson Engineers

They conceived it as they developed the Super-Six. All they learned about endurance, they incorporated in the Essex.

They gave to the Essex the power that has made it famous in all quarters. Its speed is the result of what had been learned in making the Super-Six winner of all worth while speed records.

The Essex can never be all that the Super-Six is for they are totally different types.

But the Essex does bring quality and performance to a class field that was unknown.

The former owners of large costly cars that have adopted the Essex have not been Hudson users. They have come from other cars, cars that fall short of the Super-Six in all particulars save size and cost.

The Essex appeals to such users because of its nimbleness. They like the way its performance compares with that of the Super-Six. You can see this on every hand. The two cars in any community that are most prominent because of their performance ability are the Hudson Super-Six and the Essex.

Essex Did Not Need Hudson's Endorsement

Think of the advantages Essex has had. What ordinarily would have required years to perfect was made possible in the very first model.

That is why 20,000 are now running, why more than $30,000,000.00 was paid for Essex cars in ten months.

You have not needed the Hudson endorsement to understand Essex performance.

Essex has won its own way. Hudson gave it full benefit of the experience of its engineers and the ability of its manufacturing organization. Its name was not needed.

Now Hudson takes the same pride in acknowledging its kinship to Essex that a father might in speaking of his son who on his own account had made good.

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—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Do Not Be Misled

That the farmers will not name the next governor of Michigan. HERE IS one chance out of a hundred That chance lies in a possible division among the farmers, and it is a chance that the politicians who don't want the farmers in the State House are playing to beat the band.

"A house divided against itself will fall." Divided, farmers won't have a look-in during the next campaign. United and working harmoniously, their success in electing their candidate for governor and members of the legislature is assured. The powerful political lobby that has been organized in this state the past two years will divide the farmers if possible. This is the lobby that defeated Sen. Scully's income tax bill; it is the lobby that put thru the state constabulary measure; that created the boxing commission, and defeated the farmers' warehouse amendment. Quite by mere coincidence, of course, the lobbyists are among those indicted in the Newberry scandal.

Do you think for a moment that this powerful lobby, backed by millions of dollars, will sit idly by while the farmers are marching to the Capitol at Lansing? Not on your life. They are busy right now; they've been busy for six months. They aren't fighting the farmers; they're too diplomatic for that. To all appearances, they are the best friends the farmers of Michigan ever had. They have access to the councils of the farmers. They are trying to insinuate themselves into the farm organizations. At every opportunity they play the friendly Reynard. Indeed, we would not be surprised to see them suggesting the name of some "farmer" for governor who hasn't a chance to win in the hopes that he will divide the farmers and cause the farmers' political movement to fizzle.

Don't be misled by these false friends. Scrutinize their activities. Weigh their motives. Reject their counsel and their help. You do not need it so why accept it? Play the game as skillfully as they, and you will not be holding the bag when the votes are counted next fall.

Peace Treaty Differences

IF THE Peace Treaty were not such a hugely important matter to the present and future generations, there would be something amusing about the conflict of opinions upon it. The country is divided into a score or more groups, each of which thinks it has the only correct interpretation of the terms of the Treaty, and not a one of which is willing to concede to the other. There are those who want the Treaty adopted in its original form. They say that the objections raised to the Treaty by certain members of the Senate are without foundation and inspired solely by political bias. On the other hand there is a small, extremely selfish and potentially dangerous group that would not sign any kind of a treaty embodying a proposal for a League of Nations. They simply cannot bear the thought of a rubbing elbows with the European "rabble." Between these two extreme groups are divers others who quarrel and quibble over particular sections of the Treaty.

During the writer's recent visit to Washington he had the opportunity of talking with several members of Congress and asked their views on the Treaty. One Republican congressman was absolutely sure that the League covenant gave Great Britain five votes to the United States one, but as for the objection to the Shantung provision, "pshaw, that didn't amount to anything." But a Republican colleague held differently. He said, "I don't lay much stress upon the argument that we do not have as fair representation in the League as other nations, but I do object most strenuously to being a party to the robbery of Shantung."

Then there are other objections. Catholics oppose the Treaty because it does not specifically guarantee Irish independence. Protestants oppose it because they say that it was dictated by the Pope. Sen. LaFollette is the leader of an active group who assert that it was drafted in the interests of Big Business. But a very important element in our industrial circles oppose it because they say it insures England a predominating position in the world's trade. Some are of the opinion that the Treaty deals too lightly with Germany; others declare that it places unbearable burdens upon the German people and invites future trouble. Some of the Republicans are naturally against the Treaty because they are afraid the Democrats will get all the credit, and Anti-Wilson Democrats don't want it because they are afraid it will put the Wilson followers in too solidly with the country.

It would be a physical impossibility to write a Peace Treaty and League of Nations covenant that would be acceptable to all these arbitrary factions, so why try? Let's all admit that the League of Nations is a gamble, which it is, and draw cuts as to whether we shall get in or stay out.

Rewarding Industry

SOME PEOPLE propose that all should share equally in the profits they help to create.

Let's examine that proposition and see if it will hold water. We will first have to look into human nature. What is the motive that makes a man work? Is it his desire to serve and be of usefulness to the world? No, that thought seldom enters the average man's mind. As men grow older and realize how empty are the material fruits that are gathered from the sowing of thrifty and industrious habits the desire to serve may predominate the desire to gain. But that isn't the way the average man under forty looks at it. The incentive to work is the desire to gain. The apprentice covets the journeyman's job and works hard to arise to his level. The journeyman covets his employer's job and applies himself industriously that he may some day be an employer himself. The thrifty farm hand works hard and saves a penny now and then in the hopes that he may some day become a farm owner himself.

Now let's remove this incentive to gain. How shall we do it? By the simple process of compelling every land owner, every factory owner, every railroad owner, every mine owner to pay his men equally with himself and distribute the profits equally among all, himself included. Now, what happens? The apprentice, being a very young man, finds himself in a position he has not earned, on the level with the boss. Diligence is replaced with slothfulness, discipline with laxity, ambition with self-satisfaction and thrift gives way to prodigality. Why labor to become a journeyman or an employer when there is less work and less responsibility with equal pay? Similarly, the farm hand loafs on the job. Why become a farm owner and take all the risk when there is less work and less worry at equal pay working for another?

The scheme won't work. No boy or man is so poor or lacking in opportunities who cannot by diligent application to his job and a determination to succeed wage a successful battle against the "accursed profit-system" and stand among the greatest in the land. The majority of the nation's great men were once poor boys. The fight they had to make against the odds of competition was the making of them. The affairs of the world are not run by men who enjoyed soft berths when they were young.

It is quite true, as a correspondent points out, that the children of poor people are perhaps helping to earn the family bread while the children of profit-takers are getting an education. But as experience shows, this is not necessarily a handicap in life's race. Moreover, if we look into the causes for poverty, we will find that the average American family is poor because of bad luck, frequent sickness, or mismanagement. Of two men with the same-size families, one will live comfortably and save while the other will go into debt. What is the reason? One of them is naturally frugal and manages wisely; the other is a spender. Triple the wages of both, and what is the result? The careful man saves thrice as much as formerly, and the waster spends thrice as much.

We are offering no defense of those conscienceless profiteers who force their employes to work at starvation wages, and wax fat from the proceeds of their labor. Such as these deserve to be condemned. But we believe that industry should be rewarded, and if an industrious man earns an excess over his expenditures and invests it, we believe that he is entitled to a fair interest on his investment. We do not believe in equal wages or equal distribution of profits, for it would put a premium on laziness and take away the worker's greatest incentive. We do believe in a graduated wage and profit-sharing scale which gives to every man a fair living income and a share of the benefits according to the amount of useful work he performs to help create these benefits. This principle is fundamental. It always has worked and it always will work. It is fully in attune with human nature and the great plan of life.

It Pays to be a Railroad President

IN OTHER DAYS when the railroads were supposed to be rolling in wealth that was filched from a burdened public, pompous and prosperous-looking individuals were likened to "railroad presidents." For fiction and fancy pictured railroad officials as drawing enormous salaries, and lolling in ease and luxury. Our information as to the amount of money spent by the roads in salaries, fees and other perquisites was largely a matter of speculation until the government took over the railroads and began to weed out superfluous vice presidents, directors, attorneys, lobbyists and numerous other more or less useless figure-heads that were on the payroll. The saving thus effected by the government ran into many millions of dollars a year.

There has recently been published a list of the leading railroad officials who in the more palmy days waxed fat from their salaries alone. It comprises several hundred rail officials whose salaries ranged from $20,000 to over $100,000 a year. Nearly every road formerly retained legal counsel whose business it was to fight regulatory legislation, prepare briefs in their argument for higher rates, showing the great loss that railroads were sustaining, and perform other odd jobs to which their legal talent was suited. To these retainers the railroads paid fixed salaries from $10,000 to $50,000 a year, plus any special fees that might arise in case of actual litigation.

We do not fear that the private owners will immediately restore the extravagances that have been eliminated by government control. Experience and the government have taught the rail heads many a valuable lesson that they are not apt to soon forget. They are in about the same position as the fussy old lady who kept accumulating odds and ends and relics, thinking that perhaps "some day they would come in handy," but having had her house cleaned and the rubbish burned she finds that it was useless baggage and wonders why she ever cluttered up her house with it.

It is reasonable to believe that the roads will be run henceforth with far greater efficiency and less extravagance than in the past, and while there may be a temporary increase in rates, it ought not to be of long duration.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FAIR PRICES FOR ALL COMMODITIES

"What constitutes industrial justice?" Fair prices for all commodities, including labor.

What constitutes fair prices depends on production costs, the chief item of which is labor. What constitutes fair wages depends on the cost of producing labor—the cost of living. I can produce sugar beets profitably at ten dollars a ton *if*— if the relative prices of other commodities are not too high.

"Value to society" is important, but secondary. It is not, in itself, a valid excuse for high prices. Society could exist more comfortably without gold than without bread. But what do we call the baker who, presuming on the value of his product, charges "all that the traffic will bear?" Toothpicks, on the other hand, are not worth much, yet if they are to be produced at all they must be priced high enough to provide a good living for the folks who make them.

This applies also to labor. Human nature being what it is, efficiency must be made worth while. Unpleasant jobs also must be made attractive by extra pay or shorter hours. But I see neither justice nor expediency in paying a business manager a hundred times as much as an equally skilled mechanic. Jesus of Nazareth didn't charge for the full value of His services. Washington and Lincoln followed His example. He who demands exorbitant wages just because he can get them is as mean a profiteer as if he charged two prices for a loaf of bread.—*Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Mich.*

You couldn't have said more had you used ten times the space. There are men in this world who serve for the love of serving. They never are paid in full what their work is worth to society, and by "society" I mean the people who make up the community, the state and nation. But not all men are like that. Many men are "clock-watchers." It is against their religion to work one minute over the time for which they are paid, or to expend a single ounce of energy in doing some service to their fellowmen unless they expect some day to be remunerated. Industrial justice or industrial democracy will never become a universal and permanent condition until the natures of men are made over.—Editor.

NATIONALIZATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

In my county most farmers are friends of what you call organized radical labor because the majority of them have been city workers. In your comment on "labor's opportunity" in the Dec. issue of the 6th, written by S. H. S., you ask for information regarding industrial justice and I believe to get it all people should have what they actually produce and the only way to get it is through nationalization of all public utilities.

The difference between the man that spent money for an education and the workman is this: I believe in many cases the workmen had to pull a saw or peddle papers or black boots for a living when a child under our present profit system and his or her more fortunate brother or sister was going to school. Many of these politicians are put in their position with money wrung from labor thru excess profits. I wish you would tell me what Red Radicalism is. Is it men who advocate public ownership or does it dignify plunder and destruction.—*E. W., Gladwin, Mich.*

If you believe exactly what you say, then you believe that any man whom you hire to help with the crops should have what he "actually produces". You would discard altogether the factors of investment and proprietorship and turn your farm over to others who lacking the abilities that you and thousands of other farmers possess to acquire and operate farms, are obliged under the present system to work for others. I claim that you are mistaken when you say that the farmers of your county are friends of organized "radical" labor. The I. W. W. is a radical labor organization that teaches the farm hand who wants higher wages and cannot get them in any other way to hide stones and tools in wheat sheaves so that when fed into the separator they will ruin the knives. They teach violence and destruction of property and every other means to gain an end. They believe in the doctrine that might is right. Do you want us to understand that the farmers of Gladwin county approve of these and similar tactics advocated by the I. W. W. and other radical branches of organized labor? Not even the law-abiding members of labor organizations can stomach such theories as these. So why should you?

In the eyes of some reactionary interests any man who proposes a peaceful reform intended to better conditions of the mass of people is a "red-radical". But intelligent people define "red-radicalism" as any movement which advocates or employs violence to bring about a change in the existing order. Properly speaking, "red radicalism" does signify "plunder and destruction."—Editor.

FARMERS SHOULD CONTROL STATE LEGISLATURE

I most heartily endorse your stand for the uplift and rights of the farmers of this state, in your articles as printed in M. B. F. The time has come when the farmers of this state must organize and take over the reins of government, or be forced into bankruptcy. It is high time that such graft and corruption to gain seats in our state government be brought to an end. Money is the root of all evil, and has done more to corrupt and undermine our form of government than anything else. Until the farmers of this state organize sufficiently and gain control of our state government, we will be discriminated against and trodden down. Where is there a man that can not say that the farmer hasn't just as much right to set a just price on his produce as the manufacturer or any other class of business, for farming is a business, just the same as manufacturing is a business, and let me tell you, my friends, that it is the hardest kind of work and the most poorly paid of them all. The defeat of the Warehouse Amendment was a direct slap in the face of the farmers of this state, and don't you forget it, the Gum Shoe candidates who helped to defeat that measure, will be sorry when their terms of office expire. We must put up a candidate for governor who knows the farmer's problems and whose body and soul is of the down-trodden farmers today, a man of deeds as well as words. The farmers have been humbugged long enough; they are going to fight for their just rights and fight hard and don't you forget it. My choice to guide us and fight our battles for governor is Herb Baker. Two votes are enclosed for him from my home. There isn't a doubt in my mind but what we can land our man.—*Wm. S., Pigeon.*

If democracy means equal representation to all classes of people according to their numbers, the farmers must have greater representation in our law-making bodies. On the basis of equal representation farmers would easily predominate in the state legislature. We hope our readers are awake to the fact that they are not as fully represented in the legislative branches as they ought to be. —Editor.

BEAN AND WOOL TARIFF

Enclosed please find a two dollar bill to extend my subscription. My choice for governor would be Mr. Campbell, on stand he took against Mr. Pinchot in trying to keep the farmers from locking arms with what I would call anarchism.

My stand on the duty of beans would be enough to protect the farmer; and on wool, not less than 10 cents per lb.; on our best selling grades and down to 5 cents for cheaper grades and at least 50 cents per lb., on re-worked or shoddy. I have a statement showing the price of woolen rags before the war and now. Aug. 1, 1914, soft woolen best 4⅞ to 5⅛c.; Nov. 1, 1919, soft woolen best 18½ to 18c. This shows a rise of about 400% in re-worked wool or shoddy against about 200% in raw wool and if 80% shoddy or re-worked wool can make good cloth we can be sure of wearing woolen clothes for a long time to come if there is not another sheep shorn in the United States for the next three years.—*T. O., Constantine.*

Your comparison of the increase in the price of woolen rags and raw wool is interesting. There are matters which farmers must follow and use their organized power to correct.—Editor.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU

I would like some good information regarding the State Farm Bureau. The county agent wishes me to help canvass our township, but I don't want to go ahead with it unless I am sure that it is going to be a good thing for the farmers. Please tell me all you can about the principle of it, what do they plan to do? Do they propose to use the membership money they collect in to pay high-salaried officers or will the money be expended wisely to benefit the farmer? Do you think the Bureau will be free from political pull?—*G. W. R. C., Kent City, Mich.*

You will find an answer to most of your question in an article published in the magazine section of the Dec. 20th issue. I have no fear that the officers of the Farm Bureau will misuse the funds that have been placed in their keeping. Salaries for officers who do the work and wages for field workers are necessary, and any farm organization to become a force in the nation's affairs, must have ample financial backing. As to whether or not the bureau will be free from political pull depends entirely upon the interest the rank and file show in the selection of their officers.—Editor.

FARMERS MUST PULL ON SAME TUG

I am a reader of your valuable paper and at your request I send you herewith the desired coupon with my choice for governor of Michigan. I prefer Herbert F. Baker. I have read quite a little in your paper about this man and I agree with his views. The others I know very little about. Michigan farmers ought to have a man who could not be bought, scared or coaxed as we have had and now have. I am an old man high in the seventies, have very little good or bad to expect, but we would like to see our younger generations have a better show than we have had. It is too bad that farmers cannot think alike. They would be stronger if they would pull on the same tug. They ought to overlook partisan lines.—*F. W. B., Riverdale, Mich.*

All the young old men are not dead yet. When a man "high in the seventies" takes such an interest in the kind of men elected to office, it seems as if the younger generations should be eager to get into the fray and see that only such men as "cannot be bought, scared or coaxed," are put into positions of public trust. We [illegible] of 'em, but the trouble always has been to induce Mr. Average Citizen to "overlook partisan lines", and support the MAN instead of the PARTY.—Editor.

MR. POWERS EXPLAINS

In the current issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is an article regarding the Michigan State Farm Bureau, I note that you made use of my name. So that you may possibly correct what is a misunderstanding on your part I would like to inform you that my connection with the *Detroit Free Press* terminated some months ago. Since then my relation to the *Free Press* has been in the capacity of publicity director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, always ready to lend to the *Free Press* and any other publication in Michigan any assistance possible wherein the interests of the farmers of the state are involved.—*J. P. Powers, publicity director the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Birmingham, Mich.*

Less than two weeks before Mr. Powers wrote us the above letter he reported the annual convention of the Michigan State Grange for the Free Press, and signed himself as "staff correspondent." A reporter is not dignified by the term "staff correspondent" unless he has some actual connection with the editorial staff or is temporarily off duty. We have no quarrel with Mr. Powers, but his past and present connections with a metropolitan newspaper that has never been notoriously friendly to the farmers and is the special spokesman of certain interests with which the farmers' interests most frequently clash, will make the average farmer feel that the Farm Bureau could have made a wiser selection for its publicity manager.—Editor.

ENDORSES M. B. F. POLICY

I want to take this opportunity to very heartily endorse your policies and your very firm stand on all questions of vital interest to the farmers. I am aware that all who dare stand for the right and a square deal for all classes today are termed cranks, etc., but I am glad we are blessed with a few,—far too few—such cranks today. Wishing success and prosperity to your, the only real farmers' paper in Michigan, I am very respectfully yours.—*Fred D., Leonard, Mich.*

The best Christmas presents that we have ever had are the thousands of kind letters, of which the above is typical, that have been received from our readers the last few months. Material gifts are soon worn out by use, but the kind word is stored away in memory's chest and abides forever with the possessor. It is not possible to please all. Some times one must pursue a course that is not altogether to the liking of one's friends. They criticise; they say unkind things about you; they avoid you. It gives the heart a twinge to be thus deprived of the good opinion of one's friends, but that is the price that every man must pay who adhers strictly to the course which the conception of one's duty points out. It is as difficult for a newspaper to take the right course at all times as it is for the reader. Michigan Business Farming has no set policy. As conditions change, policies must change. But it is not swayed by partisan prejudice or favoritism to any particular class or faction, and as the years go by we feel that our every reader will come to understand this better. We are indebted to such readers who have taken a few moments to write us letters of encouragement. They help us wonderfully along the way. —Editor.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

The Trouble

"Nope! I can't work for you no longer at the old wages." said Farmer Fair's hired man. "The price of the necessities of life is too high. Silk shirts has riz ag'in."

Wordly Wisdom

"Frankly, now, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do?" she purred.

"I'd take the million. Then you would be easy.

Letting Well Enough Alone

A traveller journeying thru the Straddle Ridge region of Arkansas came upon two men prone in combat in the dusty road, the upper gentleman pommeling the nether gentleman like beating a bass drum. The traveller, feeling for the under dog, resolved to interfere.

"It is a shame to strike a man when he is down," he virtuously chided.

"If you knowed the trouble I've had to get this yere cuss down," returned Huck Buckleby, who was doing the thumping, "you'd shut your mouth and go on about your—by gosh!—business."

Rough Diamonds

Not long ago a profiteer was taking a friend through his palatial abode. Pointing to a mammoth mirror he said: "Would you imagine, Bill, that that mirror cost $500,000?"

"Wonderful, simply wonderful!" gasped the friend, truly impressed. "But what a pity it's scratched," he murmured as he scrutinized it closer.

"Yes, it is rather," returned the multi-millionaire carelessly. "Oh, ah, Matilda," he continued, turning to his wife, "perhaps you had better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."

The Bard's Condition

All through the war I wore old clothes
For patriotic reasons,
And now from other causes I
Shall wear them several seasons.

What They All Say

"Aw, yes," grumbled the postmaster at Forked Stick, Arkansas, "I've heered all I want to hear of them old jokes about postmasters reading the postal cards. Lemme tell you, there ain't nuth'n to it, as fur as I'm concerned. Not a blamed thing! Only about one in fifty of them durn postal cards is worth reading anyhow."

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

By MABEL CLARE LADD

RESOLUTION FOR SERVICE

YES. WE made a Resolution for the New Year, and the one we made was that of SERVICE. And you readers of M. B. F. can help me keep my resolution best by telling me how this paper through the columns, or by a personal errand, can best serve you.

Through our Readers' Own Column each week we have been able to help a few of our readers, but we feel that our mission [illegible] that there is so much room for growth.

Then there's the Personal Service Shopping Bureau, through which numerous of our readers have been able to secure from the city stores that which they could not find at home. But what we most desire in the year that is ahead of us is that more use shall be made of these columns.

Don't be afraid to write me, for be assured that if your request is one the printing of which will help others, that it will be so changed in wording, that no one will know from whence comes the inquiry.

Are you planning on a party of some sort of an entertainment for Washington or Lincoln's Birthday and want some games, or a new way of decorating your rooms and table? We have a good supply, but you know that our paper is so widely distributed that should we print games with the answers you couldn't possibly use them, for your very friends would have already seen them thru these columns.

Or perhaps you are interested in a reading course. Write and tell me how many are interested with you—whether it is through lodge, club or simply home reading and what the subject matter is in which you are most interested and through the assistance of our Public Library here, I can furnish you any number of references.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

The most noticeable thing in skirts—they are going higher—both in price and length—in fact Dame Fashion cannot rest content until she has led us from floor to ceiling it seems and now the number of inches milady's skirt shall be from the floor is ten inches. They are still close at the bottom but fuller at the top.

And the late winter hats are very much ostrich trimmed, for dress wear. This will delight many who have very good looking feathers laid away in tissue paper, for they are certainly softening to the face, and are attractive to most faces.

Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

EVERYWHERE we turn these days we hear and read much upon the subject of "Making America American" and [illegible] is said of our attitude toward the foreign born who are within our shores. A committee appointed to study this subject have recently reached this conclusion: "The attitude of the alien toward his country, in great part, is a reflection of the attitude our own citizens have towards him. Americanism should undertake to teach the duty of the host not less than the duty of the guest."

Neither can we expect from the foreign born perfect harmony with our laws unless they have a comprehensible knowledge of them. Likewise should acquire of us concerning our rights and privileges as citizens and we find ourselves [illegible] in a thorough knowledge, we are armed ourselves with [illegible] in our study of this question. This week we [illegible] the question of the responsibility in electing capable men to head our public institutions, as outlined by the following paragraphs:

Farm life in America surely has its ups and downs, but one above shows what the farm woman of the Balkan countries in Europe puts up with. This Serbian lady probably never saw a flivver or a farmer with a motor truck. She has been getting supplies to town with the ancient ox cart and has sat by the roadside to rest when the Yankee camera man caught her.

The State and the Woman Voter

State political issues seldom acquire the importance, in the mind of the average voter, as do local and national candidates and issues. Yet their neglect is almost certain to be followed by a series of economic mishaps that legislators, when trying to remedy them, are more apt to make matters worse than better. This is well illustrated in the conduct of state institutions—one of the most important, if not the most important of all the state's activities.

Prison Management

There was a time when the commonwealth contracted out to persons and corporations those convicted of crimes. It allowed those favored with contracts to obtain cheap convict contract labor, which was brought into competition with outside free labor. This course was followed for years, at the state's expense and legislative palliatives only served to increase the stench. Notwithstanding the evil was so patent it was not until citizens in all walks of life united in denouncing the wrong that it was abolished.

When an economic wrong yielding gain is once entrenched by law and custom, even a majority may be impotent to apply a remedy. The recipients of the favors contribute to party treasuries, and even finance candidates who agree to oppose any change.

This particular blot on the state's escutcheon was placed there because of disregard by the state of a fundamental economic axiom: Never allow the use of public property for private gain.

State Institutions

The state's activities in the matter of elemosynary institutions is a continual source of anxiety to all who have the state's welfare at heart. The feeble-minded, the epileptic, the deaf, dumb and blind, the tubercular, the insane, etc., must be taken care of, when necessary at state expense, if humanitarian principles are to prevail. They represent all classes, all nationalities. In number they run into the thousands, and the drain on the state's treasury is very great.

In all these cases, without exception, the woman voter can well demand that where the families of these unfortunates are financially able, they should pay the full cost of maintenance. The state's duties begin only where family duties end. The taxpayer should be safeguarded against being expected or compelled to carry burdens that individuals should bear. If paying the expenses of these unfortunates should deprive the family of as complete subsistence as is necessary in order to prevent suffering, then the case acquires the importance of a state case and automatically becomes a common burden.

Some state institutions are already self-supporting, or nearly so; others by wise management, may be made less burdensome to the benefit of the inmates and the state at large.

Responsibility

A grave error in state government is the creation of independent "boards." The machinery is not in existence that can quickly change an independent board into a serviceable one. Independent boards scatter responsibility so that no one ever knows just whom is to blame for bad government.

Concentration of responsibilty, united with the power of the electorate to recall a dishonest or inefficient responsible official, works for good government. Concentration of authority calls for what is called "the short ballot." That is, the election of as few officials as possible, so that the voter shall not be confused by a multiplicity of candidates. It calls for the abolition of independent state boards, and the appointment by the governor of the heads of state departments, and all who exercise executive authority. The governor must be given the power to demand, at any time, a resignation, without giving any reason for the request. In no other way can responsibility for bad management be placed.

So the woman voter, besides keeping in mind the axiom that it is unsafe to allow the use of public property for private gain, must also remember that without concentration of authority, inefficiency cannot be located. Power and responsibility go together.

Hope for Spinsters

"Since Miss Peavy Potter has her six cylinder roadster she speeds so that she keeps all the motor cops busy."

"How ridiculous! Why does she do it?"

"She says it's so exciting to be chased by a man."

Our Readers' Own Column

It is indeed gratifying to note the interest displayed in this column, and also the really worth-while questions asked. If you have been following them, you will have noticed that the information asked for is such that all of us can profit by the answers. This is your column—and the more use of it you make, the better we shall like it as we will know that our paper is filling a definite need.

A TRAVELING LIBRARY

Editor Woman's Dept., M. B. F.:

Dear Friend—Could you tell me if it would be possible to have a traveling library in our community. Once I read that some libraries had unused or worn out books that one could have by paying the freight on them. We have no library in our vicinity and are simply buried in the country until spring. A good circulating library would help so much. I shall be very grateful for any information you can give me on the subject.—*Mrs. B. B., Gratiot Co.*

The question you have brought up is one of the most helpful that could have been asked as we are sure the information you seek will be welcomed by a large number of our readers who live in localities where no public library is within reach.

If you will address Mrs. Spencer, Secretary of the Library Commission, Lansing, Michigan, she will give you full information as to how to proceed to secure such a library in your community. The State Librarian will furnish to any community, where no public library exists, a selection of fiction, travel and biography.

WRITE TO A PRIVATE SCHOOL

Dear Miss Ladd:

I am having trouble trying to convince my daughter that at her age, eleven, she is more becomingly dressed in middy blouses and athletic shoes than in the fancy dresses and high heeled shoes. Girls are growing more frivolous every day, to say nothing of the hole it is making in poor Dad's pocketbook. Perhaps you can say something which will help me to convince her. —*Mrs. Jas. B.*

This is a subject which has received a great deal of attention from educators as well as mothers thruout the land and today some high schools have adopted the middy blouse with a navy skirt as the uniform to be worn by the girls attending that particular school, while others have adopted the Peter Thompson which as you know is navy, but made in one piece with the sailor collar, and the bright red tie.

I would suggest that the easiest way to convince your daughter of the value of thise mode of dress with the common sense heels which go with it, is to send to some of the private schools, a list of which I am sending you, as well as some of the larger city schools, where a set rule regarding dress is established. Ask for their catalog and also inquire relative to the dress questions. Then when you have your information all gathered, tell your daughter that you wanted to be sure that you were advising her for the best and convince her that if she persists in wearing clothes which are inappropriate for one of her age, she would at once be singled out as "green" should she appear in a city where the school girls are all clothed in middies and Peter Thompsons. Another good thing is to secure some first class [illegible] catalogues from houses which cater to school girls' clothes, asking them to send you the catalog con-

(Continued on next page)

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

3013.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1-8 yards at the foot.

2660—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1-8 yeards of 40-inch material.

Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3 1-4 yards of 36-inch material.

3026.—Girl's Gymnasium Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 27-inch material for

the blouse, and 3 3-8 yards for the bloomers, for a 12-year size.

3025-3008.—An Attractive Costume. Waist 3025 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3008 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make this attractive style for a medium size, will require 5 3-4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 3-4 yard. Two separate patterns.

3030.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3-4 yards of 40-inch material.

2675.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1-8 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1-3 yards.

3028.—Girl's Coat. Cut in 3 sizes: 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 14 requires 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

taining such descriptions and you will be flooded with material to prove that you are right. And daughter will quickly be convinced that she is not doing the "right thing" and above all things young girls like to adopt the modes used by the most exclusive schools. You will not need to refer to the question of health at all, as I am sure that you will win your point by simply proving beyond question that there is no choice—for only two kinds of dresses are permitted in exclusive and high class schools.

If the butter troubles you about gathering, dissolve a tablespoon of baking soda in a pint of water and add. Churn a moment and the butter will be gathered nicely.

A teaspoon of borax added to the starch will help to keep the starch from freezing out of clothes in cold weather.

If you will dampen the bottom of your kettle, then soap it well before putting it on the fire, there will be no trouble washing the black off.

Save the excess liquid from your pickled peaches to put in your mince meat.

If the pans in which milk, custard and salad dressings are to be boiled are first wiped with a soft cloth greased with a little lard, they will not scorch.

The sputtering of hot fats can be avoided when eggs are dropped in to fry by sifting a little flour into the fat just before the eggs are added.

If lemons are warmed before you squeeze them, nearly double the quantity of juice can be extracted.

Cheese may be kept soft and good for a long time if it is wrapped when it is fresh in a cloth wrung out of vinegar and then wrapped in a dry cloth.

DANGER IN SACCHARIN

With the shortage and high price of sugar there comes the excessive use of Saccharin, until the Board of Health of the State is sounding a warning against this practice.

Saccharin is a coal tar product, and while 550 times sweeter than sugar, is not a substitute for sugar and has no food value. Sugar is a carbohydrate, possessing a specific food value, while saccharin has no food value whatever and is not allowed by the federal food and drug act.

CHICKEN CHAT

A certain concern is advertising compressed tablets as a substitute for green food for chickens during the winter. When first I saw their ad I thought that it was a compressed tablet of some such material as dried beet pulp or something of that kind, and I said to myself that would be a mighty good thing for people who are unable to get fresh green stuff during the winter.

Later I saw some of the advertising matter and find that it is composed of mineral substances, which are simply dissolved in water that is given the chickens. One might as well give a cow or a horse a tablet made of lime or chalk or some other mineral matter and call it a substitute for hay.

Lots of people do not understand the reason for the necessity of feeding bulky green food to fowls or animals. The real reason is, that the digestive apparatus of fowls and animals is constructed to take care of food in bulky form and not in concentrated form. One could feed a horse all of the necessary food ingredients in a few concentrated tablets but the horse would soon sicken and die. The stomach could not take care of the food in such concentrated form and neither would the bowels exercise their natural functions. Neither would the appetite of the animal be satisfied if the stomach were not filled.

The coarse bulky vegetable food is necessary to help fill up the stomach to satisfy the appetite and prevent the eating of too much concentrated food, such as grain, etc. It is also necessary in order to give a proper action of the bowels.

Get This 1920 Catalog of Record Yielding Seeds
Buy Direct
Save Your Money
When you select your seeds from the Isbell catalog, you are buying the best that can be produced. Seeds grown in Michigan—seeds in which hardiness, early maturity, ruggedness, have been bred. Seeds produced under the most severe conditions and in consequence produce big crops where others fail.
Isbell Seeds
"As They Grow Their Fame Grows"
TRADE MARK
Northern Grown—Hardy, Big Yielding Farm and Garden Seeds
Make Bigger Farm Profits: It means sure crops as certain as it is within the power of man to make them. Every ounce is tested. Many varieties are universally famous. Used the country over by the most successful farmers and gardeners. Over 41 years' experience, development and growing insure the sterling qualities of all Isbell seeds.
FREE Catalog and Farm Seed Samples
Send the coupon. Mark the field seed samples you are interested in and we will send them Free with the big new Isbell catalog—one of the most useful, helpful and authoritative catalogs published in America. It's a guide for more than 200,000 Isbellcustomers. Let it serve you.
S. M. ISBELL & CO.
212 Mechanic St.
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SAMPLES
FREE OFFER COUPON
S. M. ISBELL & CO. 212 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.
Gentlemen:-
Please send me without obligation 1920 Isbell Seed Catalog and Free Samples of Field Seeds, marked below.
Corn Barley Oats Alfalfa Clover Timothy
Name
Address

Do You Raise Pure Bred Live Stock or Poultry?

THERE ARE TIMES during the year when every reader of M. B. F., who is a breeder of pure-bred live stock or poultry, could use our advertising columns to advantage.

If you have something to sell now, or will have a few months from now, NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE IT.

Write out plainly, on the line below, what you have to offer, or what you breed. Then send it to us and let us set it up in type, send you a proof and make you a price for running it, 13, 26 or 52 times.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THIS IS NOT AN ORDER

We desire simply to show you your advertisement in print and how many lines it will occupy. We will correct, change or improve the set-up without cost to you.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Of course you know the next holidays we have to think about are of Washington's and Lincoln's birthday. Both men were not only Presidents, but both men are the idol of all children. Therefore I want to know just why you like these Presidents —which one you like best, and why, and a short story of what you know of their lives. Do not make your story more than 100 words long or we can't print it—but the three best stories will win prizes. And we want an original drawing of Washington chopping down the Cherry Tree and Lincoln reading by the fire. Now here is a chance for our little folks who have literary talent to write stories and get prizes and those who can draw to send us pictures. Five prizes of "A Trip Around the World" in postal cards will be sent to each of the winners. Affectionately yours —LADDIE.

Dear Laddie:—This is my second letter as I didn't see my first letter in print. I am a girl 10 years old and I am in the 6th grade. I have two sisters and one brother. I live about one-fourth of a mile from our school house and go home for dinner most every day. My teacher is Miss Freda Behler and I like her very well. She has taught two years at our school. As my letter is getting long I will close. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. —Edith McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F., and we all like to read it. I like to read the "Children's Hour." I live on a farm of 75 acres. We have five cows and three horses. I have three sisters and one brother at home. My brother goes to high school. Now I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Anna Schaaf, Falmouth, Mich.

P. S.—Below is my story.

Christmas

Christmas is a birthday. It is the birthday of Christ. He was born in a manger in Bethlehem. There were shepherds caring for their flocks. All at once it became light around them and many angels came down and one said, "Don't be afraid, for I have good news. For there is born this day, a Savior, who is Jesus Christ." Then they went to see him and took him presents. That is why we give presents now.

Dear Laddie:—I am sending a poem that I wrote myself and I hope to win the December prize. Will you please write and tell me how I can get a camera as I would like to get one. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school; our teacher is Miss Seyforth. I live on a 50-acre farm and go to the Duncan school. I will be glad when real winter comes as our teacher for the first of the year has invited us to go over and have a skating party. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to win the prize.—Myrtle Siver, Millington, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I live in the country and like it very much. I am 12 years old and am in the 5th grade. I like my teacher very well; her name is Charlotte Williams. I live on an 108-acre farm. For pets I have one dog and two cats. We have four horses, three cows and four calves. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Otho, Gladys and Bernice. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like to read the "Children's Hour." My mother is living with us. Well, my letter is getting long so I will stop, hoping to see it in print. I have over three miles to go to school.—Gardner Durfee, Alger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years of age and am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Emma Bellinger. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have one brother and two sisters. My brother's name is Glenn and my sister's names are Ruth and Evah. I live on an 88-acre farm and we have 40 acres of land north of here. We have four horses, one young colt, 28 head of cattle, 10 of which are thoroughbred Shorthorns, and about 30 sheep. I would like to join the Christmas club. Would you please send me a list of prizes and the rules of the club? I am sending you a story which I hope you will like. I would like to have some of the girls write to me. I will close now.

Dear Laddie—I am 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Nellie Naylor and I like her very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like the Doo Dads and love to read the boys' and girls' letters. I am writing you a Xmas piece and would like to see it in print.—Thelma Barton, Wheeler, Mich.

Christmas

Christmas, where Peace, like a dove in its flight
Broods over brave men in the thick of the fight;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight.

The Worst Kind of Nuisance

Hey, Cave Gang, come closer, let each of us name
The worst kind of nuisance—we'll call it a game.
"I vote for the fellow who's never on time!"
"The chap who takes pleasure in starting a fight!"
"The geezer, while camping, who snickers all night!"
Yes, these pests are terribly trying, I grant,
But I'll cast my vote for the fellow who "cant't."
He can't rig a fish-pole, he can't take a hike,
He can't cook a flap-jack or tinker his bike'
He can't learn to signal, he can't do first aid,
Can't do without candy or pink lemonade,
Can't follow a trail and can't lace up his shoe,
Can't do a blamed thing that you want him todo!
Oh, boy, I'd be happy if I could but plant
A swift on the rear of the fellowwhocan't!
He can't get his grammar, or spelling or math'
Can't split the kindling, he can't take a bath,
He can't help his mother, he can't use his head,
Can't rise in the morning and can't go to bed,
He can't find his collar; he can't tie his tie—
He never knows what he could do if he'd try—
But repeats all day long his monotonous chant:
"Oh, mamma, oh teacher, oh mister, I can't."
There's great need in the world for the confident man
Who tackles his work with a hearty "I can."
So if you would succeed and find living a joy,
Just learn how to do things while you are a boy;
For the boy who refuses to work when he SHOULD
Loses the power to work when he WOULD.
Weakness and softness his talents supplant,
And he finds at the test that he REALLY CAN'T.

—The Cave Scout in Boys' Life for November.

A Wise Teacher

"I DON'T know what is the matter with Polly Drake," pouted Sue. "She is the most uninteresting girl I ever talket to. Why we walked all the way home from school together today, and I was never so bored in all my life."

"What an awful confession," laughed Aunt Mary, "But I can't believe that Polly Drake was altogether to blame. You are telling tales on yourself as well as on your friend."

"I—I don't think I understand what you mean," stammered Sue, growing very red.

"Sit down and I will tell you a little story," answered Aunt Mary, and Sue, who loved her aunt's ever-interesting tales, settled herself to listen.

"One of the wisest teachers and best preachers that this country can boast of was Henry Ward Beecher, who lived and preached during the last century. The fame of the good man had spread far and wide, and on every Sabbath day his church was filled to the doors with an enthusiastic congregation and visiting friends who flocked to hear the wise man's teachings. Now one Sunday there came to the church a preacher from a small town nearby, who had heard of the wonderful sermons that Beecher always gave and who had come to seek inspiration. With astonishment he looked around the crowded church. Not a head was nodding, not a soul was snoring, everybody was wide awake and all were listening attentively to their teacher's words. 'Surely,' thought the visiting preacher, 'There must be some secret in being able to attract and hold a congregation as Reverend Beecher does. After services I will ask him to tell it to me.' So, when the services were over and the church empty, the visitor approached the preacher and said: 'Reverend sir, I have listened with interest to your sermon this morning and have taken your teaching to heart, but there is another question about which I need advice. I, too, am a preacher and although a goodly number of persons come to my little church each week, there seems to be something wrong with my congregation. Throughout most of my sermon the heads nod and the eyes drop shut. There are more persons sleeping in my church on a Sunday morning than there are in the little grave yard outside. Tell me please, what can I do to wake up my congregation?'

"Henry Ward Beecher listened to the man in silence, and then placing his hand upon the younger man's shoulder he answered, "Before you can stir up your congregation, my man, you must first wake up the preacher."

Aunt Mary paused. "Oh, I know why you are telling me this story," cried Sue. "You think that before I look for things the matter with other people I should see what is the matter with me."

"Just that," agreed Aunt Mary. "Perhaps you could wake Polly up and find her interesting if you would wake the best out of Polly. Whenever I find myself wondering what is wrong with other folks I think of wise Henry Ward Beecher's words and try to 'wake up the preacher.'

"He was a wise man," said Sue, "I'm going to try to follow his advice, too." And she did.

BARNYARD CUT-OUT

BY WALTER WELLMAN

STORY TIME

"Tell us a story," comes the cry
From little lips when nights are cold
And in the grate the flames leap high.
"Tell us a tale of pirates bold;
Or fairies hiding in the glen,
Or of a ship that's wrecked at sea."
I fill my pipe, and there and then
Gather the children round my knee.

I give them all a role to play,
No longer are they youngsters small,
And I, their daddy, turning gray,
We are adventurers, one and all.
We journey forth as Robin Hood
In search of treasure, or to do
Some deed of daring or of good.
Our hearts are ever brave and true.

We take a solemn oath to be
Defenders of the starry flag.
We brave the winter's stormy sea
Or climb the rugged mountain crag
To battle to the death with those
Who would defame our native land.
We pitch our camp among the snows
Or on the tropics' burning sand.

We rescue maidens, young and fair,
Held captive long in prison towers;
We slay the villain in his lair,
For we're possessed of magic powers.
And though we desperately fight
When by our foes are we beset,
We always triumph for the right,
We have not lost a battle yet.

It matters not how far we stray,
Nor where our battle lines may be,
We never get so far away
That we must spend a night at sea.
It matters not how high we climb,
How many foes our pathway block,
We always conquer just in time
To go to bed at 9 o'clock.

(Copyright, 1919, by Edgar A. Guest)

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I go to school and am in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Anderson and I like her fine. I have two sisters and one brother. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the stories, letters and Doo Dads. I live on a farm of 120 acres, which is five miles from Brown City. There is a church on one side of our farm and the school is on the other side. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Genevieve Ramsey, Marlette, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have seen so many letters from girls and boys and have enjoyed reading them so much I thought I would try writing one myself. I live on a farm of 140 acres. I have two brothers and one sister. My oldest brother and I take music lessons, violin and piano. We have six horses, 16 head of cattle, 31 hogs and sheep and lambs. I had one of the lambs for a pet. I fed it with a bottle. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Mabel Dwyer. We have basket ball at our school. We have lots of fun gathering hickory nuts and walnuts in the fall of the year. My oldest brother is 16 and my youngest brother a year old and walks everywhere now. He is our chief pet. My sister's name is Alice. She is 7. I think this is long enough for this time. I may write again if this escapes the waste-basket.—Julie Blackmer, Pewamo.

Farmers' Council Explains Stand on Labor

(*Continued from page 3*)

under-consumption. I know a great many labor leaders, hundreds of them throughout the country, and I have never heard of one of them who opposed the farmers' receiving the full cost of production of their products, plus a fair profit. Labor is interested in eliminating the parasitical and unnecessary middleman who gets 50 to 65 per cent of the dollar the consumer pays, and out of which the farmer gets about 35 to a maximum of 40 per cent.

I am much surprised that Mr. Milo D. Campbell should have misunderstood the demand of the Michigan Federation of Labor that the legislature create a Commission to fix the retail and wholesale prices of food and other necessaries. Labor throughout the country, as all real fundamental leaders of farmers, demand the extermination of speculative middlemen, which will help farmers as much as labor. This is a common point of contact. Your readers will doubtless be much surprised to know that a farm organization of which Mr. Campbell is president, endorsed a bill avowedly to protect farmers' co-operatives from unjust persecution by the Department of Jutsice, but limited this only to such farm organizations as are "not conducted for profit." Mr. Campbell's organization then had prepared by its counsel, and had introduced a bill which would permit the packers, millers, and all the big middlemen to qualify as farmers' co-operatives, and put them at the mercy of speculative interests.

It is not clear that it is to the common interests of farmers and labor of America to have the railroads and merchant marine fairly capitalized and operated democratically for service and not for profit; to have the natural resources of America similarly owned and operated so that we shall not have coal operators making a thousand per cent on their investment while many of their half million mine workers a good proportion of the farmers' home market, get one to two hundred dollars a year less than required to enable them to get the food they need? Is it not equally the joint interest of farmers and labor of America to break the monopoly which the big packers have created in our food supplies; to see that the many costs of the war are paid off by heavy taxes of incomes, estates, war profits and natural resources speculatively held, instead of compelling farmers and city laborers to pay interest to the big financiers and to permit the small percentage of our population who made twenty billion dollars out of the war, net, to get away with it? It is ridiculous to think that anyone is asking the farmers to carry out a program dangerous to American labor. Everyone knows farmers won't do it. The most dangerous enemy of Americanism today is not the fool anarchist, but the big financial interests of this country drunk with wealth acquired through capitalizing American farmers' and American workmen's patriotism, and heavily loaded with foreign securities.

Wall Street would love to see the farmers and laborers fighting each other, while it rifled the pockets of both, as it always has done in the past. Will farmers and laborers be foolish enough to permit this, even if it does serve the selfish end of some aspiring farm leaders? I have no fear of it.

I want to thank you for giving me this space, and to assure you that the program I have outlined above, seems, to the three-quarters of a million farmers in the organizations united in the Farmers' National Council to carry out their reconstruction program, important enough to justify farmers and labor getting together as at the Chicago Farmer-Labor Conference instead of fighting each other. United on essentials we stand, divided we fall still more helpless into Wall Street's clutches. Yours sincerely.—*Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary and Director of Legislation Farmers' National Council.*

STATE POTATO EXCHANGE MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

(*Continued from page 3*)

and they have now just completed an addition to this house, made of tile, which is costing them above nine thousand dollars which includes automatic machinery for the handling of potatoes. When the farmer drives up to the warehouse with a load of potatoes his wagon is tipped up at the front and the tubers slide out at the rear into a dump which then elevates the potatoes into a grader.

The members which number 176 paid a membership fee into the association of $50 which went into the building fund and when the building was completed they found that they would need about $3,000 more. At a meeting of the members one afternoon they called for them to volunteer to loan the association this money and in fifteen minutes, enough men had offered to loan the required amount.

At the present time the central is in a flourishing condition having done over $500,000 of business in October of this year and about the same amount in the month of November.—*W. C. Cribbs, Field Man for the Exchange.*

Hurry With Your Vote for the Next Governor

THEHE is no change in the relative positions of the candidates for governor as announced last week. Campbell is still in the lead by a slight margin, but Baker is creeping up fast. State politics have been very tame so far but we expect to see some fireworks very soon. As it stands today there are at least four self-avowed candidates in the field, with the probability that at least one more will be added to the list. It is not to be expected that all will make the run, however. There will undoubtedly be some elimination, but it seems practically certain that Wayne county will have at least two candidates in the race to the finish. We anticipate one of the hottest gubernatorial scraps ever staged in Michigan, and it behooves the farmers to seize every opportunity to secure a vote for the farmer candidate.

There are a good many thousand of our M. B. F. readers who have not yet voted. We wish we might have their ballots. Why not clip out this coupon right away and mail it in, with or without your subscription.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

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What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

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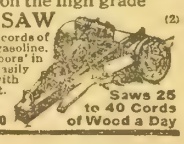

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UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

WHY DO FARMERS QUIT?

COMIN' toward home 'tother day, I overtook a couple of our business men talkin' very earnest an' confidential, an' so I jest kinder saunters along slow like to hear what they wuz talkin' about. Well, as I might have knowed, they wuz talkin' about farmers—business men and all other men in the cities know more about farmers and their work than all of the rest of the world put together. An' they do more discussin about farmers, by gravy!

Well, one of these fellers sez, sez he, "I wonder why so many farmers are quittin'—sellin' or rentin' their farms an' goin' out of business. It looks as though they wuz sick of the prices their stuff brings, an' I can't see why they want to quit."

"Oh, the farmers are a lot of derned hogs," sez the other wise guy. "They're never satisfied—give 'em all they'll ask an' they'll want more, an' the only way to deal with 'em a-tall is to fix the price for 'em 'an then let 'em take it or leave it. We can't handle their stuff fer nuthin'," sez he. "An' the sooner the rubes know this, the better it'll be for 'em."

Now one of these men was a butcher an' tother a grocer, an' by ginger, their talk kinda raised my dander, an' so I ups and busts into 'em, an' while I wuz about it, I thought I'd give 'em a nice kind talk an' try an' tell 'em gently-like, some of the reasons why farmers wuz a gittin' kinda tired of the game, 'cause it was bein' played too darn one-sided an' the farmer wuz bound to be the loser anyhow. An' so I sez to 'em, askin' their pardding of course for buttin' in, "You fellers' ignorance is extremely ignorant; you talk like a last year's bird's nest," I sez, usein' my most elegant languidge—"You ask an' wonder why the farmers are quittin'," I sez, "and then answer the question, yourself," I sez.

"Price-fixin' an' price-manipilatin' by a lot of sharks like you an' similar, is what's a drivin' the farmers off the farms an' you two fellers, in the business you're in, ought to know the trouble without askin," I sez. I guess I sometimes git kinda het up when I'm discussin' such things with fellers in bizness, an' mebbe I wuz a little het up on this occasion but I thought I better talk nice to 'em an' so I sez to the butcher man, "here you be, a buyin' cattle an' hogs from the farmers, payin' your own price—why, the farmers never has a chance to set any price on his stuff," I sez. "You'll buy a steer, sometimes, more often a bull or an old cow which you allus sell fer prime steer beef— well, you pay your price for what has taken the farmer two or three years to raise on high-priced feed an' hard work; you take the carcass into your shop, cut it up an' sell it out in half a day an' make more profit than the farmer gits for raisin' the anamile. You'll pay the farmer 20 cents a pound for his chickens,"I sez, "an' you'll yank off two or three ounces of feathers an' hang 'em up an' they're ready for the buyer. Well, I come along an' ask the price, 35 cents, you will say, an' then you'll slap one on the scales, weigh 'em up an' tell me about two dollars, will be near enough then you put 'im on the block, cut the head off, cut off the legs, remove about a pound an' a half from the inside of 'im an' throw the stuff in the waste box—a total loss to me an' yet I have paid 35 cents a pound for a dressed chicken, an' all the dressin' that's been done is the two or three ounces of feathers you've yanked off. We do not buy dressed hogs with jest the hairs off, do we?"I sez, "then, why is the chicken dressed before he is dressed?" Then I sez, "If you buy a dressed beef from the farmer you make him give you the heart, lungs an' liver an' you sell the same at from 20 to 30 cents a pound an' it's that way all along, everything comes your way, you couldn't get along without the farmer an' yet you're allus knockin' an' tellin' what a tight wad he is, an' by gosh! you do him every chance you git, don't forgit that," I sez an' then I sez to the grocer feller "What did you pay the farmers for 'taters this fall? About a dollar an' a quarter or less, didn't you? An' you sell 'em today for $2.40. You pay $1.50 to $2 for apples an' charge 10 cents a pound or $4.50 to five dollars a bushel; you pay 10 an' 15 cents for punkins an' sell 'em for 35 cents; beans that you pay the farmer 5 or 6 cents a pound, you sell for 11 or 12 cents." "Why," I sez, "it costs more to put milk into a bottle an' hand it out to a customer than the farmer gits for raisin' the cow, feedin' 'er, milkin' an' deliverin' the milk—sometimes ten mils or more. "If you fellers think," I sez, "that farmers like this kind of a deal, you're thinkin' through your nose, an' you've got several more thinks a comin.' Gosh," I sez, "the farmers are human bein's an' they've got a think tank of their own, an' they're a usein' of it to buy ginger an' unless there's a change purty durn soon you'll find the farmers crowdin' you fellers out of business; they'll establish markets an' sell direct to the consumer an' you guys can set on your counters an' watch 'em do it."

Well, I coulda told 'em why the farmers wuz leavin' the farms but they seemed in a hurry to git home. Both of 'em wuz out of sight around the corner an' had started to run—to make up lost time, I reckon. Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

THAT FARMER GOVERNOR

Michigan farmers' organizations are giving considerable attention to the question of uniting to have a farmer candidate nominated for governor next year by the dominant political party. Only with a farmer candidate, they argue, can they secure the enactment of laws that will insure to farmers a division of the profits of their industry proportionate to the profits jobbers and retailers of farm products take.

No one will controvert the general proposition that the farmer is entitled to as much of the profits of his industry as the middleman or the storekeeper who sells to the consumer. But fallacious is the theory that with a governor who is himself a practical agriculturist, the grievances of which the farmers complain can be righted. The chief executive of the state can neither make nor unmake laws. The legislative power of the state is vested in the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is true that the Governor has the power to veto acts of the Legislature but two-thirds of the Legislature can override his veto.

If the farmers if Michigan feel that they have just cause to complain that a majority of recent legislatures have been out of sympathy with the farming industry, the only practical way for them to proceed is to see that legislators, as well as a governor, are elected who are in sympathy with their industry. They can accomplish nothing by simply electing a farmer governor. Let them direct their energies to nominating and electing Senators and Representatives who will be in harmony with the Governor instead of restricting their campaign to the contest for governor.

Such a line of action may well be followed by other activities than farming. No Governor, be he a farmer, or a professional man, or a captain of industry, can administer the government of Michigan as he would like unless the Legislature is friendly to his views. Legislatures have wrecked excellent plans of more than one governor.—*Detroit News.*

All Good Men

It's hardly fair to place so many good men on this ballot. Any one of them. I believe to be much better qualified to fill positions than our past officers."—*W. L. M., Ithaca.*

Will Support Any One of Five

"Instead of marking the straw ballot as you requested I scratched out those I would rather not see in the Governor's chair. Will support any of the others heartily."— *B. P., Ithaca.* (Our subscriber crosses out the names of all but five candidates).

Husband and Wife Agree on Same Man

"My husband and myself agree on the same man and we know more about these two (Baker and Helme) than the others and think they will make good if elected. We want a man that will stand pat on national prohibition and one that will give us the tonnage tax that has been talked to death heretofore.—*Mr. and Mrs. P. O., Scottville.*

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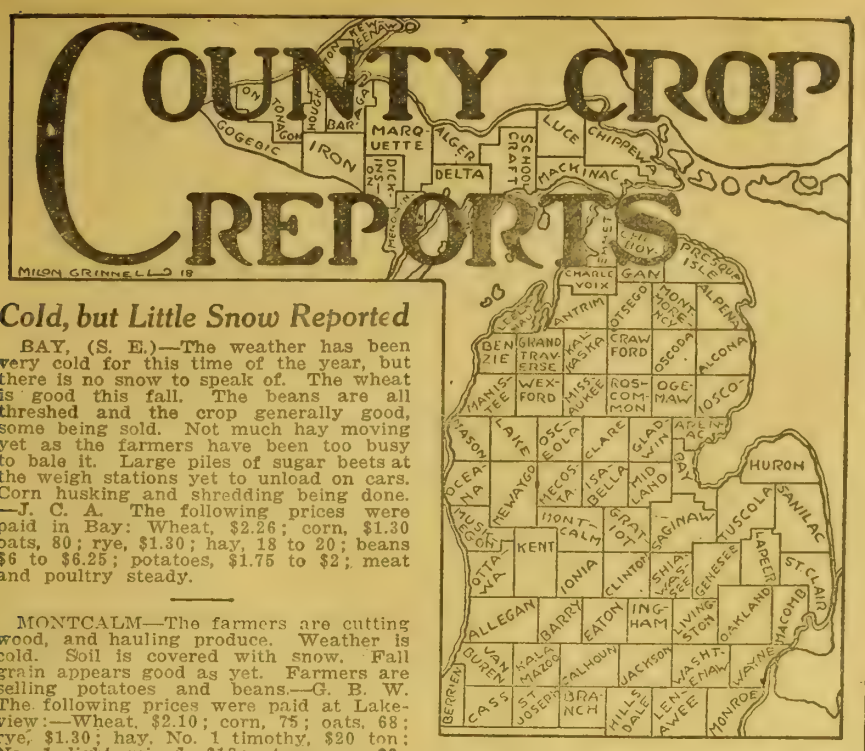

Cold, but Little Snow Reported

BAY, (S. E.)—The weather has been very cold for this time of the year, but there is no snow to speak of. The wheat is good this fall. The beans are all threshed and the crop generally good, some being sold. Not much hay moving yet as the farmers have been too busy to bale it. Large piles of sugar beets at the weigh stations yet to unload on cars. Corn husking and shredding being done. —J. C. A. The following prices were paid in Bay: Wheat, $2.26; corn, $1.30 oats, 80; rye, $1.30; hay, 18 to 20; beans $6 to $6.25; potatoes, $1.75 to $2; meat and poultry steady.

MONTCALM—The farmers are cutting wood, and hauling produce. Weather is cold. Soil is covered with snow. Fall grain appears good as yet. Farmers are selling potatoes and beans.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.10; corn, 75; oats, 68; rye, $1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, $20 ton; No. 1 light mixed, $18; straw-rye, $8; wheat-oat, $10; beans, Pea, $6.25 cwt., red kidney, $12; potatoes, $2.70; hens, 16lb.; springers, 78; butter, 72; butterfat, 74; eggs, 65 doz.; hogs, 15lb.; veal calves, 15.

HURON—The following prices were paid at Caseville:—Wheat, $2.70; oats, 72; rye, $1.87; hay, No. 1 timothy, 23; No. 1 light mixed, 20; potatoes, $1.35; onions, 4; hens, 14; springers, 16; ducks, 30; geese, 27; turkeys, 35; butter, 63; butterfat, 70; eggs, 83; hogs, 13; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 1;1 apples, $2.50; grapes, 25.—C. G.

WEXFORD.—As we we did not have any earthquakes or anything out of the ordinary on Dec. 17th, the day predicted to end the world, we will proceed to tell the prices that were paid at Cadillac for produce:—Wheat, No. 1, 2 and 3 red, $2.20, $2.14, $2.14; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.40; hay, $30; beans, Pea, $6.20, red kidney, $8.50; potatoes, $2.55; cabbage, 2; hens 16 to 19; ducks, 20 to22; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 28 to 30; butterfat, 70; eggs, 65; hogs, 16 to 18; veal calves, 16 to 22; apples, $3.—S. H. S.

GRAND TRAVERSE—We have been having real winter weather. Dec. 17th registered 14 below zero but it is some warmer now. Farmers are putting up wood and threshing some when the weather is moderate. A number of auction sales. Not much marketing at present on account of cold weather.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Traverse City:—Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.35; oats, 80; rye, $1.30; beans, $3.60; potatoes, $2.50; butter, 68; butterfat, 78; eggs, 65.

ALLEGAN, (S. E.)—Farmers are doing chores and other work about the farm. Most of the corn has been harvested and a considerable amount of fall plowing done. Weather continues cold. A few potatoes have been sold at $1.50 per bu., while most of the farmers are holding for higher prices. The average yield for potatoes in this section last fall was 100 bu. per acre, and 85 or 90 per cent saleable potatoes, the average being cut down about 1-3 or perhaps 1-2 from normal.—W. F. The following prices were paid at Allegan:—Wheat, $2.18; rye, $1.35; hay, $24; rye, $8; beans, Pea, $6; red kidney, $10; potatoes, $1.40; onions, $2.25; hens, 17 to 20; butter, 70; eggs, 70; sheep, $8 to $9; lambs, $10 to $10.50; hogs, $12 to $15; beef cows, $10 to $12; veal calves, $18 to $26.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—Cold with light snow. Farmers have their work well in hand, chores being the principal occupation. Some marsh hay being baled. Prices on the whole are not what they should be for the farmer to make a profit, this being the time of year when he is supposed to cash in.—A. F. W.

GENESSEE—Farmers are unable to do much besides chores on account of the cold weather. The ground is frozen to a depth of about six inches and is covered with a light snow. Farmers are selling some hay, potatoes and live stock. The threshing is about finished and the corn nearly all husked. The thaw and freeze were hard on wheat and rye. Auction sales still plentiful but prices received are some lower. The Farm Bureau drive in this county started last week.—C.W.S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Spring wheat, $2.41; red, $2.31; white, $2.29; corn, $1.50; oats, 88; rye, $1.43; hay, No. 1 timothy, $23 to $25; Pea, $6.50; red kidney, $11; potatoes, $1.85 to $2; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $3; cucumbers, $2; hens, $22; springers, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 34; buttery, creamery, 72 to 75; diary, 70 to 75; eggs, 72; sheep, $7 to $8; lambs, $10 to $11; hogs, $15; beef steers, $7.50 to $8.50; beef cows, $6 to $7; veal calves, $17 to $18; apples, $2 to $2.50.

MECOSTA, (N.)—Not much doing on the farm nowadays. Farmers are selling a few beans and potatoes.—L. M. The following prices were paid at Hersey:—Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.20; oats, 64; rye, $1.10; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 light mixed, 20; beans, Pea, $5.75; red kidney, $7; potatoes, $2.50; hens, 19; turkeys, 30; butterfat, 64; eggs, 75

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are having nice weather at present. Farmers are mostly threshing and getting up wood. An old resident, Mrs. Weston Worden died this neighborhood last Tuesday evening. Some potatoes are being sold. Auction sales quite frequent.—C. L. B.

MONTCALM—The farmers are cutting wood and moving stumps. The weather is warming up considerable from last week. The farmers are selling potatoes, beans and wood. There are some farms for sale in this part of the county. The men are going to the city for employment for the winter.—G. B. W.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Some are drawing wood, others are drawing hay. There are some potatoes going to town. They are bringing better prices. The weather is warm, snow is all gone. Not very good weather for wheat and rye. The home of Ernest Rogers of Penfield burned to the ground with nearly all of the contents.—C. E. B.

MANISTEE—Farmers are busy doing chores and getting wood. There is not much selling in these parts except feed for cattle that brings a good price. No demand for horses and all have some to sell. Hogs are about all sold that are fat, going at 17 1-2 cents a lb., at Manistee City.—. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.25; hay No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 1 light mixed, $32.50 straw-rye, $10; wheat-oat, $12; beans, Pea, $6; red kidney, $10.50; potatoes, $2.50; hens, 14; springers, 16 alive; butter, 66; butterfat, 69; eggs, 53; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 4; veal calves beef hides, 20c lb.

MASON—Doing chores, getting fuel, also feed for stock. Weather mild. Hay and other feeds changing hands. At the E. S. Brown sale Dec. 18th, wheat-straw sold for $15 per ton. Potatoes now are $1.50 bu. The Farm Bureau held a meeting at Scottville, Dec. 12th. C. A. Bingham, of the State Farm Bureau, was present and gave a helpful talk. The farm bureau membership drive will be put on some time early in January.—B. M. The following prices were paid at Scottville:—Wheat, $2.23 to $2.25; ear corn, 72, $1.30 to $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.45; hay, $25; wheat-oat, $10; beans, Pea, $6.25; red kidney, $12; potatoes, $2.50; hens live, 18; springers dressed, 22; butter, 65; butterfat, 75; eggs, 65; hogs dressed, 16 to 18; beef, 12 to 14; veal calves, 18 to 20.

MECOSTA—Farmers are busy cutting wood and doing chores; some corn yet to husk. Weather somewhat warmer than last week. Some are selling beans and potatoes. Prices on beans and potatoes have advanced since last week.—L. M. H. The following prices were paid at Hersey:—Wheat, $2.30; corn, $1.25; oats, 68; rye, $1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 light mixed, 20; beans, Pea, $6.25; red kidney, $7; potatoes, $2.60; hens, 18 turkeys, 30; butterfat, 68; eggs, 65.

MANISTEE—Farmers are not doing much of anything but reading newspapers and celebrating the holiday season. The soil is frozen. Farmers are not selling much as the markets are dull. They are holding potatoes and beans for higher prices.—H. R. A.

ARENAC, (East)—Weather fine with snow on the ground. It was rather a quiet Christmas season about here. Considerable stock has been sold and prices low. Hogs are also down and about the only thing in stock that has been holding is lambs. Beans went up to $6.50.—M. B. R. The following prices were paid at Twining:—Corn, $1.40; hay, No. 1 timothy, $18 to $22; No. 1 light mixed, $18 to $20; beans, $6.50; springers, 14 to 19; ducks, 22; geese, 18; turkeys, 32; butter, 60; butterfat, 68; hogs, $12 1-2.

LIVINGSTON (N. W.)—Farmers in this vicinity are not doing very much at present but their chores. Stock looking good. Cloudy weather and not very cold; ground bare and frozen hard. The Co-operative Association at Fowlerville is considering buying the Roundville elevator.—G. A. W. The following prices were paid at Howell: Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.44 oats, 80; rye, $1.65, potatoes, $1.25.

You get a bigger yield on every acre when you prepare the seed bed with

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

THE HUBER light four

Draws three bottoms
Turns an acre an hour

Plows more deeply. Discs and harrows more thoroughly. And it gets the work done quickly when the soil is just right. The increased yield pays back the cost of the tractor in a little while.

Because of its simple power-saving design, and the nice balance between power and weight, the Huber Light Four gives you more work to the gallon of fuel used.

All spur-gear-drive to the draw-bar converts the highest possible portion of the power developed by the motor into useful work. High test alloy steel makes the tractor light—it will not pack plowed ground; center draft conserves power; high wheels roll easier and provide greater traction grip.

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Our Agricultural Service Bureau has been making farm tests with fertilizer for many years, to determine the best fertilizers for various crops under different conditions of soil and climate. The Bureau issues bulletins dealing with the culture of important crops, the use of lime and fertilizer. The Bureau also tests soils as to their need of lime, and gives advice on agricultural matters. This Service is free. Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, is in personal charge of the Bureau.

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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic produces appetite, aids digestion, conditions a cow to stand the stuffing, cramming process necessary for heavy milking. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the salts of Iron that supply rich red blood so necessary to cows in milk. It contains Laxatives and Diuretics that assist the kidneys and bowels to throw off and carry off the poisonous waste materials that so often clog up the system during heavy feeding.

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WE PAY $100 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X682, Springfield, Illinois.

BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE—INCLUDES steel roofed fully equipped cement factory, ice house, large barn and acre land. Located at Roseburn, Mich. Good railroad facilities. Price for entire plant $2,500. For particulars, write or phone WM. WILSON, R5, Yale, Mich.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY YEAR; Married. Can furnish references. State wages. Benj. Turland, Route 3, Oxford, Mich.

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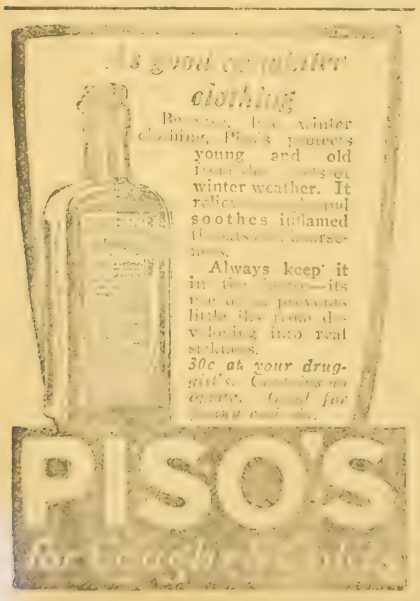

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Conducted by Mr. Grant Slocum, Arcadia, R. F. D. No. 4, Mt. Clemens.

Grant Slocum—Will you please inform me, either by letter or through M. B. F., your opinion of the company offering stock for sale, as per agreement inclosed?—Y. M. O., Manton, Mich.

My good friend attaches to his letter an agreement to buy shares of stock in the Arthur Barry Co., of Chicago, Ill., but no other circulars or advertising matter. The Arthur Barry Co. proposes to establish the Inter City Motor Express Lines, Inc., to operate in the city of Chicago. The shares are offered at one dollar, and a little note at the bottom of the agreement sets forth the fact that "we reserve the right to reject subscriptions and refund the money." Never fear, subscriptions will never be rejected. No company of standing would sell stock at one dollar per share; better let Chicago citizens who have plenty of money, finance their inter city express companies.

Mr. Slocum—Will you kindly give me your opinion on physical culture promotion corporation stock? Is this concern reliable? I am sending circulars as received by me.—Arthur M., Oakley, Mich.

Bernarr MacFadden, the noted exponent of physical culture has sent out an invitation for the readers of his Physical Cuture Magazine to become partners in the enterprise. The stock if offered at five dollars per share and no person is to be allowed to buy more than 200 shares. The magazine is a going publication, splendidly printed and with a strong editorial force. Mr. Macfadden is a pioneer in the promotion of physical culture, and recognized as a leader. He has been quite successful, and I would say that the publication is on a paying basis. Bernarr is perhaps overenthusiastic in his new venture but will not lose a dollar of investor's money if he can help it, I could not advise you to buy this stock, however, as the element of speculation enters into the deal. I say the proposition from the standpoint of the man and the cause he represents is all right; as a money making proposition, you take your chances.

Grant Slosum—Am enclosing some circulars just received from New York. This does not come under the head of stocks for sale but I would like to know what you think of the proposition. Would you consider it worth one's time and money to invest in this business?—F. O. B., Reading, Mich.

"We want to put you in the five thousand dollar a year class, and we believe we can do it. We want to show you how you can strat a good money-making business for yourself." Thus a letter from the Mimo Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., starts off. And, from the circulars which accompanied this filled-in circular letter, the recipient would be led to believe that he can get rich within a very short time. Quite an alluring proposition, indeed, for one to be taken out of the ordinary class and jumped right into the five thousand a year class. I know nothing about the merits of their carbon remover, and have not looked up the financial responsibility of the company. This much I do know: The advertising matter is of the same type that has been used from time immemorial by the get-rich-quick suckers with an unbaited hook. My friend, when a firm tells you that you can get into a position where you can make five thousand a year, by a first investment of $6.50, just remember that they are sure of their $6.50, while you are sure to wait a long time before you get where you can ride in a limousine. Better keep your money and plod along, Frank.

Friend Slocum—Will you kindly advise me in regard to the stock within as an investment?—H. A. A., Goodells, Mich

Here we have a chance to buy stock in the Simplex Spreader Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo. I can get no information with reference to this company in the time you have suggested for a reply. However, let me call you attention to a few facts in connection with the advertising matter you have sent me. The letter you received was a circular letter. The first words: "Do you know H. L. Wikoff?" and the next: "Probably not, but he is president of the State Bank of Oneida, Kansas; he purchased forty shares of Simplex stock." A mighty weak line for the first, to say the least. The fact that one banker purchased forty shares of stock has nothing whatever to do with the proposition. And again in the application, you are requested to pay your money, and if you are not satisfied it will be returned. An again the shares which are now selling at $12 will be raised to $16 in December. Why did not these people give you a financial statement of the Simplex Company, they claim they have been doing business for years. And as to raising the price of the stock, that is accomplished by a simple twist of the wrist. The intrinsic value of the stock would be no greater after they had given it a boost of four dollars per share. Guess you had better pass this proposition up just because it lacks the earmarks of sincerity. Either the Company is holding something back or the stock sales are in the hands of old time professionals.

Do you remember the inquiry I had from an Indiana reader regarding the reliability of the Production Meter Company, of Chicago? And the advice I gave as to the proposition from my viewpoint? Well, here's just how near I hit the mark:

Grant Slocum—Somehow it does not seem possible for us to get a line on the Production Meter Company. We have called up their offices numerous times and do not find anyone there who can give us any information. We have left our telephone number so that the principals could call us up but have heard nothing from them. Neither can we find anyone who does know anything about the company.—Manager Chicago Office.

Storing Bees for Winter With Slight Expense

I would like to know the best way to store bees for the winter. Some say to bury them. If that is all right please tell me how to do it. I have a good sand hole. Would it be all right to dig out a place and set a box in big enough to hold the four hives and bury it over with marsh hay or straw and dirt? And how late ought I have them out before storing.—S. A. C., Marion.

This office does not advise packing bees by means of burying them in the ground. We are aware that there are a few men in the state who practice this method of wintering and with fairly successful results. However, there are many other cases of beekeepers who have tried this method and because of either poor drainage or poor ventilation have either lost their colonies altogether or have found them so weakened in the spring that they were of little value.

For outdoor wintering probably the cheapest method of packing bees is to use tar roofing paper to wrap the colonies in, leaving a space of from six to eight inches between the tar paper and the hives which space is filled in with dry sawdust, planer shavings, ground cork, clover chaff or other insulating material. The tar paper is tacked to the bottom of the hives with lath to keep the packing from running out of the bottom. The packing is poured into the paper case and firmly pressed down about the hives, sufficient packing being given to insure six to eight inches on all hives and 12 to 18 inches over the tops. The tar paper is pressed down from the sides over the packing and a [illegible] long enough to completely cover the top of the two colonies is placed over the paper case to [illegible] the packing from above. The covers of the hives or other heavy objects may be used to [illegible] hold the paper.

This method is known as the tar paper method of packing colonies and is the cheapest method I know of. In this way two colonies of bees can be packed for less than 50c whereas packing cases made of wood cost several dollars each. In all cases the hives to be packed should be raised a few inches from the ground and tilted slightly toward the front to allow moisture to run out of the entrance of the hive if necessary. Entrance to the hive should be contracted to about 3-8 by 8 inches. Bees should be packed by the middle of October.—[illegible] Inspector of Apiaries.

The Right and Wrong Ways to Apply Lime

By PAUL H. SMITH
Mecosta County Agricultural Agent

LIME has been used and misused in its various forms on the sandy soils of Northern Michigan for a number of years. Some very marked beneficial results have been obtained in some cases and some decided failures have been made. Inquiry from the farmers who have used lime will reveal a decided variation in opinions as to the value of the different forms and as to methods and quantity.

Some very heated arguments have taken place when a "hydrated lime" enthusiast has met the ground lime stone advocate, but on account of the increased variation in price "hydrated lime" enthusiasts have been compelled to give up the fight. Ground limestone and marl are the forms which are used and which are giving results at a minimum cost.

However, we find many farmers who have used either limestone or marl who claim they have received no benefit from it. Applications of 2 or 3 tons per acre of marl have given apparently no beneficial results while in other cases the results with the same application have been very noticeable.

One farmer who is making a success with ground limestone states that no less than 4 or 5 tons to the acre should be used and yet his neighbor has obtained excellent results with 1 1-2 tons per acre. Why are we finding so much variation in results obtained from lime?

Investigations prove this: that the farmers who are making heavy applications are all getting results, the failures are found where light applications are used. This does not mean however, that in order to acquire success in liming, heavy applications must be made for we find farmers who are very consistently obtaining marked success with light applications.

If a fire starts in your house you know that water will put it out. If you had fifty gallons of water to pour on it you would be absolutely sure that you could stop it before it got beyond your control but suppose you only had five gallons. You wouldn't be sure that pouring on that amount would control it.

Therefore you take into consideration other factors, and instead of pouring the five gallons on the blaze you wet a blanket with the water you have and throw over the blaze. You accomplish with five gallons of water and the use of other factors pertaining to the control of fires, what might have taken fifty gallons of water alone to control.

Over half of the water poured on would have been absolutely wasted while the water which was used to wet the blanket was 100 per cent efficient.

This is quite comparable with applications of lime. Heavy applications are sure to bring results, but all farmers can not afford to make these heavy applications and therefore other factors must be taken into consideration.

A farmer came into the office of a county agent this summer and said, "What's the matter with my land—it won't grow clover. I limed it last year and I'm sure it doesn't need lime because you can see lots of it in the soil now."

The county agent made a personal investigation and found just as the farmer had stated that the soil was apparently full of limestone and yet the vegetation on it proved conclusively that the soil was acid.

Perhaps this one example brings to light the reason for so many failures in liming sandy soils. The lime is in the soil but is not in finely divided condition and therefore is slow to go into solution.

The use of very finely ground stone is advocated to overcome this difficulty. But, even where this precaution has been taken we find failures. There is still one more precaution and one which very few farmers have observed. The soil should be quite dry when lime is applied. Even though the stone is ground very fine, too much moisture in the soil will cause the particles of lime to stick together and form flakes or balls and it takes months to break these up enough so the lime will go into solution.

The man who makes a very heavy application seldom encounters a failure from this cause, because probably fifty per cent of the lime he applies is dissolved immediately and the fifty per cent is enough to correct the acidity. These men usually contend that the other fifty per cent is there for future use. This is true to a certain extent, but these particles of lime remain near the surface during the first year and are plowed under the following year and as leaching is continually carrying the lime down some of this is unquestionably lost.

If applications can be made so that all the lime applied goes into solution within a few weeks there is little question about the results obtained, and as there are plenty of opportunities on sandy soils to make the application when the ground is dry, this precaution should be taken.

This point is very hard to put into effect with marl because it is quite impossible to get marl dry enough to spread through lime distributors. Heavy applications of marl are therefore as a rule more economical than attempting to dry it before spreading.

The farmer with a marl bed close to his farm is comparable with the man who has fifty gallons of water at his disposal to put out the fire and thinks it easier and more economical to use the water than to spoil a blanket.

Illustrating Modern Potato Planting Methods

The field shown here is being planted with a second crop of Irish Cobblers to be used for seeding purposes. It was to undergo inspection by the state agricultural department for certification. The present high cost of labor made a high degree of efficiency necessary to assure a proper profit. Efficiency in this case meant the avoidance both of "misses" and "doubles" by using an IRON AGE 100 per cent Planter. Seed potatoes grown in this manner and dug when immature are rapidly increasing in popularity with growers, especially in New Jersey, where this picture was taken.

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LET me show you how to solve the drainage, irrigation and soil washing problems at low cost. I'll show you how two men can now do more ditch work than 100 men by old methods. This is the year to save labor and do this work swiftly and efficiently. I'll show you the way. Write for the new book that tells the story.
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Jan. 16. Shorthorns. Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. East Lansing, Mich.

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Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.

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bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.

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HOLSTEINS
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a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest Ona Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dam is a daughter of Maple Crest Pontiac De Kol Hartig No. 125396, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 30 days at 2 yrs. old.

JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

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JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.

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FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie. Mich., R 2, Box 70.

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ALLAN CONLAN, R 3, Carsonville, Mich.

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One fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several nice bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.

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JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

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10 good bulls now for sale. From six months to 2 years old. Come and see them, they can't help but please you. We took many of the blue ribbons home with us this fall from the leading fairs of the state.

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Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

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They are both honest and competent men of standing in the live stock industry of Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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have 150 head. We offer you anything deeither sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

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GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

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BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

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GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR

sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Edgewater, and who has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to

MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF ELIGIble to register, dropped June 15th, 1919.

W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

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POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO SIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better. Priced right.

W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

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boars all sold. Have a few of the best sows in Michigan. Write for prices.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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boars summer and fall pigs.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Barred Rock Cockerels.

MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR

boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.

L. W. BARNES & SON
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We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the greatest progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1915 Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Grand Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,200 lbs. on the scales. Price $50.00. A few younger ones at $15.00.

HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right.
ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE

J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

L T P C NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Come and see or write

ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C.

Spring Boars all sold. Have one Oct. 21st yearling boar, weight 425 lbs. as near perfect as any put in Mich. Price $125. Art prices. Gilts ready Jan. 1st, bred to a good son of the $10,000 Herrsman's Big Bob, none better in Mich. Priced reasonable. Come and see.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL. VII, No. 18 MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 191[illegible] $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2, 5 yrs $3)

Milo Campbell Farmers' Choice for Governor

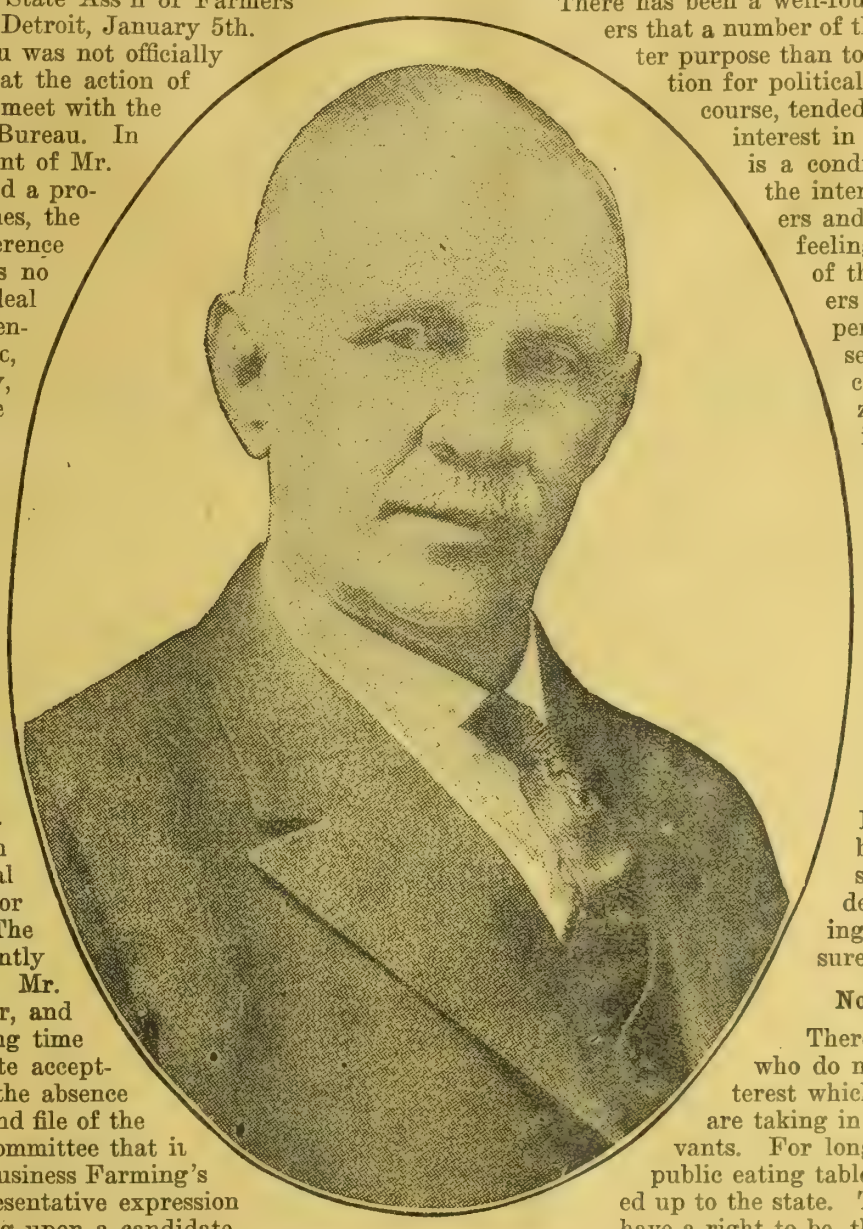
Farm Organizations Officially Petition Coldwater Man to Make Race in 1920 Primaries

By FORREST LORD

MILO D. CAMPBELL, of Coldwater, farmer and nationally known farm organization leader, was tendered the support of the farm organizations of Michigan, Monday night, providing he would become a candidate for Governor in the coming campaign This action was taken at an all-night session of the federated legislative committee of the Michigan State Grange, the Gleaners, and State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs held at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, January 5th. The Michigan State Farm Bureau was not officially represented, but it is believed that the action of the other farm organizations will meet with the approval of the members of the Bureau. In conjunction with their endorsement of Mr. Campbell the farm leaders drafted a program along sane, constructive lines, the essentials of which are strict adherence to economy in state expenditures no pre-election promises; a square deal for all interests but special attentention to agriculture, the basic, and Michigan's greatest industry, and pronounced opposition to the use of money in political campaigns in excess of the legal limitations.

Mr. Campbell was appraised of the action of the farm organizations the following day, and it is understood that he has consented to enter the race, and will make an announcement to to that effect the coming week upon his return from Washington to which city he was called on Wednesday.

The final decision of the farm organizations was arrived at after a series of meetings at which the qualifications of the several proposed candidates for Governor were thoroughly discussed. The three candidates most prominently mentioned for the office were Mr. Campbell, Sen. Herbert F. Baker, and L. Whitney Watkins. For a long time efforts to center upon a candidate acceptable to all seemed hopeless. In the absence of any sentiment from the rank and file of the farmers, we suggested to the committee that it await the outcome of Michigan Business Farming's straw vote as a thoroughly representative expression from the farmers, before deciding upon a candidate. This the committee agreed to do, and the results of the straw vote were placed before the committee at its meeting in Lansing last week The canvass at that time showed Mr. Milo D. Campbell having a substantial lead over all other candidates, and it was mutually understood before the meeting adjourned that Mr. Campbell would be the choice. However, the Gleaners were not represented at the meeting, and official action was deferred until the week later when all members of the committee were in attendance and after spending many hours in discussion unanimously voted for Milo Campbell.



MILO D. CAMPBELL

Taxes Increase; Efficiency Decreases

The conviction that agriculture ought to take a greater interest in state affairs and officers has been growing for some time. In recent years, taxes have increased enormously. Part of this increase is justifiable; part of it is wholly unnecessary and is the result of an extravagance that seems to have been gradually creeping into all departments of the state from the chief executive office down. Numerous commissions and other state positions have been created during the past several years, resulting in a division of responsibility and effort which has encouraged waste and inefficiency and added materially to the cost of government. There has been a well-founded suspicion among the farmers that a number of these jobs were created for no better purpose than to repay friends of the administration for political services, and this feeling has, of course, tended to arouse the farmers to greater interest in the state's political affairs. This is a condition that has likewise attracted the interest of other people beside farmers and there is a general revulsion of feeling against the indubitable growth of the patronage system. The farmers feel that they can no longer depend upon the promises of self-seeking politicians to correct these conditions and that as good citizens they must project themselves into the campaign and take an active part in electing men who can be absolutely trusted to bring about the desired reforms. Possibly this general sentiment might not have crystallized into an active force had it not been for the rebuff which the last legislature handed to both producers and consumers of farm products when it turned down the resolution giving the people the privilege of voting on the proposed warehouse amendment. But this was the "straw that broke the camel's back," so to speak, and put the people upon a defensive which is rapidly changing to a formidable offensive, and is sure to be felt in the next campaign.

Nothing to Fear From Farmers

There are certain people in the state who do not look kindly upon the new interest which the rank and file of taxpayers are taking in the selection of their public servants. For long years they have fed from the public eating table and carried meal tickets charged up to the state. They are a little afraid, and they have a right to be, that should the farmers take hold of the state government they might be denied a place at the patronage counter. So they are trying to discredit the farmers by telling the business interests of the state that the farmers' platform is socialistic, bolshevistic, confiscatory, and altogether inimicable to legitimate business. This is maliciously false, and the farm organizations realize that they have a considerable task ahead of them to counteract this sort of propaganda and establish the true facts in the minds of the people. At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange, the writer in responding to the toast, "What do the Farmers of Michigan want politically," said: "The farmers want nothing politically that will injure legitimate business. Farmers, being themselves business men, believe that business which is conducted honestly and with due regard for the public welfare, should be conserved and protected The legitimate business interests of the state have absolutely nothing to fear from

the farmers. On the contrary the farmers' platform should appeal strongly to such interests, for it advocates economy in state government, elimination of useless jobs, and the conduct of state affairs along the same rigid and efficient lines as private business affairs." This is the sentiment that the farm organizations endorse and which should make a poweful appeal to all taxpayers.

Farmers Interested in Legislature

It should not be thought that because the farm organizations have endorsed a man for governor that they are oblivious to the importance of electing farmers to the legislature. On the contrary they fully intend that local campaigns will be conducted in legislative and senatorial districts for the nomination and election of representative farmers. Manifestly, it would be impossible for them to endorse candidates in the local contests, because of the fact that the farmers themselves might be divided as between two favorites and lose sight of the larger objective. In districts where there is little chance that farmers might become candidates, the farm organizations will make an effort to induce the farmers to put a candidate in the field. The sentiment for farmer governor and farmer legislature is so strong in the rural districts that it is believed that the farmers will have little difficulty in sticking together and electing their candidates.

Following are the members of the committee th at officially endorsed Mr. Campbell: J. C. Ketcham, N. P. Hull, J. C. Hutchins, representing the Grange; Grant Slocum, Ross Holloway, George Strachan, of the Gleaners; A. B. Cook, Colon C. Lillie, Alfred Allen, of the Farmers' Clubs. In the absence of Mr. Lillie, Mr. Jas. N. McBride, former market director acted as the third member of the Farmers' Club committee. Mr. A. the committee, and Mr. George B. Cook, of Owosso, is chairman of Strachan, secretary-teasurer.

Detroit, January 6th, 1920.

Mr. Milo D. Campbell,
Coldwater, Mich.

The Federated committee of the Michigan State Grange, the Gleaners, and the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, acting under instructions from their respective bodies have had under consideration a request to some representative citizen to become a candidate for governor.

After thorough discussion we unanimously petition you to become a candidate for the governorship in 1920, and hereby pledge you our support.

We believe in the destiny of Michigan as one of the greatest agricultural and manufacturing commonwealths. We believe a prosperous and progressive agriculture absolutely essential to a great program of industrial expansion such as is possible for Michigan.

We invite your earnest consideration to the unequalled opportunity to unite Michigan farmers, laborers and business men in a great movement that shall place our state where her resources, geographical location and the character and accomplishments of her people entitle her to be.

We believe that the expenditure of money for the promotion of a political campaign in excess of the legal limitations is against public policy and holds a grave menace to our Republican institutions. We subscribe to the principle that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

We believe that your candidacy will attract not farmers alone, but all classes which support the constitution of the United States. We do not ask nor desire a governor who is solely the representative of farm interests, but one who knowing their needs is still broad enough to represent equally all classes of citizens. There must be no class legislation and what we oppose in others we cannot and do not ask for ourselves.

We believe that in the present period of under-production and industrial unrest there is no room for a single track administration, but that business, agriculture, labor and all classes of good citizenship should sit in the councils of state and that those councils should be guided by the stalwart Americanism expressed in Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

We believe there must be increased production, honest work with adequate pay for all without exception, which shall not be taken away by the tolls of uneconomic distribution. We believe that speculation in foodstuffs should be curbed.

There must be strict economy but not parsimony in state expenditures.

We know that you are entirely in accord with the above principles and that if successful, as we are confident you can be, your administration will be one of which the whole state will be proud.

Signed—Federated Legislative Committee.

Michigan State Grange, Gleaners, State Association of Farmers' Clubs, by A. B. Cook, Secretary.

Who is Milo Campbell?

Milo D. Campbell was born, Oct. 25, 1851, in Quincy township, Branch county, Michigan, and has always been a resident of Branch county. His father was the owner of a small farm of 32 acres. The father was not a strong man and the mother besides caring for the family of four children at home, earned enough with her needle to clothe the children. At fourteen years of age, Milo began working out by the day and month on farms in the neighborhood. After that age he never received any support or help except from his own earnings. He attended school winters and studied at home until he could pass examination for teaching. By his own efforts and working for his board he afterward graduated at the high school in Coldwater, and later upon examination and a short time at Ypsilanti, graduated from that institution.

He afterward studied law and practiced the same for some years, and until the public demanded his services in positions of public trust.

He has served one term in the legislature, was private secretary to Gov. Luce for four years at Lansing. Under Gov. Winans the prisons and reformatory institutions of the state were placed under a bipartisan board. There were three Democratic appointees and Milo D. Campbell was chosen as the Republican. The board afterward made him the president of the same. He was afterward made Secretary of the Railroad and Street Crossing board by Gov. Rich.

Gov. Pingree made him Insurance Commissioner, and after having served for two years, upon the creation of a State Tax Commission by the legislature, Gov. Pingree insisted upon Mr. Campbell becoming the president of the same. He was intent upon Mr. Campbell managing both the insurance office and becoming the president of the tax commission, claiming that he had obtained counsel upon the same and that it could be done. Mr. Campbell declined this double honor and responsibility, resigned the insurance office and accepting the presidency of the Tax Commission.

Mr. Campbell has been three times the mayor of the city of Coldwater, making a record of economy and efficiency, giving to the city sewers and other needed improvements that have been greatly appreciated.

He has been two terms United State Marshal of the eastern district of Michigan.

He is now director of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, chairman of the general board of the National Board of Farm Organizations, chairman of a committee of five growing out of "Our Country First Conference" at Chicago, also a member of the Executive Board of "United Americans" in the country organized for the same purpose.

Mr. Campbell has always claimed to be in heart and sympathy a farmer. His chief income is from his farms. He has for nearly forty years been a member of the Grange but has always affiliated with other farm organizations.

M. B. F. Readers Nominate Campbell

THE READERS of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING may well feel proud that they have been largely instrumental in naming the "farmer candidate" for Governor, by their ballots in the M. B. F. straw vote. As explained elsewhere, these ballots constituted the only actual expression from bona fide farmers and the committee was fortified in its decision by the knowledge that this representative test bore out their own convictions. The ballots received at this office were from every county in the state of Michigan. The large majority of them were individual votes. A number of them were the result of canvasses that had been made at farmers' meetings.

It is worthy of mention that the votes received from Milo D. Campbell's home county were practically all for Mr. Campbell and were accompanied by fine expressions of confidence in Mr. Campbell's integrity and ability. The same can be said of the votes received for Herbert F. Baker, Nathan F. Simpson and others; showing beyond a doubt that the farm leaders of the state stand well with their immediate neighbors, a fact that does not always apply to people in other walks of life.

We presume our readers have been awaiting with a deal of curiosity the result of our straw vote. Up to the Monday night meeting a total of 1,278 votes had been received during the six weeks the voting was conducted—496 votes were for Milo D. Campbell, 322 were for Herbert F. Boker, 195 for Nathan F. Simpson, 30 for L. Whitney Watkins. Tuesday morning additional votes were received which increased Mr. Campbell's total to 545 votes, Herbert Baker's to 370 Nathan F. Simpson's to 230. Forty-four of the forty-nine additional votes received Tuesday morning for Mr. Campbell were from the Quincy Grange No. 152 and were accompanied by the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, it is with pride that Quincy Grange No. 152 of Quincy has heard the call from kindred organizations throughout the state that Hon. Milo D. Campbell, one of our members, be nominated and elected to the office of Governor of the state of Michigan, and

"WHEREAS, his birthplace and early life was within one half mile of this our grange home and we well knowing of the boyhood years spent working on the farms of this vicinity, his many struggles and privations to earn the money with which to aid in securing his education, and

"WHEREAS, we have watched his growth and development, his unswerving fidelity to principles, his fearless stand at all times upon public questions, his position demanding a square deal for every one, a better state and a one hundred per cent American government, how he has filled every position of public trust with which he has been connected with honor.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that without regard to politics or social divisions, it is with unanimous voice that we as a grange unite in asking our honored fellow members to permit his name to be used for such nomination and election." (Appended the names of 44 voters.)

A Record of Faithful Service

DETROIT JOURNAL — JANUARY 11TH, 1901

Useful Public Service

The Hon. Milo D. Campbell's career in public life has been distinguished by uncommon unselfulness. His standard of duty has ever been high and measurably unselfish and his performance of it, within the limitations prescribed by law has been high-minded and incorruptible. Throughout his varied and responsible public service he has been mindful of his good reputation and preserved it from successful attack either by political opponents or factionists within his own party.

In July 1897, he was invited to accept the office of insurance commissioner with a view to reforming existing and growing abuses. He accepted the invitation and signalized his assumption of the duties of the place by inaugurating a campaign to exclude from the state all insurance companies that could not show actual organization, adequate capitalization and active adjustment of losses. Fake and fly-by-night concerns were driven from the state. The business systems of more than a hundred companies were reorganized and improved in obedience to his official orders. Exorbitant rates were scaled down to a fair basis and approximately two millions of dollars were saved to the people in this reform.

Early in 1899 he was appointed a member of the newly created tax with reluctance because he wisher commission an honor he accepted to complete the work he had begun in the insurance department. He was promised, however, that after systematizing and organizing the tax board he would be returned to the insurance department, a promise that cannot now be redeemed inasmuch as the appointing power has changed. As a member of the tax commission he has employed all his time in carrying out the requirements of the law creating the board.

DETROIT EVENING NEWS—JULY 1899

A Good State Tax Commission

In view of the enormous and unusual powers bestowed upon the state tax commission by the Oren law it is of the utmost importance that the members of that body be men of experience, intelligence and integrity. In the hands of unfit men the arbitrary authority created by this legislative act might easily become the instrument of geater evils even than those now existing in our tax system. It is therefore a matter for public congratulation that the Hon. Milo D. Campbell is to be a member of the first board. In his capacity as insurance commissioner under the Pingree administration he has displayed in an unusual degree those qualities which make for public confidence in a public officer.

Courage, zeal, honesty, intelligence and devotion to the public welfare have characterized his conduct first to last. With fidelity pitifully rare in the chosen servant of the people, he has worked diligently for the enforcement of the spirit of the laws enacted for the protection of the people against careless or deliberately fraudulent methods in the insurance business. He has never been deterred by the power, wealth, influence or standing of the persons whom he deemed to be in conflict with the law or arrayed against the rights of the insured. While bending every energy to the enforcement of the law he has found time to clearly and vigorously point out its defects and urge their correction. In short, he has proved himself a reformer with whom principle is the prime consideration; who could not be awed by threats, influenced by partisan considerations or turned aside by cajolery.

Gratiot Farmer Gives Views on Farm Bureau

Will Support Organization, and Believes M. B. F. Stand has "Saved Farm Bureau in Michigan"

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be held at East Lansing during Farmers' Week, Feb. 27th. At this time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and undoubtedly important plans will be considered for future work. The delegates from every county should be bona fide farmers, in whom absolute trust can be placed. They should be instructed to ask that all the cards be placed on the table, and if they have not been dealt right to ask for a new deal. If there is anything about the relations between the executive committee of the Farm Bureau and the Coalition Committee that will not bear scrutiny and cannot be satisfactorily explained, the delegates should insist that these relations be terminated immediately. The coming annual meeting will afford the rank and file of the new membership the first opportunity to take a hand in the affairs of the state organization, and they will be false to agriculture if they do not insist that this great movement be freed of all questionable alliances and go forward, "clean, open and above-board."

AMONG the scores of letters received by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING as a result of the publication of the facts regarding the loan transaction between the Coalition Committee and the Michigan State Bureau, was one from R. C. Blank, a prominent farmer of Gratiot county, and a member of the Gratiot County Farm Bureau. We are reproducing Mr. Blank's letter below for the reason that he seems to have fully grasped the purposes of the pronouncement and the wisdom of the majority of our recommendations. Moreover, Mr. Blank, in common with every other farmer correspondent upon this subject clearly understands that the sole desire of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, in setting forth the actual facts, is to have the Farm Bureau start "clean, open and above-board" as he expesses it, and avoid the mistakes that have overtaken and destroyed so many other promising farm organizations.

It is playing upon the imagination considerably to charge that some master mind is directing the various State Farm Bureaus through picked officers to create division and dissention among the farmers, and use them to promote other selfish interests. Yet this charge has been made by responsible individuals. A long chain of coincidental circumstances is pointed to as bearing out the contention. We might as well be frank about this, and look the facts squarely in the face. Here they are:

1st. The hasty adoption of a resolution at the Chicago convention, which a Michigan delegate frankly says was "rushed through," urging the immediate restoration of the railroads.

2nd. The charge by Dr. Spillman that David F. Houston of the Department of Agriculture, is influenced by the Rockefeller interests, and opposed to farmers making investigations into production costs or attempting to secure through organized effort a price based on the cost of production.

3rd. The charge by the Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n. of Utah and Idaho that the Farm Bueaus of those states are financed by the western sugar manufacturers for the purpose of dictating the terms of the sugar beet contract. As a result two contracts have been presented to the western farmers, one by the Farm Bureau, at $12 to $13 per ton, and another by the above association, asking $18 a ton with sugar at 12 cents.

4th. The well known fact that the Coalition Committee for Michigan, one member of least of which is a sugar manufacturer, has voluntarily offered to finance the Michigan Farm Bureau to the extent of $15,000.

5th. The presence on this committee of men who prior to September of 1919 looked with unfriendly eyes upon the farmer, viewed with suspicion his efforts to organize and better his position, and took absolutely no interest in the problems of agriculture.

6th. The appointment of a publicity manager who until very recently has been a staff correspondent of a daily newspaper that has ridiculed the farmer, garbled reports of farm gatherings, and otherwise injured the farmer in the eyes of the city consumer, a newspaper that is nearly always against the things the farmers are for, and for the things the farmers are against.

7th. The recent publication by this same newspaper of an editorial setting forth the false and misleading statement that a membership of 100,000 at $30 for three years would give to the Farm Bureau total resources of $3,000,000. It is a fact known to all officers of the Farm Bureau, its field agents and others that the campaign expenses of the Farm Bureau run from $600 to $1,000 per day, so that the net resources of the Bureau at the end of the campaign will fall far short of three million dollars. The critics of the Bureau are asking, "Why this deception? Is it not better to tell the facts now than to have a lot of excuses to make later on?"

8th. The recent pronouncement of an officer of the Farm Bureau that the Bureau would take no part in supporting a "farmer candidate" for governor.

9th. A constitution that provides that no county shall be entitled to more than two voting delegates to the state convention. These delegates have all the power of passing on resolutions, voting for officers, amending the constitution, etc., a tremendous responsibility in a big organization like the Farm Bureau is destined to become. The critics of the Farm Bureau make a great point of this disproportionate, undemocratic and inadequate representation as being a part of the diabolical scheme of the master mind to control the Farm Bureaus.

Coupled up with these major propositions are minor circumstances to which the critics point as savoring of a deliberate attempt to deceive the farmers, destoy their trust in their fellow-men, retard farm organization, and use the name and influence of the Farm Bureau to support questionable measures.

Whether or no there is any foundation in fact to these various conclusions, it is well that the members of the Bureau and the thousands of farmers who are yet to become members of the Bureau should be advised of them, and judge and act accordingly. If the charges are true, it will be a comparatively easy matter for the schemers to carry out their plans unmolested providing the farmers are kept in ignorance of certain facts which as members of the Bureau they are entitled to know, and sit back in meeting as farmers have the habit of doing and let someone else run the show. There is no chance in the world, however, that these plans can be carried out if the farmers are put in possession of the facts and will give unusual consideration to the type of men they put on their resolutions committee in their county bureau meetings, and more important still whom they send to represent them at the state convention.

As we have stated many times before, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has no interest in this matter except as an independent farm newspaper which looks to the welfare of all farmers rather than a chosen few. M. B. F. is aligned with no organization or special group of farmers, and it feels free to criticize or commend as the case may deserve, any and all organized movements among the farmers.

MR. BLANK WRITES

Dear Editor:—In view of the recent facts placed before us it is difficult for the average farmer to know where he is at. Myself and my neighbors up here in Gratiot want to see the Farm Bureau movement go through. We were ready to pin our faith to its banner, but we would like to see it start clean, open and above board.

I made up my mind more than a year ago that any nationwide movement to unite the farmers must come from the "top down." That it must start as an autocratic movement but when it is once down, then the power must be placed in the hands of the numbers absolutely. The best ideas of the best farmers as a whole are bound to be better than the best ideas of one or a dozen taken alone.

Now I heard Mr. Bingham explain the Farm Bureau proposition to a farmers' club up here. Now I was more interested in M. B. as a man than in what he had to offer, and as I size him up, he is "square," absolutely honest and above all has the required intelligence combined with the other qualities to pull this thing off. The only thing at that time that was hazy to us was, who was financing the movement. Mr. B did not make that quite clear; and now I understand why, but the BUSINESS FARMING has brought us the light. And also it has placed the officers of the State Farm Bureau where they can play the game in the open. Experience is a great teacher and any man or set of men who is to come up against the Big Corporations of the nation are bound to get experience at least. It is altogether essential that such men shall be big with a big B, far sighted and above everything not afraid.

I am not sure but what you are afraid and you have cause to be. I refer to clause 2 and 3 in your suggestions in M. B. F.. So long as we have used that money, let us accept it in the spirit in which it was supposed to have been given; pay it back at the earliest possible moment. Keep your men on the coalition committee to co-operate with them when possible and to watch it at all times. Their methods may be valuable to us. We trust that they will continue to combat this agricultural unrest. It is the one thing that we need. Let the farmer find that he has something tangible to fight and he will go over the top.

From this time on the American farmer has ceased to give the work of his children, the lives of his women and the fertility of his soil, that the city world may have cheap food. He is willing to do as much as the man in the office or the man in the shop or the man in the mine, but not to work twelve to fourteen hours to feed the man who only works six out of twenty four.

I consider that the firm stand of M. B. F. has saved the Farm Bureau in the state of Michigan.

If by placing men on the coalition committee we are giving up any rights or privileges remove them, otherwise return them, but it seems to me that we can better protect ourselves as members than as outsiders.

I still think I shall stand by the Farm Bureau and shall be delighted to see your paper lined up with the movement; but if you don't see your way clear to so do, we shall still expect to see you use your paper to keep us informed and protect us fellows out here in the brush. Thanking you in my behalf and in behalf of all the farmers of Michigan, I am, sincerely yours—*R. C. Blank, Perrinton, Mich.*

Michigan Breeders Form Shorthorn Ass,ns

Palmer Brothers, of Belding, Mich., have organized twenty co-operative Shorthorn Breeding Associations in Montcalm, Mecosta, Kent, Calhoun, Livingston, Muskegon and Ottawa counties. They have advanced the Shorthorn because they think the farmer finds profit in growing the Shorthorn, as this breed is particularly adapted to his varied requirements and purposes. The Shorthorn cow yields a liberal flow of milk of excellent quality. When she is not in milk she takes on flesh readily. So it is apparent she is working toward the profit mark through one channel or the other all the time, and the steers always look good to the butcher.

As to the advantages to be gained by a co-operative bull association, a few extracts from Farmers' Bulletin No. 993 issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture upon the subject, follows: "Co-operative bull associations have existed in Europe for a long period. In the United States the first co-operative venture of which there is any record was started in 1908 by the M. A. C.

"The history of co-operative bull associations shows that it is especially adopted to small herds, where a valuable bull for each herd would constitute too large a part of the total investment. Thus the organization enables the owner of small herds to unite in the purchase of one good bull, so that each may own a share in a registered sire of high quality."

THIS animal is a prince in several ways. First his name if Claret Prince, owned by Palmer Brothers, of Belding, Mich. Then he is the aristocrat of the splendid herd of these well known breeders. Moreover he has won many prizes at fairs.

Western Beet Growers Present 1920 Contract

Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n Asks $18 for Beets With Wholesale Sugar at 12 Cents

MICHIGAN sugar beet growers have gone a long way toward securing the recognition of the manufacturers to their rights as the first and most essential party to the sugar beet contract, but when we read what the growers of the western territory are attempting to do, we realize how far we Michigan folk are yet from solving the fundamental differences between grower and manufacturer.

The Intermountain Farmers' Association is a federation of beet growing associations of the States of Utah and Idaho. It has had its troubles, like all farmer organizations in getting a square deal from the sugar manufacturers. It has pleaded, it has compromised, and it has often yielded before the iron resistence of the manufacturers, but it has grown tired of those humiliating and profitless tactics and is now taking a determined stand for a fair and profitable price. It recognizes that the farmer should be the one to present the manufacturer a contract and ask him to sign it rather than let the manufacturer take the initiative and accept what he has to offer. The contract for 1920 that has been drawn up by the Association recognizes this principle. In presenting this contract for the consideration of its members, Secretary Patterson of the Association, makes the following plea:

Fellow sugar beet growers: We submit a beet contract for your consideration. This contract gives the farmer $10 for beets when sugar is 8 cents a pound, $12 when it is 9 cents, $14 at 10 cents, $16 at 11 cents, $18 at 12 cents, $20 at 13 cents, $22 at 14 cents, $24 at 15 cents.

Prior to the war the cost of making sugar in Utah and Idaho after the cost of beets was taken out, was about one and a fourth cents a pound.

Let us allow an increase in factory cost to 3 cents a pound (240 per cent) on account of war conditions and here is how this contract figures for the company.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of sugar per ton of beets. Sugar 8 cents pound. Value of sugar per ton of beets $20. Cost of beets, $10. Cost of making 250 pounds of sugar, $7.50. Factory profit on ton, $2.50. Sugar company profit on one acre producing 8 tons beets, $20; 10 tons beets, $25; 12 tons beets, $30; 14 tons beets, $35; 16 tons beets, $40; 18 tons beets, $45; 20 tons beets, $50. Pulp and molasses not counted.

Sugar 9 cents pound. 250 pounds sugar per ton. Value of sugar from ton of beets, $22.50. Cost of beets, $12; cost of making sugar, $7.50; factory profit on ton of beets, $3.00. Sugar company profit on 8 tons, $24; 10 tons, $30; 12 tons, $36; 14 tons $42; 16 tons, $48; 18 tons, $54; 20 tons, $60. Pulp and molasses not counted.

Ten cent sugar. Value of sugar from ton of beets, $25. Cost of beets, $14; cost of making sugar, $7.50. Factory profit on ton of beets, $3.50. Sugar Co. profit on 8 tons, $28; 10 tons, $35; 12 tons, $42; 14 tons, $49; 16 tons, $56; 18 tons, $63; 20 tons, $70. Pulp and molases not counted.

This contract is fair to the company. Under it dividends can be paid that ought to satisfy the business. Under this contract the companies can increase the wages of their employees, take care of depreciation and accumulate a surplus to meet any emergency. When a factory can get beets it can make sugar and for years to come there will be a sugar shortage. Sugar made can always be sold at prices to insure a profit on production. We repeat: there is no factory risk any more. The sugar business is established, safe, sure, certain as a flour mill.

But the farmer still has the same old risks. Plant diseases, frosts, drouth, storms and insects still assail him. Only about one year in four or five does he have a full crop. We believe in paying for risks. But where there is no gamble there should be no gamblers profit. Let the farmer be paid for his labor and the risks he must assume. Eliminate the farmers risks and there should be no risk charge. But as long as the risk remains so should the risk charge remain.

The time has come for business to content itself with reasonable earnings. It is dangerous for the wealth of the nation to become centralized. It is contrary to the principles of democracy for the many to be at the mercy of the few. Let the wealth of the nation be equalized by a fair division of the profits of industry. Let the organized commercial interests of this nation remember that when the farmer prospers factories are busy, railroads are working overtime, bankers are delighted, merchants happy, and doctors and lawyers satisfied.

We believe in giving the farmer boys and girls a chance. Because we believe this way and work to this end does not make us anarchists, bolshevists, socialists, radicals or the enemies of any man or set of men. We have farms and families—every one of us. We have property to protect. We stand for law and order. We know that law and order are rooted in the principles of justice and fair dealing. We therefore stand for justice. We are loyal American citizens, fighting for the welfare of our country in approved American fashion—using no underhanded methods—coming out in the open on every point—soliciting support from honest men everywhere and inviting co-operation from every source where justice and the square deal are a slogan.

We are striving for the development of the beet sugar industry. It is one of our greatest agricultural assets. And we would not secure this development at the expense of the sugar companies. We expect them to make money—sufficient of it to pay reasonable salaries to management and labor, return reasonable dividends on capital invested and accumulate a surplus sufficient to care for depreciation and meet emergencies. This done and capital should be satisfied. Not until a policy is adopted that will pay the beet grower for his labor and risks in the business will the sugar industry develop to capacity. Until this condition can be brought to pass our country will remain in the clutches of the foreign producer anr the American farmer will be denied a source of wealth that is now undreamed of.

We stand for united action. We commend the beet sugar manufacturers of this country for forming the United States Sugar Manufacturers Association. It is good business on their part. It shows that the business of making beet sugar in this country is in competent hands. Through their association they can do many things for the good of the industry that could not be done without organization.

We stand for united action on the part of the farmers. Until they display as much wisdom as the sugar companies they may expect to lose money in their beet growing ventures. The organized sugar companies ought to encourage the farmers to organize. They cannot be consistent unless they do.

Brother farmer, where do you stand in regard to this program? Do you believe in it? Will you help bring it to pass?

Our country is what we make it. If things are not right we are to blame. If things need changing we must change them. Let us change them by all working together.

(Note: Copy of this Association's contract may be found on page ten.)

Michigan Sugar Men Stand Pat

THE Michigan sugar manufacturers have so far refused to meet with the beet growers' committee and discuss the terms of the 1920 contract. The committee will meet Saturday at Owosso to discuss what steps should now be taken. The psychology of the manufacturers' attitude is about as understandable as that of the mule who balks and must needs have a fire kindled under him before he will go ahead. The manufacturers are by their stubbornness and greed, pursuing the one sure course to kill Michigan's sugar beet industry. Their refusal to even meet with the committee is prima facie evidence that they dare not lay their cards on the table. And by this refusal they force the farmers to adopt an offensive which may become exceedingly warm when another contract season rolls around. Watch for the report of the Beet Growers' Committee in next week's issue.—Editor.

How Club Work Was the Making of Three Nebraska Farm Boys

"WHAT WILL my boy get out of this club work? Will he be more or less contented to stay on the old farm?" These two questions have been asked thousands of times by thousands of farmers when they have been approached by a club leader for their consent to their boy becoming a member of one of the clubs supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural college.

The story of three club boys who live in Seward County, Neb., is full of strong evidence of the value of club work to a farm boy. These three boys, Peter Pratt, Norval Clark and Walter Briggs, won the first prize in the livestock judging contest at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City last fall. To win the blue ribbon in a contest where twelve state champion teams competed against each other and at which four classes of live stock were to be judged, required more than a superficial knowledge of the good points of an animal. The boys, to win, required more knowledge than that possessed by the average adult farmer. All three members of the Interstate Champion judging team were brought up on farms, but their ability to judge came largely through handling their own club stock and through the training in stock judging given them by their club leader. The success of the boys at Sioux City was gratifying, but the permanent results at home from their club work is even more so.

BOYS, GET interested in club work. It will reveal to you delights and opportunities in farming that you have never dreamed of. Does not the story of these three Nebraska farm boys interest and thrill you? Similar stories can be duplicated a score of times here in Michigan. Mr. Ray Turner, of the M. A. C., is the leader of boys' and girls' club work in this state, a fine, enthusiastic and capable young man who will tell you all about the work if you will write him.—Editor.

Will Stay on the Farm

Perhaps the biggest result of all is that all three are content to stay on the farm and make farming and animal husbandry their life work. Considering the proportion of farm boys who have gone to the city in the past, it is probable that outside of club work at least one of them would have chosen a city job. These three boys, as well as the other tens of thousands of boys in club work, have learned that the boy on the far mtoday has a big opportunity and that the city can offer the average boy no better. Is this not a big result? Ask any farm father who has a restless boy on his hands.

Inter-State championship .live .stock judging team: Norval Clark, Beaver Crossing, Neb.; Walter Briggs, Seward, Neb., and .Peter N. Pratt, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

The farmer whose son has heard the call of the busy streets is apt to think of the city as a modern Lorelei whose song has enticed his boy away from him. Few have realized that

Norval Clark, Beaver Crossing, Neb., and his championship boar.

one of the main reasons the city has seemed the Mecca of all things desirable to the boy has been his own father's and mother's constant complaints as to the hardships of the life in the country and the invidious comparisons they have drawn between their lives and those of the city people whom they know. Unwittingly they fed and watered the discontent common to all youth.

Club Work Effects Shown

The boys' and girls' clubs bring social life to the children in the rural districts, who hitherto have had little of it; it teaches them the advantages to be found in country life and ways of making money of their own. Incidentally it shows their parents the wisdom of making the boys and girls partners in the homes if they wish them to be interested and satisfied with life in the country. How this works out is well illustrated in the Seward County boys' story.

Walter Briggs is the son of a man who has always grown purebred pigs. But Walter, up to the time he went into club work three years ago, had no property ownership in the business. When he joined the pig club he started with one Duroc Jersey sow. Now, after three years he has a valuable herd. One litter of five, which he raised during the past year was sold for $5,000. The boy owner reserved the right to exhibit the pigs during the fair season and won many prizes with them. Before the close of the fair season their new owner had been offered $7,000 for the five. Walter and his father have

(Continued on page 19)

Modern Views on Movement of Moisture in Soil

Recent Contributions on this Important Subject Add Considerable to our Former Knowledge

By M. M. McCOOL

THE MOVEMENT of soil moisture in the soil is of utmost importance. It has long been a theory that the rate at which water drains from the soil largely governs its productivity and that the crop depends to a great extent upon the film or capillary movement of water in the soil. Moreover, the efficiency of soil mulches is due to the breaking of the capillary connection near the surface and thus stopping the upward translocation. Several of these assumptions are not considered to be true by many today.

It is known, however, that water moves in the soil as gravitational, as film and in the form of vapor. In this article I propose to present the more recent contributions to our knowledge of this subject.

Several millions of acres of land in Michigan are unproductive because of the faulty moisture conditions—chiefly the presence of too much water which is not drained off.

Movement of Gravitational Water Through Soils

The translocation of surplus water under the force of gravity is termed percolation and is sometimes spoken of as "seepage." The free water that passes downward thru the soil together with that which runs off the surface makes up much of the water in lakes, streams, springs, rivers and the sea water. The direction of percolation may be downward, lateral, and in some cases upward or toward the surface. The rate is measurably affected by atmospheric pressure, weight of the water column, temperature, the texture, and structure of both the surface and the subsoil.

It is a notable fact that the rate of water flowing from tile drains, certain springs and the height of water in some wells fluctuate with changes in the barometric pressure. There are on record instances of 15 per cent increase in the flow of water from tile drains during a period of high pressure. When the pressure is high the air in the soil above the free or "ground" water tends to force water into drains or springs and when the pressure is less the resistance is less and hence the rate of flow is decreased. Moreover, as the thickness of the column of free water present in a soil increases the weight of the mass increases and consequently there is an increasing tendency for the rate of percolation to become greater.

Soils drain more slowly in the spring than in summer. Field observations, as well as laboratory experiments, show that cold water percolates through the soil more slowly than warm water. Consequently soils lose surplus water in this manner less rapidly in spring than in summer. An increase in the temperature of 10 degrees of saturated soils hastens the rate of drainage about per cent. This is due in part to the fact that warm water is less viscous or the fluidity is greater than cold water.

Texture and structure of the surface and subsoils have a tremendous influence upon the rate of drainage or the movement of gravitational water through them. Water passes thru sandy soils much faster than it does through fine textured ones. Where large containers were filled with different kinds of soils and water poured on them, the rate of percolation of water through the soil was found to be as given in Table 1. These results show very strikingly that coarse soils are likely to be "leachy" and that the condition with respect to structure or tilth governs to a large extent the penetration of water in the soil.

Table 1. Passage of water thru soils. Duration of experiment 30 minutes.

Sand, loose, 220 gal.; compact, 80 gal. Loam, loose, 4 gal.; compact, 2 gal. Clay Loam, Loose, .5 gal.; Compact .0 gal.

Where the mass of subsoil is fine in texture yet not cemented together the drainage situation may be quite troublesome, still if outlets for tile or open ditches can be provided it may be handled to advantage. But it may be easily seen that the laterals must not be placed far apart, otherwise the water will not be removed rapidly enough to be effective. Soils that are underlaid by very fine textured material naturally drain very slowly. Moreover, compact layers commonly spoken of as plow soles may form at the bottom of the furrow slice in fine textured soils and obstruct drainage to a remarkable extent in some instances. Again there are present in some subsoils hardpans or layers of varying thickness from a few to several inches that are cemented together by means of iron or lime. If these layers lie near the surface the soils are usually poorly drained and suitable only for the production of grasses or shallow rooted crops. As a general rule it is impracticable to break up these formations by explosives on account of the great cost of the operation; of course, if a few shots can be stragetically placed the water may pass downward, especially if the lower layers are rather porous.

Movement of Film Water Through Soils

There is a slight tendency for film water to move in the soil from regions of high to those of somewhat lower water content, the translocation taking place either upward, downward, or horizontally. The rate and distance of transfer depends upon a number of conditions. but chiefly upon the water content, texture, the distance from the water table and the temperature of the soil.

The rate of film movement in the soil depends largely upon the water content of different layers. It was formerly held that film water may move about rather readily in the soil from one section to another, and if removed by a plant at one place, the loss is rather rapidly made up. There is, however, much available evidence to show that the movement of water in soils, water content of which is slightly below the maximum film water capacity takes place over relatively short distances. Such being the case a crop growing on a soil makes use of the water confined mainly in the zone of root penetration, or that which falls during the growing season. This has been definitely proven by the Nebraska Experiment Station, as well as by others. I shall discuss this question rather fully because of the radical changes in views concerning the moisture relations of soils that apparently are held by many today. The water content of a loam soil devoted to different crops was determined at various depths.

Table 2. Depths to which crops use moisture. Average percent of moisture in soil at harvest time, Six years.

Crop	Depth	Av. per cent
Oats	1	8.8
	4	9.2
	5	12.7
Spring wheat	1	9.0
	4	8.6
	5	12.3
Barley	1	9.9
	3	8.9
	4	10.0
	5	14.5
Corn	1	12.2
	3	10.4
	4	12.5
	5	15.8

It is notable that there is a rather sudden increase in the amount of water present in the soil about one foot below the depth of root penetration of the different crops. That is to say the roots of plants draw mainly on the water in their feeding zone or the area which they penetrate, and the translocation from cooler from below this region during the growing is too slow to be of much importance, unless as shown later the water table is near.

Wheeting determined the water in samples of sandy soil, at East Lansing, taken at different depths vertically and horizontally from an isolated hill of corn when it was wilting, due to lack of water. His results show that film movement had not taken place much more than one foot from the roots of corn, either vertically or horizontally. This goes to show that the translocation of water in sandy soils to supply the crop is almost negligible in amount —that is where the water table is too far below the surface to be active.

It was formerly held that water may rise long distances from the water table to supply the crop, but recent experiments show that the distance and rate of transfer were over-estimated at least for immediate crop production. Large galvanized iron tanks were sunken in the ground at East Lansing, and filled with sand and muck soil. They were so arranged that the water table was two, four and six feet from the the surface of the sand, and four, six and twelve from the surface of the muck. They were seeded to oats and covered with glass to prevent rain from entering them. The results obtained show that water will rise less than 4 feet above the water table in sand to supply the crop with water and less than six feet in case of the fine black muck. We have observed low lying sandy soil in which the water level was lowered to a depth of six feet by means of drainage canals, that are now droughty when there is a scarcity of rainfall. Field observations have shown that peat and muck soils dry out at the surface if the water table is lowered too much. Peat soils pull water from the table through shorter distances than do the fine black muck soils. Naturally the nature of the rooting systems of the crops grown is of utmost importance in this respect. Such crops as onions, celery, radishes, etc., suffer far more quickly from drouth where the water table is rather low than do such crops as corn, oats, barley etc.

(To be continued)

Collective Bargaining Aim of Hersman Bill

BY FAR the most important subject confronting the farmers today is their right to sell their products collectively. Existing laws have been held by the courts to deny the farmers this right, and our readers are quite familiar with many cases in which farmers have been prosecuted and held up to public scorn because of their efforts to secure a profitable price for their products. For several years there has been a steadily growing demand for legislation that would remove the farmers from the monopolist class to control which the law was evidently brought into existence. About the only opposition that has developed to this demand has come from the distributors of farm products who see a possible menace to their business when farmers co-operate in marketing their products at profitable prices. The consumer is apparently not worried over the prospect that the farmer might use this right to arbitrarily increase the price of his products to any level simply because he might have the power to do so.

A bill known as the Capper-Hersman bill, jointly framed by Senator Capper of Kansas, and Senator Hersman has been introduced and there seems good reason to believe that it will become a law. The purpose of the measure is to amend the Act of October 15, 1914 entitled, "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies." The amended portion would then appear as follows and would specificially give the farmers the right which they seek, to deal co-operatively in the marketing of their products at prices they deem fair, without being harrassed by the law:

"Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, vineyardists, dairy, or horticultural organizations instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and that pay annually no greater dividends on stocks or membership capital investment than the minimum legal rate of interest of the state where organized, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce under the antitrust laws.

"Associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, of farmers, horticulturists, vineyardists, planters, ranchmen, or dairymen engaged in making collective sales for their members or shareholders of farm, orchard, plantation, ranch, dairy, or vineyard products produced by their members or shareholders are not contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce.

"Contracts, agreements, arrangements, or combinations made by such associations of the members, shareholders, officers, or directors thereof in making such collective sales and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof are not contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce, nor are they combinations or conspiracies to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize any part of trade or commerce.

"Nothing contained in this Act or in the antitrust or other laws shall forbid or be construed to forbid the existence and operation of associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, of farmers, vineyardists, horticulturists, planters, ranchmen or dairymen engaged in making for the producers therof collective sales of farm, vineyard, orchard, plantation, ranch or dairy products, and, incidental thereto, packing, drying, churning, storing, grading or otherwise processing or preparing such products for market, or to forbid or restrain individual members, shareholders, directors or officers of such organizations from making such collective sales and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof; nor shall such organizations or the members, shareholders, directors, or officers thereof so engaged in making such collective sales and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof be held or be construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce under the antitrust laws; nor shall any of the Acts specified in this section be construed or be held to be violations of any law of the United States."

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

MICHIGAN MAN CHOSEN OFFICER OF SHIPPERS

Mr. Elmer C. Compson, a progressive farmer of Remus, Mecosta county, was elected vice president of the National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers at the convention recently held in Chicago. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Compson as taking an active part in the fight against the discriminatory potato grading rules, he being a large grower of potatoes. Mr. Compson also took considerable interest in the formation of the Michigan Co-operative Live Stock Shippers Ass'n and was made one of the officers. This federation is composed of several hundred local co-operative associations scattered all over the state.

It is estimated this association saved Michigan livestock men thousands of dollars in 1919 through the sale of their stock. The purpose of the association is to eliminate the middleman from the long chain between the farmer and consumer and also to secure better prices for the farmer for his livestock.

"The objects of this federation in a general way," said Mr. Compson, "are as follows: To encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of livestock products; to promote co-operative education and to encourage the organization of co-operative livestock marketing organizations; to develop uniformity in the plan of organization and method of operation of local livestock shipping associations; to aid such organizations in problems of general interest in transportation, handling and marketing; to lease, buy, build, own, improve, mortgage, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be necessary in the conduct of its operations; and to perform any other work which may be of benefit to its members or helpful to the industry."

Mr. Compson points out that short courses for managers and others interested have been held at St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, and that it is proposed to give a similar course at the market terminal in Detroit shortly after the holidays. Arrangements have been completed with the United States department of agriculture to have a representative of the Chicago bureau of markets supervise the school.

Hartman Leaves G. R. & I. R. R.

Mr. W. P. Hartman, who for the past seven years has been agricultural and industrial agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R., has resigned his position to become production manager for the Falk potato industry. Mr. Hartmann has been a conspicuous figure in Northern Michigan agricultural development. He secured his training in this line of work in the east and the innovations he made as agent of the G. R. & I. were many and valuable. He has been directly responsible for bringing thousands of settlers into western and northwestern Michigan through newspaper advertising, exhibits of agricultural products, tours, etc. By the resignation of Mr. Hartmann, Michigan will lose one of its most enthusiastic agricultural boosters.

Washington Farm Labor Unionized

In the state of Washington the farm laborers are members of the labor unions. Dairymen pay their help $100 a month and board and cannot get enough workers to take proper care of their work. When there is a dispute over wages it is necessary for the farmers to act in concert upon it. Therefore the Washington state grange has an executive committee to which is delegated the duty of meeting the executive committee of the Washington state federation of labor. Each side acts collectively. Thus far it is said the plan has been much better than the old way of farmers trying to deal individually with their unionized laborers.

Another element of co-operation between the Washington grange and the labor unions is in marketing. The two organizations formed a company for the purpose of direct service between producers and consumers. The grangers put in $50,000 capital and the labor unions the same amount. The bureau handles the entire production of the farmers interested in the organization, which is sold at cost to the union members, cost including the expenses of operating the bureau.

Further than this relations between the grange and the federation of labor, do not extend, according to information at hand. There is a tacit agreement between the two organizations to co-operate in matters upon which co-operation is possible and to "agree to disagree" upon all other matters.

City Man Says Farmer Earns All He Gets

H. H. CHARLES, president of the Charles Advertising Service of New York City, has made an extensive study of farm production costs and income, and has come to the inevitable conclusion that the "farmer is not a profiteer." Moreover, Mr. Charles does not hesitate to tell the people of the cities so, and in a recent statement to the press, he said:

"Everyone wishes to blame somebody else for the high cost of living." He continued, "so it has become fashionable in some quarters to make the farmer the 'goat.' But official data shows that the farmer is certainly not getting more than his just share of the national prosperity.

"Some writers have made the mistake of assuming that the farmer receives cash for all his crops and then have proceeded to add the receipts from livestock to form a huge total. In this way, the farmer's income has been made to seem prodigious when the fact is that crops to the value of four or five billion dollars annually are fed to the livestock on the farm and never appear on the farmer's income sheet except in the guise of milk, cheese, beef, pork, etc.

"Such writers also often forget that before getting a single dollar for himself or family, the farmer must first pay for hired labor, taxes, insurance, interest, or rent, repairs, farm machinery, fertilizers and mill feeds. Further, he must assume the risk of crop failures and of loss thru such livestock contagions as tuberculosis and foot and mouth disease, etc.

"The average net labor income of all farmers for 1918 (the latest figures available) is given as $1,200. And it must be remembered that this represented the net labor income of an entire family, not merely that of the farmer himself. And farm families average much larger than city families. The wife worked as long hours as her husband. Besides doing the housework, she raised the chickens, washed the separator and largely cared for the garden. The boys mornings and evenings all worked and girls helped with the chores during vacations. There was no talk or agitation for an eight hour day, no thought of forty-four hour week. In most cases, the farmer filled a twelve or fourteen hour day to overflowing six days in the week and for good measure spent several hours on Sunday in caring for the livestock. Who will grudge him and his family a labor income of $1,200 in these days of inflated living costs?

"Again referring to the government figures, we find that the farmer received for his crops a price 98 per cent higher than in 1914, and for his livestock a price 97 per cent higher than in 1914. But note this: He also paid 90 per cent more for the articles that he had to buy. In other words, the increased prices on what the farmer purchased practically offset the increase in what he sold and left him approximately in the same relative position as before the war.

"It is interesting to note that the farmer, himself, is doing some vigorous thinking along economic lines. At a recent meeting of the New York State Grange, for instance, a statement was issued challenging the city worker to a cost accounting 'that all the world might see who earns his wage.'

"The plain truth is that, in the past, food has been kept cheap by much unpaid labor on the part of farm women, girls and boys, also by 'mining' rich virgin soils. But the farmer and his wife are studying cost accounting and they are beginning to demand a fair return for every day's labor, just as do their city cousins. They are also learning that an investment must be made every year in building fertility if crop yields are to be maintained and increased.

"If we are to safeguard the future food supply of the country and stabilize national prosperity, we must be prepared to pay prices which will assure farm folks a fair return for their labor and permit the fertility of the soil to be maintained and increased."

The Story of a Suit of Clothes

By Edward Frensdorf

THE FARMER has been getting his share of blame for the increased cost of clothing. "Yes, you must understand," say the astute manufacturers, "we are paying the highest price in our history for wool, and of course that makes the suit of clothes higher." And the average consumer, being as a rule a more or less gullible chap, accepts the explanation, pays over his hundred dollars for the all-wool suit and goes on his way rejoicing that some day he may be a farmer and garner in profits from the sale of wool.

A little light has recently been let in on the cost of the wool that enters into the making of a suit of clothes by Mr. Edward Frensdorf, Hudson banker, farmer and former member of the Board of Control of Jackson prison. Mr. Frensdorf is considered an excellent authority upon a wide range of topics and his opinion is frequently sought. Recently he was asked by the Associated Publishers' Syndicate to contribute a brief article upon the wool and clothing situation, and here is what he said:

"The largest percentage of Michigan grown wool will grade three eighths combing, worth today seventy-two cents in the grease; this is the extreme Boston market costing dollar thirty-six scoured and approximately three dollars and twenty cents in the yarn. The usual suit of clothes takes three and one quarter yards but we will allow three and a half yards of twelve ounce cloth which would make the cost of the material in the suit of clothes not to exceed eight dollars and forty cents. Of the hundred dollars you paid for that all-wool suit, eight dollars and forty cents represents the real material used, ninety-one dollars and sixty cents covers the cost of manufacturing cloth paying for the trimmings and the profits in between. Of this hundred dollar suit the farmer that produced the wool for it receives less than $3.60."

MASON COUNTY FARMERS PRESENT UNUSUAL PROGRAM

The farmers of Sheridan township, Mason county, are no slouches when it comes to drafting a political program. They have a pretty clear idea of what they want and they have no difficulty in making those wants known and understood. Below is a summary of the "planks" in their "platform:"

"We are in favor of organized 100 per cent American labor.

"We favor state-owned, terminal, farm produce, storage houses in all large cities and wholesale same in small lots to the people.

"We favor state ownership of all telephone lines, similar to post office management.

"We favor the abolishment of 1,376 political jobs, created by the state legislature and costing the taxpayers $10,000 each day and over $4,000,000 each year.

"We favor the Plumb plan of railroad settlement.

"We favor all water transportation, whenever practicable.

"We favor adoption of the league of nations.

"We condemn the method taken by the national senate in regards to the league of nations.

"We favor abolishment of the national and state senates.

"We recommend Herbert F. Baker to our brother farmers and organized American labor in Michigan, for governor, on any old ticket.

"We recommend Jake Landis to our brother farmers and organized American labor in Mason county, for state representative on any old ticket.

"Brother farmers and wage earners, remember that in union there is strength. Let us get together and do something for ourselves, not on the European plan, which is by the budget and butcher knife, but on the safe, sane, peaceable, 100 per cent American plan—the ballot. Our majority at the polls is 9 to 1."

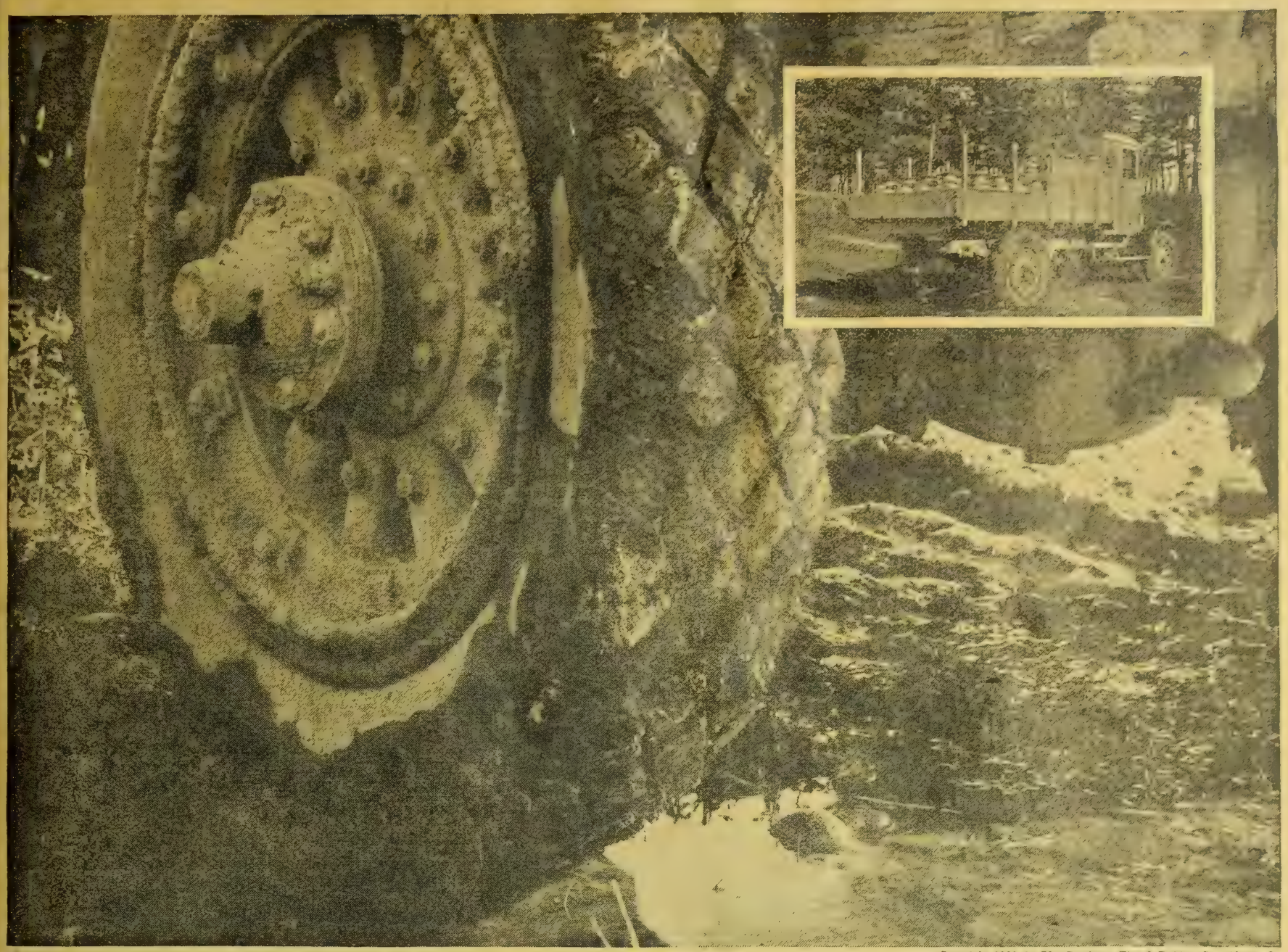
Cow Testing in St. Josph

The Cow Testing Association in St. Joseph Co. has 26 members in the association at the present time, 24 of these have pure bred sires on their farm. All together they have about 300 cows in the association; about 50 per cent of these are pure bred cows. They have bulls in this Association such as Pogis 99th, the 11th of the Hood Farm, owned by O. B. Graham, of Mendon, Mich. He has one of the best Jersey herds in the county. The Wah-be-me-me Farms, of White Pigeon have for their sire, Segis Pontiac De Nijlander; he is the grandson of Michigan's great 35-lb. champion cow, Pontiac De Nijlander.

The association is in the third year run. It has in the county a Jersey club, a Holstein Association, a Shorthorn club and many other clubs. All members must use a pure bred sire on farm.

The leading cows in the December month were: 1st, a Jersey, owned by Ray Carwright, 813 lbs. milg, 50.4 lbs. butterfat; 2nd, Jersey, owned by Ray Cartwirght, 914 lbs. of milk; 46.5 lbs. butterfat; 3rd, the highest average herd was owned by Wm. Robertson, with an average of 35.8 lbs. butterfat.

Members of the Association of St. Joseph Co. follow: H. O. Gleason, Three Rivers; Ray Mohney, Three Rivers; J. W. Bulluck, Three Rivers; C. L. Harder, Three Rivers; C. A. Brody, Constantine; J. C. Trasy, Constantine; H. E. Crow, Constantine; A. G. Wade, White Pigeon; E. L. Brown, Schoolcraft; E. Sheep, Sturgis; R. E. Rice, Sturgis; Chas. Hoopinganner, Sturgis; Chas. MacKerlie, Sturgis; A. C. Deno, Burr Oak; R. A. Wilcox, Burr Oak; R. E. Yeater, Colon; J. M. Stowell Colon; Dan Stowell, Colon; John Chivers, Mendon; C. B. Graham, Mendon; J. A. MacKindley, Mendon; W. M. Worthington, Mendon; Wm. Robertson, Mendon; Dan Kulm, Mendon; Ray Cartwright, Mendon.



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"MY Goodyear Cords have paid for themselves in ten months with all-round savings of time, labor, repairs, etc. I figure the reduction in gasoline alone will pay the cost of these tires over solids. They have traveled nearly 10,000 miles to date and are good for another year at least."—Herman Marks, Farmer and Rural Expressman, R. F. D. 6, Waukesha, Wisconsin

THE advantages of hauling on pneumatics, as demonstrated by this dairy farmer and motor expressman, are proving of extreme importance to many farmers otherwise hampered by the scarcity of labor.

With motor trucks relieved of the handicaps of solid tires, they now haul across soft fields and through deep mud and snow on the tractive pneumatics.

The cushioning of these tires is a source of valuable protection to perishable produce and prime livestock which must be marketed quickly and smoothly to secure top prices.

Both of these qualities of the pneumatics have a firm foundation in Goodyear Cord construction, pioneered by Goodyear years ago and today the basis of the country-wide success of cord pneumatic truck tires.

It is this Goodyear Cord construction which has made pneumatics practical for farm truck service, and thus has enabled farmers to motorize most effectively by using pneumatic-tired trucks to keep their power-driven farm machinery working at capacity.

Authentic information, describing how farmers employ pneumatic-tired trucks and what they save as a result, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

SAVE TRUCKS - LOADS - ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

GOODYEAR

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT REACHES PEAK

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.46		2.65
No. 2 White	2.44		
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat prices have gone up to the peak of the season. And the peak seems to be going higher yet. Well posted wheat men in Minneapolis predict that cash wheat is going to sell for $4 per bushel. Part of the sudden upward jumps of wheat prices were due to the new reports of a decline of several million bushels of wheat in the visible grain supply. Exporters have been heavy buyers of wheat of late and the home demand has been good. The bulls, of course, are now putting in their best licks, since the wheat is practically all out of the hands of the producers.

Canadians have had a great deal to do with the price of wheat in this country in the past few weeks. Following a slump in the American wheat markets recently, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an advance in the price to mills in that country of 50 cents per bushel, to a basis of $2.80 for No. 1 Northern at the head of the lakes. The embargo on flour imports from the United States was also lifted. The Canadian wheat crop was short and its quality as poor as that this side of the international boundary.

Starvation in Austria and parts of the Balkan, Russian and Turkish districts, due to the shortage of bread grains and other foods, is likely to be a further impetus to high prices. Freezing and thawing and drifting snowstorms have all had a bad effect on the wheat in the fields of the American farmers and the Hessian fly has made big headway. Spring wheat farmers are being looked to for making up the shortage assured by the inroads of the fly in the winter variety.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE NEW YEAR has opened with a set of conditions unprecedented in the nation's history. In the first week of 1920 we find a demoralized financial condition, especially in the foreign exchange market, for example, the Austrian crown formerly valued at 20 and 1-3 cents, is now valued at one-half cent. While the foreign exchange is about as low as it is thought it can get, operators are playing the game in Wall Street to benefit by fluctuations up and down. In the past few days, the money rates have virtually dominated the various factors in the Wall Street market. In our financial system, reserve rates of the reserve system as a whole have fallen to the lowest point in history.

Another big factor beginning to loom up into the world of business and trade is that of the coming election, for this is the campaign year, so often injurious to stable and firm prices for the producer. Although it is generally thought that the steel and coal strike are events of the past, an announcement has just been made that one-third of the entire body of steel strikers is still on walk-out basis. As for the coal situation, the strike has put the nation back so far that industry is to be crimped for a long time to come. The delay of the peacemakers of the world has still further complicated matters. It is believed that the Germans will not make possible the final peace terms until toward the end of January.

As for the grain markets, a general rise has occurred this week and numerous localities report higher prices to producers. Rye and wheat have gone to the peak of the season and corn rose somewhat. A temporary rally has occurred in nearly all live stock markets.

CORN MARKET RALLIES

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.53	1.68
No. 3 Yellow	1.50		
No. 4 Yellow	1.46		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.71
No. 3 Yellow	1.58	1.53	1.65
No. 4 Yellow	1.53	1.49	1.66

Corn around the holiday season, took occasion to slump at times, but it has made quite a decided rally this week. The general upward trend of wheat, rye and oats has been the latest factor. The prediction of many experts that wheat is going to a level of $4 per bushel indicates that that high level would make corn look very cheap at its present low level. So the corn bulls have high expectations of a strengthening of their line.

Trading has not been especially active and receipts have been slight, although last week saw considerable shipments on certain days. The railways hold out little hope for an increase of cars or motive power, so the receipts of corn are not expected to swell much right away. Foreigners have bought a large amount of corn from dealers along the coast. The strength of the hog market assisted in the bullishness of corn.

Professional operators are known to be at work full blast in the corn markets, so predictions have little weight, excepting the prophecy of a general upward soaring with wheat at the peak at $4.

OATS GO TO FOREIGNERS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.89	.88	.88
No. 3 White	.88		
No. 4 White	.87		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.74	.81
No. 3 White	.72	.73	.80
No. 4 White	.71	.71	.78

Oats are being sold in large quantities to exporters and to foreign buyers in large quantities, despite the low rate of exchange. The result is a firm condition in the oat markets, with almost daily rises in the price. Very small shipments of oats have been arriving at terminals. For example, Detroit reports as low as two cars received per day. Not much improvement in the car situation is looked for during the month of January, so the bulls have strong hopes.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has followed pretty closely in the heels of oats, and millions of bushels have been sold recently for the foreign trade, although the exchange is off. The Europeans are using huge quantities of rye bread and apparently will continue to do so. Continual rises in the rye prices

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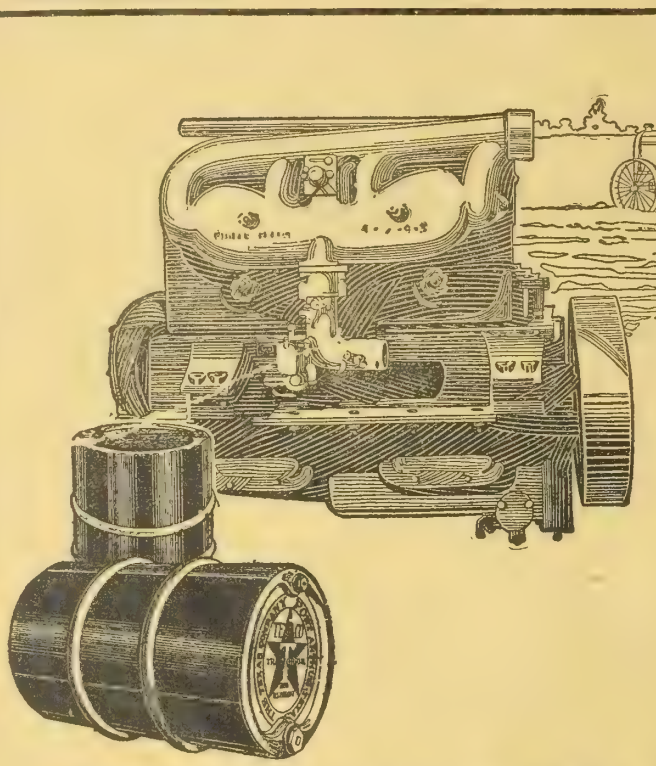

No engine can last unless it is carefully lubricated

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No tractor can live any longer than its engine. No engine can last, or even perform consistently and successfully, unless it is carefully lubricated. It merits the best oil you can get, and that is Texaco Tractor Oil. Scrupulously refined, it is clean, perfectly uniform, and correctly bodied. It is an oil with "staying" qualities. It doesn't unduly vaporize under engine heat. This makes it, not only efficient in service, but extremely economical—just as are all Texaco red Star and green T products. Texaco Tractor Oil comes in 33 and 55 gallon well-built steel drums, wooden barrels and half-barrels, and five gallon cans.

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have occurred in the various markets since the holidays. Detroit quotes Cash No. 2 rye at $1.85. Barley, cash No. 2 at around $3 per cwt.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

SUDS PER CWT., JAN. 7, 1920	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.00	3.50
Chicago	3.50	3.90
Pittsburg	3.65	3.60
New York	3.25	3.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	1.90
Pittsburg	2.06	1.95
Chicago	1.85	1.80
New York	2.10	2.00

The potato market in Detroit is quoted firm with small supplies available in the city. There is not an especially active trading, but the price keeps up well. Various points about the state report improved prices for spuds. Greenville quotes potatoes at $3.15 per cwt.

Chicago reports an advancing market for white potatoes. In that city the holidays did not have their usual effect upon the trade and price kept up well. The East also reports a firm condition, largely because most farmers are holding back their stocks.

BEANS STEADY, NOT ACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	7.75
Red Kidneys		13.75	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	9.25	10.50
Prime	8.00	8.50	9.75
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	12.75

Navy beans have suffered slumps and rallies since the holidays and have ended up in a steady, but not active condition, at $7.25 per cwt. in the Detroit market. A rather strong tone is thought to indicate reserve strength for the bulls.

As for the condition in other states, New York reports a very firm market with previous prices maintained. Stocks in the Empire state are very low. With few beans in that great consuming area, dealers predict a rapid rise soon. *The Chicago Packer* carries a dispatch predicting an unusual demand for seed in York state for heavy plantings.

RED KIDNEY BEANS REACH HIGH LEVEL

Early last spring Mr. Grant Slocum advised M. B. F. readers thru these columns to plant red kidney beans. He told them that there was a great shortage of this crop, and that prices would inevitably be higher. At that time red kidneys were being quoted at $12 per cwt. On Dec. 27th a New York firm wired a Michigan jobber that they would pay $14.25 per cwt., for choice Red Kidneys.

It is not too early to consider the financial possibilities of this crop next year. Despite the efforts made in 1919 to increase the acreage the increase was very slight if any at all, and prices are the highest ever known. It is impossible to believe that the 1920 acreage and yield will be adequate for the demands, and consequently as high if not higher prices are expected to again prevail next year. In fact, many bean men of the state are of the opinion that farmers will make no mistake in planting Red Kidneys next year.

Good seed is obtainable at the present time, but how long it may be we do not know. The beans are leaving the state very rapidly, and by planting time there will be so few left that it is doubtful if all farmers can supply their wants at any price.

SUPPLY INCREASES

After the holidays a great supply of fresh eggs began to come in the markets and the prices including the retail, dropped off several cents at many points. This has been especially true of the poultry folks farther south. Buyers have shown less of an eagerness to grab up the fresh stuff lately and an easier tone results. The shortage of beets has resulted in the sale of great stocks of cheap eggs and the activity in cheap storage egg trade continues active. There is not much activity in the butter line, but prices have risen somewhat.

Quotations follow:

DETROIT—Butter: Fresh creamery 61 to 61 1-2; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 62 to 62 1-2c. Eggs: Fresh eggs, 68c per doz.; storage eggs, according to quality, 47 to 51c per doz. Cheese: Michigan flats, June make, 33 1-2c; Michigan flats, new make, 32c; New York flats, June make, 34c; Michigan single daisies, 32 1-2 to 33c; brick, 31 1-2c; long horns, 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 34 1-2 to 35c; domestic block Swiss, 36 to 40c; domestic wheel Swiss, 52 to 65c per lb.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Small offerings strengthen grain markets; potatoes firm; beans quiet and steady. Seeds are active and steady. Hay firm and buying active.

CHICAGO—Corn prices go up. Oats gain. Provisions bearish. Hog market falls due to great receipts.

NEW YORK—Butter steady; creamery, higher than extras, 70 to 70 1-2c; creamery, extras (92 score), 69 to 69 1-2c; packing stock, current make, No. 2 47c. Eggs firm; fresh gathered extras, 78c; firsts, 76 to 77c; firsts, 74 to 75c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, first to extra, 78 to 82c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 80 to 81c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 77 to 78c. Cheese easy; state, whole milk, flats, current make specials, 31 1-2 to 32c; do average run, 30 1-2 to 31c; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 31 1-2 to 32c; do average run, 31c.

HAY FIRMS UP

Hay is in good demand in Detroit and the market is firm. During the past two weeks, however, there have been freer receipts in many western markets and the hay market has been a little off. Lighter country loadings and better demand, beginning with the new year, have given much hope for the bulls. Eastern markets have been lightly supplied and prices have been firm in most cases, including some gain. The prospect for satisfactory markets for the month to come seems bright, in the face of low supplies all around. January should see steady prices, unless loadings are unusually heavy.

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	28.00 @ 29		26.00 @ 27
New York	35.00 @		32.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	29.50 @ 30
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago			
New York	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 27	
Pittsburg	31.50 @ 32	33.50 @ 34	35.00 @ 35
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29		28.50 @ [illegible]
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
New York	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 25
New York	28.00 @ 30	23.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 31	28.50 @ 30	26.50 @ 27

HEALTHY WOOL MARKET

The wool market in Boston has been in a healthy condition inspite of the holidays which invariably have a depressing effect.

Quotations for Michigan and New York fleeces in the Boston market follow:

Fine unwashed, 67 to 68; Delaine unwashed, 87 to 90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80 to 82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68 to 69; 1-4 blood unwashed, 65 to 67; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55 to 57; common and braid, 41 to 42.

(*Extra Markets, page* 19)

1842 P&O 1920

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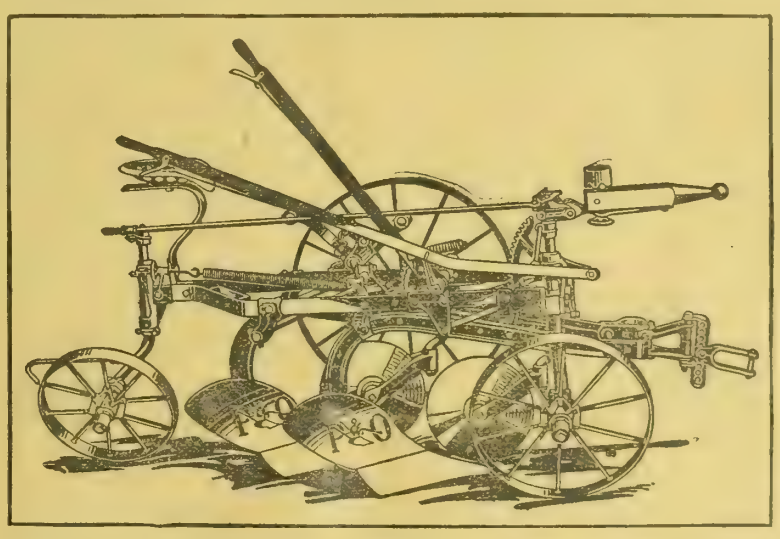

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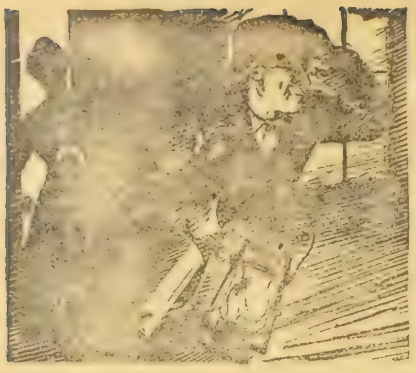

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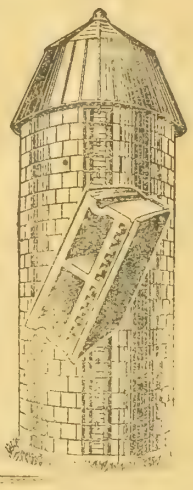

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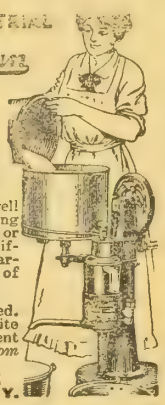

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Pointers to Business Farmers on Judging Live-Stock

How to Determine and Judge the Merits of Cattle You Buy or Sell

A REAL NEED in agricultural regions today is more widespread knowledge of how to judge live stock properly. While the judging of the finest animal is likely to remain an art in which relatively few persons can attain the highest standing, nevertheless, farmers as a whole should be thoroughly familiar with the general principles of judging stock. Knowledge of this sort is a real asset.

The art of judging beef cattle is the foundation of all beef cattle shows, and also is largely the means of determining the value of cattle offered in public sales. It serves as a basis for every man who buys and raises cattle to seek improvement along well recognized lines.

If a breeder is not a good judge he can not mate individuals so as to get the best possible offspring. Knowledge may be obtained through long experience, but a systematic course in judging may accomplish the same end at a cost of fewer mistakes and a much shorter time. If a farmer is a competent judge of feeders, for example, he can go to the market and save the buying charges or commissions on a deal which otherwise would have to be handled through commission men.

For the man who feeds cattle for commercial purposes, it is more important to study how to judge feeders than fat cattle. Judging the former requires more skill than judging the latter.

Without standards, stock judging can not be made a success. The smallest cattle owner as well as the man who owns a large herd needs to be familiar with the ideal beef type. This animal, when fat, must have a low set body which is broad, deep and smooth, with level lines, having a thick, even covering of firm flesh. Hair, hide, and bone of good quality, together with general character and style, also serve as an indication of the inner parts which can not be seen.

Three Classes of Cattle

From the butcher's standpoint, cattle may be divided into three classes—fat cattle, feeders, and breeding cattle. The first comprises animals ready for the butcher's block; the second is the "unfinished product" and the third constitutes the class from which the others are produced. In fat cattle, one must judge according to what the cattle are at the time. In feeders, the animals which give promise of putting on the biggest and cheapest gains, and developing into the best beef form when fattened, are the ones desired. In breeding cattle, the true beef form is of prime importance, but there must also be assurance that the beef characteristics will be transmitted to the offspring.

Judging Fat Cattle and Feeders

Fat cattle, so called, include steers, heifers, calves, cows and bulls. Fat steers and heifers constitute by far the largest percentage. Each must be considered from the butcher's standpoint, the finish and quality of flesh being of prime importance. Cattle bred especially for beef purposes have a tendency to produce marbled meat or to deposit layers of fat throughout the lean meat, while in cattle bred exclusively for dairy purposes, the tendency is to deposit a surplus fat, principally around the internal organs, where it becomes a relatively cheap suet and does not tend to improve the quality of the lean meat. In judging feeders, it must be borne in mind that they are "unfinished" cattle and therefore do not have the width and flesh covering of fat cattle. In general, the same qualifications apply to feeders as to fat cattle, except that certain points of the score card must be emphasized and other minimized. The desirable feeder is one that will dress out a high percentage of high-priced meats when finished and slaughtered.

Juding Breeding Cattle

Breeding cattle, first of all, must have the true beef form. In that respect they are intermediate between feeders and fat cattle so far as flesh is concerned. Early maturity and easy fattening qualities should be present to a marked degree. Good handling qualities are essential, as excessive fat, showing that the animal has been pampered, is undesirable. Heavy flesh is necessarily of importance, but breeding cattle should be judged more by their value as breeding stock than by the flesh they carry . Superabundance of flesh may hide defects. Too much emphasis can not be given to the fact that animals being judged should have ability to transmit their usefulness and desirable characteristics to their offspring. In fact, prepotency should be so strong and the line of breeding so well defined for the specific purpose, that the animal will have a tendency to produce better individuals than itself. Prepotency is obtained by consistent breeding toward a definite type and therefore is to be expected most frequently among animals true to their breed type.

Suggestions About Judging

In judging a class of cattle or inspecting a single individual, one should first make a general survey of the animals of animal, examining the general features from a distance and noting the general outline and typical beef form.

When first approaching an animal, note the front view and the features of the head and the width and depth of the chest. On moving toward the side, note the depth of the body and the lowness of the flank. The rear view will give the width of the back, spring of the ribs and thickness and development of the hind quarters, particularly the thighs and twist. After a survey of the animal from a short distance a close inspection of the various parts of the body should be made, beginning at the head.

In the case of beginners, judging work usually should commence with the use of the score card, after the various parts of the animal have been identified and the use of the card has been explained. One should make a complete examination of the individual before the various cuts are noted on the card. The score card is intended primarily for beginners, and is to be used in learning the details of comparative judging. Comparative judging is employed exclusively in placing the awards at public beef cattle shows.

The judge-to-be should gradually acquire facility in summarizing the total of the qualifications of each animal. Use of the score card is a step toward efficiency in the difficult task of comparative judging. Only in close competition in comparative judging does the experienced judge need to place side by side the smallest details.

Sample score cards for fat and feeder beef cattle and for breeding beef cattle, together with a model card for comparative judging by class or team, constitute part of the material contained in a recent Farmers' Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Judging Beef Cattle." The 21 pages of text discuss in popular language the various features of judging beef cattle, and it contains suggestions regarding their scoring. The bulletin may be had free upon request.

Beet Contract Proposed by Western Farmers' Ass'n

THE GROWER agrees to grow in the year 1920..acres of sugar beets and to deliver and sell the same to thhe company, and the company agrees to purchase and pay for such beets as may be delivered to it upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. The grower will prepare and cultivate the land and harvest the beets grown thereon in a husbandlike manner and deliver all beets with the tops cut off with reasonable care consistent with the nature of the work, at the base of the bottom leaf and without unnecessary mutilation or damage from topping knives equipped with hooks, the use of such knives being permitted, and will follow the instructions of the company in the matter of irrigating his beets after he is ordered to harvest same.

The company will furnish seed when requested at the market price and will plant the same when requested at the rate of one dollar per acre, the grower to exercise his option as to how much seed shall be planted and the planting to be done in a manner satisfactory to the grower.

11. Delivery of beets shall be made as directed by the company until October 15, after which date the grower shall deliver at his pleasure the company reserving the right to reject beets which do not analyze more than 11.99 percent sugar, and at its option to reject beets not delivered before December 16.

111. The grower will deliver his beets at the nearest receiving station of the company and the company agrees to furnish adequate facilities for handling of beets at said station and in case the grower is required to shovel his beets after he is equipped to have them dumped the company shall pay 25 cents per ton for such shoveling and the company shall pay at the prevailing rate of wages per hour per team for all delay in unloading at the receiving station, except that delays of 30 minutes or less shall be allowed under this agreement. No time for delay shall accrue after a way has been provided for him to begin operations and the grower has been notified to unload. The company shall provide weighmen and taremen to be on duty at dump and scale hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

IV. The company shall not be bound to accept diseased, damaged, frozen or improperly topped beets or beets which do not show by analysis to contain more than 11.99 percent sugar and the weight of dirt delivered with the beets shall be deducted in the customary manner; provided however, that the company shall pay the grower one-half the rate paid for sound beets in case of a refusal to accept because of being diseased, damaged, or frozen by causes which the grower could not prevent.

V. The growers shall have the privilege of selecting at their own expense representatives which shall be privileged to check tares and weights of beets grown and delivered under this contract, and such selection by the growers shall be conclusive.

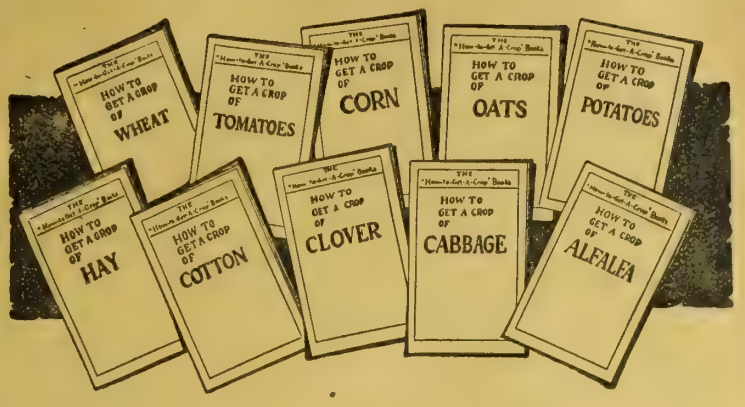
VI. The price of beets per ton of 2,000 pounds, after all proper tare reductions shall be determined as follows: On the 15th of each month the company will pay to the grower the sum of $10 per ton for all beets delivered during the preceding calendar month and on October 1, 1921, the company shall pay to the grower a further sum on all beets delivered under this contract, said sum to be determined as follows to-wit: The average price of fine granulated sugar, f. o. b. New York, for the months of November and December, 1919, and January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1920, shall be determined by adding the daily quotations issued thru the regular channels of trade during the time designated and dividing the sum thereof by the total number of days in which said quotations are issued, and the company shall pay the grower of the rate of $2 per ton for each cent or fraction thereof which the said average price exceeds 8 cents per pound.

VII. The company shall have the privilege of sampling beets taken from the growers' fields at pleasure. In case the grower is not satisfied with the analysis by the company he shall be accorded the privilege of submitting samples to a qualified chemist. In case of disagreement between the company and the growers' chemist an umpire shall be chosen whose decision shall be conclusive. The expense of the umpire shall be borne by the losing party.

VIII. The price of pulp purchased from 1920 sugar beets shall be the market price. The grower shall be entitled to receive pulp until Feb. 1, 1921, on the following conditions: The grower shall state in writing to the company the amount of pulp he agrees to take during the season. For each ton of pulp asked for, which amount shall not exceed 25 per cent of his total beet tonnage, there shall be charged to him 20 cents, which amount shall be deducted from any of his payments for beets and in case of failure to take pulp as agreed he shall forfeit this advance. Provided that the grower shall have the right to disposo of his pulp holdings by transfer to other parties and the company will honor the written order of the grower transferring any portion of his pulp holdings.

The company will allot the grower his proportionate share of molasses, accumulated during the season's run, and sell the same to him at the market price. As soon as practicable the company will ascertain the quantity of molasses that will accumulation and be held for market during the season's run and will post notice giving the quantity that will be allotted per ton of beets at every scale then being used by the company in weighing beets or pulp. If the grower fails to notify the company of his intention to accept the whole or any part of his molasses allotment within 15 days after the posting of said notices such grower shall forfeit his right thereto and the grower who fails to remove his molasses within 45 days after the posting of said notice shall forfeit his right thereto but the grower shall have the right to dispose of his molasses allotment in the same manner as pulp transfers are made.

IX. In case any part of the grower's beets is frozen in the ground, the grower having used due diligence in prosecuting his beet harvest, the company shall pay the grower one-half of all legitimate expense incurred in the production of the beets thus frozen. The company shall have the right to harvest the crop of any grower whom it suspects of not diligently prosecuting his beet harvest and where that is done the prevailing prices for labor in the beet fields shall be allowed and the company is authorized to deduct payment for the work performed for the grower out of any payment made on his beets.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If applied by machine select one that mixes the fertilizer with the soil thoroughly. Some corn planters have a special attachment for mixing t fertilizer with the soil. If you have one, be sure to attach it.

If fertilizer is applied broadcast, sow it evenly.

Fertilizer should not be applied to grass or grain that is moist. Apply around, and not on, other plants.

Live-Stock Men War Against Tuberculosis

Breeders' Associations Urge Congress to Increase Appropriation for this Work

THERE was recently held in Chicago a breeders and veterinarions conference for further consideration of accredited herd regulations. This meetings was attended by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Live Stock Sanitary officials, the Sanitary Committees of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and representatives of the twelve leading cattle breeding associations as follows:

American Shorthorn Breeders Association, American Polled Shorthorn Association, American Aberdeen Angus Association, American Red Polled Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association, Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of America, American Jersey Cattle Club; American Guernsey Cattle Club; American Galloway Breeders Association; Aryshire Breeders Association.

The greater part of the time was devoted to a discussion of the accredited herd regulation now in force. Some of the breeders and veterinarians were of the opinion that the regulations should be modified to permit the keeping of a reacting herd bull in segregation on the same farm with a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. This position was taken because it is possible to use a valuable reacting bull on healthy cows without transmitting the contagion to the cows bred or to the offspring, if the bull is kept under proper supervision in a stall some distance away from the healthy herd. These men were of the opinion that this modification would cause a large number of breeders who have valuable herd bulls to place their herds under Federal and State supervision, whereas without this provision they would be disinclined to have the herd tested under the accredited plan. Other breeders and veterinarians were opposed to any such modification on the ground that if a reacting herd bull is kept on the same farm with the healthy herd, even under segregation, it could not be rightfully called a tuberculosis free accredited herd. The outcome of the discussion on this and other matters resulted in the passing of a motion to appoint a committee of five breeders to meet with a committee of five veterinarians, appointed by the president of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, with instructions for this committee to make such recommendations concerning changes in the accredited herd regulations that they deemed advisable.

This committee in joint session recommended that breeders be permitted to keep a reacting herd bull, in which case such a herd can be designated as under Federal and State supervision, but not entitled to be called tuberculosis free accredited herd, unless the herd bull as well as all other animals are entirely free from this disease. It was also recommended by the committee that after a herd is certified as free from tuberculosis, if one or more reactors on later test should be discovered, the owner should be permitted to have other tests made so that the herd can be put back on the list at the expiration of six months instead of one year as previously provided. These regulations were accepted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Previous to this discussion a number of brief reports were made by state veterinarians and Dr. Kiernan of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry on the progress of accredited herd testing. There are now approximately 15,000 herds of breeding cattle under Federal and State supervision for annual testing. Although the accredited herd plan was launched as a nationwide movement at a similar meeting held two years ago, there are now 1,500 herds in the United States which have passed two successful tests and are accredited. A much larger number have passed one successful test and it may be expected that the accredited herd list will grow very rapidly from now on. The Federal Government is cooperating with forty-three states in this work at the present time. In a large number of these states there are from one hundred to two hundred herds on the waiting list. When the applications are properly signed and all breeding cattle in the herd are tested regularly, the work is done free of charge and partial indemnity is paid to the owners of reactors slaughtered by the Federal government and state co-operating.

The following memorial to congress was unanimously passed:

As representatives of the twelve American Cattle Breeding Associations, in convention assembled, Chicago, Illinois, December 1st, 1919, we endorse the action of the last Congress in providing an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the eradication of tuberculosis—a disease that is causing a loss of millions of dollars annually for meat condemned and for cattle that die of tuberculosis on our farms.

We heartily approve and commend the plan adopted by the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry co-operating with the State Live Stock Sanitary officials in combatting this disease with the result that this menace which has heretofore been increasing in its destructiveness is now actually declining.

We urge that the present congress provide liberally for the continuance of this important work, that a larger force of field inspectors may be appointed to take care of the increasing number of requests from breeders for the annual tuberculin testing of their entire herds in the performance of which work the present force is inadequate.

We recommend and urge congress to make an appropriation of $2,500,000 annually, the entire fund to be available for the payment of either operating expenses or indemnities, as necessities may require, under the terms of the law now in force.

The eradication of tuberculosis will not only conserve for human consumption, great quantities of beef and pork anuually condemned as inedible but will also encourage the production of both meat and dairy products.

"Is there a good-natured person in our lodge?"

"Yes."

"Well get him down to the meeting tomorrow night. We'll have a lot of disagreeable work to load onto him."
—*Detroit Free Press.*

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The Lost Ideal

THE RECENT utterances of some of our prominent men and the editorials of certain of our great metropolitan newspapers remind us that ideals as well as ideas may change with the years. How short the time has been since the popular clamor went up for war. The militarists had sought from the very inception of the European conflict to draw us into the maelstrom, but the president and the people resisted their arguments. We hated war and we found it well nigh impossible to convince ourselves that we should go in. But we loved justice and mercy. The cries of smitten Belgium tortured us. The position of France and England became precarious, and finally as if with a single mind, the United States rose up over night and plunged herself into the conflict.

We had no selfish aims to satisfy. We made that very clear to those nations with which we joined our forces. There was nothing sordid or materialistic about our new-formed decision. Ah, no. We entered the war primarily to help the Allied nations and with them to make the world safe for democracy. This wonderful ideal drew us on and on, like a star in the heavens. It was inspiring to think that we were destined to be the savior of the world in its hour of peril. We walked on air,—treaded the castles of our own conceit, as it were, and even boasted of our big-hearted brotherliness to the rest of the world. And the rest of the world took us at our word. With but few ungrateful exceptions the neutral and Allied nations hailed us as their deliverers!

Skim over the succeeding pages of history and stop at most any record up to a couple or three months ago. If the historian has illustrated the record we may find our picture there. To be sure, here it is. Ugh, what an ugly thing! The cartoonist has paid us no compliment. A fat man, with pockets bulging full of money, vulgar diamonds, a rotund stomach, a face gross with high living, pouches under the eyes. We can scarcely realize this is the same being who, three years before, entered the fray a clean, lean, eager, active young man, with a halo about his head. What says the record of this transformation? "Careful, cautious capitalists who knew how to turn the misfortunes of the war to financial advantage, are draining Europe dry of its every liquid asset until today the United States is the richest nation on earth. Burdened by its excess wealth it is rapidly becoming a gross, materialistic nation, sleeping the sleep of self-contentment and becoming less and less sensible to the needs of the rest of the world."

What an indictment! But is it not in a measure based upon good evidence? Where three years ago we had compassion, today we have distrust. Then we were seeking nothing for ourselves. We only wanted to protect our brothers across the seas and bind up their wounds. Now we have forsaken them to chase the rainbow. If we are ever to find the pot of gold it must be now while the world's competition is throttled. We have left the bandage yet unwound, so to speak, and the stricken nations cry out in sore travail.

Can we not as a nation see that if there was need in the world three years ago for a magnificent ideal of service to mankind, that there is infinitely more need for such an ideal today? If we saved Europe from the hands of the Prussian destroyer, we saved her for a worse fate, unless we go again to her aid. Europe is in want. She has drunk her cup of resources to the dregs, and nearly every dollar for which she can give credit has been spent in America. Yet her needs are not satisfied. She hungers for more,—food, machinery, clothing,—almost everything that are necessary to life and industry. But the billions of wealth she has spent in this country have undermined her credit, and like Shylock, we demand our interest and security, before we will make her further loans or sell her more goods.

It may not be good business to trust Europe. It may cost us something, but our greatest loss in a business transaction would pale into nothing compared with the loss which our devotion to an ideal cost us in the war. If that ideal is lost, God help Europe! Yes, God help us! Nations that are strong in material resources have more to fear from within than from without. Rome conquered all, but was itself consumed by the fires of its own selfishness.

The Farm Bureau and Politics

SECRETARY BINGHAM, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been quoted as saying: "It is more important for the farmers of the state to decide what they want a governor to do than whom they want for governor. The farm bureau cannot see any way to join hands with the men who are booming a farmer or any other man for governor." This doesn't sound good to the farmer, but it makes the politicians and the partisan-bound press of the state rub their hands in glee.

It is the idea of Mr. Bingham that "if the farmers are organized so that their voice cannot be misunderstood nor lost in the uproar of state politics, results will be forthcoming irrespective of the personality of the governor."

Mr. Bingham makes the same mistake as the American Legion in supposing that the fear of organized forces will compel men elected to office to walk the straight and narrow, irrespective of their individual training or beliefs. The Saturday Evening Post, in commenting upon the attitude of the Legion toward politics, says in a recent editorial under the caption, "Muffing their Mission."

"The American Legion at its recent convention in Minneapolis adopted a resolution of which this is the gist: 'This organization shall be absolutely nonpolitical and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment.' In other words, the American Legion voted to keep out of politics.

"The theory that brought this resolution to adoption is understandable, but the wisdom of it is doubtful. The men who compose and shall compose the American Legion are the men who fought the war for freedom of the world and won it in its first stages. They fought for and made possible new conditions, new alignments and new liberties.

"These new conditions, these new alignments and these new liberties thus born will not live unless the men who fought for their birth fight for their growth and continuance. Our Government is a party Government, and on the quality and character of that Government all these outcomes of the war must depend, in this country as well as in the world, largely, for success.

"As our Government is a party Government it is therefore a poltical Government, and as we rely on the Government for our progress, of which it is the dictator and measurer, so must the Government depend on ourpolitics for its strength or weakness.

"What higher or more important mission can these returned and victorious soldiers have than to take part, as a body as well as individuals, in the work of making our politics what our politics should be? How can the lessons they learned in the war be brought to the aid of the whole people in a more effective manner? What were they fighting for if not for a better America, which means a better Government and a better politics to make that Government? Because former organizations may have been partisanly political is no reason why this organization should not be righteously political. It seems apparent that the young men who adopted this resolution considered only the obverse of the situation. The country needs them as much as the country needed them in 1917, if not more."

The same arguments apply with equal force to the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Instead of fighting shy of political issues and candidates, it ought on the contrary to challenge those issues and candidates and see if they ring true to the farmer. The organized strength of the farm bureau will be of no value to the cause of good government if it is not to be used until after the battle is over. The time for farmers and all good citizens to examine the candidates for office is before and not after the election. By failing to show the proper interest in the character of the next governor and legislators of Michigan, Secretary Bingham plays directly into the hands of the political ring that has saddled so many txaes upon the poor old state the past four years that she groans under the burden, and will continue to pile up the taxes unless the farmers take a hand in the next campaign and elect men who will practice a little economy. The partisan press is already using Mr. Bingham's statements in an effort to show that the farmers are divided upon the proposition of taking an active part in the 1920 campaign.

But our disappointment over Mr. Bingham's opposition to the farmers' political movement is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the opposition is almost exclusively Mr. Bingham's. Thousands of Farm Bureau members tell us that they are going to help elect men to the governor's chair and the legislature who are known to be in sympathy with agriculture, and we can't imagine that Mr. Bingham's personal views will change their decision.

Farm Tenantry

IN A SPECIOUS attempt to quiet without remedying agricultural unrest, a certain farm paper attempts to prove that farm tenantry is on the decrease. Ergo, all is well with the farmer. This is the soothing syrup method. It is a trifle less harsh than that employed by Nero, who, instead of arguing with the people and trying to convince them that they had no grievances, promptly cut off the heads of the dissenters. But the effect desired is the same. "You really don't need a doctor," says the pacifier, "a dose of this soothing syrup will cure your bellyache."

The propaganda that has been so assiduously scattered over the four corners of the universe against industrial and agricultural unrest is all out of the same bottle of soothing syrup. It soothes the aches of the body politic temporarily, but after a time they return with reinforcements and sooner or later there must be an operation.

The assertion that farm tenantry is on the decrease will not hold water, and it is injurious to the farmers' real grievances to use the deception as an argument that farmers have no cause for complaint. John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange, quite properly takes the editor of the farm paper in question to task and criticizes him severely not only for his juggling of the facts but for the unworthy accusation that all who preach these facts are circulating "socialistic propaganda." Mr. Ketcham shows to what extent tenant farming is on the increase, and says: "We must do everything possible to change tenant farmers into farm owners. It will not help much to deny the plain facts of increasing farm tenantry nor will it encourage the efforts of earnest workers in this cause to have what they believe to be the facts characterized as "socialistic propaganda."

Detroit's "Fair-Price" Committee has quit. It performed its job well and lived up to the best traditions of investigating committees. It succeeded beyond all expectations in shielding the actual gougers. It raised the cost of living a trifle higher. Several of its members roundly denounced the farmers as profiteers, and told the consumers how sorry they were that prices were so high. But that's about as far as most of our "high-cost-of-living" investigations go.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

WHY FARMERS ARE LEAVING THE FARMS

Why are the farmers all leaving the farms? Well, I will tell you as I have been master of the Oldorado Grange for fifteen years and come in contact with the members and about al the farmers of Isabella township, Isabella county, and the main question is the help on the farm. We cannot pay $4 to $6 per day on the farm and farm implements are so high in price that we cannot afford to buy them. I don't blame the boys for going to the city where they can get $6 to $10 per day when we on the farm are only making $1.50 and not figuring the interest on $10,000 or $12,000 invested in farm stocks and tools. Are you not, brother farmer, in the same boat? Wake up, brother farmer and either organize or strike. This is a serious matter and this country will be in worse shape than the European countries for want of foodstuffs and if the government does not take immediate steps to change the situation in the farmers' favor there will certainly be a serious time in getting food. The city people blame the farmer for the high cost of living but it will be well for them to study this matter before they go hungry.

Mr. Editor, why would it not be a good plan to publish the names of those senators that opposed the ratification of the peace treaty so we can have them for future reference. They took our boys, about all of them off the farm and we old men got into the harness and worked the land to grow food to feed them while they were winning the war. What is the government doing for our boys that sacrificed all for our flag and country. Look what Canada is doing for her returned soldier boys.—*Robert Dunn, Isabella County.*

I once heard a well-known manufacturer discuss this problem of boys leaving the farms for the city. He talked for an hour and a half upon the subject without even suggesting a remedy for the situation. I vaguely gathered from his remarks that he was of the opinion that the farmers ought to do "something about it". But was it the farmer who started this cycle of high wages and high prices? Hardly. It was the employers of men in the cities who bidding against each other for labor doubled the wages, tacked an increase onto the consumer, including the farmer, and when the latter boosted his price the employer of labor again doubled wages to enable his employees to meet the advancing cost of living, and again tacked the increase upon the consumer. The problem of high wages is not for the farmer to solve. He cannot solve it. It is something over which he has no contrfol. That lies entirely within the hands of the large employers of labor, and if they cannot bring about a fair level of wages at which farmers can compete with the prices of farm products at the present comparatively low level the consumer is in a fair way to suffer from food shortage.

It would not be entirely fair to accuse all senators who voted against the ratification of the Peace Treaty with being moved by selfish motives, but it would be the part of good citizenship for every good American to look into the arguments presented by these men and if they do not apear sound to prevent such men from again holding political office. Both of Michigan's senators, Chas. E. Townsend and Truman H. Newberry, were listed among the "reactionary fourteen" who were responsible for the defeat of the Treaty in its original form. —Editor.

FROM MASON COUNTY

We note that you are conducting a straw vote for governor. I enclose mine for Mr. Herbert F. Baker and am pleased to state that he would poll a large vote in Mason county.

While it is very essential to have a governor of Michigan in sympathy with the farmer we wish to state that the governor is merely the executive branch of our state government. It is true he has a veto power, but even this can be set aside by the legislative branch. It appears to us therefore that if we farmers expect to get relief we must get it through the legislation part, for we have seen the legislature blast the good intentions of more than one governor. In order to do this it appears to us that we farmers have got to quit our old method of politics, for if Bill votes Republican, John Democrat, Mike Socialist, Jim Socialist-Labor, Sam Anarchist and we follow up and vote Bolsheviki, we are simply divided (there is no bundle of sticks about it) and we accomplish nothing. We may be in error but we cannot help but have a suspicion sometimes that this is the hidden motive of some of the many "farmer organizations," to keep us divided.

We believe in our America. We believe in our democratic form of government, nature has "not forsaken" us farmers; for the sun rises every morning, it rains, snows. We have the seed time and harvest promised us the same now as in 1776, in fact we believe the United States is the best country on earth and there is nothing wrong with it, not a blamed thing, except that it has got a great big overdose of "rotten politics" from national, clear down to township.

Mr. Farmer, it is not necessary for you to have the present conditions in your country, unless you want it and if you don't want it, it is very easy to get rid of it. All you have to do is read over the old fable of the Lark and her Young Ones, in the field of corn. The farmer said, "we will not wait for help any longer, tomorrow we will cut the corn ourselves." That night the lark moved and none too soon, next day the corn was cut.—*Mason County Mike.*

P. S.—Please print the affirmative vote in the senate for the terminal warehouse bill and the negative vote in the legislature.

Farmers are not so far apart on fundamentals as they used to be. We would hardly accuse any farm organization of trying to keep the farmers divided, but it is certain that the farm organizations have not done as much as they should have done and could easily have done to bring the farmers closer together. But inasmuch as they are now trying to break their old habits of isolation and distrust, one for the other, let's not criticize. They are all committed to the election of a farmer-governor and a farmer-legislature, on a platform that should command the support of every good citizen. To win, they will need the support of every farmer and farm woman. If they win there will be better government in store for Michigan.

Senators voting for farmers' warehouse amendment: Baker, Bierd, Brennan, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Davis, DeFoe, DeLand, Harvey, Hayes, Lemire, McNaughton, Mellen, Miller, Penney, Rowe, Scully, Smith, Stoddard, Tufts, Vandenboom, Watkins, Wilcox, Wood.

Representatives voting against warehouse amendment: Allard, Atwood, Averill, Barnard, Dafoe, Daprato, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glaspie, Gowdy, Blinn, Brower, Brown, Chase, Copley, Croll, Curtis, Griggs, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Ivory, Jackson, James, Jerome, Koovers, Leighton, McGillivray, Martin, Merriman, Franklin, Moore, O'Brien, Olmstead, Edward G. Read, Reutter, Robinson, Ross, John M. Smith, Toepel, Ward, Warner, Wells, Welsh, White, Woodruff.—Editor.

PREDICTS HIGHER SEED PRICES

I notice what you say about spuds in your last issue and I believe you are dead wrong.

In the first place, Statistican Snow, of the *Orange Judd Farmer*, a man I have never known to make a mistake on the potato or any other crop for that matter, has been telling us ever since the middle of the summer that the spud crop was a very short one. The number of bushels per capita for the whole population would be nowhere near normal. I see also according to the *Rural New Yorker*, the car lot movement out of this short crop has been the heaviest up to date ever known and movement by truck has been still heavier.

The territory for 75 miles around Grand Rapids, and that takes in the heft of the Greenville territory, is almost entirely cleaned out. I don't believe there is over 10 percent of the 1919 crop left. The crop was planted in May, ripened early and was trucked into Grand Rapids long ago. The movement by truck was something fierce. The oldest living man here has never seen its equal. If scarcity has anything to do with the price you will see prices next spring up to $3 and even $4 per bushel, the same as they were in the spring of '17.—*A. A. Lambertson.*

Well, friend Lambertson, here's hoping you're right. We must remind you, however, painful as the duty is, that you bet us the price of three new subscriptions that the 1918-19 price to the farmer would reach $2 per bushel before the end of the season. You lost. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates thirty days ago show that only slightly more than half the potato crop had been moved to market. This same department estimated a yield higher than the five-year average. On the one hand we have the constantly advancing price of potatoes as seeming evidence that the top of the market has not been reached, but on the other hand we have a better than normal yield, a large part of the crop yet to move to market and the fact that Canada has thus far imported into the United States nearly a thousand cars more than she imported during the entire season of 1918-19. How many potatoes our Canadian neighbors have yet to send into this country we do not know, but it doesn't take many thousand cars of potatoes shipped down through Maine to the eastern markets to break the price. Of course, the colder weather will cause a let-up in these shipments but when spring comes we may expect their renewal in larger quantities. Since our Dec. 20th issue was published prices have advanced all over the country, quite in opposition to the usual trend at this season of the year, so it seems as if you have the "edge" on us a little bit. But we'll buy you a new hat if your local dealer offers you $3 a bushel or better on or before June 15th.—Editor.

MACHINERY IS OUT OF GEAR

Who is the profiteer, and why does not the high cost of living come down? This question comes from many lips. What is the cause of this inflation? Is it caused by underproduction? Then give the farmers more help so they can produce. The farmers are doing all they can with the help they have at their command. The farmer feels the pinch just as bad as anyone because underproduction spells to him a small surplus to sell even if the price of his products are high. It is true that the farmer is a seller but he is also a buyer and everything he buys is extremely high. Besides wages and taxes have doubled in the last few years. A few years ago when common labor was $1.50 per day it took a man 3 1-3 days to earn a barrel of flour at $5 per bbl., and now wages at $5 and flour at $15, it takes him three days to earn it, so the purchasing power of the dollar has increased, not alone in this instance but in many more. Shoes that formerly cost $4.50 or three days' labor, the price of the same shoe today is about $9 or less than two days' labor. But the public never stop to look at what they earn; they simply look at the high cost of what they eat.

There is no question but what everything is too high but if labor continues to strike and demands shorter hours and more pay, every commodity must go higher. So, if we expect cheaper wares they must be produced cheaper and that means cheaper labor. If it is underproduction then why not work 10 hours instead of eight at the same wage, namely $5 per day? The country is short of men in all trades. Nothing is being run to capacity.

We have just passed through the most critical period of our lives, namely the World War, and while it terminated to the satisfaction of the Americans it was a detriment to this country. We will feel the evil effects of it for years to come. It has thrown the cogs of our government out of gear and has caused dissentions among our people. It took our young men across the sea; it paralyzed our industries; it took the young men from the farm, many of whom will never return to the soil Manufacturers paid excessive wages and the farmer could not compete. He is left to dig or die and eke out his existance and work himself and family to death in order to make both ends meet. And the whole blame is placed upon him. The farmers were patriotic and did all that a human being could do during the war and should receive credit for what they did and likewise a compensation. Some farmers made some money during this crisis and it rightly belongs to them. They earned it by the sweat of their brows, trying to keep the multitudes from starving and all this agitation and talk about the farmer profiteering is the only reward he gets for making a slave out of himself and family in order to be patriotic and a good American citizen. For years to come there will be a great demand from foreign countries for food, clothing, etc., and just so long as this demand keeps up the prices will go higher.

The whole machine is out of gear; the belts are slipping and the cogs do not mesh. It needs overhauling from A to Z. Wages must come down; then the cost will follow. When the adjustment takes place it must affect all alike,—the wage earner the producer and the consumer.—*J F. Boes, Bay City, Mich.*

The value of a dollar is determined by the amount of goods it will purchase. It matters not whether commodities increase twenty-five fifty or a hundred per cent in price providing the purchaser's income increases proportionately. The evil of rapidly changing values, whether from a high to a low level, or a low to a high level, lies in the fact that all values do not change simultaneously. It takes several years for fluctuating values on such important commodities as labor, food, clothing, etc., to be distributed equally to all industries, trades and professions which are inevitably affected. When this complete transition once takes place, however, and those who receive higher incomes are forced to pay out the same proportion as formerly, reckless spending is automatically stopped. Many doubt that prices, as measured by the buying power of a dollar will ever go back to their former level, and it is a great problem to know where the start should be made. There is much greater danger to the country in declining values than in advancing values so it is greatly to be hoped that any downward revision of prices will come very gradually.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial--"The American Farmer"

By Dr. FRANK CRANE

According to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the American farmer leads the world.

After all, the farmer is the fundamental producer. His class, if any class, is the indispensible one.

For we can live without preachers, lawyers, editors and artists; we can live without senators or congressmen or school teachers or governors; we can live without Sam Gompers or Judge Gary or Woodrow Wilson or Henry Cabot Lodge —poorly, perhaps, but we could manage to rub along somehow—but we could not live without the men who raise corn and cattle.

When it comes to production, wealth creating, and all that, the farmer wrote it.

Taking both acreage and yield per acre into account, the American farmer produces 2.5 times as much as the Belgian or German, 2.3 times as much as the British, 3.2 times as much as the French, and over 6 times as much as the Italian.

He produced three times as much in 1919 as in the five year period preceding the war.

The aggregate value of all crops this year is put at $15,873,000,000. During the five year period above mentioned it averaged only $5,829,000,000.

For the last 25 years the average rate of increase in all crops has been about one-half of one per cent.

We are moving forward all the time.

Live stock this year, $8,830,000,000; last year, $8,284,000,000.

The farmers of the nation planted 33,000,000 more acres in wheat than the pre-war average.

These are interesting production figures for 1919: Wheat, 918,471,000 bushels; corn, 2,910,250,000 bushels; cotton, 10,000,000 bales, and tobacco, 1,316,553,000 pounds.

Also, says the secretary, "they increased the number of milch cows over 1914 by 2,700,000, of other cattle by 8,500,000, of swine by 16,700,000 and of horses and mules by 1,000,000, or a total of over 28,000,000.

We shall raise one million bushels more wheat this year than in 1918, and have the second record wheat crop.

We shall have a corn crop of 2,910,000,000 bushels, which will be over 300,000,000 greater than that of 1918.

And at that we have still 60 per cent of tillable land unused.

The only limits to our expansion are capital and labor.

And yet there are those who preach that we ought to swap our American institutions for those of a country where the people are dying like flies of starvation, where labor is crazy and capital has fled.

(Copyright 1919, by Dr. Frank Crane)

(*Continued on page 20*)

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Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

MABEL CLARE LADD

WHAT WE CANNOT HAVE

"I would rather appreciate what I cannot have than have what I cannot appreciate."

Health, that greatest of all assets, is more often abused and unappreciated than any other of our possessions. In our mad rush for wealth and position, we often fail to take time to be happy; to read and even to calmly think. And too often it does not force itself upon our consciousness until it is too late.

Only recently we have seen several cases of strong men, stricken in their prime—men who were ambitious to do a little better for themselves or their families, and who never took time to enjoy life as they went along. That wonderful mechanism we call our bodies, finally took these men to task—their hearts—stop watches of their factory—gave warning, and now they are forced to eat more slowly, walk more and ride less, live on a purely vegetable diet, and take time to "take stock" of their lives.

If we only know of these cases—and they abound in every locality, could only profit by them; could take life a little less seriously; play a little more (even if we played at work,) and enjoy health—what a blessing it would be.

Did you ever, as you walked to town imagine that you were a millionaire; were lord of all you beheld, and in letting your imagination run riot, find a song upon your lips? How much better to be able to appreciate what you cannot have, than to really have the limousine and not be able to walk. After all, if you have a good imagination you own the whole world.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

January is the time when, if you have saved your money, you are indeed fortunate—for it is the month of sales. All through the streets of the cities you will find the shop windows full of white goods—linens and cottons—for this is the month when milady takes stock of her linen chests and replenishes her supply. Linens are so scarce and expensive, that all manner of substitutes have been devised, chief among them being the new lunch runners instead of lunch cloths. It doesn't take so much cloth, and if you have a good looking table, the linen runners hemstitched and crossed in the middle make an attractive dress for the table for breakfast and lunch especially if your family is no larger than four.

In the art shops I noticed that the embroidered initials and monograms were conspicuous because of their size—they are so small that on a sheet or tablecloth they look like mere flowers But Dame Fashion has decreed that the huge letter of the past shall give way to this little neat letter.

And the heavy bed spreads have stepped aside to let the light weight cotton crepe take their places. They are so much easier to launder that it will be hard for our sisters across the waters to sell their heavier wares again, methinks even when the ban is lifted and linen is once more plentiful in this country.

And then there are the furs—sales are going on in every store carrying this kind of luxuries. A woman whom I recently met and who travels a great deal told me that she had found that the rat coat wore better than anything else she had ever had and as her businss takes her on the road most of the time she wears our numerous coats.

WINTER EVENINGS WITH THE CHILDREN

How to amuse the children when their Christmas toys have palled on them a bit and the books they received have all been read, and at the same time teach them to play games that will call into action their ingenuity, is a question which occurs to every mother during the long winter evenings.

We are sure that the following suggested games to be played by making things from newspapers can be used many evenings very effectively, and will be welcomed by our readers who have small children. It is written by Mrs. Louise H. Peck, of the Kindergarten Department, Washington, D. C.

Kindergarten lessons may be taught with simple material found in every home if only the mother possesses with the play spirit, the idea of working toward perfection in every smallest thing. Never discourage any effort, no matter how crude, but remark: "You have worked well, and next time your work will look even better." If possible, do the work yourself first, alone, so that you may explain it clearly when working with the child.

"HARVEST HAND" IN ROUMANIA

Pretty Roumanian girls work around threshing outfits pitching straw. This girl was working alongside a husky peasant boy of about 20 years of age and was pitching the bundles over to the cutters as fast as the boy could pitch them to her. Harvest of the Roumanian wheat crop has given the country some surplus grain. Owing to the German requisitions and the general looting of last autumn the country was left without breadstuffs which were supplied by America during the winter and spring.

Never take a child's work to show him how to do it. Show him with another piece. His work is strictly his own.

The following suggestions are for children of all ages, from four-year-olds to grownups, and it is much more fun when different ages work together. For our fun, we need only flour or prepared paste, and the newspapers which have been folded carefully away, waiting for us all this long time.

CHAINS—Cut the white margins from several newspapers very straight and all the same width. Then cut these in strips five inches long, all exactly the same length and with ends cut straight. Take one strip, and paste ends evenly together to form a ring, holding for a moment until the paste catches. Slip another ring thru this ring, paste the ends as before, and now we have two rings, one linked within the other. Go on in this way until a long chain has been made. Sometimes brown wrapping paper strips may be alternated with the white newspaper strips. Later, make chains that will teach numbers: one brown, one white, two brown, one white; three brown, two hite, using all kinds of combinations.

Don't cut the strips for the children. The preparation of their on material is a wonderful part of the lesson.

When several long chains have been made, they may be swung to music or singing, or used as a jumping rope swung back and forth slowly but not over the head.

Pussy Chains

These are also made from evenly cut margins, and in as long strips as possible. Lay the ends of two strips across each other at right angles, and paste together. Fold the under strip over across the pasted end of the upper strip, but do not paste. Keep on folding one strip over the end at exactly right angles until they are used up. Paste on other strips to make the chain longer, and paste ends together to finish.

These chains are pretty made of two colors, and may be used as decorations for a Christmas tree or as a rope for jumping or to hang on the wall.

Paper Sticks

Now let us make some paper sticks for laying patterns or pictures on the table as we would with toothpicks. Cut a strip from the white margin or from the printed paper, half an inch wide and twelve inches long. Dip one corner of one end in water and begin to roll tightly at a slant Keep on rolling tightly, holding the tip with the right hand while the left hand folds and rolls the strip. When completely rolled into a paper stick of five or six inches, hold firmly and fold over the end. No paste is needed. This makes the old-fashioned lamplighter or spill. Illustrated newspaper sheets make pretty variegated sticks.

When fifty or more of these sticks have been made, use them for laying pictures of houses, trees, fences and other objects. Sometimes we bend the sticks for roofs, curves and corners. If the child wishes to keep a picture, have him make a penciled drawing of it in a scrapbook prepared of smooth wrapping paper. All kinds of geometric figures may be made with paper sticks: oblongs, squares, circles, triangles and so on.

The bent sticks are kept in one box, the straight ones in another. In still another box we have all kinds of queerly bent paper stricks. These are our jackstraws, and we make our wand for lifting the sticks, from a longer strip of rolled paper, bent at the small end to make the hook.

Paper Pipes

These are made of whole sheets of newspaper, rolled into long loose cylinders, measuring three to four inches across the end, the ends being folded or bent tightly in toward the center to keep the pipe from unrolling. To make water pipes, slip the end of one into the end of another, and lay as many as are desired, following the mopboards or anywhere else about the room.

These rolled sheets may be stood on end for a stockade fence, or placed across each other to build a log house.

Stepping Stones

Half sheets of paper placed on the floor, a long step apart, make good stepping stones over a running brook, the floor being the "water." Care must be taken to step straight and squarely on the paper to avoid slipping. The game is a fine one for developing quick balance. Sometimes we play "Eliza crossing the Ice," with the dolls held tightly in our arms.

Castles

Roll doubled sheets of newspaper into cylinders, big short ones, and big high ones. Look at some good castle picture and see how to pin the cylinder towers together, with long balconies. Good drawbridges and portcullis may be made by skillful fingers, also a moat from brown paper. The growing castle in the corner of the room has been known to make a whole family study pictured castles as never before, and when everyone helps in the building, there is more than a castle being built.

Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

If to be ignorant were as safe as to be wise, no one would be wise. Table talk proves that nine out of ten people read what amuses them rather than what instructs them. The last thing people read is something which tells them disagreeable truths. To the mass of the people, nothing is so costly as thought—*Herbert Spencer.*

NATIONAL PROBLEMS

UNDER THE present system of electing a president and vice-president of the United States those elected are just as apt to be the choice of the minority as of the majority of those voting. Each vote—man or woman—counts one in the state where it is voted; the electoral collage representing the choice by

(*Concluded on next page*)

(*Continued from preceding page*)

states, finally decides who is to preside at the White House. Thus a minority candidate, so far as the popular vote is concerned, may win the election. Michigan has as many votes in the electoral college as it has senators and representatives.

President

The United States has been fortunate in its plurality presidents. Lincoln, for example, and now Wilson. Some majority presidents have not been equal to the responsibilities of their high office. Thus it happens that a president may hold one set of political opinions, while the representatives in congress, which are undoubtedly closer to the people, may entertain entirely different views as to what the government should do. However, in times of stress, these differences disappear. But when conditions are once more normal, or tending to normal, methods and measures are approved or disapproved according to party principles.

Congress

Congress is composed of senators and representatives, the senators representing the states and the representatives representing state districts. Each state is represented by two senators, without regard to area or population. The representatives are proportioned to each state according to population. Michigan has 13 representatives in congress, each one representing, according to the last census, from 200,00 0to 250,000 people.

Just as the political principles held by the president may be different from the political principles of the majority in congress, so too, the political principles of state senators may differ from the political principals of a majority of the state representatives.

In consequence of all this, neither the president nor congress is responsive to the will of the people. But democracy is still young; voting is a new exercise of authority, and while the man voter has blundered in shaping a democratic form of government, he has been omproving the machinery. And no greater step in this direction was ever made in Michigan than when women were given the ballot.

Home Interests

In voting for a president or for a representative in congress, the voting woman will naturally think of home. And though "charity begins at home," it doesn't stop there; the home is not absolutely everything. There are 20,000,000 homes in the United States. What is the better, to vote for something that will favorably affect but one's own home, or to vote for what will favorably affect a majority of the 20,000,000 homes. This is one of the problems up to the Michigan woman voter to help decide. In making a decision perspective is needed. Will the woman voter be equal to this emergency? How often has the voting man failed to see farther than the end of his nose?

Both men and women are naturally short sighted in this matter of selecting national officers and laying down national principles. Their vislons are bounded first by the home, second by the state and lastly by the country at large; and the nearest object though smallest, always seems the largest.

Rely on General Principles

In this as in all other instances where there is the least doubt as to one's duty, the only safe plan is to rely on general principles. And while general principles may seem to run counter to what is best to do (and there are occasional instances where it does not fit into the unusual local conditions prevailing,) they are notwithstanding, the only safe guides to follow.

A course of political action which unfavorably affects any considerable number of fellow citizens must more or less disastrously react on all citizens. Industrial prosperity in one section of the country, at the expense of other sections, is sure to be followed by a reaction which in some cases is liable to seriously affect the prosperity of all sections.

Vision Needed

No candidate, presidential or congressional, is the best candidate for the Michigan voting woman to favor who does not possess an imagination that takes in the whole world. Presidents and congressmen must now wrestle with world problems. They must decide what is best for humanity. No congressman can do his duty by his immediate constituency unless he has this outlook. For, after all, isn't the greatest happiness to be attained by considering humanity, by and large, as of one family? And cannot the woman, more than the man, be depended on to have this great and inspiring vision?

Sentiment

After all, sentiment is a greater moving force in the world than logic. The woman is pre-eminently a sentimentalist. Man is the more selfish of the two. He too often votes only for himself or for his own personal interests. Women can well say, and she more often will say, "I shall vote for the happiness of the whole human race."

It is a great honor to help elect a comparatively small body of legislators sufficiently broad-minded and intelligent to wisely legislate for the interests of 100,000.000 people. How important it is that these officials be equal to their responsibilities! They must have imagination. It is a poor legislator indeed who can see no further than his own back yard.

Taxation

Before the world war started it required about a billion dollars a year to meet the expenses of the national government. The amount seemed large then; since the nation's expenditures have run into the tens of billions, on account of the war, a billion dollars of expenses seems trivial. The billion dollars was almost entirely raised by tariff internal revenue and income taxes; the tariff taxes through customs houses, and the internal revenue taxes being indirect. The war has necessitated the increase in indirect taxes and taxes on incomes, and as

(*Continued on page* 18)

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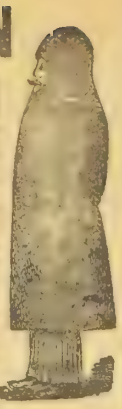

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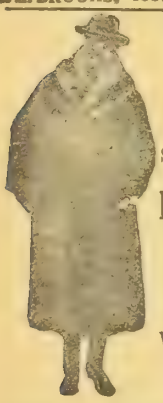

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I know a lot of my little folks received books for Christmas, and as we all are anxious to learn of the new books which are most interesting, I wish you would tell me what books you received and which one interested you most and why, in the next letter you write me. Perhaps you have read a book which others would enjoy reading.

That's the way we all profit in life—by passing the good things around. Not only in books, but sharing with others all we have. It wouldn't be a bit of fun to have toys or pets on a desert island where there was no one to enjoy them with us, but when we can share them with others how much nicer they seem.

Our artist tells me that there are a couple of prizes to be awarded but he was so busy this week that he didn't get time to tell me which ones, so that will have to keep until next week. Affectionately yours—Laddie.

Heigh-Ho!

The wind is chill, the sky is gray
And snow is in the air;
The summer birds have flown away
And all the trees are bare.

But high the logs blaze in the grate
And Zip! the corn grains pop;
We plead that we may stay up late
So that the fun won't stop.

Heigh-Ho! we cry for winter's here
And winter joys you know
Are far the best in all the year
For they mean ice and snow.

And ice and snow mean skate and sled
And snowball battle's din;
And after play a downy bed—
Safe cuddled warm within.

FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. The first time I wrote my letter was not in print. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I read the Doo Dads and like them. I live on a 40-acre farm. For pets I have three cats. We have two horses, two cows and about 25 chickens. My name is Avis Smith and I am nine years old and in the 4th grade. The name of my school is Wolcott. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Avis Smith, Blanchard, Mich.

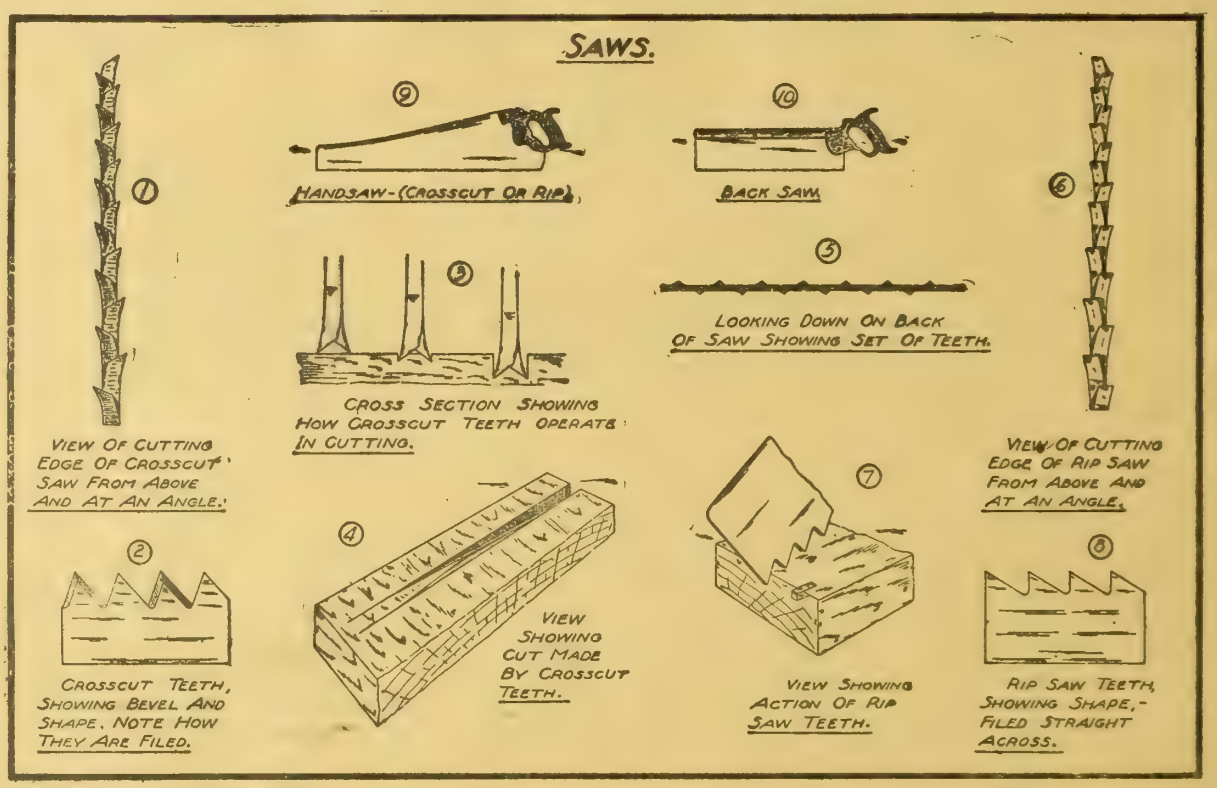
Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the children's page. The Doo Dads are queer little fellows, aren't they? I am 15 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Margaret Beemer. She is a good teacher. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have two horses, six cows and seven calves. We also have a cat and two rabbits. I go to the Edwards school. I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print.—Gladys Burt, West Branch, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Miss Maxson and I like her very much. I go to school all I can. I have been sick two weeks. I hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer all the letters I can.—Mary Milliman, Augusta.

JUNIOR COOK—CORNMEAL MUSH

Three cups of water; three-quarters teaspoon salt. Put in a two quart can and bring to a boil. Just before the boiling begins, while the bubbles are ready to dance up from the bottom, shake in very slowly: One cup of yellow cornmeal. Stir till smooth and then cook for ten minutes over a slow fire. The success of this cornmeal depends on adding the cornmeal gradually just before the water boils. If done right the mush will be smooth and delicious. Serve at once with cream and brown sugar. This makes a nourishing dish for lunch or supper and is very quickly prepared. This amount serves four large dishes.

Practical Hints for Our Handy Young Folks


SAWS.
9
HANDSAW-(CROSSCUT OR RIP)
10
BACK SAW
1
6
5
LOOKING DOWN ON BACK OF SAW SHOWING SET OF TEETH.
3
CROSS SECTION SHOWING HOW CROSSCUT TEETH OPERATE IN CUTTING.
VIEW OF CUTTING EDGE OF CROSSCUT SAW FROM ABOVE AND AT AN ANGLE.
7
VIEW OF CUTTING EDGE OF RIP SAW FROM ABOVE AND AT AN ANGLE.
2
4
8
VIEW SHOWING CUT MADE BY CROSSCUT TEETH.
CROSSCUT TEETH, SHOWING BEVEL AND SHAPE. NOTE HOW THEY ARE FILED.
VIEW SHOWING ACTION OF RIP SAW TEETH.
RIP SAW TEETH, SHOWING SHAPE,-FILED STRAIGHT ACROSS.

ONE of the first things a workman will need in starting construction work is a saw. There are many other cutting tools, it is true, but a saw has a definite use that no other tool can be put to and accomplish the work as well.

Saws are used for cutting many kinds of material, but the ones we shall consider here are those for cutting wood only. They are of two general classes. crosscut and rip. The crosscut is used only for cutting across the grain of wood, and the rip saw for cutting with the grain.

If we have a board several feet long and wish to divide it into several short lengths, we would have to do our cutting across the board, that it, at right angles to the length. The grain in this case would be in the direction of the length of the board, in cutting across the board we would also be cutting across the grain, hence would use the crosscut saw.

If instead of wishing to cut the board into short lengths we wish to divide it into several strips of the same length as the board, our sawing would have to be done from end to end, that is, in the same direction as the grain runs, so we would use the rip saw.

In order to accomplish this different cutting, it is necessary to have teeth of special shapes. In figures 1 and 2 we see the teeth of a crosscut saw from two positions. In figure 1 we are looking down at them, not straight down, but at an angle. In figure 2 we are looking at them from the side—at right angles to the side of the blade of the saw.

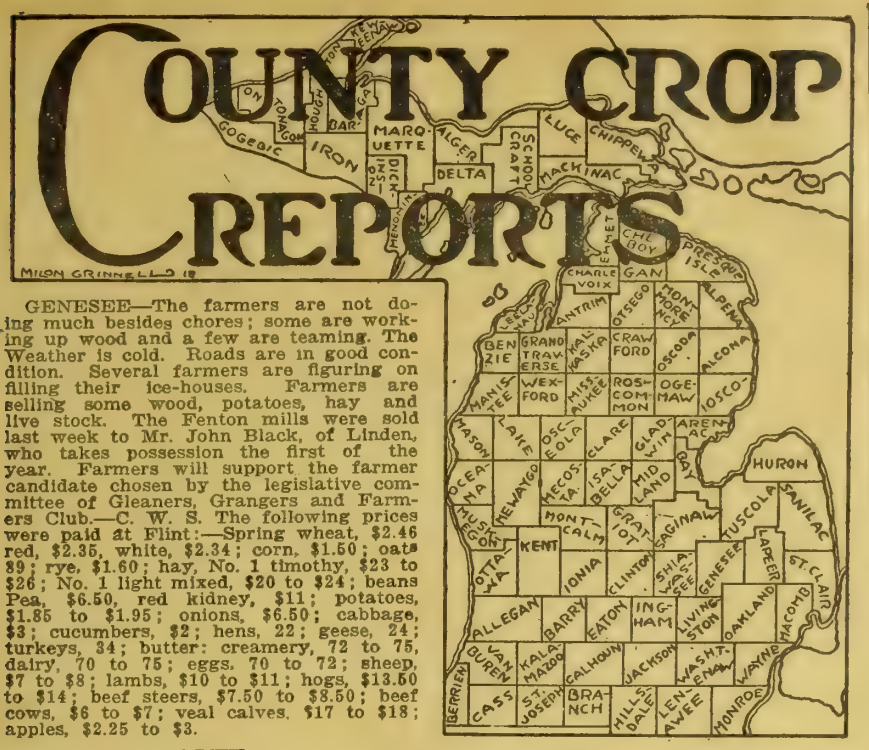
It will be seen from these figures that the edges of the teeth are similar to a knife and when forced across the grain the fibres are cut off. It will also be noticed that the points of the teeth are bent alternately from right to left. Let us see why this is.

If we attempt to cut a piece of wood in two with a knife by moving it back and forth and pressing straight down, soon we will be unable to continue owing to the thicker part of the knife coming in contact with the sides of the cut. It is necessary that some part of the stock be removed to allow passage of the blade. In this case it would be secured by removing stock from the sides, and as this must cause a wide V cut to be made, and cannot be done evenly at best, the method is not satisfactory. In the case of the saw, we have said that the teeth are bent outward from the side of the sawsaw. As the points of the teeth start the cutting, it is evident that the path through the wood will be wider than the saw blade, hence no binding occurs. The bending of the teeth is called setting, figure 5. Note figure 3. The sharp points start cutting first, making a long scoring mark across the grain as in figure 4. As pressure is applied to the saw, it works farther and farther into the wood, the parts broken or cut off are carried out of the cut by the movement of the saw, and a clean, straight cut results.

The rip saw teeth have a different action to perform, so are of a different shape. The rip saw cuts with the grain instead of across it. The cutting action is quite different. The wood is forced out in longer parts. This is noticeable in the case of ripping a board that is not real dry. The waste material comes out in strings, the action of the saw being more on the order of separating the grain—that portion that is in front of the teeth being pushed out. Rip saw teeth are filed straight across—at right angles to the side of the saw. Compare the shapes of the teeth before going any farther—figures two and eight. Examine figure 7 carefully. This shows the cutting action very nicely. A further comparison might be made with the cutting action of a chisel. Study all the figures and you cannot help but get a good understanding of the difference between the operations of the two kinds of saws.

Figure 9 shows a handsaw as generally referred to—it may be crosscut or rip. The saw shown in figure 10 is also handsaw but is always referred to as back saw. It has a metal strip along the back to give stiffness for accurate work. It is shorter than the handsaw.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS



GENESEE—The farmers are not doing much besides chores; some are working up wood and a few are teaming. The Weather is cold. Roads are in good condition. Several farmers are figuring on filling their ice-houses. Farmers are selling some wood, potatoes, hay and live stock. The Fenton mills were sold last week to Mr. John Black, of Linden, who takes possession the first of the year. Farmers will support the farmer candidate chosen by the legislative committee of Gleaners, Grangers and Farmers Club.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Spring wheat, $2.46 red, $2.35, white, $2.34; corn, $1.50; oats 89; rye, $1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, $23 to $26; No. 1 light mixed, $20 to $24; beans Pea, $6.50, red kidney, $11; potatoes, $1.85 to $1.95; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $3; cucumbers, $2; hens, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 34; butter: creamery, 72 to 75, dairy, 70 to 75; eggs, 70 to 72; sheep, $7 to $8; lambs, $10 to $11; hogs, $13.50 to $14; beef steers, $7.50 to $8.50; beef cows, $6 to $7; veal calves, $17 to $18; apples, $2.25 to $3.

BAY, (S. E.)—The weather is cold and very little snow. The wheat went into winter looking good and had a good start. Grass fields very short. Farmers all busy. Some are drawing mine rock on the roads. The young men are working in the coal mines and doing other work; the older men can do the farm chores. Not much being sold off now. Some hay to bale yet. Corn mostly all husked and turned out good. The health of the people is good.—J. E. A. The following prices were paid at Bay:—Wheat, $2.31; corn, $1.40; oats, 84; rye, $1.56; hay, No. 1 timothy, 22; No. 1 light mixed, 21; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $2.50; cabbage, 4; hens, 21; springers, 21; geese, 22; butter, 70; eggs, 70 to 75; lambs, 17 to 18; hogs, 17 to 18 dressed; beef steers, 10 to 12; beef cows, 9 to 11; veal calves, 19 to 20.

LAPEER, (East)—Weather is very cold this week with some snow and wind. Farmers pressing some hay with price a little better. One of my neighbors sold this week for $24 clear of the press. It was good hay. Some farmers are preparing to rebuild their barns and other buildings which were destroyed in the storm of Nov. 29. Some of the farmers have contracted for an increased acreage of beets for this year; it seems as if they paid out pretty well this year.—C. A. B. The following prices were paid at Imlay City:—Wheat, $2.10; oats, 75; rye $1.20; hay, $18 to $24; rye-straw, $6; wheat straw, $6; oat straw, $5.50; potatoes $1.10; butter, 62; butterfat, 65; eggs, 68; wool, 60; apples, $4 bu.; beef steers, $7 to $10; beef cows, $4.50 to $7 veal calves, $10; sheep, $3 to $5; lambs, $12; hogs, $13.

MONROE, (N. E.)—We are having very fine winter weather, but no snow, and wheat is beginning to suffer. Farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and hauling. Less cattle and practically no hogs nor pigs of any kind carried over, also some land will lie idle next year. Markets are bracing up all the time, except beef and pork, which are hard to move. Farmers ask what is the use of stopping at a farmers' candidate for governor. Why not have a clean-up all along the line? They seem to think it would be good for all concerned.—G. L. S

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. There is some hay going into town. Wood is in good demand at $5 per cord. The weather is cold and clear and not much snow. Hogs are bringing a little better price. The following prices were paid in Battle Creek:—Wheat, $2.40 to $2.38; oats, 85; rye, $1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, 30; No. 1 light mixed, 28; potatoes, $2; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 60; eggs, 75; lambs, 10 to 15; hogs, 14; beef steers 8 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 10 to 16.—C. E. B.

JACKSON, (S.)—Weather moderate. Roads good. Not much grain being marketed at present. Poor market for beans. Coal scarce; considerable amount of wood being sold. Hay very scarce, marsh hay bringing $15 per ton; hay in barn selling at $32. Eggs sold at 85c but not many to be had even at that price. Butterfat, 70c. Good muskrat hides bring $3, but the farmer boys find it difficult to secure many on account of the ice. Taxes very high.—G. E.

HILLSDALE—The City Delivery Ice Co. of Cleveland, O., is harvesting several thousand tons every day, the biggest day so far being 26,000. The ice is 11 1-2 inches thick and the best quality ever harvested. The company employs from 200 to 300 men. We are having nice winter weather. Stock is in good condition. Considerable timber is being sold.—H. J. B.

HURON—The following prices were paid at Caseville:—Wheat, $2.26; oats, 80; rye, $1.59; hay, No. 1 timothy, 24; No. 1 light mixed 23; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $1.30; onion, 10; hens, 14; ducks, 30; geese, 27; butter, 60; butterfat, 65; eggs, 70; hogs, 16; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 17; apples, $2 50.—C. G.

MASON (W.)—The days are short and farmer folk are kept busy with chores, getting wood and feed, and the many odd jobs always to be found on a farm. Some feed, hogs and an occasional load of potatoes being marketed. Weather mild.—B. M.

CHARLEVOIX, (S. W.)—Farmers are doing chores and cutting wood; a few are cutting hogs and selling them. The price is fair but the scale is not. The company uses Doyle's rule up to 24 in., as that favors the buyer and above 24 in. they use Scribner's as that favors them some more. We used to pay $5 per M for sawing at the company's mill; later it was raised to $8 and on Dec. 23 it was raised to $15; over 100 per cent. Wages did not go up.—C. M.

MIDLAND (S.)—A cold wave struck here recently. It keeps the farmers busy doing their chores and sitting by their stoves, also hauling wood and buzzing. No produce at all going to market. A quantity of corn is in the shock—J. H. M.

SAGINAW, (S. W.)—We are having fine winter weather. Plenty of ice is being put up at present. A number of farmers are baling hay and finishing husking their corn. Not very much farm produce going to market at present. A number of farms are being sold, farmers moving to town to live.—G. L.

MISSAUKEE—The farmers are getting wood and trying to keep warm as winter is here in all its glory; eight below zero this morning and 10 inches of snow. Mitchell Bros. Co., which has been lumbering here for 20 or 25 years, has finished and is moving out, leaving the land pretty well cleared up.—H. E. N.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers not doing much just now. Paying taxes is the main business at present. Weather is fine for all kinds of work. Ground is frozen hard. There is no sleighing, but the wheeling is fine. Some hay and grain being sold. The health of this community is good at this time.—I. J.

CHIPPEWA (W)—Weather somewhat milder; plenty snow for good sleighing. Rustling and sawing wood is the order of the day. Some farmers have gone to lumber camps. Some hay now being hauled at fair prices.—J. L. R.

SHIAWASSEE, (S. E.)—Weather is very cold with little snow. Roads are icy. Many ice houses being filled with solid, clear ice, eight and ten inches. Owing to the scarcity of timber in this section not very much wood as logs are being cut. Farmers are depending on coal for fuel. Quite an acreage of fall plowing has been done here this season. Owing to the unsettled market conditions of the prices for the coming season, very few contracts for sugar beet acreage have been signed as yet.—D. H. M.

ALLEGAN—We are having a spell of very moredate weather. About three inches of snow and the roads in perfect condition for wheeling. Nothing much doing among the farmers except chores. Not much produce moving, except a little rye. About 2,000 new members were secured for the Allegan County Farm Bureau in the recent drive.—W. F.

INGHAM—Steady cold winter weather with very little snow. Chores about all that is being done. Some little stock being sold. A few are getting out logs for a portable mill to saw for farmers. Some are planning to burn some. The new condensed milk factory for Mason has commenced and expects to be ready by the first of April. Over 4,000 cows are promised by farmers to furnish milk.—C. I. M.

MANISTEE, (W.)—The farmers are hauling hay, cutting wood and doing work around farms. Weather cool, snowy and blustery. Soil frozen. Not much of a crop at present. Auction sales in progress. I am confident that farmers are holding their beans and potatoes for higher prices. Potatoes are now $1.50 a bushel and beans have advanced lately. Farmers are not building much or buying except at auction sales.—H. A.

MANISTEE, (N.)—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Some are hauling a few logs; others are hauling wood to town. Weather is milder and the snow is going fast. Some potatoes are going to market these days as they have raised a little. Another auction sale in the near future. Some road-building and some logging, but not much. Some hogs and cattle being sold. One neighbor sold a hog that weighed 735 pounds.—C. S.

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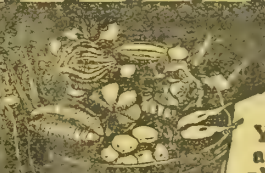

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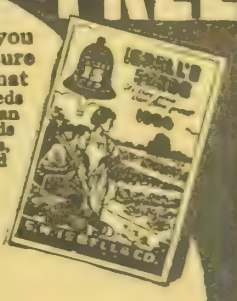

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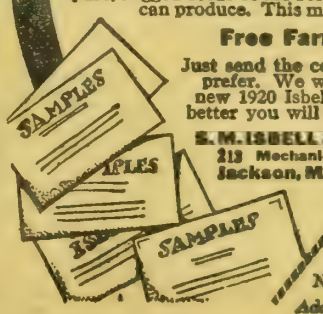

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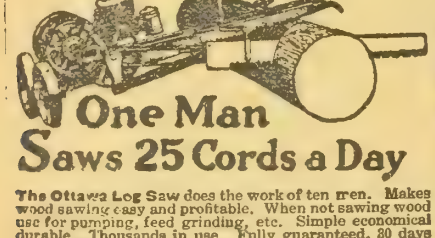

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Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST THINKIN'

IT MAY seem strange to readers of these articles that on the day this is written, Jan. 1, 1920, the beginin' of the new year, your Uncle Rube should be thinkin' of death, an' funerals, an' flowers. You perhaps wonder why such thoughts should come on a day when everyone is shoutin', "Happy New Year," an' joy is everywhere. Well, listen to me now:

We can not think of life without thinkin' of death. The two thoughts are inseparable.

But in life how seldom do we think of givin' flowers. It is only when Death steps in an' some poor soul has passed to that bourne from whence there is no returning, that flowers enter into our consideration. Then we vie with each other to see who can bring the sweetest blossoms, the most elegant wreathes, broken wheels, an' beautiful pillows, suggestin' rest.

An' what is all this to the one, who, perhaps, has never had a flower given durin' the troublous life he or she may have lived? An' there are so many kinds of flowers, an' so many ways of givin' em!

Death is not such a terrible thing. Life, with all its cares, responsibilities, disappointments, doubts, an' fears, is a more terrible thing; an' yet life has to be lived only one day at a time. What we need to make life beautiful to all about us, an' with us, is flowers.

The dead do not require flowers—provided they have had them during life. But the livin'—the beatin' human hearts that laugh an' weep—require flowers an' they need 'em now.

An' what is all this to the one, who, give? No expensive ones are needed, that is sure; just kind words, a friendly handshake, a hearty "hello," with a little slap on the shoulder, is worth more to the man a feelin' blue, than all the blossoms, wreaths an' pillows that could be piled onto his coffin, tho they cost thousands of dollars.

Flowers, you say, make death less terrible, an' funerals less gloomy. That may be true; is true, of course. But if that is true of death, how much more true is it of life. At a funeral, the principal actor—the one in the casket, realizes nothin,' sees no flowers, senses none of their sweetness, an' receives no benefit. But to this same person, flowers given durin' life might have meant everything.

So, dear friends, if we have flowers to give, let us give them now; now, when our friends an' those who need them, can enjoy them; give them freely an' with a lavish hand; for, in givin' them to others they will come back to us a thousandfold.

Let us speak no unkind word to a fellow being. We can not know the heart that is beating, even beneath the tattered coat or simple, homely dress—the human heart is unfathomable, an' oftentimes a kind word once spoken, brings sunshine out of gloom, joy out of sadness, an' changes the whole world to some lonely, homesick sufferin' soul. This is why the thoughts of death, funerals an' flowers come at this time.

It jest happened to occur to me that we are gettin' the notion that funerals are about the only time when flowers are appropriate. They are always in style an' the time to give them is NOW. An' please remember that smiles, kind deeds, cheering words, an' friendly acts, are flowers.

So, let us include in our New Year resolutions this resolution: We will be a little more considerate of others, a little more kind an' a little more forgivin' than ever before—an' will try an' make as many people happy as lies in our power to do.

A Happy New Year to all. Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

The Use of Green Bone as Poultry Food

By R. B. RUSHING

THERE is no time in the year when fowls need as much intelligent care as at this time—midwinter. They are wholly dependent upon their owner or attendant for food. The ground is covered with snow much of the time, and it is impossible for them to get the food that is supplied by nature at other seasons of the year.

In order to get the best results the condition should be made as near the conditions as the summer season as possbile. Now only should the fowls be comfortably housed, but great care should be taken to provide the different foods or their equivalents that nature provides during the warm season. When at liberty in the summer time a hen's daily ration is made up of grains, seeds, green stuff, insects and worms. It is a noteworthy fact that a hen when at liberty will leave any other feed, no matter how tempting it may be, to chase after an insect or gobble up a big juicy worm. Throw down a handful of any kind of grain and a few pieces of meat, and the meat is always the first to be eaten. A flock of hens will ravenously devour a mouse if the little rodent is so unfortunate as to get in their clutches.

There is a reason for all this. Man will load up on pie and pudding and other things simply because they are pleasing to the taste, but I have always had my doubts as to whether the hen really has the same sense of taste at all. If she had, she would not be in such a hurry to swallow her food. The truth of the matter is, the hen is a creature controlled perhaps entirely by animal instinct, and instead of seeking food to satisfy her sense of taste, she seeks to satisfy the necessities and cravings of nature.

Yes, it is natural for hens to lay some eggs, but in order to produce an egg she must have food that will supply the constituents of which the egg is composed. These are found in a greater or less degree in the grains and vegetable foods, but practical experience has thoroughly established the fact that fresh cut green bone is among the bes food for laying hens, containing as it does, more nearly all the elements that enter into the composition of the egg.

Being strong in protein, green bone serves the double purpose of furnishing egg material and also supplying material for the building up of the tissues and organs of the body which are constantly wasting away from use. This can only be done by the protein in the food, and no other food can take the place of green bone for this.

There is no one food, however, that can be fed exclusively with profit. A variety is necessary. At this season the poultryman is feeding for eggs (or at least should be,) and it is money in his pocket to select foods that will best serve his purpose. The real value of the foodstuffs depends largely upon the amount of protein and fat they contain, when feeding for eggs, as protein enters so largely into the composition of the egg.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(*Continued from page* 15)

well as stamp and other taxes, and until the world returns to its normal industrial condition all these taxes will continue.

Hastily laid taxes are usually inequitably placed, and the present tax laws of the national government furnish numerous examples. Many things are inadequately taxed, many other things are taxed too high to furnish revenue, some taxes ruin business, while others increase the profits.

In Michigan's country districts state, county and local taxes are paid at one time, and acknowledged on one receipt. Today no woman can tell just how much taxes she is paying, because some of these taxes are direct and some indirect. For example, taxes on incomes and land values are direct; they cannot be shifted; the indirect tariff taxes are first paid by the importer, who adds the tax to the price charged the wholesaler, who in turn adds the tax when he bills the goods to the retailer. Then the retailer considers the tax a charge against the goods and adds it to price charged the consumer. *(To be continued)*

Live Stock Market Booms, Then Slumps

LIVE STOCK shippers have been pleased the last few days because of a firming up in the live stock market in Chicago, Buffalo and Detroit and other centers. One of the notable features in the live stock news in the rise in the hog market Chicago of 35 cents in one day. Crop reporters say that better prices are being given. But big receipts have caused a slump temporarily. Quotations follow:

DETROIT—Cattle: market steady; best heavy steers, $12@12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $10.50 to $11; mixed steers and heifers, $9.50 to $10; handy light butchers, $8.50 to $9; light butchers, $7.50 to $8.50; best cows, $9 to $10; butcher cows, $7.50 to $8.50; cutters, $6; canners, $5.50 to $$5.75; best heavy bulls, $10; bologna bulls, $8 to $9; stock bulls, $7 to $7.50 milkers and springers, $60 to $135. Veal calves: market strong to good; common, dull; best steady; best, $22 to $23; others, $10 to $20. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $18 to $18.50; fair lambs, $16 to $16.75 light to common lambs, $12 to $15; fair to good sheep, $9.50 to 10; culls and common, $4 to $8. Hogs: market strong, all grades, $15.25. grades $15.25.

CHICAGO—Hogs: active, 25 to 35c higher; bulk, $14.95 to $15.15; top, $15.25; heavy, $14.95 to $15.15; medium, $15 to $15.25; light, $14.90 to $15.15; light lights, $14.50 to $15; heavy packing sows, smooth, $14.40 to $14.85; packing sows, rough, $13.75 to $14.40; pigs, $13.75 to $14.75. Cattle: strong; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $18.75 to $20; medium and good, $11 to $18.75; common, $8.75 to $11; light weight good and choice, $13.50 to $19.25; common and medium, $8 to $13.50; butcher cattle: heifers, $6.75 to $14.75 cows, $6.60 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.60; veal calves, $15 to $17.25; feeder steers, $7.50 to $12.50 stocker steers, $6.50 to 10.50. Sheep: lambs, $16.20 to $18.90; culls and common, $12.50 to $15.75; ewes, medium and good, $8.50 to $11; culls and common, $5 to $8.25.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: steady to 25c higher; prime steers, 16.50 to $17 shipping steers, $15.50 to $16; butchers, $10 to $15.50; yearlings, $14 to $15.50; heifers, $6 to $11.50; cows, $4.50 to $10.75; bulls, $6.50 to $10.50; stockers and feeders, $6 to $10.25; fresh cows and springers, $55 to $175. Calves: 50c higher, $6 to $23. Hogs 25 to 50c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $15.50 to $15.75; light,do and mixed pigs, $15.75 to $16; roughs, $13 to to $13.50; stags, $10 to $12. Sheep and lambs: strong, 25 to 50c higher; lambs, $11 to $19.50__; yearlings, $10 to $16; wethers, $11.50 to $12.50; ewes $4 to $10.50; mixed sheep, $11 to $11.50.

Detroit Produce Market is Reported Firm

Nearly all kinds of produce are firm in Detroit markets and some are quoted higher. Onions are higher. Poultry is in active demand and receipts are not large. There is little activity in the fruit market and apples are dull. Cranberries have declined with the close of the holiday season. Quotations follow:

Cranberries—Cape Cod, $10.00 and $10.50 per bbl; boxes of one-half-bbl, $5 and $5.50.

Apples—Western, boxes, $3.25 and $3.50; Spy, $3.25 and $3.50; Baldwin, $3.00 and $3.25; Greening, $3.00 and $3.25 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 15c per lb.

Cauliflower—$2.50 to $2.75 per case.

Honey—White comb, 32 and35c per pound.

Potatoes—$5.75 and $6.00 per 150-lb. sack.

Celery—Kalamazoo, 50 to 75c pe bunch.

Onions—Indiana, $5.75 to $6.25 per 100-lb sack.

Cabbage—Home gornw, $80 to $100 per ton.

Tomatoes—Six basket carrier, repacked, $6.50 to $7.50.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 18 to 19c; heavy, 17 and 18c per lb.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 25 and 26c; choice, 23 and 24c per lb.

Nut Meats—Almonds 65c; walnuts 85c; pecans, $1.25 per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, crates,$3.00 and $3.25.

Lettuce—Iceberg, $4 and $4.25 per crate; hothouse, 26 and 27c per lb.; Florida, hampers, $2 and $2.25.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 55 and 58c; chickens, 30 and 35c; ducks, 42 and 43c; geese, 32 and 34c per lb.

Nuts—Peanuts, fancy roasted, 16c; Jumbo, 40c; Tarracona almonds, 35c; paper shell almonds, 38 and 40c; hard shell almonds, 30c; Brazil, 28 and 30c; filberts, 30c; pecans, 23 and 28c; Chile walnuts, mixed, 33 and 38c per lb.

Live Poultry — Spring chickens, large, 32 and 34c; Leghorns, 28 and 29c; hens, 32 and 34c; small hens, 26 and 27c; roosters, 20 and 22c; young geese, 31 and 33c; ducks, 38 and 40c; turkeys, 52 and 54c.

Cucumbers, hothouse, $4 per doz; garlic, 50 and 60c per lb; radishes,40c per doz; green peppers, bulk, $5 and $5.50 per large crate; parsley, 50 and 60c per doz; carrots, $2 and $2.25 per bushel; turnips, $2.75 and $3 per bu; beets, $2 and $2.25 per bu.

Club Work Made Three Nebraska Farm Boys

(*Continued from page* 4)

always been good pals. His father has now taken him in as partner in the raising of purebred pigs. Walter has shown the possession of the knowledge and ability valued in business.

Another Father's Partner

Norval Clark bought a purebred Poland China sow when he became a pig club member. His father had always raised pigs, but they were just pigs and not purebreds. Norval's herd increased until in September, 1919, he had a herd large enough and good enough to produce prize winners to send to the Sioux City fair. His junior boar won first place in the junior classes at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, and fourth place in the open classes. He competed with the best animals from 12 states. Norval's experience has convinced his father of the value to the farmer of purebred stock. He and his son, also, entered into a partnership last fall. They plan to raise purebreds and purebreds only in the future.

Peter Pratt, the third in the judging trio, has raised good stock since he went into club work, and his father, like many others whose sons have taken up club work, has learned through him the value of better stock to the farm and the value to himself and the home place of his boy's fresh interest and the knowledge of scientific farming he has acquired through the club.

The leaders in the boys' and girls' club work do not want to keep boys in the country who are better fitted to do some other work than they are to carry on farming operations, but they aim to put the advantages of farm life in the limelight so they won't be overlooked. The main objects the organization strives for is to teach the boys and girls better farming and home making methods, to enable them to make money of their own, to make an interesting game by competitions of farm and home work, and to give its members social good times.

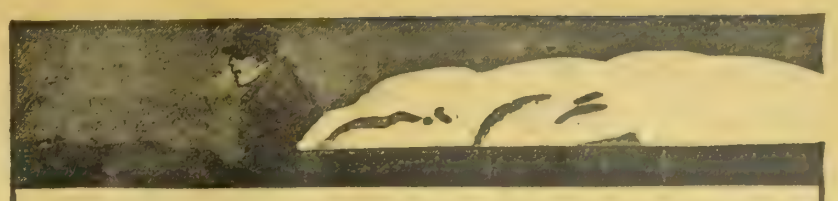
It Does

At poisoned booze
The world can scoff
It makes it easy
Swearing off.

His Record

"Uncle Rippey over there seems to be an exceptionally bright old man," said the spectacled guest.

"Eh-yah!" replied the landloard of the Petunia tavern. "He is eighty nine years old but his mind is as clear as a bell. I'll betcha there ain't been an important law passed by the government since anybody around here can remember that Uncle Rippey hasn't declared unconstitutional.



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To make it convenient for you to do this—

We will postpone all payments on shipments of these products made during the months of January and February.

These shipments will be billed April 1st. 1920, with the usual terms of net cash by July 1st, 1920, or 3% discount if paid by April 10th, 1920.

We urge early ordering because we know that when spring comes orders will be sent us in such tremendous quantities it will be difficult to make shipments. Your shipment will be on your farm when you need it if you order *NOW*—if you delay you take the chance of being delayed.

Another Special Offer

Thru a special arrangement with the John Deere Plow Company, we are able to offer the Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower for shipment from stock which we maintain at Sibley, Michigan.

We shall be glad to give full details about the John Deere Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower and about this special service of ours to you, upon request.

SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.

---they ALL say so.

Ashley, Mich., Dec. 30, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen:

You may continue our ad in your paper.

Michigan Business Farming is sure a great paper to get results from livestock advertising.

Yours truly,
C. E. DAVIS & SON.

BULL DOG
a new and better
STUMP PULLER

All steel machine. New design. Stronger, easier, quicker. Pulls any stump which can be pulled with best ⅞ inch steel cable. Frame one solid casting. No joints or bolts. Tubular construction. Steel drum. Specially hardened teeth. High and low speed pawls. Reverse safety pawl. Cables, blocks and take-up extra strong. High wheels. Handle for easy moving. Guaranteed for three years.

BOTH HAND AND HORSE POWER

Pick the machine that suits your needs. Hand machine developes 30 or 60 tons. Horse machine, 60 or 90 tons. Hand machine weighs 175 lbs. Horse machine, 350 lbs.

Sold on a straight cash basis. No agent's discounts, no special offers. Every dollar of price represents a dollar's worth of value.

Send today for illustrated catalog.

MOHR STEEL CO.
2833 26th St.
San Francisco, Cal.

Send free of charge and obligation your illustrated catalogue of BULL DOG STUMP PULLERS
Name
Address

Would a Bigger Milk Check Be Acceptable?

This Holstein holds the WORLD'S BUTTER RECORD, 1504 lbs. butter in a year. Perfect health made her record possible.

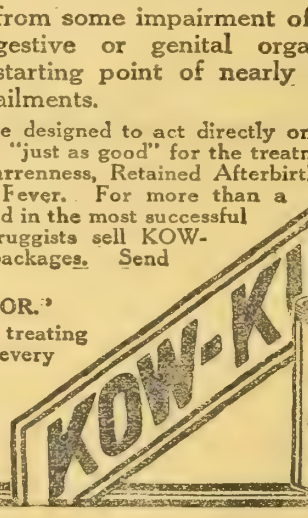
All you need do is to pay closer attention to cow health. A big milk yield is a genuine health certificate; if the quantity falls off the chances are the cow is suffering from some impairment of her digestive or genital organs—the starting point of nearly all cow ailments.

KOW-KURE is a cow medicine designed to act directly on these vital organs. There is nothing "just as good" for the treatment or prevention of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. For more than a quarter-century it has been used in the most successful dairies. Feed dealers and druggists sell KOW-KURE—in 60c and $1.20 packages. Send for free treatise,

"THE HOME COW DOCTOR."

It gives full instructions on treating cow diseases—should be in every farm library.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



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Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the SWEENEY SYSTEM of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
63 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Making Cows Pay More $

It is an easy matter to do this by proper feeding. Farmers are learning of the value of

"MORMILK" DAIRY FEED

and every day this healthful—more milk producing feed is fed to more cows. The cost is credited to investment. Cows show more contentment, are healthier. The milk is richer and of greater quantity. A dealer near you sells "Mormilk," but if you do not know who he is, then write for full details. Worth your time to do this.
Interstate Feed Association, Toledo, Ohio.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.
Aborno Laboratory Section F Lancaster, Wis.

Clean Cut Business Farmers and Stockmen wanted as general and local agents, in counties and townships where we are not now represented. Write or call at once.
(*The Tix Tox Line for Conserving Animal Life.*)
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, *Leona Park Experiment Station, Grand Ledge, Michigan.*

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
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Merrill, Michigan

64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. *America's greatest poultry farm.* 27th year. Valuable new 108 page book and catalog free.
R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 828, Mankato, Minn.

MOLASSES Richest Feed Lowest Cost
Write for Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES COMPANY, 1131 East 77th Street, Chicago, Ill.

What the Neighbors Say

(*Continued from page* 12)

WANTS CAMPBELL GOVERNOR

I am enclosing coupon clipped from M. B. F. and have placed an X after Milo D. Campbell's name as my choice for governor of Michigan.

If M. Campbell allows his name to go before the primaries there is many a reason why the voters of this state should see to it that he is nominated, not alone because he is a farmer, but because he is the right type of man, speaking from every angle, to hold the office of governor of Michigan.

Michigan wants a level-headed, intelligent, broad-minded business man, one with plenty of practical knowledge of governmental needs, how to practice them, etc., and thru the number of years that I have known Mr. Campbell, I have become thoroughly convinced that he is the man to vote for and to work for at this time.

No candidate with a cleaner record could be mentioned, and certainly when we take into consideration everything Mr. Campbell has done, both at home and in Washington, he has already proven himself a good and true friend to his fellow farmers.

Mr. Campbell has raised objections to farm organizations affiliating with the National Labor Federation, not because he objects to organized labor but because he believes—as every farmer should believe and feel—that farmers are business men, manufacturers and producers.

There are so many good points in favor of Milo D. Campbell for the Republican nominee for governor that it would take quite a considerable space in your paper to print, but there is plenty of time to quote more after he decides to become a candidate, which I trust he may.

My advice to all voters is this: make a careful study of Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, before you cast your votes—and I doubt not but that we will have the right man selected after the primary vote is counted.—*Charles Evans, Northville, Mich.*

SOME FACTS ON THE SUGAR BEET SITUATION

Your article relating to sugar beets is a good presentation of what the farmer asks for his 1920 beets. This should, I believe, be followed by a very strong article setting forth the facts as to just why and the reasonableness of this price. First, it should be shown that the one dollar per ton advance was not a fair deal and since beets on the average test from 12 to 22 lbs. sugar a contract based on 12 per cent beets is unfair. We should be presented something like this even if beets did not produce over 12 per cent sugar and sugar should go to 20 cents per lb., on what beets were raised in Michigan this year, 1,250,000 tons, the manufacturers would run ahead of the farmers' share $6,750,000; this discrepancy only amounts to 20 cents advance in sugar per ton on 12 per cent beets but is a very important thing in case sugar stays above 9 cents per lb. Then if beets should average 15 per cent sugar (on good authority the manufacturers averaged to get 16 per cent out last year) this would make the companies a neat sum of $9,750,000 more with sugar at the present price of 13 cents or $4,250,000 more still if sugar should go to 20 cents or a grand total of $20,750,000 of which the farmer is entitled to one-half or $10,375,000

It should also be shown that the farmers should be urged to stand squarely behind their organization and committee which has been organized and which will be incorporated under the state laws and the directors of which are capable men, big farmers of means, some of whom were educated and graduated as lawyers. The secretary and treasurer being a very careful and conservative man and the position of the president, being held by head of the state Grange and a live wire. The Michigan Beet Growers' Association present a lineup of men that will merit the support of every beet grower in Michigan. It is proposed that (which is now being done) the entire state be organized into locals having their own officers and locations where most convenient and that every member pay a membership fee of a dollar, and a cent a ton on the beets he raises as dues every year thereafter and that one fourth of this money stay in the hands of the locals to meet their expenses and 3-4 to the state organization to operate on.

It should be shown that no radical measures will be resorted to; that every action will be based upon reason and common sense and for the best interests of the entire beet sugar business in general in which the farmer, manufacturer and the consuming public are all concerned in more ways than one. It should be shown that the farmer spends his money in Michigan and locally and should be entitled to what is coming to him as a general good for business and to promote the production of sugar of which we face a shortage for several years to come. France having lost 145 of her 206 factories during the war, Germany, Austria, and Russia having starved people on their hands will have to plant their land to grain to raise bread, all of which will show that sugar production must be promoted in the U. S. to meet the demand which is on the increase instead of the decrease, consumption having increased to around 100 pounds per capita in the states.

Farmers that have already signed contracts for 1920 should be urged to request that they be held up pending approval of the Association, the care of which has been hampered with on account of the holiday season and some of the manufacturers being out of the states.—*C. E. Ackerman, Durand, Mich.*

We are glad to add this information to our present knowledge of the world's sugar situation. If you will refer to the Dec. 20th issue of M. B. F., you will note that the merits of the farmers' claims for a fairer share of the consumer's dollar were thoroughly discussed.—Editor.

A PRACTICAL FARMER FOR GOVERNOR—WHY NOT?

The time is drawing near when the people will be called upon to select and elect, from their numbers the man who will be made responsible for the execution of the laws of the state—a very responsible position and the incumbent should be selected with much care.

The great importance of agriculture in the state's prosperity, it being the foundation upon which rests the material welfare of the people—all wealth to be derived, primarily from the soil—it would seem that the farming class of Michigan's citizens have not had their just "innings," heretofore, and the various farmers' organizations within the state are united in asking that the next governor of Michigan be chosen from the large class of practical farmers, which contains in its ranks men, ably qualified to fill acceptably the highest office within the gift of the people.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, held in the Senate chamber, a resolution was adopted in accord with the sentiment above expressed. The honorable records of Michigan's governors who were chosen from the farming class of her citizens, give abundant grounds for the assurance that there is "grand timber" for the duties of governor to be found in Michigan farmers.

The writer would desire to present for the people's consideration, the name of an ex-president of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, being also an ex-member of the State Legislature and, at present, serving the state as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. The man referred to is Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester, Washtenaw County. Having been interviewed on the subject, Mr. Watkins expressed himself as emphatically opposed to being a seeker after political office, but stated that if it be shown to be the general desire of the people that he serve them in the capacity of governor, he will give to the duties thereof "the best there is in him."

The spirit of extravagance and unrest, so prominent in these days, calls for a steady hand at the helm.

Statesmanship is the demand of the times and no "hybrid" is called for and no reflection is intended on those gentleme who have but exercised a citizen's right by "throwing their cap into the ring."—*J. T. Damiells, Ex-President of the State Ass'n. of Farmers' Clubs.*

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

CAN'T FLOOD NEIGHBORS

Dear Sirs—I'd like to find out whether or not a neighbor has the right to ditch his land so that my land will be flooded. He has been working on this ditch for two weeks or more. I'd like to find out what I could do, or has he the right to do so without notifying me?—A Reader, Montmorency Co.

An upper proprietor has no right to ditch his land down to his neighbors and cast the water upon him in any greater quantity and in any different manner than would come in a state of nature. One who gathers the water from his own premises by ditches or furrows and casts them upon his neighbor's land is liable for all of the damage caused thereby. The lower owner may have an injunction to restrain a threatened injury.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HOW TO DRAW UP NOTES

Dear Sirs:—Will you please tell me either thru M. B. F. or by letter how to draw up a note for ten years, principal and interest to be paid back in ten equal yearly payments? For example: A loans B $100 for ten years to be paid back with interest at 5 per cent in ten equal payments or $12.75 each year. After the members of a co-operative association have agreed by a unanimous vote at a regularly called meeting to do a certain thing, can the board of directors do otherwise? Suppose that the motion and vote were purposely left out of the minutes of said meeting could the members ask that it be replaced on the records and their motion complied with? Thanking you for these favors.—N. V., Antrim County.

Either make ten notes payable each year after date, with interest payable annually at 5 per cent or use the following form:

$100. Homeville, Oct. 13, 1919.

For value received I promise to pay John Jones, on order, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable ten dollars annually after date, until the full sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is paid, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, upon all sums remaining unpaid, all payable at the First National Bank of Homeville, Michigan.

JOHN BROWN.

Your letter does not state what the directors "unanimously" agreed to do. There are some things they might bind the corporation by unanimous agreement. However, the management of a corporation is in the hands of a board of directors who have practically the entire control. One of our books on corporations has the following to say about stockholders in a corporation: "The functions of stockholders are exceedingly limited. The theory of a corporation is that the stockholders shall have all of their profits, but shall turn over the complete management of the enterprise to their representatives and agents called directors. Accordingly there is little for the stockholder to do beyond electing directors, making by-laws, increasing or decreasing the capital stock, authorizing amendments to the charter and dissolving the corporation."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FACTS ABOUT JOINT DEED

All real estate we have is jointly deeded to husband and wife also all money in the bank is put in jointly. We also have about $2,500 or $3,000 worth of personal property. What I would like to know is in case of husband's death could his relatives get any of the property or not? There are no children, our banker tells us that the wife can hold personal property to the amount of $3,000. Answer through the columns of your paper. Yours truly—A Subscriber.

All real estate held in the name of husband and wife will go to the survivor upon the death of either without probate or other proceedings. The money in the bank in account payable to either and to the survivor will go to the survivor without further proceedings than to establish the fact of the death of one. If the personal property is owned jointly one half will belong to the survivor and the balance belongs to the estate of the deceased. The personal property, if it does not exceed $3,000 will be assigned to the widow. This law may be changed at any session of the legislature to increase or decrease the amount. It is better that a man should make a will bequeathing the personal to his wife so that whatever the law she would get it. The personal may be transferred to a third person by bill of sale and that person transfer back by bill of sale to them as "husband and wife and to the survivor" and in that case no probate would be needed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PAY TAXES, THOUGH "BROKE"

I paid my taxes Saturday before I found I had been assessed in another school district from which I've always been assessed. This change gives me at least $15 additional school tax as they raised more money than usual this year. The supervisor died this fall and the new man who fills this vacancy says he just copied the assessment roll. Now I was wondering what could be done about it as I can ill afford to pay more than is justly mine to pay. Sincerely yours, —W. J. M., Otsego County.

If you were lawfully transferred from one school district to another and the assessment was lawfully made by the proper officers you will have to pay the additional tax as the law does not recognize one's ability to pay in levying taxes. It is not an unusual thing for every one to find that their taxes are much higher this year.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PRICE SET FOR SUGAR

Sirs—Would you please tell me if the government has a price set for sugar at 11 cents per pound, and if our grocers have a right to sell for more than 11 cents?—R. E. N.

I am under the impression that the government has indicated what would be considered a fair price to the refiner. I do not call to mind whether the wholesaler and retailer have had a price fixed to them or not. I believe the grocer has a right to ask more than 11c.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Hot Water Treatment of Wheat Seed

Treated grain can be sown as soon as dry enough to run freely through the drill. Owing to the swollen condition of the kernels the drill should be open inside enough to sow the proper amount of seed to the acre. Several demonstrators found it convenient to use the oat side of the drill. The seed may be treated any length of time before seeding. Testing the seed for germination affords a chance to increase the rate of seeding if germination is low.

If a central treating station, with more elaborate apparatus is desired, the following equipment, such as was used in Indiana last year is suggested.

1. A supply of live steam.
2. Two large vats, about 5 feet long, 40 inches wide, and 4 feet deep, one for hot water at 120 degrees F., and the other at 129 degrees F.
3. Steam pipe coils or merely sections of perforated pipes to be placed on the bottom of the vats for heating and maintaining the water at the desired temperature.
4. A drum, wooden or iron framed, about 4 1-2 feet long by 2 feet in diameter, lined on the inside of or galvanized iron or zinc sheeting, the frame with heavy wire screen, with perforation large enough to permit free flow of water through the grain, but small enough to hold the grain within the drum. A drum of this size will treat about 5 bushels at a time. It should never be more than two-thirds full, or three-fourths at the most. The drum can be constructed so as to be turned by hand or by motor power. A door is provided on the side for placing in and taking out the grain.
5. A pulley for raising and lowering the drum.
6. Tested thermometers for registering temperature of the water.
7. Sufficient floor space for at least temporary drying of the treated grain. The drying can be completed if desirable, by each grower at home.

The treated seed should be sown on a plot of ground as far away from untreated wheat fields as can be conveniently done to prevent any infection that may come from such fields. The seed plot should be gone over after the plants head out and any smutted heads, or plants of rye cheat, cockle, or other especially undesirable weeds that may appear may be removed.

Bring In or Ship In—
A Square Deal Either Way!

We like trappers to bring in their furs to us, to see the great Taylor establishment, and to watch how we handle their furs at every step. But most furs coming to Taylor are in the form of shipments. The trapper who ships knows he will get the same square deal as the trapper who brings his furs in. Raccoon, skunk, opossum, mink and all furs bring you the highest prices on the market when you ship to Taylor! Mark your bundle to Taylor today!

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INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE
St. Louis, MO. U.S.A.

The Taylor shipper gets fair treatment and satisfactory returns every time! More than a million trappers have found that out in the last 49 years. This is why Taylor does more business direct with trappers than any other fur house in America. "You can't go wrong when you ship to Taylor."

Highest Grading

Taylor graders are experts who have had a life-long experience at the business; they know every fur from every locality. They know how to get the most value out of a pelt; and their instructions are to grade every pelt as high as possible. This grading is absolutely dependable; Taylor insures your getting largest returns for your furs!

Prompt Returns

Every day is pay day at Taylor's. You don't want to wait for your money. By efficient handling of furs, we are able to mail you back your check the same day your bundle is opened. Six St. Louis banks vouch for our reliability. Ask any old timer about Taylor. To turn furs into most cash quickly, ship to Taylor.

Ship to TAYLOR Today!

F. C. Taylor Fur Co. 321 Fur Exchange Building St. Louis, Mo.
International Fur Exchange

---poultry breeders!

Start your advertising NOW, whether you have anything to sell right now or not, get your advertising in these pages
WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY

Write MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Breeders' Directory, Mt. Clemens,

for special rates or better still send copy, we will put it in type and quote you for 13, 26, or 52 times.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Jan. 13. Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.
Jan. 15, Holsteins. Maplecrest Holstein Farms, Lake Odessa, Mich.
Jan. 16. Shorthorns. Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. East Lansing, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MAPLE PLANE HOLSTEINS

Five Bull Calves, one from 30 lb. 5 yr. old cow, one from 28 lb. cow; one from 27lb. cow; one from a 20 lb. two yr. old heifer and one from an 18 lb. three yr. old whose three nearest dams average 29 lbs. The Sire of these calves is a better than 30 lb. bull.
GUY WAKEFIELD, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.
His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

HEIFER

HOLSTEIN, BORN APRIL 18, 1919, WELL marked. Sired by a 27 lb. bull, its dam an untested daughter of Madison Jetske Sir Ormsby 2 A. R. O. daughters. Price $125 delivered.
HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS coming two years old. Will be fresh in about two months. Nicely marked. Good breeding.
MARTIN MOON, Brunswick, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD [illegible] pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of [illegible] sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These [illegible]
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers [illegible] calves from good producing cows with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Bonheur Pet. Prices reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.
Price $200
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.
BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX
Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES ONE BORN SEPT. 8. One born Nov. 2 whose dam at age of 7 years and 30 days after calving has a record of 20.53 butter, 469.9 milk in 7 days, at 3 milkings a day.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock
PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS
Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

FOR SALE BULL CALF MOSTLY WHITE a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest Ona Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dam is a daughter of Maple Crest Pontiac De Kol Hartig No. 125396, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 30 days at 2 yrs. old.
JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

TO THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

I offer a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 23 lb. dam ready for service.
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie. Mich., R 2, Box 70.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Autman's King 47 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
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THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey Hartford, Mich.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
CHOICE GILTS—BRED
March, April—$50 to $100
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Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.
He has more [illegible] veins than any other boar [illegible]
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LTPC A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

JAN 21 1920

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL. VII, No. 19. MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY,. JANUARY 17, 1920. $1 (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3) FOR ONE YEAR

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J. R. HOWARD

H. C. TAYLOR

MILON GRINNELL

Farmer's Week, February-2,3,4,5,6.

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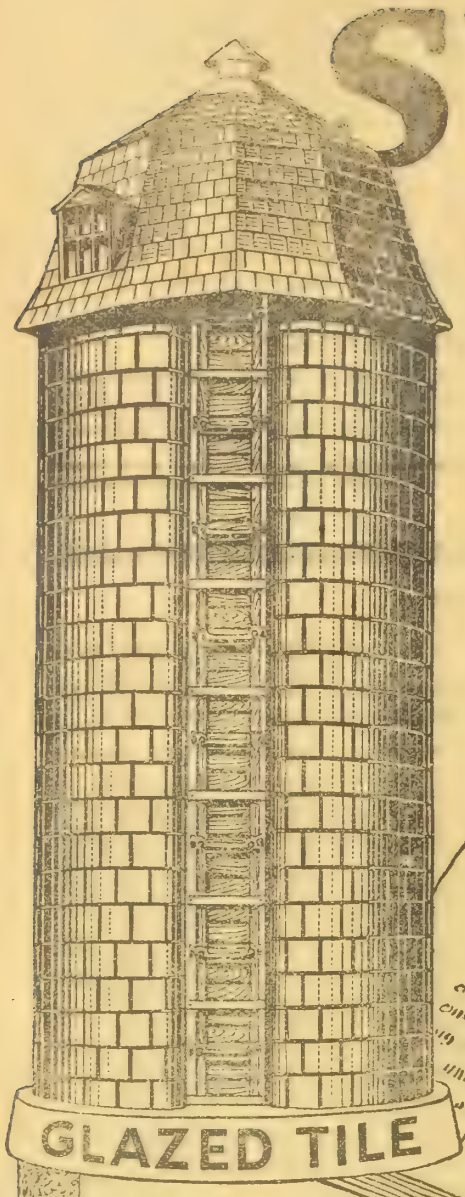

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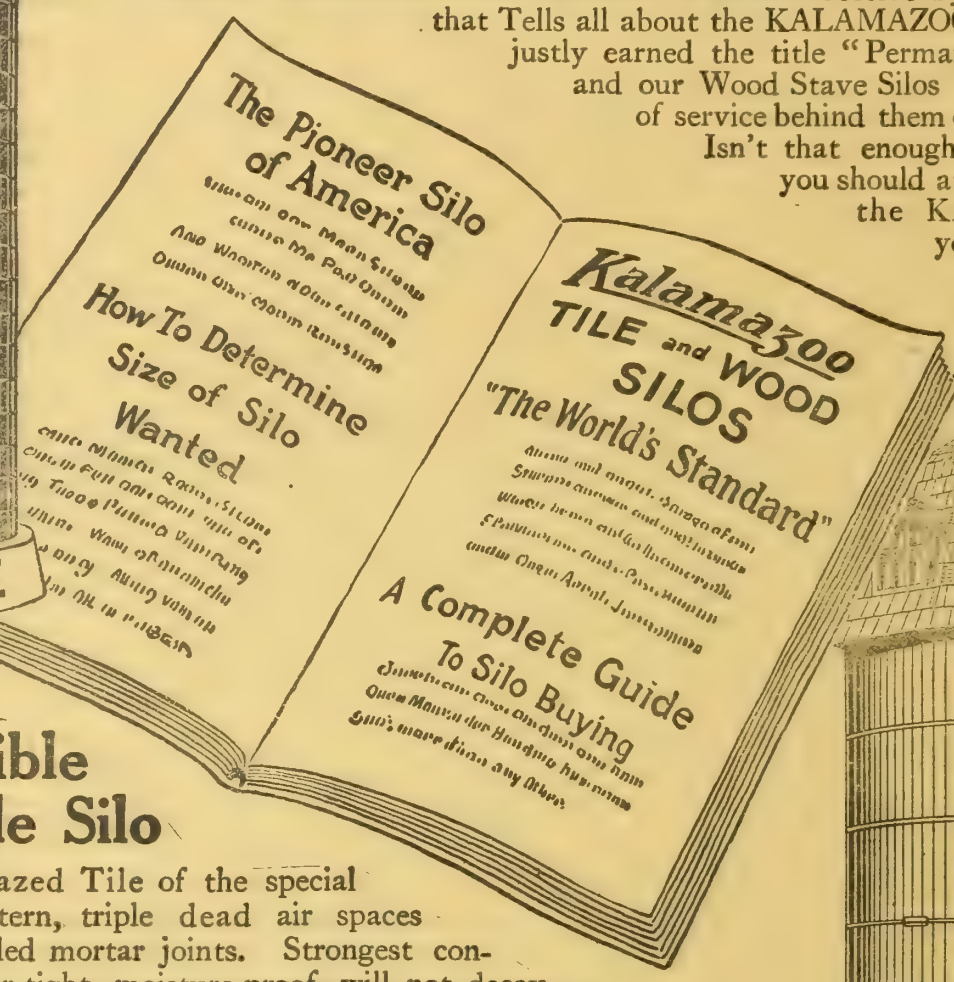
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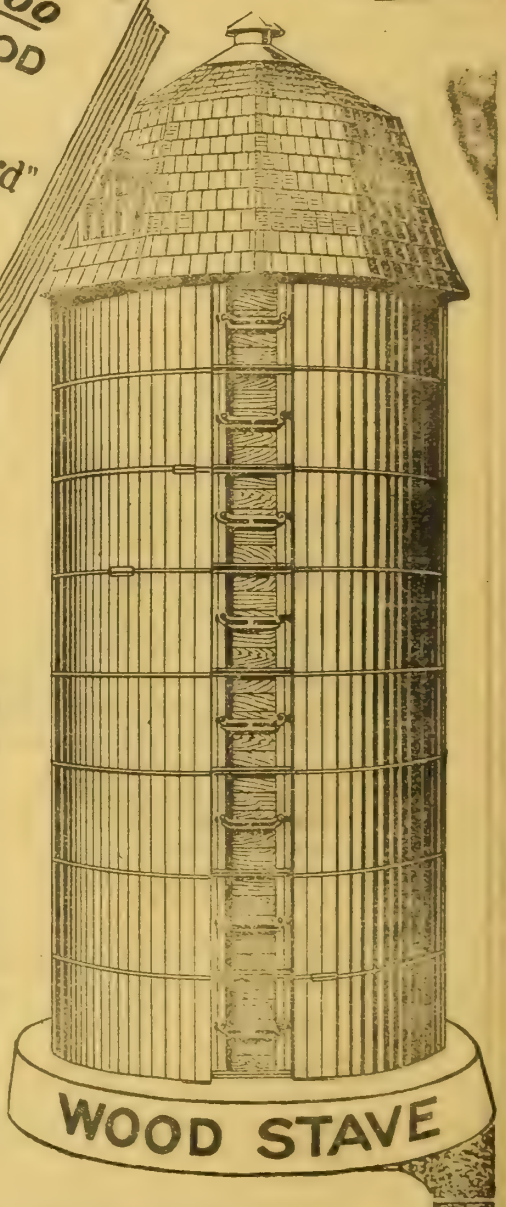

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Kalamazoo

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

MOUNT CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

An Appeal For Good Government

A GOVERNMENT that is of, by and for the people is like an intricate piece of machinery. The only great difference is the human equation. The cogs, wheels, pinions, bolts, shafts and levers of the machine take the form of men and women in the government, who being human, do not perform their allotted tasks quite so faithfully and well as do the parts of the machine. But the two are alike in many respects. The wheels must have an occasional cleaning; they clog with dirt and do not run smoothly. Parts must be frequently examined and replaced; there are often defects in the material; it becomes worn and useless and threatens to interfere with the efficient operation of the entire machine.

We are supposed to be living in an age of wonderful efficiency. Our factories and our farms and our public utilities are supposed to be models of system, rendering maximum service at minimum cost But the thing that ought to be the special object of our pride and solicitude,—our government,—is in a lamentable condition of disorder bordering closely on the chaotic. This would not be so bad were the people who are the real makers and caretakers of government impressed with the need and desire for taking prompt steps to curb the wastefulness, repair the damaged parts, discharge the custodians who have permitted it to fall into such a disgraceful condition, and fill their places with men of character.

We need to hark back to the founders of this government and relearn our lessons on democracy and our duties as citizens. George Washington is speaking. It is his farewell address.

"The Unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you—it is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your liberty; of your prosperity in every shape; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize * * * it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness;—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety. * * * *"

It is a noteworthy fact that the early days of the Republic produced many of the nation's most able and distinguished leaders. This can be easily understood. The hard-won freedom was like a rare jewel, far more precious than the lives it had cost. Once secured, it must be made secure. It could not be entrusted to careless or deceitful hands. It must be surrounded and guarded by proven men whose pledge to the government would be held inviolate. Our forefathers laid down rigid requirements for the protectors of their new government. Thus, only the best men of the nation came forward to direct the affairs of government, and we may reasonably believe that the most of them were moved by a sincere desire to aid the struggling Republic than to secure empty political honors for themselves.

Time has wrought great changes; the infant Republic has grown into stalwart manhood, and those who, in periods of its immaturity watched with anxious eyes when dangers threatened, have long since relaxed their vigilance leaving the Republic to the mercy of its enemies. The motive for seeking office has largely changed from a desire to serve to a desire to be served. Men of evil intent aspire to office and gain office by evil methods to which good men will not stoop. Consequently there is corruption in high places; the dirt of graft clogs up the wheels of government; careless men are at the levers; everywhere is evidence of inefficiency and waste of energy.

The ignorance of the average citizen of the workings of the government is truly appalling. If he but knew the opportunities that exist for unscrupulous men in official positions to influence and corrupt other public servants with whom they come in contact, or was fully impressed with the consequences of vicious laws or total indifference to the need for good laws his attitude toward "politics," the "science of government" would quickly change, and he would be as meticulous in the future in the selection of the men who run for office as he would be of the men whom he would put in charge of his private business. The seeds of evil which are sown by corrupt men in positions of public trust do not as a rule, unfortunately, bear their fruits of demoralization until long after the sowers have retired to private life. So it is not always easy to trace the responsibility for unjust laws, growth of special privilege, subordination of government to special interests, high taxes and other evils.

At the moment we seem to be in a conflict between various contenders for special favors. The ease with which capitalism has reached its pinnacle of power under the protecting arm of the law and frequently in defiance of the law has aroused the envy of others and tempted them to try the same measures. They are seeking to unseat capitalism from its present position, but capitalism is resisting with very poor grace the reforms that must be brought about before the unrest of the nation can be soothed, thus inciting the reformers to the adoption of a program which, if carried out, would be as full of dangers to our liberties as those which now encompass them.

I am not a crier of calamity. Eventually all will be well. Emerson says:

"This law (of action and re-action) writes the laws of cities and nations. It will not be balked of its end in the smallest iota. It is in vain to build or plot to combine against it. Things refused to be mismanaged long. Though no checks to a new evil appear, the checks exist, and will appear. If the government is cruel, the governor's life is not safe. If you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing. If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. Nothing arbitrary, nothing artificial can endure."

But we ought not to await the conditions which will automatically set the Emerson law to working. On the contrary, as long as there are peaceable means for overcoming the defects in our government and in our social order, those means ought now to be employed. But they will not be employed if the mass of citizens who make up the commonwealth and the nation cannot be moved to action. It is to their interests, first and primarily, that these corrections should be made.

There must be an awakened civic consciousness on the part of every man and woman. They must be made to feel as their forefathers felt, that free government is the most precious of all their earthly possessions, and that it must be studied, understood and wisely managed if it is to perform its functions and give to all their fair portion of its benefits.

"The less government we have the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power," says Emerson. "The antidote to this abuse of formal government, is, the influence of private character, the growth of the individual * * * We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are only at the cock-crowing and the morning star. In our barbarous society the influence of character is in its infancy * * * *"

May we not put aside all other considerations when naming those to represent us in government except characer and capacity for serving? The nation is not without men of character, but those who will always do the right thing instead of the expedient thing are very rare, indeed. The principal tribute that can be paid to a good many men in public office is that they were good politicians. The poor politician seldom captures an office in a spirited contest, although as a man of character he may stand head and shoulders above his successful opponent.

Good government is difficult of attainment and perpetuity. It cannot possibly be secured by indifference to the changing needs of the commonwealth or to the character of the men who are chosen to provide for those needs. Good government is within reach. The gap can be bridged by first, an overwhelming desire for good government; second, knowledge of what constitutes good government; third, acquaintance with the responsibilities, duties and opportunities of good government; and last, the careful selection of honest, upright men of proven character to administer the government and pass upon its laws.

Truett Lord

EDITOR

Whirlwind of Events During Farmer's Week

Farmers Expected to Attend Meetings and Hear Prominent Speakers at East Lansing, Feb. 2-7

By VERNE E. BURNETT

MR. FARMER is going to be the man of the hour at the celebration now being prepared by the Michigan Agricultural College and many co-operating bodies. This event is the famous Farmers' Week, to be held this year at East Lansing, February 2-7 inclusive. Last year more than 5,000 farmers turned out to the meetings and exhibits, but next month more than 8,000 are expected to attend.

In addition to thousands of farmers coming as individuals or as families, a dozen or more meetings of state agricultural associations will make East Lansing the Mecca, the first week in February, of great throngs. For example, the Michigan State Farm Bureau members, who will number somewhere around 20,000 by February first, will hold their regular winter session—which will probably be one of the most important gatherings in the history of that organization.

Members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association will also assemble at the college during the red letter week on the farmers' calendar for February, 1920. The Crop Improvement folks will go to the meeting elated with the recent victory of their handicraft at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago.

The Michigan Milk Producers' Association will be another of the high lights on the program of Farmers' Week. The splendid work of that association during the past year against terrific odds, together with the chances for much better work the coming year, will assure great interest on the part of its many thousands of members in this state.

So much progress has been made recently in the marketing of the spuds grown in Michigan that the gathering of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association during Farmers' Week will certainly create its share of attention. The Michigan Veterinary Association and the Michigan branch of the American Poultry Association will both have special features at their sessions which will make it worth while for all members to pack their grips and attend. A splendid poultry show will be one of the headliners on the bill.

Faced with extinction, unless remedial action is taken, members of the Michigan Maple Syrup Makers Association say that it is of prime importance for all engaged in their trade to attend the sessions at East Lansing during Farmers' Week. Other meetings which will help put the event big include those of the following:

Michigan Muck Farmers' Association.

Michigan Milk and Dairy Inspectors Association.

Park Superintendents and City Foresters.

Rural Y. M. C. A. Secretaries.

Other organizations may join in line for the especially opportune time for a gathering. Meetings are arranged so as not to conflict with each other to any great extent, and the speeches of the many notables on the program will be held at separate times and at hours when no meetings are in session. Authorities at the Michigan Agricultural College are delighted at being of more service now than ever in their history; and one of their greatest services just now to farmers in general is the opportunity and encouragement the college is furnishing for the benefit of organized ruralists through such means as Farmers' Week.

Much can be said of the importance of every organization's work on the program—importance not always generally recognized. For instance, the Rural Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Michigan are hanging up a record unequaled anywhere. Five years ago Michigan had one third of all the rural "Y" workers in the United States, and the state has gone considerably ahead since that date.

All-Star Group of Speakers

Just to get an idea of the unusual strength of the speakers' program for Farmer Week, we quote the following extract from a letter from the Michigan Agricultural College, in response to inquiries from Michigan Business Farming; the letter shows other facts as to the great importance of the occasion:

Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens,
Michigan.

It is felt here at the college that the list of speakers is the best ever gotten together for a state agricultural convention anywhere. You will note that any one of five or six of the speakers would be a headliner at any other event of this kind.

The members of the various agricultural associations meeting together here during the week will mark about the biggest gathering for the year for farm leaders of the state. Members will have an opportunity to attend one or more of the meetings, and at the same time "take in" the attractions of Farmer's Week.

Exhibits will be very interesting this year. We will have guides and charts to help visitors find their way about the college. In fact, more will be done this year to make this a big and successful convention for farmers of Michigan than ever before.

J. B. HASSELMAN.

Dean Alfred Vivian, of Ohio State University, will provide one of the big features of the program of the speeches. His set of illustrated lectures on "Farmers' Tour Around the World" are already very famous. Dean Vivian has studied at first hand the agricultural conditions of practically every country in the world and he has a treasure of splendid illustrations. One of his lectures will be given each day during the week.

List of All-Star Speakers

J. R. Howard, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus.

H. C. Taylor, chief of the Farm Management Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of gathering cost of production data.

Former Congressman A. F. Lever, member of the Farm Loan Board, and successful sponsor of such legislation for the welfare of agriculture.

Governor Frank C. Lowden, of Illinois, one of the Republican possibilities for the coming presidential nomination.

Dean Alfred Vivian, of Ohio State University, who will give a daily, illustrated lecture on "Farmers' Tour Around the World."

Dr. C. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, famous writer and scientist.

Dr. W. G. Gunsolus, president of the Armour Institute of Technology, of Chicago; former pastor of nation-wide reputation.

A. J. Kiernan, chief of the government work on tuberculosis eradication, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

President G. C. Creelman, of Ontario Agricultural College.

Henrietta W. Calvin, of the Bureau of Education at Washington.

A. F. LEVER
Member National Farm Loan Board, who will be one of the Farmer's Week speakers.

The speakers show that the week will be a three-ringed circus and Fourth of July celebration combined. For instance, a presidential 'candidate" is one of the speakers alongside a famous British poet and war correspondent. Then there is a silvery tongued preacher and college president; super experts in various lines of farm work including an ex-congressman, now engaged in federal service for benefit of farmers.

Gov. Frank C. Lowden of Illinois, is the Farmers' Week speaker who is often mentioned as a possibility for the Republican presidential nomination. Cecil Roberts is the famous English war correspondent and poet who will be on the M. A. C. program. The college for years has been carrying on a lecture course of big calibre speakers, such as Mr. Roberts, who take the students and farm visitors away from "shop talk" for an hour or so, now and then. This is in line with a broad-mindedness which the farmer class has been showing strongly—that is, the farmer wants to understand his brother human beings in all other classes and make decisions from the standpoint of what is best for the greatest number.

One of the most important speakers is to be J. R. Howard, elected this winter as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, during the famous convention at Chicago, where the farm bureau organizations from 35 states arranged to affiliated as a national body. Mr. Howard is a product of the middle west, Iowa, and has a great message. The thousands of Farm Bureau members who expect to attend the sessions at East Lansing assure Mr. Howard of a big and enthusiastic audience.

H. C. Taylor, another of the "heavy artillery" on the M. A. C. program, is the new chief of the Farm Management Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Upon Mr. Taylor's shoulders rest the responsibilty of working out the cost of production figures for the farmers of the nation. Michigan is one of the leading states in the work of seeking accurate costs of production and many a farmer is expected to get some helpful tips from the work which Mr. Taylor will explain.

Former Congressman A. F. Lever, who has been responsible for much of the recent legislation toward the country life improvement, is a strong figure on the bill at the M. A. C. He is now well known to farmers thru his work as a member of the Farm Loan Board.

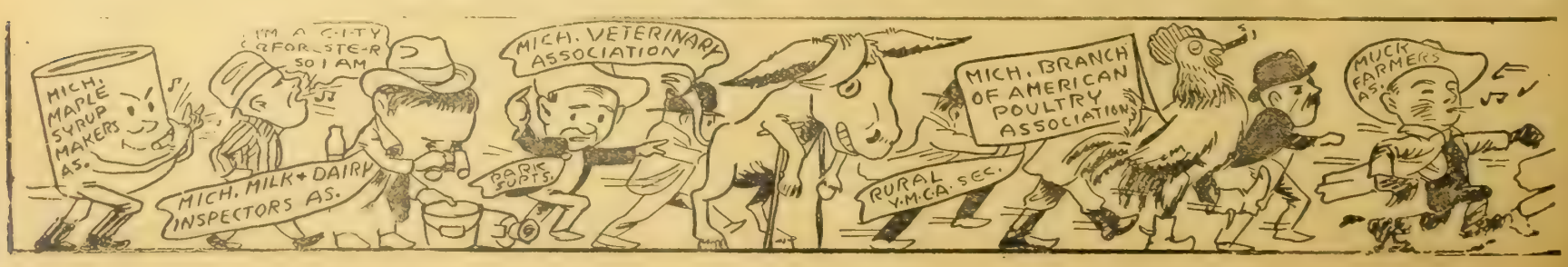
One of the men on the list who has created a high reputation both with the general public and the farmers is Dr. C. V. McCollum, nutrition expert at Johns Hopkins University. His writings may be found on the tables of almost any progressive dairymen in the State of Michigan, as well as any other state. The general public knows him best, perhaps in connection with his research and explanations of "vitamines." Dr. McCollum was formerly at Madison, Wisconsin, and is quite widely known in Michigan as well.

Others who will address meetings include: Dr. W. G. Gunsolus, former pastor and now president of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago; A. J. Kiernan, chief of the tuberculosis eradication, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, author and noted authority on agricultural problems; Henrietta W. Calvin, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; President G. C. Creelman, of Ontario Agricultural College, who is expected to say something about the splendid work of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Exhibits of Top Notch Class

The exhibits at Farmer's Week will cover every division of agricultural life. They will be new this year and will all bear directly upon the farmers' problems.

The major divisions of the display will cover farm crops, horticulture and animal husbandry. Practi-


MICH. MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS AS.
I'M A CITY FORESTER SO I AM
MICH. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION
MICH. MILK + DAIRY INSPECTORS AS.
PARK SUPTS.
MICH. BRANCH OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
RURAL Y.M.C.A. SEC.
MUCK FARMERS AS.

cally every department at the college will be represented, however, in some of the exhibits.

In fact, the College itself will be on dress parade. The sights over the beautiful grounds are ever-changing, ever new, to the many thousands of visitors who stroll every year over the grounds and through the buildings of this excellent institution of the State of Michigan. It certainly is a splendid monument of the public to the greatness of agriculture. There are the fine new structures, and the old ones with many memories. There is the Museum with the old Civil War stuffed horse and the stone age fossils, and, better than that, the up-to-date scientific displays of modern agriculture.

It surely is an inspiration for the young folks on the farm to look at and study the wealth of information gathered at the College. It is an appeal to their manhood and womanhood to see the gymnasium work and the drills in the field; and it is a huge argument for the young folks to stay right on the farm with Dad and Mother, when the best that the College can show is set before them. There are the splendid purebred cattle, and all other kinds of stock, which produce profits to such an extent as to make all of them mortgage lifters. Then there are the exhibits of grain which take the international prizes. All the up-to-date methods of the business of farming are at least touched upon at the college. It is an inspiration for any boy or girl of the farm to take a peek at what the College has to offer—what it has to say on behalf of the profession of farming.

Nearly all of the exhibits which the college sent to the recent International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago will be on display in the crops section. The competitive exhibits in the Michigan Crop Improvement Association Show will also be features of this section.

In regard to the hay and grain exhibits, great interest is bound to be shown at Farmer's Week this year by the farmers of Michigan. Did you know that eight out of the sixteen prizes awarded for samples of rye and more than half of all the premiums given out in the class for wheat are among the victories scored by Michigan producers at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago this winter? And the farmers of Michigan walked away with many other prizes at that great exhibition, so they come with the flush of victory to the Farmer's Week show where most of the Chicago prize winning exhibits will be repeated.

In their class for wheat, soft red winter, Michigan growers competed against the entire United States and Canada, such states as Kansas and the Dakotas, famed for their wheat, being included. In spite of the high class of competition met, the state's farmers came out with their heads up and their pockets full of premiums—more than half of those offered in the class.

There was but one class for rye, including splendid exhibits from Canada and many parts of the United States. Out of the 16 prizes awarded, the Michigan men bore off with eight.

One feature of the show of which the Michigan Agricultural College can boast is the rosen rye and red rock wheat victory. The College for a long time has been advocating the use of these excellent varieties, and its samples proved to be head and shoulders over anything else at the show. Rosen rye took first, second, fourth and fifth prizes in its total of eight prizes out of a possible 16, while none of the other varieties succeeded in gaining a noticeable success.

The same was true of wheat. Red rock took the first three places in its class, along with many other lower awards, and was easily the outstanding wheat of the show. Although first place was lost to Michigan in the wheat entries (John Dunbar, of Rudyard won the second honors,) local growers carried off the blue ribbon with a Michigan product—Red Rock.

The Michigan Educational Exhibit at the show was the largest and best entered, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange and the Michigan Agricultural College uniting to prepare the display. A large map of the state upon which were posted views of the varied farming industries, a mound of selected Petoskey potatoes, bins of Rosen Rye and Red Rock wheat, and a special display for the Upper Peninsula were features of the state display.

"Practically all the Michigan exhibits which were at Chicago will be on hand for the Crop Improvement show during Farmer's Week at the College the first of February," says J. W. Nicholson, secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. "Other growers who did not exhibit at the International will get into the game at this time and see how their samples compare with the best in the state. The result will be one of the best grain shows ever seen in Michigan, or any where else, for that matter."

A practical demonstration to show the actual working of a cow testing association, exhibits to show the effects on successive generations of good breeding and stock specimens from the Chicago stock yards to illustrate daily market quotations, will be found among the animal husbandry booths.

An entire building is to be given over to the horticultural show alone. The second annual state championship poultry show, household arts and science displays, and exhibits of farm machinery and veterinary medicine work will be prominent during the week.

The Michigan State Round-up Poultry Show, a blue ribbon exhibit which will bring together all the best birds in the state, will be held at the College in connection with the many other features. Nearly 100 different poultry establishments in the state will enter a total of over 500 fowls.

Inasmuch as only those birds which have won premiums at other shows will be eligible for entry at the college sweepstakes, competition will be unusually keen. The birds which take prizes at East Lansing will have to be champions among champions.

All entry fees are to go to the prize winners in each class, forty per cent for first place, and thirty, twenty and ten per cent for the next three places respectively. Every bird which places will get at least a ribbon. The entry fees are to be fifty cents for single birds and two dollars for pens. Prof. C. H. Burgess, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, is in charge of the exhibit.

One of the special features of the many headliners at Farmer's Week will be the opening of the series of truck and tractor schools to be conducted by the M. A. C. this year. The first of these four weeks' schools opens February 2, and visitors at Farmer's Week can get a chance at least to look in on the experimental work. A much larger enrollment is assured than last year's, and numerous innovations are planned. Gasoline power is going ahead by jumps and the need of skilled workers for trucks and tractors is becoming great among those in the farm business. Farmers who expect to visit the College during the February events are urged to look up the truck and tractor work which is making such headway.

More than a dozen makes of tractors will be used and each student will know how to run all the machines before finishing the course as well as repairing them. Things to be emphasized in the course will include ignition, valve and spark timing, carburetor adjustments, brake and fuel combustion tests, and lighting and engine trouble work.

A. M. Berridge, of the M. A. C., is head of a committee comprised of men from every department of the college designated to take charge of the gigantic task of completing preparations for Farmers' Week. Knockers may come and knockers may go, but there can hardly be any knocking this year in regard to Farmer's Week. The College authorities have been going their limit in arranging for the best possible hospitality and entertainment for the farmers of the state, and it is believed that the great majority of farmers appreciate the efforts being put forth.

Said one prominent official at the M. A. C. the other day, "the College belongs to the farmers of Michigan and it wants all the farmers to get away and take physical possession of the institution for the first week in February this year. We want as many farmers as possible to see that the College is doing real, vital, practical business. By coming to Farmer's Week the farmers can not only find out these things for themselves, but also they can take one more step in the great business of getting together."

Farmer's Week has a splendid tradition to keep up. Before last year it had done good work under the name of "Farmers' Week and Housewives' Congress." But last year it broadened out into wider fields simply under the name of "Farmer's Week." The Michigan Livestock Breeders and Feeders Associations, the Farm Bureaus, the Crop Improvement Association, the Muck Farmers, the Poultry Breeders, Drain Commissioners and Maple Syrup Makers and others joined in making the affair a big one. More than 5,000 attended last year.

This year, the great advancing strides are expected to keep on, and some estimates put the expected number of visitors at around 10,000. The college is resounding with preparations for the event and hopes to make this by far and large the best Farmer's Week in history.

List of Organizations to Gather for Farmer's Week

Included in the list of organizations which will hold meetings at East Lansing during Farmers' Week are these:

The Michigan State Farm Bureau.
The Michigan Crop Improvement Association.
The Michigan Milk Producers' Association.
The Michigan Potato Producers' Association.
The Michigan Maple Syrup Makers' Association.
The Michigan Veterinary Association.
The Michigan branch of the American Poultry Association.
The Michigan Muck Farmers' Association.
The Michigan Milk and Dairy Inspectors' Association.
Rural Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries.

Collective Bargaining vs Collective Dictation

THE following statement, given out by Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association, coincides exactly with the arguments that Michigan Business Farming has presented against the collective "dictation" of labor unions in comparison with collective "bargaining" desired by the farmers:

"The hope of labor union leaders that they would be able to enlist the aid of organized farmers was doubtless due to the fact that the agricultural producers have been endeavoring for many years to better their condition through the adoption of the policy of 'collective bargaining.' says Mr. Bourne. The labor union leaders failed, however, to note one vital difference between the policy adopted by themselves and that pursued by organized farmers. The farmers have endeavored to utilize collective bargaining in a thoroughly democratic manner. The labor union leaders, on the other hand, have endeavored to transform collective bargaining into collective dictation in a manner that is autocratic.

"Fruit producers, grain producers and cattle producers have endeavored to secure better prices for their products by pooling their output and bargaining with buyers for the sale o fthe total. They have never, however, forbidden or endeavored to forbid any other farmer fro mselling his product anywhere, at any time, at any price. The effort of the organized farmers has been entirely legitimate, conducted for a proper end and by proper means.

"With collective bargaining on the part of labor unions there is no material fault to be found so long as it is bargaining in fact. The flaw in the labo runion procedure has been, however, that the union not only proposes to sell its own labor at prices which it may fix by collective bargaining or dictation, but it proposes to deny to any other man the right to sell his labor at any other price. It denies the fundamental principle of individual liberty. It endeavors to enforce the rule that no man shall work unless he first subscribes to the contracts of the labor union and renders himself subject to the mandates of the walking delegate.

"This policy the farmer has never adopted and never will adopt. Such a policy is contrary to the principles of the American government, and, though it may succeed temporarily, it must fall eventually because antagonistic to the public welfare. It is quite possible that a group of agricultural producers could organize its particular branch of agriculture so extensively and adopt methods so severe as to practically dictate the price of its output. Organized dairymen, for instance, might for a time intimidate non-union dairymen by overturning their milk wagons, shooting their drivers, poisoning their herds, and bomginb their families, but such methods would not long succeed. Nor is there any danger that such methods will be adopted. Agricultural producers are owners of property; they are heads of families; all their interests are aligned with law and order; all their methods therefore will be in accordance with law, and with full recognition of the rights of others.

Better Crops Thru Knowledge of Soil Moisture

Taking Advantage of Facts About Relationships Between Water and Plant Life

By M. M. McCOOL.

IN THE LAST article the ways in which the water in the soil is held and the water retaining capacity of different kinds of soil were considered. In order that the reader may have a better understanding of the discussions of moisture control that are to follow, the relationship of crops and soil moisture is to be presented.

It has been long known and appreciated that the water relations of soils and crops are of tremendous importance in crop production. The loss of water from the leaves of plants and the conditions that may increase or decrease this amount have been studied from time to time by many investigators since about 1699, and as a result we have at our disposal much valuable information regarding this subject. In view of the importance of this matter we are to discuss in this article, 1, what water does in the plant. 2. How water enters and leaves the plant. 3. Root systems of crops. 4. Water requirements of crops. 5. Conditions that affect the water requirement, and 6, how to make the best use of soil moisture.

It was stated previously that water is the means of conveyance of the mineral plant food from the soil to the roots of the plants. Upon entering the roots these must be transferred to the stems and leaves and flowers of the plant, and here again water is essential. Just as soon as there is a deficiency and the plant wilts; the movement of these into and within the plant ceases and growth likewise leaves off. Furthermore, water in itself is a plant food and becomes a part of the plant tissues. Moreover, leaves of plants that are supplied with water may be cooler by several degrees than the temperature of the air surrounding them. In some instances this is probably a means of protection against extreme heat.

Practically oll the water that leaves the plant does so through the root system and is removed mainly as the film water that surrounds the construction, or structure of the root construction, or structure oft he root system of plants is essential for full understanding of the moisture relationships of soils and crops. Under ordinary field conditions the main absorbing portion, or the part that actually removes water from the soil is generally spoken of as root hairs. These are minute very thin walled elongated single cells that are sent out from the surface of the very young portions of the roots. On account of their soft or mucilaginous like nature they are able to pass between or around the soil grains or groups of soil particles, thus affording very intimate contact with them. The tips of growing roots are also instrumental in taking in water. These are composed of masses of soft thin walled cells.

The number of root hairs and therefore the extent of the absorbing system of plants vary with the moisture content, as a rule, when the water supply becomes somewhat low, there results an enormous increase in the numbers. It has been estimated that the root hairs present on the roots of corn under average conditions increase the surface in contact with the soil mass about five times, and barley twelve times. If the water content is decreased the surface in contact with the soil may be more than doubled. This, of course, affords a wider feeding zone of the root system. Moreover, the nature and amount of the plant food present affects the numbers formed.

Owing to their thin walls, their intimate contact with the soil particles and therefore, the film water, the root hairs are able to readily withdraw water from the soil mass. As the water enters these it is pulled or forced inward and upward thru the larger portions of the root systems, and from thence into all parts of the above ground portions, and is finally given off to the atmosphere through small openings in the leaves of the plants.

The methods of penetration of roots through the soil mass is extremely interesting. Nature wisely so arranged that the development of the roots of plants takes place just back of their tips. The divisions at the tip are few in number, and thus the root advances by means of continually forming cells. In other words, the whole root is not pushed through the soil as one would a wire but only a small and continually forming point does the advancing. Fortunately the root hairs are formed just back of the advancing tip, and are therefore not dragged or pulled off as it enters the soil mass. Moreover, it is well known that the root hairs usually become inactive after they are a few days old.

It was shown in the previous chapter that the film movement of water in soil is quite slow and that most of the water that plant removes from the soil is that which lies within the zone of root penetration, and that which falls as rain during the growing season. Such being the case, the depth of the root penetration of crops is of vast importance, so far as the water supply is concerned. The nature and extent of root development of crops differ markedly. Some crops are coarse, some fine, some deep, some moderately deep and some shallow rooted.

There are several conditions that may and do affect appreciably the extent of the root system of a given crop. It is generally considered that roots of plants penetrate more deeply in soils formed in regions of low rainfall than they do in those under humid conditions. Again, if the moisture content is somewhat low there is a greater root development than if it is higher. Moreover, numerous investigators have shown that the branching or roots is much greater in soils that contain an abundance of plant food materials than in those which are lower in them.

Water Requirement of Crops

It was previously stated that there is at all times a movement of water from the soil to the roots and from them to the above ground portion of the plant, and it necessarily follows that there is a constant loss of water from these above ground portions to the surrounding atmosphere. This loss is spoken of as transpiration, or we say corn plant, for example, transpires or loses so much water during a given period. There is another term that we shall use in this discussion, namely, the water cost of a crop. By this is meant the amount of water required to produce a given weight of dry plant material, expressed as the number of pounds of water required to produce one pound of the dry material.

Now the water cost of a given crop varies with such conditions, as 1. Climate or temperature, water vapor in the air, wind movements, 2. The soil, or the nature and strength of the soil solution, and 3. Crop or the extent of leaf surface, and the age of the plant.

The temperature of the air greatly affects the water cost of crops. Where it is low, other conditions the same, the amount of water transpired is less than where it is higher.

A single corn plant on a very hot dry day may lose 10 lbs. of water through its leaves, whereas on days of more normal temperature much less. It has been shown that the natural vegetation is a good indicator of crop production, so far as climate is concerned. Attention should be called to the occurrence of short grasses, such as buffalo and grama grass in the semi-arid region extending from Montana to Texas. On the westward it is limited by arid conditions and on the east by competition with other grasses. In this belt in Montana the annual rainfall is 14 inches, while in Texas it is 21 inches. The difference in the amount of rainfall is affected mainly by difference in temperature.

In addition to temperature the amount of water vapor in the air or its relative humidity is important. Where the air contains much water vapor the loss of water from the leaves of plants is less than if it contains very little. Thus plants growing in low moist situations require less water for their development than those growing under drier conditions. Celery grown on low lying muck land uses less water than if it is grown on the same soil transported to higher situations because of the dampness and cooler temperature of the air.

Now if the temperature is high, the relative humidity low, and the wind movements are strong the amount of water that the soil must furnish to the plant is indeed greater than if the wind movement is much less noticeable. During a hot, windy day corn and other plants may wilt but when the air is cooler and the wind dies down at night they again become rigid.

It was proven many years ago that crops grown on fertile soils have a lower water cost than if grown on soils low in fertility. Recently Kiesselbach, of Nebraska, determined the water cost of corn grown in soil of different degrees of fertility.

He found the water cost to be about 569 pounds where the corn was grown on very poor soil whereas it required 494 pounds in soil of intermediate fertility and only 333 pounds in fertile soil.

It is very probable that the tendency for some of Michigan's thinner farm lands to suffer early from drought is due to an insufficient supply and lack of proper balance of plant food elements in them. Careful husbandry or rotation of crops and intelligent soil fertilization should affect the conditions favorably. At first consideration one might lay too much emphasis on this feature. Suppose by the free use of plant foods that the leaf and stem development was markedly increased, although the water cost per unit of dry matter formed would be decreased, the great drain on the soil's supply of moisture by the large development might at a given time result disastrously. Or it seems if the addition of manure, or fertilizer, appreciably increases the plant growth, the total amount of water the soil must furnish to the crop is greater than if the fertility had not been increased unless the rate of seeding is thinner.

The water cost of different crops varies greatly. The amount of water required to produce one pound of dry matter of several crops in the latitude of central Michigan lies between 300-500 lbs. Weeds require about as much water for their growth as the ordinary crops, as the estimates given bring out.

Relative Water Costs of Plants

Legumes, pounds	450-700
Small grains, lbs.	300-450
Sorghum, lbs.	250-350
Millet, lbs.	250-350
Weeds, lbs.	300-550

It should be remembered, however, that the climate and soil conditions spoken of above may either increase or decrease these amounts.

Now, let us suppose that the water cost of wheat is 400 and the dry matter produced is two tons per acre. This means that 800 tons of water must be supplied by one acre of soil, or about 7 inches of rainfall. Moreover, we should not lose sight of the fact that enormous quantities must be supplied in short intervals of time, more than the weight of the plant on hot days must be furnished, as was stated to be the case with corn and that this estimate does not take into consideration the loss from the surface of the soil.

An important consideration in arid, or regions of low precipitation is the effect the extent of the leaf surface exposed has upon the water cost. It has been shown by the Nebraska Experiment Station that where the leaf development of corn was reduced 14 per cent by selection that the water cost was reduced 16 per cent. Moreover, varieties of the same crops may differ appreciably in the amount of water required to produce a given yield.

It has also been shown that young plants require more water for the production of a given amount of dry plant material than do older ones, and this is held to be of some importance in grazing lands under conditions of low rainfall. One would obtain more dry matter for a given amount of water in the soil by not grazing until an appreciable growth had taken place.

In order to make the most economical use of soil moisture which must be done over large areas each of the above conditions that affect the amount of water required should be considered. If the rainfall is deficient or not properly distributed through the growing season, crops with extensive root systems should be grown if possible, inasmuch as they have larger soil areas from which to withdraw water than do the shallow or less extensive rooted crops. Moreover, if a section is so situated that the temperature and wind velocity are high crops that mature early in the season or that have a minimum leaf surface and low water cost may be grown. Frequently, south slopes are unsuitable for certain crops when the opposite or north slopes are ideal for them. Again, crops that have large leaf surfaces and require large amounts of water are usually more suitable for low moist areas than they are for upland or exposed situations. As will be shown later on some crops thrive best on soils of fine texture, and others on soils of coarse texture, and as a general rule, they make the most economical use of the water at their disposal if they are adapted to the soil and other conditions under which they grow.

Getting the Edge on Drouth and Storm

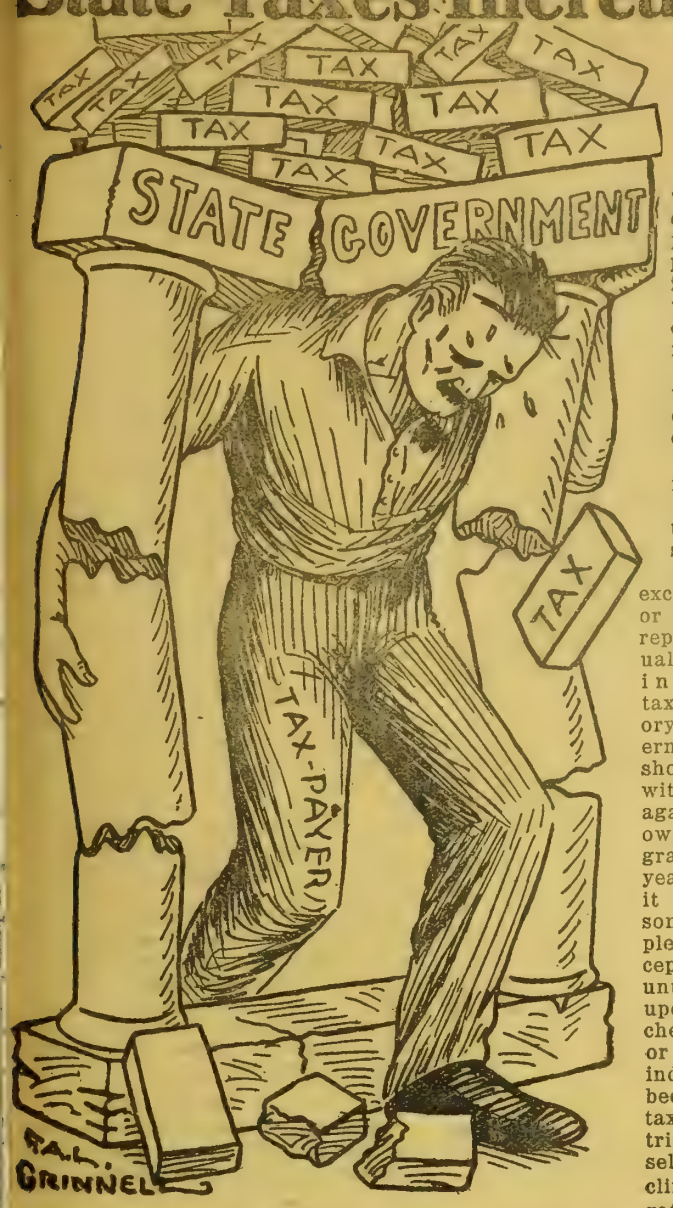
FARMERS are going out harder every year in their age-old fight to conpuer natural conditions which tend to ruin or hinder crops. A thorough knowledge of soil moisture in relationship to crops is one of the greatest helps in this fight; so Prof. M. M. McCool, soils expert at the Michigan Agricultural College, has gathered the best available facts on the subject.

This article, while containing valuable tips, is more or less introductory to some of the articles which will follow.

In order to understand better the gold mine of information which is to follow, it is a mighty good hunch to hear what the leading soils authorities have to say on the subject in this installment.

State Taxes Increase 750 Per Cent. in 24 Years

Corruption in High Places, Inneficiency of Public Officials, and Multipliciiy of Commissions Blamed for Huge Increase



A WISE OLD philosopher observes that people abhor taxes. He finds that about the most persistent human trait that has come down through the centuries from the days when the first tithe where in evidence in the expenditure of the public's money, it must be that we get far greater value for the money we pay in taxes than did the people of the early European dynasties.

The most fruitful cause of rebellion since the earliest stages of government has been excessive taxation, or taxation without representation, usually resulting in excessive taxation. The history of many governments seem to show that, starting with a nominal levy against property owners, the tax was gradually increased year by year until it became burdensome and the people revolted. Except in cases where unusual demands upon the public exchequer to pay war or other abnormal indebtedness have been satisfied the tax rate in all countries advance, and seldom if ever declines. So the tax rate becomes a matter of concern to every citizen, to be watched and weighed, lest it become a millstone about the neck and drag him to ruin.

Taxes in this state have increased so rapidly the past few years that was collected is the habit of bewailing and evading taxes. A citizen, he says, may cheerfully meet any expense of commodity and luxury and feel that he is getting the worth of his money, but he invariably pays his tax bill under protest and escapes it altogether if possible.

It is not the part of good citizenship to be perenially complaining about the taxes. We have taxes because we have schools, highways, public institutions, police and fire protection, and numerous other advantages which are only possible under some form of central government or authority. The necessity of some kind of tax against the people who enjoy the benefits of the tax is established, and we have now only to treat with the methods of taxing and the amount to be collected. Under the old despotic form of government people were taxed into veritable serfdom, but we of today pay a ridiculously small part of our income to the state. And this is true despite the fact that our form of government is much more complex and expensive to administer than the old monarchial forms. Notwithstanding the extravagances that are everywhere in evidence they have become a real problem and a burden upon the average land-owner. Farmers are complaining bitterly that they cannot afford to pay such high taxes. Thep point out that while the market value of their farms has increased very materially the last ten years, the producing value has remained practically stationary, and that the increase of taxes is wholly out of proportion to the higher prices received for their products. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING does not desire to complain against taxes for the pure sake of finding fault. It feels, however, that taxes are needlessly high, and believes that the subject should be thoroughly discussed and the next legislature importuned to adopt remedial measures. The accompanying article is the first of a series to be published during the balance of the winter months upon the subject of taxation.—EDITOR.

* * * *

E. C. FERRIS, of Alma, Gratiot county, owns a farm of 80 acres. Twenty-four years ago the farm was assessed at $1,600, and Mr. Ferris paid a tax of $18.73. His tax receipt, dated Feb. 22, 1896, is reproduced below. Twenty-two years later, the assessed valuation had been increased to $9,000, and on Dec. 18, 1918, he paid a total state, county, township, etc., tax of $245.47, an increase of over 1,000 per cent. The following year, the valuation of his farm was increased to $14,000, and according to his tax receipt printed below, he paid taxes aggregating $334.60, or an increase over 1896 of nearly 1,800 per cent. What's the answer?

The answer is partially this: The cost of living has increased. Food, clothes and supplies in our public institutions cost nearly double what they did a few years ago. Salaries to instructors are higher; road materials cost more, and we are building a much more expensive type of road than formerly and upon a larger scale. As population increases, the cost of developing the government and its various functions for meeting the needs of the people, also increases. But that answer will not provide a complete solution to the increase in taxes.

Another reason for higher taxes is the inefficiency of government. Political parties and politicians have fallen into the evil habit of using the offices and influence of government to provide salaried positions for their friends, and their friends' friends. Scarcely a session of the state legislature passes by but what some expenditure is authorized which is not to satisfy an urgent need, but to give patronage to somebody in payment of political debts. Instead of creating positions, boards and commissions to meet expanding needs, our legislature too often casts about for work to keep their boards and commissions busy. The number and cost of state boards and commissions have increased enormously the last few years. The citizens of the state will, for instance, live in fancied security until the legislature meets and discovers that the burglars and highwaymen and murderers are abroad in the land and the people must be protected. Hence, a bill is rushed through creating the state constabulary. And why not? It only costs a half million dollars a year to maintain, and look at all the grapes the constabulary will save from the marauding bands who make our highways and by-ways a perpetual menace! Or, again, someone discovers that the state is drifting into an aenemic, effeminate condition that needs to be remedied by instructing the youth in the manly art of boxing. So the legislature creates the boxing commission and the brutal pastime of prize-fighting is with us again.

Almost every session of the legislature brings to Lansing some inspired legislator who feels that he is the ordained exponent of some mighty mission that can only be carried out by the adoption of new laws or the making of new commissions. Not infrequently he succeeds in convincing the majority of his colleagues that his pet idea is vital to progress, or perhaps his colleagues, being gentlemen of foresight readily agree to his proposal to put him in their debt since the time may undoubtedly come when some among them may have an idea they want to sell to the state. Thus jobs are created, boards and commissions come into being, expenditures climb and the tax rate takes the air route.

Another reason why some taxes are high, those of our Gration county friend, for instance, is because some other citizen is not paying his just share. The state of Michigan generally, but the county of Wayne and the city of Detroit, in particular, have been blessed with wonderful expansion and prosperity the last decade. The population of Detroit has doubled; the property value has tripled and quadrupled, and it surely seems that the increase of wealth ought to be sufficient to meet the growing expenses of government with but very little if any increase in the tax rate. A comparison of the taxes levied in Gratiot and Wayne counties shows that the Wayne county tax has been increased over the Gratiot tax about as two to one.

On the face of it this looks like a fair spread, but when we take into consideration the enormous development of Detroit and the increase in the valuation and rents

(*Continued on page* 19)

How State Taxes Have Increased

Tax Levied 1895	$3,611.[illegible]
Tax Levied 1896	2,068,538.62
Tax Levied 1906	3,3[illegible]
Tax Levied 1907	4,884,852.67
Tax Levied 1910	4,729,000.97
Tax Levied 1912	5,452,308.[illegible]
Tax Levied 1915	9,507,090.[illegible]
Tax Levied 1916	7,229,[illegible]
Tax Levied 1919	17,430,897.[illegible]

Taxes for Gratiot and Wayne

	Gratiot	Wayne
1895	26,671.85	$ 506,[illegible]
1896	39,308.04	383,721.[illegible]
1910	43,633.03	970,834.44
1916	91,675.52	2,400,540.35
1919	175,858.37	6,156,205.01

$18.73 Treasurer's Office, Pine River Township, Gratiot Co., Mich., Feb 22 1896

RECEIVED OF J. W. Sutton Paid by E. C. Ferris the sum stated below, for taxes assessed upon the following described tracts of land and personal property in said Township, for the year 1895.

DESCRIPTION	Sec.	T. & R.	Acres.	Valuation.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	Return High'y Tax.	School Tax.	C.R. & B. Tax.	Drain Tax	Survey Etc.	Dog Tax
E½ of NW¼	31	Town 13 North Range 2 West	80	1600	4.69	5.48	91	5.20	3.42	2.13			

RECAPITULATION

Tax.	Dollars	Cents
State	4	69
County	5	48
Town		91
High'y	5	20
School	3	42
C.R. & B.	2	13
Drain		
Survey		
Poor		92
Dog		
Total	18	73

Independent Print, St. Louis.

No. 402 Edward Shimwell Township Treasurer

TAXES 1918

Treasurer's Office, Township of Pine River, Gratiot County, Mich. Dec 18 1918

Received of E. C. Ferris Upon the following described tracts of land and, Personal Property, the sum stated below being the Taxes assessed in said Township for the year.

DESCRIPTION Town 13 North, Range 2 West	Section	Acres	100ths	Valuation	State Tax	County Tax	Town Tax	Road Money	Sch'l & Dist. Tax	Drain Tax	Highway Improv.	TAX	TAX	TAX	TAX
Personal					5M	5M									
E½ of NW¼	31	80		9000	26.73	23.94	639	35.94	114.80		25.49				

RECAPITULATION

TAX	Dollars	Cents
State	26	73
County	23	94
Town	6	39
Road Money	35	94
Sch'l & Dist.	114	80
Highway Improv.	25	49
Total	243	29
Fees	1	50
Total	244	79

Receipt E. Hayes Treasurer

TAXES 1919

TREASURER'S OFFICE, TOWNSHIP OF PINE RIVER, GRATIOT COUNTY, MICH. Dec 19

Received of E. C. Ferris & Son Upon the following described tracts of land and Personal Property, the sum stated below being the Taxes assessed in said Township for the year.

DESCRIPTION Town 13 North, Range 2 West	Section	Acres	100ths	Valuation	State TAX	County	Town	Road Money	Sch'l & Dist.	Drain	Highway Improv.	TAX	TAX	TAX	TAX
Personal															
E½ of NW¼	31	80		14000											
Do.				9000											

Receipt No. 150 Page No. 45 See Tax Roll Geo. W. Townsend

Gratiot Farmer's Tax Receipts for 1896, 1918 and 1919

Changing Michigan Sand Lands to Fertile Acres

Schmidt Farms in Iosco County Revelation of what can be done with Soils once Believed Unproductive

By JUDSON GRENELL

HAVE you learned any new wrinkle in farming this year?" The question was put to Carl E. Schmidt, as we sat toasting our shins around his fireplace one cool August evening. The logs were merrily blazing. Outside the wind was rising, and the chill in the air made the fire attractive and comforting. For Walhalla is far enough up state to get early intimations of fall weather, though this notification is modified by the fact of being less than a mile from Lake Huron which continues to take the "nip" out of the air long after localities further inland have been frostbitten.

Walhalla is some eight miles north of Oscoda. It is in the very heart of the pine barrens region. What with scrub oak and jack pine plains, and sand "reaching to China," one might travel the world over without finding a locality less likely to offer encouragement for profitable farming. Indeed, when Mr. Schmidt decided to become a farmer, some 14 years ago, he said to his buyer:

"Find me the very worst land in Michigan on which it is possible to raise crops."

That is why Walhalla came to be located in Iosco county.

Mr. Schmidt answered offhand my question as to the latest wrinkle in farming. Anything new he discovers in the farming line is free to the world. And he is willing to advertise his failures as freely as his successes. For each failure, as well as each success, holds a lesson for those who are willing to profit by the experience of others.

"I have learned this year at least one thing that will eventually be of great value to all farmers," said Mr. Schmidt. "I have learned how to keep crows out of farmers' grain fields. And the thing is so simple that it is a wonder no one has before caught on to it. Hereafter, if any farmer suffers loss from the depredation of crows, it will be his own fault. It is only necessary to mix tincture of aloes with red, blue or green analine dye, and sprinkle this mixture on the seed before planting.

"Crows will not bother his field more than once. The first taste satisfies them that it is no feeding ground for crows. Nothing doing. They leave severely alone the seed thus treated.

"And the cost is nominal—not to exceed five cents a bushel. If, because of the moisture, the seed has a tendency to stick together, mix it with some fine sand. I have tried it and it works. There will be no failure."

Mr. Schmidt now has 800 acres of sand lands under cultivation, and producing profitable crops. He has 2,000 acres of grazing land—land that has been cleared and seeded—and on which are 500 sheep, 50 cows and calves, 40 or more horses, 1,500 chickens and a dozen pigs. And he has demonstrated that on Michigan's most undesirable soil, from an agricultural point of view, it is possible to successfully and profitably raise crops.

Walhalla farm house, in the heart of Iosco county sand plains.

A Real Land Problem

"The sand goes down 40 feet," says Mr. Schmidt. "Then there is a layer of rock salt, say 10 feet thick. And after that is more sand—25 feet of it—and again a layer of salt, but not so thick as the first layer. Then more sand and more salt in layers. Finally at 400 feet down shale rock is struck. What comes after that I do not know."

That is the kind of soil with which Mr. Schmidt has been experimenting. "I have no interest in naturally fertile soil," he said, "I wanted a real land problem to solve, and I got it good and plenty when I began with these Michigan pine barrens."

Fourteen years is too short a time in which to obtain a proper perspective of what Mr. Scmidt has accomplished in Iosco county. When, 50 or more years hence, this part of the state is all properly utilized—the sand plains under cultivation and the swamps drained and put to good use—the historian will find a rich vein of information in the data Walhalla and Serradella farms will furnish. Cedar Lake, seven and a half miles long and in some places half a mile wide, separates the two farms, but both are the property of Mr. Schmidt. Most if not all of the cultivated portion of this "domain" consisting of several thousand acres—lies west of Cedar Lake. Walhalla itself consists of the residence proper ,the up-to-date poultry buildings, the stables for high bred horses, the buffalo and elk parks, and the buildings occupied by the house help. Serradella is the working farm.

The Schmidt residence is modest looking in outward appearance, but is spacious within and contains all the conveniences associated with wealth and comfort. It is approached by a causeway, each edge planted with poplars and cutting the lake in two. Swans, geese and several varieties of ducks—among them a nice flock of domesticated mallards—utilize the lake, which is well supplied with fish.

The heating (steam) lighting, (electric) and water systems (tank pressure) are the latest in these necessaries to cultured living.

The names of these farms run into legend and utility. "Walhalla" has to do with Norwegian mythology—a resting place for fallen heroes. "Serradella" is from a Spanish legume which was imported through Germany where it had been thoroughly tried out; and Mr. Schmidt found it would also bring fertility to the sand plains of Michigan.

Soil Building

The problem of soil building is the problem of making these sandy areas commercially profitable. In this direction Mr. Schmidt has done remarkable work—not to say performed miracles.

"I am a tanner, and at first blush it would seem as if farming had nothing in common with tanning," remarked Mr. Schmidt. "But such is not the fact. Both, to be successful, require knowledge of biology and chemistry.

"What is the soil ?What is the skin? What must you know in order to raise crops? What is needed in order to tan leather?

"Without basic chemical knowledge and capital, failure is sure to follow either industrial activity. I have seen 27 tannery companies go out of business mainly because they were short on knowledge of chemistry; and I have seen where many times that number of farmers have failed because of lack of chemical knowledge and a few dollars."

So when Mr. Schmidt started in endeavor to make a success of farming on what in the opinion of most people, was absolutely worthless land, he started with knowledge of the necessity of discovering the secret of arable soil. There must be nitrogen, the chief food for vegetable life, but nitrogen will not stay in stand soil without humus.

What is humus? Simply decayed vegetable matter. What is the quickest, best and most economical method of adding this humus to the sandy soil of Iosco county? Plant certain kinds of crops, and when they have reached maturity turn them under. Plant what? First lupin; next, serradella—both leguminous plants.

There, in a few words, is Mr. Schmidt's philosophy of soil building. Legumes gather nitrogen from the air. When you have humus, you can get your nitrogen; and in nitrogenous soil crops will grow. And never spare the common but valuable barnyard manure.

Making the Soil Stick

Have you ever noticed the cloud of dust raised by a strong wind blowing over a sandy plain? You will not see this on Mr. Schmidt's cultivated acres. The soil has body it stays down! and it is aided in this by the peculiar way in which it is rolled—in ridges piled at an angle other things—clove among them.

After lupin and seradella come other things—clover among them. Then follows grain—wheat, rye, oats etc. After the soil has been built up it will raise corn and potatoes—two kinds of farm produce which mean death to pine barrens farmers if their farming is started with them.

A drive of 50 miles or so through Iosco and Alcona counties brought to view many evidences of where farmers had started the wrong way to make their industry a financial success. These evidences were in the shape of abandoned farms.

Wandering over these sandy plains one August afternoon with Mr. Schmidt, and getting stuck occasionally in a sand pit, there was seen a newly started homesteaded farm of 80 acres. A pole fence surrounded a primitive house of logs and a couple of still more rudely constructed outbuildings. On one side of the house was a potato patch; on the other side a cornfield. Neither was promising, but possibly a few bushels of corn and potatoes would be harvested.

"Here is what these poverty stricken farmers all do," said Mr. Schmidt. "They must have something to live

Views on Schmidt farm, showing modern tenant buildings, barns, office and other up-to-date farm quarters.

on from the very beginning, and so they plant what is most likely to provide food.

"But potatoes and corn are voracious eaters; they need plenty of nitrogen. This first crop will exhaust this light soil of its nitrogen, and next year's crop will not be worth gathering. The third year the man, thoroughly discouraged, will abandon the farm. By doing odd jobs for farmers near by the homesteader may hang on a little longer, but by the end of the fifth year his vision of owning a farm will have vanished."

There is hardly a mile of this section of the state that does not indicate in some spot the futility of a poor man trying to successfully farm on these pine barrens. Trees will grow, why not crops?

Indians, Potatoes and Moisture

Some few miles west of Walhalla is an Indian settlement. AuSable is the geatest shipping point in Michigan for huckleberries. A few Indians are still left, obtaining a sort of living from scraping the soil of a few acres where there happens to be some clay, and eking out a living by berry picking and occasionally being a helper to some sorely driven farmer.

"Drink and the devil has done for the rest. Mainly drink. However, I noticed one very good looking potato field that seemed to warrant attention.

"Fine looking potatoes," I said.

It was Mr. Schmidt's opportunity.

"These Indians," he remarked slowly, "have learned a great secret about potato raising, and they discovered it without any help from their white neighbors. No matter how dry the season may be, and other farmers' fields are burning up, their potato fields will always have all the moisture needed."

"How do they do it?"

"They plant between each row of potatoes a row of onions, and that solves the problem of moisture."

"What is the philosophy of it?"

Mr. Schmidt was in his element. The question gave him opportunity to parade his knowledge of farming.

"You see," said he, "the onions bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes, and the moisture problem is solved."

All of which demonstrates that Mr. Schmidt does not spend all his time thinking out agricultural problems.

Most of these Indians are half-breeds only a few have any of the characteristics of the "noble red man," but an occasional squaw shows in her figure and the way she carries herself why so many of the early pioneers developed a taste for squaw wives.

A Highway Death Trap

Returning over another road marked "to Harrisville," was seen a startling example of indifference to public interests. The Detroit & Mackinac railroad had worked a great gravel pit alongside their right of way. The sides had caved in so that the great hole extended directly across the highway. Traveling in an automobile at night, if the driver should be ignorant of this particular trap, and did not discover it in time the result would be a plunge over a 30-foot embankment. And nowhere has there been placed any sign to indicate danger. Approached in the daytime, one might escape the trap, but should the machine be brought too near the edge of the pit, it would crumble before it could be backed.

The roads—most of them once logging roads—across the pine barrens run in every direction. People have wandered in them become confused as to direction, and circled around for hours, sometimes for a day and a night before being able to extricate themselves. Only expert woodmanship or familiarity with the locality can save the lost from extreme worry, not to say heart failure.

Nor need one expect some one to come along in a little while and give proper directions. The region is almost entirely uninhabited and even the main highways are not much if any different in appearance from the old logging roads.

Returning to Walhalla over a highway that would make advocates of good highways almost give up in despair of ever being able to interest people of this section in the good roads proposition, the "civilized section" of Iosco county was finally reached, and a near view was had of Mr. Schmidt's farming system.

(To be continued)

Settler's cabin and plains land in process of clearing.

National Co-operative Live-Stock Shippers Expand Organization

E. E. Compson, Michigan Manager, Describes Work and Plans of National Association; School of Instruction to be Held in Detroit

E. E. COMPSON
Mgr. Michigan Live Stock Exchange

OVER 300 co-operative livestock shipping delegates, representing 21 states and four Canadian provinces recently assembled in Chicago and unanimously perfected a permanent National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers. The following states in the order named were represented by the largest delegations: Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota. Other states represented were: Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Colorado, North Dakota, Missouri, Tennessee, New York, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Canada.

Officers and Directors

The following officers were elected: Knute Espe, Ames, Iowa, president; E. E. Compson, Remus, Mich., vice president; John Miller, Galva, Ill., treasurer; Selby E. Peterson, Waconia, Minn., acting secretary; Earl J. Trosper, 906 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, organizing secretary; C. Hoover, Longmount, Colo., director; T. M. Paterson, agricultural college, Miss., director; A. S. Anderson, Beresford, S. D., director; C. H. Gustafson, Omaha, Neb., director; H. M. Phillips, Palmrya, Mo., director; J. F. Larson, Ellsworth, Wis., director; M. E. Sherman, Kendallville, Ind., director.

Officers Recognized Leaders

Knute Espe has organized 12 livestock shipping associations in his home county (Story) one of which he serves as president. He is associated with W. T. Barr, famous Chester White breeder, who is well and favorably known among the livestock men of the country.

E. E. Compson is state manager for the Michigan Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers and is one of the most able men in the movement.

John Miller is president of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, an officer in one of the oldest livestock shipping associations in Illinois, and a recognized leader.

Selby Peterson is treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Co-co-operative Livestock Shippers. It has been largely through his efforts that eight bills of immense benefit to the Minnesota livestock shippers have been put through the Minnesota legislature.

Earl J. Trosper is the originator of the National Federation idea and it has been largely through his efforts that the federation has been successfully launched. He is a recognized agricultural leader and both practical and impartial in his work.

All of the directors are recognized leaders in their respective sections.

Objects

The objects of this federation in a general way are as follows:

To encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of livestock and livestock products; to promote co-operative education, and to encourage the organization of co-operative livestock marketing organizations; to develop uniformity in the plan of organization and method of operation of local livestock shipping associations; to aid such organizations in problems of general interest in transportation, handling and marketing; to lease, buy, build, own, improve, mortgage, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be necessary in the conduct of its operation; and to perform any other work which may be of benefit to its members or helpful to the industry.

Basis of Financing

The national and state federations will be financed on a small membership fee and a per car charge basis which will be regulated from time to time to meet the needs of the shippers.

All Shippers Strong for National and State Federations

Such men as E. E. Compson, Remus, Mich.; W. A. McKerrow, secretary Minnesota State Federation of Shippers; J. R. Howard, Clemens, Iowa; H. C. Wallace, DesMoines; I. S. Brooks, Ottawa, Ill.; S. D. Hall, Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Danforth, St. Louis, Mo.; M. R. Myers, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Larson, Ellsworth, Wis.; representing the American Society of Equity; J. C. McGregor, Ontario, Canada, United Farmers of Ontario; M. P. Tullis, Regina, Canada, Department of Agriculture; Clifford Thorne, famous Chicago transportation attorney and others, gave strong, constructive talks favoring national and state organizations.

Sentiment Unanimous

Throughout the entire two days session the large delegation of livestock shippers, representing 21 states refused to disagree. The National constitution recommended by the official committee was adopted without an important change. All states delegations were eager that the organization stand on its own feet to the end that all co-operative livestock shippers, regardless of location of affiliation with other farm organizations, be accorded uniform recognition.

States Makes Definite Plants to Organize

The following states went on official record at the meeting requesting the service of the organization secretary in helping them perfect state federations of livestock shippers at Indian, Fort Wayne, Dec. 11; Colorado—Ft. Collins, Feb. 15; Illinois, prior to Feb. 15. Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin made definite plans to federate, date to be announced later.

Short Courses for Managers

Successful short courses for managers and others interested have already been held at St. Louis and Kansas City. Similar short courses will be held at all leading terminal markets including: Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, Chicago, Detroit and St. Poul. The dates are as follows: Detroit Michigan, Michigan Central Stockyards, Feb. 10 and 11; Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 18 and 19; Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 23 and 24; Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 26 and 26.

The national federation has completed arrangements with the U. S. Bureau of Markets to have Doty, of the Chicago Bureau of Markets supervise the various schools.

Note: The National Federation will welcome letters from the agricultural press requesting specific information for publication also offering constructive suggestions as to need in their territory.

Notes: A bulletin covering organization and developments to date will be available for distribution in the near future.

Milo Campbell Announces Platform on Which All Interests Can Unite

Candidate for Governor Takes Progressive Stand on Issues in which People of State are Vitally Interested

MILO CAMPBELL has definitely accepted the invitation of the farm organizations to become a candidate for Governor, and has publicly announced that he will make the race on the Republican ticket, having been a life-long adherent to Republican principles. Mr. Campbell also announces a "platform," which makes his position clear upon the most important matters now before the public eye. It contains a good deal that should appeal to the common sense of the average citizen, man or woman, farmer, laborer or commercialist. There is nothing in the program that savors of class distinctions or a desire to secure class privileges through the power of the law. Legitimate business interests that have shrunk from the idea of farmers taking a hand in state politics lest they abuse the privilege, may find reassurance in Mr. Campbell's pronouncements, quiet their fears and co-operate with the farmers in the name of good government.

Mr. Campbell returned last Sunday from Washington and will devote the major part of his time from now on to his candidacy. He is a born campaigner, a good "mixer," because he understands the problems of most of the people whom he meets and can discuss them familiarly and with authority. Moreover, he is a good platform speaker, and being heart and soul with the themes he has preached during his long career of public service, will have no difficulty in holding his place with any of the other gubernatorial candidates. Those who have never met Mr. Campbell will now have that opportunity as we are informed that he intends making an aggressive speaking campaign thruout all the rural districts of the state.

News of Mr. Campbell's candidacy has spread rapidly throughout the state and the majority of the press comments thereon have been of a favorable nature. Several newspapers have voiced their disapproval of Mr. Campbell's having been announced as a "farmer candidate," believing that the governor of Michigan should be elected by and made responsive to all classes of people. Otherwise, this publication regards Mr. Campbell in a very favorable light. Except for the fact that Mr. Campbell has been active as a farmer and a farm organization leader and has been endrosed by the farm organizations, he will run as the candidate of ALL the people, as he properly should. There can be no question about this. Farmers will support Mr. Campbell because he is acquainted with their problems and will give them the attention which their importance deserve, but at the same time he will not overlook the needs of other people.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN:

I have just received an urgent request that I become a candidate for governor from a conference committee appointed by the various farm organizations for that purpose.

I have previously received pressing invitations to the same effect from organizations in other lines and from widely different sources.

As a result I have decided and now announce that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

In doing so, I wish to say that I shall endeavor to become the standard bearer of certain great principles which I regard as vital, and in their interest shall devote all my energies to a vigorous campaign, not merely in the hope of becoming governor, an honor which I do not covet for itself alone, but in the hope of furthering those principles, which is the highest ambition of my life.

There will be no pussy-footing in my campaign. I shall, from time to time, make plain statements of my position on public questions, realizing that I may invite serious opposition but believing the people are entitled to know what to expect from me.

I shall stand on the following platform:

FIRST—Americanism.

SECOND—Republicanism. Subject to my duty as an American, I shall adhere to the principles of the Republican party, of which I have been a lifelong, active member.

THIRD—Collective bargaining for both farm and industrial labor.

FOURTH—Improved conditions and an adequate wage for labor.

FIFTH—A basic eight hour day in industry but not a shorter day. With the present pressing need for production we cannot prosper on half time.

SIXTH—Against the demands of the "red" element in labor unions and for the apparently successful effort of constructive leaders to prevent their domination.

SEVENTH—Proper relief for disabled soldiers and sailors. Where the federal government has failed to function adequately for this purpose, I believe the state should supplement its work.

EIGHTH—Reduction in the number of state boards by combining groups of related activities along the lines successfully worked out in Illinois.

NINTH—The proper recognition of women in matters of government.

TENTH—Certain reforms in insurance laws which, without injury to insurance companies, will greatly benefit the insured. But not state insurance.

ELEVENTH—Good roads and such internal improvements as will make Michigan a better state.

TWELFTH—Official independence. I shall make no promises in advance of the election, either of positions or policies except as contained in my public announcements.

Hoping my platform and candidacy will win your approval, I am,

Sincerely,

MILO D. CAMPBELL.

JUST AS interest was beginning to get lively in our straw vote for Governor we are obliged to bring it to a close because the farm organizations have endorsed their man, and there ought not to be any other choice for the farmers. A total of over 1,700 votes has been received to date, and had the vote run another month we are sure that at least 5,000 votes would have been cast.

A number of our readers are taking considerable interest in the presidential situation, and at their request we will begin in the next issue a straw vote for President. There are any number of candidates for the job, but whether any of them measure up to presidential requirements is a matter upon which the public differs. There is some talk of booming Ford as a possible Michigan candidate on the Democratic ticket. Wood and Lowden supporters are busy in the Michigan field and a number of "Wood for President Clubs" have already been organized. Sen. Poindexter of Washington, who was the first to declare his candidacy is finding it hard to drum up sentiment in his behalf. As the Detroit News recently puts it, "has anybody seconded Sen. Poindexter's nomination?" The press generally does not take the Poindexter candidacy seriously. The Senator is too "western" to suit our cultured eastern brethern. Hiram Johnson has filed petitions in several Republican preferential elections, and will be a factor to be reckoned with. Harding of Ohio also looms up as a possible contender.

On the Democratic side, Wm. Jennings Bryan is loose again, and he threatens division if not disaster among the Democratic ranks.

His determined stand on the League of Nations has considerably upset many of the strongest democratic leaders, principal of whom is Wm. G. McAddo, the president's son-in-law, and it is declared that with-in-law, A. M. Palmer has showed himself a good politician if nothing more. He has forced himself into the limelight with reckless abandon the past few months, staging spectacular verbal fights against the profiteers, and more recently employing the secret service in some very questionable raids and arrests without regard to their constitutional rights of those affected.

Another proposition that will be included in the straw vote is the disposal of the railroads. The question as it stands today is whether the government shall continue to operate the roads at present with a small monthly deficit but no increase in rates, or whether they shall be returned to private owners, and freight rates increased enough to pay the owners a six per cent net on their watered stock. The farmers are the big freight payers of the country. Let them decide what shall be done with the roads. The Cummins and Edge bills are now in conference. Neither railway executives or employes approve of all provisions of these bills. A compromise may be affected, however, within another five or six weeks, so if the farmers are to make their wishes known, they must get busy AT ONCE. Watch for the coupon. ALSO, WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND SENATOR.

Beet Growers, Turned Down by Manufacturers, Begin Organized Fight

THE FIGHT is on. The sugar beet growers of Michigan, thru their committee, have failed to gain a conference with the manufacturers on the 1920 contract, and there is no alternative now but to hoist the flag and scrap the issue out upon its merits.

This is what the growers' committee definitely decided to do at their meeting in Owosso last Saturday afternoon. Chairman Ketchan who had sought by every honorable means to secure the attention of the manufacturers to the terms of the growers, presented letters to the committee from various manufacturers, all stating in effect that they did not care to meet in conference, that the present contract was good enough for them, that the sugar beet content this year is low anyway, etc. Not a single manufacturer gave the committee any encouragement that the growers could expect a more equitable share of the 1920 sugar profits.

The committee will lose no time now in thoroughly organizing the entire sugar beet territory. Despite the claims of the manufacturers that the majority of the contracts are signed, investigation proves that this is not the case. It is true that some farmers have signed, but a good many of them did not grow beets last year, and are not generally classed as beet farmers. It seems very evident that the majority of farmers who have grown the majority of beets in the past have not yet signed their contracts for the 1920 acreage. So the success of the growers in getting a better contract depends wholly upon the extent and strength of their organization.

Mr. C. E. Ackerman of Durand has been put in charge of the work of organizing and the campaign will be started at once. As noted above, mass meetings are already scheduled for the following week when committees will be appointed and all the townships of the principal beet growing counties intensively canvassed.

As the sugar beet situation stands today the manufacturers will make enormous profits on the 1919 and 1920 crops, and they have failed to produce a scrap of evidence to the contrary. Some farmers may be satisfied with the terms of last year's contract but the great majority are not. Bay county farmers are determined almost to a man not to grow a single acre of beets unless assured of a price that will net them $15 per acre or better. While farmers of other counties do not feel quite so strongly about the matter, there is plenty of sentiment showing that the dissatisfaction over the old contract is widespread. Even were the farmers entirely satisfied that they were making fair profits under the old contract they ought to insist on a fairer division of the consumer's dollars. The manufacturers ought not to be permitted to make a greater profit than the farmer, in proportion to the investment and risk involved.

Sugar beet growers, this is your opportunity to show your loyalty to your brother farmers and to the sugar beet industry of the country. Michigan is not the only state where the growers have been compelled to organize to secure their just rights. The contest ha sbeen staged in other states and the national convention of growers to be held soon in Salt Lake City, will be a mighty protest against the aribtrariness of the sugar manufacturers and their autocratic manner of dictating the terms of the contract. The eyes of beet growers in other states will be upon the Michigan growers. If we in Michigan succeed in the undertaking we have inaugurated, they will be cheered to push ahead with their campaign. If we fail, they may fail and the backbone of the farmers' honest efforts to secure what plainly belongs to him may be broken. We consider the issue between the growers and the manufactures of vital consequence to all Michigan agriculture. The fight MUST be won. There can be no compromise. The sugar manufacturers MUST be forced to come to the front and lay their cards on the table alongside the farmers! The farmers are willing to let the public judge the merits of the case, but the manufacturers shrink from such a parading of their profits. Organization will turn the trick for the farmers, but it must be 100 per cent organization, without a single slacker in the bunch. Talk this proposition over with your neighbors. Stand by the organization and you'll be amply repaid for your loyalty.

ATTENTION, BEET GROWERS

Mass meetings for the purpose of thoroughly organizing against the arbitrary stand of the manufacturers will be held at the places and on the dates listed below:

St. Johns, Clinton couny, Jan. 19; Ithaca, Gratiot county, Jan. 20; Owosso, Shiawassee county, Jan. 21; Saginaw, Saginaw county, Jan. 22; Pigeon, Huron county, Jan. 23; Sandusky, Sanilac county, Jan. 24.

Farmers and Labor Heads Petition Congress to Retain the Railroads

Big Conference at Detroit Also Takes up Proposal to Eliminate Food Middleman

THE FIRST conference between farmers and laboring men ever staged in Michigan took place last Friday at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the railway problem and take action toward advising Michigan congressmen and senators of the wishes of Michigan labor and farm organizations as to the further operation of the roads. All present declared themselves strongly opposed to the Cummins bill and in favor of the retention of the railroads for a further period of at least two years or until such time as congress can pass legislation that will adequately protect the interests of all parties concerned in the country's transportation.

Most of the labor heads declared themselves in favor of the Plumb plan, but the farmer representatives withheld whatever views they had upon the plan and cautioned the labod delegates that they were not in a position to speak officially for their members upon that proposition. Some of the labor heads also spoke against putting the meeting or any delegates upon record on the Plumb plan, frankly admitting that many of the railroad men themselves who had not studied the plan were quite divided on the matter.

The action taken by the farm leaders was merely supplementary to what the organizations themselves had taken in state convention. At the annual meeting of both the Farmers' Club and the State Grange, resolutions were adopted favoring continued government operation for a period of two years, and the executive committee of the Gleaners had similarly spoken for its membership.

Grant Slocum, president of the National Gleaner Federation, was chairman of the convention. Jennie Buell, secretary of the Michigan State Grange was present, and was one of a committee of five to draft the resolution that was wired to the Michigan delegation. The Farmers' Clubs were not officially represented, but Mr. A. B. Cook, chairman of the legislative committee of the association, had previously advised that he was in hearty accord with the purposes of the gathering, but because of another engagement would be unable to be present. Over fifty officers of local, state and international labor organizations, representing almost every branch of railroad labor were in attendance and took an enthusiastic part in the program.

One of the principal figures at the convention was Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the Farmers' National Council of which organization, Sen. Herbert F. Baker is president. Mr. Baker was unable to be present owing to the serious accident which befell him a couple of weeks ago when an acetylene tank exploded, burning him severely and nearly depriving him of his eyesight. He sent a telegram, however, announcing that he was in sympathy with the move.

Railroad labor organization heads told many instances of the deliberattempts on the part of railway executives to discredit government operation. One of the labor heads said emphatically that the government made a mistake by keeping in executive positions men who were opposed to government operation. "They should have been fired on the spot," he said.

At the evening session Mr. Oscar H. Megill of Seattle, secretary of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Corporation, gave an address on what had been accomplished in the state of Washington by way of co-operative marketing, from producer to consumer. He stated that they had found, that while not all of labor's and farmer's interests were mutual, many of them are, and that out in Washington, they had co-operated on such projects as were mutual and left others strictly alone. No definite action was taken to bring about a co-operative exchange of goods, but everyone present evinced a great interest in the proposal

The following statement and resolution was adopted, signed by each one present and sent to Washington.

"At a meeting held in the city of Detroit, January 9th, attended by representatives of the Michigan State Grange, the Michigan Federation of Gleaners, State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs, and delegates of labor organizations, comprising in all fifty-six delegates, representing at least 70 per cent of the voters of Michigan, it was decided after careful consideration of the railroad situation and the rights of organized farmers and organized labor and the people of Michigan as a whole that government control and operation of the railroads be extended for a period of at least two years and that congress enact legislation making such extension mandatory. The State Grange, the Michigan Federation of Gleaners, State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs, comprising in their membership over two-thirds of the farmers of Michigan, have recently adopted resolutions demanding such action. All the railroad organizations and state and local federation of labor have taken the same action. An overwhelming majority of the people of the state are in favor of a two-year extension. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"That we instruct the Michigan delegation in the House of Representatives and the United States senators for our state to introduce immediately and to work unremittingly for the prompt enactment of legislation making mandatory a two year extension of government operation of the railroad from March 1, 1920."

Signed,

David H. O'Connor, Business Representative, Local No. 514. Int'l. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Fred'k G. Palliter, Sec'y. Detroit Bldg. Trades Council Detroit; J. H. Staley, Gen'l sec'y-treas. Railroad Telegraphers, Welland, Ont.; D. N. Smith, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Grant Slocum, Pres. National Gleaner Federation, Detroit; Jas. Slocum, Gleaner Fire Ins. Co., Detroit; J. Steele, 1st Vice Pres., Michigan Federation of Labor; Thos. J. McBarron, Gen'l Representative Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank X. Martel, Business Representative Detroit Federation of Labor, Detroit; A. D. Manley, Gen'l Chairman Switchmen's Union, Michigan City, Ind.; H. P. Mangold, International Ass'n of Machinists, Detroit; K. B. Nolan, Agt. Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, Detroit; R. M. Burr, General Chairman Order Railroad Telegraphers, P. M. System Central Lake; H. F. Baldwin, Vice Grand Pres., Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, Benton Harbor; C. L. Brisley, Representative Grand Trunk Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers, Detroit; L. S. Edwards, United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of Way Employes and Ry. Shop Laborers; Raymond P. Emerick, Pres. Detroit Bldg. Trades Council, Detroit; A. O. Anderson, Gen'l Vice Pres., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Byron, Representing International Ass'n of Sheet Metal Workers, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Bailey, Pres. Detroit Federation Labor; Miss Jennie Buell, Sec'y State Grange, Ann Arbor; Eugene J. Brock, International Representative, Int'l Ass'ns of Machinists, Detroit; Fred M. Griffith, International Ass'n of Machinists, Detroit; R. L. Holloway, Assist. Supt. Sec'y the Gleaners, Detroit; F. K. Harris, Sec'y Local No. 58 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Detroit; F. F. Ingram, member Michigan State Grange, Detroit; Jos. Lyons, Intern'l Representative of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.; Peter A. Miller, General Council United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes & Ry. Shop Laborers, Detroit; S. C. Flood, Representative Telegraphers of Northern Michigan, Bay City; Wm. Frost International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Detroit; Oscar H. McGill, Sec'y all American Co-operative Comm'n Washington, D. C.; C. L. Gambill, Representing Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, New Richmond, Mich.; H. A. Watson, Business Representative Local Union No. 58, Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Detroit; Richard Young, Sec'y Blacksmiths' Locals, Detroit; Nick Hanbrick, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local No. 166, Wyandotte, Mich.; J. M. Wilson, Representative Boiler Makers & Iron Ship-builders; Thos. P. Smith, Boilermakers' Int'l Union, Chicago; Forrest Lord, Editor Michigan Business Farming; O. C. Trask, Assist. Grand Pres. and Manager of Industrial Department, United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employers & Ry. Shop Laborers, Detroit; John J. Scannell, Sec'y-treas., Michigan Federation of Labor, Detroit; Sam'l P. Tobin, Business Mgr., Detroit Labor News Sec'y Local No. 25 Bridge Structural Iron Workers, Detroit; Mr. Theo Veth, Rep. of Switchmen Union of North America, Detroit Lodge No. 113, Detroit.

All American Farmer-Labor Co-Operative Commission

An all American Famer-Labor Co-operative Commission has been organized as a result of the Farmer-Labor Co-operative Conference held in Chicago, November 21 and 22nd, last, of which Sen. Herbert F. Baker was chairman.

The objects of the commission are to co-ordinate and encourage co-operative effort between and among organized producers' and consumers and to unify action in eliminating speculation and profiteering in the necessities of life; to develop intelligence, mutual understanding and good will.

The Vice Presidents of the Commission are: L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers' National Council, J. W. Kline, General President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America, E. O. F. Ames, President of the Pacific Co-operative League, J. M. Anderson, President of the Equity Co-operative Exchange.

The activities of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission are being centered upon organizing the All-American Co-operative Congress to be held in Chicago, February 12 to 15th. The sponsors of the movement feel it is most appropriate to start this Congress on Lincoln's birthday, for the object of the co-operative movement here is to Americanize American industry and make it truly efficient for the service of the American people.

Requests for information should be sent to Mr. Oscar H. McGill, General Secretary, No. 35 Bliss Building, Washington D. C., or to C. F. Lowrie, Chairman Committee on Arrangements, 342 River Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Supreme Court Upholds Decision in Auyer-Postal Usury Case

Sears Farmer Saved Nearly $900 by Resorting to Court against Usurious Interest

THE SUPREME court has upheld the decision of Judge Hal Cutler of the 19th judicial circuit, who held that the payments of all money made by Mr. Fred Auyer, of Sears, Mich., to the Postal Bank at Evart as interest on a mortgage loan, were void because the interest charged was usurious.

The Auyer case was one of the comparatively few protests against the very common practice of usury indulged in by many banks in the sparsely settled sections of the state. The details of this transaction were published in the June 28th issue of M. B. F. A brief summary of the cases follow:

Fred Auyer, a farmer living near Sears, in Osceola county, secured a loan of $1.231 from Jas. Postal of the Evart Savings bank, giving as security a warranty deed to farm property, valued at $4,000 and upward. As interest on this Postal exacted a bonus of 10 per cent plus the highest legal rate of interest, 7 per cent. Auyer was hard pressed for money. His wife was ill, and doctor and hospital expense had eaten up all his savings. There was nothing for him to do except to accept Postal's terms. Mrs. Auyer died, and there was more expense. The usurious interest charges became burdensome, and Auyer was obliged on several occasions to give notes for the interest. Finally in desperation, he asked Postal regarding the bonus and demanded that it be returned to him. There was considerable argument over the matter, and finally Mrs. Postal, whom it was claimed, had actually loaned the money, deeded the farm to an attorney who started foreclosure proceedings. At this point Mr. Auyer came to Mt. Clemens and sought the aid of Michigan Business Farming in an effort to save something from the sale of his farm. The case was turned over to our legal editor, Hon. Wm. E. Brown, who defended Auyer in court and secured a verdict which relieved Auyer from ALL interest charges and applied what he had paid as interest upon the principal of the loan, reducing amount claimed by the bank from $1,600 to $992.22.

Fred Auyer, Sears farmer, and the wife whose illness and death put Auyer into the hands of the usurers.

The Postals appealed to the Supreme Court which as before noted upheld the decision. The court's findings as rendered by Chief Justice Brooke, are as follows:

The Supreme Court, State of Michigan, William F. Umphey, Plaintiff and Appellant vs. Fred Auyer, Defendant and Appellee.

Before Full Bench: Plaintiff as assignee of Margaret I. Postal, brought suit to foreclose a real estate mortgage held as collateral to a promisory note. At the time the loan was made the defendant executed two promissory notes to plaintiff's assignor, one for $1,300 and the other for $59.42. It is claimed by defendant and admitted by plaintiff that included in these two notes is a ten percent bonus or commission to Jas. R. Postal, husband of plainti's assignor, through whom the loan was negotiated. Defendant in his answer set up facts which he claimed constituted usury. The case was heard in open court, all the parties in interest being examined orally and a decree was entered providing for the foreclosure of said mortgage, but holding that the transaction was a usurious one and limiting the amount of the decree to the principal sum unpaid. From this decree the plaintiff appeals.

Justice Brooke, (after stating the facts).

"There would appear to be no dispute between the parties upon the facts in this case except that the plaintiff claims that the ten per cent was exacted by Jas. R. Postal as a commission to himself for negotiating the loan from his wife to defendant, while the defendant claims that the ten per cent was exacted by Postal as a bonus to his wife for making the loan. This conflict in the claims

(*Continued on page* 26)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

GERMANY'S GREAT FOOD NECESSITIES ARE EXPLAINED

The immediate needs of Germany, according to a government report, are: (1) Food for her workers; (2) Concentrated feeding stuffs and manures for her agriculture; (3) Raw materials for her manufacturers.

In order to stay the constant deterioration in the productivity of the soil it would be necessary to import raw phosphates and concentrated feeding stuffs. In the reconstituting of the agricultural conditions, one of the most pressing needs, if the younger generation is to be saved for future work and production, is to increase the present inadequate supply of milk in the great towns and industrial regions whose need of a daily supply of 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 liters (792,500 to 924,600 gallons) of milk represents the minimum requirements for the children and invalids in these areas. This is equivalent to about 500.000 tons of concentrated feeding stuffs per annum.

If the wheat necessary for human consumption is introduced unground and the milling rate is diminished to 80 per cent, a considerable amount of offal will be available for this purpose. Assuming the importation of 1,000 000 tons of wheat, there will be 200,000 tons of offals.

Growers of Canning Crops Organize

Believing that there is no sufficient reason why growers should be paid a variety of prices for canning crops, according to the section, and that in general prices paid growers for canning crops are too low, a representative meeting of canning crop growers was held at Rochester, N. Y. The meeting gathered at the call of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University and the state department of Farms and Markets.

The skeleton of an organization was formed. Papers of incorporation will be filed and the organization perfected without delay.

It was argued at the meeting that the time for the individual to bargain successfully with the canning industry for the purchase of his peas, corn, tomatoes. beans and other canning crops has passed, that only through collective bargaining can the grower hope to get fair returns for his efforts and capital invested.

Development Bureau Wants Corn

"This has been one of the best corn growing years in the history of Michigan," says Sec'y Marston of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau. "and because corn is fast becoming one of the standard crops of the district I would like to have a really first class display of the product for the windows of the bureau office. where it would be seen every day by hundreds of people, a large part of whom are strangers to Bay City and this section of the state. I would appreciate it very much if the farmers of the bureau territory who have choice grown corn this year, would pick out three or four ears and ship them to me at Bay City so that I can display them at the bureau office together with the name and address of the grower."

M. A. C. Plan Tractor School

Truck and tractor schools which will be conducted by the Farm Mechanics Department of the Michigan Agricultural college during February and March are expected to draw an even larger enrollment of farmer-students than in previous years, according to officials in charge of the course The constantly increasing use of gasoline power in farm work and the need for adequately trained men to handle the machinery have made the motor schools among the most popoular of the winter courses offered at the college.

More than a dozen makes of tractors will be used during the school, each student being required to become familiar with the different machines.

Ignition, valve and spark timing, carburetor adjustments, brake and fuel consumption tests, lighting and engine trouble work will be among the things emphasized in the course. Actual adjustments and repairs on trucks and tractors in the laboratories at the college will play a prominent part in the work.

Each school will run for four weeks, the first opening on February 2, and the second on March 1.

Sporting Events at Fairs

G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, and president of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, the national body which includes in its membership the executives of all the leading fairs in America, declares that sporting events will play a greater part in future fairs than they have in the past.

At a recent meeting of the national body in Chicago, at which time the Detroit fair leader was chosen president, fair secretaries from all over the country asserted that the interest in sports aroused among the soldiers during the war makes it imperative that sporting events be given greater consideration in their coming expositions.

"While the fairs were originally for agricultural encouragement, the exposition of today has outgrown that idea," Dickinson explained. "Our fairs have become gigantic institutions, not only dealing with agricultural pursuits, but the industrial, commercial and entertainment phases of human activity. While sports have been well represented in fair programs, in the future they will cover a wider scope."

Sugar Company Builds Beet Dump

The Columbia Sugar Co., will build a $40,000 wagon beet dump at its plant at Mount Pleasant, according to an announcement recently made by the company.

Much complaint has been made by the farmers because of the tedious work in unloading beets by hand, and at the mass meeting of the growers at Saginaw a month ago, the subject came up. It was the general opinion that the sugar manufacturers should provide unloading devices. Out in the western sugar beet territory, the farmers don't pass resolutions telling what they think the sugar companies "should or should not" do. They write it into the contract that if the sugar comies want the farmers to unload the beets they must pay for the job. The following clause is in the contract that has been drawn up by the Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n to be presented to the sugar manufacturers:

"The grower will deliver his beets at the nearest receiving station of of the company and the company agrees to furnish adequate facilities for handling of beets at said station and in case the grower is required to shovel his beets after he is equipped to have them dumped the company shall pay 25 cents per ton for such shoveling and the company shall pay at the prevailing rate of wages per hour per team for all delay in unloading at the receiving station, except that delays of 30 minutes or less shall be allowed under this agreement."

EMMET COW TESTING WORK

The Emmet County Co-operative Cow Testing Association, No. 1, finished its first month's work December 31. The tester visited 26 herds with 210 cows on test. Considering the newness of the work the first month's results were good. Thirteen cows produced thirty pounds or more of butterfat for the month. Of this number three produced over forty pounds of fat. Five herds had an average of over 600 pounds of milk or 25 pounds of butterfat.

Three herds were not put on test but will be entered in the January testing period. Interest is being awakened for another cow testing association and it is hoped that in the spring, association number 2 can be started.—*Paul Hayward, tester.*

State Crop Value $342,602 000

The value of the leading crops in Michigan during the past year was $342,602,000, the greatest on record according to the report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This larger total was chiefly due to the higher price level and not to greater acreages of yields.

The report includes grain crops, hay and potatoes, sugar beets, cloverseed, apples, pears and peaches, but not such crops as small fruits, truck crops, chicory, mint, etc. The total acreage of crops included, exclusive of fruits is 8,856,000. This is an excellent showing, the report says, in view of the movement from the farm to the city and the difficulty of securing labor. A severe drought and grasshoppers also served to reduce the yields in some sections. The season generally was good.

The acreage and yield of some of the larger crops were: winter wheat, 844,883 acres, 17,153,613 bushels spring wheat, 76,653 acres, 860,225 bushel; rye, 841,084 acres, 11,258,657 bushels; oats, 1,182,707 acres, 28,247,541 bushels, barley, 215,358 acres, 3,646,485 bushels and beans 220.265 acres and 3,031,000 bushels.

FEARS MEXICAN HEMP CONTROL

Conditions in the hemp producing section of Yucatan, Mexico, resulting from the action of the Mexican government officials, are alarming, Michael J. Smith of New York, a hemp merchant, testified at a hearing investigating Mexican affairs.

"Unless something is done to relieve the situation," said Mr. Smith, "it is practically certain that within a few years the farmers of the United States will be without binder twine for their crops."

Smith said the planters had been robbed by the Mexican authorities and were on the verge of bankruptcy. Because of the monopolistic practices exercised by Mexican authorities for the purpose of controlling hemp production and prices American farmers, Smith testified, paid an excess of $12,500,000 from 1916 to 1919.

Under regulations brought about by Salvador Alvaredo, former governor of Yucatan, he said, hemp prices advanced from 7 3-8 cents a pound in 1917 to 16 3-8 cents that year and to 19 1-4 cents in 1918. This year the price fell to 15 1-4 cents because of accumulated stocks.

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS FREE

A copy of any of the publications listed herein, except otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

Juding Beef Cattle, by E. H. Thompson, Animal Husbandry Division. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. Farmers' Bulletin 1068.

Poultry Houses. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry 1919. Department circular 19. For members of boys' and girls' poultry clubs.

Sweet Potato Diseases, by L. L. Harter, Pathologist, Cotton and Truck Diseases. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Farmers' Bulletin 1059.

Buckwheat, by Clyde E. Leighty, Agronomist in Charge of Eastern Wheat Investigations. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1062.) Gives method of planting, fertilizing and harvesting buckwheat.

The Flat-Headed Apple Tree Borer, by Fred E. Brooks, Entomologist, Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigation. tomology. Farmers' Bulletin 1065. Describes life history and habits of this pest and suggests methods for its control.

Tuberculosis in Live Stock; Detection, Control and Eradication. by John A. Kiernan, Chief of Tuberculosis Eradication Division and Alexander E. Wight, Assistant Chief. Contribution from the Bueau of Animal Industry. Farmers' Bulletin 1069.

The Bean Ladybird and its Control, by F. H. Chitenden, Entomologist in charge, Truck Crop Insect Investigations. Conrtibution from the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers' Bulletin 1074.

SUPPOSE THE FARMER SHOULD STRIKE?

By REV. C. W. STEPHENSON

The following poem was sent to us by Mrs. C. E. Lonsberry, a Dimondale subscriber, who tells us that the author, C. W. Stephenson, is a minister of the goSpel seventy-four years old, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and is a resident of Lansing. The poem was published in a recent issue of the Lansing State Journal. Mrs. Lonsberry thinks it is too good not to be published in a farm paper. We agree with her, so here it is:

The farmer, with patience and hearty will,
Works through the long, dragging hours;
He does not demand a shorter work day,
Nor fail to exert all his powers.

Before the bright sun in the east is aglow,
While city folks cuddle and dream,
His song may be heard in the crisp morning air,
He catches the day god's first gleam.

Before the old clock on the mantle strikes five,
His horses and cows are all fed;
He knows he must till the broad acres or die
For work means the bringing of bread.

He thinks of the millions needing his aid;
The corn and the wheat must be grown,
He coaxes the cane and sugar beet forth;
No harvest if seed isn't sown.

He knows how to care for cattle and sheep,
He sprays the fine orchard with care,
He fills his great cribs and cellars for us,
Asks only that we treat him fair.

Through summer's fierce heat and winter's chill blast;
Through the mud, the snow and the rain;
Through autumn and spring—no vacation for him—
He thinks not alone of his gain.

Suppose he'd sit back and shirk his great task,
A cowardly slacker he'd be!
Suppose he should strike for a six-hour day,
Who, then, would feed you and me?

Suppose he'd lay by the plow and the hoe,
Let mower and reaper decay?
Suppose he'd lie idle week after week,
While he shouted: "Less work and more pay!"

Suppose he should say: "It is nothing to me
How many are hungry and cold;
I won't do a thing to help anyone else;
My god is the glittering gold!"

With nothing to eat and little to wear,
We'd curse the good farmer right well;
We'd say: "He's a hog in his selfishness great!"
And we'd wish to see him in hell!

But the farmer plods on from morning till night;
He's a friend to and masters the sod;
He produces the things we all need so much;
His heart he keeps right before God!

There's a Satisfied User Near You

Do you realize what this means?

No matter where you live—in Maine or California—Oregon or Florida—Somewhere among your neighbors and friends you will find Delco-Light.

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Look up a Delco-Light user in your neighborhood—

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Of the abundant electric light that it is furnishing for his house and barn—

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Of the contentment and happiness that it has brought into his home on account of the improved living conditions.

And of the actual saving in time and labor that make it the best paying investment he has on the farm—It is little wonder that Delco-Light users are Satisfied Users.

A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to oil—thick plates—long-lived battery.

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There's a Satisfied User near you

The Spellbinder

By Octave Thanet

Author of "The Man of the Hour," "The Lion's Share", etc.

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THE FROZEN soil rattled under the horses' hoofs; the wagon wheels rattled on their own account. A December wind was keen enough to make the driver wrap his patched quilt closer and pull his battered straw hot lower over his ears. He was a man of thirty, with high, tanned features and eyes that would have been handsome but for their sullen frown.

"I should call it getting good and ready for a blizzard," observed the other man on the board (seat the wagon had none); "maybe he won't come."

"He'll come fast enough," returned the driver; "you don't catch buzzards staying in for weather!"

"I don't know. He's a pretty luxurious young scoundrel. Bixby says he had a letter from him—very particular about a fire in his room and plenty of hot water and towels. Bixby is worried lest the boys make a fuss with him in his hotel."

"Bixby is a coward from Wayback," was the driver's single comment or reply. The other man eyed the dark profile at his shoulder, out of the tail of his eye, rubbing his hands up and down his wrists under his frayed sleeves. He was a young man, shorter of stature than the driver. He had a round, genial, tanned face and a bad cold on him. His hands were bare because he had lent his mittens to the driver; but he wore a warm, if shabby greatcoat and a worn fur cap.

"I don't suppose," he said in a careless tone, "you fellows mean to do more than scare the lad well."

"We scared the last man. Doc Russell got him fairly paralyzed; told him 'bout the Shylock that turned out the Kinneys, and Miss Kinney's dying in the wagon, she was so weak; and Kin—somebody ('course he didn't mention names) shooting that man; and their arresting Kinney, and the jury acquitting him without leaving the box. Oh, he told a lot of stories. Some of 'em I guess he made up out of his own head; but that Iowa lawyer swallered the whole batch, hide and hoofs and all. And he couldn't git out of town quick enough! But what's the good? Here's this young dude come again. Say, do you know it's his pa that owns most of the stock in the trust?"

"No?"

"Yes, sir. He's got the upper hand of 'em all. They've bought up every last bit of foreclosed land 'round here. Yes, we was so mighty smart, we fixed it that nobody'd dare to buy; and nobody around here would dare, even s'posing they got the money, which they ain't—"

"There certainly ain't much loose money around here, Wesley. At least, when I ran the paper I didn't find it; I was glad to rent an abandoned farm and trade my subscription list for enough corn to pay the first installment on some stock and a cultivator."

"Did you pay any more?"

"No; times got worse instead of better. I'd have lost the stock and the cultivator and every blamed thing in the way of implements I've got if it hadn't been for you fellows running the implement man out of the country; he'd a chattel mortgage that was a terror. But what were you saying about the land? Nobody would buy?"

"Of course nobody would buy, and we hugged ourselves we was so durned slick. Oh, my! Now, here comes along one of them bloody trusts that's eating this country up, and goes to the company and buys the foreclosed land for a song. It goes all the cheaper because its known far and wide that we elected the sheriff not to enforce writs, but to resist 'em, and the same with all the constables, and we'd pull down any man that tries to push us off the earth. [illegible]

and the investment company sold cheap as dirt. They knew they couldn't git anybody to take up a farm 'round here. Look a' there!" He jerked the point of the switch that served for a whip in the direction of a dark bulk looming against the glowing belt of red in the west. The outlines of a ruined chimney toppled over the misshapen roof. The door and window openings gaped forlornly; doors and windows were gone long since, wrenched off for other needs.

"That farm belonged to as hard-working, smart a feller as ever handled a plow. Look at them fields, gone to desolation like everything else, but the furrows use to be as straight as a line with a ruler. He fought the hard times and the drought till his wife died, and then he said to me, 'I'm beat; I'm going to take the baby back to Winnie's folks. If I'd only gone last year I could have took Winnie, too. The company kin have my farm, and I hope to God it'll be the curse to them it's been to me!' There the farm is. And look further down" —shifting the switch to another direction— "there's another dropping to pieces. Lord, when I think of the stories they told me about the crops when I fust came and put in four hundred dollars that I'd worked hard for in a sawmill, and I think how we used

"THAT FARM BELONGED TO AS HARD-WORKING, SMART A FELLER AS EVER HANDLED A PLOW"

to set around the fire evenings, my wife and I, talking about how the town was a growing and what it would be when the trees was growed and our children was going to school, and how we'd have a cabinet organ and we'd have a top buggy, and we'd send for her mother, who didn't jest like it with Bill's wife—we was jest like children, making believe! But that ain't what I was driving at. Here it is. We calculated that we'd be alone, because the poor, miserable remnants of stock and machines and farms we got simply wasn't worth outside folks taking, and inside folks wouldn't risk their lives by dispossessing us. That's how we sized it up, ain't it?"

"I don't see yet what you're after, Wesley."

"You will. We reasoned that way. But along comes this company, this —trust, that's clean against the law and don't give a curse for that, and it buys up the whole outfit. I tell you, Mr. Robbins, there ain't five men in this community that that trust ain't got the legal right to turn out on the prairies tomorrow. They've all been foreclosed, and the year of grace is up. Most of us here ain't got no show at all—legally.

"But who'll they get to buy, Wesley Orr?"

"They're not needing much buying. They're on to a new scheme—going to turn all these farms into big pastures and fatten cattle with alfalfa, raise it and ship it; then the lower part of the county, down below town, they intend to run a ditch through from the river and irrigate it. They will fetch in a colony who will pay them about ten times what they paid, I expect, and—"

"But we won't let them—"

"Depends on how many guns the colony's got and how much fight there's in it. They'll try it anyhow, unless—"

"Unless—" repeated Robbins uneasily.

"Unless they're scared off, unless they think it's death for a man to tackle us."

"I kinder wish," said Robbins, "that he came from another town."

"What's the difference about the town?"

"Oh, none I guess. But that town, it's in Iowa, and it sent the best things we've ever had. One woman put in a lot of jams and jellies and tea—such tea! My wife was sick then, and I didn't know but I'd lose her. I gave her some of that tea and some jam, and she began to pick up from that day. It was a quince jam, and made her think of home, she said. Her father was a Connecticut man, and they had an orchard with quince trees in it—I remember—" He did not finish the sentence, but he sighed as he absently ran his eye over the gaps in the harness mended with rope.

"I bet he didn't have nothing to do with that box," said Orr; "most like, the people sent us that were poor folks themselves and had to pinch to make up for the things they sent us. 'Taint the rich people are sorriest for poor folks. This young Wallace—his father's the owner of a big paper, and rich besides, and he's got this boy in training for editor; and when that first duck could do nothing out here, the old man said he'd buy in, and the young one thought it a mighty smart thing to do to come over here and turn a lot of half-starved women and children out in winter. What's he care? What do any of these rich folks care?"

"I don't think you're fair, Wesley," said Robbins. "All rich folks aren't mean. I know more about them than you." He spoke with a dawning of pride in his [illegible] deepened a little.

"Yes, I know you used to belong to them," said Orr, "and I guess you were decent to the poor. But you'll admit you didn't have no notion how it cuts to work every muscle in you and to lay awake thinking yourself half crazy to puzzle out better ways to make money and yet to feel every year you're a sinking deeper in the slough! I've worked five years here, and 'cepting the first year, every single year has piled interest on the mortgage. Every year we've had less clothes to wear and poorer stuff to eat, and it's been mend instead of buy, and we've had more debts and more worries every year. I tell you, Mr. Robbins, I thought it would kill me, once, to come on the county. I'd a said I'd starve first; but you can't see your wife and the children starve. I went in last winter and asked for relief. I'd that old hound dog of mine with me; you knowed him. He'd been a good dog. He came with us when we come here, running under the wagon. All the children had played with him. I took him into town, and I asked every one I knowed would he have that dog for a gift; I showed off all his tricks, feeling like I was dirty mean deceiving him, for I done it so somebody would be willing to take him home and feed him and take care of him, for it's God's truth I hadn't enough for him and the children too. But nobody wanted him; he was pretty old, and he wasn't never handsome. And one store I was in, as I went out I heard a drummer that was trying to sell goods say, 'I saw that feller at the Relief, but I notice he's able to keep a dog. Lets the children go hungry ruther'n the dog, I guess.' I kinder turned on him, then I turned back again, and I whistled to Sport, and I looked at him and saw how his ribs showed and his eyes was kinder sunk. He wagged his tail and yelped like he used to, seeing me look at him; and then I went straight to that drug store Billy used to keep—Billy Harvey. He moved away last year; he was a good friend of mine. I said to him, 'Billy, you got something that would kill a dog in a flash, so he'd never suffer or know what hurt him?' And Billy—he understood and he said he had. 'You jest put it on his tongue and he'd never know what killed him.' Billy was sorry for me. He gave it to me for nothing, and he gave me some bones and corn bread and milk; so Sport had a good dinner. And he come right up to me and looked me in the eyes, wagging his tail. His eyes was kinder dim, but they was just as loving as ever. And he was wagging his tail when he dropped. Then I went home and the children asked me where was Sport, and little Peggy cried—oh, Lord!"

"It was awful hard on you, Wesley," said Robbins gently.

"I suppose it wasn't nothing to what some men have suffered. There was poor Tommy Walker, give up his farm when it was foreclosed—thought he had to—and went off tramping to Kansas City, and after he'd tramped a week there, looking for a job, gave it up and jumped into the river. And you know how old man Osgood killed himself, honest an old man as ever lived; always kept his machines under cover, too; he couldn't stand it. They found it harder—and lots more, too; but I've found it hard enough. And I know I'd shoot that sneaking, sneering young Shylock, and not mind it near so much as I minded killing poor Sport."

"I don't know but we'd all better quit," said the younger man with a sigh. "This isn't a living country. Three years of drought would break any country up. It's not meant to live in. We had a fair crop this year, but it's so low; and freights though they're lower, are pretty high. I don't see any way out of it. And I declare I think if we run this young fellow off we'll only get a bad name for the place."

"I don't care for bad names," said the other sullenly. "I got a wife and three children; I was foreclosed a year ago—so's you, so's a lot of the boys; we're at the end of our string now—legally. So what did we say? We said we didn't care was it legal or illegal; that laws was made to skin the poor man; and we elected a sheriff we could depend on not to enforce the laws, and we drove off the blood suckers they sent out

here. They say one feller was killed. I don't know. Guess that's one of Doc Russell's stories. The boys talk a lot about the cause of all this here trouble, and how we're going to have a revolution; and how referendum and initiative will help and how free silver will help—I gues myself, a little more rain three years ago when corn was up would have helped more'n anything—and they talk how they're fighting the battles of the poor man, and the eastern bloodsuckers has ruined us, and the Shylocks are devouring us, and they roller the roof off. I listen to-'em, but I don't believe 'em any more than you do."

"But," interrupted the other man eagerly, "I voted with the people's party—"

"Of course you did. We was going to be unanimous, and you dass not stand out; but you didn't believe in it. Me either. I ain't makin' any pretense, but I'll tell you it's jest here—I'm down to bed-rock. If I get my farm be took away, and my stock what's going to become of my wife and children? You can call it stealing, or resisting the law, or anything you please, but I'll kill that feller before I'll let him turn me out."

"Don't you think we can scare him off? Killing's a nasty word."

"My father was with John Brown and he helped kill a man. He never lost no sleep about it; I shan't neither. Look here, Mr. Robbins, I got lots of time to think, winters—lots. Remorse and all them fine feelings you read of, they don't belong to folks that are way down in the dirt. You got to have something to eat and wear, and not have your stomach sassing you, and you half froze most of the time; when your body is in sech a fix it's keeping your mind so full there ain't any show for any other feelings. And look a' here, there's worse"— his voice sank. "Why, you git to that pass you ain't able to feed your own wife and babies. When this morning Peggy kept hushing the baby, and she was fretting and moaning, and Peggy says to me, couldn't I git a little crackers in town; maybe the baby could eat them? I didn't feel nothing 'cept a numb aching. I kept saying, 'I'd 'a felt that, once!' But I didn't feel it now. And all of a sudden, it come to me 'twas because I was gitting past feeling—like you do when you're froze, jest before you die. I read a story once, when I was a little shaver, that kept me awake nights many a time,—"

"Look here, Wesley," his companion interrupted, "quit it! You're getting light-headed. Get rid of such fool thoughts as those or you'll be going off to the insane asylum; and mighty little use your family will have of you there!"

Orr gave him no answer. Robbins watched his impassive face and frowned.

Silently the two men looked at the bearing lights, while the wagon creaked and swayed and rattled over the road.

There were enough lights in the windows to reveal the wide untidiness of the street, the black, boarded windows of the empty shops, the gaps in the sidewalk, the haggard gardens, where savage winds had blown the heart out of deserted rose-trees and geraniums. In general the sky-line was low and the roofs the simplest peaks; but it was broken in a few places by three and four-storied brick buildings of the florid pomp on which a raw western town loves to lavish its money. Now they loomed, dark and silent, landmarks of vanished ambition. The sole sparks of life in the place were at the hotel. It had been built "during the boom"—a large rectangle of wood, with a cheap and gaudy piazza, all painted four shades of green, which the climate had burned, blistered and bleached into one sickly, mottled brown. Long ago the stables of the hostelry had been abandoned, but this night the hitable yard was full of wagons.

The upper story of the hotel was dark, and the greater part of the lower story; but the kitchen was bright, and yellow light leaked thru every chink and crack in the office blinds.

"Boys have turned out well, I guess," said Robbins.

"They better turn out!" said Orr.

* * *

The office was full of men, gathered about the stove, talking to each other. The innkeeper sat behind his counter, affecting to busy himself with a blotted ledger. Originally he had been a stout man, but he had lost flesh of late years. He was wrinkled and flabby, and the furtive eyeshots that he cast toward the stove were anxious beyond his concealing. Anyone, however, could perceive that matters of heavy import were being discussed. The miserably clad men about the stove all looked sullen. There was none of the easy-going badinage so habitual with westerners.

"Where is he?" said Orr, in an undertone to a large man in a buffalo coat. The large man was the sheriff of the county. He jerked his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the dining-room.

"What's he like?"

"Little fellow with a game leg."

Orr frowned. Robbins felt uncomfortable. A gaunt man on the outskirts of the circle added: "He's powerful slick, though; you can bet your life. That girl Susy is all won over already; and she's suspecting something, sure's shooting. I guess she's warned him there's something in the air."

"Well, if there is, I don't know it," said the sheriff.

"You never will known anything about it, either," a gray haired man added.

"That's right, Kinney," two or three spoke at once. But immediately a silence fell on them. Robbins who felt himself an outsider, could see that the others drew closer together. Once or twice he caught sinister murmurs. He began to wish that he had not come.

"It would be no earthly use for me to chip in and try to soften them," he thought. "They're crazy with defeat and misery and the fool stuff campaign orators have crammed down their throats."

Just then the dining room door opened, and Robbins was the only one of the group to turn his head. The other men gazed at the fire, and the heavy silence grew heavier.

(*Continued next week*)

Thank'e, Kind Friends, for Words of Cheer

Keep the Good Work Going

"Keep the good work going on. The farmers are gaining. Oftimes feel like writing to you and saying "thank you" when reading the M. B. F. In regards to the candidate for governor will say farmers are all right but I think we need a governor that is used to the ways at Lansing as the lobbyists are too well versed in the ways. Last winter gave us a good idea what farmers will do when new at the job. I believe farmers should be at the first table, but go slow. Feel the way.—*E. T., Berrien Springs.*

We value your paper very much for the market reports, particularly on farm produce.—*Glenn Ellis, Oakland County.*

Enclosed please find one dollar to pay my subscription another year. That's the paper with backbone to it. I hope you success and good luck the coming year.—*Elmer Straub, Mecosta County.*

Have been a reader of your paper for three years now and we all enjoy it very much; it sure is a good farm paper.—*Fred LaCass, Genesee County.*

Me think M. B. F. is one of the finest farm papers published.—*Wm. A. Cameron, Huron County.*

Iwish to say I find your paper very helpful in my business of farming.—*Ray Down, Ionia County.*

I claim the M. B. F. is the best farm paper for business, that a Michigan farmer can read.—*L. B. Merrill, Roscommon County.*

We think your paper the best of all farm papers we take—Leslie Simpson, Eaton county .

The Sensible Leader of the 1920 Tractor Field

NOWADAYS the chug-chug of the farm tractor is heard in every corner of the land. Tractors are at work in the fields of many thousands of farms and if you look them over you will find them a mixed lot.

Tractor farming is still in its youth. Novelty is still in the surge toward power farming.

The impractical theorists are still in the ring, limping but not out of the running. Adventurers who swarmed into what they termed the "game" are still "playing." The hazards facing the farmer in search of reliable power are many.

In all this turmoil, one tractor like a steady star has lighted the way. That tractor bears the trusted name—**Titan 10-20.** It has led because it is the product of practical builders of good farm machines; because it is backed by many years of experience and unquestioned reputation.

Today **Titan 10-20** is the standard-setter among all tractors. During the past year it has been the topic of conversation on the tongues of farmers and tractor makers the nation over.

Selling at the popular low price—**$1000 cash f. o. b. factory—Titan 10-20** faced a sensational demand. A few months ago this desire for Titan ownership had flooded the factory with thousands of orders which could not be filled at once, though a new Titan was being turned out every few minutes.

Every effort is being directed to greater production and to continued Titan 10-20 pre-eminence during 1920. In view of manufacturing difficulties however, this is earnest advice to the intending purchaser:

Orders for Titan 10-20—and also for International 15-30 and International 8-16—must be placed far in advance. No other course will assure delivery.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA INC.
CHICAGO U S A

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Only Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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"Pleased to Meet You"

WE'LL MEET you at East Lansing Farmers' Week. Of course, you'll be there. It's the big annual get-together at our agricultural college for all the folks who farm, all the folks who would like to farm, and some folks who couldn't run a farm if they had to. But whatever their fitness or lack of fitness for farming, their hearts—at least, most of them—are in the right place. They will gather from all parts of Michigan, thousands of them, to discuss and perchance to solve some of the problems of agriculture Fine speakers, big men all, will be there from all over the country to give the farmers the benefit of their wide experience and their viewpoint. Annual meetings will be held by the Farm Bureau, the syrup makers, the spud growers, the grain breeders, the milk producers, and other farmer associations. You don't have to belong to one of these associations to attend their gatherings. Watch these columns for the detailed program and you will find many things that will interest and help you. The dates are Feb. 2-9. Plan to be there. We'll be pleased to meet you."

"Ouch, Get Off My Foot"

TAXES TO A farmer are like a bunion to a foot. They are both sore objects to tread upon. Unlike the bunion, however, taxes are necessary. Perhaps the Bolsheviks don't believe in taxes. But they do not need to. They confiscate enough wealth to pay the cost of government. We're not so civilized as that in this country. We have a foolish theory here that every man who owns property and enjoys the privileges and protection of government should pay a proportionate share of the cost of supporting the government This theory doesn't always work out in prictice, it is true. Some people always have paid more than their fair share of taxes. Some have paid less, but that's no reason why we should abolish taxes altogether and go a-bolsheviking.

The good citizen will not complain of taxes that go to pay the legitimate expenses of government and the public institutions. Neither will the good citizen complain when, during years of extraordinary state expenditures, the rate is a trifle higher than in pervious years. But Mr. Good Citizen's patience ceases to become a virtue when his tax receipts shows an increase of eighteen hundred per cent in a quarter of a century, or twenty per cent in a single year. He howls, "get off my foot," and we heed his cries with compassion and understanding.

Of course, the cost of maintaing the government, the public institutions, the schools and highways increases year by year. But don't be fooled. That isn't the reason for high taxes. The reason for high taxes is that somebody, or a good many somebodies, are not paying their proportionate share. Taxes ought to be collected against income rather than upon the intangible value of property which yields the income. There are at least three almost neglected sources from which the state could and should realize a large income, thereby easing the burden now placed upon landowners. They are the income tax, the tonnage tax, and a much greater tax upon the water power companies who utilize the streams and millions of acres of land adjacent thereto.

There is work ahead for the next legislature.

Interlocking Directorates

IT HAS been seriously argued that milk, being one of the necessaries of life, should be put in the class of public utilities along with gas, electricity, railroads, water, etc., and the charge therefore be regulated by ordinance. While it is true that this would be pretty tough on the farmer who has been getting "rich" out of the dairy business, there is no need for discouragement. There's a neat little way to get around ordinances and all other rate-making legislation. The railroads have tried it, and it works fine.

When the state determines what profit the farmer shall have on his milk and fixes the price to the consumer, the farmer, if he is a good business man, will tap his "money bags" and buy an interest in the dairy food trust, or the milking machine trust, or the milk pail trust, and when his profits from his milk are not satisfactory, he will ask the directors of the various trusts in which he is interested to charge him more for dairy feed, milking machines, milk pails, etc. This extra charge he will bring to the attention of the price-making body as an argument that the price of milk ought to be raised. Of course, the law could not compell this poor farmer to operate at a loss, so up goes the price of milk, and when the first of the year rolls around, Mr. Farmer receives his extra dividend checks from the milk-pail trust.

This simple illustration will serve the reader in getting a better understanding of what is meant by "interlocking directorates", of the railroad companies and scores of other concerns which furnish them with supplies. J. P. Morgan may be a director in a half dozen railroad companies. At the same time he may be a director in a locomotive factory, a car-shop, a steel mill, a brake trust, or a half hundred other concerns which sell material to the transportation companies in which he owns a block of stock. The Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over the rates for which Mr. Morgan may charge the patrons of his railroad systems, but it has no regulating powers whatever over the many corporations which furnish the supplies. In other words, the profits in transportaion are fixed by the government, but the profits of the other corporations may be as large as the traffic will bear. We are not, therefore, surprised at the charge that the directors of railway companies have for years purchased supplies from other companies in which they were interested charging themselves much higher prices than they would have to pay elsewhere, and passing the extra cost onto the patron, thereby affecting not at all the transportation profits, but increasing very largely the profits of the supply companies.

These "interlocking directorates," it is claimed, are found existing between nearly every railroad of importance and the corporations from which they buy their supplies. So the next time some special privilege zealot tells you, "the government hasn't any business running the railroads," ask him what he knows about "interlocking directorates."

The census-taker will get you, if you don't watch out!

Boozers Beware.

BOOZERS, beware! A. C. Graham, anti saloon league official and a dyed-in-the wool prohibitionist, has been appointed federal prohibition director for Michigan. This appointment gives the people of Michigan positive assurance that the prohibition law will be enforced to the letter.

A few weeks ago when it became generally known that a director was to be appointed for Michigan, there was some fear that the Democratic appointee might be a man who would keep one eye closed and the other eye winking at violators of the law. All the influence Michigan drys could muster was directed in favor of Mr. Graham whose well-known attitude toward booze and the saloon left no doubt as to how the law would be administered in his hands.

The government is without doubt making a sincere effort to enforce the federal prohibition amendment, and its choice of enforcement agents is to be heartily commended. The extent to which prohibition will prohibit depends in a very large measure upon the character of those officials, and the one sure way to make the people disgusted with prohibition is to let the boot-leggers and other whisky purveyors ply their trade with only an occasional spectacular arrest and confiscation. With A. C. Graham to assist the splendid work that Fred Woodworth, dairy and food commissioner, and his corps of assistants have been doing to make the state bone dry, we predict that the illegal traffic in Michigan will soon shrink to harmless proportions and in a few years cease altogether.

A Bad Bolshevist Bill

CERTAIN INTERESTS in the United States shrink in fear from the menace of Bolshevism which throws its black shadow to the uttermost ends of the earth. In the hysteria of fear, the Department of Justice has been importuned to gather in the disciples of Bolshevism and radical socialism, and the raids that have recently been conducted upon peaceful gatherings and the arrests that have been made without warrant or reason would be highly ridiculous were they not so serious in their consequences. If danger threatens the Republic from this source it must be because there are grounds for dissatisfaction, and if there are grounds for dissatisfaction, raids and summary arrests will never pacify. That such danger impends, we firmly assert. That there are evils which give specious substantion to the arguments of the radicals, we do not hesitate to acknowledge. But the repressive measures that are being used to curb public discussion strike deeper than now appear and arouses not only the ignorant and suspicious but the intelligent and trustful to a sense of oppression and a violation of sacred rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

A bill is now pending in Congress to perpetuate the war-time sedition act. It was drafted by the Department of Justice and has already passed the Senate. The purposes of the bill are all right, but it puts a dangerous weapon in the hands of officers of the law, who are given discretionary powers which may easily be abused. If the officers of the government can thus employ the law to ferret out and punish plotters against the government, they may not find it so very difficult to find a way to punish constructive critics and reformers whom they would like to think are plotting against the government. Frankly, we are afraid of this bill. We fear the time may come when the people will weep bitter tears of regret that they ever permitted it to become law.

A western farm paper: "The average farmer will be so busy looking after his politics from now on that he won't have time to raise anything but h--l." "Profane, but prophetic," says Industry. At that he'll produce a better brand of citizenship and government than the good old U. S. has had in many a day.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

THE FARMER AND LABORING MAN

I read in your last issue what one labor paper thinks of the farmer. I feel free to say what I think of such sentiment thus express, for away back in times when I used to work with union labor when the men went on strike for a ten hour day in the mills of Michigan, I saw the power of organization to make workingmen's "lives worth living."

I well remember the first ticket I ever voted the picture at the top of a skilled mechanic with a compass in one hand stepping over a pile of cog wheels and machine parts to shake hands with a farmer between the "stilts" of a plow.

Let the readers compare that old word picture with the raving of the so-called Union and I will not worry over the expected verdict should the time ever come when his chosen candidate and the great labor party candiates are up in opposition for honors. *Union* says government expends forty million a year through the Department of Agriculture to "isolate a bug." M. B. F. has done better. It has not cost so much to republish the item and has surely isolated a bug and one worth keeping in public view that it may do no more harm. Union labor and farmers under various party names have had many splendid men in congress, senate and in executive and legislative departments in every state since the time above referred to and will again in spite of *Union*. All American. Some farmers.

Can you imagine the need of a middleman standing between a Huron county farmer with a bag of beans at $12 and a miner with a young growing family of Scranton, Penn., to keep them from abusing each other. Nonsense, nothing between them but a freight rate and want made known; and same applies to every food product as well as clothing, although beans are so near a perfect food for a working man if he can just get a little water and fuel. Nothcan be used in comparison to convince the reader of the vital point of view. The more we study the needs of our great consuming centers the more we are ashamed of our utter failure to keep a good supply of staple food and clothing product handy to sell at a profit, the moment our great cities of laborers near the coal, steel, cement, machine and shipping plants are in need any time during the year and I further believe in the light of what has recently transpired it would be well to keep a large cache of coal handy near the homes of Michigan men.

A farmer is by nature a storekeeper in many ways. If he were not, farming would soon run down at the heel, but I think he should not have all his store at his farm. No real union labor man could find fault with this since it would cost him nothing and would also tend to make him feel safe; with this needs in plenty in sight.

I wish to make a few assertions:

The farmers of Michigan have capital enough to do this. The present laws are sufficient. Agriculture in Michigan must not go begging of other classes of capitalists! No need of it. Farmers as a rule do not look for large rates of interest, though they sometimes pay high rates. The farmers of Michigan would be satisfied with a lower rate than they pay if they were assured it was to maintain the storehouse of the nation. I believe the system could be financed by a trust and loan company with a central clearing house and branches in every county with 30,000 or more poplation. Such an organization would be a tremendous force politically as the state bank is now. We must appeal to all farmers. We must be prepared to withstand temporary disappointment in season.

I have long urged the farmers with whom I have come in contact in pursuasive argument that it is folly to say I must have a farmer for governor or representative, when all we have to do is to refer to the record as to how our farmer governor and legislature and even our supervisors have voted. You will no doubt be surprised to learn that the Detroit delegation did more for the farmer at last session than the farmer legislators also governor who is also a farmer. Take the Warner administration for instance. He canvassed the state as a farmer but he kept the old mortgage tax law on the statute books and a psychologist governor come in power by accident and brushed the nefarious law away. Dr. Ferris made one great mistake, however, when he signed the amended drain law and the present governor has won the lasting friendship of many a good farmer when he signed the present drain law, the best we have ever had and still in need of urgent repairs. Also the Covert road law needs some help as it is almost a good law. Yes, the drain laws and road laws will during the next decade be the cause of our largest item of taxation. We realize it and live in hope and in great fear. Osborn for governor for he is not afraid to leave the beaten path.—*Agricola Publicus, Port Hope.*

The recent announcement that organized farmers and organized railway men would attempt a co-operative plan for the exchange of commodities shows us that the day of the food middleman and speculator is passing away. We need laws to facilitate collective and co-operative bargaining, and ought to elect men to office who have the vision to see the wonderful opportunities that lie in this direction. The trouble with a good many of the "farmers" who were in the last legislature was that they were steeped and parboiled in politics long before they reached the legislature and couldn't resist playing the political game. Most men are only human in this respect. We need a few Simon-pure farmers in the legislature who have not been corrupted by partisan politics and politicians.—Editor.

SUGAR BEET CONTENT

Your publication has brought to my attention certain statements concerning the manufacture of beet sugar which call for comment.

I quote the following from your issue of Dec. 13 in an article entitled, "Growers ask for a Better Sugar Beet Contract." Last year beets tested 16% sugar, hence that means that from every ton of sugar beets, the manufacturer extracted 320 pounds of sugar. At the prevailing price of 9 cents per pound, the manufacturer received $28.80. To extract the sugar, pay interest, depreciation, and profits, they have left $18.80. This takes no account whatever of the presumably large value of the pulp, molasses, and other by-products."

I note scattered throughout the article quoted, and that of Dec. 27, entitled, "Beet Growers ask for 50-50 Split of Profits," statements that you are actuated only by a feeling of justice and fairness to both sides involved in the question and that: "We will be glad to correct any statements which they (the manufacturers) prove incorrect." Presuming therefore on your sense of fairness thus set forth, and upon your expressed willingness to correct any erroneous statements, I take the liberty of calling these facts to your attention:

First, in any chemical process where organic materials are involved, it is impossible to make a 100% recovery. This statement should require no involved technical proof as oyur own good common sense will tell you that this must be so. As an example, consider that all of the butterfat in milk does not go into the butter but part of it goes into the skimmed milk and part into the butter milk. Yet the processes involved are very simple. You can readily see that in the highly complicated processes of beet sugar manufacture the losses might naturally be greater. As a matter of fact a standard beet sugar factory is doing very good work indeed to recover 80% of the sugar in the beet. I am a chemical engineer with nine years' experience in the manufacture of beet sugar and I will be glad to give you a supporting affidavit to this effect.

Again you mention, "The presumably large value of the pulp, molasses and other by-products." We assume that you know that molasses contains sugar, and as an authority on farming subjects, you should know that beet pulp likewise contains sugar. Let me ask you where this sugar comes from if, as you say, the manufacturer sells as refined sugar 320 lbs. from a 16% beet. Your statements contradict themselves and should be sufficient proof to you of their inaccuracy

Allowing an 80% recovery instead of the 100% which you assume, a ton of 16% beets would yield the manufacturer $13.04 instead of the $18.80 as stated in your article. When you deduct from this $1 to $2 to pay freight, rehandling costs, agricultural and seed expense you have left $11 or $12 from which to pay manufacturing costs, interest, depreciation and taxes.

I will not mention the risks which the manufacturer must take or the years when a drop in price has robbed him of his profits. I am not advancing any arguments to promote the raising of beets at any price, and I do not wish to enter into any controversy with you on the subject, but hope that your sense of justice is such that you will be glad that I have called to your attention the inaccuracies mentioned and that you will be anxious to frankly correct them.—*E. E. Stiff, Holland, Mich.*

The correction is gladly made. Mr. W. H. Wallace, president of the Michigan Sugar Company, was my authority for the statement that the 1918 beets yielded 16 per cent sugar. Our understanding was that the Michigan Sugar Company extracted that much sugar from each ton of beets. We find upon inquiry and investigation that our statements in this respect were incorrect. We note that you do not care to enter into a controversy as to the justice of the farmers' demands for a more equitable contract. Accepting your figures as correct, and adding in the value of the by-products, does it not appear to you that the sugar manufacturers are getting considerably more than their share of the sugar profits? Come, be as fair with us as we have been with you and tell us your views upon THAT subject.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial--"Pork Plenty and Scarce"

Hogs are worrying Kansas. Senator Arthur Capper writes a letter to Secretary of Commerce Alexander telling the troubles of Kansas. He says 1,600,000,000 pounds of surplus pork are left on the hands of the meat producers of the west and the stockman must face enormous losses unless assistance arrives promptly.

Europe has stopped buying American pork, the Senator says, and it is his judgment that some arrangement should be made to extend credit to the people across the sea that they may be enabled to take the fats which they need and that the stockmen and farmers of the United States may not be forced out of business. Besides he advocates as a further remedy, the reduction of ocean-carrying charges, thus makin geasy in every way th unloading of the vast accumulation of meats which the American people cannot use.

The citizens of Detroit who carries home a microscopic slice of ham purchased at 30 to 50 cents per pound, or who feels the necessity of cautioning his children to "go light on the pork chops or they won't go round," might wonder why a little of this enormous surplus couldn't be shunted off the European routes into Michigan.

Senator Capper says the situation is so critical that farmers are compelled not only to reduce their breeding stock but also in many cases have gone out of business of stock breeding altogether. Wouldn't it be too bad if both Europe and America should have to go hungry for pork just because the western farmers have too much? What's the matter with this crazy world anyway? *Detroit News*

A REAL MAN FOR GOVERNOR

What I want for governor, if he can be found, is a man of the Abe Lincoln type. I don't believe he ever wore kid gloves and his hands were hard and calloused splitting the rails he did.

Politics at Lansing are getting almighty rotten. There needs to be a housecleaning there the same as the farmer does to his corn crib when it gets infested with rats. Our taxes are increasing by leaps and bounds. I am informed that there has been created at Lansing about 1,500 needless and useless jobs and offices so that Tom, Dick and Harry could pay off their political debts without going down into their own jeans.

I don't know why a afrmer with a college education and well read and posted on all topics of the day besides, and there are such, needs any experience other than he gets on the farm to fit him for governor. An up-to-date farmer has a broader and a more diversified knowledge than any other man and if he is not qualified to be governor just tell me who is. And if he is thoroughly in sympathy with farming and farmers he will not be so apt to join the clique and become a "king."—*A. A. L., Kent County.*

"We, the farmers of Michigan, hereby agree not to support any candidate for office who wears kid-gloves." My, what a shedding of kid-gloves by the politicians there will be! Glove factories will go into bankruptcy and the leather market will be shot to pieces. But would we have any improvement in our political situation? No doubt, the old woolen mits are a better guide to an honest heart and a broad mind than kid-gloves but it does not always follow that the mittened man is always a wise and good man, or the kid-gloved individual a knave. You're quite right about the situation at Lansing. The state needs a house-cleaning, from cellar to garret, and when we elect men for the job, we not only want to look for those who will pledge themselves to clean house, but who also know how to do it. There are a good many men in Michigan who, in their younger days wore callouses on their hands just as Abraham Lincoln did, but like Lincoln, were pushed into positions where they had to use their brains more and their hands less and are today just as dependable and certainly better equipped to serve the people than in their younger days. There must not be any question about the attitude of the next governor of Michigan toward the farmers. He must be either an actual farmer or a man who has been actively identified with farm affairs, and he must be broad-minded enough to give equal consideration to all essential interests of the state. If there is a man listed among the "farmer candidates" on our straw ballot whom you cannot trust to act as the next governor of Michigan, we'd like to have you name him.—Editor.

RETURNING THE RAILROADS

You ask for the sentiment of the people on returning the railroads to the private owners, and I can not seen any better way to get at it than by the way we used here in the little town of Winn. We took a vote on the matter here and out of sixty-nine men, three voted to have the roads returned, and forty-nine to have the government own and control them in the best interest of all the people, ten not voting either way. Among those who voted were two doctors, one preacher, four produce shippers, one barber, one meat dealer.—*W. W., Winn, Mich.*

This is interesting information. One of the arguments used by some of our congressmen for the immediate return of the roads is that public sentiment seems to be "so overwhelmingly in favor of it." But we imagine that if a poll were made among the "folks back home," they would not find this sentiment so "overwhelming."—Editor.

A FARMER FEDERATION

For many years the writer has favored and urged a working federation of the farm organizations of the state. We strongly favor the movement for a farmer governor and also for a larger farmer representation in our legislature and in Congress. A number of the farmer candidates mentioned we know will measure up in force, intelligence and ability with any men that can be named. Let us unite for a clean, broad-guaged and aggressive candidate and for an honest, clean and able administration of state affairs.—*Louis A. B., Outlook Farm, Bangor, Mich.*

The farm organizations have endorsed a man who will measure up to your requirements. Now, if the farmers will get busy in their local districts, organize and elect men in whom they have confidence, we shall have the kind of an administration that you describe.—Editor.

(*Additional Readers' Letters page 25*)

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT AT ITS PEAK

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.62		2.65
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat has attained a point on the American markets unequaled during the century. A car of dark No. 1 Northern spring has sold for $3.50 per bushel. Hard winters have been selling in Kansas City at over $3, and generally strong high prices are noted. In Detroit, the rise in price during the past week has averaged 16 cents per bushel for all grades.

The Grain Corporation has been selling some wheat to dealers but shipments have not been as large as desired. Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, has just come out with the interesting statement that wheat and flour handlers are confronted with price hazards which may follow withdrawal of government control when the activities of the Grain Corporation are brought to an end in June. His statement was issued to the 42,000 who hold licenses issued by the corporation.

Mr. Barnes emphasized the statement that "the reduction of commitments to the minimum required for the conduct of necessary current business" will be a wise policy for the grain trade upon the termination of two years of official stabilization and in view of the present world situation. He is encouraging in his prediction that thrift in the use of the nation's food supplies has begun to replace general extravagance.

CORN SLIGHTLY BEARISH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.68
No. 3 Yellow	1.54	1.49	
No. 4 Yellow	1.50		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.57
No. 3 Yellow	1.47	1.40	1.55
No. 4 Yellow	1.42	1.36	1.50

Corn dropped off as much as two cents in the Chicago market according to opening quotations at the first of this week. For some time stock has been taken in the fact that usually there comes somewhat of a depression in the corn market during the month of January, even though the demand usually increases and snow delays shipments. One of the main reasons for throwing the corn market off color was the fact that the Federal Reserve Discount rates were tightened considerably.

Uncertainty as to shipping conditions has created much discouragement and given the bears a freer chance to operate. The railways of the nation are short somewhere around 300,000 cars, as compared to the theoretical requirements. Favorable weather may make possible the long predicted run of corn to the markets, inasmuch as the federal controllers have consigned many trains of cars to be used for deliveries of corn.

OAT MARKET STRONG

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
[illegible]	[illegible]	.85	.98
No. 3 White	[illegible]	.84	
No. 4 White	.87	.83	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	[illegible]	N. Y.
[illegible]	.73	[illegible]	.78
No. 3 White	.72	.67	.77
No. 4 White	.71	[illegible]	.75

Although the prices for oats showed a fraction of a cent decline at the markets' opening this week, oats technically are in about the strongest position of any of the grains. The temporary slump was due almost entirely to sympathy with corn. Eastern demand for Jul delivery has made for a firmer condition than May delivery.

There has been a persistent demand for cash grain for export and millions of bushels have been set aside for this purpose. And there is strong demand for all the stocks on hand in most markets. The oat crop in the United States this year fell well below the five year average, and the same condition applies to the output in Europe and the Argentine.

It is true, however, that oats may decline in case of sharp drops in the corn market, or in case some factor hampering foreign trade should arise.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Scarce supply bolsters wheat markets; potatoes higher; beans strong and steady. Seeds are active and steady. Hay firm and buying active.

CHICAGO—Corn and oat prices drop slightly. Provisions bearish. Hog market dull, cattle higher.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

BUSINESS is generally in healthy condition, despite unrest in some quarters. Orders from big dealers are greater than ever before; the steel strike has officially closed and no other great strike is troubling America. The Peace Treaty, so far as the European nations are concerned, has at last been signed and trade has been resumed. America is still held up because of the Senate's delay in signing the treaty, but it is expected that a settlement must be made soon, causing an encouragement to world trade.

Among the factors which one should consider for the coming months is the fact that this is a presidential election year, during which government is likely to be swayed by motives of winning popular approval. Business this year will have to yield somewhat to the issues of the election, of the precedent of other election years holds true. It must be further acknowledged that there is a feeling of uncertainty and unrest in the nation; probably much of this is due to the breaking down of the war strain and conditions aggravated by much fiery and unusual talk by intellectuals, accompanied by some real grievances of the "underdogs." The government apparently has abandoned the intention of granting further credits to Europe which needs billions. The effect of this is feared to be dangerous for our export trade, although private corporations may arrange for great loans.

Wheat seems assured of general firmness for the time being, but there is considerable hazard in the corn market, due to the dumping of large stocks on markets, something which frequently happens in January. A great amount of buying, however, may save the day for the bulls. Potatoes seem to be going sky-high, compared with old prices. Hay stays firm, and live stock prices have gone down before heavy receipts. Crop reporters tell of higher prices for many prodcuts to the producers, and it is believed that in general the tendency should continue.

In the meantime, business in general is healthy, while the producers are being pestered as usual by the army of market manipulators.

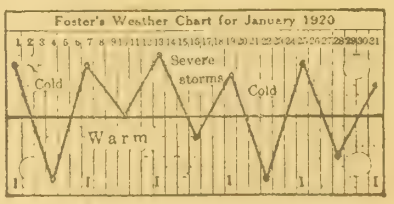
NOT ENOUGH RYE

It seems as though exporters are unable to get all the rye crops they want in this country to satisfy European demands, and they snap up quickly nearly all receipts at the markets as fast as the stuff arrives. Naturally the effect is very strengthening on the markets, although the prices have not advanced much. Detroit quotes rye at $1.86 for Cash No. 2.

The export demand for barley has not been so good of late and some slight ups and downs have occurred due to the export factor. Detroit quotes barley Cash No. 3 at $3.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17,1920. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about January 16, 22, 28 and Feb. 3, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest fo Rockies by close of 17, 23, 29 and Feb. 4; plains sections 18, 24, 30 and Feb. 5; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 19, 25, 31 and Feb. 6; eastern sections 20, 26, Feb. 1 and 7, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 21, 27, Feb. 2 and 8. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Jan. 17 to near Feb. 8. The week centering on Jan. 17 was expected to begin with high temperatures on meridian 90 and end with colder than usual, the cold reaching that line near Jan. 22. Then about the usual average of temperatures with no unusual changes up to Feb. 3. Severe storms are expected during that week about middle latitudes moving southeastward and on meridian 90. See Foster's Weather Map. If you have not received it send your address and a 1-cent stamp to W. T. Foster, 1625 1-2 North Capital Street, Washington, D. C. You cannot fully understand these forecasts without that map. It will not be sent you unless you are a subscriber to some newspaper or magazine that publishes my forecasts.

I give the dates that weather events reach certain places along the line benefit out of the forecasts. Nearly all the storms affect Vancouver, in the extreme northeast and you must do a little thinking in order to get most from the extreme northwest to the vicinity of which they move southeastward usually. When only meridian 90 is mentioned this vicinity or Vancouver is about two and a half days earlier and Newfoundland about the same time later. Middle latitudes are near 40 to 45. A storm on these latitudes affects the whole continent. It is warm southeast of the storm center, or low, and cold northwest of it.

W. T. Foster

BEANS IN FAIR DEMAND

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	
Red Kidneys		13.75	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.75	9.25	10.25
Prime	7.75	8.50	9.50
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	13.00

Beans are in fair demand and steady this week after dullness some day last week, and especially during the holidays. During the last month farmers generally have shown a strong disposition toward holding back their beans until fairer prices are offered. Along with this factor, elevator men announce that more than half the Michigan bean crop is thought to have been shipped out of the state. Eastern states tell of very short supplies. Along with this is the condition of shortage in the bean production this past year—it is the lowest for about four years. Elevator men agree to a large extent, we are informed, that the farmers should get a higher price in order that the production continue in the coming season. Taking all these factors into consideration, the long hoped for boom in the bean market is confidently awaited by thousands of farmers who are holding their supply for a fair price.

POTATOES STILL CLIMB

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 12, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.50	4.30
Chicago	4.50	4.30
Pittsburg	4.00	3.90
New York		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.15	2.00
Chicago	2.15	2.00
Ittsburg	2.10	2.00
New York	2.15	2.00

Potato prices in general have gone up during the past week or so, although increasing receipts endanger prices at some points. In the growers' markets in Detroit this week, as high as $2.50 per bushel was paid for the best grades. Greenville quotes spuds at $3.45 per cwt.

In the East the spud market is firm and prices are high. New York City reports receiving much frozen stock which had to sell at low prices but the good grades which arrived in good condition are bringing quite fancy figures. Aroostook county, Maine, reports that potatoes locally are bringing around $3.75 per cwt. In the cities, of course, the figures run higher. Eastern experts to a large extent predict somewhat higher figures in the potato market.

As for the middle west, Chicago shows the highest figures for the season on the potato market. Mild weather and an active demand with a pretty light supply shot up the prices to over $4 for nearby white stock. This bit of news is especially interesting to Michigan potato growers who are sending heavy consignments to Chicago this winter, much larger than in the winter a year ago. Experts in Chicago do not seem to be doing much predicting. And although some good authorities prophesy still further upward jumps, the bears tell of the havoc which unusually heavy receipts would cause.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The growers' markets in Detroit are notable for generally higher prices asked for all lines of vegetables, and for the limited amount of trading at the top figure. The demand for celery is good and sales are made all the way from 60c a dozen small stalks up to $1.15 for some extra fancy. Root crops are high in price and while the supply is heavy the movement is slow and the markets do not clean up until substantial cuts are made.

Potato growers have a hard time disposing of their truck loads at $2.50. Apples are plentiful and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Dressed pork is in light supply and slow demand.

Apples, fancy, $3.25 to $3.50 bushel; No. 1, $2.75 to $3 bushel; No. 2 $2 to $2.50 bushel; beets, $2 to 2.25 bushel; carrots, $1.75 to $2.50 bushel; cabbage, $2.50 to $3 bushel; celery, 60c to $1.15 dozen; French endive, 25c to 40c pound; horseradish, $3 to $3.50 bushel; leeks, 90c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce, 31c pound; onions, $3 bushel; oyster plant, 75c dozen; potatoes, $2.40 to $2.50 per bushel; parsnips, $2 to $2.50 bushel; pumpkins, $1 to $2 dozen; popcorn, $2.50 bushel; rutabagas, $1.25 to $1.50 bushel; squash, 2c to 2 1-2 cents pound; turnips, $3 bushel; live poultry, hens and heavy springers, 32c to 33c pound; light weight chickens, 27c pound; dressed pork, 18c to 20c pound; dressed veal, 26c.

HAY PRICES ADVANCE

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 28
New York			35.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	30.50 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	29.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 28	28.00 @ 32
New York	34.00 @ 36	31.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	34.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 32

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
New York	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 25
New York	28.00 @ 30	23.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

Receipts of hay are light at all markets, due to light country loading, the car shortage and embargo restrictions. Trade is only fair, although it ha spicked up some since the first of the year. Sharp advances were made in New York owing to an unusual embargo situation, while at other points both East and West, supplies have been moderate and trade more active during the week. All markets report a good trade in the better grades, and that low qualities are more plentiful and less sought for.

CHANCE FOR MEDIUM WOOL

"It has struck twelve o'clock for fine wools" said a well-known buyer for a large mill at the close of the government sale recently. This sentiment is found to be more or less generally echoed through the trade. Nor does it necessarily go so far as to say that like the downward movement of the hour hand of the clock, the value of fine wool will steadily decline, for such is not the consensus of opinion. Rather, that the top has been reached and that the outlook at this writing is for an increasing interest in medium wools which long have been neglected more or less and consequently less pressure to buy fine wools and so push prices higher.

Quotations in Boston follow for Michigan and New York fleeces:

Fine unwashed, 67@68; Delaine, unwashed, 87@90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68@69; 1-4 blood unwashed, 65@67; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55@57; common and braid, 41@42.

MORE STABILITY IN LIVESTOCK

The holiday season is over. The turkey has had his brief reign, and again the three staple meats come into their own. Unusually wide fluctuations have occurred in the markets of late. We have seen a sharp and regrettable decline in fat cattle values, but some later recovery, a meteoric rise in lamb values and a substantial advance on hogs. But withal there has been a dominant note—as they say in musical circles—of stability, a healthier tone to the general trade, a harbinger of more stable conditions, let us hope. It has not been hard to clear the offerings—for buyer and seller to come fairly early agreement as to values. Possibly the sharp weather has had something to do with it, for a long session in the yards these days is not a thing to be devoutly wished. A healthy demand means naturally a broad one—more buyers, more campetit on. The eastern outlet has shown distinct improvement. —Clay, Robinson & Co.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK

Cattle: Market dull; best heavy steers, $12 to $12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $10 to $10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $9 to $9.50; handy light butchers, $8.25 to $8.75; light butchers, $7.25 to $7.75; best cows, $8.50 to $9.15; butcher cows, $7 to $7.50; cutters, $6; canners, $5.25 to $5.50; best heavy bulls, $9; bologna bulls, $8 to $8.50; stock bulls, $7 to $7.50; milkers and springers, $60 to $125. Veal calves: Market very dull; best, $19 to $22; others, $8 to $17. Sheep and lambs: Market 50c higher; sheep steady; best lambs, $19.25; fair lambs, $18 to $18.75; light to common lambs, $12 to $14; fair to good sheep, $9.50 to $10; culls and common, $4 to $7. Hogs: Market steady to 10c higher; all grades, $15 to $15.10.

STATE TAXES INCREASE 750 PER CENT IN 24 YEARS

(*Continued from page 7*)

of city property, as compared with the comparatively slight increase of values of Gratiot county, we raise a question as to whether or not Gratiot county is not paying considerably more than her share of the state taxes. We do not assert that this is the case, but we strongly suspect that it is. Anyway, it is a subject that deserves the attention of a tax expert who is not bossed by Wayne county or her politicians.

Another reason why some people are finding the higher taxes burdensome is because others are not paying according to their ability to pay. Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state."

This is good philosophy, and could well be applied to Michigan. Thousands of people in this state are today drawing salaries from $5,000 to $15,000 a year without having a taxable investment, and are accordingly enjoying the protection of government without paying for it. Manufacturers, too, are making large profits from which the state derives no direct benefit and very little indirect benefit. The man who saves from his income ought to be obliged to pay a small portion of those savings to the state, thereby relieving the man of property and particularly the farmer who, in occasional years, makes no profit from his operations, but whose tax like John Brown's soul, goes marching on just the same. It is an old saying that one man's fortune is another man's misfortune, so let the fortunate who can afford to do so pay the tax.

This tax problem is the biggest thing confronting the state at the present time. When state taxes jump in three years from $7,220,881 to $17,000,000 it's time to call a halt and make an investigation. It is to the advantage of every farmer and his wife to take an interest in this matter and send men to the legislature who will give the subject their serious attention instead of spending their valuable time trying to create more jobs to make more taxes to put more burdens on the taxpayer.

(*The second article in this series on taxation will appear in an early issue.*)

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Hudson's Four Year Old Prophecy Fulfilled

The Super-Six Motor Patented, Controlled And Exclusive to Hudson Has Met Every Promise

"The superior type which all must concede" is a claim we made for the Hudson Super-Six nearly five years ago.

Today close to 80,000 Super-Six owners and scores of official records reveal the truth of that prophecy.

Hudson originated through the Super-Six a principle which added 72% to power and 80% to motor efficiency. It reduced vibration almost to nil and thereby increased motor life. The forces which in other types destroy are in the Super-Six directed to useful employment.

They account for Hudson becoming the greatest speed, hill-climbing and transcontinental car ever built. Its position is not questioned. Everyone knows it.

Hudson Alone Controls the Super-Six

There is little doubt that all would adopt its invention were it not for the patents which Hudson holds.

Think what it means to add 80% to efficiency without increase of weight or sacrifice of simplicity. That advantage was recognized by engineers as soon as the principle was revealed. Everyone admits the unrivaled position of Hudson. Who questions its superior ability in any performance that calls for power, flexibility and endurance?

Further development of the first Super-Six was inevitable. But nothing has called for a change in the principle which gives it exclusive advantage. Improvements have come through refinement and in raising other car units to the standard of its motor.

Each Year Has Seen a Greater Hudson

No one at first realized the Super-Six capable of withstanding such punishment as it has taken in the hardest tests ever imposed on a motor car.

The fastest 100 miles ever officially recorded of a stock car did not show Hudson's limit. So harder tests were imposed. The twenty-four hour run was one; and although a Super-Six stock chassis in that time traveled a distance greater than from New York to Denver, its endurance limit remained unknown. The trip across the continent from San Francisco to New York, in a seven-passenger touring car, was made in 13 hours less time than its nearest rival. And then, since that did not show its endurance limit, the car was turned about and completed a test never attempted by any automobile before or since. The round trip was made in 10 days, 21 hours.

So the Present Hudson Is Even Greater

Each successive Super-Six model has added to Hudson's leadership. Each Hudson has become even more dependable, and now it seems to be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make an automobile.

And Everyone Admits Hudson Leads in Style

Look about in any assemblage of fine automobiles and note the dominant distinction of Hudson. Even sellers of rival cars, unwilling to admit the mechanical superiority of the Super-Six, because in that particular they know none other can use its motor, openly say Hudson sets the style in body types.

The Super-Six motor made Hudson the largest selling fine car in the world. Buyers have always had to wait for delivery of favorite models. They are waiting today. You will surely want a Super-Six sometime within the next year. Now is not too early to order.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

(H-1)

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

"If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you; if you can wait and not be tired of waiting or, being lied about, not deal in lies——The world is yours, and all that's in it; and, what's more, you'll be a man."—KIPLING.

SOME call it POISE; some call it SCIENCE, but whatever that thing is which gives us the grasp on ourselves and causes us to grip our mentality and hold fast to the things we know and not be led astray by the things we hear, is something most of us need to acquire more of.

A sharp reminder of this fact came to our attention when we were told that in one city in Michigan alone forty people were driven insane over their belief that on Deiember the seventeenth this old world would end. Some there were who dared dark deeds; while others remained in prayer all day, but Old Sol rose as usual and set again at nightfall, leaving no trace of the prophesied end with the exception of those people to whom the end of their reasoning power had come.

If each day we do our alloted tasks as best we may; if each day we treat our fellow men as if this were indeed the last day, then surely we have nothing to fear whether the end come now or fifty years from now, and in the meantime we might as well be found busy for in work comes contentment, and the man who is busy finds little time for these flights of fancy which result disastrously There is no gainsaying the fact that the mental condition of its people plays a large part in the health rate of any city, and when we realize this and also appreciate the fact that our mental attitude toward life and things in general rests with ourselves, then, and not till then will we have grasped the big fact that we can indeed be masters of ourselves and our destinies

The late Sir William Osler, who only recently passed away, was a great apostle of the doctrine of work. It was in an address in which he deplored the tendency to discard elderly men while they had still plenty of work in them that he made the remark that has been taken from its context, misquoted and given an entirely different meaning. I refer to his statement that if you take men still capable of good work from their employment and give them only a life of leisure, you might as well chloroform them. He referred to so many men retiring at the age of sixty, and from this statement came the "Osler" idea of doing away with all who had passed their period of usefullness, which was not as he meant.

And it is with women as with men. only perhaps to a greater degree, that if you do not keep the hands and mind busy with useful occupations, distorted ideas are apt to creep in. The best cure for any kind of "nerves" is useful occupation.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

Since early fall the tendency has been toward short sleeves. The light weight silk and satin dresses of winter had the short sleeves, but now that the shops are beginning to show the clothes for wear at the southern resorts, it is noticeable that all the smart frocks are short of sleeve and this is a sure indication of the coming season's styles, for whatever the winter resorts accept is usually to be depended upon as being good for the full season.

The new slippers which the shoe stores are displaying have a bow tie and yet they are not an oxford. However these are only a fad, for they will not take up the fad, just because it is something new. A slipper so fashioned that a bow is necessary, must needs always have that accompaniment. and unless that bow is fresh and neatly tied, it is tacky. Then again, unless the foot is small, it only serves to call attention to it.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

By JUDSON GRENELL

WITH THE HOLIDAYS past we have time again to turn to the consideration of more serious reading, and so we will this week publish an installment of Judson Grenell's Brochure, which many of our readers are following with profit as well as interest.

Broad-Minded Officials Needed

Michigan is a great mining, manufacturing and agricultural commonwealth. Its variety of industrial activities call for officials of more than usual broad-mindedness and proficiency. Available material for state officials is therefore not so easy to find. Too often the contest has been between candidates of mediocre ability; whoever won, the voters lost. Yet there is an abundance of good official material in Michigan, and it is now up to each woman voter to help find it. Apply commonsense to the situation. Seek for those who are—

Broadminded.
With executive ability.
Of high character.
Clean in their morals.
Not classbound.
Of wide experience.

As to Class Candidates

It has always been a mistake to elect a pronounced class candidate. Few, if any, can throw off class prejudice and discard the class viewpoint. A class candidate, if elected, will accentuate whatever most favorably affects his class, at the expense of other classes; and it makes no difference whether the class represented is one composed of mine operators, manufacturers, farmers or wage workers.

The woman voter must favor no class as against the mass. Here her intuition, if she will but submerge her own class prejudices, will be of great help to her. Intuition is only the combining of the judgment of all the senses enlisted to enable her to reach a wise conclusion.

Intuition, without seeing each link in a chain of circumstances, will leap wide chasms of unexplained and sometimes unexplainable circumstances and conditions, and arrive at a wise conclusion.

A majority of the Michigan legislature, composed of 32 senators and 100 representatives, makes the laws; the judiciary interprets them; the executive enforces them. To be worthy of any Michigan woman's vote, more than ordinary ability ought to be possessed by the candidate ambitious to be a state official.

Highways

Michigan has not yet found herself in the matter of highways. As this is written the question of issuing $50,000,000 worth of bonds, to be expended in improving roads, is being discussed. The state has some 75,000 miles of highways. Equally distributed, this $50,000,000 would allow the expenditure of $666.66 on each mile of highway. This is too much in the case of raods infrequently used, and much too little for trunk lines—those subjected to heavy traffic. One may well hesitate to say whether or not the expense of the benefit conferred by improving highways can be equitably distributed by bonding the entire state for benefits that cannot be equitably distributed.

Considerable sums expended within recent years for improving highways have been wasted. Sometimes attempts at economy have resulted in extravagance; sometimes there has been a profligacy in road building quite as bad. The immediate and greatest beneficiary of an expensive highway ought to be taxed in proportion to benefits conferred, and then the inferior beneficiaries should not be expected to pay for what in the very nature of the case can only incidentally benefit them.

Bonds

The woman voter, in voting for bonds, must also keep in mind the unquestioned fact that immediate expenditures of unusually large sums in any given direction deranges normal business and normal prices. The country's war expenditure experiences show this. Usually the increasing cost, because of this derangement, exceeds the immediate benefits. The losses more than offset the profits. Still, what is a large sum for a locality, may be reasonable, or even small, for a state to expend. Figures are relative. Today the country has become accustomed to big figures—to billions. It is sometimes sensible to "extravagant," in order to prevent greater extravagance in other directions.

Taxes

The cost of Michigan's state government runs into the millions. This cost ought to be equitably distributed, in proportion to the benefits conferred. The state collects most of its revenue from a general property tax. and a special tax on public utility corporations. The defects in the tax laws are so numerous that every legislature is called on to pass amendments, to shift taxes, or to increase or decrease the number of things taxed. The tax on personal property is acknowledged by all who have given any study to the problem to be so inequitable in its application as to shame the state. The taxes on public utility corporations are shifted to consumers, either by higher rates or by by inferior service, just as the war tax on places of amusements are shifted to those who attend such places of entertainment.

Taxation should favor the wealth producer as against monopoly or unearned increment.

Consider These Propositions

1. Favoring the broad-minded candidate with experience, as against the one who represents a class.
2. Making institutions for the unfortunate, as far as possible, self-supporting.
3. Placing authority and responsibility in as few hands as possible by advocating the short ballot.
4. Frowning upon all attempts to use state property for private gain.
5. Carefully scrutinizing bonding propositions, to the end that the tax burdens laid may be borne by those directly benefitted.
6. Encouraging thrift by untaxing wealth.
7. Cultivating the intuitive faculty where complete knowledge of a candidate or a problem is not to be obtained.

A Poem for Parents

"I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded at my will.
I came again when days were past,
The bit of clay was hard at last,
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay,
And gently formed it day by day,
And molded with my power and art
A young child's soft and yielding heart
I came again when days were gone;
It was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress bore
And I could change it nevermore."

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

Dear Laddie: As the children call you. I am sending you a sample of Bodi-Tone, and one of the letters I got. I have already taken some of this patent medicine, and if you will ascertain if it is really as good as they claim? I would like to give it a further trial.—Mrs. R. B.

The Food and Drug Department of the State of Michigan made an analysis of this patent medicine and report as follows: "This preparation contains the following: Iron phosphate, lithia, berberin, rhubarb, Peruvian bark, emodine bearing drugs.

There is nothing here which would prove injurious to the kidneys UNLESS the sufferer had an aggravated case, when harm could be possible as a result of taking the tablets."

You see, my friend, with this, like lots other patent medicines, a little will probably do no harm, but if you are troubled enough so that you need to take a quantity of any drug it might be far better to be under the direction of a reputable physician.

Editor, Woman's Department, M. B. F.: My hair is coming out at an alarming rate. In the cities you are close to hair dressers who make a specialty of this work and through their, treatments can probably stop this loss, but I want something that I can do at home to not only stop the hair falling but promote a new growth.

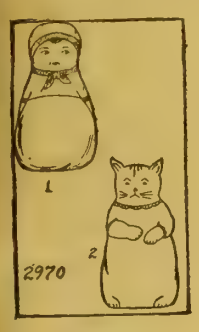
True, we in the cities are near hair dressers who do give treatments and charge big prices but the greatest good they do can be done right in your own home if you will only take the time. In the first place, try warm salt and water for the falling hair. Rub this well into the scalp every night, and then follow this with a brisk massage for one-half hour. If you will thoroughly rub the scalp, massaging it gently but firmly every night for one-half hour, you will find that your hair will stop falling and a new growth will be encouraged. The chief advantage is to get the blood circulating through

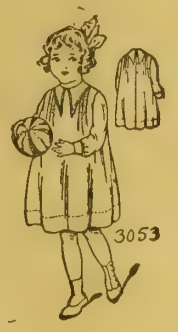
LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2970.—A Set of Pleasing Toys for the Nursery. Cut in 1 size. Either stlye requires 3-4 yard of 27-inch material.

No. 3036.—A Popular Style. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 5-8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measure about 2 yards at lower edge with plaits extended.

No. 3042.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4 1-2 yards of 27-inch material.





No. 3037.—A Practical Model. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 7-8 yards of 36-inche material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 2 1-4 yards.

No. 3053. Child's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2733.—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 37-8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 yards at the foot.

No. 3034.—A Popular Style. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 5-8 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2766.—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and Extra large, 44-46 inches buse measure. Size 38 requires 3 7-8 yards of 36-inche material. The Sleeve protectors require 3-8 yard.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

the little vessels which feed the hair follicles. Probably your system is below par and your circulation poor. This treatment if persisted in will do your whole system good and there are no bad after effects. Of course massaging is tiresome work, but if there are two women in the household who can take turns massaging each other's scalp, the result will warrant the effort.

PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

AGAIN the catalog and seed houses are sending advertising matter, reminding us that very soon will spring be with us and that we must plan our gardens early, order our seeds and if we are to plant berry shrubs, they are better ordered early as they will be more apt to grow if they are planted before they begin to sprout. Plants are dormant at this time and in excellent condition to handle.

It is usually the women of the farm who have to care for the garden and if berries are planted it is usually they who express a wish for them and have to see to their ordering. At the price which they have been bringing for the past few seasons they are a very profitable crop, and as the most of the work consisting of planting, etc., can be done before the heavy farm work begins, the men folks will not object to setting them out. Of course the picking will fall on mothers and daughters principally, but if women are to enter the class of gardeners, probably the small fruits such as berries are among the best things to begin on as fruit can be picked before the sun is high, and the work is lighter than any other kind of gardening.

Instruction for planting and preparing the soil will be sent you by any reliable shrubbery house for it is to their advantage that your shrubs and vines grow.

THE ETERNAL WOMAN

BACK of every question stands eternal woman. She has her way. She rules not from the throne, but from behind the throne; not in the council chamber, but in the desires and dreams of the councilors who sit there.

She has no voice, yet her arm is stronger than the soldier's.

She has no voice, but nations are moved by her smiles or her tears.

She is the secret of all, the solution of every puzzle, the clew to every maze, the splinter in every wound. As God is, so she is—silent, yet disposing.

She is the cause.

It was she who brought prohibition. "What," she said, "are your mouthings of personal liberty? Stop poisoning my boy. What are your gay nights on Broadway, the glitter of your revelries, the glow of your goodfellowship, the composing shadow of your skeptic customs? You are trampling my soul, while your hot eyes leer at my body.

"I must have my soul and my boy. Your Bacchic furies must go.

"I am tired of your intolerant passions and your debauched logic. I am done with alcohol."

She is behind the labor unrest.

"What I demand," she cries, "is the door of my dreams. I have borne children in poverty and dirt. My children shall have their chance. What care I for your laws and precedents? Give my boy his chance. I and the children of my body are human beings. What are property and capital and policemen and all authorities and magnificence to me? Unloose your strong systems and institutions, and let my boy breathe and be a man. How? I care not. One way or another you must do my will. I am a mother."

She is back of the peace council.

Only pompous men sit there. But behind every one of them is an unpompous mother.

"You prate of nations," she whispers, "of governments, rights and dignities. What are all such things to me? I want life, human life.

"I am tired of wars. I want to rock my cradle in peace. I do not want my sons brought up for slaughter, as pawns in your mad ambitions.

"What are your Monroe Doctrines and Croat-Italian quarrels, and Polish-German feuds, and your autocracies and bolshevisms? What about me?

"You have but one question before

(*Continued on page* 23)

What Makes Your Garden Grow

Good productive, well fertilized soil, free from weeds is one thing to produce big crops. But pure, tested, sterling quality seeds are first in importance to make your garden grow and yield the biggest cash returns.

Hardy, Big Yielding, Northern Grown

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If this is a renewal mark an X here ( ) and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN:—We have recently awarded two prizes for original drawings, and if the artist is unable to get these in this week, I promise you that they will appear later. The prizes of "A Trip Around the World" in postal cards were sent to the winners, Myrtle Neuman, of Glennie, and Henrietta Droster, of Eagle, Mich.

And now I want to tell you what I have planned for the winter months and hope you will be pleased. You know in most of the home magazines they run what we call "continued stories," that is, stories which are too long to be printed all in one week and so a part is printed each week until the story is completed. This week we have a complete story, but beginning with next week and continuing for a number of weeks, we will have a continued story and at least every other week, and perhaps every week we will be able to have a puzzle. We want our page to be just as interesting as any other in the paper. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

THE JUNIOR COOK

Orange Salad

Pick over and wash one head of lettuce. (A tender cabbage leaf might do.)

Wrap in a cloth and put in a cool place for at least two hours.

Just before meal time, peel and slice two oranges.

Arrange the lettuce leaves (3 to a plate is plenty), on a salad plate.

Put two or three slices of orange on each plate on top of the lettuce.

Into a measuring cup pour

Three tablespoonsful vegetable oil juice as preferred.

One and one-half tablespoonful of either white vinegar or lemon juice as preferred.

One-half teaspoonful salt.

One-half teaspoonful paprika.

Mix together well with a spoon and then dip over the dishes of salad.

Serve at once with wafers or tiny brown bread sandwiches.

One head of lettuce and two oranges will make eight plates of salad.

Fine for a holiday luncheon or dinner.

LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, so thought I would try my luck. I go to school every day. I haven't missed but one day and a half this year. I am twelve years old now. My birthday is the third of November. I am in the sixth grade at school. I have a little brother three years old, his name is Merton and his birthday is the 4th of July. We had a Christmas tree at school and at home too. I got a lot of nice presents. The snow is pretty well gone here now. We have a dog and cat. The dog's name is 'Shep". We live about six miles from the nearest town. We have a Ford car. I will close for this time as my letter is getting quite long. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Myrtie Hager, Vermontville, Mich., R. F. D., No. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am 11 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. My father has two colts named Bets and Maude. We have four horses and four cows, also two yearlings and three calves. We have 33 sheep and 29 pigs. We have an 80-acre farm. I am in thhe fifth grade ata school. There are 18 pupils in our school. My teacher's name is Miss Hill. I am going to be a farmer when I get big. My letter is getting quite long so I will close, hoping to see my letaer in print.—Basil Miller, Batavia, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before, but didn't see my letter in print, so thought I would write again. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss M. A. Thayer. I like her very much. There are 37 children in my room. Well I will close for now, hoping I will see my letter in print and hear from some of the other little girls and boys.—Ruby Randall, Webberville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am ten years old. I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have two cats, their names are Fuzzy and Buddy. We have two horses and eight cattle, I also have a pet calf, called April. The horses are Babe and Ophie. I will close.—Endora Kelsey, Mancelona, Mich.

PLANTING A TEA SET

By SARA E. WILTSE

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MORE than 50 years ago a small girl lived on a farm in Michigan. Her only dishes were the broken parts of a little china tea-set. The sugar bowl had lost its cover, the teapot spout had been broken off, and the cream pitcher had no handle. The tea cup was very friendly with the cream pitcher, for it too was without a handle, and the small girl played there were two saucers, as one was in two parts! These tiny dishes were decorated with very pink flowers and delicate sprays of green leaves. Every little piece was well washed and dried whenever the small girl and her smaller doll had a tea-party.

Ons day when the farmer was planting acres of potatoes the small girl watched the careful cutting of the seed-potatoes before they were put in the ground.

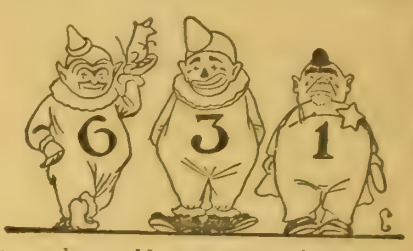
Feeling sure that she had mastered the lesson about potato eyes and the fall crop, she hurried to look at the parts of her beloved tea-set. She had a plot of her very own in the flower garden, and for once she was glad that her dishes were already broken, for she decided to plant them! Every part was put into its little hole and covered with a shapely hill of good earth. Her garden was hoed, weeded and watered with diligence, and when others were digging potatoes, she dug for tea-sets! She was a brave child, and when she found only the pieces she had planted, she washed and dried them, saying to herself—"Good thing the seeds didn't rot"—and nobody knew of her thwarted attempt to grow tea-sets until she was a grown woman, with a little boy who loved to hear her tell about long ago when she was a little girl. Then one day she told him the secret.

Not long afterward she had a birthday and one of her presents was a lovely little tea-set with pink flowers and sprays of green leaves. The little boy had saved his pennies until he had enough to buy the gift of which nobody but his mamma guessed the secret when he said that it was for the little girl whose tea-set never grew. She took her boy in her arms, and laughing said, "But it has grown, it has grown, my precious boy, and it is more beautiful to me than any tea-set ever made."

OUR PUZZLE

The Three Clowns

It is told of a circus parade in which three clowns walked; they were numbered 6, 3, 1 and a free ticket to the circus was offered to any-



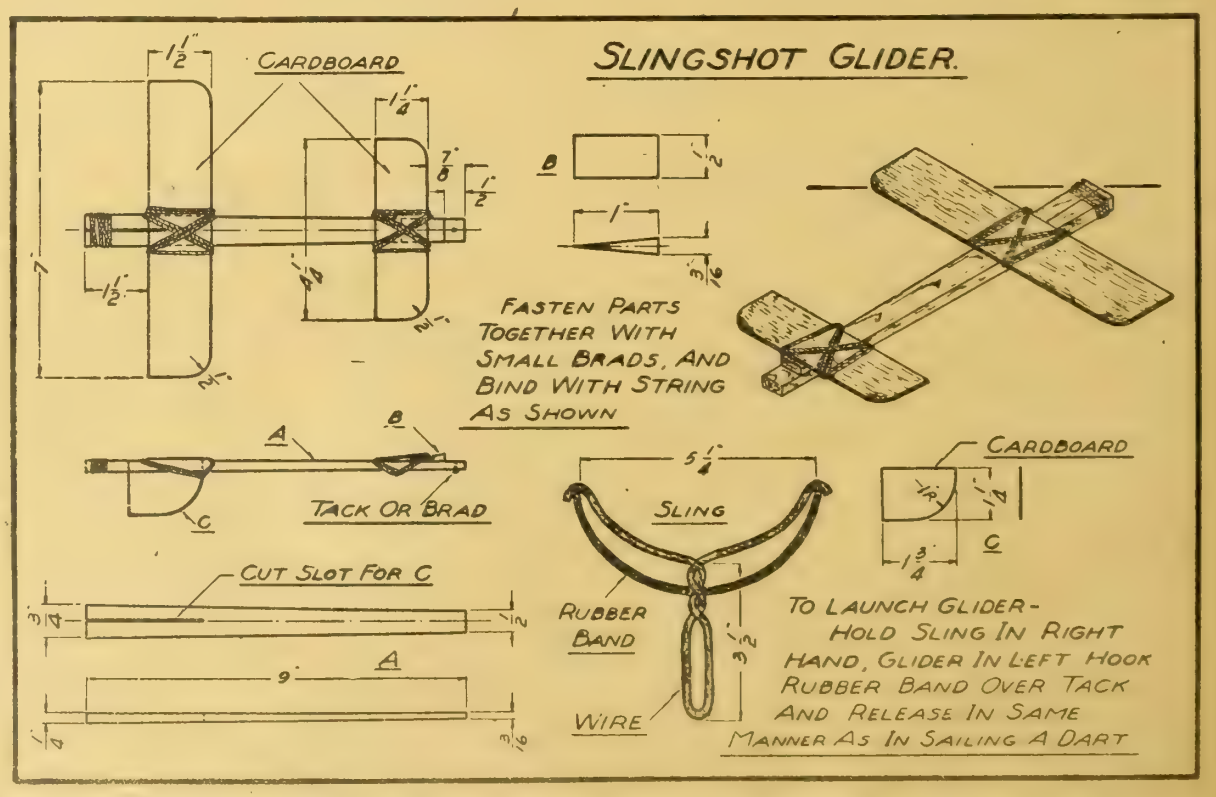
one who could so arrange them that the whole number formed would be divisible by seven. Can you arrange them?

Ax-Golf

The old farmer was trying to impress upon his son, who wanted to play golf for exercise, that chopping wood would answer the purpose just as well. "Oh, no, father," said the boy, "it is the walking between strokes that makes golf such a valuable exercise; that gives the legs a change as well as the arms." "Oh, that's it, is it?" said the old man. And then he went into the yard and placed sticks of wood at intervals all around it. After this he handed the boy an ax and said: "Now play the full course."

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a one hundred twenty acre farm. We have 11 head of cattle, six hogs, four horses, some sheep and about 50 chickens. I help my father on the farm. I have four sisters and two brothers. I am next to the oldest. I am thirteen years old and go to high school at Farwell and am in thhe ninth grade. My teachers are Miss King, Mr. Chappell and Mr. Oden. I like them all fine. I take four subjects. My sister Genevive is writing too. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Velma Schofield, Farwell, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

TOYS AND USEFUL ARTICLES THAT A BOY CAN MAKE


SLINGSHOT GLIDER.
CARDBOARD
FASTEN PARTS TOGETHER WITH SMALL BRADS, AND BIND WITH STRING AS SHOWN
TACK OR BRAD
CUT SLOT FOR C
SLING
RUBBER BAND
WIRE
CARDBOARD
TO LAUNCH GLIDER - HOLD SLING IN RIGHT HAND, GLIDER IN LEFT HOOK RUBBER BAND OVER TACK AND RELEASE IN SAME MANNER AS IN SAILING A DART

WITH all the agitation concerning the effort to conquer the air, any toy that tends to develop an interest in this matter is at once exteremely useful and very interesting. The one shown herewith will appeal even to the younger boys—in fact, it is an excellent toy for the real young boy to make. And as for the older boys it is a very good toy for them to first make in starting out on any experiments along this line. We must all do the smaller things before we can hope to do successfully the larger ones. Perhaps And then he went into the yard could accomplish tasks at the very first attempt, and yet I feel that such would not be the case.

Every boy knows what the slingshot is and also what the dart is—the kind you make from a shingle, cut a notch in it, then tie a string to a stick and after that hook the string to the notch by a knot tied in the end of the string, and then launch the dart into the air. This toy works just the same way so far as the principle is concerned.

First get out part A from a light piece of wood. You will notice that this piece tapers both ways—both in width and in thickness. The slot in the broad end must be cut carefully. A fine saw will be necessary—as near the thickness of the cardboard to be used for the wings, as it is possible to get. It is easily seen that this piece can be split very easily in sawing this slot.

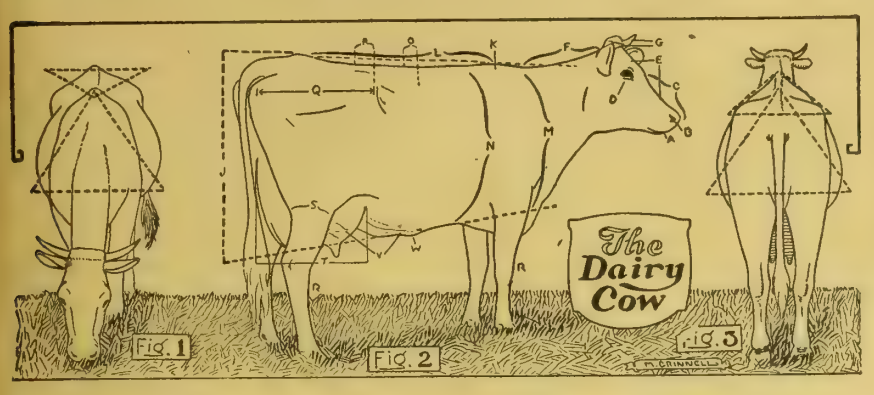
Cardboard is to be used for the wings and for part C. It should be of only average weight—similar to that in the ordinary shoe box. The

making of these parts will not be hard as they can be laid out and cut with shears. The wedge B is rather small and may bother you somewhat. This should be of wood. Very small brads should be used in fastening the parts together after which they should be bound with ordinary string as shown in the drawing.

The sling should be made next. This may be made from wire or from wood. Every boy knows how to get one from wood—the crotch from a small tree, that is, where two small branches separate. If wire is used, it should be heavy enough to withstand the strain of casting the glider. Form to the shape indicated and attach a good strong rubber band.

The small wedge may seem useless to you until you happen to try to sail the glider without it. It is used to elevate the front wing which causes it to rise. No finish will be necessary. After you have successfully made one of these gliders you can then try your hand at larger things—some of which will appear later in these columns. Watch for them. Explanation is given on the drawing as to how to proceed to launch the glider. Much fun can be had by having competition among several boys to see who can sail their glider the farthest.

HOW TO JUDGE A DAIRY COW



A—mouth, b—nostril, c and e—face, d—eye, f—neck, g—horns, k—withers, l—back, m—chest, n—heart girth, o—loins, p—hips, q—hips to pin bones, t—legs, s,—thigh, t—udder, u—teats, v—milk veins, and w—milk wells.

YOU WERE promised not long ago that you would be shown some pictures which would help you to know how to judge a good dairy cow and explain a lot of things probably hazy in your minds. It is very important for a young person on a farm to know how to explain these things. Your city relatives will be asking you just such questions and you would be ashamed not to be able to answer promptly and correctly. Besides that, if you know how to size up a good or bad cow, it is going to mean money in your pockets when you grow up, and maybe right now, if you are allowed to have charge of some stock on your farm.

The breed of the cow does not matter so much so long as she is a good dairy cow, (in this article we are going to limit it to talking about the cows producing the best supply of milk.) Jerseys and Guernseys usually produce the richest milk, while Holstein, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss cows usually produce the largest amount. So there is considerable discussion as to which is the best kind. In any case, you are most likely to succeed if you choose the breed you like the best.

It does not pay to buy a cow merely because she is cheap. A poor producing cow is pretty sure to lose money for you, no matter how much care and feeding you provide. If you have to choose between buying one from two or more cows, find out the results of the scales and the Babcock test. A good dairy cow should be well developed in many points, not merely in a few. She should have a large mouth; large, open, distended nostrils; fair length from muzzle to eyes, which should be large, bright and prominent separated by a broad, well dished face.

The ears of a good dairy cow are usually of medium size. The horns small and incurving (or otherwise agreeing with the standards of the breed). The neck should be clean-cut, long and thin. Be sure to watch for the wedge shape, which is shown in the diagrams. The withers should be pointed with the backbone refined, but prominent, often jointed and straight from the shoulders to the tail setting. There should be depth to the chest, and flat and deep ribs. The hide should be supple and the hair silky. Her thighs should be thin and well arched out. A large, highly attached udder invariably shows a big yield. The teats should be well placed, one at each corner. Also be sure to watch for the milk veins extending from the udders. It is better to choose a good cow of this sort with a blemish or two, than to choose a poor cow which may look fairly pleasing to the eye.

With these points in mind, you should talk the matter over with the folks and with others who are well-posted on good dairy cows, and you will always be pretty safe in making a deal of this sort.

MUSKRAT TRAPPING HINTS

ALTHOUGH the muskrat is considered easy to trap, many points may be of benefit to you and help to increase your catch. For the beginner it is best not to try to handle too many traps, six or eight is about the right amount. In making sets in the banks of streams muddy water will often tell if the hole is inhabited. Set the trap at the entrance and fasten the chain so the rat will not pull itself back in the hole after being caught. It it does it is very difficult to get it out without spoiling the den.

If you catch a rat set again in the same place and you will likely get another, I have caught four rats in one hole. Another good set is to find mounds above the water which indicate presence of muskrats and place a trap at the foot of it about three inches under the water. A slight hit on the head will kill a muskrat so it is not necessary to pound it severely which will likely damage the pelt. Baits prove more effective late in the season than in the early part. They should be placed so the rat will go over the trap to get it. So much natural bait in plain sight might attract the attention of people who make it a business to take other people's catch. In making shallow water sets reach your trapping ground at dark as a muskrat will chew off its leg is soon as it is light. Do not skin muskrats as soon as they are taken from the water, wait until they are dry. The hide should be taken off and stretched pelt side out. Remove the tails as they are worthless. Hides caught during warm weather should be rubbed with salt on the flesh side and shipped as soon as possible. For stretching the average muskrat, a board five and a half inches wide at the bottom and narrowing down to two inches at the top, eighteen inches long and a fourth inch thick will do. Let the hide dry a week or ten days in a dry, cool place.—*Parm Mayer, Merrill, Mich.*

THE ETERNAL WOMAN

(*Continued from page* 12)

you that interests me. Stop war!

"I care not what your schemes may be; all I ask is that you do not slump back into the old plan whereby you settled your disputes periodically by a carnival of murder, burning, rape and devastation.

"I am law. I am common sense. I am democracy. I am justice. All these things are but names for me.

"I am dumb. I have no place in your parleys, no vote. But in my hands, men, is the reward you crave. In my body is the food of your highest hunger. In my soul is the golden casket that holds your dreams.

"You shall have no peace of mind, you shall have nothing but bitterness, and bloody revolutions, and the terror of night until you give me what I want.

"I am the eternal woman. And with me is the eternal God. And without us you can do nothing but evil."

FRANK CRANE

(Copyrighted, 1919)

PLAIN VEGETABLES—DRESSED UP

It is just about this season of the year that we begin to wonder what we will have to eat to vary the menu. One of our readers reminded me of this when she wrote in last week, asking: "Why don't we have any recipes—haven't seen any for a long time, and while we have plenty to eat, I should like some new, appetizing ways of preparing or serving it."

And so this week I am giving you a few special dishes made of ordinary fruits and vegetables such as you would have in your cellar or can very easily obtain. Some of them can be used for left overs, while some are very nice for luncheon or supper dishes.

Turnip Balls

Cook rutabagas or turnip tender, drain, mash, season with salt, pepper butter and a little sugar, roll into small balls, dip in beaten egg, flour or bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. With care this can be browned nicely by rolling in skillet with a little drippings.

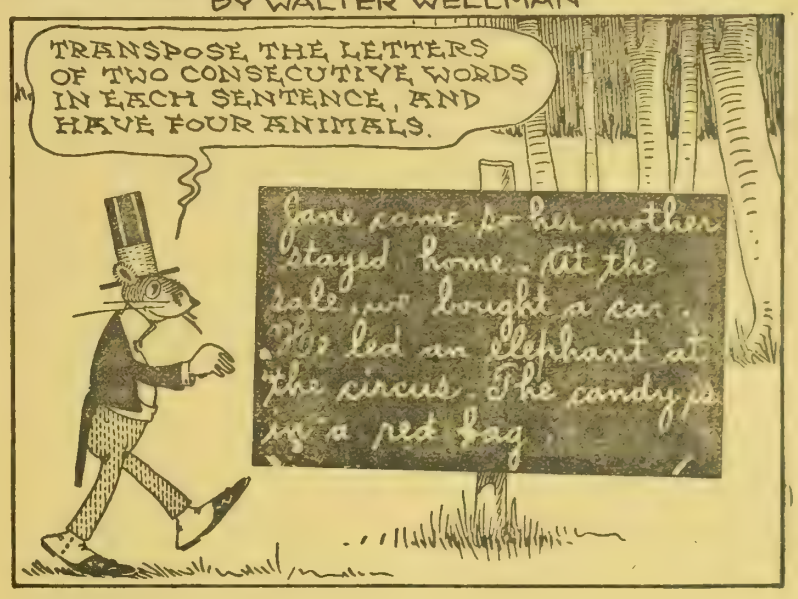
Carrots and Peas

Select rather large carrots. Cut them off so they will be of even lengths, using the large end. Cook until tender, then with a sharp knife cut out the inner and lighter part, leaving the darker shell. Heat and season a can of peas and fill these carrot shells with the peas. This special, served on the plate direct from the kitchen, with potatoes on the half shell, makes a very attractive plate for a company dish.

The ends and insides of the carrots thus used, can be utilized in vegetable soup.

JUMBLED ANIMALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN


TRANSPOSE THE LETTERS OF TWO CONSECUTIVE WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, AND HAVE FOUR ANIMALS.
Jane came to her mother stayed home. At the sale, pat bought a car. He led an elphant at the circus. The candy is in a red bag.

Boys! Girls! This School Outfit YOURS for a LITTLE Extra Work

During the past 30 days more than 50 "LIVE WIRE" boys and girls have secured this dandy outfit which consists of 3 pencils, 1 pen holder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 12 pen points and holder, 1 pencil sharpener, 1 ink and pencil eraser and 1 aluminum collapsible drinking cup, all packed in a beautiful box, without it costing a penny.

HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking Michigan Business Farming. had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they ought to be taking M. B. F. if they expected to keep abreast of the times and derive the same benefit over 70,000 farmers are now enjoying. Then they explained that they were working for a school outfiit. That settled it, their friends subscribed and now the School Outfit is theirs.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

All you have to do to win this outfit is to call on two of your friends who are not now taking M. B. F. and ask them to help you win the outfit by giving you their subscription to M. B. F. for one year at $1.00 each. Send us the $2.00 with their names and address plainly written and the outfit will be yours.

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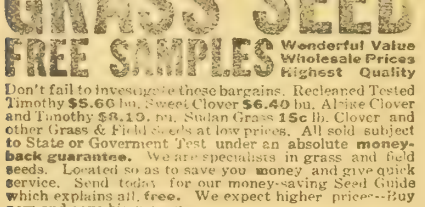
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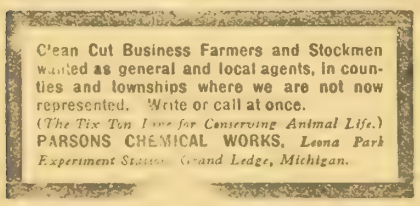
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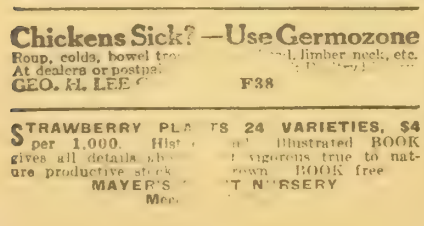

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FARM SOLD ON CONTRACT

I would like you to answer the following questions: If A sold a farm to B and B payed one-sixth down, the balance on contract of a stated amount plus the interest annually, should B give a mortgage in connection with his note. If so could A sell the mortgage to another party? If not, would there be any way that A could get the balance other than as contract stated? Yours truly, S. A. H.

If the farm is sold on a contract there would be no mortgage and usually no note as the contract specifies the payments and time and rate of interest as well as the other terms of a contract. The record title remains in the grantor in the contract. One may sell the contract the same as he would sell a mortgage, but he would also give a deed of the farm to the purchaser of the contract, making the deed subject to the terms of the contract.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

USE OF SPARK INTENSIFIERS

Does a spark intensifier on a Ford, short the coil or in any way harm the coil or magneto? What makes so many porcelain cracks in my car.—A. F. S., Saginaw County.

There is no harm in the use of a spark intensifier in the Ford coil system. Nor will it harm the magneto. I have the assurance of a prominent Ford dealer which agrees with this statement. The second part of the question regarding the cracking of spark plug porcelains is answered as follows. There is more or less vibration in a Ford motor at all speeds. There is a particular speed at which there is more vibration than at any other. On some cars this excessive vibration occurs at a rate of speed of about seventeen miles per hour. On some others it is a little higher. This would account for the tendency to break porcelains as is frequently the case in Ford cars.—*E. C. Sauve, M. A. C.*

TAX ON BONDED STOCKS

Does a person need pay special tax on full blooded stock that he keeps for the improvement of his own herd and not be a member of a Breeders' Association? Also give No. of volume Statute and page for the benefit of furthur investigation. Please answer in next issue if possible. Yours truly, H. A. Rae, Beaverton, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

We have your letter of December 18th, relative to a special tax on full blooded stock.

The constitution and laws of the State of Michigan require that all property shall be assessed for purpose of taxation at its true cash value; therefore the owner of full blooded stock should be required to pay taxes on the actual value of the stock, the same as on any other class of property.—*Board of State Tax Commissioners, B. F. Burtless, Secretary.*

CONCRETE GRANARY

I've been building a cement granary this fall and I would like to know if any of the patrons have had any experience in keeping grain in such a building as I wish or rather will have to line the bins with lumber to keep the grain away from the cement or put it right on the floor. Now, if someone that has tried this would give me some advice through the paper I would appreciate it.—W. P H., Walkerville.

It is a very common practice to keep grains in bins having concrete floors without the use of any wooden flooring to keep the grain away from the concrete. If the floor were made of a very lean mixture, and, therefore, porous, and if it were located where the natural drainage was bad, there might be some necessity for using a wood covering but usually there is no necessity whatever for it. Neither will there be need for a wooden lining when the granary walls are made of concrete. This is proved by the fact that hundreds of concrete grain elevators are in daily use and are keeping grain in a first-class condition. All that is necessary is that the walls be made of a reasonably good quality of concrete. We might mention in this connection that practically every grain elevator of over 100,000 bushels capacity which has been built during the past six years has been of concrete.—*A. J. Curtis, Manager Farm and Cement Products Bureau, Portland Cement Ass'n.*

INFORMATION FOR THE CENSUS

Will you let me know why it is that in the government census the valuation of farm property is taken while the city property, that is, what is not for farm purposes, is not asked for?—M. A., Lincoln, Mich.

The census law does not provide for the census of property that is not producing something. The law says the census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to manufacture, to forestry, and forest products, and to mines and quarries. A farm is a factory in the sense that it is producing something, whereas a city home and its surroundings is merely a place of habitation.

Questions relating to agriculture include name, color, sex, country of birth. Of occupant of each farm. tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland, value of farm and improvements, and the encumbrance thereon, value of farm implements, number of live stock on farms, ranches and elsewhere, and the acreage of crops and the quantities of crops and other farm products for the year ending December 31st next preceding the enumeration. quiry shall be made as to the quantity of land reclaimed by irrigation and drainage enterprises and the capital invested in such enterprises.—*Editor.*

COST OF WINTER FEEDING

I have a friend who has two horses, four cows and a year-old calf and wants me to take them and let them run with my cattle. I keep my cattle in the barn every night and give them good oats, straw and all the shucked corn fodder they can eat, and salt and water. What is it worth to feed and take care of these seven head of stock a month as he wants me to keep them till grass this spring? The cows are dry and not giving milk at all. Please give me advice.—A E. C., Saginaw County.

It is rather difficult, according to Prof. M. A. Brown, of M. A. C., if not impossible to estimate the monthly cost of handling this stock, as much will depend upon the amount of feed fed them and the condition in which they are kept. Furthermore, the amount of stalks and straw fed to them will depend a great deal on their quality. The only fair way to figure this to both parties would be to make a careful estimate of the amount of straw and stalks that these cattle and horses consume and then let the owner of the stock pay the man who is caring for them for the feed at market price. Straw with us is worth from $10 to $12 per ton on our local market

This arrangement would not take into consideration the labor of caring for them which would not need to be considered if the feeds were paid for at a price such as they would demand if hauled to market as, in addition to saving the labor of hauling the feed to town, the caretaker would also have the manure left on his place.

HOW TO FEED MOLASSES

Could you tell me how to feed molasses? Should it be diluted and how much should be fed to horses and cattle?—Subscriber.

In using the heavy molasses usually sold for feeding purposes one should add from one to two parts of water for every portion of molasses, says Prof. A. C. Anderson, of M. A C. Stir this thoroughly and in the case of cattle pour the material on the silage and grain or sprinkle it upon the rough feed. In using molasses for horses it is almost always sprinkled on the hay or straw. In feeding beet sugar molasses one should usually limit his feeding operations to one pint per day. Double this amount however, may be fed in the case of cane molasses. In all instances begin with small portions and gradually increase to the desired quantity.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

WILL GROW WINGS

Mr. Butterfly—Mr. Caterpiller is not sporty these days.

Mr. Moth—No, but he will be very fly later in the season.

Reckless Doctoring

Doctor: "Madam, I shall have to paint your husband's throat with nitrate of silver."

Profiteer's Wife: "Please use nitrate of gold, doctor. The expense is quite immaterial."

Preparedness

Wifie—"Dear John, mother was so pleased with all those nice things you said about her in your letter to me. You see, she opened it by mistake."

Hubby—"Yes, I thought she would."

The Awful German Language

Jud Tunkins says he has no objection to German music. What he frets over is the German words that go with the music.

A Suggestion

Perhaps the United States would accept a non-resident membership in the League of Nations.

LIKE LOTS OF US

Mrs. Fly—The old hypocrite, he told me he never went near that stuff!

The Thrifty Scot

Bix—"I wonder why a Scotchman always says 'hae' for 'have?'"

Dix—"Possibly it's on account of his thrift. He saves a 'v' every time he does it."

Earning His Rest

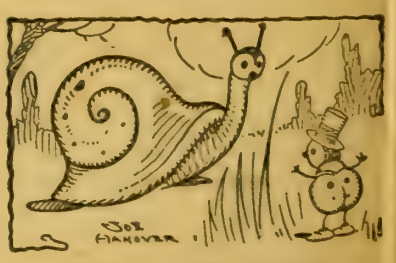
"Some officeholders are not very industrious."

"Well," explained Senator Sorghum, "after a man has been running for office he's liable to feel tired enough for a good, long rest."

The Usual Distinction

"Don't you admire determination in a man's character?"

"That depends. If it brings success I praise it as splendid perseverance. If a failure, I denounce it as confounded obstinacy."



AIN'T IT THE TRUTH

Bug—Ha, ha, I wouldn't carry my house around on my back!

Snail—I would. A person's lucky to have a house these days.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

HIGH LIVIN'—AN' EVERTHING

Bein' granted a vacation of two weeks ,over Christmas an' New Years y'know, I jest thought I'd go at it an' solve this hull dum question of high cost of living' an' some other things, that have been a puzzlin' so many of our prominent men an' women, as well as investigatin' committees, for some considerable time.

I spent sleepless days an' restful nights a lookin' round an' by keeping my eyes open an' my mouth shut, I have to my own satisfaction at least, learned quite a considerable. Of course, as everybody who has to buy anything knows, prices on most everything, sugar an' whiskey included, is a little high—quite high I might say—but the cost of high livin' is a darn sight higher an' right here is where the trouble—a hull lot of it anyway, comes in.

I found clerks drawin' twenty to thirty dollars a week, had to have the finest clothes made, why they think nothin' of payin' seventy-five to a hundred dollars for a suit of clothes, fifteen to eighteen dollars each for silk shirts, four dollars for a tie, fifteen dollars for a hat, fifteen to twenty dollars for a pair of shoes, two to three dollars a pair for silk socks—oh, they must dress like peacocks y'know or folks'll think they're cheap skates dont'che know An' by jingo, their wives have to go 'em one better in matters of dress, or that hateful Mrs. So and So may be a wearin somethin.' costin' a little more an' so be entitled to turn up her little snub nose when she meets Mrs. thirty dollar a week clerk an' that wouldn't do at all don'tcha see.

Now the man who employs Mr. clerk an' who mebbe is worth, financially, considerable more than he, will manage to wiggle along on a 35 or 40 dollar suit of clothes, a $3 hat, a $2 or $3 shirt, a 75c tie and shoes costin' not more'n $6 or $8 an' seems jest's if he looked 'bout as well dressed an' feels 'bout as comfy as his thirty dollar clerk, even if he don't happen to be wearin' silk sox an' silk shirt an' everything.

Then I go in the butcher shop—Mr. Clerk comes in an' he must have the finest cuts of meat, sirloin or porterhouse "cut thick y'know and trimmed up all slick and nice an' please wrap it up in two papers." Oh, they're particler all right, an' then in comes Mr. Employer an' he says "got a good soup bone today?" "Well send 'er up an' say jest gimme a pound or two of liver will ya? I'll take it right along because I want it for my supper y'know."

Now it's a well known fact that the cheaper cuts of meat contains the most nourishment but Mr. Clerk ain't after nourishment, he's got the money an' he wants to spend it, an' nothin' cheap about him, he's got to keep up appearances y'see an' how can he do it on soup bones or liver, huh?

In these days of high prices, the thrifty farmer is spoken of in terms of awe, an' with bated breath (or breath otherwise perfumed) our city friends will say "jest look at the ol' farmers, they're a gittin' rich an' makin' money so fast they have to come to town with a truck load of it every few days cause they ain't got room on the farm to store it an' have to bank it real often."—that's about what our friends think, whether they say it or not.

Well, take it for granted the farmers, as a whole, have saved a little money— you probably have noticed that, rich as they are thought to be, most of 'em drives a "Henry's Pride" otherwise known as "Tin Lizzies," an' seem jest about as happy as though thew wuz drivin' automobiles.

But the twenty-five dollar a week clerk don't drive no Tin Lizzie, not on your life, he wants a 44 calibre, 12 cylinder, high jumpin' car—one that'll go better'n a mile a minute when she's on low. somethin' costin' up in the thousands don'tchknow! Henry's little joy wagons are far too slow, "an they're so cheap, an' appearances count so much an' eats into the income—an' yet these same fellers are the first to holler about the high cost of livin' an' the high cost of everythin'

Folks, some of 'em at least, have a certain standard of prices, below which they will not go fur fear of bein' thought cheap. To illustrate: A certain woman right here in this city had a friend who owned a pair of shoes for which she had paid $8 in Kalamazoo. They were jest what the B. C. lady wanted, so she went down town to find some like 'em. Goin' into her favorite shoe store, she was shown some shoes that looked exactly like her friends, but they wuz only $6 an' she must have $8 shoes. Well the dealer bein' wise to women's way, sez "now madam, I have no shoes of that style at $8 today but come in tomorrow afternoon an' I'll have 'em," he sez.

Soon's the lady went out he jest marked $8 on the box, laid 'em away an' when she came back next day the shoes were ready for her an' she took 'em an' went away happy in the belief that she had her eight dollar shoes, an' the dealer was happy cause he'd pleased a good customer—but jest the same he's more convinced than ever that "there's one born every minute," "and they're gettin' more numerous every day.

I have mentioned Mr. Clerk here, but what I have said regarding Mr. and Mrs. Clerk applies to workers in general—of course there are exceptions but the fact remains that people of small incomes, comparatively speaking are in trying to keep up appearances, living beyond their means, and in always demanding high priced goods, are keeping the cost of living unreasonably high and also unnecessarily high. We could all live cheaper if we would an' be jest as happy too.—*Uncle Rube.*

What the Neighbors Say:

COST OF PRODUCTION

We will vote for any man who thoroughly understands farming and is familiar with cost of production and who will do all he can to secure for the farmers a square deal on a cost basis.

We also agree with you that it is necessary to have a large representation in the state legislature to back up a governor and be composed of men who are not afraid to act as they see best.

The virgin fertility of the soil is giving out on many of our farms and we are confronted with the necessity of using commercial fertilizers, and the steady rising prices of machinery mean higher production cost for us. It is time we were figuring what it costs us to raise a crop and get together and organize for the purpose of marketing and asking a price which will at least cover the average cost of production.

I believe it is time that we were looking up our men to represent us and single them out and that it is the duty of every farmer to get busy.—*J. T., Bentley, Mich.*

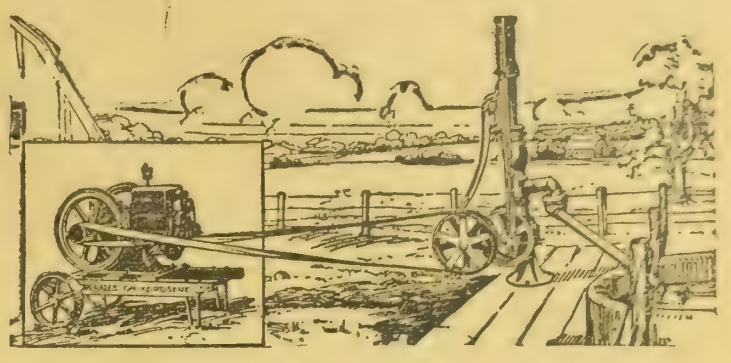
With Mr. L. Whitney Watkins and Mrs. Dora Stockman on the Board of Agriculture, we hope to see our agricultural college taking an even greater interest than in the past in the study of producing costs on the farm. There is a great deal to be done along this line, and if it is a matter that can be aided by legislation, by all means we want men who can be trusted to take the necessary steps.—Editor.

"YOUR PAPER PRODUCING RESULTS"

Our first choice for governor is Herbert F. Baker, also we must put in some men who are in sympathy with our aims. Look the way taxes are soaring. Go to any city and every third man you meet is some petty officer living on the producer. Our legislatures, every time they meet, must find some soft jobs for their henchmen. Soon there will be no producers but all officers. Is it not time to call a halt? Your paper is producing results in the minds of the farmers of this township.—*John H. Sharpe, Essexville, Mich.*

You will be interested in the article on another page of this issue, "State taxes increased 1,800 per cent in 24 years." It IS time to call a halt. The wealth of Michigan has increased by leaps and bounds the past ten years, and we see no sound economic reason why the rate of taxation should have likewise increased It is a subject which M. B. F. has been giving some study to and hopes to find both the reason and the remedy for the appalling high taxes.—Editor.

The Farm Drudge
" Handyman
" Chore Boy
" Burden Bearer



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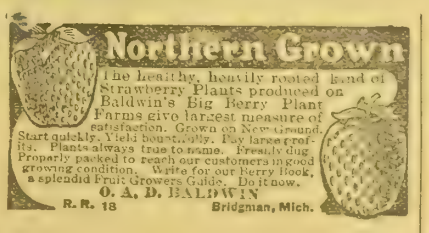

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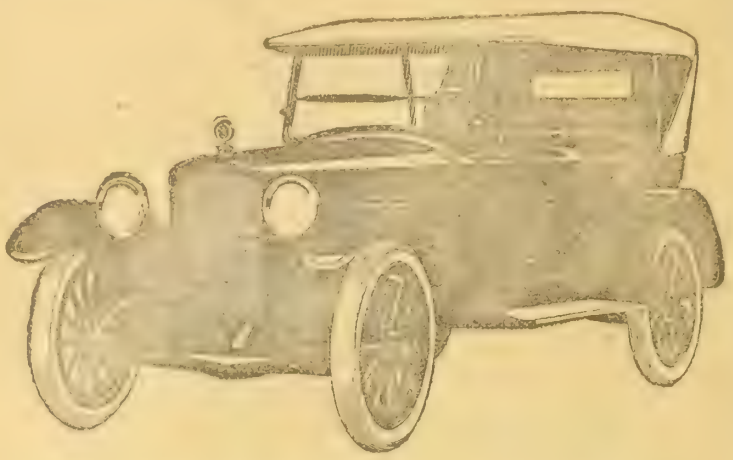

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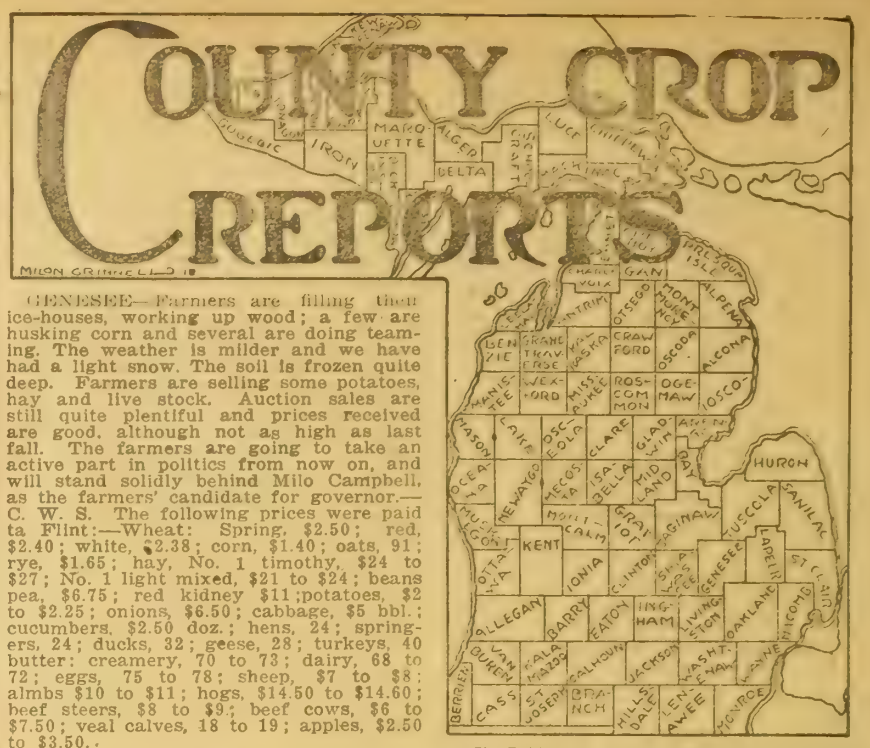


GENESEE—Farmers are filling their ice-houses, working up wood; a few are husking corn and several are doing teaming. The weather is milder and we have had a light snow. The soil is frozen quite deep. Farmers are selling some potatoes, hay and live stock. Auction sales are still quite plentiful and prices received are good, although not as high as last fall. The farmers are going to take an active part in politics from now on, and will stand solidly behind Milo Campbell, as the farmers' candidate for governor.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid ta Flint:—Wheat: Spring, $2.50; red, $2.40; white, $2.38; corn, $1.40; oats, 91; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $24 to $27; No. 1 light mixed, $21 to $24; beans pea, $6.75; red kidney $11; potatoes, $2 to $2.25; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $5 bbl.; cucumbers, $2.50 doz.; hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 32; geese, 28; turkeys, 40 butter; creamery, 70 to 73; dairy, 68 to 72; eggs, 75 to 78; sheep, $7 to $8; almbs $10 to $11; hogs, $14.50 to $14.60; beef steers, $8 to $9; beef cows, $6 to $7.50; veal calves, 18 to 19; apples, $2.50 to $3.50.

JACKSON, (E.)—The farmers are not selling much of anything. They are holding their rye for a higher price. The weather has been very good this winter. We had a heavy snow storm the 8th of January. Farmers are not building. Taxes too high. One farmer did start to build a barn this winter 40x70 feet and a cyclone blew it down before it was finished, killing one man.—B. T. The following prices were paid at Jackson:—Wheat, $2.30; oats, 85; rye, $1.70; beans $6.50; hay, $26; rye-straw, $11; wheat-straw, $11; oat-straw, $11; potatoes, $2; hens, 23c; springers, 23; butter, 64; butterfat, 70; eggs, 75; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 18; sheep, 9; lambs 18; hogs, 12 1-4.

MANISTEE, (N.)—Not much doing in these parts; a few potatoes going to market, a few hogs and chickens also, but that is all. The weather is rough and some snow. The ground is frozen. Some farmers are trying to log a little. Some are hauling gravel but not much doing as the roads are either bare or drifted.—C. H. S. Th following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.25; hay, No. 1 timothy, 35; No. 1 light mixed, 32; straw-rye, 10; wheat-oat, 12; beans: Pea, $6; red kilney, $10.50; potatoes, $2.50; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 55; butterfat, 63; eggs, 55; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5.

CHARLEVOIX, (S. W.)—Farmers are shoveling snow and building fires. This is the third day of the worst storm of the winter. The local market is dull. Eggs are up a little, also potatoes; other stuff about as before. The farmers show a disposition to hold beans, but they are dull. A good many farmers are selling a few hogs.—C. M. The following prices were offered at East Jordan:—Wheat, $2.10 to $2.08; corn, $1.40; rye, $1.14; hay, $28 to $30; straw-rye, $15; wheat-oat, $15; beans, $6.70; potatoes, $2.50 to $2.60; onions, 5c lb.; hens, 22; springers, 25; butter, 65; butterfat, 67; eggs, 70; hogs, 12; beef steers, 5 to 6; beef cows, 4 to 7; apples, $2.

WEXFORD—Roads are drifted badly in some places; impossible to get thru in some of the cuts, and still more snow coming. If it keeps on and we don't get a thaw this month which we generally do, we will have some snow by spring.—S H. S.. The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, $2.20 to $2.25; corn, shelled, $1.40; oats, 85; rye, $1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, $30; potatoes, $3 cwt cabbage, 2c; hens, 19 to 21; springers, 19 to 21; ducks, 20 to 23; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 28 to 30; butterfat, 65; eggs, 55; hogs, 10 to 18; veal calves, 18 to 22.

MANISTEE, (N.)—Farmers are not very busy at present. The snow is too deep to do much but cut and haul wood and hay, and feed and do chores. Weather cold and snowy. Farmers are not selling much unless it is rye. Auction sales are being held at various parts of the country. I think the farmers are holding most of their beans and potatoes for higher prices. Farmers are buying a good deal at the auction sales. Too cold to do much building.—H. A. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Butter, 55; eggs, 55; butterfat, 63; potatoes, $2.80; Navy beans, $6.

CALHOUN, (N.)—Very little being done by farmers, mostly chores. It is very cold here. The roads are good with just a little snow. The ground is frozen hard. Very little grain being marketed, at the most was sold earlier in the season. It doesn't seem as if as much stock was being fed as usual this winter.—G. R. The following prices were paid at [illegible]: Wheat, $2.43; oats, 80; rye, $1.70; hay, $25; straw-rye, $8.50; beans [illegible] stock, $6.50; potatoes, $1.75; hens [illegible]; butterfat, 65; eggs, 60; lambs, 16; hogs, $13.50; beef steers, 8.

ARENAC, (E.)—Sixteen below and then some; it makes a fellow wonder where he has been all summer. Hay balers busy and buying at fair prices. Beans declined 10c cwt. last week. Farmers are doing chores and getting up wood. Nothing of importance at this report.—M. B. R. The following prices were paid at Twining:—hay, 20 loose; beans, $6.40 hens, 16 to 18; springers, 15 to 22; butterfat, 63.

HURON (N. W.)—The following prices were paid at Caseville:—Wheat, $2.25; oats, 68; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 [illegible]ght mixed, 23; beans, $6.75; potatoes, $1.25; onions, 8; hens, 14; springers, 17; [illegible]cks, 32; geese, 27; butter, 56; butterfat, 63; eggs, 68; hogs, 12; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 14; apples, 2.50.—C. G.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Not much doing these days. Snow is so deep it is hard work to get around. Two days last week we did not get any mail as the roads were so bad.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Williamsburg:—Wheat, $2.15; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.50; beans, $3.60; potatoes, $2.70 to $2.75; butter, 68; butterfat, 68; eggs, 60 veal calves, 18.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN POSTAL USURY CASE

(*Continued from page* 11)

of the parties under our view of the case is unimportant. The statute, C. L. 1915, Sec. 5998 provides:

"No bond, bill, note, contract or assurance, made or given for or upon a consideration or contract, whereby or whereon, a greater rate of interest has been, directly or indirectly, reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, shall be thereby rendered void; but in any action brought by any person on such usurious contract, or assurance, except as is provided in the following section, if it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly, reserved, taken or received, than is allowd by law, the defendant shall not be compelled to pay any interest thereon."

"The mortgage and notes provided for seven percent interest, (the highest legal rate) and the notes included the ten percent additional. There is no claim made that more than $1,231.39 was paid out by Mrs. Postal and it is admitted that she received notes aggregating $1,359.42, payable to herself. The words of the statute are plain:

"'If it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, th defendant, shall not be compelled to pay any interest thereon.'"

Whether Mrs. Postal or her husband received the avails of the ten per cent commission or bonus would seem unimportant. It certainly was reserved to her in the written instruments constituting the evidence of the transaction. In the course of his evidence James R. Postal testified that in negotiating the deal with defendant he was acting as agent for his wife. It should perhaps be noted that the Plaintiff does not claim to be a holder for value without notice but admits that he takes the security with such infirmities if any as would have attached thereto in the hands of the original holder

The decree is affirmed

Michigan Co-Ops Enter Ohio Field

The Gleaner Clearing House Association of Michigan, has purchased the elevator and store at Lockwood, Ohio, and is already doing business. The elevator is one of the best equipped in this state, having the latest improved machinery and in addition a mammoth steel coal elevator and loading device. The property purchased includes a store, which will handle all farm supplies. The Farmers in this vicinity are very enthusiastic and subscribed thirty-two thousand dollars in stock.

Investigations of Moisture in Soils

(Continued from last week)

BURR at Nebraska determined distance and rate of water transfer above water table in loam soil cropped to alfalfa. Water level ranged from 17 to 21 feet from the surface depending upon the flow in the river two and one-half miles distant.

Effect of Capillarity on Soil Moisture

Alfalfa on bench land. Per cent water in soil.

Depth feet	May 20 1911	Jan 29 1911	Apr 22 1912
1	10.5	8.5	21.0
4	8.7	8.7	8.4
8	9.0	9.1	9.0
9	11.1	9.1	10.1
12	13.0	9.6	12.7
14	19.3	17.2	21.3
15	24.6	21.0	24.8

Each foot of soil was sampled to a depth of fifteen feet from the surface and the water content determined on March 20, June 14, 1911 and also on April 22, 1912. This, of course, shows the distance from the free water that capillary action took place as well as indicating its rate and in addition the depth to which the old alfalfa plants removed water in the loam soil. The investigator makes these comments on the results presented.

"The table shows that during the winter months when the alfalfa is not using the water, there is an increase in the moisture content of the soil from the sheet water to the ninth foot from the surface. The table shows a fluctuation in the water content of the first three feet of soil, due to water from rains or snow on the surface. Practically no change is found in the water content of the next five feet. No water has passed thru this to increase the content below. The lowest section obtained, the fifteenth foot, being closest to sheet water, is most nearly saturated. The amount of water in each section above this diminishes until we reach a point where capillary action is equalized by the force of gravity and the upward movement of water stops. During the summer the crops use this water. The fifteenth foot is, however, close enough to the sheet water so that there is a constant supply rising within the soil zone occupied by the lower roots of the alfalfa. It should be remembered that this rise of water into the lower levels shown in Table 29 is due to the presence of sheet water on a few feet below, so that the upward rise of water in this soil does not in any way diminish the per cent of water in the soil immediately below it and that this action would cease very soon after the free water was exhausted.

The soil in this field has not been dried in any section as dry as the same section in the alfalfa field on the table land. The plants seem to find it easier to raise the water from below than to take more from the soil in the intermediate sections. During the year 1910 and 1911 a field of alfalfa on the table land died for lack of moisture. The alfalfa was seeded in 1902 and was well established in the soil. During the same years the alfalfa on the bench not only lived through but produced almost normal crops of hay."

In view of the fact that film movement is quite local in soils, that is, where the water table is several feet below the surface, the depth of root penetration of the crops is one of extremely great importance in the utilization of moisture in the deeper layers of soil.

We have found that temperature plays a very important part in regulating the film movement of water in the soil. In fact it may conserve water in the soil. Many maintain that tillage operations to conserve moisture other than by the eradication of weeds is of little value, in other words the mulching of soils by cultivation is not necessary. The effect of temperature probably accounts for the results reported by several investigators. If a warm, dry layer of soil overlies a cool, moist one there cannot be any movement of capillary or film water upward inasmuch as the attractive power of the soil decreases with a rise in temperature but increases as it is lowered; moreover, the fluidity of the water is decreased with the lowering of the temperature. We have shown by many tests that no movement of water takes place when we have conditions with respect to soil temperatures as above outlined. Now under field conditions, as earlier stated in this contribution, during the day the temperature of the surface soil becomes appreciably warmer than the lower layers and thus water movement does not take place. At night however, the temperature of the soil reverses itself and it is possible that a slight upward movement of water takes place. This would be lost from the surface by evaporation during the following day, however. This is of utmost importance and will be discussed more fully subsequently.

Movement of Water Vapor

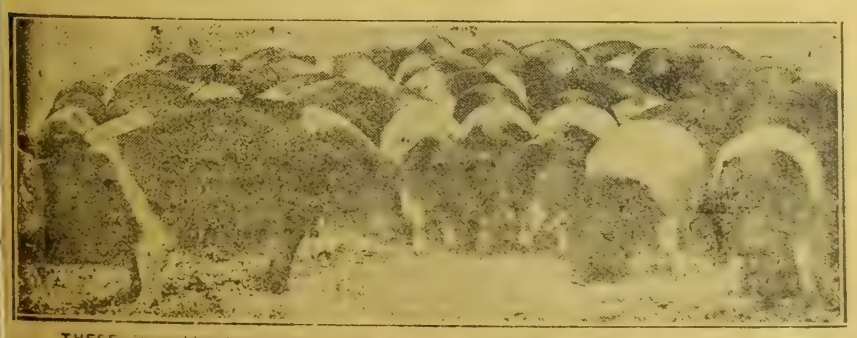
The translocation of water in the form of vapor is appreciable in the surface layers. The loss of water that takes place from the soil after a dry layer is formed on the surface must be accounted for as vapor movements thru the interstices of of the soil. Of course, this is confined mainly to the regions of soil that have a rather wide daily range of temperature. Soils in which cracks form lose considerable moisture in this manner.

Hampshire Hogs Score at International

DURING the past year the progress of the Hampshire Breed of hogs has been one of the most sensational ever enjoyed by any breed of hogs in any year. Over 100,000 pedigrees have been printed in herd book form. The Record Association has paid all of these printing bills under abnormal prices, yet the Association is about $5,000 better off that it was at the beginning of 1919, notwithstanding the fact that slightly over $11,100 was paid out in special premium money during the year.

At the recent Chicago International the Hampshires in the pen classes were much more numerous, larger and of more perfect form than was ever shown before. In the carload classes they won two out of three firsts and all the Grand Champions in the carload lots and then outsold any and all breeds for the single car or for average of all cars in the exhibit.

The single car of Hampshires sold for $20.50. The average selling price was $19.08. The average price of the Durocs was $16.13; the average selling price of the Polands was $16.19; the average of the Chester Whites, $17.13. There was only one car of Berkshires, those being heavy weights and sold for $19, yet the average of the Hampshire was above the tip top, realized for any other car $1.50 above the price of any other car at the International.
—*E. C. Stone*



THESE Hampshire hogs made a great showing at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. They won highest average [illegible] pound.

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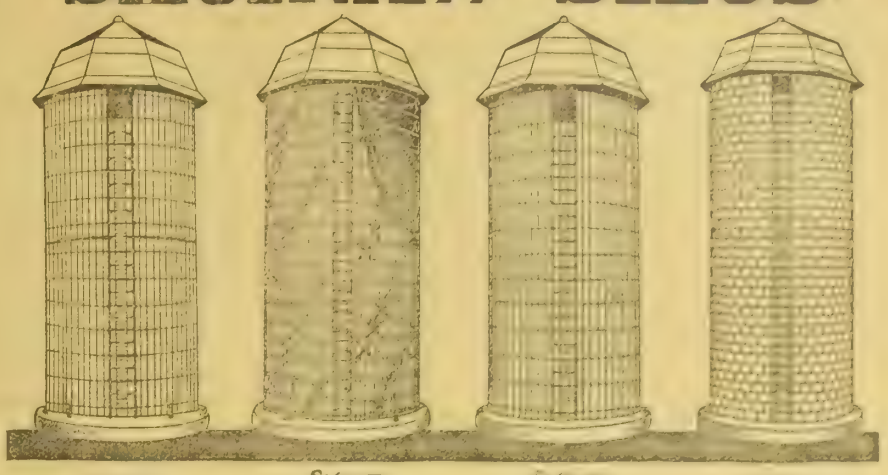

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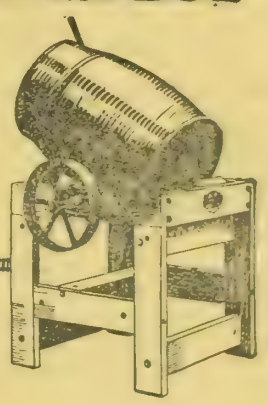

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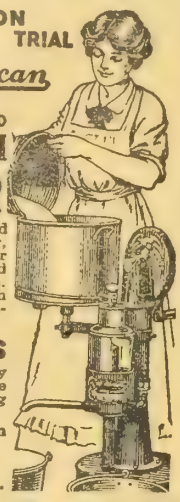

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Sheep in Houghton County on the Share Plan

By LEO M. GEISMAR, County Agricultural Agent

LETTERS thus far received from Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, indicate that considerable interest was taken in a news item which recently appeared in the Houghton Mining Gazette with reference to the forty per cent dividend declared by the Houghton County Live Stock Association which was organized less than two years ago. An unobtrusive statement, mentioning that part of the 40 per cent was due to sales of sheep, was embodied in the original news item but evidently disappeared while in transit or while being trimmed out in the tonsorial department of some editor's sanctum.

Primarily the Houghton County Live Stock Association came into existence as a war measure. Food production at that time was being increased beyond anyone's expectation, the women of the country doing far more than "their bit." The wheat crop was increased by more than four hundred per cent and the mining companies led the way by giving free use of vast tracts of land which they first fenced, plowed and harrowed, thus helping to increase a potato crop of which for the first time in the history of the country was not only sufficient for local needs but left a surplus of over 20,000 bushels which were shipped out. When first approached with the suggestion that mutton and wool being important war necessities, sheep might prove a good investment when furnished to farmers who were financially unable to secure them, one of the leading business men answered: "Never mind the investment put me down for a couple of hundred dollars and if I never see it again it will have been worth far more than that if it helped provide extra meals and blankets for the boys over there." This spirit prevailed to a large extent until after the Live Stock Association was organized and when the number of needy farmers proved to be greater than anticipated, the First National Bank of Hancock offered to supply the necessary funds to all farmers who were willing to buy the sheep on time.

Sheep were therefore supplied to all farmers who could be induced to keep some and among these were a few who offered to pay cash, while quite a number accepted the offer to give notes payable in from six to twenty-four months. Those who preferred taking the sheep on shares from the Live Stock Association entered into a contract which has unique features from an economical standpoint and is calculated to provide a stimulant for better co-operation and for the general improvement of live stock.

All of the sheep on shares were placed with farmers who formerly worked in the mines and after saving up a few hundred dollars bought some cut-over land which they are gradually developing into farms. Originally they came from Northern Europe where they handled a few sheep, using methods generally unknown in American sheep husbandry, such as shearing sheep two or three times a year, breeding without regard to the time when lambs would be dropped, cutting brush during the fore part of the summer and storing it for winter food and carding and spinning the wool and knitting it into various garments. No attempt was made to "educate" these farmers in American methods. It was deemed more advisable to remember that education is the summed of experience of great numbers and that even he who knows it all may still be young enough to learn from others and often from those he least expects it. Nor was there any provision inserted in the contracts to guard against the dog nuisance, even though it is well known that a poor man keeps one dog, a very poor man keeps two dogs and a dam poor man keeps three dogs. Care was taken however to place the sheep only with those who would agree to fence off with woven wire five to ten acres of cut-over land for sheep pasture and as most of them were unable to pay cash for the fencing, arrangements were made with one of the local hardware firms to sell it to them on time. The object in placing these sheep on cut-over land pastures of partly developed farms was to enable the farmers to find out that sheep will do most of the land clearing and pay for doing the work.

The best high grade yearling ewes obtainable were secured and placed on these farms early in the spring, while during the fall pure bred rams of the same breed were furnished at the rate of one for every 15 to 20 ewes, the several groups of farmers agreeing among themselves as to who would take care of the rams, the others paying the custodians a fee sufficient to pay for the feed and care. The contract specifies that the rams are to be exchanged each year among the several groups of farmers in order to prevent inbreeding, and as the contract runs for five years, one of its clauses provides for the castrating of all ram lambs during the first four years, thus enabling the farmers to raise practically pure bred rams during the fifth year. Those clauses should enable the farmers to appreciate that co-operation is the keystone of successful farming; that inbreeding is to be avoided, that one breed within a community is more profitable than several, and that pure bred stock held co-operatively is cheaper than scrubs kept individually.

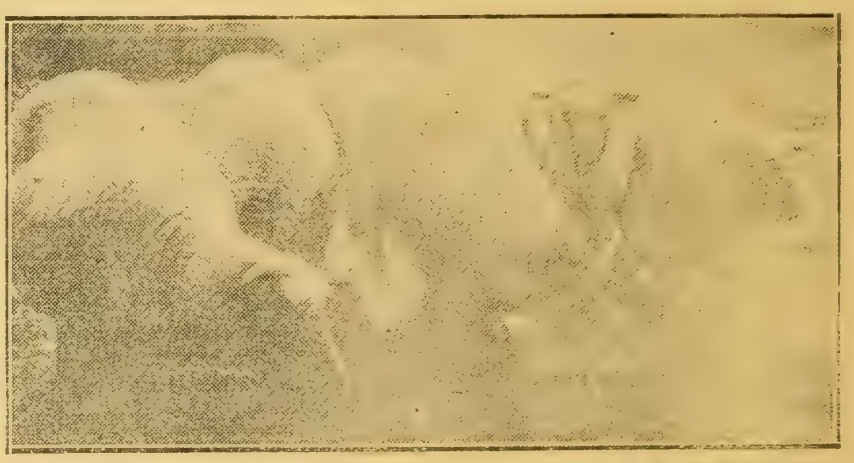
The contract provides that sheep not properly cared for may be taken away without giving previous notice and the farmer held for damages equal to the difference between the original value and the appraised value when taken away. Being a case of learning as much as one of educating, this was considered more advisable than attempt to condemn old world practices in sheering oftener than once a year, breeding at any time or using brush as winter food. Whether these practices are to be condemned is still an open question, judging from results obtained up to the present time.

The sheep have passed through one winter and came out in fair to excellent condition, while the ewes had their first lambs last spring. Sheep sheared twice a year yielded an average of ten pounds per fleece, while those sheared once yielded an average of 8 1-2 lbs. As all of the wool was used locally, the actual market value of the shorter wool could not be ascertained, nor whether it had a sufficiently lower value to offset the one and a half pounds extra yield and the additional labor in shearing.

Brush cut by several of the farmers while clearing land during the fore part of the summer and cured in small bundles for winter feed was relished by the sheep in all cases. When given to them while being fed on mixed hay, the sheep invariably left the hay and began eating the brush.

Sheep sheared once a year gave a lamb crop averaging 85 per cent while those sheared twice averaged 43.6 per cent. This great difference would condemn the practice of frequent shearing, were it not that the highest percentage, or 133 per cent was obtained by one farmer whose ewes were sheared twice and dropped their lambs in February. In a larger flock not kept on shares and handled in a like manner the increase was 88 per cent, the lambs being dropped in January and February.

The amount of brush destroyed by the sheep on the fence areas of cut over land after the two season of pasturing, varies according to the original condition of the areas. The largest amount was destroyed where the brush was low enough to enable the sheep to reach the tops, and the least amount where the brush consisted mostly of tall saplings, where the fenced areas consisted of brush and stump land. less brush was destroyed, the sheep during the latter part of the season preferring the clover and grass growing among the stumps but giving preference to brush during the fore part of the season. At a very conservative valuation, the saving in the cost of clearing the land on the fenced used for sheep pasture during the two seasons, represents an average of $2.50 per acre when comparing these areas with adjoining unfenced brush land.



John Kaake, of Peck, Sanilac County, has sent in the above picture of his three-year-old sheep with her four lambs. The lambs were only four months old when picture was taken.

As above stated the contract provides for keeping the sheep five years after which they, or an equal number, are to be returned to the Live Stock Association, the farmer meanwhile turning over one half of the wool and one half of the lambs to the Association. In order to give an inducement to the farmers to retain all of the wool and the lambs, they are given an option to pay cash based on prices which are calculated to be below actual market values. Thus with a market value of 65 to 72 cents a pound for wool last year and 55 to 60 cents this year, the price agreed upon is 50 cents, then 40 cents, during the third year; 35 cents during the fourth and 30 cents the fifth year. Likewise, the price of lambs, when ready for market during late fall, ranges from $10 the first year, down to $6 during the fifth year. While the ewes cost $18.50 and the rams $38.50, the farmers are also given the option to keep them at the end of the fifth year by paying $10 a head for them.

Since placed on shares, some of the sheep have been sold by the Association on account of having been returned by farmers who sold out and by others who wished to reduce the size of their flocks. Those sales of course account in a great measure for the forty per cent dividend paid to the stockholders this year.

LONG HARD WINTER SAY THE PROPHETS

That the present winter is to be a "long, hard one" is the prediction which is coming from many quarters and sources, says the *Arenac County News*.

Men who judge the future weather by the habits and preparations of the wild animals, seen unanimous in predicting that this winter will be one of unusual severity.

Hunters and trappers in the northern peninsula declare that one sign which never fails is now present. That is the traveling of wolves in large packs instead of singly or in small numbers. Extra fur on fur bearers and other wood signs point the same way, say woodsmen.

The Need of Sulphur as Fertilizer

By MYRON A. COBB

"HISTORY tends to repeat itself." "There is nothing new under the sun," apply to agriculture as well as to other activities. The recent movement to apply land paster to the soil is a repition of what was done a generation or so ago. However, the explanation of its value is different. Chemists of the early day explained its action as a soil stimulant. The modern chemist adds the thought that land plaster supplies sulphur, a necessary plant ingredient.

Sulphur will likely be a constituent future of fertilizers. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and sulphur or nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and sulphur will be the fertilizer components. Recent fact indicates that plants demand sulphur in considerable amounts and that soils are deficient, or becoming so, in sulphur. The need for adding sulphur to the soil is probably as great as that of adding phosphoric acid.

"How does it happen that we have not known these facts before?" is a natural question. The answer is easy. In the older method of analyzing plants for the amount of sulphur the plant was burned and the sulphur content of the ash determined. This shows a low per cent and the conclusion was there was an ample supply in the soil. However in heating the plant, the volatile sulphur is driven off and this must be determined and added to the amount in the ashes to determine the total amount used by the plant. Total determination of sulphur shows that some plants contain 100 times as much volatile sulphur as that found in the ash. Corn and wheat contain 40 times as much volatile as fixed sulphur. The volatile sulphur can be easily noticed in the burning of coal, a product produced by plant life. These facts may make a decided change in our fertilizer formulas.

Sulphur exists in plants principally as sulphates, in protein and in some oils. Perhaps the most necessary form is protein, the most valuable constituent of plant and animal life. Some proteins contain over 2 per cent of sulphur.

The housewife is familiar with the effects of protein from plants and animals in tarnishing silver. This most noticeable from cabbages, eggs, turnips, and onions, these contain a high per cent of volatile sulphur. Another product containing sulphur is wool, about 1-2 of 1 per cent. A 100 lb. fleece would contain 1-2 lbs. of sulphur. Ordinarily this is obtained from the feed. Perhaps the custom of adding sulphur to salt is of more than medicinal value.

Here is a list of plants and the amounts of sulphur and phosphorus they remove per acre of average crop.

Barley	6.1	9
Oats	8.0	8.4
Corn	3.8	7.9
Meadow hay	5.7	5.3
Clover hay	9.4	10.9
Beans	9.3	12.7
Turnips	17.8	9.9
Cabbages	32.9	25.3

From the table we notice that legumes, turnips and cabbages use the most sulphur. The latter are members of the mustard family, whose members require a large amount of sulphur. Other members are radishes and mustards. It is also noticeable that the demand for sulphur is similar to the demand for phosphorus. For some time we have realized the demand of plants for phosphorus and the lack of this element in the soil. It is now evident that we must consider the demand for sulphur.

"How much sulphur is there in the soil?" is the next question. Here is the analysis of soil by one of the experiment stations:

Sulphate: sand, .055 per cent, 1,150 lbs.; clay, .075 per cent, 2,250 lbs. Phosphoric acid: sand, .087 per cent, 2,660; clay, .141 per cent, 4,230.

The last figures are in pounds per acre foot of soil.

Taking into consideration the demand for sulphur and phosphorus by plants and the shortage, it is evident that both must be added for best results.

There are several sources of sulphur. The air contains it in the form of a gas, sulphur dioxide, produced by the burning of coal and wood. This gas is washed to the soil by rains and may become available for plant use. From 5 to 18 lbs. are added per acre from this source. It is evident that there would be more sulphur in the air during the winter and near the large cities, if it were not for the losses by washing, this source might be sufficient for plant use. Another source of sulphur is from acid phosphate which contains sulphur as calcium sulphate. There is a question as to how much of the benefit from the adding of acid phosphate comes from the phosphorus or the sulphur.

Michigan is fortunate in having beds in gypsum or land plaster; Michigan contains sulphur near Grand Rapids. In the past the farmer used land plaster freely on the soils. No doubt that a part of its value is due to the sulphur. Its probable value was also due to the action on the soil in liberating plant food, hence it became known as a soil stimulant. This, however, is another story.

Ammonium sulphate, a product of the gas industry is used in fertilizer because of its nitrogen but it contains sulphur. Sulphate of potash is another fertilizer, used because of the potash, containing sulphur. The direct addition of sulphur in the form of a powder to the soil much as you would apply lime, is a source used in the west. About 100 lbs. per acre is used. Two counties in Oregon used 300,000 tons in 1916 largely on the alfalfa fields. The following yields were found: powdered sulphur to soil gave 5,378 lbs. of hay, gypsum, 2,645 lbs., checks 2,176 lbs. The sulphur increasing the yield more than twice.

Another source of sulphur is in barnyard manure and organic matter. The addition of manure replaces sulphur as well as nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The combined sulphur of protein and organic matter is disintegrated much the same as is combined nitrogen. The sulphur is oxidized or changed to a sulphate when it is of use to a plant. This process is called sulphorification, a jaw breaking word. The change is similar to nitrification which is the disintegration of protein and the changing to nitrates which are of value to plants. Both reactions are brought about by bacteria of the soil.

This article has given the reader only a part of the story of the relationship of sulphur to life; there is much to be learned, the curtain is lifted and it is up to chemistry and practical experiments to put matters on a firm foundation. Perhaps our forefathers were "wiser than they knew" in adding land plaster to the soil.

FARMERS LEAD WITH TRUCKS

That the proposed expenditures in the United States for the next year for hard-surfaced highways will be $633,000,000 as compared with the $125,000,000 expenditures of the closing year for the same purpose, means more to the farmers of this country than nearly any other class. Nearly 60 per cent of the trucks of the United States work in the country, though a large percentage of them may be housed in the city. About 20 per cent of them are actually owned by farmers, which represents 10,000 more than are used by any other class of producers. The manufacturer who come next in line in the use of trucks.

This means that more roadways, the forerunner of the truck and civilization, will enable them to use the trucks for transporting greater variety of commodities with a consequent saving of money and time, says M. L. Pulcher, general manager of the Federal Motor Co.

"The possibilities of the truck for carrying commodities between farms and cities have only been touched. The newer and better roads will give the impetus needed to bring out all its possibilities," says Mr. Pulcher.

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TWO BULL CALVES ONE BORN SEPT. 8. One born Nov. 2 whose dam at age of 7 years and 30 days after calving has a record of 20.53 butter, 469.9 milk in 7 days, at 3 milkings a day.
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FOR SALE BULL CALF MOSTLY WHITE a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest Ona Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dam is a daughter of Maple Crest Pontiac De Kol Hartig No. 125396, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 30 days at 2 yrs. old.
JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. ORANDALL, Howell, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRES
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

FOR SALE REG HOLSTEINS 2 AND 3 yrs. old, fresh this fall, $200 each. Also yearlings. All bred to 30 lb. bull. One mile from town.
W. L. MEYER, Fowlerville, Mich.

TO THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

I offer a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 23 lb. dam ready for service.
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf, born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie. Mich., R 2, Box 70.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

FOR SALE

Choice Registered Shorthorns

One Avondale bred roan bull, 11 months old, in fine condition. Price $200. One Scotch bred roan yearling bull of good quality and in fine condition. Price $175.
MURDO BANCROFT, R1, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.

Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 8 NEW HERDS. — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything desired either sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.
ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimple May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years. Also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

JERSEY BULL CALF FROM R. OF M. COW Born Dec. 26, 1919. $40. Registered and delivered.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO BIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better in state. Priced to sell.
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold

Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Barred Rock Cockerels.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the great progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1st Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Gr. Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,0 lbs. on the scales. Price $50.00. A few younger ones at $45.00.
HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL yearlings including prize winners. Out 1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

L T P C NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE Come and see or write
ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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JAN 29 1920

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL. VII, No. 20. MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920 $1 FOR ONE YEAR

Live Stock Annual

and

Holstein Cow Brings $3,250 at East Lansing Sale

High Prices for Michigan Pure-Breds

THE FIRST annual sale of the Michigan Holstein Friesian Ass'n, at East Lansing, Jan. 13th, set new high levels for Michigan pure-breds. College Belle Butter Lass, shown above, consigned to the sale by the Michigan Agricultural College, brought $3,250, and her breeding and milk and butter record shows she was worth every cent of it. Her yearly record just completed, shows that she produced 1,100 pounds of butter from 2,500 pounds of milk in 365 days. The average of $824 per head of the 75 cows, bulls and calves that were sold reveals something of the demand that exists for pure-bred stock. Michigan's reputation as a pure-bred live stock state is attracting buyers from other states, and farmers who invest their money in animals of pure strain can be assured of a steady and profitable market for their increase for many years to come.

Breeders' Directory

What Michigan Has Done Toward Eradicating Live Stock Diseases

By H. H. HALLADAY
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner

THE LAST legislature created the State Department of Animal Industry and abolished what was known as the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission. The duty of this department is to care for the health of approximately 7,500,000 animals which are owned in the state of Michigan. It is estimated that the value of these animals is $325,900,000, which shows that the responsibility resting upon this Department is no small matter.

The department consists of one commissioner (instead of three, as formerly under the old law) a state veterinarian, assistant state veterinarian, pathologist, two inspectors, one appraiser, and two clerks. The Bureau of Animal Industry are cooperating with the state department of Animal Industry in the eradication of hog cholera and tuberculosis. Under this co-operative plan, the government is furnishing inspectors in the eradication of tuberculosis and hog cholera. The expense of these inspectors is borne by the government. These departments are all working from the office of the state Department of Animal Industry in the Old State Block, Lansing, and, as the records will show, are handling a vast amount of work.

Tuberculosis

During the last year, 26,766 animals have been tested for tuberculosis, or an increase of approximately fifty-eight per cent over the previous year. Of this number, 1,585 reactors were found and disposed of according to law. Among this lot are several large herds which have never been tested and which showed a large percentage of reactors. A number of herds that showed a moderate percentage of tuberculosis eighteen months ago are now passing clean tests. This is encouraging to breeders, as well as to the officials in charge, showing that we are making progress in the control of this disease.

The state and federal governments have taken up what is known as the accredited herd plan, whereby herds which are known to be free from the disease and which have passed two successful tests are placed on what is known as an accredited list. There are now forty-seven fully accredited herds in this state and 129 which have passed one successful test. The number of herds which are now being handled by the state and federal governments is about three hundred. Many cities are enacting ordinances requiring the tuberculin test on all cattle which supply milk within their corporate limits. This requires much work from this department in handling reactors and making appraisements. Many private or local tests are being conducted by local veterinarians who are approved for this work by the State Department, and much interest is being shown in this work. A statement has been prepared showing the number of cattle slaughtered, the number passed for food, and the number condemned in the various counties of the state and the amount paid by the state in each county for the year 1919.

During the last year a laboratory has been established and the services of a pathologist procured for handling contagious diseases. Much benefit has been derived from its use, and we expect that it is going to be of material assistance in determining the nature and cause of diseases which are otherwise hard to diagnose.

Hog Cholera

When this co-operative plan began, hog cholera was prevalent in nearly ever county in the state of Michigan, to the extent that thousands of hogs were dying from the disease. We started a co-operative plan with the government for the eradication of hog cholera from the county of Branch in the year 1914 and continued for two years. During that time hog cholera was entirely controlled in that county and it was thought best by the departments to undertake a statewide campaign for the control of this disease. Since that time an organized force has been at work to control the disease among the many herds of the state, and by co-operative effort with the veterinarians, the county agricultural agents, and the farmers, hog cholera has been confined to but 254 outbreaks in the state during the present year, and these were in scattered areas and at no time did the disease become epidemic, thus saving thousands of hogs from the ravages of this disease. The serum treatment is no longer in the experimental stage, but, if properly administered will protect hogs from cholera. We have had splendid assistance from the government in working out this project.

Glanders

The state appears at the present time to be almost entirely free from glanders among our horses. We have had only six cases during the last year and these were isolated and the areas in which they were kept are being watched for any recurrence of the disease.

Rabies

There has been considerable rabies in the state during the past year, which we have tried to keep under control by local quarantines, although in some cases the parties interested and local health officers have not been so prompt as they should be in reporting this disease. At the present time we have the affected localities under quarantine, so that the disease will be controlled without spreading any farther, we hope.

This disease is very far reaching in its effects, usually starting among the dogs, and they, in turn, transmitting it to live stock and in many cases to human beings. During the last year a death occurred in one of our northern counties from being bitten by a rabid dog. We hope that the new dog law which has been placed upon the statute books will have a far reaching effect in the contol of this disease, as well as rid the state of many worthless and undesirable dogs. It becomes the duty of this department to assist in the enforcement of this dog law. While we realize that it is no small job, we shall do our best to make the law a success, thereby benefitting the rural communities which desire to raise more sheep and do so without fear of destruction by worthless dogs.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia

This disease is one of the acute, infectious diseases of live stock, appearing in local outbreaks and also among cattle shipped in from the stockyards. There have been ninety-six of these cases reported and investigated during the last year. A number of feeders in this state have had the misfortune of losing cattle and sheep from this disease. The use of serum is advocated. In many cases great good has resulted from its use.

Blackleg

We have had but six outbreaks of blackleg and no very heavy losses. Segregate and vaccinate the healthy animals immediately when the outbreaks are reported.

A great deal has been accomplished in the discovery of bacterins and serums for the control of contagious diseases among live stock. These are quite generally used by local veterinarians and state and government officials. We believe that the time is coming when the research laboratories of this country will be producing more of these products for the control of animal diseases.

The first ... this ye... the Depa...ment placed ... regulation ... the prevention and spread of contagious ...eases among live stock which r... as as follows:

(*Continued on page* 19)

Pure Bred Live Stock in Michigan

The week just passed at East Lansing has proven conclusively that Michigan should and must rank with the leading live stock and dairy states of America.

There is no reason why we should allow other states, less modest, but infinitely better blowers-of-their-own-horns, to claim for their states the position in this industry which Michigan, by every right occupies.

We have active and well-managed breeders' associations in Michigan.

——and yet there are important breeders, who, for the few paltry dollars which it costs to become a member of the association or for other selfish reasons will not lend a hand to a movement which is destined to help their business, whether they will or not.

Lend these associations a hand!

For put this down in your note-book, Michigan will succeed as a Live Stock and Dairy State exactly in ratio to the encouragement you, Mr. Breeder, give to the intesests which are working for you.

As for Michigan Business Farming, we believe you will agree that from the first issue we have encouraged these twin industries in every possible way.

It was M. B. F. that first, on its own initiative and its own expense, advertised Michigan's "healthy" herds in the national dairy and breed papers.

It was this weekly that published the first Live Stock and Dairy Annual ever printed in Michigan.

And it has been one of our greatest sources of satisfaction that those who patronized the advertising columns of our Breeders' Directory, invariably wrote us of their good returns and that every Live Stock or Dairy Cattle sale which has been advertised in this weekly has been a profitable and outstanding success.

We Michigan folks, who are interested in this business of making Michigan's herds famous, so that buyers will naturally turn to Michigan when they think of healthy herds at fair prices, must learn to "blow-our-own-horns!"

It takes more than one man to make a band, and right now Michigan needs a big band, with a lot of brass in it too, to be heard above the bedlam of tin horn and tin-pan bands that are parading for some other less worthy states.

Michigan Business Farming and every man on it is Michigan born and raised with no interests in other states to please or profit—and every last man Jack of us is boosting your live stock business every day, knowing that as you succeed and profit so must we—for now, as ever.

——"he profits most who serves best!"

Publisher of Michigan's Own Farm Weekly!

Volume VII
Number 20

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

January 24th
1920

"When Right is Obtained No One is Wronged"

Slogan Under Which Michigan Beet Growers Will Push Their Claims to Recognition and a Better Beet Price

WHEN the sugar growers of Utah and Idaho, through the Inter-Mountain Farmers' Ass'n asked the sugar corporations to pay them a better price for their products the corporations refused and attacked the association through the columns of the press which they controlled. The leaders were accused of trying to destroy the sugar industry by fomenting strife among the growers of beets. But the farmers flung back at them, "When right is accomplished no one is wronged," and with that as a slogan they have swept through the states of Utah and Idaho, organizing the sugar beet growers into an association which eventually will control the beet acreage of those states.

But we do not have to look to the far west to apply this truism. Right now the beet growers of Michigan have gone to battle with the manufacturers and under the banners of "right and justice" have started a campaign that will carry them "over the top," and secure to the growers of beets a fair portion of the profits of the industry.

Every farmer in the state of Michigan ought to take a keen interest in this fight between the growers of beets and the manufacturers of sugar. For a fight it is and to the finish. It is not a fight from choice. The beet growers exhausted every honorable and peaceful means to bring the manufacturers to a conference in the hopes that the differences might be threshed out without resort to extreme measures, but the manufacturers declined the invitation leaving the growers no alternative but to organize and fight!

This fight is not solely in the interests of growers of beets. In it is involved something of far greater importance than the mere question of sugar beet prices. There is involved a principle of vital importance to every man who farms. That principle is whether the farmer shall fix the selling price of his products or whether he shall accept the price that is offered him. This principle has been in the balance for many years, and more than once the testing point has been in sight, only to be obliterated by a compromise which left the issue itself as cloudy as before. Now the sugar beet growers of Michigan are on the point of forcing this issue to a clean-cut and final settlement. They say in effect to the manufacturers: "You have always fixed the price at which we should grow sugar beets. You have done this without so much as consulting our wishes or taking into consideration our costs of producing this product. Now, however, we desire to have OUR say about the price of our product. We will TELL you what we WANT for it and you can take it or leave it alone. More than that we will tell you what it COSTS to PRODUCE this product so that you may determine whether the price we ask is unreasonable, and we challenge you to reveal YOUR costs to the public."

Where is there a man or woman of intelligence who will deny that this is a fair proposition? Where is there one who has the effrontery to stand up before the farmers, and say, "Your claims are unjust. It is the manufacturer who should set the price on your product."

Now, let us be fair to the manufacturers, for they are "honorable men." They have invested their money in great plants which provide an outlet for an important crop. They are entitled to some credit for having made possible Michigan's great sugar beet industry, although we would hardly expect them to claim that they invested their money for any other purpose than to make money. There have been lean years in the sugar business, but in our charity for the manufacturers, let us not forget that there have likewise been lean years in the beet business. Don't htink for a moment that ALL the losses sustained by this industry came out of the pockets of the sugar manufacturers. If the manufacturers lost money with sugar at 5 cents how much did the farmers lose with beets at $4? Give the manufacturers all the credit that is their due for developing the beet sugar industry in this state, but let us reserve a goodly portion for the unsung and unhonored farmer who has toiled early and late, in sunshine and rain, with the help of his wife and little children, to grow the beets which, after all is said and done, are the actual foundation upon which the industry rests.

But the lean times have gone at least for a little while. There is an unequalled demand for sugar, and the manufacturers stand in a fair way to make up ten times over for all the losses they may have sustained. But how about the grower of beets? Is it not just that he, too, should share in the larger profits and be compensated in like measure for his past losses? And that is all he asks. He is not arbitrary. He does not fix an unreasonable price which would stress the manufacturers to pay. On the contrary he asks for a very moderate minimum price, but insists that the PROFITS derived from sugar over 9 cents a pound shall be divided EQUALLY with him. Is there anything wrong with that?

Of course, it is claimed by the manufacturers in their propaganda which has been going the rounds of the press that the farmers are delighted with their returns on the 1919 crop. But we venture to assert that if the manufacturers had to depend upon these "delighted farmers" for their 1920 contracts their mills would not run ten percent of capacity next season. The sugar manufacturers well know that they must have not only the contracts of the "delighted farmers" but those of the "disgusted" farmers as well in order to make their 1920 operations successful. Hence, their propaganda goes on. Story after story has been published in the press of the state telling of the great sums of money that have been paid to farmers for their 1919 crop of beets. Specific instances have been cited of farmers "paying for their land" from their returns on their last year's crop, and numerous other statements have been made public calculating to deceive the public into believing that the farmers have been making extraordinary profits out of sugar beets. But we fail to recall any news item relating that John Jones, the sugar manufacturer, has just bought his wife a new sedan and his son who is in college a new roadster, out of his extra sugar profits. And don't think that because the press is silent upon John Jones' extra dividends he didn't have any. No, indeed. The less John Jones says about his 1919 sugar profits, the less he will have to pay to the income tax collector.

"LOYALTY" spells "success" in the sugar beet growers' campaign for recognition by the manufacturers and a fair price for beets. Loyalty to your brother farmers and to the sugar beet industry will win the day. The growers are trying to conserve and build up the industry by making the growing of beets profitable to the farmer. The manufacturer, deluded in the belief that he can forever dictate the terms of the contract and secure beets at less than cost of production, is taking the sure course to ruin the industry and drive farmers to grow other crops.

The tactics of the sugar manufacturers are mean-spirited, despicable and un-American. They DARE NOT fight the issue on its merits, for they would LOSE and they know it. They THINK they have the farmers fooled when they themselves are the victims of their own cupidity. There is an old saying that "He who cannot reason is an idiot; he who will not reason is a fool; he who dare not reason is a coward, and neither fools, idiots nor cowards have ever contributed anything of value to the progress of humanity." To which class do the manufacturers of sugar belong?

We cannot think the manufacturers are so dense as to believe they can cover up their profits from the farmer, or deceive him into believing that they cannot pay him a better price for sugar beets. That is not the real reason why they refuse to meet with the farmers' representatives. They simply cannot bring themselves to the point of recognizing the farmer as a factor to be considered in writing the beet contract. They realize that if they once acknowledge the principle that the farmer has the moral and legal right to set his own price that from thenceforth on they must accede to that principle, and that the days of exorbitant profits are past.

This is the real issue so far as the manufacturers are concerned. The loyalty of every farmer who grows sugar beets and the sympathy and encouragement of all other farmers will decide the victor.

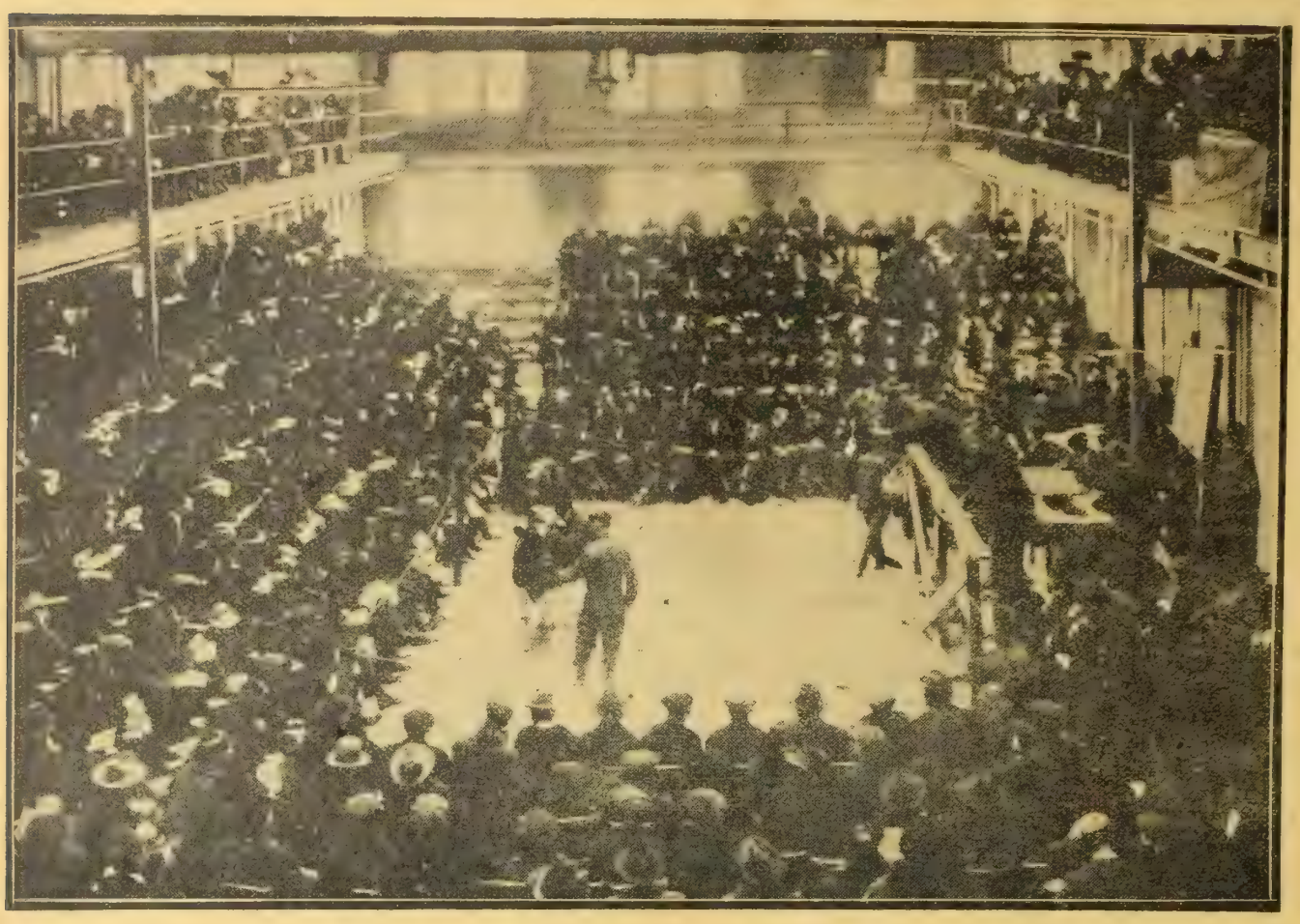
"That man or woman who does not desire to know what is right, or will not work to find out what is right, and who will not make personal sacrifices to bring to pass what is right, is an undesirable citizen," and has no right to the respect of their fellow men.

Just a Few of the Good Things We Have in Store for the M. B. F. Folks

1. Edward Frensdorf will discuss cost of state government, and "things." He knows how.
2. What should you Pay the Hired Man to enable him to live comfortably and save for a rainy day. A big problem to the farmer who has the welfare of his hired man at heart.
3. Revelations of the Tariff Commission on the Costs and Profits of Producing Beet Sugar.
4. Co-operative Marketing, the Producer-to-Consumer Way.
5. Senator Scully's income tax measure, and how it would affect the farmer. Other phases of the tax problem.

East Lansing Holstein Sale Nets Over $60,000

Live Stock Breeders Gather From all Over Michigan to Attend Twenty-Ninth Annual Session



View of Sale Ring at M. A. C., where 75 head of Pure Breds changed hands Jan. 13th, at an average price of $824 a head.

TWO BIG live stock sales and the organization of the Michigan Wool Growers' Association were features of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association, and affiliated bodies, at the Michigan Agricultural College, Jan. 14th to 16th.

The first annual sale under the auspices of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association was largely attended by both buyers and spectators, it being estimated that over 700 actual farmers were present. Seventy-five head of as high grade animals as were ever brought together at one time in a Michigan auction sale were put under the hammer. Col. Perry, the well-known Columbus auctioneer, cried the sale. He was assisted by Col. Mack, of Missouri. The proceeds of the sale amounted to $60,970, or an average of $824 a head. This is considered an exceptionally high average, and the prices secured are quite likely to establish a level for succeeding sales of the year.

The highest price offered for any animal was bid by Waters & Buth, of Grand Rapids, who paid $3,250 for College Belle Butter Lass. This cow was consigned by the College, and her pedigree record shows that she sprang from a long line of high producing animals. Her yearly record, just completed, shows a milk production of 25,000 pounds and butter production of 1,100 pounds. Waters & Buth also bought the highest price calf of the sale, Vale Kalmuck Korndyke, for whom they paid an even thousand dollars.

Fred Knapp, Jr., and Fred Kinzel of Blissfield, Mich., were successful bidders for Flint Maplecrest Ona Butter Bay, a fine specimen of bull, only a little over two years old. The price paid was $1,675—the highest bid for any sire.

Bidding was spirited most of the time, but the calves and cows of high record seemed to be in special demand. Buyers were present from all over the country, some of the best animals going to Texas and Minnesota people who have found that Michigan is the home of the country's best and most dependable Holsteins. For some time past Texas buyers have been coming to this state, and several carloads of pure-bred Holsteins were shipped to Texas during 1919 from Livingston county alone.

A complete record of the sale, containing names of consignors, animals consigned, purchasers and purchase price, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Holstein people drew their share of the crowds at their Wednesday session and had some very fine speakers, principal among which were George A. Prescott, D. D. Aitken, of Flint and Mr. W. A. Chapin, of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers of Chicago, who gave an instructive address upon the world's supply of dairy feeds, future costs, etc. Mr. Chapin's address is published elsewhere in this issue.

General Program

The first session of the parent association was held Wednesday afternoon just before the evening banquet, with Pres. Colon C. Lillie presiding. H. H. Halladay, Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, gave the address. His splendid review of the work the state has done the past year toward the eradication of disease among live stock, also a report of the animals tested and condemned during 1919, is published elsewhere in this issue.

The main program on Thursday was only partially carried out owing to unavoidable causes. L. Whitney Watkins, who was on the program to give an address on "The Agricultural Outlook" was unable to fill his engagement owing to the death of his father, Hon. L. D. Watkins. O. E. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, a director in the American Farm Bureau Federation, was taken sick enroute to the meeting and was obliged to cancel his engagement. E. C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, was scheduled to appear on the morning's program but did not reach East Lansing until the afternoon. His remarks, a copy of which had previously been spread broadcast over the state, were almost entirely confined to an attack upon the pending legislation to regulate the packers. He pictured the evils that are supposed to attend government regulation of business, but if he had any remedy to curb such monopolies as the packers he did not present it.

Dean Shaw talked on "The Diversified Farm," strongly urging the farmers to depart from the one-crop idea. He showed how the diversified farm, with live stock as an adjunct, was in the long run the most profitable farm.

President's Address

Mr. Colon C. Lillie, president of the Association, gave a very fine address which so pleased the attending members that they voted to adopt portions of it as a part of the agricultural program. The major portion of the address was devoted to the Farm Bureau movement. Mr. Lillie has long been an enthusiastic advocate of a "State and National Chamber of Agriculture," and he conceives the Farm Bureau as a means to that end. His address is published in its entirety on another page.

Several important resolutions were adopted. One of them was an endorsement of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, another that the Michigan Agricultural College be requested to erect a suitable pavilion for the exhibition of Michigan live stock, a third requested the Michigan delegation at Washington to support a statute defining pure wool and preventing shoddy being sold in such manner as to deceive the consumer. A fourth resolution urged the agricultural committee of Congress to do all in its power to secure appropriations to continue the fight against tuberculosis. The work of the Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission was endorsed.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Herbert Powell, Ionia; Vice president, J. Fred Smith, Byron; Secretary, Geo. A. Brown, East Lansing; assistant secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; treasurer, H. H. Halladay, Lansing. Executive committee, Jacob De Geus, Alicia; Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Alexander Minty, Ionia; J. Lessiter, Orion; W. E. Livingston, Parma.

Section Meetings

The majority of the meetings of the various associations comprising the Live Stock Association, were fairly well attended and interest was keen. The success of the others was indifferent. Several of the associations had so small an attendance that the meetings were called off altogether, but when it is considered that several meetings were scheduled for the same hour and that Farmer's Week comes within two weeks following, it is not surprising that the attendance was not greater. However, such associations as carried out their scheduled programs, enjoyed very interesting sessions.

At nearly every session some speaker emphasized the need and advantage of advertising the respective breeds of live stock which the various associations represented. The Holstein-Friesian organization are among the largest and most influential in the country and their present strength is due in a large measure to the persistent advertising that has been carried on not only by the national association, but the state association and individual breeders as well. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have been converted to pure-breds through the advertisements that have appeared in their farm papers.

Another subject to which considerable attention was paid was that of marketing. All realizing that this end of the farmer's business has too long been neglected.

Nine generations of Herefords are represented in the panel above. The mother of this remarkable family is the proud lady standing at the head of the procession. She is Delila, bought by the College in 1909 for $200. Her eight daughters still remain in the herd, but her only son has been sold.

$1,000 calf, Vale Kalmuck Korndyke, consigned by Tracy F. Crandell, of Howell, and bought by Waters & Buth of Grand Rapids.

Michigan Wool Growers' Ass'n

The organization of Mich. Wool Growers' Ass'n which was effected at the meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' Assn', marks a new era in Michigan's sheep industry. As has been noted before in these columns this industry has been forging to the front very rapidly the past several years. The wide discrepancy between prices paid by dealers in various parts of the state, and their comparatively low level, has revealed the need of a state-wide co-operative marketing organization through which the entire crop of the state's wool could be handled. Many of the county agents have been instrumental in organizing local associations of this nature, and have obtained very satisfactory results, but it is believed that a state organization will assist materially in stabilizing prices throughout the state and bringing to the farmer the highest possible returns. It was stated at the meeting that there are now approximately 2,300,000 head of sheep in the two peninsulas, and this number is rapidly on the increase.

Mr. E. G. Read of Richland, member of the 1919 legislature, and well known and successful farmer, was named president of the new association. Mr. Read was president the last year of the Sheep Breeders' Association and was re-elected at the annual meeting. Donald Williams, of East Lansing is secretary of the new organization. Following are the directors: H. H. Halladay, Lansing; G. A. Tyler, Detroit; A. M. McBride, Lansing; Amos Welch, Ionia; J. DeGeus, Alicia; Harold Burtless, Manchester; A. E. Illenden, Adrian; and J. A. Doelle, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

Other states have tried out the co-operative marketing plan with great success, and Mr. J. B. Walker, of Gambier, Ohio, told the audience a very interesting story of what has been accomplished in that state. He was followed by C. A. Tyler, Detroit banker and sheep enthusiast, who told why "we should have an active Michigan Wool Growers' Association." The two speakers furnished much of the inspiration that later led to the formation of that Association.

Michigan Jersey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the Mich. Jersey Cattle Club, Wednesday, Jan. 14th, and was carried out to the letter as planned with the exception of the banquet which was called off owing to its conflict with the general banquet the same evening.

The following program was given:

"The Detroit Milk Commission and the Jersey Cow" by Prof. A. C. Anderson. It is a waste of words for anyone to try to tell about Prof. Anderson's address for everyone knows he handles any subject well. "It was to the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club," says Sec'y Bassett, "that the Jerseys all owe the credit of pushing across the raise in price of the better quality of milk, although it is true that the Commission (some of them) were in favor of it."

"Breeding and Raising the Jersey" by H. F. Probert. Mr. Probert brought out his subject as only one can who has been breeding some of the best Jerseys ever bred anywhere. Half of the Mich. Champion cows in 1918 were bred by him.

"The Jersey Can Not Live on Her Past; What Will You Do for Her Future?" by Dr. George A. Waterman. Dr. Waterman't talk was along the line of advertising. He carried his hearers with him in his enthusiasm. He was elected chairman of the advertising committee.

"The Pure Bred Herd and the Community," by W. F. Taylor. The talk of Mr. Taylor was intensely interesting. He brought out the fact that the Jersey brought the income up where it was possible to send the children to college thus making the community better.

Michigan Shorthorn Ass'n

The principal interest of the Shorthorn people was in the sale scheduled to be held Friday afternoon when forty-four head were offered. This sale was held too late in the week for us to publish the details in this issue. Speakers at the annual session of the Shorthorn Breeders included editor Halloell of the Shorthorn World, and Mr. J. B. Tormey, of Chicago, representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Officers elected: Pres., Geo. Prescott Jr., Tawas City; vice president, L. P. Otto, Charlotte; secretary treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing.

A $3,000 cow, Topsy Hartog Pet Canary, consigned by Chas. S. Heeg, of Howell and sold to Dudley E. Waters, of Grand Rapids.

Aberdeen Angus Ass'n

The absence of Pres. Minty who is in Scotland in the interests of the Abedeen-Angus folk, detracted some from the interest in the annual session, but it was nevertheless well attended and some good speeches were given by Mr. F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary of the national association, and Mr. T. F. Marsten, secretary of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau of Bay City.

Another speaker was Dr. K. J. Suelke of Cornell University, who will take up the duties as eastern field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association next month and will return to Michigan at that time to inspect the cattle that will go into the sale at Saginaw in March. This is calculated to be one of the biggest sales ever held by the Michigan Aberdeen-Angus people.

Michigan Hereford Breeders Ass'n

The Hereford meeting at East Lansing, Jan. 14, proved to be the best attended and most interesting annual meeting that the Hereford men of the state have had in years and everything looks bright for the "white face" in the near future. All breeders are reporting a very good demand and with satisfactory prices.

Above: Sir Topsy Model, of Pleasant View, consigned by Chas. Heeg & Son, of Howell, sold to C. H. Fink, of Chesaning for $1,000. Below: Flint Maplecrest Ona Butter Boy, consigned by S. A. Ferington, Roso, Mich., and bought for $675.00 by Fred Knapp, Jr., and F. Kinsel, of Blissfield, Mich.

The excellent program arranged by the officers was exceedingly instructive and helpful, followed by lively discussions. Plans are under way for a very extensive visitation of state herds by auto the coming summer by large numbers of breeders.

Officers elected for 1920: President, Jay Harwood, Ionia; 1st vice president, Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; 2nd vice president, E. E. Cole, Hudson; 3rd vice president, W. B. Wood, Dowagiac; secretary and treasurer, Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe.

Michigan Swine Breeders' Ass'n

Fair crowds attended the annual session of the Michigan Swine Breeders' Ass'ns and the meetings of the associations representing the several breeds, with the exception of the Chester Whites, who were obliged to call off their meeting altogether, because of poor attendance. The old officers will hold over until another year. They are: Pres., H. T. Crandall, Cass City; secretary, J. Carl Jewett, Mason. "Wake up there, you Chester Whites."

Officers of the Swine Breeders' Ass'n, Pres., W. C. Taylor, Milan; secretary and treasurer, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant.

The Duroc Jersey breeders had a good crowd and a fine program. Addresses were made by Mr. N. M. Jordan, editor of the Duroc Jersey Bulletin, Ralph Carr, Monroe county agricultural agent and T. F. Marsten, of Bay City. The principal topic of discussion was the sale to be held Feb. 7th. A substantial appropriation was authorized to advertise the merits of the Duroc Jersey. The following officers were elected: Pres., O. F. Foster, Pavilion; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Miller, Ithaca. Member executive committee, W. C. Taylor, Milan.

Other cattle association meetings were carried out to the letter with the exception of the Red Polled which held no meeting on account of scant attendance. The officers for the ensuing year are, Pres., N. C. Herbison, Birmingham, Mich.; secretary, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge. Be on deck next year, you Red Polled folks !

The Guernseys held their meeting as per schedule, carried out an interesting program and elected officers as follows: Pres., E. J. Smalidge, Eau Claire; secretary and treas., E. J. Hemmingway, Sodus.

Officers of Other Associations

Michigan Horse Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; secretary, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing.

Poland China Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., J. R. Hawkins, Hudson; secretary-treasurer, I. K. Maystead, Hillsdale.

Oxford Sheep Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., O. M. York, Millington; secretary, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit.

* * *

Michigan Out After Europe's Best

Alex Minty, manager of the Woodcote Stock Farm at Ionia, has taken a trip to Scotland expressly to secure a herd bull and a bunch of high class females that will make the Woodcote second to none in the United States.

It is hoped that, with the addition of the new blood that is secured, the Woodcote Stock Farm will, within two or three years, be able to hold annual sales of Angus cattle.

Mr. Minty expects to attend the great Perth sale held the first week in February.

Five granddaughters of Delila. These also remain in the M. A C. herd. The total value of the herd today is around $8,000, a pretty fair interest on the College's original investment. Do pure-breds pay? Here's the best answer we can give you.

Michigan Wool Men Unite at Opportune Time

World Situation Without Parallel, Causing Sheep Growers to Co-operate in Marketing of Product

By VERNE E. BURNETT

State Wool Growers Organize at East Lansing

WOOL PRODUCERS of Michigan got together last week at East Lansing and formed an association which is making the market gamblers sit up and take notice. In connection with the meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders, the Michigan Wool Growers' Association was organized at the Michigan Agricultural College, in order to put the marketing of Michigan wool upon a co-operative basis, controlled by the producers themselves.

Michigan, with its 2,300,000 sheep and several thousand wool producers, has great possibilities, especially in Northern Michigan and in the Upper Peninsula, and the new association hopes to develop these possibilities to the limit, turning back all profits to the farmers handling wool.

E. G. Read, of Richland, was elected president of the new association, and Donald Williams, of Lansing, secretary. Competent critics declare that the action taken was at an especially fitting time. The accompanying article, which explains the world wool situation, serves to throw interesting light upon the subject.

MICHIGAN growers of wool have taken concerted action and have organized what is believed to be a wool growers' association with a real future. This step has been under consideration for some time, and the charter members felt pretty sure of their ground before setting the ball to rolling. It was well that the wool growers took their action at this time for a number of reasons.

Co-operative marketing by farmers, on a big scale which is really only in a healthy infancy compared with what it is going to become, has been brought forcibly and favorably before the public's attention only recently. Michigan, being such a power in the world's wool business, should be able to support a splendid wood growers' marketing association. It should not be so very hard to finance such a program. The bulk of the several thousand Michigan wool growers are pretty sure to have faith in a thing of this sort. Not all, but a great many co-operative farmer marketing organizations have been making splendid profits and savings according to the annual reports of many made this winter. The co-operative enterprises which get in now with a secure footing on the ground floor are believed to be assured of greater success as the movement expands, and improves. The time in the history of co-operative marketing, then, is thought to be especially opportune for the action of the wool growers.

The present world wool situation is such that it is well for growers to be banded strongly together for their protection and for the betterment of the wool business. In order to explain this complex situation, it will be necessary to give over the most of the article to the subject.

The months since the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, have had important effects upon all markets. The transition from a war to peace basis in wool, was a sharp one, and prices dropped off heavily. The government has done much to the wool game in the way of auctions; and nearly all growers are watching the Department of Agriculture laboriously winding up the affairs of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board.

Out of the four distinct steps and a possible fifth, the Department publicly admits that not one is really completed. The first step is probably the nearest to a solution, inasmuch as this consists of getting sworn reports from the 3,686 country dealers and the 179 distributing center dealers to whom permits were issued. The second step depends on the first and involves the detailed auditing of these accounts. Collection of excess profits is the difficult third step and the fourth is the working out of equitable distribution. The possible fifth step is an audit in the field of dealers' accounts.

Many growers believe that organization just now among the wool interests of the nation will do something toward stimulating the Department of Agriculture into actually getting some results with a fair degree of promptness. Returned soldiers now back in the sheep raising business declare that the red tape of wool officials resembles the case of back army pay and long delayed mail. Thus it goes among some of the slow going offices at the capitol. The only remedy in sight is organized "stimulation," such as the association of wool growers can provide.

A Year of Auctions

At the signing of the armistice there was a very unequal distribution of wool in the world. The American and British governments had absorbed the greater share of the world's wool supply. The United States alone had in its possession about 458,000,000 pounds of wool which had to be distributed back to the trade with the least disturbance possible to the wool market. The officials adopted the auction plan of getting rid of its supply and thus getting out of the wool business altogether, holding the first sale about a month after the armistice signing. These auctions have been continuing for about a year. They are considered as having been the most unique in the world's wool history, so far as the great variety of goods are concerned.

The manufacturers were the heavy buyers especially at the early auctions, and the prices shot far down. In the spring the prices rose again and the manufacturers have been making enormous profits. The Boston wool dealers and manufacturers are said to be rolling in prosperity unequaled in their history. But what of the wool growers? Some of them have made money, but many have not. Instead of the sheep being fleeced, the isolated and unorganized individual has been fleeced.

E. G. READ, of Richland
President of Mich. Wool Growers' Ass'n

The wool growers of the West made a notable fight during the past months in order to get a higher limit established, in order to get production cost "plus." They naturally sought to have higher limits established. They did not want to have the wools held by the United States government to be sold on a level with the prices established by the British government. A bill introduced into the senate by Senator King would have established minimum withdrawal prices at 10 per cent above the parity of British issue prices. This bill died in the Senate committee. According to an organ of the Boston wool interests, "it died a natural and proper death." Other bills wanted by the growers met a similar fate—their organization was not strong enough.

But organized wool growers, following their King bill defeat, went to work with renewed energy and scored one point by getting the government to call off its wool auctions during the months when the wool growers would market their product. This period, during the summer and autumn months saw prices for the high grades at five to ten cents above the government withdrawal limits. Even the inferior merinos exceeded the withdrawal limits by a few cents.

Thus one can get a better idea of what the power of organization can do for wool. But numerous defeats of the wool growers have shown that further organization is necessary. Dealers and manufacturers are more prosperous than ever and have all sorts of money and influence to throw into the fight to twist the market to suit their will. Much good can be done right here in Michigan, both in big and little matters. There surely is considerable similarity between the Potato Growers' Exchange and the work cut out for the Wool Growers' Association.

Stupendous Task Involved

The business of distributing the government wool stocks has been a stupendous one and it is not over yet. The federal auctions have already disposed of more than 365,000,000 pounds of wool, or an average rate of one million pounds per day for one year. Neither England nor Australia held sales which could compare with that amount.

Michigan wool growers suffered losses during the past season, which organization might prevent to some extent. In the domestic wool market at Boston last February, when prices were generally down, 1-4 blood combing, mixed lot Michigan and Missouri good wool, was quoted at $1.10. During the next few months practically all good wools rose in value from thirteen to fifty cents. But the Michigan lot dropped off thirteen cents. Even in November, when the market was higher than ever for good grades, the Michigan lot still showed a loss of ten cents, compared with the figures of February, 1919.

One striking phase of the need for mutual protection among the wool growers is seen in the prophesy of the coming of hard times. Says an expert in the *Commercial Bulletin*.

"There are shrewd business men, who are predicting the worst panic in history during the next six months. Others are of the opinion that there will be at least a year to two years of unprecedented prosperity. Between such widely divergent views of equally well-informed men, the reader may 'pay his money and take his choice.' For ourselves, we guess along with the optimist, that prosperity will last, even at the present inflated values rather more than six months.

"It will be interesting to watch the course of the English government Colonial wool sales. It would seem to have been the better course, could these wools have come forward more through the usual channels but the problem of getting these wools here under the circumstances now obtaining is a most unusual and trying one and doubtless the situation will be worked out eventually for the best good of everyone. The disposal of the remaining wools owned by our own government will be of course merely a matter of detail. It will be close to a year, however, before the war shackles will be completely thrown off by the wool trade of the world, if indeed, even then."

One of the strongest predictions of the New England wool men at present is that a better day is dawning for medium grade wools, following the record run of bullishness for the best grades, especially choice Delaine fleeces."

But consider for a moment the excellent work being done right here in Michigan. Various co-operative forces in the state have conducted successful experiments in marketing wool collectively. For example, encouraging reports have been received from Alfred Bentall, of Allegan, and others in Western Michigan, telling of the excellent results of co-op wool dealing in that vicinity, during the last year or so. The Gleaner Clearing House Association is another agency which has successfully handled large quantities of the crop.

Taking for granted that the future marketing success looks assured for a strong wool growers' association, let us turn for a moment to the outlook of the general industry f sheep-raising in this state. As most readers know, northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula are filled with idle lands which would make excellent sheep lands. The undertaking has been pretty big, heretofore in the hands of unorganized individuals. But with a live, big growers' organization the job it is hoped that the courage and the finances can be obtained to put Michigan up where she belongs in the sheep-raising states.

Taking all things into consideration on the jumbled-up chess board of the world wool situation of the past year or so and the extremely uncertain future, one feels safe in congratulating the Michigan men who have banded together, to take one more step not only for their own protection but also for the stronger organization of agriculture.

Michigan, already one of the leaders in the sheep raising states of the nation, is striking out for greater prestige through thorough organization. Scenes like the above, while common in the Wolverine state, are not nearly common enough, because thousands of acres of good sheep land lie idle in many counties.

Beet Growers Organize Scores of Associations

Farmers Set to Work in Earnest to Organize Sugar Beet Territory

WORD comes from Mr. G. E. Ackerman, who was recently appointed by the sugar beet growers' committee to organize local associations, that the work is being rapidly pushed and meeting with great success. Such meetings as have already been held at Durand, St. Johns and Ithaca entirely disprove the statements of the manufacturers that most of the farmers have signed up. Despite the snowbound roads the meetings have been well attended and not one single beet grower has yet been encountered who does not concede to the justice of the growers' demands or has not signified his desire to join the association and help finance the work.

The St. Johns local organization was formed Monday with fifty charter members, each paying in $1 to the treasury and signing an agreement to pay annual dues amounting to one cent per ton of beets sold thereafter. The form of agreement is printed in bold type on this page. At Durand the previous Saturday a large gathering of growers was held and all agreed that they would grow no beets except under a contract approved by their committee. At the St. Johns meeting about 1,200 acres of beets were represented by the attending farmers.

Other meetings scheduled for the week are: Owosso, Jan. 21st; Saginaw, Jan. 22nd; Pigeon, Jan. 23rd; Sandusky, Jan. 24th, and additional meetings will be held as the farmers in other localities desire to organize.

Mr. Ackerman is following a unique but very effective method in reaching the farmers of the beet territory. He has enlisted the aid of the rural school teachers, many of whom have agreed to discuss the proposition with their agricultural classes in an effort to arouse the farmer boys to the justice of the growers' demands and secure their backing. Mr. Ackerman has been offered invaluable co-operation in his home town of Durand, the entire class of 14 stenographers and typewriters of the Durand High School having volunteered to take care of his correspondence without charge. This assistance will greatly facilitate the organizing of the sugar beet districts and will be heartily appreciated by the growers.

Michigan Business Farming is in this fight to the finish and it urges every reader who grows beets to get into immediate touch with Mr. Ackerman at Durand or Mr. R. P. Peavey, of Caro, who is secretary and treasurer of the state association. There is no time to be lost. If the sugar beet territory can be thoroughly organized during the next sixty days, the manufacturers will be forced to meet with the sugar beet growers representatives and discuss with them the terms of the contract. We cannot see how any farmer, knowing the facts of the relative profits secured by the growers and the manufacturers out of sugar beets and beet sugar, could refuse his support to this association. There is no question but what the majority of the farmers will join, being unwilling to grow beets another year under the terms of the old contract, with sugar prices where they are, but a majority is not enough. There is no reason why the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n should not be 100 per cent strong and be constituted an authority with which the manufacturers will have to reckon in the future. So long as the manufacturers do not offer competitive bids for acreage (every contract that they present is strikingly similar, not only in meaning but in phraseology,) and the farmers must put themselves in a position to defend their business from the organized manufacturers. If the manufacturers find it to their advantage to organize and fix a standard price at which they will BUY beets, why should not the farmer follow suit and have a standard price at which they will SELL beets. This is the proposition, pure and simple. Will you stand by it?

Membership Roll of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association

.....Local Organization

We, the undersigned, being desirous of associating ourselves together in the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, for the purpose of securing fair prices for sugar beets in proportion to the price rof sugar, better beet labor, and the benefits of organization and of the interchange of ideas and experience in sugar beet raising, hereby signify our intention and become members of said Association and agree to pay a membership fee of $1 and one cent per ton as dues thereafter as long as we are members, the amount of which shall be determined by the number of tons of beets each of us shall market. We also agree to abide by the constitutions and by-laws of this Association and will plant sugar beets only upon securing such contract as shall have been approved by our committee. In case any of us wish to withdraw from this Association it is understood and agreed that any of us may do so by mailing a written notice to the secretary and treasurer of this Association, asking to withdraw and paying the amount their due this Association at the time of such notice.

How Every Sugar Beet Grower Can Help

1st. By refusing to sign [illegible] tract presented by the manufacturers unless previously approved by the growers' committee.

2nd. By turning a deaf ear to the claims of the manufacturers and their field agents that they are not anxious to sign up acreage this year. That's all camouflage and you know it.

3rd. By urging your neighbors to refuse to sign contracts not approved by the committee.

4th. By joining a local sugar beet growers' association, or if there is no local in your vicinity, by writing the secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. P. Peavey, to send someone to your locality to organize one.

As a means to this end, every sugar beet grower is requested to fill out the following coupon and send it to Mr. Reavey, together with a dollar bill in payment of your first year's dues. This money is needed to help pay the expenses of organizing.

Mr. R. P. Reavey,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Caro, Michigan.

I hereby make application to become a member of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n and enclose, or hand, herewith a membership fee of one dollar, and request that my name be listed with the .....

.....local organization. (If there is no local organization near you and you desire to have one formed in your community, put a cross mark here ( ). I average to raise..... acres yearly.

Signed .....

Address .....

Gleaners to Invade Kalamazoo for National Convention, Jan. 27-31

Members from Thirteen States Will Crowd Celery City for Important Sessions of Biennial Conference

ALL ROADS lead to Kalamazoo for the Gleaner farmers in at least thirteen states, which are expecting to send delegates to the Biennial Convention to begin at the Celery City, Tuesday, Jan. 27, and to continue throughout the week. It is expected to be the biggest event of its kind in the more than twenty-five years of Gleaner history, and Kalamazoo authorities are in an uproar to prepare a royal welcome.

The chief address of the sessions will be delivered by the Hon. Glenn E. Plumb, of Washington, D. C., author of the famous Plumb plan of railway operation. The Gleaners have been credited with standing firmly with the millions of farmers who are unwilling to have the nation's railways go back to the old owners, and they are sure to find high interest in the address to be delivered by Mr. Plumb. The farmers supply more than half of the nation's freight and pay for it, too, so the railway problem is one of the biggest in agriculture. Mr. Plumb has a proposal of putting the roads directly into the hands of the people, with the government, the railway workers and the public co-operating in the running of the system.

Milo Campbell, the generally accepted farmer candidate for Governor of Michigan, will give to the Gleaners what will be his first public address since receiving the unqualified backing of the representatives of the leading farm organizations of the state. He is a member of the Gleaner organization and has taken active part in it, having been the speaker at Gleaner Day at the last Michigan State Fair. Mr. Campbell's Kalamazoo address will be delivered at the opening session, which will start at the Armory at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

"We Will Meet You at Kalamazoo" is the slogan which has been ringing through the Gleaner arbors for months and there will be but few arbors which will not send representatives. A special round trip rate has been supplied by the United States Railway Administration, and the Gleaner headquarters is arranging free trips as prizes for activities by many members during the winter months.

"Gleaners are like a great giant who has been obliged to lie rather quiet for a year or so," says Grant Slocum, supreme secretary and the founder of the order. "This giant organization has been buffeted by every storm which could batter against it—the great war which took away its young men and made the others work day and night to get the most food possible for the boys, while the women and children also worked in the field and did Red Cross and other relief work besides; the government insurance barred the progress of much of the protection end of the Gleaner work, with more than twenty-thousand Gleaners in the service; then came the deaths in the war and the greater toll of the flu epidemic. In spite of all these troubles, the giant has come up smiling in much better condition than ever before in every way, and it has a future never before believed possible."

Big Times in the Offing

Along with important proposed amendments to the Gleaner constitution and election of officers and so on, matters of the greatest importance are stirring not only the Gleaners but also the farmers throughout the Middle West. The Gleaner farmers the first of this month loosened a big surprise by purchasing the Armour elevator interests in Michigan and by enormously increasing the co-operative marketing work for which they have been famed.

Fred Lewellyn, of the Lewellyn Bean Company, together with his staff of terminal experts, has come over with the Gleaners, and a million dollar corporation is being formed. Along with the fifteen or more elevators and stations which are already in line under the Gleaners, more than fifty others are definitely preparing to join the great system. So it is expected that a chain of more than one hundred elevators and stations will be in operation within a year or so. A splendid new elevator and store at Lockwood, Ohio has just been established by the Gleaners, and Indiana and Illinois and other states are expected to come in very soon. In the offing is the prospect of Gleaners owning their own coal mine, canning plant, flour mills, drain tile factories and so on. The whole idea is entirely co-operative and all profits go back to the farmers.

Another matter which is stirring the Gleaner organization is the preparation for a huge membership drive to be staged on perhaps a larger scale than anything of its sort in the past. "The Gleaners are Coming," is the slogan which is being sent out through the arbors to tell of the approach of the spring drive.

Splendid Program Arranged

The mayor of Kalamazoo and the city's Board of Commerce have spent considerable time in preparing for the reception and entertainment of the invading Gleaner delegates. Ladies from Indiana and Michigan are to present drill work, readings and music. The "movie" houses showing "The Story of the Gleaners" will be thrown open without any charges to Gleaner visitors.

The opening session, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the Armory, will be marked by the addressed of distinguished speakers. Wednesday morning will be occupied by the "Story of the Gleaners" at the movies, and Wednesday afternoon an important business session will start with reports of the credentials committee, [illegible] by supreme officers, committee appointments and short memorial services. A school of instruction will occupy the evening of Wednesday, with Miss Lucia Bellamy in charge.

Thursday morning will see a continuation of the business end of the convention and will continue until the work is finished. Officers of the order have excellent tidings to report. The financial assets of the order are well over a million dollars.

Among the amendments to be voted upon by the Gleaners are twenty proposals. One of these would permit the extending of benefit membership to those living in certain districts and engaged in other occupations than farming, under certain restrictions. Another takes up a proposal for reorganizing the Supreme Council, and still another would provide for the establishment of an arbor upon the acceptance for membership of a satisfactory number of candidates.

The committee in charge of program and entertainment consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Palmer Landon, Miss Lucia Bellamy, Mrs. J. L. Huffman, Mrs. L. Joslin, Mrs. Charles Midgley and Mrs. Emma Cole. The Messrs. Huffman, Joslin, Landon and Midgley will be active in the reception work at Kalamazoo.

A topic of the hour which Gleaners will be discussing at the gatherings at Kazoo is expected to be the proposed arrangement for state federations of Gleaners, allowing for big state rallies in each of the states where there is a sufficient number of members.

More than 70,000 Gleaners in Michigan alone, forming the largest group of organized famers in the state, make the scene of the convention at Kalamazoo seem especially fitting. And undoubtedly Michigan, being the mother state of the order, is showing the biggest interest in this biennial, which promises to be a "bang-up" big event.

Methods of a Sand Land Farmer

How Carl Schmidt Makes Money on Sandiest Land in Michigan

(Concluded from last week)

By JUDSON GRENELL

THERE are 30 employes on the two Schmidt farms, Walhalla and Saradella. Ten are married, and they occupy houses furnished by Mr. Schmidt. The boarders live in the "Saradella hotel," they objecting to the cognoment "boarding house." A few come from the outside—farmers or farmers' sons.

The men "punch the time clock." This is placed in a convenient shelter outside the office, where there is employed an expert bookkeeper. Ten hours constitute a day's work.

The stock from poultry to racing horses, is high bred—the best in the market. Mr. Schmidt can show over 1,500 first prize ribbons secured from state fair, cattle and poultry shows all over the country, besides a cabinet filled with prize cups.

On the two farms are 500 sheep, the 50 cows and calves and the 40 horses already mentioned. There are only a few pigs.

"Pigs are more profitable to raise than any other kind of animal," said Mr. Schmidt. "But I don't like pigs so I do not raise them."

"Some years ago I raised a large number of hogs," said Mr. Schmidt, "and I tried out one of my experiments. I placed before them all the time plenty of food, and in variety. They were not confined to one diet. In consequence they soon lost their hoggish ways, and were dainty in their selection of food. They stopped crowding. If one eating place was occupied, they leisurely went to another place, or waited until some of their companions moved away.

"There comes a time when one must stop feeding hogs. Then they must be marketed. But, as I said, I don't like hogs, so this year I am only raising a dozen for family use." Mr. Schmidt is an advocate of heavy feeding. The cows are fed in proportion to the number of quarts of milk they wield. The cow that yielded 1,493 pounds of milk in July, for example, cost $30.25 to feed, milk and take care of, while the cow that yielded 717 pounds of milk cost $18.16. This is scientific feeding.

Milk at Cost of Four Cent a Quart

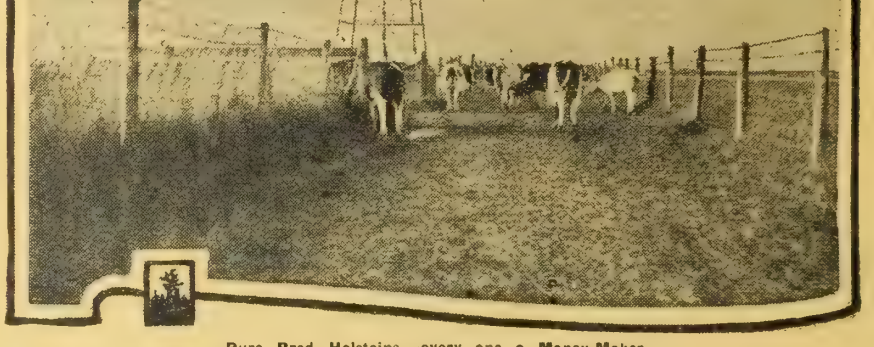
Everything is in the inventory of Mr. Schmidt's farms. Indeed the inventory is a marvel in the way of minutia. Nothing escapes. Each building carries it owns inventory. Machinery is everywhere; electric motors supply power wherever it is needed, fom the 40 horsepower motor supplying power to the sawmill to the small ones running fans. The balance sheet showing the cost of running the dairy during July was an instructive exhibit. The 16 cows then being machine milked produced 12,998 pounds of milk. The labor and feed cost $278.69, and the output was marketed for $406.06. In a word each cow returned an average profit for the month of $7.96. From one cause or another there was a deficit in the output of four cows. The profit on the best producer for that month was $31.35.

The average cost for the whole herd for producing a quart of milk was four cents. It is probable that the overhead and other legitimate charges for marketing the output equaled the original cost. The cows are machine milked. The labor cost of taking care of and milking a cow is placed at about $8 a month for a "dry" cow, say, $4 a month.

"When we have threshed our grain I shall know the exact cost per bushel of each kind," said Mr. Schmidt. "There will be no guesswork about it. I can tell the exact cost of cultivating each field."

Two tractors are in use on the farm, one a Michigan and one an Ohio make. They can be run with the greatest economy, because the fields are so large—averaging over 40 acres to a field—and the soil so light.

I watched a tractor disc-harrowing one of the fields. It got over the ground at the rate of five acres a day. The gasoline cost $1.15 and the labor $3—an average of 83 cents an acre.



Pure Bred Holsteins—every one a Money-Maker.

"Individually I am prejudiced against tractors," remarked Mr. Schmidt, "though they do the work assigned them. To successfully farm there must be plenty of live stock. Take that $1.15 worth of gasoline; when it is consumed it is gone for good. Feed an animal $1.15 worth of fodder and there will be 70 per cent of it fertility value returned to the soil that needs it. In a word, the soil needs manure more than the farmer needs the tractor."

We cut from a barnyard-manured cornfield a stalk 11 feet 9 inches long; but on an experimental patch of corn on Walhalla land where different fertilizers had been used, the stalks were still longer. The wheat is well filled and sure to run between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre. The potatoes show every evidence of running over 200 bushels to the acre.

On the uncleared but fenced-in portions of his plantations Mr. Schmidt has thus far planted 500,000 Norway and white pine trees. A comparatively few have died. As soon as the labor market becomes normal he will plant another 500,000—pehaps a million or more. The trees are raised from seed dropped in a trench. They cost half a cent apiece to raise, and about two cents to plant. Some of these seedlings have been planted without regard to order; in other places where the ground allowed of it they have been regularly placed. Where fallen trees interfered, the rubbish has been cleared away.

"This whole region would long before this have begun to be reforested naturally, but for two reasons," Mr. Schmidt explained. "The first reason is that the lumbermen were such hogs that they did not leave a single seed tree to propagate its kind. The other reason is that no one made any effort to check forest fires."

"Why jack pines grow so readily after the better pine has been cut down is simple. The other pine tree seeds are very sensitive to fire; it takes very little heat to kill them. On the other hand the seeds of the jack pine are so well protected that they survive where others die. Hence when they drop their seeds, these find congenial soil made doubly fertile by the ashes of the fies, and so they quickly germinate and grow.

"I have taught my men to watch for fires. If a smoke is seen anywhere within reasonable distance they get there as quickly as possible and stamp or thrash the fire out. My 500,000 pine trees are gettingg a good start. There is no reason why every foot of pine barrens not given over to prosperous farming should not be reforested, to the advantage of those who have the enterprise as well as to the state.

"There is, however, one other thing that deters people from engaging in extended reforesting."

Who would expect to see 12-foot corn gr[ow]ing on the jack pine plains?

continued Mr. Schmidt. "As the pi[ne] trees begin to grow, and the sa[nd] is once more covered with veget[a]tion, along comes the assessor a[nd] increases the assessed value of t[he] land. The result is that this ki[nd] of enterprise is discouraged, a[nd] many a pine barrens owner declin[es] to interest himself in reforestation.

What the State Might Do

"If the state was wise it wou[ld] tax the timber on timber land on[ly] when the timber was ready to [be] marketed. Growing timber is in t[he] nature of a manufacturing ente[r]prise. One tax on the finished pr[o]duct would be sufficient, as a matt[er] of equity and justice. The sta[te] could also exercise more wisdom [in] its sales of these millions of acr[es] State owned land might be divid[ed] into three classes: First, prime la[nd] near markets; next, medium la[nd] that with small capital could [be] used for ordinary agricultural pu[r]poses; and third, poor land such [as] is to be seen wherever the pine h[as] been stripped off.

"Let the first kind be sold in n[ot] to exceed 40 acres lots; the seco[nd] kind in not to exceed 500 acre ar[eas] the third in any quantity to [the] purchasers.

"I look upon it as a duty that t[he] wealthy owe society to put to u[se] this poor land. I have proved t[hat] even in a financial sense it will pa[y] that point is settled for all time; t[he] problem of soil building has be[en] solved. And I am proving that in [a] patriotic sense it is worth all it co[sts] in time and patience.

"I tried to interest the state [in] the matter of encouraging t[he] planting by private owners. It was severely turned down. It [in]terefered with the speculat[ive] scheme of people who had influe[nce] with the legislature. Michigan [at] least should insist that a tree sho[uld] be planted in some proper locali[ty] whenever a tree is cut down. It would be still better to plant t[wo] trees."

Farmers and High Cost of Livi[ng]

Speaking of the high cost of l[iv]-

Views of Mr. Schmidt's "Wild Life" Domain and some of the Bison and Elk with which it has been stocked.

ing, Mr. Schmidt was sure that the farmer is least responsible of all the agents directly responsible.

"Today only the farmer close to a market is making anything," he insisted. "The big gap between producing and consuming prices is not of the farmer's making. You know I have always been in favor of the municipal ownership of street car transportation. This activity is too close to the life of the community to permit of it being run for profit. Well, is this not true of transportation in general?"

It was suggested that perhaps the government ownership of the means of transportation, and the operation by a combination of executives and employes might be the solution.

"That may or may not be the solution," Mr. Schmidt said, "but anyway the high cost of transportation in one cause of the high cost of living. Certainly our transportation system broke down under private management.

"But a still geater cause of the high cost of living is the lack of warehousing facilities in populous centers. There should be community owned warehouses to which the farmers could send their produce and be sure of proper renumeration under proper classification, less the actual cost of handling, which would be a small item.

"So put it down that this absence of publicly owned warehouses has and will increase the cost of living over and above what it should be.

"Again, the high cost of living could be reduced by enlarging the activities of the pacel post. Weight allowances are now too small. The zones are also too small for such wide market areas as are to be found in the United States. By enlarging the weight maximum and increasing the size of the zones producers and consumers would gradually be brought closer together, to the detriment of no one but the unnecessary middleman. Of course not all middlemen are in this class. But there are enough of them to seriously raise what should be normal prices.

"Then again, consumers are to blame. Many are ignorant, and more are indifferent to that economy which adds to the wealth of individuals as well as to society. The poor want the best, which in itself is not bad for business; but it sadly interferes with social economy if each one declines to take out of the market some of the inferior cuts of meat, for instance, or refuse to burn anything but the most expensive kinds of fuel."

Farmers Ignorant of Cost

Mr. Schmidt considers the average farmer a poor bookkeeper, a bad financier, and very ignorant of the cost of the things he sends to market.

"Not one farmer in a thousand knows what it has cost him to grow the grain he is sending to market" said Mr. Schmidt. "He does not know what it is costing him to feed his cattle. He does not know that he cannot sell eggs for less than 80 cents a dozen, in Michigan, if he charges against the cost of the eggs the market price of the grain the poultry eats. He does not know the real reason why hens do not lay in winter, when, under proper conditions, they will be as prolific in winter as in summer.

"He refuses to take advantage of the experiences of others in so manipulating the soil that crop failure is almost impossible; and this refusal arises more from mental indolence, not to say laziness, than from any other one thing. In this neighborhood are small farmers who are making good; also in this vicinity are better located farms in regard to natural soil fertility, who are going back, and who must eventually sell at a loss or abandon what little they have accomplished in the way of improvements.

"A famer ought to have the very best stock in the market, because it pays best. It costs no more to feed a good blooded animal than it does to feed a scrub. The same care will bring both to maturity; one will sell such farms everything is shipped away and nothing is returned to the soil."

A Great Co-operative Enterprise

Mr. Schmidt's farmin gactivities are operated on the co-operative plan. He supplies the land, the 40 or more buildings in use and the active capital. He gives to the heads of his departments 25 per cent of the profits and another 25 per cent is divided among the rest of the employes. The remaining 50 per cent is his share out of which must come interest on capital investment and such overhead charges as cannot be charged against the business.

This is a new arrangement between Mr. Schmidt and his employes, so there is no data which can be taken as a basis for prophesying the ultimate results. However, as these employes receive the very highest wages given to any similar body of farm hands in Michigan, should there be a deficit instead of a surplus they would have nothing of which to complain and the loss would fall entirely on Mr. Schmidt.

A job nurser on these farms gets no encouragement from his mates for his laziness would cut into their profits. Therefore a "foreman" in the sense of needing someone to watch and keep the men to work is a superfluity which has been eliminated. Each man must keep up his end, or he is practically "fired" by his fellow employes.

As a result the fields are ployed and planted when they should be and also in a workmanlike manner. The hay and grain are harvested promptly, so that there is no needless waste from the unpropitiousness of the weather. The cattle receive the best of care, for the men are looking after their own interests. In a word, it is a co-operative partnership which safeguards the interests of all.

A fine specimen of the Elk on the Schmidt Farm

To add to the close relationship between employer and employes, a dance is held in the farm club house every Saturday night, in which all are on a democratic equality, and all participate in the dancing.

There is also on Serradella Farm a public school, the 16 pupils being all from families the heads of whom ae employed by Mr. Schmidt.

The Right to be Happy

"Give me a thought to take away with me," I said jokingly to Mr. Schmidt, after a four days' visit. I had roamed at will over fields covered with a good turf, through buildings for housing the cattle but from which the usual smell accompanying such use was absent, and along forest paths leading to Lake Huron; and I had been taken around the country along the shores of Van Etten Lake and the AuSable river and over the jack pine plains.

"Fiddlesticks," Mr. Schmidt replied. "I'm no dotage philosopher. My joy in living comes from doing things the 'other fellow' is afraid to tackle. One has the right to do that which will bring to him and his fellow men the greatest happiness; and it is inconceivable that happiness can be obtained by injuring others."

The chauffeur tooted his horn, and I jumped into the waiting coupe as the individualist co-operator waved me a genial adieu.

Cedar Lake, Pingree Point in the distance. Abounds with Fish and is the resting place of great numbers of ducks.

Production of Fertilizer for 1920 Likely to be Short of Demand

By W. D. HUNTINGTON,
President, National Fertilizer Association.

THERE is at the present time an apparent shortage of fertilizers for the spring of 1920, due largely to the following reasons:

The strike in the phosphate rock mines in Florida for a considerable period of time this summer and early fall, was one of the most serious things that the fertilizer industry has had to contend with. Florida supplies the bulk of phosphate rock used by manufacturers in the East, and the strike resulted in a complete tying up of practically all of the mines, and while the strike today is technically over, none of the mines is as yet producing full tonnage. During the strike the laborers scattered, most of them finding employment in the citrus fruit section, and many have not yet returned.

On account of this shortage in production it has been necessary for manufacturers to buy hard rock, which formerly was only mined for export shipment, and use it in their production of acid phosphate, resulting in a very much higher cost.

The strike in the Spanish pyrites mines, and at the port of Huelva, Spain, has greatly curtailed the shipments of pyrites to this country, and has made it necessary for many manufacturers to go back to brimstone again, with the resultant high cost for their sulphuric acid. The reduced production has added to the cost of overhead charges per ton, and the cost of labor is considerably higher than it was when the armistice was signed.

These conditions have resulted in making the cost of acid phosphate considerably more than it was last spring.

In connection with the raw materials for complete fertilizers, the manufacturers are considerably worried over the probable shortage in the supply of potash, which certainly will not be anything like sufficient to supply the demand that is already evidenced from the orders that are being placed. The promises of shipments from Alsatian mines, as well as Germany, will not be carried out, due first to a strike in Alsace which lasted about ten weeks, and second, to a lack of fuel for use in concentrating potash salts; third, to inadequate transportation facilities. Manufacturers report that they are receiving again orders for brands containing 6 8-10 per cent potash, but such brands cannot possibly be supplied this year.

The supply of sulphate of ammonia will be very greatly reduced because of the coal strike. This had resulted in an increased demand for nitrate of soda, and of course, as is always the case, the price has advanced considerably. Nitrate of soda is being offered today by the importers at a much higher price than it was purchased for three months ago.

The other ammoniates, such as tankage and cotton seed meal and fish, are extremely scarce, due, I think, more to the fact that a very large percentage of all of these articles is now going into food for cattle, which formerly was only used for fertilizer purposes.

There is no question but what the fertilizer manufacturers are today confronted with far more serious problems than with anything they had during the war, but every possible effort is being made to keep up the production to the highest possible point.

My own personal opinion is that there will be a considerable shortage in production throughout the eastern part of the United States for the spring 1920 as compared with the spring 1919, and because of the high price of cotton and other farm products, I do not believe there is any question but that the demand will be at least ten per cent greater than it was last year. This is a most unfortunate situation coming at a time when the cost of living is terrific, and can only come down by increased production so that the supply will be equal to, or greater than the demand.

I have only recently returnd from abroad, where I spent three months in England and on the continent, and as a result of my investigation I find that there is a world shortage of acid phosphate, and that the situation over there is far more alarming than it is here; for they have practised more intensive cultivation than we have, and are absolutely dependent upon the use of large quantities of fertilizer per acre. I am quite confident that the shortage in Europe, outside of Germany, Austria and the Balkan States, will be at least one million tons of acid phosphate for the year 1920.

Nation's Feed Situation Transformed by War

Cereals Devoured by Interests Making Explosives; Readjustments Needed to Benefit Breeders

By R. W. CHAPIN, Pres. of Chapin & Company

(From his address to Mich. Breed convened at East Lansing last week)

THE FEED situation means to those who are present today—the available supply of dairy feeds, and the probable course of the market.

The Amercian dairyman was somewhat fortunate at the beginning of the war, because there was a very plentiful supply of dairy feeds. Prior to 1914, probably 1-3 of the cottonseed meal production was exported, somewhere around 700,000 to 750,000 tons. About 1-3 to 1-2 of the cottonseed meal production usually went into the manufacture of fertilizers in the south. The rest, amounting to anywhere from 1-6 to 1-3 of the crop, or some 300,000 to 700,000 tons, was estimated as being used to feed domestic animals in the United states. Quite a large proportion of this went to feed beef cattle, especially in the southwest and west.

In 1914, the south was suddenly threatened with no market for either cotton or cottonseed products. They could not look ahead and see that cotton was bound to become one of the most valuable commodities we could raise—and that it would treble in price. Germany and Scandinavia were our chief customers for cottonseed meal. When all ocean commerce with them was suspended, the price of cottonseed meal immediately slumped. It could be bought at a very low figure—even cheaper than cornmeal. Very soon this situation righted itself, and cottonseed meal went up. Just because it was cheap, everybody started using it.

Another situation arose that may never be repeated. The amount of explosive needed in modern warfare is almost beyond belief. For every pound of smokeless powder, it is said two pounds of alcohol are required to make it. All the distilleries in Europe were not able to make alcohol enough at the beginning of the war to take care of 1-10 of their consumption, and they were forced to call on the United States, which had a very large capacity which had never been fully used. The result was that every distillery in the United States had all the orders it could take care of to run continuously for several years. This took an enormous amount of corn, and all the molasses that could be obtained. It is probable that distillers used up in a single year close to 720,000 tons of corn, which, expressed in bushels would be about fifty-six million bushels. Possibly, more than this was used. In any event, there was production close to 20,000 tons per month of that valuable dairy feed known as corn distiller's grains. The result was that we had an abundance of good dairy feeds for several years.

As we got into the war ourselves, we ran short of nitrogen for powder and other purposes, and this hit the fertilizer trade, who could not get enough Chilean nitrate, and were therefore forced to use more cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal was under regulation, and the price was put so low that it was the cheapest fertilizer material available. Regulation is quite apt to rob the cow when she is not given an opportunity to pay up for what she needs on account of a fixed price and no chance to bid.

This turning of so much dairy feed into fertilizer was felt in the shape of higher prices for dairy feeds. They started to go up in 1917, and have gone up nearly $20 a ton since that time; at least, the high protein feeds. Our Allies were soon able to build up enough distilling capacity to make their own alcohol, and the distilling of corn was practically stopped about a year and a half ago. What alcohol we needed toward the end of the war, we were able to make out of molasses. This put the price of molasses up to a very high figure, around $40 per ton, but at the same time, we had a short crop, and corn sold at over $2 per bushel.

It is well to look over our production and supply of dairy feeds, and we can better understand the causes of the present scarcity and reason for some of them being out of line with our old standby—corn. In former years, corn being our chief animal food, it always had a profound influence on the prices of all other feeds and grains. A chart showing the price of bran for the past ten years until we got into wartime regulation would show that the bran price followed the corn price very closely all this time. Sometimes it was a little below and sometimes a little above. These two feeds are not necessarily interchangeable—certainly, corn has a very much greater feeding value than bran, but the close relationship between prices shows there must have been some reason for it that we do not understand.

Our production of wheat mill feeds—bran and middlings—while it has increased each year with the population, has not increased very considerably, because, in years gone by, we grew a great deal more wheat than our population consumed, and exported the flour so that this gave us plenty of mill feed. For every addition to our population, we need more cows to give them milk and butter, as well as other dairy products. The cow population has increased faster than the feed production. Wheat bran is one of our chief dairy feeds, even more necessary than middlings. Middlings is quite largely diverted to the feeding of swine. Quite a little goes into poultry mashes, and a large amount of it is fed to young stock. It is safe to say we have a production of about three and a half million tons of bran and one and a half million tons of middlings and feed flours.

When we had such a bumper wheat crop year before last, we exported a large part of it, and did not increase our milling so materially. The bran situation during the war was a great source of trouble, and much bitterness. This was due to the fact that it was regulated or controlled. Whenever man tries to regulate prices, he nearly always makes a mess of it, because prices have to regulate themselves. Where prices are regulated by agreement between the producer and consumer, there is less trouble, because adjustments are made from time to time to meet the actual conditions, and give both sides a square deal, but when an arbitrary price is put on any commodity, it is against all the experience of mankind, and no good can come of it. Regulating prices does not increase the quantity one bit nor does it produce any equitable distribution. This country is too big to have bread cards, meat cards, or feed cards, so that every man should get his just quota. The card system was a failure in every country that tried it, and fortunately, we did not try it.

The dairyman needs bran worse than any other animal husbandry man and could afford to pay more for it because the dairy cow does need a bulky ration to prevent impactions where she is fed so many fine feeds like meals. Since the earliest days farmers have lightened up their meals with bran, which the most desirable way to feed it, though when they could get them, they used other bulky feeds, like distillers and brewers grains, and sometimes beet pulp, oat hulls, and other coarse materials.

The increase in the number of dairy cows as shown by the census which now reports about twenty-three million cows, does not tell the whole story. The cows are getting bigger and better—they produce more and they eat more. They are being fed better rations and they need more dairy feeds, such as bran and the protein feeds. The per cow production of bran, however, has gone down. This does not mean the cows are getting any less bran per head, but there is not enough available to feed them all. It is true a large part of our cow popoulation is in the west and in some sections only summer dairying is practiced, and pastures, with a little farm grains, is about all the cows get. Dairy cows farther east, where they have pure bred and good grade cows, have to be fed the year around, for both summer and winter dairying.

To return to our supply of feed, our average production of cottonseed for the past ten years was about twelve million bales. This would ordinarily give us two million tons of cottonseed meal and cake. The last crop is below the average, and is variously estimated at between ten and eleven million bales. This would mean a decrease of about two hundred thousand tons of cottonseed cake. This is not all. Texas produces about 40 per cent of the cotton crop. Texas had very bad weather at the time of maturity, and a large part of the seed was damaged. Some of the other southern states also had excessive rains and their crop was badly damaged. The meal from damaged seed will mostly have to go into fertilizer although some of it will be fed from necessity.

Our flaxseed crop has been steadily going downward. Flaxseed is grown in the northwest, chiefly as a first crop, to break up the soil. The largest crop of flaxseed we ever raised was twenty-six million bushels. Our normal requirements at the present time are not less than twenty-one million bushels. This year's crop was estimated by the government to be ten million bushels, and by the linseed crushers, who have been good crop reporters, at somewhere between six and eight million bushels. A twenty-six million bushel crop would produce about 500,000 tons of linseed cake, and a ten million bushel crop only about 200,000 tons. This means that we will have to draw at least ten million bushels of flaxseed chiefly from the Argentine, although some of it can be had in Canada. Flaxseed that comes from the Argentine is naturally crushed at our seaports, and to bring the resulting meal or cake into the middle west is very costly, as freight rates are very high.

In normal years, a large part of our linseed meal and cake was exported, 3-5 of it, on a normal year. Within the last few years, linseed meal has come to be more appreciated at home, and instead of shipping millions of dollars worth of fertilizer material and food to Europe, we are inclined to keep it at home and save the fertility and get the results from the feed.

You can readily figure that with this small production of linseed meal not half of the cows in the country can get a smell of it. Moreover, a great deal of it is fed to horses, steers, sheep and young animals.

Our fourth largest protein feed is Corn Gluten Feed—a by-product from the manufacture of starch and corn syrup. It resembles distillers' grains very much in its composition, except that it is made by a different process and does not taste the same or exactly the same when fed. Our production of gluten feed is ordinarily about 600,000 tons a year. It is increasing rapidly, due to the enormous demand for sugars and sweets of all kinds. During the last year, one large starch factory was destroyed by fire—another company had a very bad strike for 40 days, and the production of gluten feed was cut down just when we needed it most, by an amount somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000 tons at least. This may account for the change in the relative price of this feed, whereas last year, gluten feed sold at $15 under corn, right now, it is $15 over, but no one can say an article is worth what it can bring, or that a protein feed may not be worth a good deal more than the grain of which it is made. It would take 300 pounds of corn to supply the protein found in 100 pounds of gluten feed, and we can't feed dairy cows very well on corn and oats. It is better to take out the starch and feed the protein part to the cow for a certain part of her ration.

It was estimated by the Chicago *"Price Current"* that there is, this year, compared with last, (and by that, they mean the current year from summer to summer,) a shortage of one and one half million tons of protein feeds, which would figure out about as follows: 600,000 tons of brewers' grains, 240,000 tons of distillers' grains, and the remainder in linseed and cottonseed meal, malt sprouts (of which there was annually made approximately 75,000 tons) and cocoanut meal, (which was a war production, and which is no longer made to any extent, at least, not right now.)

With this great shortage in protein feeds, the relatively high price of them can be explained. For the past five or six years, protein feeds did not, as a whole, taking an average of all kinds, cost any more than corn and oats. Right now, corn and oats are relatively cheap, especially on the farm, the average price, taking the country over, would be not to exceed 80c for oats, which is $50 per ton, or $1.40 for corn, which is $50. These are wholesale prices or selling prices. Protein feeds cost all the way from $70 to $85 wholesale and more at retail.

One dislikes very much to be thrown into a discussion on political economy, for it is a very dry subject and one on which authorities do not seem to agree, but everyone must admit that prices have come up and money has gone down. The production of money all over the world is only limited by the capacity of the printing presses that make it. There is, at the present time, three and one half times as much money, mostly paper money, in the U. S. as there was four years ago. Money is only a convenience in bartering. We could, if we had to, get along without it, but it would be very clumsy. What the farmer is most concerned about is—are his prices on a line with other prices of the things he most needs? There are always some discrepancies, of course. There are times when a hog sells for less than the market value of the corn that was fed to him. There is no fixed law that 100 pounds of milk should buy 100 pounds of dairy feed, although this has been about the rule that has prevailed during the last ten years

(Continued next week)

Protein Feed for Cows

PROTEIN FEEDS PRODUCED PRIOR TO THE WAR		24,000,000 Cows Per Cow
Cottonseed Meal	1,500,000 tons	130 lbs.
Linseed Meal	400,000 tons	40 lbs.
Gluten Feed	600,000 tons	60 lbs.
Wheat Bran	3,000,000 tons	260 lbs.
Middling and Feed Flour	2,000,000 tons	150 lbs.
Cocoanut Meal	60,000 tons	6 lbs.
AMOUNT OF PROTEIN FEEDS ACTUALLY USED PER COW PER YEAR, 1919		**Protein Per Cow Per Year**
Cottonseed Meal	65 lbs.	26. lbs.
Oil Meal	25 lbs.	8.2 lbs.
Gluten Feed	50 lbs.	12.5 lbs.
Bran	210 lbs.	31.5 lbs.
Middlings	75 lbs.	11. lbs.
Cocoanut Meal	6 lbs.	.12lbs.

Reports of World's Crops Show Huge Shortage

Figures Give Interesting Comparison Between Production per Acre and Total of World's Principal Agricultural Countries

WHAT DO you know about the sum and total of the world's crops? Very little, you will have to confess. And yet you must admit that it is just as much to your finanial benefit to know the annual supply of food as it is for the manufacturer of automobiles to know the annual supply of machines. After several years of indifferent success in governmental regulation of food prices we are more thoroughly impressed than ever with the fact that supply and demand DO regulate the prices of the products you grow on your farm, to a very large extent. The speculators may speculate, and the bears and bulls may raid the markets, the prices of minor crops may successfully be controlled, and the prices of the major crops for a time held in check, but by the end of the marketing season, the inexorable laws of supply and demand make themselves felt as the final barometers of trade.

Agriculture has groped for centuries in the dark, never knowing from one season's end to another what the season might bring forth. Crops have always been sold in almost total ignorance of the price the consumer would have to pay. "Better a half a loaf than none," has been the motto of the farmer, who has taken his crops to market in fear and trembling lest he might not receive for them what his labor and investment would entitle him to have. He considered himself fortunate if he received that price, and put it down as merely back luck if he were obliged to accept less. But the twentieth century farmer has come to the conclusion that the profits and losses of farming need not be left to the whims of chance. He believes that more losses are sustained from inadequate market price than from inadequate production, and since production cannot be entirely controlled by man, the losses thus sustained must be passed on to the consumer. So it is to the adoption of a national and perhaps later an international plan by which the supply of food products can be approximated from year to year, and the distribution so arranged, and the market price so regulated that the greatest number of farmers may receive a fair profit for their goods at the lowest possible prices to the consumer.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has spent many years in the organizing of a crop reporting service which could give to the farmers some idea of the estimated production of farm crops. The International Institute of Agriculture has done wonderful work along this line, and the country, of which the annual estimated production of farm crops is not known to this institute is hardly worth reporting. But commendable as has been the work by these two great crop-statistic gathering bureaus, it is still crude and far from comprehensive. Moreover, a serious question exists as to whether the general public should be appraised of the annual production of crops any more than of the annual production of clothing, automobiles, steel rails, etc. There is a question as to whether this is not a matter that is solely the concern of the farmer, who, like other manufacturers must receive a fair profit over cost of production if his business is to thrive. But in the absence of any means provided by the farmer for the purpose of gathering these crop statistics for his confidential benefit, such efforts as have been made by governments along these lines are to be heartily commended.

As a national organization of farmers, the Farm Bureau is calculated to perform this function eventually. The only reason why farmers produce crops in excess of the world's needs, is because they each and individually are ignorant of what crops their fellow farmers are producing. Were there a national organization through which every county in the state of Michigan could be kept advised of the crop plans of every other county, who would say that a great deal of the frequent over-production of this crop and the under-production of that crop could not be largely eliminated. We assert that were every acre in the United States producing the crop best adapted to it that crops would be produced in more even quantities, and the excess or under-supply of the consumers's needs would become so slight as to be scarcely noticeable and would have no material effect upon the market price.

Below are a number of charts showing the estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and of the International Institute of Agriculture, of the world acreage and production of wheat, oats corn, rye, barley and potatoes. They are not complete, but enough figures are given to enable the average farmer to make intelligent comparisons between the crops for the three years mentioned, and to determine therefrom what the demand and price may be expected to be on the balance of the 1919 crop. The report shows a shortage of wheat, oats, rye and barley, but a considerable surplus of corn. Things to be taken into consideration in examining the figures are the difficulties now being experienced by the export trade, such as lack of ships, high rate of exchange, Europe's poverty, etc. Our conclusion from a review of these charts is that materially higher prices are in prospect on all these crops with the possible exception of corn. Some independent reporters claim that the government's figures on corn are too high in which case there is better than an even chance that corn prices will be higher before another crop.

Note the much higher production per acre in foreign countries than in the United States. The average yield of wheat in this country for 1919 was, for instance, about 13 bushels to the acre. In Belgium it was 30, Denmark (1918) 40, Germany (1918) 25. The average yield of potatoes in the United States for 1919 was about 90 bus. to the acre. In Canada it was 130, Belgium 250, Germany (1917) 200, Netherlands 275. On nearly all other crops the yield in the United States compares favorably with the yield in other countries.

The present chaos in Russia makes it impossible to gather dependable statistics of that great country's crops, but it is sure that none of the Russian provinces have produced more than sufficient for domestic needs. Russia is, therefore, out of the reckoning for some time to come as an export nation.

The figures in these tables are taken from original reports published by the various governments, from the International Institute of Agriculture, and from other sources that quote government reports.

The years given here are those during which the harvests take place. In the countries marked with an asterisk (*) the harvests extend from the end of one year to the beginning of the next year and for these countries the years are 1918-19, 1917.

CORN

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS	1917 BUSHELS
United States	102,075	104,467	116,730	2,917,450	2,502,665	3,065,233
Canada	239	250	234	10,447	14,214	7,763
South America						
*Argentina		8,715	8,969		170,660	58,839
*Chile	65	65	49	1,702	1,446	1,338
Europe						
France (a)	756	734	347		8,743	14,904
Italy	3,383	3,459	3,572	79,000	63,925	75,452
Spain	1,195	1,169	1,175	24,553	24,141	29,369
Switzerland	6	7	5	287	358	252
Asia						
British India		6,274	6,544		92,680	98,760
Japan	136	144	138		3,747	3,791
Phillipine Isles		1,034	1 058		11,271	13,44.
Africa						
*Union of S. Africa	2,950	3,300	3,150	41,289	45,143	36,516
*Australia		332	360		8,843	8,527

RYE

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) ACRES 1919	ACRES 1918	ACRES 1917	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) BUSHELS 1919	BUSHELS 1918	BUSHELS 1917
North America						
United States	7,063	6,391	4,317	88.478	91,041	62,933
Canada	565	555	212	8,234	8,504	3,857
Europe						
Belgium	496			13,681		
Czecho Slovakia	1,834					
Denmark	559	542	436		12,726	8,870
France (a)	1,817	1,746	1,834	27.833	29,935	24,768
Germany (b)		14,200	13,650		315,301	274,677
Italy	272	272	279	4,571	4.724	4,460
Netherlands	481	472	463	14,057	13,022	11,958
Spain	1,822	1,818	1,800	24,635	30,445	24,365
Switzerland	51	72	55	1,575	1,850	1,752

WHEAT

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS	1917 BUSHELS
North America						
United States	73,243	55.181	45,089	940,987	921,438	636,655
Canada	17,283	17,354	14,356	193,689	189,075	233,743
South America						
*Argentina	16,976	17.875	16,089	184,268	223,636	80,115
*Chile	1,313	1,302	1,272	21,591	23,120	22,498
Europe						
Belgium	329			9,895		
Denmark	124	140	131	6,330		4,296
France (a)	11,316	10,993	10,357	177,978	225,736	134.575
Germany (b)		3,547	3,573		90,330	81,791
Italy	10,571	10,798	10,437	169,563	176,368	139,999
Netherlands	162	148	122	6.015	5,431	3,452
Spain	10,388	10,228	10,340	133,929	135,709	142,674
Switzerland	130	203	139	3,524	7,095	4,556
United Kingdom		2,793	2,103		96,079	66,350
Asia						
British India	23,764	25,487	32,940	280,075	370,421	382,069
Japan	1,376	1,390	1,393	29,800	32,923	34,745
Africa						
Algeria	2,828	3,186	3,222	25.559	49,774	23,151
Tunis	1,190	1,413	1,310	7,000	8.451	6,963
*Union of S. Africa	953	925	755	10,150	8,833	4,790
*Australia	7,990	9.775	11,533	75,138	114,734	152,420
*New Zealand	209	281	218	6,659	6,808	5,05[illegible]

BARLEY

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS	1917 BUSHELS
North America						
United States	7,420	9.740	8,933	165,719	256,225	211,750
Canada	3,018	3,154	2,392	66,444	77,287	55,023
South America						
*Chile	93	93	125	3,977	3,304	4,810
Europe						
Belgium	75			3,617		
Czecho Slovakia	899					
Denmark	569	543	592		21,465	17,881
France (a)	1.340	1,371	1,699	23,626	27,475	37,265
Germany (b)		3,640	3,738		103,720	89,886
Italy	479	494	469	8,327	9.186	7,422
Netherlands	59	60	52	2,688	2,615	2,573
Spain	4.100	4,209	4,086	79,432	90,496	76,747
Switzerland	18	22	19	625	666	712
United Kingdom		1,838	1,796		64,036	59,200
Asia						
British India		8,323	7.883		155,200	[illegible]
Japan	8,911	2,362	2,888	91,500	82,650	88,896
Africa						
Algeria	2,639	2,794	2,839	33,667	60,742	28,529
Morocco		2,191	1.934		35,217	31,649
Tunis	3	1,137	1,038	6,110	13,090	8,267

OATS

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS	1917 BUSHELS
North America						
United States	42,400	44,349	43,553	1,248,310	1,538,124	1,592,740
Canada	14,754	14,790	13,313	399,368	426,312	403,010
South America						
*Argentina	2,980	3,200	2,525	44,120	68.635	32,009
Chile	79	79	126	3,250	3,177	5,564
Europe						
Belgium	550			26,920		
Denmark	961	937	981		41,571	37,653
France (a)	6,815	6,721	7,308	168,303	176.504	314,259
Alsace-Lorraine	21					
Germany (b)		8,071	8,625		322,475	249,964
Italy	1,129	1,211	1,107	34,722	41,336	33,889
Netherlands	368	392	371	20,512	18.617	18,594
Norway		343	356	16,810	16,582	17,004
Spain	1,538	1,507	1,425	28,814	30,474	33,048
Sweden		1,811	1,933		57,880	67,142
Switzerland	57	86	70	2,770	5,188	4,602
United Kingdom		5,603	4,764		257,433	214,728
Asia						
Japan	215	156	130	9,921	12,243	5,690
Africa						
Algeria	533	588	682	11.219	22.914	16,125
Tunis	127	151	124	3.445	4,271	3,996
*Australia		616	844		10,387	14,018
*New Zealand	173	156	178	6,926	4,943	5,371

POTATOES

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED) 1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED) 1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS	1917 BUSHELS
North America						
United States	4,013	4,295	4,384	357,901	411,860	442,108
Canada	713	735	657	100,545	104,364	73,[illegible]2
South America						
*Chile	78	81	70	9,768	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Europe						
Belgium	319			76,664		
Czecho Slovakia	898					
Denmark	226	186	143		40,605	[illegible]
France (a)		2,384	3,386		228,433	[illegible]
Germany (b)		6,740	6,186		1,082,816	1,264,574
Italy		741	732		44,092	48,112
Luxemburg		25	27		4,731	[illegible]
Netherlands		440	430	114,331	130,288	[illegible]
Norway		133	145	34,722	28,954	[illegible]
Spain	786	728	839	102,418	95,562	[illegible]
Sweden		419	397		71,129	[illegible]
Switzerland	136	168	140	27.925		36,376
United Kingdom		1,505	1,365		344,325	321,209

(b) Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.
(c) Department of Constantine and Oran only.
(a) Excluding invaded territory.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

CALHOUN COUNTY ANNUAL FARM BUREAU MEETING

The big court room in the Marshall court house was filled with eager farmers on Saturday, January 10. Every man and woman present was talking organization. All were anxious to hear about the progress of the Farm Bureau campaign. The meeting was the best represented farmers' gathering ever held in Calhoun county. People came from every township ready to do their part in perfecting the organization.

County Agent, Paul C. Jamieson read his annual report, which showed that a great deal of progress had been made in the development of the Farm Bureau organization, and that a successful, constructive program of work has been completed.

Mr. Williard Cribbs, of the State Market Department, explained the methods employed by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange in selling farm produce and in purchasing supplies. He told of the wonderful possibilities of the Farm Bureau in solving our market problems. Dr. W. W. Deihl, the father of the great Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke of the wonderful field open to the Farm Bureau in marketing, in legislature and in education. Secretary, C. A. Bingham, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, related some of his experiences with the old Farm Bureau, and told of the development of the New Farm Bureau which is gaining the support of thousands of farmers throughout the state. Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of County Agents, awakened everybody to the realiziation of the great need of a strong, active farmers' organization which will work for the farmer's interests in every branch of the agricultural business. Dr. Eben Mumford said that we must organize and make agriculture a desirable and profitable occupation for the young men of our country or our farms will be owned by peasants who are willing to put up with poor conditions and a poor living.

Mr. Paul C. Jamieson, county agent in Calhoun county, enthused the crowd with the idea of getting behind the organization with a fighting spirit to win and to stick together. He said that Calhoun county should get 1,800 members. His call for volunteers to drive the canvassers from farm to farm brought sixty-five men to the front. Some townships are ready for business now with practically no preliminary work necessary. The farmers of Calhoun county are certainly to be congratulated in the way they are taking hold of the Farm Bureau organization work.—Paul C. Jamieson, County Agricultural Agent.

OVER 15 MILLIONS LOANED TO FARMERS IN DECEMRER

During the month of December, '19, an aggregate of $14,281,625 was loaned to 4,267 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $2,344,800, the Federal Land bank of Houston following with $2,239,505. The other banks closed loans in December as follows: Spokane, $1,660,200; Louisville, $1,381,000; Omaha, $1,087,100; Columbia, $1,017,900; New Orleans, $1,015,150; St. Louis, $908,770; Wichita, $736,200; Berkeley, $712,500; Springfield, $652,900; Baltimore, $525,600.

On December 31, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,923 farm loan associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land banks through these associations to 111,131 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to $296,386,496. During December 7,484 applications were received asking for $28,913,802. During the same period 6,435 loans were approved, amounting to $21,411,365.

The grand total, as above, of loans made is distributed within the Federal Land bank districts as follows:

St. Paul	$39,834,900
Spokane	39,270,420
Omaha	37,942,490
Houston	33,647,906
Wichita	25,333,600
St. Louis	23,223,110
Louisville	21,317,700
New Orleans	20,563,530
Columbia	16,030,495
Berkeley	15,713,300
Baltimore	11,959,400
Springfield	11,549,645

Up to December 31, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to $16,825,073.07. Of this amount all but $233,904.07, or 1.4 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $115,499.71 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

Standish Condensary Closed

The directors of the International Milk Products Co. have decided to close permanently the Standish branch and have directed their local manager, C. E. Lonsberry, to stop buying milk after Jan. 15. The local plant will be dismantled and moved to Bad Axe where the company already has a large factory. Mr. Lonsberry will be transferred to Bad Axe. It will take four to six weeks to dismantle the local factory after operations cease. Efforts will be made to induce another condensary to locate here.

New County Agent in Antrim

A committee composed of Supervisors Frank Shepherd, of Star, Frank Lesher, of Mancelona, and William Chapman, of Custer township, has engaged the services of L. L. Drake, of Traverse City, as Grand Traverse county farm agent to succeed W. C. Cribbs, resigned. Drake has been in charge of the state asylum farm at Traverse City for several years.

Canadians Invent Flax Machine

A demonstration of a new flax seeding machine, the invention of Messrs. F. W. and F. L. Van Allen, drew an interested crowd of spectators to the John East Iron Works, Seskaton, Canada. The machine, which has been designed for the commercial more than the agricultural end of the flax industry, was operated and explained.

In the opinion of a number of experts who were present at the demonstration, it has successfully overcome the one great drawback of previous flax deseeding machinery, inasmuch as the fiber passing through the machine is not broken up and comes out with all the heads threshed and the stalks straight. It has been built for the linen trade and when taken into use by the manufacturer will do away entirely with hand threshing, which is the means of deseeding flax at present.

By the use of this machine the labor of six to eight hand threshers is accomplished in the same time.

China Co-operative Association

The Annual Meeting of the China Co-operative Association, which was was held at the Gleaner Hall in China township showed that a large volume of business had been done during the past year and that the saving which the organization brought about has led to a steady increase in membership. County Agent Brody was present and suggested a few changes in the by-laws with a view to extending the usefulness of the association. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Fred Allington; vice-president, Orville Lindsay; secretary,-treasurer Carl Eisen; member of board of directors, Carl Greenberg.

Shelby Market to Expand

Shelby's marketing facilities are to be considerably increased during the coming season by the addition of two large warehouses. Hardin Near is to build one for his seed potato business on the site of the old basket factory warehouse. This will give Mr. Near an L-shaped building about 100x50 feet which is to be of frost-proof construction with capacity of many cars of potatoes. Mr. Near has developed a potato similar to the Petoskey or russet rural which is yielding from 175 to 300 bushels an acre.

The Shelby-New Era Co-operative Association is to build a large warehouse on property purchased from C. E. Butterfield, fronting on Second St. and extending along the railroad siding north. Although this is an infant organization its success in co-operative marketing during the last year requires this outlay to expedite its business.

This association handles nearly every product of the farm. Shipments of peaches, apples, potatoes, stock and other farm products having been made this year in carload lots and sold in connection with a central association located at Cadillac.

Constructive Criticism by a Genesee County Farmer

Lennon, Mich., Jan. 14th, 1920.

To the Editor: Despite the fact that Secretary Bingham of the Michigan State Farm Bureau came within the narrowest margin of taking all the "kick" out of that organization in this state when he announced that the Bureau must keep out of politics, I am glad to see that it still lives. I think the farmers are fully aware that all that is necessary to keep up the intolerable conditions under which the farmer's are living is "to keep out of politics." The farmers of Genesee county in large numbers have joined the Farm Bureau. I joined the organization myself and I am ready to boost for it just as long as I am certain that it is working for the interests of the farmers, first, last and all the time. The fact that farmers have signed up as members of this organization, which as yet seems to have no definite policy or platform, is conclusive proof that the farmers of Michigan have at last firmly resolved that they are going to work with might and main as one man to throw off the yoke which has throttled them so long and which well nigh threatens the very extinction of the American farmer. To any who may be suspicious that the Bureau is the work of a master mind who has conceived a great scheme for the painless extraction of the farmers' teeth, I will say that their fears are entirely unfounded. Judging from the calibre of the men who have joined the Bureau in the counties which have been canvassed there is no danger of the Burau going wrong. The executive officers of the Bureau will be put to the test and if they have formed any entangling alliances they will be relegated to places where they belong. I would like to see the slogan of the Bureau "Cost of Production Plus a Reasonable Profit for the American Farmer."

The attitude which MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has taken toward the Farm Bureau is most admirable and you have cleared the atmosphere in a clean cut and forceful manner. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
PETER B. LENNON.

Peter Lennon is both a good lawyer and a good farmer. He was a member of the last legislature and made a valiant fight in the House to save the warehouse amendment from being harpooned by its enemies. There is never any question where Peter Lennon stands on farm questions. It is the presence of thousands of such farmers as Mr. Lennon in the county farm bureaus that gives us an abiding faith in the final triumph of the movement.—Editor.

REMUNERATIVE PRICE IS SOUGHT BY PICKLE GROWERS

Pickle producers of Fruitport and adjoining townships have organized the Fruitport Pickle Growers' Association for the purpose of protecting and promoting their business, social and economic interests.

Much enthusiasm is being shown by the members, and the movement is spreading rapidly.

The members expect to derive great benefit from the organization and point to the advantage of similar organizations in other parts of thhe state.

Where such organizations are being organized we will be glad to render all assistance possible, and any communication directed "Secretary of the Association" will be given prompt attention.

President: A. Berson, Fruitport, R1
Sec'y:-Treas. G. L. Colburn, Fruitport, R 1.

Following is an item of cost account based on careful estimates and records kept on last year's crop. The figures plainly show that the present price of $2.50 per cwt. will not cover cost of production.

Cost of the care and the delivery of the pickles from one acre of ground:

Rent of ground,	$ 10.
Plowing ground,	5.
Fitting, drag and disc,	7.
Manure spread (16 loads at $3),	48.
Manure in hills (6 lds at $3)	18.
One day spreading with team ,	6.
One day manuring hills, team	6.
Planting pickles (2 day's labor)	4.
One day cultivating (for season)	6.
Thinning and hoeing (4 days)	16.
36 days picking at $4,	144.
Delivering pickles, 36 trips at $1,	36.
Total cost of production,	$306.
Average yield, 1st grade, 150 bu at $1.25,	$187.5
Average yield, 2nd grade, 50 bu., at $ .40,	20.
Total receipts,	$207.5
Total cost,	$306.
Total receipts,	207.5
	$99.50

actual loss by following reasonable wage and a fair price for the manure.

St. Joseph Co-Op. Men Meet

The Three Rivers Co-operative Association held its annual meeting recently and unanimously voted to branch out into other lines of business directly related to the business of the farmer. Plans for this will be completed at a later meeting.

Since the organization was perfected a year ago the association has shipped 2,351 hogs, 762 sheep, 250 calves and 231 cattle—41 carloads valued at over $100,000.

James P. Rogers, manager of the Bangor Co-operative store, gave an address on the workings of their organzation and benefits to the community as well as to the farmer. He emphasized the point that the business which went to mail order houses largely would be diverted to the co-operative store. He stated that the Bangor store is paying members of the association 2 per cent dividends.

Million Dollar Farmers' Organization

A meeting of the stockholders of the Gleaner Clearing House Association will be held early in February at which time the capital stock will be increased to one million dollars. We believe this will give Michigan the largest co-operative enterprise in the United States. A large number of elevators now owned and operated as individual plants have asked to come in with the Gleaner line; and the rapid expansion in other lines has made the increase in capital stock necessary.

Caretakers Pay Fare

The Railroad Administration's ruling cancelling the practice of permitting caretakers to accompany straight carloads of live poultry free, which became operative Dec. 30 has stirred up quite a protest among the trade.

By This Trade-Mark

You Will Know This Better Lubricating Oil

Motor performance depends largely upon the quality of the lubricating oil used. Faulty lubrication means friction. And friction means wasted power and wear of parts.

In aeroplanes, automobiles, motor boats, tractors, trucks and engines, En-ar-co Motor Oil has proved its case. The thousands upon thousands of never changing users bear testimony to the unvarying quality of this Scientifically Refined oil. And its certain protection against friction and carbonizaton.

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White Rose Gasoline — clean, uniform, powerful. National Light Oil for Tractor fuel, also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators. En-ar-co Motor Grease for transmissions, gears and differentials on motor cars and tractors. Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons. Always look for the En-ar-co trade-mark!

Auto Tour Game FREE!

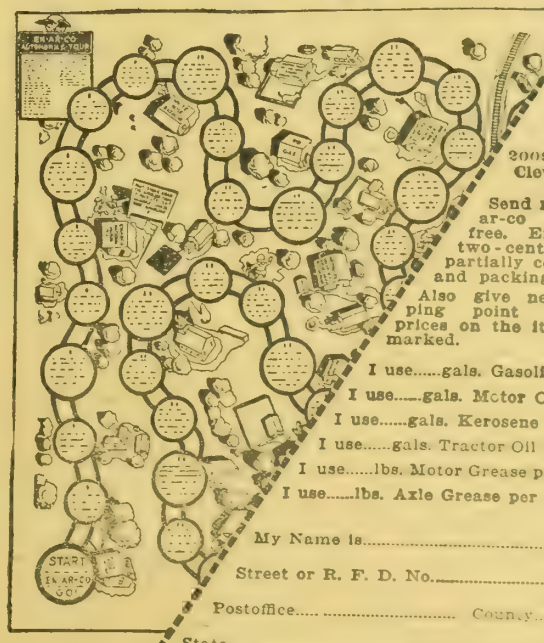
This coupon will bring you FREE the fascinating En-ar-co Auto Tour Game, in which autos compete in a cross country race (not a road map). Two, three or four can play it. Just the game for those cold winter evenings. Send in the coupon NOW.

National Refining Company

2009 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Branches in 89 Cities

This Great Game FREE!



THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY, 2009 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Send me your En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find two-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing.

Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I use.....gals. Gasoline per year
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year
I use.....gals. Kerosene per year
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per year
I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per year

My Name is.....
Street or R. F. D. No.....
Postoffice..... County.....
State.....
I Own.....
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)
Automobile, am at present using..... Motor Oil. I will be in the market for more oil again about..... and you may quote me on..... gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.

The Spellbinder

By Octave Thanet

Author of "The Man of the Hour," "The Lion's Share", etc.

(Copyright, Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

(Continued from last week)

THE MAN who came out of the room was young, slight of figure and limped. Nevertheless there was nothing of dejection in his bearing or his face. He was freckled to a degree, smooth-shaven and his teeth were beautiful. He had fine eyes also, a deep blue, flashing like steel as they moved from one object to another. The eyes were keen, alert, and determined; but being set rather wide apart under his light brows, they gave the face a candid, almost artless, look, and when he smiled the deep dimple in his cheek made it as merry as a child's.

"Good evening, gentlemen," said he cheerfully. No one responded. Robbins made a gurgle in his throat, which the newcomer generously accepted for salutation, promptly approaching the fire at Robbins' elbow.

"Cold weather," said he. Two or three of the company lifted their heads and eyed the speaker. Robbins wondered were they as keenly conscious as he of the young fellow's trimly fitted clothes, what good quality that rough plaided brown stuff was, how dainty was his linen. He looked at the home people's ragged coats, he thought of the poverty that he knew, and the reflection of a sneer was on his own lips, and, somehow, a lump in his throat.

"Too cold weather for folks to travel unless they're wanted bad!" said the gray-haired man on the edge of the company. There was a thrill of some strong feeling in his deep voice.

"It does seem that way," agreed the young man with undiminished vivacity. "I am glad to get to a shelter.

"Here, Johnny," said the young man, "run up to twenty-five and fetch me the bag there, the black one. If we are to drink to our business, I want you all to join. You are all interested, I take it?"

The boy whom he had addressed, the landlord's son, a lad of twelve, had been busy staring at the stranger ever since he entered the room. He ran away, but as he ran could not restrain himself from flinging one or two glances back over his shoulder.

Not seeming to recognize any chill in his reception, the young stranger approached the stove. No one moved to admit him to the inner circle; this, also, he did not seem to observe. "This whole country looks as if you had been having hard times," he continued. His voice had full, rich, magnetic tones, but its unfamiliar intonations jarred on his hearers, they knew them to belong to the east, and they hated the east. "It's pretty sad to ride through miles and miles of farming country and see the burned fence posts that caught fire from the cinders just lying where they fell, and the smoke not coming out of one farm house chimney in six. It looks as if the farmers out this way had simply given up the fight."

"You've hit it," said the mild-eyed man; "they have. Some of them have moved away and some of them have killed themselves, after they've lost their stock on chattel mortgages and lost their land to the improvement company. There ought to be lots of ghosts on these abandoned farms and in those homes where the fences are down. This country is full of ghosts. We ain't much better than ghosts ourselves."

"It was the three dry years, I suppose."

"That and the mortgage sharks and the Shylocks from the east," old Captain Sparks interrupted in a venomous tone; "what pickings the drought left they got."

"Pretty tough!" said the stranger, declining the combat again. "There's one man I want to meet here; his name is Russell—Doctor Russell."

The mild-eyed man explained that his name was Russell; the other men looked puzzled and suspicious. "What's his little game?" whispered the captain. "It won't go, whatever it is," said the man next him. Robbins heard question and answer distinctly; but the young fellow near him did not wince. "Are you the one that wrote to Fairport, Doctor Russell? I guess you must be."

"Yes, I wrote to Fairport," said Russell.

"Well, I hope you liked the barrel we sent, and the boxes. They were going to send them to another place, but your letter decided us. That's my church, you know, which sent them. And, for that matter it was your letter first turned my father's attention to investing in your part of the country. Oh, tell me, where did that tea go? My mother would send her best London mixture—"

"Was it your mother?" Robbins spoke. With a red face and a flash of his eyes at the sullen group about him, he withdrew his chair, making a clear passage to the stove. "I'd like to thank her then, and her son for her; that tea and that quince jam—whose was the quince jam?"

"I rather think my mother put that in, too."

"Well, it almost cured my wife; it was better than medicine, that and the tea, for, not to mention that we couldn't get any medicine, it put heart into her as medicine couldn't." I wonder was it your mother, or who was it put in that volume of college songs? I got that. You wouldn't think it, but I'm a university man—Harvard—"

The young fellow caught his hand and gripped it hard. "Harvard? So am I—Martin Wallace, '92."

"My name is George Robbins, and I'm a good deal farther back; and, as you can see, I'm down on my luck. But there's no need going into my hard-luck story; it's like a lot of our stories here. You see where we are—hardly shoes to our feet; not because we have been shiftless or idle, or have wronged anybody; yet the cutthroats and thieves in the penitentiary have had better fare and suffered less with cold and hunger than we have. And it's not that we are fools, either; we're not uneducated. There are at least three other college men in our community; there's Doc Russell—"

"I am," drawled Russell; "much good it's done me; but I won honors at the University of Iowa."

"I didn't win any honors, but I went to the state university—was graduated there before I went to Harvard. But—you aren't Teddy Russell, Teddy Russell of the Glee club and the football eleven?"

"Yes, I am Teddy Russell."

"E. D. Russell, of course; why didn't I guess? You were there two years before me, but I daresay that you won a touchdown with a broken rib on you, and the time all the rest of the Glee club missed the train at Fairport, going to Lone Tree, and you went on with the banjoes and were the whole thing for three-quarters of an hour! Well, I'm glad to meet you, Doctor! Let us have a good song or two together after business."

Russell unconsciously felt for the cravat which was not round his soiled and frayed collar; he buttoned his wreck of a frock coat. "Yes, we will," he began, but his voice stuck in his throat as the captain's rough grasp gripped his arm.

"I guess not," said the captain; "business first, young feller!"

Russell shook off the hand muttering something too low for Robbins' ear; but Robbins sidled nearer to him, so near that he was able to exchange a single glance and to see Russell's lips form the words, "Watch Orr!" They understood each other.

"Weren't you from Ann Arbor yourself, Captain?" said Robbins, grabbing at any straw of peace.

"I've been too poor ever since the war to remember whether I ever had a college education or not," retorted the captain with a sneer. "I belong to the people now! their cause is my cause. Where do you belong? We've tended your folks when you were sick, and helped you lay by your crops, and driven the mortgage sharks off your stuff. Say, what are you doing now? Are you monkeying around to turn traitor or coward or what's the matter?"

"We're all right, Captain," answered Russell, the western burr on his tongue as soft and leisurely as ever, and no hint of excitement in his manner; "but I see no harm in letting Mr. Wallace answer our questions before we fly off the handle." So saying, before the captain realized his purpose he edged through the crowd to Wallace's side. Robbins followed him; and the eyes of all the others turned to the three menacing and eager.

"All I ask is to answer questions and to make my proposition to you," said Wallace, his fearless young eyes running around the circle. "If you don't like it you can refuse and send me home—to make other arrangements."

"No, we ain't going to send you home," said Orr. It was the first time that he had spoken. Wallace flashed a keen glance at him and spoke his next words directly to him. "But I'm sure you won't want to do it. You see, I'm your last chance and you have to examine it."

They had not expected such an answer. A little vibration ran like a wave over the gaunt, ferociously attentive faces. Wallace's eyes were fixed on Orr's face, which did not change. Orr's hand was in the breast of his ragged waistcoat

"You people have certainly had the devil's own time and through no fault that you aren't quitters.

"That's right," said Robbins. Orr's eyes narrowed a little. Wallace continued, not taking his own eyes off the farmer's:

"This country is all right when there's a good year, but the good years come so seldom! What you fellows need down here is not free silver, but free water. With plenty of water you can raise big crops; and down in the valley there is not the danger; if we dig ditches, of the river running dry; we can get—"

"And who'll pay for irrigation?" a voice demanded. Wallace did not shift his gaze to the speaker; he talked to Orr as if Orr were the only man in the room: "We expect to furnish the money."

"And what will happen till the ditches are digged?"

"There's alfalfa to be raised on all these abandoned fields."

"And what's to become of us?" said Orr. "I can see where you folks can git a holt and come out even; but what's going to become of us? Are we to move off the earth and let you stay here?"

Every one listened for Wallace's answer. Even the boy in the doorway, returning with Wallace's bag stood half scared at the foot of the stairs not daring to go forward.

"Why not stay and take pot luck with us?" said Wallace cooly. "We bought the mortgages cheap, and we'll sell them cheap. We'll sell water rights cheap also. And you will make better colonists than any we could import—cheaper, too. It's for our interests as well as yours to make a deal with you and to make one that will be satisfactory.

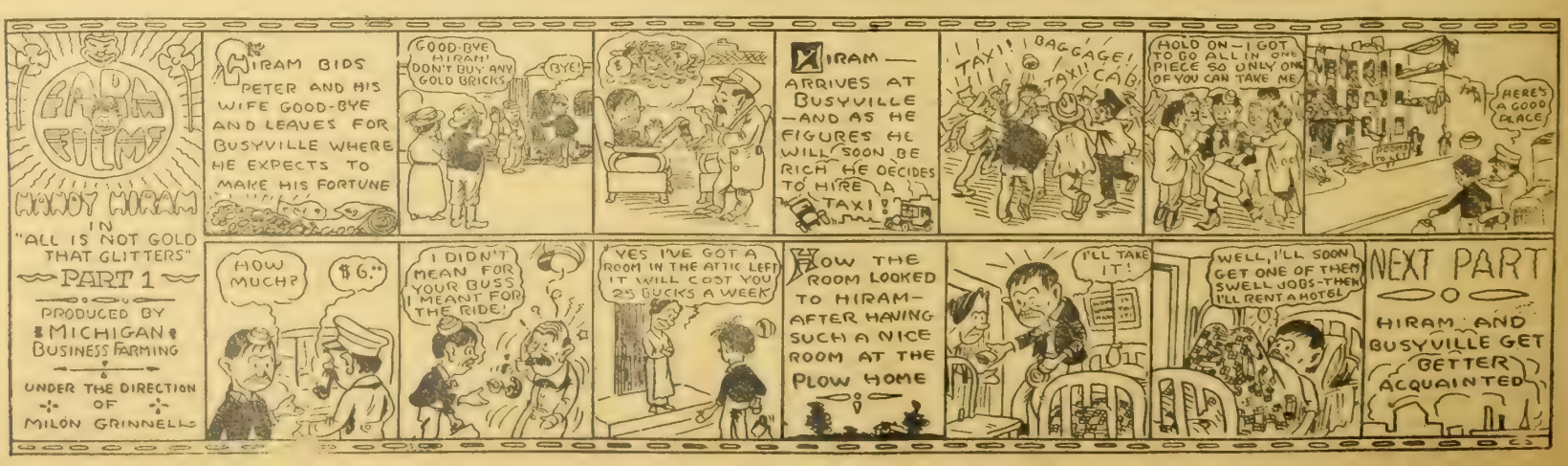
Orr's hand dropped to his side, he shuffled to his feet, his eyes turned from Wallace to seek the captain. "I hadn't figured it out you was going to make any such proposition," said the captain.

"Perhaps you thought we intended to chuck you all out in the cold and hog everything. We are neither such pigs nor such fools. You fellows can help us more than anybody else. Here is Johnny. Now let's come to business.

"All you folks here need is hope," said the cheerful young Iowan; "you have plenty of pluck and plenty of sense and oodles of experience; and we stand ready to put in the capital. What do you say; does it go?"

After an hour of talk over the maps, he repeated the question, and the captain himself led the chorus, "It goes. We'll stand by you."

The blizzard had not come, and the moon was shining when George Robbins and Wesley Orr drove home from town. A basket was carefully held on Orr's knees. Robbins was caroling the chorus to "Johnny Harvard" and wishing a health to him and his true love at the top of a hoarse and husky voice. Orr looked solemnly ahead into the little wavering disk of radiance that their lantern cast. Once he shivered violently, but he was not cold. Suddenly he spoke. There was a quiver in his face and his voice, but all he said was, "Say, he was dead right. We was so desperate we was crazy. Hope, that was what we needed, and he give it to us; but how some fellers would have messed that job, getting round to that same proposal we all wanted to hug him for! And—I'm glad he didn't. I'm mighty glad we didn't git a chance to do what we set out to do. He was slick. Say, what is it they call them newspaper boys? Spellbinders? That's him—a first class. A number one, spellbinder."


FARM FILMS
HIRAM BIDS PETER AND HIS WIFE GOOD-BYE AND LEAVES FOR BUSYVILLE WHERE HE EXPECTS TO MAKE HIS FORTUNE
GOOD-BYE HIRAM! DON'T BUY ANY GOLD BRICKS
BYE!
HIRAM — ARRIVES AT BUSYVILLE — AND AS HE FIGURES HE WILL SOON BE RICH HE DECIDES TO HIRE A TAXI!
TAXI! BAGGAGE! TAXI! CAB!
HOLD ON — I GOT TO GO ALL IN ONE PIECE SO ONLY ONE OF YOU CAN TAKE ME
HERE'S A GOOD PLACE
HOWDY HIRAM IN "ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS"
PART 1
PRODUCED BY MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MILON GRINNELLS
HOW MUCH?
$6."
I DIDN'T MEAN FOR YOUR BUSS I MEANT FOR THE RIDE!
YES I'VE GOT A ROOM IN THE ATTIC LEFT IT WILL COST YOU 25 BUCKS A WEEK
HOW THE ROOM LOOKED TO HIRAM — AFTER HAVING SUCH A NICE ROOM AT THE PLOW HOME
I'LL TAKE IT!
WELL, I'LL SOON GET ONE OF THEM SWELL JOBS — THEN I'LL RENT A HOTEL
NEXT PART
HIRAM AND BUSYVILLE GET BETTER ACQUAINTED

Live Stock Shippers and all Other Farmers Need National Organization

Address by Colin Lillie Before Breeders' Meeting at East Lansing Takes up Basic Problems of Agriculture

WE MEET today, more than a year since the close of the world war, with an uncertain uture for the live stock industry nd, in fact, for all agriculture, be- ore us. More uncertain, perhaps, an ever before in history. To be re the future of all business is un- ertain. The whole business world trying to solve the problem as to s status when the after-the-war ormal conditions have been found. ome are talking about getting back pre-war conditions as though that the condition desired, or believing at pre-war conditions must of ecessity eventually come back, oner or later.

But, my friends, pre-war business nditions never will come back. The hole American business world in- uding agriculture, at least has gone step or it may be several steps for- ard and America never turns back. he idea of never retreating is what rought Germany to her knees much oner than most of us expected. he boys in khaki refused to obey the rench commander in the second attle of the Marne when "fall ack" was ordered. "We never re- eat" was a new slogan in the world ar and it inspired not only our own my but the armies of the Allies as ell and, more, it inspired the people ack home, the people of France and reat Britain and of Italy, with the sult of the forward drive all along e front, which never stopped, never ltered, until proud, arrogant, con- ited Germany begged for peace.

Important advancement has come agriculture by means of the world ar. A great, just, business prin- ple has been applied to agriculture d now it is up to the farmer to e that there is no "falling back"— "retreating" no return to pre-war nditions, so far at least as agri- lture is concerned. Agriculture ll intrench and fortify on this ad- ntage ground. Trenches are al- ady being dug and fortified and me are now dug, that will resist encroachments to force agricul- re back to pre-war conditions. The rmer does not want low prices for od products. The farmer does not ant low prices for food products, en if prices of everything should down with food products. The rmer sells more of human neces- ies than he buys and if he pros- rs, he must get more for the thing sells than he has to pay for the ings he buys.

he Forward Step in Agriculture

Whoever heard, before the war, the commercial world, or the con- ming public or the government it- lf advancing the idea, or even ad- tting it that the farmer is entitled "cost of production" plus a profit. hen the time came that the world eded the farmer as much or more an it did the soldier, then economic stice was advocated. But it was vocated then rather to prevent ex- ssive profits than to establish eco- mic justice. The price of wheat s fixed at $2.20 per bushel, figur- g on a cost and profit basis, not to arantee the farmer what justice titled him from loss, as in other siness, but to prevent him from aking too much profit. The same n be said of the attempt to fix the ice of other food products.

However, the farmer rejoices rath- than complains of this treatment, cause it establishes an economic inciple applying to agriculture as ll as to other business. I have d before that when the President the United States appointed that mmittee representing all classes of izens to fix a price for wheat bas- on the principle of cost and profit at the world war would prove the vation of American agriculture. e great court of public opinion, e consuming public, does not and ll not object to paying the farmer decent profit above cost for the od products which they must nec- sarily consume. The consumer will t stand for profiteering but he will illingly pay a just profit.

termining Cost of Agricultural Products

You are well aware that the suc- ss of any business eventually de- nds upon being able to determine to a very close approximation, at least, the net cost of production. This is no simple matter in agriculture. The business is very complicated and very uncertain. One man may make a splendid profit in fattening a bunch of steers, or lambs, or hogs one year and lose all he makes the next year. One man may grow 300 bushels of potatoes one year at a magnificent profit and with the same effort lose money the next year. One community may make a good profit and another community a few miles away, farm at a loss. One state has favorable conditions one year while another has bad. It can be stated in general as a broad fact that to have a prosperous agriculture, conditions which will enable the farmer to live fittingly and maintain at the same time the productive power of his land, in other words, to do his best in supplying a full ration to the people of the world, now and in time to come, the average farmer, under average conditions, for a period of years must make a profit. It will not do to take exceptional individual yields, like those we read about in the city papers where a man pays for his farm from one crop of potatoes, or one crop of clover seed, or one crop of sugar beets, etc. Neither would it be fair or just to fix the cost of producing milk from the records of an exceptional cow or herd, even. On the other hand, it would not be fair to the consumer to determine cost on poor crops or on crop failures. Consequently, the cost of production for all agricultural products must be an average cost under average conditions for a series of years.

What agriculture needs and must have as a business organization of the farmers of every county in every state in the union whose duty is, under expert supervision, to determine the cost for each county. But the county cost is not sufficient. The county cost of each county in the state must be averaged to get the average cost for the state. And this is not enough. The cost of each and every state must be averaged as a whole to determine to a close approximation the cost of producing a given agricultural product for a given year for the nation. Then after we have the data for a series of years, a national cost can be determined that will be beyond dispute.

Overproduction

What can be done with a surplus? The skeptic will say that one year of overproduction will smash the whole business. Not so. Products must be held on farms and in local and terminal elevators and storage and placed on the market only as the consumers will pay a just price. An excess can be held or transferred into other channels and future production limited on this product to meet the needs only of the market. But the farmer must be as just to the consumer as he asks the consumer to be to him. No food product in time of scarcity should be held for excessive pofits. It must be sold for a fair and just price. A policy of this sort would do away largely, if not entirely with speculation in food products after they leave the farmer's hands, because prices would vary but little from year to year.

My friends, the county, state and national farm bureaus now organizing, can and will accomplish all this. We have an example of what can be done in a local way in carrying out this principle, in the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. They interested our experiment station in their cause and determined by every painstaking labor and investigation the cost of producing market milk. The Milk Commission came into being

(*Continued on page* 27)

Practical Tractor Facts

THE 1920 "Ten-Twenty" that is going to outdistance all other tractors not only in the matter of nation-wide popular demand, but also in general satisfaction to the farmer, is the **Titan 10-20.**

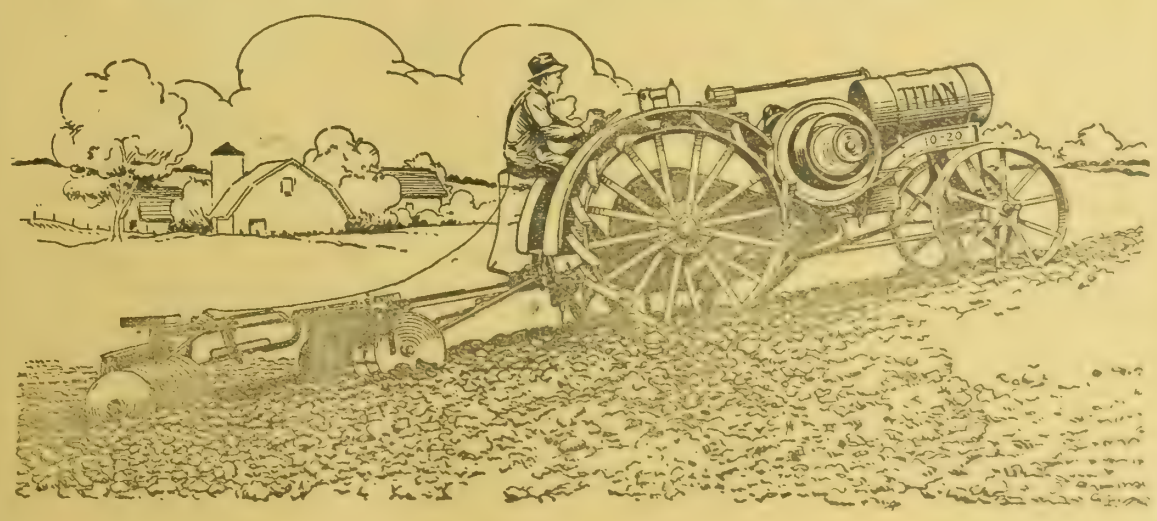
Titan 10-20 Features

1. **Wide friction-clutch pulley**
2. **Economy throttle governor**
3. **Adjustable drawbar**
4. **Safety fenders**
5. **Comfort platform**
6. **Sixteen-tool set**
7. **Free starting-instruction service**

In five years' time a great many thousands of Titan tractors have been manufactured at the great Milwaukee Works, the home of the Titan. Practically every one of these tractors is in use today. They are serving not only the farmers of America, but also thousands in Europe, rebuilding the dormant war-torn acres that are hungry for crops.

With so great a number of Titan 10-20's in active use — setting so many good examples to farmers in need of right power — it has been necessary to enlarge the manufacturing facilities to meet the rapidly developing demand for this most popular of popular tractors. The scene at the tractor plants is one of night-and-day activity, with 5,000 men on the job. It is probable that, by the time this notice appears, producing volume will have been increased sufficiently to enable you to get a **Titan 10-20** for early spring delivery *if your order is placed at once.*

There has been no increase in price. **Titan 10-20** is available for you at the 1920 price fixed last July **—$1,000 cash, f. o. b. factory.** See your International dealer.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA INC.
CHICAGO U S A

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Only Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited In Michigan!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

John Dodge

FROM a blacksmith to a multi-millionaire maker of internationally known motor cars in scarcely more than a dozen years—such in few words is the history of John F. Dodge, Detroit manufacturer, who died last week of pneumonia.

There is at least one great lesson to be learned from the life of John Dodge, and another from his death. The first is that opportunity beckons to the poor and obscure as well as to the rich. The rise of John Dodge from the forge to the head of a great manufacturing concern operating many forges and employing thousands of men is the most eloquent testimony that can be had in rebuttal of the old argument that opportunity no longer exists for the poor man under our "capitalistic system." And John Dodge's success is not the most conspicuous of the successes attained by men who were once poor. Thousands of others as poorly equipped as Mr. Dodge have made fully as great names for themselves in the fields of manufacture, science, invention, medicine, etc. The great will continue to rise from the ranks of the lowly in spite of all seeming obstacles before them.

Another lesson to reflect upon has been the subject of moralizing for centuries past, namely, that riches avail nothing when death comes. John Dodge had spent the better part of his life attaining riches, though it was perhaps as much a desire to create something useful for other people as well as a competence for himself, that he toiled. But he was approaching a period in his life when he desired to enjoy his vast wealth, and last summer he began the erection of a $2,000,000 residence on the lake shore road between Mount Clemens and Detroit. This was intended to be one of the most palatial homes in the United States, and fascinating stories are told of the rare stones and wood that had been imported to be used in the construction of the house. All summer long, a battery of pile drivers and dredges, a score of teams and a small army of men were busy as bees filling in a large area of Lake St. Clair directly in front of the mansion site. According to rumor this miniature peninsula was to be set with rare shrubs and trees and threaded by canals in which the canoes and yachts of the Dodge guests could find a resting place. Withal, the Dodge mansion and grounds were to be the last word in luxury and beauty. And even as the humblest views with eager expectation the putting together of his lowly cabin, we may suppose that John Dodge looked eagerly forward to the day when he and his family could possess themselves of their wonderful home. But as it so often happens in the life of man, that they are taken away at the culmination of their happiest ambitions, so was John Dodge called to his last resting place when life seemed most full and secure.

"My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me; and, of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length!
Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust?
And, live we how we can, yet, die we must."

* * * * *

The Real Danger

LET US not be like the man, who shrinking away from an imaginary enemy, backed over the edge of a precipice and lost his life.

A warning has been sounded against Bolshevism. Irresponsible zealots whom we have hospitably welcomed into our house have been preaching a doctrine that is as loathsome to the average citizen as the doctrine of divine right. They are like a lot of ants in a forest of animals, annoying but otherwise quite harmless. But their ant-hill has been made to appear a mountain, and every time you pick up a newspaper or attend a lecture on "Bolshevism" or "Americanism," you are made to feel the shadow of the mountain encompassing you.

Every reactionary force in the country has armed itself to fight this shadow. Sundry blows have been struck, and have fallen wide of their mark. To those who fear Bolshevism, its shadow looms ever nearer and more menacingly. Those who have no cause to fear Bolshevism are unmindful of its shadow.

When man throws down the gauntlet to an unseen foe, he commits himself to a losing battle. Have you not seen a man strike at a hidden snake? No sooner does he deliver the blow than he quickly steps backward impelled by the sudden notion that the reptile may be under his very feet. That is the way this country is fighting this imaginary evil of Bolshevism. Every blow that is struck is the signal for a step backward. So we have been striking and backing until we are dangerously near the edge of the precipice.

What causes social revolution anyway? Surely not the preachings of anarchists and Bolshevists! You cannot convince a great race of people that they are being subjected to wrongs if those wrongs do not actually exist. The most fruitful causes of revolution are oppression, high taxes, extravagance of government, monopolization, low wages and hard working conditions. The existence of any one of these conditions in a government of free people provides fertile ground for social revolution. But the disciples of reaction are so busy fighting the preachers of Bolshevists that they haven't the time to give any attention to the audience. In this fact lies the greater danger to our Republic.

* * * * *

Your Neighbor and You

THE OLD saying that "there is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it hardly behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us" could probably well be applied to your neighbor and you. You don't always speak well of your neighbor and you are morally certain that he seldom speaks well of you. Yet to all appearances you are the best of friends.

Oh, the hypocrisy that friends practice! A hearty hand-shake when face to face, but unkind remarks when the back is turned. A friendly "how-dy-do" when you meet on the street, but a slur or uncomplimentary comment when you discuss each other in talking with others. Sometimes it doesn't take very much to turn friends against each other. Opposite views on political or religious matters, perhaps a trade, or a controversy over township affairs, and the trick is done. Take a dislike to a person and you can easily make yourself believe that there is nothing good about him. Everything he does will arouse a suspicion in your mind that there is something wrong about it. It is easy to represent things as you wish them to be.

Life is all too barren of love and friendship as it is, without our putting our friends unde the microscope and picking out their flaws. W can take it for granted that we will never fi perfection in any of our friends and acce them for what they are with all their huma weaknesses. One of the best ways to cover o our own shortcomings and make ourselves lo ed and respected by our acquaintances is dwell only upon the good traits of others. T it and see for yourself.

* * * * *

Necessity is the Mother of Invention

NECESSITY is not only the mother of i vention. She is also the mother of o ganization and co-operation. Necessity g birth to the potato growers' association; s drew the farmers of North Dakota into a no partisan league; she conceived the idea of great national farmers' organization and wi much travail is now delivering into the han of the farmers a child which, if not altogeth perfect, gives promise of great things. T foundation of all successful farmer organiz tions was built upon necessity, and the bon of necessity have held them together.

Ninety-nine per cent of the success of an o ganization depends upon the need that exis for such an organization. Necessity overloo defects in organizations and their leaders a will accompany them almost to the verge destruction to save the germ and rebuild t structure. On the other hand, the most po erful organizations will collapse if a real, vit need does not exist for their continued exi ence. An organization is like a man in th respect; it must have something to do; so work to accomplish; some mission to perfo to keep it trim and healthy and always in t running. Farmers who would organize shou keep this thought ever in mind. Make su there is need and room for your organizati and nothing can kill it.

* * * * *

The Passing of an Old Enemy

JOHN BARLEYCORN has gone quietly his grave. The federal prohibition amen ment went into effect at midnight, Jan. 16, and today the United States is theoretica dry.

There was a time when this strange fell drew millions to his side. He was the aris crat of the card table, the dining table and conference table. Men thought they could conduct a minor business transaction or affa of state without calling him into counsel a listening to his advice. But for the better p of a decade he has been slipping from gra Men learned that his congenial presence w but the exterior of a cold heart that knew the meaning of friendship, charity or lo They discovered that society had been ent taining a guest whose smiles concealed poi fangs which at unsuspecting moments wou fasten themselves into those who sought companionship. So they have put him aw and there is small regret at his passing.

* * * * *

In view of the fact that the majority of f farm organizations have recommended legis tion to curb the monopolistic tendencies of packers, we rise to inquire why a represen tive of the packing trust was invited to the cent live stock breeders' meeting at our far ers' college to speak against such legislati Or, if in the name of truth it was advisable hear the packers' side, why also in the name truth, was not a speaker invited to present public's side? Please don't all answer at on

* * * * *

The cards are all stacked for the next ele tion. Will the farmers sit back as usual a take what is offered them or will they demand a new deal?

* * * * *

Death and taxes are always with us. Sin the cost of funerals has gone up, it's a qu tion which we prefer.

* * * * *

"Deliver us," says a subscriber, "from a other 'business administration.'"

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

A GOOD SERMON

We seem to agree on what constitutes industrial justice. How to get it is "another story" that can't all be told in one chapter. You seem pessimistic about getting it at all "until the natures of man are made over," which recalls that old saying of the liquor interests, "God never made men good enough to form a nation of tee-totallers."

The cussedness of human nature is no valid argument against any reform. It is just what makes reforms necessary. Without it we would need no government or laws. The mission of Christianity is to fight human cussedness. When Jesus healed leprosy and cast out devils he promised that after he was gone his disciples should do "greater works than these." To cast out the booze-devil from a nation is surely a greater work than bouncing an ordinary brimstone imp from a single citizen. Had the professed Christians of this country really believed the teachings of the Christ, both slavery and booze would have disappeared many years sooner, with far less trouble and expense. Let us not make the same old blunder again. It is well to be sure we are right before going ahead but in the name of Christ whatever ought to be done can be done.—*Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Mich.*

The struggle for the dollar is the struggle for existence which is the first law of nature. What is enough for one man is insufficient for another, and more than a third man needs. Men have different notions of values. Some people are accustomed to a higher plane of living than others. Their wants are not easily met. That is one reason why, as we pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago, there is so great a difference between the financial conditions of families living in the same surroundings and having the same income. Your problem of "industrial justice" is not unsolvable, by any means, and though you may not ever be able to bring about perfect justice where every individual receives the portion to which he seems to be entitled, that is certainly no reason for not making the attempt. Great strides can be taken in this direction, it is sure.—Editor.

WANTS STATE LAND CLEARING ACT

I am addressing this communication to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, with the one idea of catching the eyes of the next governor of the State of Michigan as I do not doubt but that the fifty-seven prospects to the last man, are constant readers of your valuable medium, even though they may not all be on your subscription list.

As a modest citizen, with real constructive ideas, it matters not to me personally, if our next governor is drafted from the plow, captains of industry, ranks of labor, reformed lounge lizards, or is merely a plain, every-day sort of a human, with no past to live down, if he but possess the vision, force and will, to drive home to an indifferent or hide-bound legislature, its long neglected duty to the entire state's interest—in failing to provide a State Aid Land Clearing Act, merely because it smacks of paternalism—and so necessary to rapidly connect the land hungry with the immense tracts of idle, tax ridden, agricultural stump lands within our border. Yes, I will praise him while yet alive, even though he happen not to be a disciple of Thomas Jefferson.

I have never favored legislation designed to pass the buck to the tax payers (which includes all consumers) in the interests of a chosen few, nor am I guilty of advocating it in this case, for a State Aid Land Clearing Act, properly framed, saddles no burden upon the tax payers. On the other hand, the rapid development of our idle lands by a hundred per cent citizenry into productive fields, enriches the entire state materially and otherwise. The productive soils of northern Michigan, once tamed for the plow, becomes a permanent source of wealth to the state and nation. You will find no abandoned farms with bottomed-up fertile soils in northern Michigan.

As well recognize first as last, that the rapid development of Michigan's vast acreage of idle stump lands of known agricultural value, absolutely depend upon the land hungry, but modestly equipped, if at all, for building from the wild, as those possessing sufficient means, as a rule, are not interested in subduing the forest wilds or denuded lands. Its improved or partly improved farms for them. It is the same old story of the yesterdays, of every state in the union. The indispensable asset of pioneer builders, rarely inventory less than 90 to 95 % faith and hope.

Financing in a very modest way, the embryo farmer, in his initial clearing operations only, out of a revolving fund permitted under an amended constitution, on long time, low interest, amply secured on the land, and payable in the manner of a drainage tax, entails no expense upon the tax payers, although the benefits derived are statewide while furnishing material encouragements so necessary to the pioneer settlers.

No substitute for a State Law Clearing Act can press so lightly upon the settler, nor prove so inexpensive to the tax payers of the entire state.

If there is one single industry (always in the infant stage of development) that is entitled to the first and last nip at the suckling bottle, but forced always to be content with hay tea until weaned, it is the hardy self-denying types of the Lincoln characters, in small bands on the frontiers of civilization, enduring hardships, while paving the way for others, and we purposely remain stone-blind to their dues. Gee! How penny wise and pound foolish our legislature appears at times.—*John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.*

Your suggestion is directly in line with what we have long advocated. The present governor made a promise that if he were elected he would turn his attention to the uncleared land problem in this state and recommend legislation to aid in its development. But the promise proved to be nothing but a campaign tickler, for the governor has made no effort to carry it out, and has in fact retracted from his position. Being in the business of loaning money to farmers on cut-over lands, at attractive,—very attractive,—rates of interest, it is not to be supposed that he would go very far out of his way to make the state a competitor. The problem of our cut-over lands is a big one, and should command the earnest attention of the entire state.—Editor.

ENDORSES M. B. F. EDITORIAL

In your issue of January 10th your article "The State Farm Bureau and Politics" strikes me as being very timely and right to the point. I agree with you most heartily. The great organized strength of the Michigan State Farm Bureau should be used towards helping to get good men in our state offices. If it is not to be used for such worthy purpose, why was it organized? I feel that I can safely say that our County Farm Bureau is going to do its part toward that end.

We are going to have a big meeting here to-morrow and expect to have farmers here from all over this county. Dr. Mumford and several other noted speakers will be on the job.

With best regards, I am yours truly—*John F. Quinlan, Petoskey, Mich.*

I am certainly glad to know that the Emmet County Farm Bureau members will concern themselves with the ways and means of securing better government among which is the naming of worthy representatives. I feel assured that the great majority of farm bureau members will take the same interest.—Editor.

OBSOLETE INSTITUTIONS

I have been much interested in the many expressions of needed reforms by yourself and the many readers of your "Open Forum." It has been plainly shown that there is a great need for men to make laws, more democratic laws, to benefit those who create wealth, as well as those who get it to the consumer. Our present system is crude and belongs to the period of ox-carts and corduroy roads, tallow dips and log houses and fire places, when one newspaper supplied a community, and once in four weeks a preacher or religious teacher came to sojourn for a few days. Today we have a daily mail to nearly every door in Michigan as well as every door in this great land. And what does the mail bring us? Nine out of every 10 papers published support the present system of unjust distribution of wealth and our present unjust system of taxation. We have a half dozen different labor organizations in our state and no doubt they have a work to do, but is there a concentrated effort being made along well defined lines? I have seen three distinct political parties organized say nothing of the Gleaners, Farm Bureau, Knights of Labor, etc., and only to see our liberties slipping away slowly but surely every year, until we have only one state in this country that is governed by its people and that is North Dakota. When every voter in Michigan studies the principles of the Non-partisan League and its mode of getting control of state and national governments, then they will act for and with a purpose.—*P. P. Miner, Saginaw County.*

The people of North Dakota are trying a grand experiment. Let us see what it amounts to before we follow their footsteps. There is nothing basically wrong with the majority of our laws. We have exactly theh same election machinery here in Michigan as in North Dakota. If we do not employ it to good and useful ends, that is not the fault of the law, the politicians, nor those who abuse the law. That is your fault, my fault, our neighbor's fault, and the fault of all ordinary citizens who permit their elections to be engineered by political rings, and who vote for the men whom the ring pick out for us to vote for.—Editor.

THE COST OF PARTISANSHIP

Regarding your straw vote for a farmer for governor, please permit me to ask a question, which you are asked to pick flaws with. Why a farmer, a Ford, a Newberry, or a millionaire for governor. Congressman, president, or in fact any important office? Why no men elected by the common people and common men in office? Why always stick to Republicans or Democrats or any other political party?

It appears to me so long as we have political parties, just so long will we have one party fighting the other. Why not do away with them and elect men, or women to fill our offices regardless of party?

What does it cost this country for two political factions, strong factions such as the Republicans and Democrats daily to sit in congress and stall in their time fighting so to speak, almost every issue that is advanced by either party? Take our congress for instance, the number of men and multiply their salary by the number and see what it costs the country daily for them to sit there and chew the rag.

If the common people, and by common people I mean the ones who actually keep this country going were placed in office, and a few of the best men nominated by the people, then what we read in the papers to be only the experience, education and fitness for office, and let the one who received the most votes be declared elected, and any time that such a party accepted a bribe, or missused his office then and there such a party is to step down and out would it not be better than harboring political parties?

Do away with all parties. Do away with all strife and contention. Elect qualified men to fill our offices regardless whether they have any money or not. We don't want money men in office. We want MEN.

Is not the Ford-Newberry contest enough for the common people to unite and select their candidates and elect them to office. Have not the common people this power 100 to 1. Yes possibly 1,000 to 1, and still tho one, the money is ruling, and it will rule just so long as we have political parties, or try and have one class dominate another class. What would your office care if your employees were Democrats, Republicans or what not. What you want is employees that make good, who are on the job and who are working for your interest, and this is it exactly in politics. What the country wants is men or women to fill our offices regardless of party and those who will uphold the constitution of the United States, the laws, and a combined effort for good. If this country could unite to win the war, surely we can unite to manage our offices.

He is too small for recognition,

(*Contined on page* 25)

The Week's Editorial

"Politics Demands Every American's Attention"

CHAIRMAN Hays of the Republican national committee is apparently talking from broader viewpoint than that enjoyed by a mere partisan when he asserts that what we need in this country is not less politics, but more attention to politics because only thus can the best candidates be obtained. Mr. Hays is speaking with especial reference to the coming presidential campaign, and while his words are true, whether taken in a general or in a specific sense, they are doubly forceful as he applies them.

For not since Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan became opponents on the free silver issue, perhaps not since the campaign that put Mr. Lincoln in the White House, has there been a national election of such portent to the country, as the one due in November promises to be. The foundations and policies of our government are to be affected as they have not been affected for many years.

The very question of our integrity as a sovereign nation may be at stake. The outcome of the balloting may decide, too, whether we are to have a genuine postwar reconstruction, or a revolution through socialistic legislation; whether we are to be a republic or sink in the mire of state socialism; whether we are to go back to a regime of stalwart Americanism in Washington or continue under a near despotism; whether the executive is to continue in control of the legislative departments, or whether we are to keep our free institutions.

We are to choose whether sectionalism is to rule the United States or whether the government is to be a government by and for the people of all parts of the country. We are to determine what are to be the relations between capital and labor on one side and the great general public on the other. Our merchant marine policies, our railroad policies, the great question of national preparedness, the equally great question of national frugality, our future attitude toward the Monroe doctrine, toward Europe, toward Mexico, toward South American, are all in the balance.

It is impossible yet to tell what may be the so-called paramount issue in the impending campaign. Much will depend upon the developments of the next few weeks; but whatever seems to hold center of the stage, the underyling issue is to be Americanism. What bigger issue for our country can there be than this?

It is as necessary for the voters of America to concern themselves with politics throughout the next few months as it was for them to concern themselves with the war thruout the period of the active fight against Germany. The demands of patriotism are quite as peremptory in the one instance as in the other.

The same duty rests in equal measure on the members of both great parties. The adherents of each ought to make certain that the best man obtainable is chosen to make the campaigns for the presidential chair. We can imagine no better political fortune for the country than the selection of first-class candidates by both the Republicans and the Democrats. Such a development would in itself be a most hopeful augury for the future. It would be an indication of a national understanding of the bigness of the crisis through which we are passing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARKET FLASHES

HOOVER HELPS WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.62		2.65
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.38
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

News that the Russian trading with the world was to be resumed at once had a weakening effect last week on numerous grain markets, especially the wheat section. Minneapolis reported that spring wheat had declined from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Furthermore it reported that the news had resulted in almost an unsaleable condition for winter wheat in the west.

But this week Herbert Hoover's statement on the European situation backed by approval of other foreign experts, has bolstered up the wheat price situation, as well as corn and other grains. Hoover states that Russia cannot export wheat as long as the people of that country are starving to death. He says that the cities of Russia and other Slavic districts must have imported food immediately in order to live through the winter without terrible famine. The country districts, according to his statements, have supplies for only a few months.

Along with this the Grain Corporation has been applying its usual bearish tactics. But the week started out with a bullish tone. Supplies in Detroit are very low.

In Chicago, the prediction made not long ago for $4 wheat looked much nearer realization, when No. 1 northern sold at $3.53 in the Chicago market. This is the record peak, and it is believed that the demand for fancy grades may easily boost the top to around $4 before long.

CORN RETAINS STRENGTH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.67
No. 3 Yellow	1.53	1.54	
No. 4 Yellow	1.49		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.53
No. 3 Yellow	1.38	1.34	1.50
No. 4 Yellow	1.33	1.33	1.48

Nearly all factors in the corn markets of the country have been expecting the usual January decline of corn prices, due to heavy receipts and other bearish elements concentrated upon the market at this season of the year. To be sure there has been some slump, but the follow-up of encouraging news on the Russian situation and the arrival of only small stocks at the terminals caused the corn market to retain its strength. The Detroit quotations are only one cent below those of a week ago, and the Chicago market has eased off only a cent or two more. Last year about this time there were heavy losses.

The Russian statement by Hoover caused a big recovery Monday this week. Only a few cars appeared at Chicago for grain shipping purposes, whereas great supplies of rolling stock were anticipated. The blizzards affecting many parts of the nation also held up movements. A delegation has gone from Chicago to Washington in hope of getting relief from the car shortage, although it is expected that little relief can be given by the administration.

Exports of corn have been increasing, but even now they are only half what they were a year ago. Farmers are believed to have quite fair stocks of corn on hand, but, in a number of states, show a disposition to hold for $1.50 per bushel at the country stations. The rapid fluctuations of the past week make prophecy rather hazardous at this moment although many predict better prices [illegible]

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grains, excepting rye, show strength; potatoes higher; beans in fair demand, strong and steady. Seeds stronger and higher. Hay firm.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats show strength. Wheat weak. Provisions bullish. Hog market strong and higher.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

ALTHOUGH the League of Nations has become a reality and most of the nations of the world have signed the peace treaty, the United States has been little affected. Technically our nation is still at war with someone or other. Instead of strengthening the foreign exchange rate of money, the past week has seen further declines. The Italian money is worth less in the United States than at almost any time in history. The cotton trade from America to England is bolstering up the English money a little and helping our export trade to the British Isles. One other country, Russia, saw a strengthening of its money value in America this week, due to the opening of trade relations in that nation.

Business continues to be lively in most parts of America, and it is believed that the campaign for Thrift Week is cutting down the nation's extravagance. Cold weather is putting in its hardest licks now in the business and trade conditions, by making cities snowbound and cutting off rail transportation. Parts of Michigan have suffered this condition last week, and this week one of the deepest snowfalls in years struck many parts of the country. New York state is one of the heavy sufferers.

In the markets, the usual slump which occurs in January did not strike the corn market very hard this time. Cold weather is forecast as the strengthening factor, while a better price for hogs this week is also worth noting. Other grains have staid near what they were a week ago, except wheat, which has dropped somewhat.

OATS' SITUATION HAZY

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20. 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.69	.67	.76
No. 3 White	.69	.66	.75
No. 4 White	.68	.65	.74
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.89	.87	.88
No. 3 White	.88	.86	
No. 4 White	.87	.85	

There is a considerable haziness in the outlook upon the oats market. Reports keep coming from New York every day, telling of export buying of oats, but Chicago, Detroit and other Western market men are not so sure that there is much movement of oats abroad. Although oats are scarce in the markets, there has been slight demand the last week or so, and the price has edged off a cent in the past week. It might seem that the general bullishness of the oat market for many weeks has stopped to take a rest for a spell. That the market will make still further progress is entirely likely, inasmuch as the oat supply is so scant and the need is greater than ever.

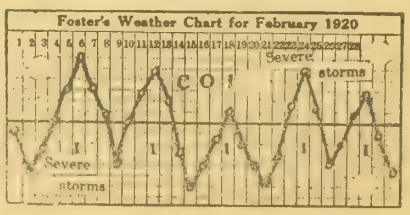
Export of oats is known to have dropped off at least 30,000 bushels in one week, and the total export rate is about a ninth or tenth of that maintained last year at this time. Despite the tired feeling in the oats market just at present, a new high level for highest grade oats was reached in Chicago a few days ago.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and barley, along with oats, are now well established as international grains. Fluctuations in these markets have depended almost entirely of late upon conditions abroad. Rye has suffered the most of any of these grains during the "January slump," while barley has actually gained somewhat. There has been almost no demand for rye in the Middle West. Detroit quotes rye, cash No. 2, at $1.74, which is 12 cents below last week's figure. Barley, cash No. 3, $3@$3.20 per cwt.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '20.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Jan. 28, Feb. 3 and 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 29, Feb. 4 and 10; plains sections 30, Feb. 5 and 11, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys Jan. 31, Feb. 6 and 12; eastern sections Feb. 1, 7 and 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Feb. 2, 8 and 14. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Jan. 27 to near Feb. 14. The week centering Jan. 5, as predicted, not only brought severe storms in America but in Europe also. The The week centering on Jan. 18 was also predicted to bring severe weather events.

Most severe storms and most precipitation of February are expected during weeks centering on 6 and 24. The period of about nineteen days described above is expected to bring a decrease of precipitation in the Cotton states, an increase in the northern states and a continuances of moderate precipitation in Canada and on the Pacific slope. While some extremes of weather events are expected, February will average about normal. It will require about an average and care. A cold, hard, stormy winter would be very expensive to live stock feeders. Weather conditions for February seem to favor winter grain but too backward for southern truck.

W. T. Foster

BEANS IN DEMAND AND STEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.35	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		13.75	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.75	9.25	10.25
Prime	7.75	8.50	9.50
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	13.00

Beans have picked up a little in the past week with a good demand and steady market at present in Detroit and other centers. Detroit pays $7.35 per cwt. for prompt shipment, and quotes February bid $7.45.

Interesting figures have been gathered concerning the Michigan bean crop of the past year. It is estimated that the total Michigan bean crop last year was 4,030,000 bushels, a loss of 850,000 bushels compared with 1918. This does not show the great shrinkage in acreage, however, because there were more beans per acre in 1919 than in 1918. It is estimated by some authorities that 13 bushels per acre formed the state's 1919 average, while 1918 got only nine bushels per acre.

Saginaw county farmers are reported to be holding back their beans at present, although nearly half the crop was thought to have been marketed in October and November. J. B. Leach, of the Chesaning Farmers' Elevator Co., says that the farmers expect an increase of around fifty cents per bushel in the next month.

The government report shows that Michigan produced more beans than all the other leading bean states, omitting California, which leads Michigan slightly. The government report also tells of advancing prices of soy beans in Japan, due to drouths in Manchuria in the past season. It also tells of poor quality of the oriental crop. Taking all considerations into account, conditions look pretty bullish for the bean market at present.

POTATOES STILL CLIMB

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.80	4.70
Chicago	4.65	4.50
Pittsburg	4.80	4.70
New York	5.00	4.80
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	1.90
Chicago	1.95	1.85
Pittsburg	2.30	2.20
New York	2.50	2.30

Potatoes have surprised many by continued advances, in spite of heavy arrivals from the Maine growers and other heavy producing centers. Western growers seem well satisfied with the prices they are getting, as a rule. The Michigan white stock has been pulling down higher and higher prices. Even the famous Aroostook county in Maine has been taking a back seat to Michigan and has been getting prices of ten to fifteen cents below Michigan grades.

The following interesting letter has been received from A. A. Lamberston, of Cedar Spurings, Mich., regarding the spud market:

"In regard to the price at which potatoes went out last spring, I think that if we had normal weather, potatoes would have gone out at $2; but the weather turned off hot for twenty days—hotter than ever known before. Of course that brought the southern spuds on much earlier. The heat also made buyers afraid of stocking up because of fear of the spuds rotting. The farmers' business is a continual gamble in this respect. I have watched several seasons and believe that this is one in which the government estimate is all off—perhaps one-half out of the way.

"I have yet to see Snow in the Rural New Yorker, make a mistake in estimating any crop; he has paid reporters all over the country; he figures the government report is a good ways off.

HAY MARKETS FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29 50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 32	
New York			35.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	30.50 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	23.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 35
New York	34.00 @ 36	31.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	34.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 32

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	32.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	22.50 @ 23	21.50 @ 22
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	17.00 @ 26
New York	30.00 @ 32	25.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

Very firm hay markets are reported generally, especially New York, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburg are all undersupplied.

The hay trade car situation is desperate and further expressions from dealers indicate they do not feel that the full available supply of box cars for hay loadings is taken advantageof. "We cannot urge shippers too strongly to get in the market now," said Albert Miller & Co., of Chicago, "as conditions are ideal. Advices of loadings and actual receipts continue exceptionally light and are expected to continue so for some time yet."

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

This week Detroit's opening produce market did not develop much interest and the price list remains with scarcely any change. In dairy products the trade was active and tone firm. Receipts of both butter and fresh eggs are increasing and demand is enough to take care of it all. While receipts of eggs have been steadily increasing, there is a chance now that the snow storm will check the movement and bring another ptriod of scarcity. Consumers are taking hens freely, but there is not much doing in any other line of poultry, and the supply of chickens is more than enough. Dressed calves are firm and active. Dressed hogs are in small demand. The market is quiet for fruits and vegetables.

Apples—Western, boxes, $3.25@$3.50; Spy, $3.25@$3.50; Baldwin, $3@$3.25; Greening, $3.50@$3.75 per bu.

Popcorn—Chelled, 11@12c per lb.; cauliflower, $2.25@$2.50 per case; honey, white comb, 32@35c per lb.; celery, Kalamazoo, 40@75c per doz.; onions, Indiana, $6@$6.50 per 100-lb. sack; sweet potatoes, Jersey, crates, $3@$3.50; cabbage, home grown, $100@$124 per ton; tomatoes, six-basket carrier, repacked, $7.50@$8.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 19@21c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.; calves, (dressed), fancy, 28@29c; choice, 25@26c per lb.

Lettuce — Iceberg, $2@$3 per crate; hothouse, 26@27c per lb.; Florida hampers, $2@$2.25.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 45@50c; chickens, 30@32c; ducks, 38@40c; geese, 28@30c per lb. Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 28@30c; Leghorns, 26@28c; hens, 32@34c; small hens, 27@29c; roosters, 19@20c; young geese, 28@32c; ducks 38@40c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

LIVE STOCK STRONGER

One of the encouraging features of the week is the better tone for hogs on the Chicago markets. The leading markets are strong for all kinds of live stock, with price jumps of from fifteen to twenty cents at some points. Quotations follow:

DETROIT—Cattle market steady; best heavy steers, $12@$13; best handy weight butcher steers, $10.50@$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, $9.50@$10; handy light butchers, $8.50@$9; light butchers, $7.50@$8; best cows, $9.50@$10; butcher cows, $8@$8.50; cutters, $6.50@$7 canners, $5.50@$5.75; best heavy bulls, $10; bologna bulls, $8@$8.50; stock bulls, $7.50@$8; milkers and springers, $65@$150. Veal calves: Market steady at last week's opening; best, $22@$23; others, $9@$19. Sheep and lambs: mark strong! 25 [illegible] higher than last week's close. lambs, $19.75@$20; fair lambs, [illegible]@$18; light to common lambs, $[illegible]6; fair to good shee[illegible] $10.50@$11; culls and commons, [illegible].50. Hogs: Market active; mixed hogs, $15.45; pigs and light yorkers, $15.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs: 15@25c higher; closing weak; bulk, $15.10@$15.30; top, $15.35; heavy, $14.85@$15.25; medium, $15.19@$15.35; light, $15.15@$15.35; light light, $14.50@$15.20; heavy packing sows, smooth, $14.15@$14.65; packing sows, rough, $13.65@$14.15; pigs, $13.50@$14.50. Cattle: Firm; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $17.50@$19; medium and good, $11.50@$17.50; common, $9.50@$11.50; light weight, good and choice, $13.75@$18; common and medium, $9@$13.75; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.75@$14.25; cows, $6.65@$13; canners and cutters, $6.50@$6.75; veal calves, $17@$18.50; feeder steers, $8@$12.50; stocker steers, $7.50@$11. Sheep: Strong; lambs, 84 lbs down, $17.25@$19.25; culls and common, $14@$16.75; ewes, medium, good and choice, $9.25@$12; culls and common, $5.50@$8.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle steady; prime steers $16@$17; shipping steers $15@$15.50; butchers, $9@$15; yearlings, $14@$15.50; heifers, $6.50@$11.50; cows, $4.50@$10.50; bulls, $6.50@$10.50 ;stockers and feeders, $6@$10.25; fresh cows and springers, $65@$175. Calves: 50c higher; $6@$24. Hogs: 25c@50c lower; heavy, $15.50@$15.55; mixed and yorkers, $15.75 light do and pigs, $15.75@$16; roughs, $13.50@$13.75; stags, $10@$11.50. Sheep and lambs: Steady to 50c lower; lambs, $11@$21; yearlings, $10@$13; wethers, 13@$14; ewes, $4@$12; mixed sheep, $12@$13.

WOOL MARKET FIRM

Boston reports very firm wool market conditions with following quotations on Michigan and New York Fleeces:

Fine unwashed, 67@68; Delaine unwashed, 87@90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68@69; 1-4 blood unwashed, 64@67; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55@57; common and braid, 41@42.

ERADICATION OF LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN MICHIGAN

(*Continued from page 2*)

"It is hereby ordered by the State Department of Animal Industry, located at Lansing, Michigan, that all cattle which are offered at any public fair in Michigan for exhibition purposes within such state shall have been tested for tuberculosis by an accredited veterinarian not to exceed sixty days prior to said fair.

"It is further ordered that all hogs offered for exhibition purposes at any public fair in Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a graduate veterinarian licensed to practice under the laws of the state in which he resides, showing that said hogs have been immunized against hog cholera at least twenty-one days previous to offering for exhibition followingg the use of the simultaneous inoculation, or within a period of thirty days immediately following the use of the serum alone method. Provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply to unweaned pigs under six weeks of age from sows which have been immunized by serum and virus inoculation at least sixty days beforeparturition.

"Said certificates must be held in readiness by the owners of the live stock at all times for inspection by an authorized agent from the State Department of Animal Industry."

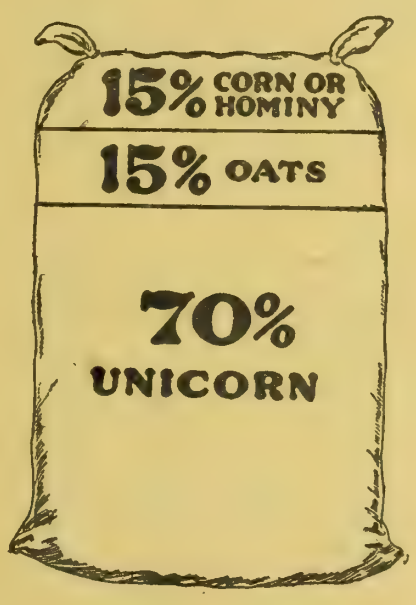
We believe that the money appropriated for the use of this Department for the control of diseases of live stock is money which is well spent. We are making every effort to economize in the use of our funds and believe that a dollar of public money should be used the same as though it were our own. Therefore, we desire to thank the breeders of live stock in this state for the splendid co operation which they have rendered during the past year. We trust that the services which we have rendered have been of value and that our efforts have not been in vain.—*H. H. Halliday, Commissioner of Animal Industry.*

A paper that's a sort of keeping track of things.—*Frank M. Cornair, Saginaw County.*

You, or rather our M. B. F. is doing more for the farmers than any other paper. Let's stick together to the last. We will win in the long race, so don't forget to keep M. B. F. coming right along. Yours for success.—*G. F. K., Elsie.*

I am enclosing my straw vote for Baker. I have taken your paper since it was published and I not only take it but I read it and I think it is worth every cent I pay for it, for I am like the boarder with the butter. The landlady complained to her boarders that butter was very dear, that she paid 50 cents per pound for it. One of the boarders reached over and took about half there was on the dish; spread it thickly on his bread and then remarked, "It is worth every cent you paid for it, Madam, for it is splendid butter." That is what I think of your paper; it is a splendid paper.—*A Subscriber, Chippewa County.*

How Breeders Feed Unicorn to Make Records



BREEDERS use Unicorn as a high protein feed. It has just the right combination of grain and oil seed proteins for balancing with farm grains. Unicorn tests more than 21% *digestible* protein.

The percentage of protein is important, but no more so than the combination and quality of the feeds used.

Unicorn is the feed for record-making.

The following records recently completed were made on a mixture of about 70% Unicorn, 15% hominy (or corn), and 15% oats.

Semi-Offical Year Records Made With Unicorn

	Breed	Age	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
*Walcowis Ollie Mooie	Holstein	Jr. 2	21,569.70	808.50
*Nancy Whitehall	Ayrshire	Jr. 4	18,707.00	754.00
Star Watson Mooie 3rd	Holstein	Full-aged	25,994.50	736.56
Fryslan Waldorf (*World's milk record in class when made*)	Holstein	Jr. 4	24,648.60	894.39
Doede Binnema Flora (*World's milk and fat record for cow of her age*)	Holstein	11 yrs.	28,857.00	1005.66

*World's fat record in class when made.

NOTE

For those breeders who do not raise corn and oats, we recommend our Centaur Feed, made of corn, oats, oilmeal and bran.

Unicorn is made to fit your cows by people who know feeds and cows.

Feeding cows "right" is difficult. Unicorn helps you get a maximum yield. U[illegible] is *not* high priced when fed with your own grain.

CH[illegible] & COMPANY, Chicago

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THRIFT

"TO EARN a little and to spend a little less," was the creed advanced by Robert Louis Stevenson and this is practically the same creed which the nation has asked every individual to adopt as his or her own, in the program it is advancing in this "Thrift Week."

It is a well known fact that this question of financing lies largely with the women of the land, as almost any woman can spend more than a man can earn, if she so will, or a determined woman can compel a spendthrift husband to meet her demands for a "budget" and can so plan the family expenditures that there will be a definite amount laid aside for legitimate investments.

Investigation after investigation has been made by prominent men and women regarding the H. C. of L. and each and every one has agreed in the final analysis, that the only remedy lies in greater production. Just as there must be greater production in order to remedy the present problem of costs, so there must be greater saving if we are to keep our country first of all, for production has lagged for two years and in order to catch up it will take a vast amount of capital and it is up to the individual to assist in supplying that capital through sane investments in bonds which will assist our country in catching up.

It is a most remarkable condition which exists—with prices higher than they have ever been in the history of our lives—still there is not a bread line or a soup kitchen from coast to coast of our fair land. This is a marvelous record for any country—now the thing to do is to keep it so by keeping men employed and they cannot be kept employed unless the country keeps prosperous and a thrifty country is a prosperous country. And so to help instill the gospel of thrift in our minds the government has given us these commandments which it would be well for us to keep in mind, not only this week which has been set aside as Thrift Week, but every week throughout the year.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL FINANCES

1.—Work and earn—to help increase the world's goods and decrease cost of living.

2.—Make a Budget—Ascertain how you should dispose of your income.

3—Keep a record if expenditures to see how close you come out to your estimates.

4.—Have a bank account—To keep money in a safe place and help you save.

5.—Carry life insurance to protect your loved ones in case of your death.

6.—Make a will to insure your resources going quickly to your loved ones in case of your death.

7.—Own your own home to secure the greatest satisfaction in your own home.

8.—Pay your bills promptly—To meet the moral obligations you have to your creditors.

9.—Invest in government securities—To help your country and make a wise investment.

10.—Share with others—To fulfill your religious duty of stewardship.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SHOULD BE THE FIRST OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT"

THE SUBJECT of consolidated schools is bound to bob up again and again until, through legislation, it is settled in every community in this state, therefore we feel that we are justified in again taking space to call this matter to your attention.

Teacher's salaries have not advanced as have other compensations, and right now that subject is receiving consideration at the hands of our public officials, and with their decision rests the question of whether we shall have competent teachers or not. If the salaries are not forthcoming, teachers will more and more desert this profession and girls graduating from high school will cease to fit themselves for the occupation of teachers. And what bearing has this on the subject of consolidated schools, you ask? Just this:

If several schools unite; conveyances are provided for the children and hot lunches, the cost of hiring the teachers will be spread over a larger area—the cost will not be burdensome, but the position can be made financially attractive enough so that the best teachers can be secured.

Legislation affecting this problem will necessarily dovetail very closely with that affecting good roads, for without one the other is impossible, so the subject is one which should have the thoughtful consideration of every woman of voting age.

Much interest is being shown in the coming conference to be held at Cedar Falls, Iowa, February 17-19 on this subject. At this conference the best educators in the entire country will be present and work out in detail plans for the consolidation of schools where the community will warrant it. In order that our readers may keep abreast of the times, we advise you to write to Mr. J .L. McBrien, Director of Rural School Extension, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and request a report of this conference. It will be available soon after the conference. So far Iowa has shown more interest in the subject than any other state.

Here is the successful consolidated school at Otter Lake, Mich.

THE TIDES OF THRIFT

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE

When you look, in envious wonder,
At some plunger after plunder,
Now on top and now in under
In the whirlpool's drift,
Just remember there's a fraction
More of solid satisfaction
In the safer, surer action
Of the tides of thrift.

When you've had an extra earning
And you feel a sudden yearning
For the smoke of greenbacks burning
Steady! Not so swift!
Why not start a little pile, and
After while you'll smile and smile, and
Find you own a little island
In the tides of thrift.

When fate sends a shrinking dollar
And you want to make a holler,
And you're bound to show your choler
At the stingy gift,
Leave it with the lowly banker,
For there'll come a day you'll hanker
For the safety of an anchor
In the tides of thrift.

Oh, yes, dollars drive one dotty
And some financiers are naughty
And the bank cashier looks haughty,
As his eye-brows lift,
But some days the wolf comes prowling
And you meet him without scowling,
As you gently choke his growling
In the tides of thrift.

DISHES TO TEMPT THE APPETITE

Just at this season of the year we begin to tire of the same old routine of foods and wish we had "something different" to eat. After all, there isn't much different in the way of foods—it's mostly new and unusual ways of preparing what we have, for while it is true that we do not have the green vegetables in winter, still we have canned fruits and a generous variety from which to plan our menus. Perhaps you will find something new either for your regular meals in the following recipes or for company dishes when you wish to dress up the table—or for that Sunday night lunch.

Celery Stuffed With Cheese

Scrape and wash one head of celery. Take some cream or Canadian cheese, mix it with a little milk and work until creamy. Stuff the cheese in the celery with this and serve as a salad, being sure it is very cold when served.

Baked Corn

One can corn, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of salt, pepper to taste, 1 teaspoon of melted butter, 1 pint of sweet milk. Mix the ingredients together, adding the well beaten eggs last. Turn in buttered pan and make in a slow oven until firm.

Cheese and Rice

One cup cooked rice, 2 eggs beaten separately, salt and pepper, 1-2 cup of milk, 2-3 cup of cheese, cut fine and grated. Put all together except egg whites and fold these in last. Bake twenty minutes or more, set in pan of hot water.

Date Sticks

Yolks of three eggs, well beaten, add 1 cup of granulated sugar, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 3 tablespoonfuls of boiling water and beat well. Then add 1 cup of flour, 2 rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cup broken nut meats, 1 cup chopped dates. Mix well and add whites of the eggs. Bake in a slow oven having line the cake-pan with oiled paper. Cut in oblong pieces and roll in powdered sugar.

Pear Salad

Take halved pears (either fresh or canned) and fill the cavity left by the core with dates (whole or halved) sprinkle with chopped nut meats. Whipped cream may be used as a salad dressing on top.

Potatoes O'Brien

Boil in salted water 1-2 dozen medium sized potatoes until nearly tender, drain and chop in cubes 1-2 small can pimento shredded, moistened with good rich milk or thin cream, use paprika to taste, lump of butter, size of an egg. Turn into baking dish and cover top with 1-2 cup grated cheese.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

Editor Woman's Department, M. B. F.

Dear Miss Ladd: I saw in one of the last issues of M. B. F. that you were interested in assisting farm women in every way possible and that in this particular case you gave instructions in the art of basket weaving from corn husks. I, too, would like to make some money. I can crochet, embroider and do plain sewing from corn husks. I, too, would is sale for such things in the cities. —*Mrs. L. W.*

My dear Madam: Yours is the second inquiry I have received within the past two weeks on this same subject. I have made a very thorough survey of the field in this city, and, although there are fancy work shops galore, I find this to be the case. Crocheted yokes, etc., had a great vogue two seasons ago and were so generally worn and much made that they were sort of worn themselves out so far as style is concerned, and this year there has been absolutely no sale for them. There is, however, sale for luncheon sets, etc., but no shop accepts them unless you join their shop, paying for displaying the articles and then take your chance on their being sold. Unless you can do a great deal, and are in a position to know just what the demand is, it would cost more than it is worth to try and market crocheted goods this way, as in almost any city of size there is what is known as a "Woman's Exchange" where articles are sold under this plan. Just before the holidays is, of course, the best time to sell articles that are handmade.

As for the plain sewing, that is greatly in demand, but the question of supplying you with work when you are far from the source of demand is a puzzling one. Were you in the city, you could put a liner ad in the evening paper and secure enough to keep you busy all your spare time, but there are very few who would send their work out of town, take a chance of your doing it as they desired it without a personal interview and in the case of children's clothes or plain sewing of that kind, which is the kind most in demand, there is the big item of fitting.

I do not like to discourage you—on the other hand, I am afraid that I would be entirely wrong to encourage you to build your hopes very high, on this sort of work.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE LIGHT weight wool and silk skirts which have just come in for the summer season are pleated—not the large pleats we formerly knew, but tight little pleats almost accordian size. And the skirts are so built that they are larger at the top than the bottom.

A dainty dress caught my eye as I was window shopping the other evening. It was blue taffeta, with a much ruffled skirt. And the top of each ruffle was headed with a bias fold—sort of a pipin of an Alice Blue linen. There was a yoke also of this same linen. It sounds funny to think of trimming silk with linen, but with the present high prices of linens and cottons, they are really as precious as the time honored silks.

Then again we saw a white silk shirt made of that Fan-ta-si silk just like they wore last year except that this one had a bright colored belt with tab ends of a rose pink. A friend who was with me and who is clever with the needle immediately conceived the idea or dressing up her old skirt by securing a length of Alice Blue and making a belt and tab ends similar, except that she

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2999.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1-8 yards of 44-inch material. Dress measures about 2 yards at the foot.

No. 2998.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2991.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3-8 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1-4 yards.

No. 2979.—A New Coat for the Little Miss. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 resuires 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material.

Nos. 2973-2975.—A Pretty Costume. Waist 2973 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2975 Cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 6 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures 1 7-8 yard at the foot, with plaits extendtd. TWO separate patterns.

No. 2988.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes. Size 10 will require 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2994.—Ladies' Combination Garment. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material, with 3-8 yard for the ruffle.

No. 2666.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich

will weight the ends with pretty pearl buttons.

It's a long jump of the imagination from silk dresses to cotton sheets—but I must tell you that if you haven't a goodly supply of these very necessary articles on hand, better stock up during the January sales, as the clerk who measured off a supply for me the other day told me that I shouldn't object to paying $1 per yard for such good wide sheeting now, and he advised me to get double the supply I ordered, for said he, "When we get our new supply in we can't sell it for one penny less than $1.25, and it looks now as if our supply would be limited." People work such short hours you know, that production is cut down and we have to pay for it." I opened my purse, counted my little roll of bills, resolved to forego the hot chocolate and cake I like to treat myself to when I am down town shopping ,and bought an extra length.

CHAT ON CHICKENS

I HATE to see people wasting their money, getting no results, and at the same time making their chickens sick by loading them up too heavily with expensive grain and other rich food, and for this reason I may be excused for harping so continuously on the need of roughage or green stuff.

Some time ago I stated that it would be a good deal better to mix one third sawdust with the grain ration for chickens, hogs, horses or cattle than to feed no hay or greenstuff at all. This is a new idea and has been ridiculed by some, but nevertheless it is a good point for you to consider.

If you cannot get green stuff in the winter, take clean, dry sawdust, finely cut hay or straw, or anything of similar nature. Put this in a pan in the oven and brown it well. It will do no harm if somewhat burned or charred.

Then mix this in the mash with the ground grain in an amount one-third of the total ration and you will find that the chickens will do better, thrive better and produce better than if fed the grain alone, and at a lot less expense.

The charred sawdust really forms a mixture of charcoal and vegetable fibre, which dilutes and makes more bulky the rich grain ration and provides the digestive organs and intestines with sufficient bulk to promote healthy action.

WATERPROOF APRONS

For many purposes a waterproof apron is desirable. Leather is expensive and so scarce now that its use should be confined to purposes for which substitutes are unsuitable. A material classed as a leather substitute is well adapted to this use. It has a cotton fabric base and is pyroxylin surface coated. It is more durable than ordinary rubberized goods; therefore, well worth its somewhat higher first cost. On the other hand, it is cheaper than leather.

BEAT HIM TO IT

The stranger on a walking-tour came across an "old, old man a-sitting on a gate" and began to ask questions:

"You are a farmer, I suppose?"

"No, not now. I used to be, but I gave it up."

"Well, you don't seem to be very busy. You have plenty of time on your hands, haven't you?"

"Lots of it."

"Ever do any work?",

"Once I did."

"What do you do now, if I may ask?"

"Don't do nothing. Hain't done nothing for nearly ten years."

"So. Why, you're in luck! If I did nothing for half that length of time I should be in the poorhouse."

The old man's face beamed with a glad surprise, and then, as one who knows his rare good fortune and values it at its just worth, he cried, delightedly: "That's just where I be!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

AN ECONOMIST

"Pa, what is an economist?"

"An economist, my boy, is a man who tells what you should have done with your money after you have done something else with it."

CALUMET GRIDDLE CAKES — golden yellow, coated with toasty brown, light and tender. No other griddle cakes can be so delicious — for the one reason that no other baking powder is so good.
CALUMET
Baking Powder
Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods
It is absolutely dependable. It is always the same—always superior—always sure.
Its uniformity of quality — its powerful, unfailing strength, guarantee greatest baking success and savings.
You save when you buy it—moderate in cost.
You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less.
You save materials it is used with.
Produced in the biggest, most modern and sanitary baking powder factory in existence.
Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.
Try it! Then you'll quit looking for something better — because you will know from results — from comparison — that CALUMET has no equal in quality or in economy.
One can will convince you.
Order today!
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO
CHICAGO
BEST BY TEST

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

A Source of Strength

Science reveals that cod-liver oil is a fruitful source of vitamins and that its use helps a child grow normally.

Scott's Emulsion

made of the richest and purest *Norwegian* cod-liver oil, never fails in its mission to nourish and strengthen. *Let the children have a plenitude of Scott's.*

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-44

Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card

BAKER'S COCOA

IS GOOD for *Breakfast Luncheon Dinner Supper*

Any time that *any one* wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Many requests are still being received with reference to prizes and I want to again tell you that any prizes offered for Christmas can still be won on the same terms. One little girl has written to ask how many subscribers it will take to win a walking doll. She wants a big prize, but it can be won—people have won automobiles you know who devoted all their time and worked hard to get enough—and I want to tell this little reader of the Children's Hour that if she will secure forty new subscribers she can have one of these dolls. Perhaps she can get some of her relatives to help her and together they can win it.

I still hav on hand two of the flashlights I ordered for Christmas which were not won, and as it only takes two subscribers to win one, I hope that two of our boys will get busy and win these.

This week, true to my promise, we will begin our continued story which will run for five weeks and which I am sure you will find very interesting and instructive. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Helen Conklin. I like her real well. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters and I also like the Doo Dads They are such funny people. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Alger and Russell, 16 and 6 years old; my sisters' names are Alice and Leah. For pets I have one old cat named Betty. I would like to have some of the members of the Children's Hour write to me. I hope I will see my letter in print.—Clara M. Gurden, Linden, Mich

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Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I live on an 120-acre farm. I have two brothers, Maurice and Thomas. For pets I have two rabbits and two cats; one cat got its leg in a trap. Maurice and my father found her in the trap. We live across the way from school. Our teacher is Mrs. Helen Ditto. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Laurence Dillman, Elm Hall, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. I made two grades this year. My teacher's name is Miss Esther Delaney and I lke her fine. I have two brothers and one sister. They are: Ralph, aged 12; Helen, 9 and Robert, 6. We all go to school. Father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well I enjoy reading the children's letters and stories.—Effie Holcomb, Swartz Creek, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before. I am a boy 13 years old. In March I will be 14. I live on a 40-acre farm. My sister takes the M. B. F. Everybody likes it down this way. I am in the 6th grade at school. I have 1 1-2 miles to go to school. My letter is getting long so I will close.—Wm. E. Salo, Kaleva, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—As I never have written to you before, I thought I would try my luck in winning a prize. I am 11 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much and so do I. As I am writing a story I will not make my letter very long.—Marie Byrne, Burt, Mich.

Little May.

Little May stood for a long time watching her sister, until Alice looked up with a smile, and said, "what makes you look so sad, Little May?" "Oh, because I want so much to be big! How did you get so big, Alice?" "It is much nicer to be little, said Alice, laughing." "Oh, no! it is not," said May, shaking her golden curls. "It is dreadful to be little, for when you are little you can do nothing. I say to papa, 'If you please, papa, will you take me with you on your sailboat today?' and papa says, 'No. The wind is too strong. You cannot go, for you are too little.' And I say to mamma, 'If you please, mamma, may I go with you to walk?' And mamma says 'No. You cannot go. I am going for a long walk, it would tire you. You are too little.' And I say to grandma, 'May I go for a drive with you, if you please, grandma?' And she says, 'I am going to take a long drive, you cannot go. You are too little.' And if I should say to you, 'Alice, if you please, may I paint on your picture?' you would say, 'No' you are too little.' And I do not know how to grow big, for naps are of no use. 'But I will not say No, said her sister. 'You shall come and sit on my knee, and paint the cushion that pussy is lying on in my picture; and if you take your naps, and eat your porridge, like a good girl, you will wake up some morning and find that you are as big as I am.' This comforted little May very much and she sat on her kind sister's lap and painted a lovely blue cushion, and forgot all her grief at being such a little girl.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

THE Garden Lady, Nancy, Jane, and Tommy Thoughtful had run up on the back porch to get away from a sudden thunder shower that drove them in from the garden. They sat looking out on the fresh greenness that began to sparkle with rubies and diamonds under the beams of late sunlight that broke through the clouds.

"I heard a very pretty story last summer in the Golden Girl's Garden," said the Garden Lady, "and this rain reminds me of it."

"Oh please tell us!" cried June and the United States School Garden Army soldiers who clustered about the Garden Lady.

"One late afternoon, just after a rainstorm, I was walking down the grass path in the Golden Girl's Garden. I didn't mind getting my shoes wet, for they are shoes that nothing hurts, and I do love the garden after a rain. The sun had come out after a good, long, not-too-hard rain, and every flower and leaf was hung with little rainbows. The grape arbor ful for the nice, soaking rain, and I ful for he nice, soaking rain, and I remember thinking how fine it was that the rain had come, because if the thirsty grapes had not gotten a good drink just then, I am afraid there wouldn't have been any nice, quivering grape jelly, with its delicious flavor and lovely purple lights. And, of course, everyone knows that there is nothing nicer than grape jelly on a bread and butter sandwich in the winter.

"But how would the drought have hurt the grapes so there would not have been any jelly?" asked Tommy Thoughtful, who, being a boy, didn't know as much as Nancy and Jane about jelly making.

"Why," answered the Garden Lady, "jelly is made from fruit juice that has acid and pectin in it. It is the pectin in the fruit juice, which when it is cooked with sugar and acid gives, after cooking, just the right consistency to jelly." And the Garden Lady smiled mischievously as she used the big word "con-sis-ten-cy," and added. "It is a great disappointment when the jelly doesn't jell."

"You see, Tommy, when there is a drought it keeps the plant from storing up the pectin in its fruits. And no pectin, no jelly! But I started to tell you about the story I heard.

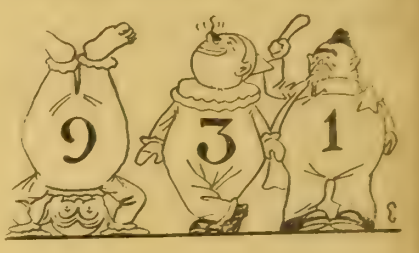
"I found myself looking down at a golden squash bloom, which had a very, very bright raindrop just hanging in its edge.

"Suddenly I heard the deep, mellow voice of my old friend, the Gallant Scarecrow. The Golden Girl calls him the Garden's Guardian Knight. It seemed to me that he had leaned over his pansy bed to call me softly.

"'The SPEAKING HOUR has come. Listen, Garden Lady!' he said."

(To be continued)

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle



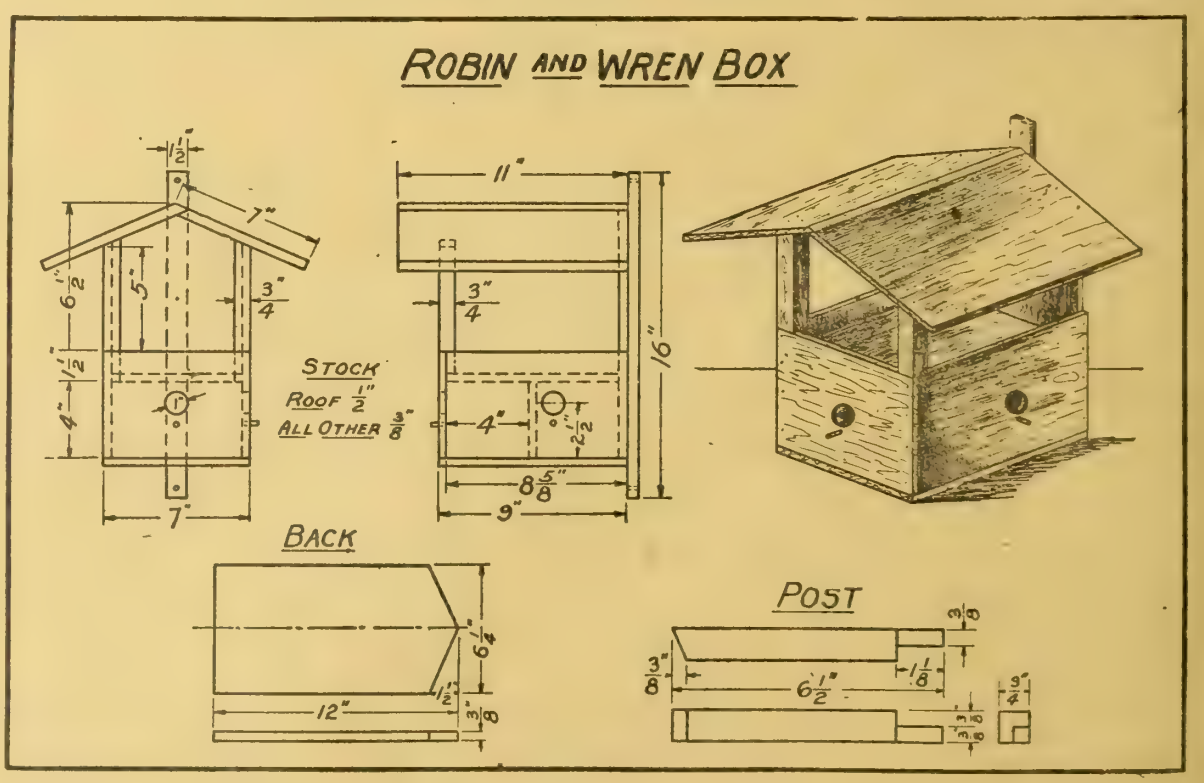
Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. We have a Shetland pony; his name is Sultan. I have two brothers and no sisters. We have a dog named Polly and a little cat. Baby Elephant. There is a big hill across the road. I like to slide down hill. I am 9 years old. I go to school and am in the 4th grade. Our teacher is Miss Morrison. My father is a veterinarian. We live in the little town of Winn. I hope I will see my letter in print soon.—Dorothy Augusta Fox, Winn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters for some time, and now I will try and write a letter. I am eleven years old; have brown hair and brown eyes. I have two miles to go to school, and I am in the sixth grade. I live on a farm of one hundred and twelve acres. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads. I have two cats for pets. My cats names are Tom and Tabby, and my rabbit's name is Bunnie. Well, as my letter is getting quite long, I will close.Myrtle Besey, Butterfield, Mich.

Mary's Little Man

Mary had a little man,
Insure his life? Oh, no!
"Many better ways," said John,
"That I can use my dough."
After John "cashed in his checks,"
Mary paid the expense,
And found she had—just listen now,
Five kids and—thirty cents.
Merrill's Bulletin.

TOYS AND USEFUL ARTICLES THAT A BOY CAN MAKE



TWO YEARS ago a little wren bungalow was put out under the eaves of a garage. Not long after the bungalow was fastened in place a family of wrens discovered it and began building their nest. About the time the nest was finished along come Mr. Robin and planted his large nest right on top of the bungalow roof.

This prompted the designing of the combination house shown in the drawing, which was put up in place of the bungalow and inhabited by two families.

It is said that wrens will hatch twice in one season if conditions are favorable, and that they start building the second nest after the young are about ready to leave the first. For this reason the bottom was partitioned off making two compartments so Mr. Wren could stay at home, busy himself building the second nest, while Mrs. Wren was sitting on the first.

Material can be obtained from a pine shoe box. A shoe box is suggested because the material is about the thickness desired and the lumber dressed so very little planing is necessary.

Get out the back according to the details on the back drawing. Cut to the line and not on it, then carefully plane to the line, splitting it.

Make the side pieces 3-8 inches by 5 1-2 inches by 8 5-8 inches, and on one side only locate and bore the one inch hole. If you have no bit this size it may be cut with a knife. Do not make the hole larger than the dimensions given as the hole for a wren should not be larger than a silver quarter.

The front is 3-8 inches by 5 1-2 inches by 7 inches and has the same sized hole bored in the center. The center can be located by the intersection of diagonals drawn from corner to corner.

Assemble the parts already made with 1 inch No. 13 brads, the construction of which can be learned from the is-

metric drawing. Next fit and brad the floor in place.

The partition is 3-8 inches by 4 inches by 6 1-4 inches, and can be fastened to the floor and sides by brads. Next make the floor 3-8 inches by 7 inches by 9 inches, it should be fastened in place by screws or hinges and a hook, so it can be removed at the end of each season and the old nest cleaned out. The robins will use the old nest often, making some repairs.

The box ends are usually made of 3-4 inch stock and this can be used for the posts, which are next braded in place to support the roof. If 1-2 inch stock is not at hand 3-8 inch may be used for the roof and support which should be well fastened to the back.

Perches are not necessary, but if added for appearance, do not make longer than 3-4 inches as sparrows will light on them and bother Jenny Wren. The box may be covered with bark, twigs or painted gray, white or brown.

Record of Consignments and Sales at M.A.C.

Consigned by	Animal	Purchaser	Purchase Price
John C. Buth, Grand Rapids;	Ithlea Korndyke Queen;	Peter Race, Chesaning	$ 600.00
Tracy F. Crandall, Howell;	Vale Segis Korndyke;	Hunter Bros., Northfield Minnesota	800.00
Tracey F. Crandall, Howell;	Vale Kalmuck Korndyke;	Buth & Waters, Grand Rapids	1,000.00
Tracy F. Crandall, Joanna DeKol Burke;		E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	600.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co.;	Female;	W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minnesota	650.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co.,	Aagie Hengerveld Pontiac;	E. M. Bayne, Romeo	875.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell;	Female;	W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minnesota	800.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell;	Payne Aagie Hengerveld Pontiac;	W. W. Mountain, Flint	1,000.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos;	Winnifred Mutual Korndyke;	Lewis Hoerl, Carleton	350.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos;	Martha Vindetta DeKol;	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	800.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos;	Winnifred Mutual Friend;	Waters & Buth, Grand Rapids	1,250.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos;	Winnifred Mutual Friend 5th;	Gage & Dickey, Dallas, Texas	735.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos;	Cantrilla Houwtje Pietje;	A. E. Jenkins, Lansing	1,525.00
Andrew T. Dirr, Lake Odessa;	Butter Girl Alcartra Pontiac DeKol;	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	875.00
Andrew T. Dirr, Lake Odessa;	Snowflake Pontiac Alcartra DeKol;	Floyd Fuller, Jeddo	350.00
Andrew T. Dirr, Lake Odessa;	Pride Alcarta Pontiac DeKol;	Date Holstein Farms, Baroda	2,000.00
Andrew T. Dirr, Lake Odessa;	Lillian King Segis Pontiac DeKol;	Gage & Dickay	620.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell;	Retta Moonie Perfection Model;	L. D. Cobb, Blaine	500.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell;	Topsy Hartog Pet Canary;	D .E. Waters, Grand Rapids	3,000.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell;	Sir Topsy Model of Pleasant View;	C. H. Frink, Chesaning	1,000.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell;	Female;	D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids	450.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell;	Rhea Hartog Elzevere 2d;	Gage & Dickay, Dallas, Texas	650.00
L. L. Henney & C. Lepard, Lake Odessa;	Goldie Alcarta Hengerveld;	J. C. Buth, Gd. Rapids	200.00
L. L. Henney & C. Lepard, Lake Odessa;	Rosa Bobheur Korndyke Segis;	E. G. Stevenson, Det.	300.00
L. L. Henney & C. Lepard, Lake Odessa;	Lily Alcarta Korndyke;	J. G. Gluster, Abbotsford	300.00
L. L. Henney & C. Lepard, Lake Odessa;	Rosa Bonheur Korndyke;	Gage & Dickey	775.00
L. L. Henney & C. Lepard, Lake Odessa;	Goldie Mechthilde Hengerveld;	Dr. Lewiss Crabb	430.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte;	Bessie Roxey DeKol;	Gage & Dickey	505.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte;	Coosa Bay DeKol;	M. D. Booth, Comstock Park	730.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte;	Canary Pontiac Grant;	H. G. Aldrich, Fowlerville	300.00
F. S. Jenkins & Son, Lansing;	Vera Veeman Korndyke;	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	890.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa;	Lake Side Longfield Duchess;	Dr. Crabb	500.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa;	Canary DeKol Wayne;	Gage & Dickey	825.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa;	Lakeside Longfield DeKol;	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	590.00
Lakeside Dairy, L Odessa;	Longfield Korndyke Veeman Duchess;	L. Crabb, Ft. Worth, Tex.	750.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa;	Weedie Mercedes Mechthilde;	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	2,175.00
E. W. Rueks & G. Weed, Lake Odessa;	Canary Johanna Nig;	Stortz & Benkholz, Lansing	1,300.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa;	Weedie DeKol Beauty;	Gage & Dickey	605.00
Wm. R. McDonough, Howell;	Flint Hengerveld Crescent;	Musolff Bros., South Lyons	1,075.00
Wm. R. McDonough, Howell;	Houwtje Hartog Wayne;	Gage & Dickey	635.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell;	Alfaladale Pontiac;	Musolff Bros., South Lyons	625.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell;	Cluny Maplecrest Colantha Niobe;	E. M. Starkweather, Northville	220.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell;	Cluny Colantha Cantrilla;	Gage & Dickey	910.00
M. A. C., East Lansing;	College Bell Butter Lass;	Water & Buth, Grand Rapids	3,250.00
M. A. C., East Lansing;	Pauline Houwtje Colantha;	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	600.00
M. A. C., East Lansing;	Pauline Mutual Canary;	W. G. Davidson	775.00
Munsell & Satterla, Howell;	Valley Pietertje Pride;	E. M. Bayne, Romeo	1,000.00
Musolff Bros., S. Lynos;	Kathleen Aagie Vale DeKol, 2nd;	Dr. Lewis Crabb	575.00
Musolff Bros., S. Lyons;	Lillie Burke Segis Pieter;	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	800.00
Musolff Bros., S. Lyons;	Lillie Burke Segis Pieter;	W. G. Davison, Philadelphia	800.00
Musolff Bros., S. Lyons;	Eliza Mink Segis Pieter;	Gage &Dickay	555.00
Albin R. Pfau, Howell;	Cedar Brook Mercena Wayne;	Gage & Dickey	520.00
Charles P. Reed, Howell;	Rockridge Queen Starlight;	R. H. Riggs, Wayland	450.00
I. E. Rising, Woodland;	Myrtle DeKol Duchess;	W. W. Mountain, Flint	975.00
I. E. Rising, Woodland;	Millie Segis Josie Pontiac;	M. D. Buth, Grand Rapids	510.00
Oscar Rumsey, Hudson;	Lady Concordia Korndyke DeKol;	Dr. Crabb	400.00
Oscar Rumsey, Hudson;	Female;	C. O. Moser, Dallas, Texas	225.00
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August Ruttman, Fowlerville;	Lillie Canary;	R. H. Riggs, Wayland	675.00
C. W. Sprague, Battle Creek;	Wolverine Alice Coin;	W. F. Shilling, Northfield, Minn.	375.00
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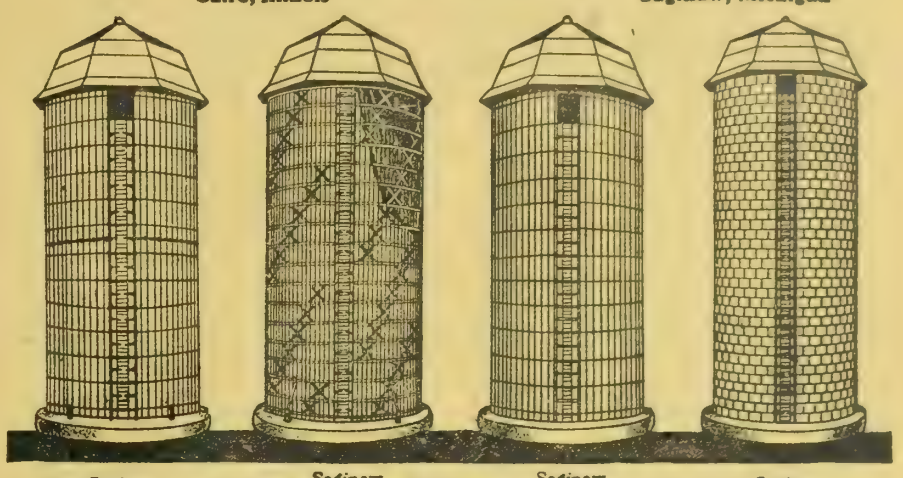

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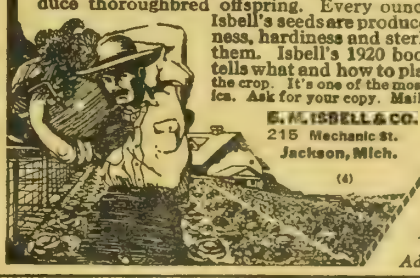

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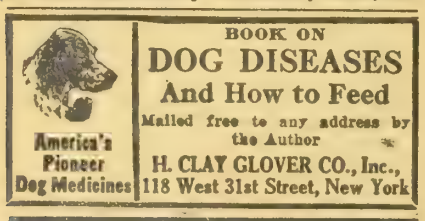
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TAX QUERY

I have a 15-acre fruit farm with $1,500 debts on it. Last year (1918) my farm was valued at $1,200. I had $15.18 school tax and a total of $28.93 tax. This year (1919) my farm is valued at $1,300. My school tax $34.06 and a total of $60.27, on account of a new school being built. My son-in-law has 60 acres with $3,500 debts on it. His valuation in 1918 was $3,100, with $45.00 school tax, and this year (1919) his valuation was raised to $34.00, with over $106.00 school tax and a total tax $173.00. The advice I would like to get is this: Have they a right to raise the taxes on mortgaged farm to the same level as a man free from debts.—E. A. K., Eau Claire, Mich.

Your tax is undoubtedly legal and according to law. It is the same experience we all have. The great crisis we have been going through has required more money and the taxpayers are the ones who have it to pay. There is no deduction from your assessment to be made by reason of any mortgage encumbrance. That was a law at one time but it was repealed some time ago.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ILLEGAL SALE

A sells a farm to B on which is a pile of lumber which is verbally reserved. B sells the farm to C's wife, telling C ini his wife's presence, that the lumber belongs to A. C sells part of the lumber and forbids A's removing the rest. Has A any redress? If so, how proceed?—A Subscriber, Millington, Mich.

A has redress against C for the value of the lumber sold and may replevin the balance or he may hold C for the whole of the lumber if C has refused to give the lumber to him.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE

If there is nothing paid on a real estate mortgage for a certain length of time, does it outlaw the same as a note? —Subscriber, Sanilac county.

The statute provides: "When a recorded mortgage on lands or property has been paid and satisfied, or when fifteen years have elapsed since the debt secured by such mortgage became due and payable, or since the last payment made thereon, and no suit or proceedings have been institutted thereon to collect the same, the owner of the land or property may present a petition to the circuit court, etc.," and have an order entered discharging the same. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Our Farmer's Co-operative Elevator failed. I was among those who bought non-assessable stock. The directors threaten to assess our stock 100-per cent. to make up the loss. They claim there is a state law by which they can do this. Is it true that there is such a law? They have hired an attorney and have notified the stockholders for a hearing in about a month. Should we not hire an attorney? I for one will not pay unless I have to.—A Subscriber, Mt. Morris, Mich.

There may be certain things that stockholders in a corporation are liable for. It depends upon what claim they make against the stockholders. It is certainly advisable to have the advice of a good attorney to determine your rights and liabilities.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TREASURER NEED NOT BE A FREEHOLDER

What is the law in regard to a treasurer of the school board? Is it necessary for him to be a free-holder? Can he issue orders on the funds of the school district without the consent of the board? —O. A. W., Pinconning.

The treasurer need not be a freeholder. Any qualified voter may be elected treasurer. The treasurer is not authorized to issue any orders on the funds. It is his business to pay the orders issued by the director countersigned by the moderator. Any violation would subject him to liability on his bond.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WIND UPSETS BUILDINGS AND CONTRACT

A bargained to buy a farm of B, Oct. 5, 1919, by paying $200 down to hold the bargain. A is to complete the deal Apr. 1, 1920. As A has the farm rented for money rent to that time. B pays all taxes, insurance, etc., to that time. Now the recent wind storm blew down the mill; blew the roof from some buildings and did other damage. Can B be compelled to repair the damage? Nothing was said at time of bargain for sale of the farm regarding up-keep.—Subscriber, Oakland County.

I am of the opinion that "B" is under no legal obligations to make any repairs to the property after the contract of sale. If there was a cyclone insurance I think that "A" would be entitled to have it used for making the repairs.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LEGAL FENCING

Does a farmer have to fence against sheep and hogs the same as other stock usually kept on a farm? Was a change made in the line fence law by the last legislation?—Subscriber, Lapeer County.

Sec. 2206, of C. L. of 1915, provides: "All fences four and one-half feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and SUFFICIENT fences." I am of the opinion that it is necessary to fence against hogs and sheep but no different fence than above or for other animals need be constructed. I do not find any changes from the above made by the last legislature.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PURCHASER OF TAX TITLE

A party homesteaded a farm for 23 years and has kept up the taxes until 1917, but has not paid any since, and I guess said party is not going to. Now may I pay those taxes, go and live on farm—no buildings are on it—and put up a house and barn on it? If said party ever does want to sell will she have to settle with me and pay for my improvements? How long will it be before I can get a tax title or a state title, if I keep up the taxes, and to whom should I apply? How long will it be before the farm goes back to the state if the taxes are never paid?—Subscriber, Remus.

Taxes for 1917 would be payable in 1918 and would be sold probably about May 1921. Taxes returned in 1917 would be probably sold about May, 1920. A certain time after they are bid in notice must be served on the former owner if they can be found and posted if they cannot be found. After the lapse of a certain number of months the purchaser obtains a title from his deed. If you paid the taxes you would acquire no title except by virtue of the adverse possession for the number of years required by law. The mere paying of taxes would give you no legal right to the land. If you put buildings thereon without any right you could get nothing for them if the owner reclaimed the land.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A VERBAL LEASE

A rents farm from B for one year with privilege of more and has sown quite a lot of fall crops, 18 acres. All this was done with the understanding that A was to have the place the coming year and now A is obliged to move off, the place being sold. It was a verbal agreement. —R. H. M., Perrinton, Mich.

A verbal lease of farm for more than one year is void as to the excess unless you have entered upon the second year. If, in reliance upon your arrangement, you went to cost and expense, I am of the opinion that you may recover your damage by reason of his selling. The courts will not permit the statute of frauds to be used to perpetrate a fraud.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION

In November I bought a cow, claimed by owner to be registered and due to calf in June. Dealer was to send papers in a few days but has not done so yet. December 24 cow calved. This is putting me to a great disadvantage and I am wondering just what redress I could get, especially as she does not prove to be registered.—A Subscriber, Lake Ann.

The statement made that the cow would "calf" in June and was registered, made for the purpose of inducing you to buy and you relied upon the statements, make them warranties. You can recover the damage done you by reason of the breach of warranty in both cases.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SENSE AND NONSENSE

COULDN'T HELP IT

Monk—I don't see anything to laugh at!

Hyena—If you were a laughing hyena you would.

The Widow's Spite

The Parson—"Mrs. Smithers seems very cross with me—didn't you notice she almost cut me?"

The Friend—"I'm not surprised!"

The Parson—"But why?"

The Friend—"Don't you remember when you were preaching her husband's funeral sermon you said he had gone to a better home?"

Another Miss-Alliance

Annie—"So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Mabel the bride-to-be?"

Fanny—"No, she is the tried-to-be!"

Passing the Buck

Overworked Husband—"You've been keeping me waiting around here like an old fool for an hour."

Wife—Well, my dear, I may have kept you waiting, but I had nothing to do with how you waited."

THEY'RE LOTS OF 'EM

Frog—Aw, everything makes me sick.

Snail—Croaking as usual, eh?

Comparative Luxury

"My dear, as you have been fairly prosperous this year, I think you might give me a few dozen eggs as a Christmas present."

"Can't afford it, darling. You will have to content yourself this year with just a diamond necklace."

Foot-work

Millie—"How did Mr. Bonds get his eldest daughter off his hands?"

Clarence—"By putting the man she married on his feet."

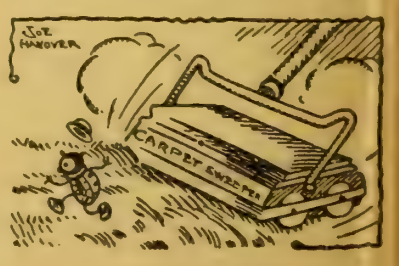
Ingenuity

Guest—"Waiter, this steak is like leather and the knife is dull."

Waiter—"You might strop the knife on the steak.

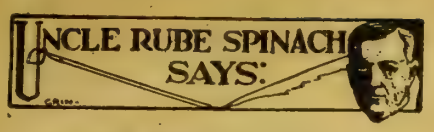
A Dentist's Epitaph

View this grave with gravity,
He's filling his last cavity.



NOTHING IN IT

Bug—Shucks—This "snug-as-a-bug-in-a-rug" business is all wrong!



OUR NEXT GUV'NER

I HEAR quite a considerable talk now days about having a farmer man for our next gov'ner an' I'm inclined to think mebbe it's gettin' time we had a change of some kind—most any change might be for the better y'know—but whether a farmer would be the right thing or not I d'know, do you?

Farmers, 'yknow, gener'ly speakin' are a kinda hard headed sort—not easily hoodwinked, so to speak, sort o' slow 'bout runnin' up expenses—you know how they be, seem to want to run things cheap as possible an' I d'no as we want that—y'see we've got kind'a used to extravagance now an 'any sudden change fer the better—the savin' of a lot of money to our taxpayers might not be good fer us, mebbe—'til we got a little used to it anyway.

Now if we wuz to have a farmer man for the head of our state goverment, why Milo D. Campbell would be all right with me, or Herb Baker—any of these good men would do with Milo D. as sort of first choice I reckon. 'course, now that we have our state boxin' commission, with men drawin' good fat salaries, to look after our important prize fights, an' such, an' sev'ral other equally inmportant commissions, that we've been deprived of all our lives an' had to skinch along without, why there ain't such an awful lot of things for a guv'nor to do—just a few more commissions to be created y'know—to take care of some of the political ringers for which there ain't no regular jobs—course y'know a quite a number of 'em has been taken care of durin' the last few years—mebbe you've noticed it by the way your taxes have jumped—but there is need of a few more commissions an' I'll name a few with the understandin' that I stand ready to take charge of any one of 'em at a salary, say, about $3,500 a year, I think I could manage to squeeze along on that seein' as how in most of these new commissions a feller can look after 'em an' keep right along with his reg-lar work—well I'd kinda like to see a commission appointed to look after the welfare of hairless frogs, and one fer homeless dogs and cats, a commission to learn why young women wear their dresses so low at the top, and so high at the bottom and so darn tight too. An' then a commission to learn why there are so many ol' maids an' grass widders unappropriated, when there are so many men running around without homes—oh, y'know it don't make so much difference what the commission is for—the main idea is to find jobs for the political wire-pullers—payin' positions for the faithful, as the feller says.

Now, from what I know about this Campbell feller, he wouldn't be the sort of man to go in for this kind of thing—I've always heard that he was a purty dum bright guy—a level headed man, a good feller, a friend to the laborin' man and the farmers, considerably interested in farmin' himself, a man with lots of backbone an a fighter for what he believes to be the right thing—that he has won many battles for the rights of farmers in Michigan, believes they should have a fair profit for their labor an' a fair price for their products—fact is, it is quite gener'ly conceded that Milo D. Campbell would make an A No. 1 Guv'ner an' that he could easily be elected—but I'm jest a little mite afraid we would not get any more of them commissions, that the tax rate would be lowered, that a lot of swivel chair fellers scattered in offices around the state, pullin' down good fat salaries for doin' nuthin' but shootin' hot air, might have to go to work an' that would be hard on the poor fellers after three or four years of milk an' honey, don't you think?

But jest the same an' nothwithstandin' although I might not get a job or any commission, 'cause there wouldn't be any, I believe the time has come when the farmers should be represented—not only in the governor's office, but in the legislature as well, many laws are needed now for the protection of the farmers' interests, something must be done to balance the relation between the producers of our foodstuffs and other raw material, and the consumers of it, an' the proper way to do the job is to get the proper men to represent us in our law makin' body.

Believin' then, that Milo D. Campbell is a good man for the job, I am castin' my vote for him an' I stand ready to support any good man or men who will represent the farmers' interests, an' see that they get the been patiently waiting for many weary years.

Everybody who pays taxes has prob'ly noticed that they are excessively high, too dam high, I say,—well if you're tired of this sort of thing jest look around you an' see what has caused such a large increase in the amount of money you pay to the state.

When you have discovered the cause jest to work an' help elect some man or men for our state offices who don't happen to have such extravagant notions—that had rather lower than raise state taxes an' you will find quite a change—well, a word to the wise is sufficient. Cordially—*UNCLE RUBE.*

THE COST OF PARTISANSHIP

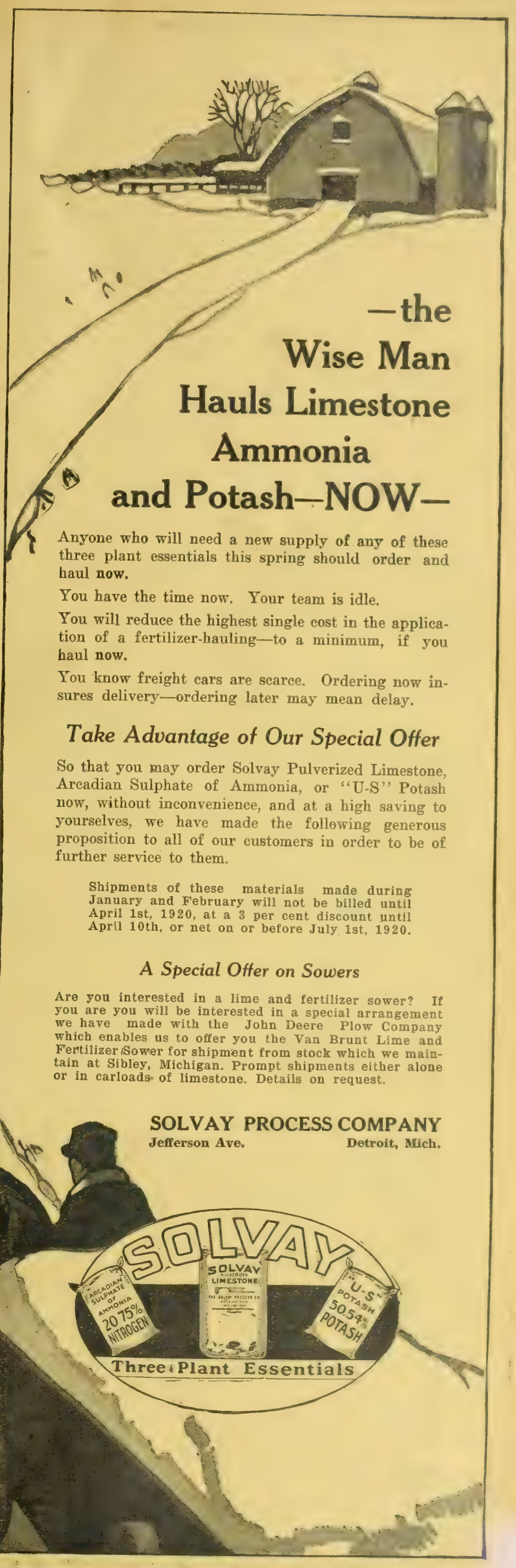
(*Continued from page* 17)

and still he may possess just the qualifications needed. The writer believes that a common man for governor one who has had to work his way through life would better represent the voice of the majority of people than any rich man, and this can apply for all offices, but how to go at it to nominate common people for the offices I do not know, and I wish for you to tell me if you can.

It takes money to run a convention; who puts up this money for these conventions? As far as I know from what I have read it comes from moneyed people. Is not this wrong? Should not the country pay for the expense of our conventions, and should not every person be given a show for office if they are so inclined? Can a common man get recognition? I believe not. Take some common person that you have never heard of and place him name along with the rest of the men you have mentioned for governor and he will not get a look in, why, because he is not known, and how is he to become known? Must he be a big business man, a successful lawyer, a rich man, a man known to the public, yes under the system we have at present he must be known. Who pays the papers for lauding men at the head of our government? Would these papers take up some unknown and laud him, especially if he has never held an office and is unknown? No. But it is the known man who receives the advertising. How are we to become known? By changing our system and allowing all men, rich and poor, the opportunity of filling office and let the papers say as much for the poor man as they do for the rich man, and what they say let it be sworn to, for we read so much today that we do not know what to believe. You cannot tell me that it is always the most successful man in making money, who are the wisest men. Circumstances alter cases.

I will close by saying that it is high time that the common people united regardless of any party and elected MEN and WOMEN to fill all our offices from the smallest to the highest, and such offices to be filled from the ranks of the common people.—*J. W. Aldrich, Falmouth, Mich.*

You express our opinions to a nicety. Political parties usually eucceed in clouding the issues instead of clarifying them as they claim. But not all people think alike on this matter. I had a very heated argument one day during the last session of the legislature with a member of the Senate, who insisted that political parties were absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of good government. "The more complex you make your election machinery" he said, "the safer is the democracy". When we see the kind of men who are frequently selected to office because they are good republicans or good bemocrats we feel like exclaiming, "Oh, partisanship, what crimes are committed in thy name". Why a farmer for Governor? Because the happy, Utopian day, when all men will gauge issues and political candidates strictly on their merits, has not yet arrived, and until it does arrive, farmers must take the same steps as all others employ to support men for office who are known to be in sympathy with their vocation. Sen. Baker introduced a bill in the last session limiting advertising for candidates to a campaign booklet to be published by the state, but it was defeated. This would have put the poor man on a parity with the rich man. Editor.



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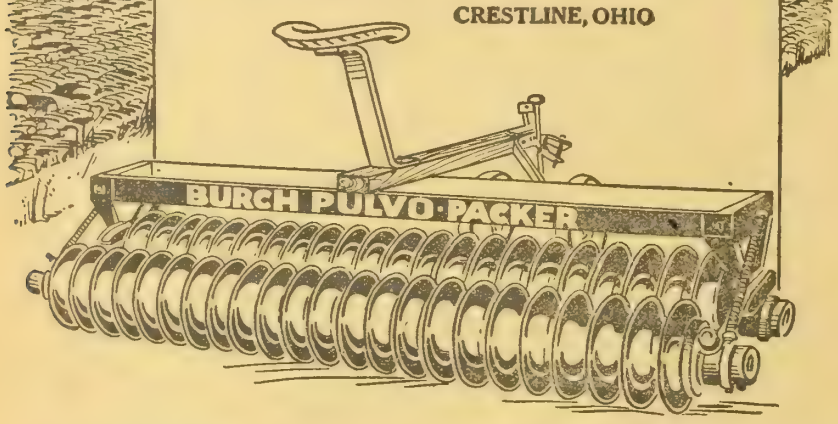

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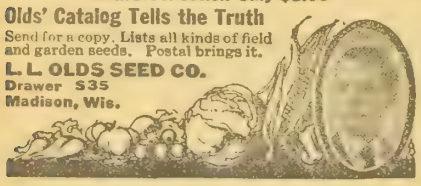

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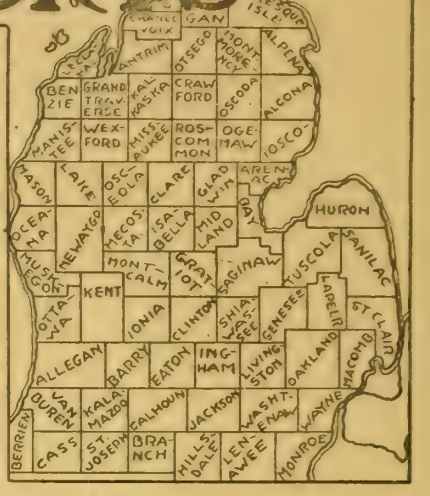
COUNTY CROP REPORTS



(W.)—The Farm Bureau movement has begun. Sentiment concerning this organization seems to be somewhat divided among the farmers. Man of them prefer to wait and see what the results will be before signing up for three years. If it does what is claimed it will solve many problems. The main work now is doing chores. There has been an unusual run of sleighing for the season. The weather has been favorable for feeding cattle. Fall grains are well covered with snow. Prices offered at Grand Rapids:: Wheat, $2.33 to $2.35; corn, $1.50 to $1.60; oats, 88c; rye, $1.55; hay, No. 1 timothy, $27 to $28; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.25 to $6.50 per cwt.; red kidney, $10 to $10.50 per cwt; potatoes, $2 to $2.10 per bu; onions, $5 to $5.50 per cwt; cabbage, $5 to $5.50 per cwt; poultry, springers, 22 to 24c; turkeys, 34 to 36c; butter, 50c up; milk at condensary, $3.65 for 4 per cent; eggs, 70 to 72; live stock, sheep, 14 to 18c; lambs, 20 to 22c; hogs, 17 to 19c; beef steers, 16 to 18c; dressed beef cows, 12 t o16c; veal calves, 16 to 23c; wool, 55c; apples, $2.50 to $3.50.

ALLEGAN—Farmers in this section are not doing very much at present but their chores. Cold with scarcely enough snow for sleighing. Not much produce moving. About 40 representatives in Allegan, Wednesday, Jan. 7 and perfected the Allegan County Farm Bureau. Meetings were held in the various townships a week previous at which time directors were elected to represent the local organizations at this meeting. Other organizations represented were the Saugatuck Fruit Exchange, the South Haven Fruit Exchange, the Gleaners, the Grangers, and the Wool Growers' Association.—. F. The following prices were paid at Allegan:—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.45; oats, 85 rye, $1.65; beans, $6; hay, $25 to $28; wheat-straw, $9; potatoes, $1.60; onions, $2.50; hens, 17 to 20; butter, 58; eggs, 60 beef steers, $7 to $9; beef cows, $6 to $8; veal calves, $15; sheep, $8 to $10; lambs, $10.50; hogs, $13.50.

MASON—Cold with occasional snow storms. Some hogs and cattle being sold. Some potatoes are still being held. Weather is too severe to permit any great rush to market. The warehouse and elevator at Scottville, formerly owned by Lewellyn and Armour & Co., has been purchased by the Gleaner Clearing House Association. The Mason County Marketing Association will have possession of the warehouse until next June. The two farmer organizations will probably cooperate in the future. At a meeting of the West Amber Community Club, Jan.9, a solid vote was registered against the Kahn bill, which provides for universal military training. The secretary was instructed to write a letter of protest to our congressman. About 25 adults were present.—B. M., Ludington, Mich.

INGHAM—Very good winter weather, with little snow. Not much doing. Plenty of measles and chicken pox among the little folks to keep them thinking. A few hogs going to market; little stock moving; stock doing well. Fire recently destroyed two farm homes here. Some are looking for farms to buy, coming in from Ohio, Indiana and other parts. Quite a number of farms for sale here and good ones too.—C. I. M. The following prices were paid at Mason:—Wheat, $2.20@$2.30; oats, 80; rye, $1.74; barley $2.50; hay, $20; wheat-oat, $2; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $2.25; hens, 19@21; ducks, 12@20; butterfat, 63; eggs, 66; sheep, 7@9; lambs, 12; hogs, 14; beef steers, 8@12; vael calves, 15.

WEXFORD, (W.)—Hurrah for the real, sure enough snow. It's here and plenty of it. Winter started in rough so we hope for a good spring. Some wood cutting, but not very much produce is moving.—S. H. S. The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, $2.20 to $2.25; corn, $1.40; 56 lbs. shelled; oats, 85; rye, $1.50; hay, $30; beans: Pea, $6.50; red kidney, $9; potatoes, $2.65; hens, 17 to 20; springers, 16 to 19; ducks 20 to 23; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 28 to 30; butterfat, 67; eggs, 55; hogs, 16 to 18; veal calves, 18 to 22.

HILLSDALE, (E.)—Cold with some snow. Farmers are harvesting ice and getting their year's supply of wood. Not much stock fed this winter on account of scarcity of feed.—A. J. B. The following prices were paid at Hillsdale:—Wheat, $2.18 to $2.23; corn, 70; oats, 70; rye, $1.70; wheat-oat, 11 to 12; hens, 19; springers, 19; ducks, 20; turkeys, 35; butter, 50; eggs, 70; sheep, $3 to $7; lambs, 15 to 17 1-2; hogs, 11 to 14 1-2; beef steers, 7 1-2 to 9;

MONROE (W)—Farmers are busy doing chores this cold weather. The ground is frozen quite deep. We have had very little snow so far this winter. There is some grain, mostly corn, being sold at present. Some hay for sale, but not moving yet. Roads are in fine shape for travelling. Prices offered at Petersburg are as follows: Wheat, red, $2.40; white $2.37; corn, ear, $2; oats, 84c; rye, $1.65; barley, per cwt., $3;.—W. H. L.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers are chopping wood and putting up ice, and some are butchering. Weather is fine; snug and cold, but real winter so far. Had quite a snow storm recently which made sleighing. Farmers are selling quite a bit of wood now, also wheat, rye, hogs, calves, chickens, (28c alive for chickens by shipping through co-ops.)—W. W.

GENESEE—Farmers are not doing much besides their chores and working up wood. Roads are drifted full of snow in several places, but a fairly good road for sleighs has been cut thru the most of the roads. We are having zero weather again and also more snow. Some fields are mostly all bare while others are covered with a good covering of snow. Wheat and rye have suffered considerably this winter. Wheat will probably be short crop next year although several farmers are figuring on putting in some spring wheat. Auction sales are still quite plentiful.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Wheat: Spring, $2.60; red, $2.48; white, $2.43; corn, $1.40; oats, 91; rye, $1.73; hay, No. 1 timothy, $24@$27; No. 1 light mixed, $21@$24; beans: pea, $6.75; red kidney, $11; potatoes, $2@$2.25; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $5 bbl.; cucumbers, $2.50 doz.; hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 32; geese 28; turkeys, 40; butter: dairy, 65@67; creamery, 70@72; eggs, 75; sheep, $7@$8; lambs, $10@$$11; hogs, $14.50@$15; beef steers, $8@9; beef cows $6.50@$7; veal calves, 17@$18; apples, $2.75@$3.

BAY—Beans are still moving on the market altho the price remains about the same. Farmers of this part are taking it quite easy about the beet contracts; none seem to be in any hurry and in other words if there is not a change the acreage will be cut a great deal. As I have heard many say they will grow some other crop as we all know that the sugar beet takes a good deal of strength from the soil, so we are not anxious to run our land out and receive nothing for it. Of course a few contracts have been taken but in all is small. The farmers here on hearing of Milo Campbell being the choice for governor are strongly in favor of Campbell at the next primaries and he is the man they should support and stand by.—A. A. G. The following prices were paid at Bay City:—Wheat, $2.50; corn, $1.45; oats, 86; rye, $1.64; barley, $3; hay, No. 1 light mixed, $25; beans, $6.75; potatoes, $2; hens, 20.

LAPEER—Farmers as a rule are cutting wood and doing chores and trying to keep warm. It has been very cold for the last two weeks, with hardly enough snow for sleighing and too much in some places for wheels. Not much of any live stock going to market; some hog moving with the price very good.—C. A. B. The following prices were paid at Imlay City:—Wheat, $2.35@$2.40; oats, 80@85; rye, $1.50@$1.65; hay, $22@$25; rye-straw, 7@$8; potatoes, $1.50; onions $2; hens, 22; springers, 22@24; ducks, 25; geese, 27; butter, 58; butterfat, 60; eggs, 60; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 4 1-2 to 6; veal calves, 17; sheep, 3@5; lambs, 13@15; hogs, 13 1-2.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting wood and logs. Hay and straw selling some. Now there is a call for potatoes at present. The farmers have been holding them for a better price. Some logs are going to the mill since the snow came.—C. E. B. The following prices were paid in Battle Creek:—Wheat, $2.48@$2.50; corn, $1.40; oats, 75; rye, $1.70; hay: No. 1 timothy, 28; No. 1 light mixed, 25; wheat-oat, 11; potatoes, $2.30; hens, 23; springers, 25; butter, 60; eggs, 75; lambs, 10@15; hogs, 14; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 5@7; veal calves, 10@16.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—Very little pleasant weather past two weeks; cold and stormy nearly every day with high winds. Farmers are doing chores. Ice has been all harvested and baling hay is in order when the weather permits. Some wood being cut and some was shipped out by rail. Very little being sold. Notice of the annual meeting of the Co-operative Live Stock Shippin Association has been sent to the stock holders.—A. F. W. The following prices were paid—Beans, $6.50 butter, 50@70; butterfat, 69; hogs, $13.50.

VAN BUREN—Trimming grapes is the important thing in this section. Last week the different asosciations had their annual meetings; all report a successful year. The co-operative spirit seems to be growing among the fruit growers for they decided to handle most of their supplies through the association. The Farm Bureau is advertised to meet this week. We find some throwing wrenches in the machinery already. Sleighing is good all but for the drifts. Feed raising and butter dropping.—V. G.

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63 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM HERSEY, 3 1-2 miles from Reed City on gravel road. Good frame house, two small barns. Soil part clay, part sand loam. Well and spring water. 200 young fruit trees. 40 acres cleared, balance wood timber. Price $1,600. One thousand down, balance time. Wm. A. PRESTON, Hersey, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70 ACRES FOUR miles from Flushing. Frame house and barn, new granary. Good well. For price and terms write owner, MRS. K. E. MOORE, St. Johns, Mich.

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FOR SALE—80 ACRES of A NO. 1 LAND, buildings of all descriptions, all in good repair, on stone road. Nine room house, top ground cellar, 2 barns, new garage, good hen house, good well, price $10,000. $4,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. This is a good bargain for some one wanting a fine farm. D. A. FOLEY, Turner, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS NEED ORGANIZATIO

(*Continued from page* 15)

repesenting producer, distributor and consumer, and fixed a price for milk based on the cost of production and distribution and the consumer, realizing the justice of the proposition, murmurs little. What the Michigan Milk Poducers Association has done for market milk in the Detroit market, the state and National Farm Bureau can do for agriculture in the whole nation.

Applying This to Livestock Industry

The breeder of pure bred livestock is interested in the price of wheat or potatoes ,etc., as much as he is in livestock. One branch of agriculture cannot prosper for long unless other branches prosper. All must go up or down together. With little or no profit in beef or pork there would be much less demand for pure bred sires because there would be no money to purchase them with. If there is little profit in wool or mutton, or in milk and butter and cheese the market for pure bred animals is seriously affected. So it is a question of united effort for the benefit of all.

Unless the farmers are united in a strong business organization, prices of food products will be forced down, down, perhaps to pre-war conditions, while the price of other products will remain high. Every time the Attorney General makes a drive at the "high cost of living" just one class of products are attacked—food products. The products the farmer produces and sells. Nothing is done to reduce the price of shoes, of clothing, steel or implements, or labor. The farmer's products are assailed because he has no organization like the National Council of Organized Labor.

Why did the market on live hogs drop eleven or twelve cents per pound? Did labor come down or hardware drop in price? Was the cost of production less or the demand even less? Was it not because farm products presented a weak front in the battle line and they knew it?

Michigan breeders of improved livestock, the future of your business and the future of all agriculture is just what you choose to make it. The world wants beef, good beef, and they are willing and able to pay a profitable price for it if you will conduct your business in a business-like way. The world wants pork, good pork and lots of it and they must be educated to pay a price that will warrant the farmer in producing it. The world needs mutton and wool.

The world needs dairy products. We never knew until recently how necessary dairy products are for the proper development of mankind. Dr. McCullum's researches in nutrition teach us that with a diet containing dairy products, man is more resistant to disease, he has more vitality. Milk contains vitamines that are almost life giving in their influence. Our War Department gave as a reason for purchasing butter for the army instead of oleo that it was found that wounds healed more readily where the patient had received butter in his ration. The world war has proven that children deprived of milk cannot develop normally. Knowing these things, why should we not use some of our money—lots of it—if necessary, to educate the people of the cities to the great importance of dairy products in their diet. The man who produces beef, pork or wheat, or fruit, for a living can afford to contribute to such a fund because he is sure to be benefited indirectly. Teach the wage earning men and women of our cities the real importance of dairy products. Cause them to see and feel that their children if well supplied with milk and butter and cheese.

To me, the future of the livestock industry and, in fact, the future of the whole business of agriculture looks bright indeed. The importance of agriculture has been brought to the attention of the world so prominently by the world war. The necessity of giving the farmer a square deal has been made obvious to the public and the lessons learned by our farmers has so filled him with hope and lifted him above sordid drudgery that he will, like our army on foreign soil, never retreat and these things that I have predicted will surely come to pass.

The world's welfare will be, to a great extent, determined by the dairy farmer's efficiency in the production of dairy foods.

(Signed)
P. M. SHARPLES

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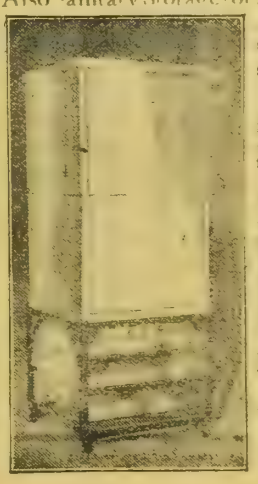

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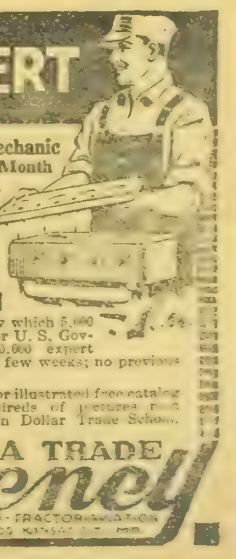

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Some Essentials in Profitable Growing of Beef Cattle

Certain Rules That Must be Followed if the Beef Grower is to Make Profits

THE SUCCESSFUL production of beef calves, and their development into profitable animals, whether for stockers, feeders, or finished animals for slaughter, is a phase of the beef-cattle business that concerns beef producers everywhere.

Closely associated with the growing, feeding and successful handling of the calves, and which also determine largely the profit or loss from the business, are the selection of the breeding herd and the feed, care, and management given it.

This article is intended to give in a general way the practices which successful breeders and feeders of beef cattle have found most profitable and which experiments have proved to be most reliable.

Selecting the Cow Herd

If a good cow, bred to a good, purebred bull, will produce a good calf, a better cow bred to a better bull will produce a better calf. With that idea clearly in mind, cows to be used in a breeding herd may be selected with a considerable degree of confidence. While the selection may not need to be made from native or high grade cows, yet the type of cow most desired is the useful kind.

It is advisable frequently for the beginner with little experience in handling or caring for beef cattle to select the most useful type from the cows available. As a rule it pays to start with as good foundation cows as possible, although the experience of the individual as well as capital and available equipment, are points which should naturally help decide. While there may be differences of opinion as to the type of cows to select, whether the selection is made from a bunch of natives or of high grades each cow should be a useful animal.

In either case the cow that proves to be the most useful, consequently the most profitable, is of the large, roomy, vigorous type, possessing a strong constitution as indicated by a wide, deep conformation with a good chest or heart capacity, strong, clean-cut muzzle, bright eye, and alert but gentle disposition.

Cows of good quality that do well themselves on limited feed rations, as indicated by their uniform fleshings, loose, pliable skin, glossy coat of hair, and are not coarse or rough in any respect, should be selected. Cows of that kind, when bred to the right kind of bull, usually reproduce regularly calves that will develop into good steers. Such cows also usually give sufficient milk to nourish their calves properly. It should be the desire, therefore, of the owner to select, for the breeding herd, cows that when bred to good, purebred bulls will gradually and consistently improve the average of the calves in the herd.

Cows that have proved to be nonbreeders should be eliminated. They should preferably be sent to the butcher to prevent their being resold for breeding purposes. "Shy breeders" also should be disposed of in order that no cow may board at the expense of the others.

Herd Management

Profitable beef production commercially depends upon the grade-cow herd and the use of a good purebred bull, managed so that each generation of cows selected is an improvement upon the preceding one. In order that this may be true the best heifer calves should be retained each year to take the place of barren or shy-breeding cows. All other calves produced may be sold either as weanling calves at 6 to 8 months old, as stockers or feeders at 1 or 2 years, or finished as baby beef at from 16 to 20 months, or as fat steers at an older age.

Small farms in a high state of cultivation and where large quantities of feed are produced may be stocked with breeding cows to a maximum carrying capacity and the calves disposed of at weaning time or fattened as baby beef to advantage. In that way practically no cattle other than the breeding herd are maintained, whereas if the calves are carried over as stockers and feeders to older ages more feed and pasture would be required. This practice is often found to be very profitable. If, on the other hand, a limited quantity of feed is produced on a farm of this kind, it would be more profitable to sell the calves at weaning time to men who make a specialty of feeding that kind of cattle for the market.

Breeders who operate large holdings where extensive pastures are available and feed enough is grown to carry the calves through the winter as stockers often find it more profitable to carry them to an older age so as to market the grass and feed with them and get more weight per head.

If in either case a certain method for disposing of calves is adopted, more than likely it will become necessary to vary from that method occasionally on account of changes in conditions. Unfavorable years for growing feed may make it necessary to sell the calves at weaning time. Also, on farms where it is intended to carry the calves over as stockers, pastures and winter feed crops may be cut short by drought or other unforeseen condition, making it necessary to dispose of the calf crop earlier than usual.

Three Systems in Vogue

The systems of handling beef-breeding herds which are more extensively practiced than any others are "beef," "baby beef," and "dual purpose." In the first two systems calves run with their dams until weaned, none of the cows being milked. They differ in that cows intended for producing calves for baby beef generally receive better care because their calves are to be fattened shortly after weaning, which makes it necessary to push them as rapidly as possible and to give them a good start.

The straight-beef system is primarily adapted to regions where pasture is plentiful and cheap. This system is more generally practiced in the United States than either of the other two.

The baby beef system is a highly specialized line and is peculiarly adapted to regions where a plentiful supply of fattening feeds is grown, together with sufficient pasture for the summer maintenance of the breeding herd and nursing calves. At present the corn belt is the most logical region where this system fits in best, but it is practiced in a limited way in other sections.

The dual-purpose system is practised extensively in many semi-dairy districts. In this system all the cows are milked and the calves are raised on skimmed milk and supplemental feeds. Often the dual-purpose idea resolves itself into trying to make dairy animals out of a strictly beef breed. From the standpoint of beef production the dual-purpose system is commendable if adhered to rigidly; otherwise there is little to recommend it. Dual-purpose calves as a rule do not possess the beef-type characteristics of strictly beef-bred calves, but when they are "grown out" and fattened properly they make very acceptable beef.

(The above article is taken from Farmer's Bulletin No. 1075. The second installment will be published in an early issue.)

Essentials in Growing Beef

SOME of the most essential items in growing beef on the farm are:

First. Plenty of pasture and feed.

Second. The right kind of cows—those that will produce good calves regularly.

Third. A good, purebred registered bull—one that will sire good calves persistently.

Fourth. A large calf crop. This means that all cows shall drop calves, and that the calves shall be properly cared for at birth.

Fifth. Proper care of the breeding herd and the calves.

Sixth. Selection of good heifer calves to replace old or inferior cows.

Seventh. Prevention of disease among the breeding herd and the younger stock.

Eighth. Shelter sufficient to protect the cattle from both severe cold and extremely hot weather.

Ninth. A practical knowledge of fattening cattle for market.

Tenth. Marketing to advantage.

Winifred Mutual Friend and Cantrella Houwtje Pietje, consigned to the East Lansing sale by M. H. Daniels & Son, of Okemos. The former was bought by Waters & Buth, of Grand Rapids for $1,250 and the latter by A. E. Jenkins, of Lansing, for $1,525.

"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL. VII, No. 21. MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920 $1 FOR ONE YEAR (2 yrs $1.; 5 yrs $3)

Beet Counties Lining Up for Fair Beet Prices

Ten Local Associations With Over Thousand Membership, Organized During First Week of Sweeping Campaign

THE SUCCESS of the campaign for fair beet prices is now assured. When C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, wound up last week's campaign with over a thousand of the biggest beet growers of the district enrolled, the last vestige of doubt as to the final outcome disappeared.

The organizers have found nothing but enthusiasm. They have virtually combed the territory for those farmers whom the manufacturers declare are "entirely satisfied" with last year's contract, but they haven't found them. It is true they have found some who have signed up but even these express their dissatisfaction and give as their excuse that "they took what was offered which was better than nothing." At every meeting held so far a local association has been effected, with charter members ranging from fifty to two hundred. The locals are already busily engaged in making a thorough canvass of their respective territories and latest reports are to the effect that the membership lists are rapidly swelling. In addition many applications for membership have been received direct by the secretary, Mr. E. P. Reavey, of Caro.

Mr. Ackerman advises us that he is receiving 'phone calls and telegrams from all parts of the state expressing satisfaction over the campaign and offering assistance. "The only ones who object besides the manufacturers," says Mr. Ackerman, "are the politicians. Why is it that business,—the Farmer's business and politics cannot be done at the same time? The politicians say 'wait,' 'wait,' but we are ready now and are going ahead to success. Many growers are offering to speak at the meetings, but the politicians beg to be excused. If the growers all sit tight we will come through with flying colors."

The following local associations were organized from Jan. 17th to Jan. 24th, inclusive: Durand—Pres., C. E. Ackerman; vice-pres. Frank Mikan; sec-treas., C. S. Reed. St. Johns—Pres., D. S. Herriott; vice pres., H. B. Huey; sec-treas., Newton Barnhart. Lennon—Pres., Wellington Post; vice pres., William Cook; sec-treas., Earl West. Ithaca—Pres. Bert Mellinger; vice pres., Luther Carter; sec-treas., Bert Bangs. Owosso—Pres., Chas. Richardson; sec-treas., W. J. Hersher. Saginaw—Pres., Thos V. Price; vice pres., Wm. B. Hackett; sec-treas., L. S. Foote. Associations are also in process of organization or have just been completed in Swartz Creek, Henderson and Davison and the close of the present week will see many others formed. Genesee county is solid. So is Bay, and another two weeks will see Saginaw, Clinton, Gratiot and Huron thoroughly organized.

The purposes of the organization are declared to be as follows:

First—To protect the interests of the beet grower and to improve his condition.

Second—To promote intelligent, economic regulation of beet production to the end, that supply shall be so adjusted to demand that the producer at no time be required to sell his product at less than a fair and reasonable profit.

Third—To collect information as to local, state and national conditions to extend acreage, supply, and condition of crops and all other information of practical interest to the beet-growing industry and to disseminate the results thru the several sub-organizations to every member of every community together with directions as to the course to be pursued in order to secure the best results in view of the facts disclosed.

Fourth—To do all and singular, whatsoever may be conducive to the stability and profitableness of the beet-growing industry.

The manufacturers who at first gave no attention to the request of the growers and their preliminary efforts at organization are becoming plainly worried and they are as busy as bees trying to convince the farmers and the public that the majority of the growers made a pile of money last year and are falling all over themselves to contract on the same terms. Nearly every weekly paper in the territory has recently carried stories to this effect. This propaganda is intended to convince the farmers who have not signed up that it is useless to hold out any longer. If the farmers fall for that old gag and permit themselves to be coerced into a contract that gives everything to the manufacturer and precious little to the farmer, their case is hopeless.

Compare the two contracts:

The Manufacturers' Contract: $10 to Farmer, based on 9 cent sugar; $11 on 10 cent sugar; $12 on 11 cent sugar; $13 on 12 cent sugar; $14 on 13 cent sugar; $15 on 14 cent sugar; $16 on 15 cent sugar.

This Contract gives to the manufacturer nearly 50 per cent MORE than the farmer receives from each increase of one cent per pound of sugar. Is it FAIR?

At the present wholesale price of sugar ($13 per cwt.) a ton of beets (240 lbs. of sugar) is worth $31.20. Under the manufacturer's contract he pays the farmer $14 and keeps $17.20 from which to pay the cost of manufacturing, interest and profits. The Tariff Commission estimates that the total cost of producing a ton of sugar in 1918-19 when beets were purchased for $10 per ton, was $132.86, or about 6.6 cents per pound. At that time the wholesale price of sugar was 9 cents, leaving the manufacturers a margin of 2.4 cents per pound of sugar or $5.76 per ton of beets for INTEREST and PROFITS. Costs have increased little the past year but the price of sugar has gone up 4 cents a pound. With cost of beets then at $12.50 (the average for 1919 beets) and wholesale price of sugar at 12c (though the average is liktly to be higher), the manufacturers should have from their 1919-20 operations at least $11.28 from every ton of beets bought from the farmers

(*Continued on next page*)

President Kedzie of M. A. C. Extends Invitation to Farmers

Pres. FRANK S. KEDZIE

East Lansing, Mich.
January 22, 1920.

To the Readers of the "Michigan Business Farming,"

It may not be necessary but in any event I seize the opportunity to give you a most urgent invitation to be with us during Farmers' Week. Your editor has given you full information regarding the program and you will have noticed that there are a number of men of wide reputation who will be present and speak before our various audiences. Besides this, there is much that I am sure will interest you here on the campus in the line of exhibits so I feel that if you can arrange to be here for a day or two and visit us at that time, you will feel repaid for the effort and we at the College will appreciate your attendance and the interest which you surely will have in the meetings. There is every reason why the Farmers' College should be the center of interest for all the good farmers of Michigan during Farmers' Week.

Very truly yours,
FRANK S. KEDZIE,
President Michigan Agricultural College.

for INTEREST and PROFITS. (The increased cost of beets—$12.50—increases the cost of manufacture per pound of sugar to 7.3 cents, an increase of 10 per cent, but the advance in the selling price of sugar is 33 1-3 per cent.)

But the manufacturers are not willing to give the farmers ANY additional benefit of the higher sugar price. Is it fair?

The Beet Growers' Contract

$12 to Farmer, based on 9 cent sugar; $13.40 based on 10 cent sugar; $14.80 based on 11 cent sugar; $16.20 based on 12 cent sugar; $17.60 based on 13 cent sugar; $19 based on 14 cent sugar; $20.40 based on 15 cent sugar.

This Contract

Would increase the minimum $2 per ton, and would divide the increase over 9 cent sugar EQUALLY between farmer and manufacturer. Is that FAIR?

An Example

The sugar in a ton of beets is worth $31.20 today. Under this contract the farmer would receive $17.60,and the manufacturer $13.60. The cost of making the sugar exclusive of the cost of beets a year ago was $5.14 per ton of beets. Give the manufacturers a ten per cent increase in the cost of manufacture, and the total manufacturing cost would be $5.65, which added to the cost of the beets would be $23.25, leaving the manufacturers $7.95 to pay INTEREST and PROFITS.

None of the figures presented here take into account the value of the by-products, pulp and molasses. The Tariff Commission says these by-products equal more than 8 per cent of the total cost of producing the sugar, so that the manufacturers derive an additional revenue from YOUR ton of beets of $1.86, increasing their maximum profits and interest to $9.81 for every ton of beets manufactured into sugar. Is it fair?

MANAGER ACKERMAN DISCUSSES SITUATION

"IT WOULD SEEM from the figures submitted in paid advertising articles by the manufactorers that the net profits of the manufacturers would not warrant the administration to allow the price of sugar to go above 12 cents and at the same time be fair to the consumer and enforce the Lever Act, for at the time two years ago when the government ordered the manufacturers to pay the farmers what they asked, $10 per ton for beets, it was shown by the administration that sugar could be manufactured for 7 1-2 cents a lb. and pay the farmer $10 for beets and still make a handsome profit. Then the manufacturers became very patriotic and announced in the papers that for patriotic reasons they would concede the point and pay the farmer $10 for beets on 9-cent sugar. It is wonderful how patriotic some people become under certain conditions. They had said that $9 was the last word and they would close the factories before more was paid. They however, did not close their factories. It was proposed by the food administration that should sugar go above 9 cents the manufacturers should pay the farmer $1 extra per ton for each cent advance over 9 cents.

This was accepted by the farmer as being fair because it was proposed by the food administrator and not because it was based on any mathematical conclusion which would divide this extra between farmer and manufacturer fairly and justly. Now if the $10 proposition was based on the average beet content of sugar and if the 1 cent extra were a fair division of the excess, and did actually represent the cost of producing beets with a fair profit, would the government be justified in allowing the price of sugar to go above 12 cents per pound, and still enforce the provisions of the Lever Act which prohibits excessive profiteering It is folly to assume that because the farmers figured that they could and would and which they did produce beets at a cost of $10 per ton and for patriotic reasons that they can do so now. Land is higher. Labor is higher. Machinery is higher and if the $6 per acre extra which the manufacturers propose to charge for their beet labor be added to the average cost submitter at Saginaw of $106 and 10% managerial charge to which the farmer is entitled and the value of the phosphorus and potash which, according to three of the best scientists is $37.50 for a 10-ton crop of beets and a 15% advance in all costs over last year the actual cost of producing a crop of beets would be after returning the value of the tops to the ground or $15, the grand total of $160.63 which is a very fair estimate of the cost of producing an acre of sugar beets for the year 1920.

The farmers will be to blame for the troubles they will eventually find themselves into, for if they continue to grow beets on the old price regardless of the extra costs the government will have no reason to doubt but what they are getting a profit at the old price and will only be doing their duty if they reduce the sugar price to even below 12 cents per pound. Farmers have always been in the habit of figuring the gross receipts of their farms as profits and that is the reason why the bright, educated young men leave the farms and go where they do not have to compete with the millions that merely farm for an existance. Now, therefore, if sugar stays on the average at last season's price, a farmer will receive around $13 per ton for his beets, and if he secures an average crop of eight tons his crop will bring him $104 which will have cost him $160.63, to figure exactly, or he will stand a very reasonable chance of losing a neat sum of $56 per acre. Is the farmer warranted in putting up this campaign for more pay for beets? Is not the consumer interested that the farmer get a fair price so that the sugar shortage will not be still shorter and the eventual loss of a very important industry?

If the raw sugar refineries show that it costs 16 to 17 cents to produce cane sugar how can one show it costs as much when the government has the dope that beet sugar can be made at a handsome profit at 7 1-2 cent per lb.? When the farmer is paid what he has been asking, $10 for his beets which will be way below cost of production, will not the farmers turn to other crops that do not require such high prices and such a vast amount of labor and which do not deplete the soil as much and which do and will offer a better chance for a net return on the investment?

The manufacturers are endeavoring to hold out to the government and to the public and to the farmers that the way to do the trick is to allow them to sell their sugar for the same price as the cane refineries receive and still work under the old unfair contract of 1918, which would no doubt increase the farmers' price for beets, but it would at the same time increase the manufacturers' profits way beyond the meaning of the Lever Law and cause the public to pay an exorbitant price for sugar in proportion to the price received by the farmer for his beets.

Can you increase production of sugar beets and at the same time bring the beet sugar manufacturers under the Lever Law and not give them exhorbitant profits on the 1918 contract with a $6 labor cost added as proposed by the manufacturers in offering the 1920 contract? It must be conceded that the United States is not in a position to establish the price of sugar especially raw sugar when we buy three-fourths of all our sugar in foreign markets. And if raw sugar goes to 25 cents per pound all we can do is to bring the refineries under the Lever Act and compel them to charge only 2 cents more for that article. And if we farmers continue to raise sugar beets at $10 per ton the most we can expect of the government is for it to also enforce the Lever Act on the beet sugar manufacturers and hold them within a reasonable profit which will mean that the government cannot allow the price of beet sugar to go far above 10 cents per pound for when it is shown that net profits of around $10,000,000 are made something will be done one way or the other. Either the price of beet sugar must be cut or the farmer must be paid more for his sugar beets, and when the government and the public once really see the magnitude of the sugar shortage which no doubt will exist in the world for the next 10 years they will demand that the cost of producing sugar beets at a profit be paid so that the production will be promoted in the United States and especially in Michigan,—*C. E. Ackerman, Mgr., Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.*

Co-operative Congress Would Remove Food Middleman and Speculator

All-American Conference to be Held in Chicago Feb. 12-15, With Labor and Farmer Delegates Participating

THE ALL-AMERICAN Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress has been called to meet in Chicago February 12-15. From indications it will be one of the most significant and important meetings ever held in the United States. Farmers, labor unions, and co-operative organizations are invited to send delegates and participate in what promises to be an epoch-making event.

The All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission was formed at the Chicago convention November 21 and 22, 1919, called by representatives of the three bodies named in the heading and composed of members of the four leading farm organizations: The Grange, Farmers' Union, Society of Equity and the Gleaners, with representatives from the various railroad brotherhoods, a large number of national and international trades union leaders, and representatives of Co-operative organizations from all parts of the United States.

The two principal results of the conference were, first, the calling of an All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative congress, to convene in the city of Chicago, February 12 to 15, 1920; and, second, the election of a commission of twelve members to be known as the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative commission, and charged with the responsibility of arranging for the congress and outlining a general program of co-operative activity with the following objects:

1. To co-ordinate co-operative effort among the various producing and distributing groups of co-operators to the end that speculation, profiteering and all unnecessary intermediary trading and jobbing in the necessities of life should be eliminated and that there should be established, as nearly as possible direct buying and selling between original producers and ultimate consumers.

2. To educate the workers thru their organizations and press to the almost completely neglected method of increasing the daily wage by multiplying its purchasing power through co-operative trading methods.

3. Being both borrowers and lenders in matters of finance and outrageously exploited in transaction involving either operation by those who control the life blood of the business world, to undertake to establish among and between the organized farmers and industrial workers **a financial system of their own for the permanent use of their own money and credit** in co-operatively financing the means of production and distribution of life's necessities.

4. To teach and give the widest publicity to the contrast afforded between a system of industry directed on the one hand, by competition and self interest, and, on the other, by co-operative effort; and to show that, while the results in the first case have but naturally led up to the present frightful world conflagration, industrial democracy and mutuality in business are indispensable, if civilization is ever to abolish industrial and military warfare and usher in a new social order.

Sen. Herbert F. Baker was chairman of the first co-operative conference which was held in Chicago, Nov. 21st and 22d. It was erroneously stated in this publication as well as others that Mr. Baker was the chairman of the conference that was held almost simultaneously to discuss the formation of a new farmer-labor political party. Mr. Baker had nothing to do with this movement.

Resolutions and Committee reports adopted at the National Farmer-Labor conference at Chicago, November 21st and 22d, 1919.

1. The enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the meat packing industry.

2. Government ownership and democratic operation for service and not for profit of the railroads of the country, and of the ships constructed by the government during the war.

3. That the government retain and develop, through democratic operation, all the natural resources of the country, still in public ownership, coal, iron and copper mines, water power, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, etc.

4. Legislation to compel the financial beneficiaries of the war to pay, as far as possible, for the cost of the war, through imposing the highest rates of taxation levied during the war on incomes, estates, and war profits, until the full money cost of the war has been paid and imposing a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculation.

We go on record as opposing the Oleomargarine Bill H. R. 10032, introduced by Congressman Sabath, of Illinois, at the last session of congress, which would permit manufacturers of oleomargarine, largely the big packers to sell olemargarine in unfair competition with butter, reduce the income which the fovernment derives therefrom, and compel consumers of the country to pay an exorbitant price for oleomargarine.

We believe that it is necessary to the preservation and extension of democracy in America that women of our country should vote at the earliest possible moment and since the federal suffrage amendment did not become a law in time for women to vote in the 1920 presidential elections, unless special sessions of state legislatures are held for the purpose of ratification, we urge that the governors of states which have not ratified this amendment call special sessions of their legislatures immediately for the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, and that legislatures which meet in January, 1920, ratify promptly upon assembly.

ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD TO EUROPE MIGHT HELP.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

How to Cut Cost of Threshing in Two by Co-operative Threshing Ass'n

By M. A. ANDERSON

Secretary-Treasurer, the Angell Threshing Ass'n.' Williamsburg, Mich.

ON JULY 30th, 31st and Aug. 1st and 2d we circulated a subscription paper among farmers on which we secured seventy-seven names with a total amount subscribed of $3,485.00. The subscriptions were based on the payment of two previous years' threshing bills to be paid to the treasurer on or before October 1, 1919, for the purchase of a threshing outfit.

On Tuesday evening, August 5, we called a meeting of the subscribers to perfect the organization. We adopted the Articles of Association and by-laws which we have filed with our county clerk. There were fifty-seven subscribers who stayed by and signed the Articles of Association representing a subscription of $3,080. We elected a board of seven directors to manage the affairs of the association and got busy to purchase the outfit. We had representatives of the different machine companies on the ground in short order, and in the meantime we learned of an old thresherman near Central Lake who had a complete outfit for sale, and on Monday, August 11, the seven directors went to visit this party and was satisfied with the proposition and made a deal with him for the entire outfit consisting of a Port Huron 15 horse traction engine, a Batavia 28x42 grain separator, self feeder and wind stacker, a Bidwell 34 inch bean thresher with self feeder, tank and wagon, complete outfit for $1,840.

We engaged the crew that were with the machine as they were then threshing, and after about two days they began to move toward our community, and began threshing on our first job on Saturday, August 16, and on November 14, we finished the last job.

By-Laws

Section 1—The threshing or such other work as may be done by this association shall be done for members only.

Section 2—The officers and board of directors of this association shall be charged with the faithful and honest supervision of the affairs and operations of the association and shall at all times endeavor to employ competent help and labor for the successful operation of all machinery used by the association, and that all work done shall be done in a good business-like manner.

Section 3.—The price or rates charged for threshing or other work done by the association shall be based on the actual and adequate expense incurred by operations, such as labor, repairs, necessary upkeep and depreciation of the machinery said price and charges to be determined by the board of directors.

Section 4.—All charges made by the association for all services performed shall be paid to the treasurer of the association or to the person in charge of the operation of the machinery as shall be designated by the board of directors when the job or work being done shall be completed and if not paid within ten days from date of completion of work being done, then one cent per bushel shall be added to said bill for all grain, ten cents per bag for radish seed, ten cents per bushel for clover seed and five cents per hour for silo filling work, for every ten days after the expiration of the first ten days, until the maximum or regular price as charged by the threshers' union shall be reached.

However all accounts must be paid before the first day of January of each year or said member shall forthwith forfeit all his rights and interest in the property or operations of the association.

This year we have paid from all of our labor expense, repairs, etc., (which are very expensive now) the following rates, three cents per bushel for oats, four cents for wheat, five cents for rye, five cents for buckwheat, six cents for beans, six cents for peas, $1.25 for clover seed and 85c per bag for radish seed, and we have a little surplus left from operations as you will note from the financial report which I will also submit below.

We had a late start this year and the grain threshing was not the best as they dry weather last season had its effect upon the grain crop here. However, we have threshed for our members the following number of bushels of grains: Wheat, 1,958 bu., rye, 3,519 bu., oats, 4,110 bu., beans, 2,045 bu., clover seed, 179 bu., radish seed, 419 bags, buckwheat, 432 bu., peas, 92 bu., speltz, 98 bu. and also filled ten silos.

I will also state right here that we have also purchased a clover huller and a silo filler and also built a new shed at Angell, Michigan in which to house our machinery.

Our financial report at the close of business December 31, 1919, which was read at the annual meeting held on the first Monday in January of each year at ten o'clock in the forenoon, (this year on January 5th) follows:

Total amount of subscriptions	$3080.00
Total received on subscriptions Dec. 31	3080.00
Total amount received, threshing and silo filling	1296.19
Total received	$4376.19
Total paid for machinery and tools	$2248.50
Total paid for building of shed	400.00
Total	$2648.50
Bal. on hand from subs.	$ 431.50
Paid for labor	$ 981.83
Paid for repairs	156.90
Paid for oil and bbls.	45.31
Paid for printing	12.70
Paid for postage	5.37
Paid for moving, feed, bd. and lodging	18 00
Paid for books	5.12
Error in part of bill refunded	2.42
Discount for extra expense	5.00
Total	$1223.65
Bal. on hand from operations	$ 63.54
Total bal. on hand including amt. in bank Dec. 31, 1919	$ 495.04

At the close of business on December 31, 1919 we had an absolutely clean slate, not one cent standing out either on subscriptions or accounts.

We anticipate much better results next year as we have the machines here and can have them in shape to start right out when the proper time comes, but as it is now we haven't got one dissatisfied member.

Up-to-the-Minute News From National Capital of Interest to Farmers

Packer-Control Legislation, Revisions of Federal Loan Act, Legalized Collective Bargaining, Regulation of Branding and Sale of Fertilizers, and Other Important Measures Now Before Congress

THE SECOND session of the 66th Congress will see the enactment of many laws of the utmost importance to agricultural interests. Such matters as the ratification of the peace treaty, the return of the railroads to private owners, the development of a new merchant marine, settlement of capital-labor disputes, loans to European countries, and similar wide sweeping arrangements will of course affect agriculture in common with the other industrial interests of the country, but in addition a large number of bills having a specific bearing on agriculture have been introduced.

Some of the more important of the agricultural bills include packer control legislation, revision of the Federal Farm Loan Act, legalizing collective bargaining by farmers' organizations, regulation of the branding and sale of fertilizers and commercial feedstuffs, regulation of public cold storage facilities, establishing uniform standards of fruits and vegetables, extension of the public highways system, and improvement of rural mail service.

Waterpower Bill Passes

During the past week the Senate devoted most of its time to hearings and debates on the Waterpower bill which was finally enacted, thus ending a ten year fight.

The bill provides for the creation of a federal waterpower commission composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and War, which would be authorized after investigation, to issue 50 year licenses for development of water power or for the utilization of water for irrigation purposes. Heretofore licenses were issued on a year-to-year basis which tended to discourage large developments. Plants using less than 200 horsepower will not be charged a license fee.

The bill carries with it an appropriation not to exceed $25,000,000 to develop Great Falls, in the Potomac River above Washington, to supply power and light for government uses at Washington.

Packer Legislation Takes New Turn

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick have seized upon the situation arising out of Attorney General Palmer's agreement with the packers, to give their bill an entirely new twist.

The new form of the bill incorporates bodily the entire text of the specific agreement made with the packers. If enacted into law this would have the effect of taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the Department of Justice. The new bill provides for the creation of a body to be known as the Federal Livestock Commission which would take over the work of the Federal Trade Commission insofar as the latter body's duties pertain to livestock or the packing industry. In addition the Bureau of Markets, now a part of the Department of Agriculture, would be transferred to the livestock commission and used as an instrument to regulate and supervise livestock and meat marketing.

Legalizing Collective Bargaining

The Capper-Hersman bill making legal collective bargaining by groups or organizations of farmers is now before the judiciary committees in both the house and the senate. Because of strong opposition on the part of interests that fear the strength of the farmer when fully armed to fight through organized co-operative buying and selling, the bill will have its troubles.

Uniform Feed and Fertilizer

A bill of far-reaching importance is one introduced by Congressman Haugen providing for standard classification and regulation of sale and shipment of commercial fertilizers and feedstuffs.

The chief opposition of course will come from manufacturers who claim that such action would cause them to reveal their trade secrets. The fertilizer industry however is known to favor a uniform national law to replace the multitude of widely different state fertilizer control laws. It frequently happens that a manufacturer doing business in several states must mix, tag, list and store separately the fertilizers intended for each individual state in order to properly conform to varying laws. This entails extra expense in handling, bookkeeping and shipping—all of which is of course charged up to the farmer. A uniform fertilizer law of the right kind would be a decided improvement over the present plan.

Big Increase in R. R. Rates

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Wooley declares that the return of the railroads to private control at the time now scheduled, March 1, will result in a substantial increase in the present high cost of living, as it will mean increased freight rates.

Commissioner Woolley says he is informed from reliable sources, that the railroad presidents have decided to ask for a general increase. He figures that the proposed increase in rates, if it goes into effect, will cost consumers of the United States, $4,375,000,000, and increase the family budget of the United States something like $215 per year per family.

Statement by Woolley

Commissioner Woolley was instrumental in having the president commandeer the roads at the time he did, December 31, 1917. His statement or the situation is in part as follows:

"The railroad executives are prepared to file application for a general increase in freight rates. I am informed that the measure of the increase will be at least 25 per cent. A few days ago an official of one of the leading New England lines said that the increase in New England would have to be as much as 39 per cent. Based upon 1918 freight receipts, a 25 per cent increase would mean $875,000,000 additional, which the shippers would have to pay annually. But the shipper passes this along to the consumer."

Would Mark Cloth

Senator Capper is fathering a bill to prevent deceit and profiteering resulting from unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool. The plan is to have the composition of cloth so marked at the mill that not only the tailor but the purchaser in its final form can know just what he is buying.

Wool growers' interests claim that such an action would increase consumption of virgin wool, although it is admitted that "shoddy" or used wool has its place.

"What Happens When You Sell Your Farm"

"I notice in the Nov. 15th issue that you have an article on 'What happens when you sell the farm.' I think that you are wrong in your conclusions. The $5,000 is not income but working capital for the farmer has improved his farm for 6 years and brought it up to be worth $15,000. Suppose he took a mortgage of $10,000; the interest from this and the produce sold would be income and subject to tax if it amounted to more than $2,000. Please look the proposition over again and let us hear from you upon the subject again."—F. H. Carpenter, Allegan County.

AT THE request of our subscriber we referred the matter to the collector of internal revenue at Detroit, who in reply advised that the statement made in our Nov. 15th issue "is correct."

Improvements on farms cannot be made without the expenditure of money. The money thus spent is considered income which is taxable. Were investments in improving land, buildings and other property exempted from taxation everyone would put their surplus earnings in improvements and thus evade the tax. Improvements are held to be investments of capital and are held to increase the desirability or the capacity of the property thus improved to yield additional revenue. Even though this rule were not in effect and were made for improvements, it is hardly likely that the government would consider an increase of $5,000 in the value of a $10,000 farm in six years' time wholly attributable to improvements. Could the producing power of farm lands be increased at that rate, it would mean that their value would double every twelve years and that a farm worth $150 per acre in 1900 would be worth $600 an acre in 1924.

Article 1561 of regulations relating to the income tax reads: "For the purpose of ascertaining the gain of property the basis is (a) its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913, if acquired prior thereto, or (b) if acquired on or after that date, it's cost or approved inventory value. In both cases proper adjustment must be made for any depreciation or depletion sustained. What the fair market price or value of property was on March 1, 1913, is a question of fact to be established by any evidence which will reasonably and adequately make it appear."

Article 545 reads: "Where property is acquired and later sold for a higher price, the gain on the sale is income. If, however, the property was acquired March 1, 1913, only such portion of the gain as accrued subsequently to Feb. 28, 1913, is taxable."

Winter Produce Markets Show Large Gain

Review of Situation Shows Better Prices, Notably for Potatoes, Cabbage and Other Items

By VERNE E. BURNETT

REVIEWING the past several months of the markets of the United States, one can find many surprises, pleasant or disappointing, ranging between unusual extremes. Take live stock shipping, for example. Few were the prophets of last summer who predicted such a low level as live stock has reached. Cattle topped at around $20 a year ago and now grovels around the $13 mark. But along with this, practically all prices of leading crops have jumped noticeably over those of a year ago. The produce market undoubtedly made the most prominent gains of any section of the trade in the last few months, and upon these important facts this article will expand.

The produce markets show important gains over last year in a number of ways. First and foremost there are big jumps in prices, which will be explained later. Then, too, the shipments are better. January shipments have been running a great deal higher than those of the same month a year ago. This applies chiefly to potatoes, apples, cabbage and cauliflower and the hot-house stuff. Of course, shipments are lighter than they were in earlier months of the winter and last fall. Last October, by the way, beat the shipments for the same month in 1918 by 10,000 cars, and the month of November, 1919 was 2,000 cars better than the November a year before.

In spite of this general flow of shipments in excess of those a year ago, the prices this season have gone ahead by leaps and bounds in most lines. Potatoes quoted in the jobbers' markets just before Christmas at around $3.50 rose to $4.50 a month later and the increases have kept up since. Cabbage has increased fifty per cent in value since the week before the holidays, while onions have advanced almost as rapidly. Sweet potatoes, too, have edged up 25 to 35 cents a bushel.

Potato Gains Lead

Potatoes have sprung the biggest surprise this winter in most of the leading market lines. The demand has been good and the growers have been much better organized and successful in their distribution methods. Mr. Dorr Buell, of the Cadillac Exchange, has informed the writer that the distribution tactics for spuds this year has been considerably different from last year. This winter much of the stock has been diverted to Chicago, whereas last year much more of the crop went east to Pittsburg and other big eastern markets.

The flow of supplies from the Michigan farms in general has been eastward The great Chicago market center is well supplied usually in most lines by the rich agricultural regions of the Middle West and the Michigan growers as a rule have found more profit by shipping to the industrial sections of the east. But this year exceptions may be noted to the rule. The West is not so well supplied with spuds for table purposes. In Idaho where the spuds used to go cheaply, this year the price is keeping right "up among 'em." In the Northwest a much larger amount of potato flour is being made this year, and the local demand in the Rocky Mountain regions seems to hold up well.

Speaking of better organization, a dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., should be of interest to every Michigan grower. Minnesota produce growers have banded themselves more strongly than ever together and joined up with the national association. The national association of Vegetable Growers of America is reorganizing itself.

The case of the Minnesota growers banding together to protect their marketing interests is typical of a movement over much of the United States. From Rochester, N. Y., comes the news that New York state growers are going to go into the produce marketing business co-operatively on a big scale. This movement accompanied by unusual success in the selling game is one of the most sunny conditions in the past year in the produce world.

During the final part of January shipments of potatoes have been dropping off in many sections of the country, partly due to weather conditions and car shortage. Occasional breaks have occurred in the spud market and others are entirely possible. For example for one week the Chicago market eased off, in the middle of January, and a drop of 50 cents per cwt. happened. But the market recovered and the upward movement went merrily on.

In reviewing the potato prices this winter, one finds that the procession to the peak started well on its way last November when prices were around $2.75 for No. 1 Northern round white stock, f. o. b., sacked in Michigan. By the middle of December the market price reached $3. Then occurred the biggest surprise to most spud experts. The usual holiday slump failed to occur, and the prices in four weeks rose to $4.25 and more by the middle of January.

Weakness in Apple Market

The apple prices this winter seem pretty high to the public and buyers don't show eagerness to make transactions at the present figure. Thus a weak tone is noted in most apple markets. Another fact which causes some doubt for apple handlers is the government report which shows cold storage holdings of apples on January 1, 1920 to be 2,714,605 barrels and 8,527,931 boxes compared with 2,581,949 barrels and 5,136,726 boxes on January 1, 1919. This represents an increase of 5.1 per cent in the barrel apple holdings and 66 per cent in the boxed apples over a year ago.

The most important holdings are in the Northwest, where several thousand carloads remain to be shipped. Growers and shippers have had much hard luck this winter in the way of frozen stock, and they often had to take what anyone would give them in order to get rid of poor stock. The Northwest is the controlling factor, having produced its greatest crop in history in 1919

Apples last fall went into storage at prices higher than ever before in history. The consuming trade therefore bought wildly because even higher prices were feared.

Sharp Gain for Cabbage

Price movement has tended upward since mid-October when the general jobbing range in three leading eastern cities was $22 to $35 per ton bulk. In November the range advanced rapidly closing the month at $45 to $65. In December the range to the middle of the month was $55 to $85, and by the middle of January the market had risen to $95 to $125, which may be compared with similar range of $30 to $50 a year ago. These prices are for the best, hard stock.

Shipments of onions during the past few weeks were about the same as for the corresponding weeks of last season. Movement showed a disposition to increase during early January. Price advanced 25-50 per 100 pounds to consumers.

In conclusion, it can be said that in general the farmers are getting higher prices for produce this season than ever before, but this does not mean they can congratulate themselves much. There is four times as much money in circulation today as there was a few years ago and the "fifty cent dollar" must be taken into account. Costs of production for produce on the farm are being worked out and show that the margin of profit is not so very much and nothing at all on some lines. One of the striking things of the present produce season has been the improvement in the operation of organized growers marketing associations. It is hoped that through this splendid means, the market review a year from now will show better all around conditions than ever.

Review of Produce Shipments and Prices

SHIPMENTS FOR CHIEF STATES

This Season

Potatoes	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	82,409 cars
Potatoes	Nov. 12-Dec. 12, '19	133,124 cars
Apples (bbls.)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	1,120 cars
Apples (box)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	2,271 cars
Cabbage	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	1,252 cars

A Year Ago

Potatoes	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	78,557 cars
Potatoes	Nov. 12-Dec. 12, '18	152,298 cars
Apples (bbls.)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	4,024 cars
Apples (box)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	1,444 cars
Cabbage	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	1,264 cars

ADVANCE OF PRICES (PER CWT., JOBBING)

This Season

Pot., Jan. 15, $5; Dec. 15, $3.50; Nov. 15, $2.65
Apples (bbl.) Jan. 15, $7@9; Dec. 15, $8@8.50
Apples (box) Jan. 15, $3.00; Dec. 15, $3.00

A Year Ago

Pot., Jan. 15, $2; Dec. 15, $1.90; Nov. 15, $1.85
Apples (bbl.) Jan. 15, $6.50; Dec. 15, $6.50
Apples (box) Jan. 15, $3.00; Dec. 15, $3.00

Eaton County Farm Boy Tells Why Boys Leave Farm for the City

By LAWRENCE HAMMOND

ONE CAN HARDLY pick up a farm paper or a magazine, but about the first thing that stares us in the face is the great glaring headlines on "How to keep the boy on the farm, or how to keep boys from going to the city." In fact, we have heard it threshed out at almost every Grange meeting or Farmer's Club ever since we can remember that we were boys. Now, I think it is up to us boys to get busy on the "great topic of the day" and start something new, for I have never seen in print or heard discussed "Driving the Boy Off the Farm."

You might ask a farmer boy what he is going to do when he grows up, and nine times out of ten he will say, "I am going to be a farmer like father." In turn, I want to ask some of the men who have left the farm and gone to the city, if you can remember how proud you were when you would go down to the field at noon or night and father would let you drive the team from the field while he walked alone behind.

It is almost every country boy's ambition to own and operate a farm some day. He loves to care for the stock, to break the calves, to harness and to drive around. Now fathers, can't you think what you did to shatter that boy's ambition to be a farmer and drive him off the farm? Perhaps it started when he asked you for a horse and buggy to go for a ride a little while. You said yes, but it was so long getting from that chilled heart of yours that it was an icicle long before it ever reached the boy. Perhaps you encouraged him to take a commercial course in the high school, afterwards sending him to some college to get him up for a big job in the city, when all the time he was yearning for a short course at the Agricultural College, or even some good practical work at home on the farm.

Lawrence Hammond, author of accompanying article and his brother.

Early in life father taught me my responsibilities as a farmer; he never interferes except in a business way, and has always been as honest with me as most men are with everybody else except their boys. It is not in him to do as some men I have read about who promised his boy a half holiday on Saturday if he would weed a certain field the preceding week. The field was finished at one o'clock Saturday, and he came to the house tired but in good spirits; but when dinner was finished, father presented him with his own hoe, nicely sharpened, and told him he could hoe the potatoes for the afternoon. Needless to say that the boy will soon be driven off the farm.

A boy starts out with all the care of a drove of 16 or 18 pigs. Dad says, "Go to it, son, and see how well you can do with them." Son gets busy. How he carries corn and mixes feed! By and by those pigs have become the banner bunch of hogs in the neighborhood. Some bright morning Dad and the boy lead the hogs into the rack; Dad climbs in with the hogs and disappears down the road, leaving the boy behind, his thought going something like this: "Well, there go the hogs and Dad, all the same bunch." The boy has been brimful of ambition and pride in his work, looking forward to the day he could drive down the road with his load. Now his ambition is blasted; his hopes are blighted, and the only way I can describe it is like pulling all the tail feathers out of a whipped fighting cock. The boy is driven off the farm.

It is perfectly natural for a boy to be close to nature and where is the spot to be found except it be on the farm? And every man whose boyhood was spent on the farm has many times longed to get back to the soil. How its sounds, its doors, its occupations and its associations,—how it comes back to the boy driven from the farm. He longs for the gurgling of the old brook, the old swimming hole,—he can almost feel the warm spring air flowing softly on his face. Ask him and I dare say he will tell you he was driven off the farm

Now, just a few words to the boy. You had better think twice and stop long enough to count ten. Perhaps in so doing you might see where you have been at fault, and by a good heart-to-heart talk with father, try to remember that father's ways are not your ways. Perhaps under his very he yearns for your success, and who you do anything worth while nobody on earth is prouder of you than your father. Of course, you may think in every respect he is not up to date and has not kept up with the procession, and a great many times he is firm and arbitrary, but the chances are he knows more about almost everything than we do.

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

MAPLE SYRUP MEN PLAN CENTRAL CANNING PLANT

Maple syrup makers in the vicinity of Charlotte are interested in the plan for a central blending and canning plant which is to be launched at the annual meeting of the Michigan Maple Syrup Growers' Association, Feb. 2 to 6, in connection with Farmers' Week at M. A. C. Charlotte is in the center of one of the largest maple syrup producing sections in the United States.

By taking maple products out of the sugar market, where they are now forced to compete with the cheaper cane and beet sugar and supplying the demand for flavors, sweetening and high grade syrup, the growers hope to obtain prices sufficiently high to enable them to continue in business. Otherwise they will have to face constant losses, they say, and many already have considered cutting off the existing maple groves.

The new plan is to establish a central plant for the whole state which will perform the same function for the maple syrup men that the creamery does for the dairymen. The crude syrup will be sent in large cans to the blending plant. There it will be weighed and tested, like qualities assembled, and the whole product blended into two grades.

SHORT COURSES OFFERED FOR LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

As a means of assisting live stock shipping associations toward a better understanding of market classes and grades of live stock, and the methods of handling co-operative shipments at the markets, and in order to improve and bring about greater uniformity in accounting methods, short courses of instruction for association managers, county agents and others have been scheduled for the following markets on the dates indicated: Detroit, February 10 and 11; Chicago, February 17 and 18; Omaha, February 23 and 24; Sioux City, February 25 and 26.

These courses are being arranged under the direction of S. W. Doty, Chicago representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Administration Building, Union Stock Yards, co-operating with the National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers. Also one has been arranged for St. Paul January 28 and 29, under the direction of the Minnesota State Live Stock Shippers' Association. Similar courses, held at St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver during the fall under the joint direction of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and marketing specialists of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Colorado, attracted considerable interest.

Beet Men Hold Firm

An Owosso dispatch says that as the result of the sugar companies of Michigan refusing to grant farmers an increase in the price of beets, over that of last year that the beet growers' association has voted to "go to the mat" with the manufacturers and to refuse to make contracts for beets for the coming season. They are reported as saying that they must have more money for their beets in order to meet the increased cost of labor.

Emmet Farm Bureau Meets

The annual meeting of the Emmet County Farm Bureau was held in the Elks Temple at Petoskey, Thursday, Jan. 15. Bad weather kept the attendance low but those who attended were there for business and felt well repaid for coming. The county agent's report for 1919 was given and a discussion of work for 1920 taken up.

The following officers were elected: Pres., F. A. Zerbe, vice-pres., S. W. Barkley, Sec., J. F. Quinlan, treasurer, R. H. Comstock, G. L. Hicks, A. H. Washburn, J. C. Schmalzreid, William Connors, Earl Preston, George Carlton, Frank Stock and John Fochtman.

In the afternoon, Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of county agents, gave an inspiring address dealing with the need of strong farm bureau organization and the work of the state and national farm bureaus. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken whether Emmet county would join the state farm bureau and put on a membership campaign. The vote was unanimous and application has been made for a spring membership campaign.

50,000 FARMS FOR VETS

From 30,000 to 50,000 former service men desirous of establishing farm homes can obtain 50-acre tracts on existing reclamation projects if congress grants the proposed $250,000,000 reclamation appropriation, the house ways and means committee was told by representatives of western states.

Governor Davis, of Idaho, said the 32 reclamation projects in the west might be extended so as to reclaim 3,000,000 acres of land. With governor Campbell of Arizona, he approved the proposed $250,000,000 government credits under which states would issue bonds for the project. Former service men would have a preference right of 60 days to settle on the land.

Richard F. Burgess, of El Paso, told the committee that each former service man would need $1,500 to $2,500 to provide a home, stock and implements adding that several western states were aiding the soldiers in this respect.

Poland China Breeders Meet

The Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association convened for its twelfth annual meeting January 14, at East Lansing. An address by Pres. P. P. Pope opened the session and R. J. Baldwin gave a splendid talk on the pure-bred sire campaign in Michigan. Tony B. Fox gave a very interesting talk. A general discussion with several short talks by different breeders followed. Officers elected for ensuing year are: President, John R. Hawkins, Hudson, Mich.; secretary and treasurer, J. K. Moystead, Osseo, Mich. sale committee, William J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids; Wesley Hile, Ionia; W. E. J. Edwards, M. A. C.

Hog Sells for $35,000

Chief's Best, a spotted Poland China hog, brought $35,000 in a sale at Noblesville, Ind. The hog belonged to Frank Wise and was purchased by Wycoff & Simason, representing and Iowa state breeder's association. This is said to be a new record price for one hog. A sow brought $8,000 at the sale. Forty head brought a total of $64,380.

A "Lemon" for Grasshoppers

Kansas has handed the grasshopper a lemon, according to G. A. Dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Kansas.

Half a million lemons and 8.3 tons of white arsenic were among the chief ingredients of the "grasshopper bait" which, Dean relates, was used last season in 39 Kansas counties, with an area of 40,000 acres in wheat. In those counties, he said, there was no loss by grasshoppers last season. Previously, the loss in single counties had been as high as $3,000,000 in a season.

This has an important bearing on the national food supply, Dean said, as one-fifth of the nation's winter wheat supply is from Kansas.

W. P. Flint, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, declared that in experiments conducted in Sangamon county, Illinois, he found that grasshoppers ate chopped newspapers treated with water, molasses, paris green and salt, four times as much as they did the standard bran mixture.

Fish Ponds for Farmers

J. S. Sackett, superintendent of the Ohio State Fish Hatchery, at Newton, a few miles east of Cincinnati, has begun a campaign to influence farmers to establish fish ponds on their places. He says that the propagation of fish is feasible and that, with proper management, such ponds will afford a food supply that will justify the expense of their construction.

Good farmers and good corn. Yield of silage 34.4 tons per acre on A. A. C. Fertilizer.

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Higher wages for farm labor and higher cost of seed, equipment and supplies make it necessary to secure a higher return on the money invested in producing crops.

But here is one source of profit that some farmers miss. In choosing fertilizer, remember that the form of the plant food is just as important as the analysis, for the materials used should vary according to the needs of the crop, the character of the soil and the climate. Two fertilizers alike in analysis but made of different materials often produce widely different results. Secure the best results and get the greatest profit by using

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They are made of materials that have given the best results in actual crop tests,—conducted on many farms in many states, under different soil and climatic conditions. A gain of thirty to forty bushels of potatoes per acre by using fertilizer best suited to the crop is not unusual. Equally good gains have been found with other crops. Our Agricultural Service Bureau is in charge of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. It has helped many farmers to determine the best fertilizer for their needs. It is ready to help you. Write today for information—the service is free.

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If applied by machine select one that mixes the fertilizer with the soil thoroughly. Some corn planters have a special attachment for mixing the fertilizer with the soil. If you have one, be sure to attach it.

If fertilizer is applied broadcast, sow it evenly. Fertilizer should not be applied to grass or grain that is moist. Apply around, and not on, other plants.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Only Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Big Business and the Railroads

A GOOD DEAL of the opposition to further government control of the railroads comes from the big business interests of the country. Like the ass who tried to imitate the roar of the lion they have brayed loud and long for the return of the roads and have all but convinced congress that their bray is really the royal voice of the people.

At times congress is stubborn as a mule, but in the hands of the financial interests who seek legislation for the return of the roads to private owners, congress is as docile and tractable as a lamb. Without consulting the wish of the rank and file congress has speeded up legislation and now has two bills in conference which will be compromised to meet every requirement of the private owners who are right on the job bossing the job. The country has recently been notified by its representatives in congress that it is now "too late" to reconsider legislation for the return of the roads, and the people are mildy scolded for waiting so long to make their wishes known. The reason why the people have delayed so long in expressing their sentiments is because they have felt up until very recently that they could depend upon their congressmen and senators in Washington to look after their interests without any prompting from back home. It now being apparent that this is not the case, the people are making a last minute but futile effort to impress their wishes on congress.

It would be interesting to examine into the motives of the business interests who demand the return of the roads and a twenty-five per cent increase in freight rates. In the first place, higher freight rates mean nothing in their lives. The consumer pays the freight. But they fear the effect of successful government operation upon other large business enterprises. They are afraid that if the government should prove that it can operate the roads giving maximum service at minimum cost, there might be a popular clamor for government operation of all public utilities and possibly government control of certain commodities which are so indispensable to the welfare and comfort of the people as to be in the nature of public utilities.

If the railroads are returned to the private owners under the pending legislation, the citizen and taxpayer will always have the feeling that the matter was disposed of in total disregard of their wishes and welfare and in response to the demands of a small, selfish group who were actuated by motives altogether foreign to the merits of the proposiion.

* * * *

Brains or Beef

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of explosives, fire-arms and other contrivances of destruction, is worried over the unrest of the masses. In a two column editorial that has been published in many newspapers, this disciple of the old school of bourbonism, says:

"Today, our situation respecting our needs for national defense is similar to what it was immediately before the world war, and our danger is even greater. The Huns and Vandals are now within our gates and in our midst. They are armed with a sharper weapon than the sword or steel, for they are armed with the ballot. * * * * It does not make a particle of difference whether a man is held up and robbed by a gang of gunmen who have the drop on him or held up and robbed by a gang of voters who have the drop on him. It makes no difference whether robbery is committed under the name of confiscation, indemnity or tribute, in war with a foreign government or committed by a home government through confiscatory taxation which robs the thrifty to aid the thriftless, or robs the rich to give to the poor. It does not make a particle of difference whether the rich be robbed to give to the poor by the formal method of Caius Gracchus or by the simple method of Robin Hood. It makes no difference whether predatory hordes armed with the ballot make themselves the government, and then give to themselves under the name of government ownership, the industrial wealth of the country, or proceed after the hellish hordes of old Attila."

This plea-maker for the rich might have added that it makes no difference whether predatory interests mount cannon to oppress the poor and rob the country of its natural resources, or buy special privilege with their money. But he didn't. In his entire article is not a word that acknowledges the wrongs and the grievances that exist because of the selfishness of capital. The burden of his complaint is that the rich and others invested with property are in danger of being deprived of their wealth by the ballot in the hands of the "ignorant masses." He is not in fact at all worried about the deprivation of the "inalienable rights" of a man who works with his hands and draws so small a wage that he will never be able to possess property.

Proclaiming against the rule by the majority, the writer exclaims, "Should we be governed by brain or beef? That is a pertinent question. Should we be governed by the majority of brain-power of the country or by the mere count of heads, regardless of brains?"

In other words, beef is good enough when there is a war to be fought to protect the property interests of those who have brains, but in matters of self government beef must give way to brains. Ye Gods, what a doctrine. It smells musty as though it had been resurrected from the Dark Ages. It reeks with the blood of countless battles that have been fought by the ignorant oppressed to throw off the yoke of the intelligent oppressor. They would have exiled a man for expounding such audacious theory back in the days of the Revolution. What shall we do with him today?

* * * *

Who Speaks for the Farmers?

WHO REALLY speaks for the farmers of Michigan? There are four farm organizations and two farm papers in Michigan, and all of them profess to represent the farmers. Realizing how easy it is for people to appoint themselves as spokesmen for others Michigan Business Farming has been very careful about advertising its own views as the views of its readers unless morally certain after a canvass of the sentiment of its readers that such was actually the case.

But Michigan Business Farming and the heads of the State Grange, the Gleaners and the State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs, were recently scolded by the other farm paper of the state for advising the Michigan delegation in Congress that the majority of the farmers of Michigan were opposed to the immediate return of the railroads under the two bills now in conference. The inference was given that M. B. F. and the leaders of the farm organizations mentioned were self-constituted "representatives" and that they did not actually express the sentiment of the rank and file of the farmers.

It would be well to remember that the farm paper which raises this question is owned by Cleveland people who have a string of farm papers and who are personally opposed to further government operation of the railroads. This paper does not like to believe that the farmers of Michigan are opposed to its own policies on this important question, and is naturally a bit peeved to have them so express themselves.

So far as Michigan Business Farming is concerned it is perfectly willing to leave it to the judgment of all the farmers of Michigan whether M. B. F. and the farm organizations mentioned or the out-of-the-state owned farm paper comes the nearest to representing the wishes and welfare of those engaged in agriculture in this state. And in passing judgment let us not forget that all these organizations have in annual convention, through the most democratic machinery that is possible to have in an organization, unanimously endorsed the proposition which their leaders later laid before the congress and to which the out-of-the-state-owned farm paper takes exception.

* * * *

Who's Boss on Your Farm?

ARE YOU boss of your farm or is your farm boss of you? Do you drive your work or does your work drive you? Do you find work a pleasure or a drudge? Do you set out in the morning with a mountain of work in front of you, set your jaw, stretch your muscles and tackle it with a grim determination to reduce it to a mole-hill before night, or do you get a "pain in your back," drag yourself around like a sick calf, making this excuse and that excuse to yourself for your dread of the job that lies before you? It's mighty easy, you know, for a man to let his work get the better of him. As long as a man has the upper hand, drives his work every minute of the day, he seldom gets caught with his hay out in the rain. But work is an industrious fellow. There are no "off-days" for him. In sunshine and rain, winter and summer, he's always on the job piling up things for you to do. And if you don't do the job he has laid out for you today, you must do it tomorrow and there'll be tomorrow's job to be done also. There's no fun in working when work is boss. But the man who drives his work, from sun-up till sun-down, gets real joy out of his job, and is prepared for any emergency.

* * * *

Let George Do It

WHEN THE READERS of a publication want someone to pick the chestnuts out of the fire they say, "Let the editor do it." The average newspaper editor is as much in sympathy with the woes and trials of his readers as though he actually lived among them. Their troubles are his troubles and he never hesitates to rise in their defense whenever the opportunity presents itself. But where is there a newspaper editor who has not had the experience of being forsaken in the midst of the battle by the very ones who exhorted him to take up the cudgels. Imagine if you can the feelings of the general who in the thick of the fight suddenly turns to rally his soldiers and finds every last man of them taking to their heels leaving him to face the foe alone, and you will then be able to appreciate the feelings of the newspaper editor who leads you to battle only to be deserted at the crucial moment.

The newspaper that is not subsidized is a powerful force for good. Its voice carries far. It is the constant watchman of the people's liberties, the arbiter of their controversies and the avenger of their wrongs. If it has a mission, and of small value to the world, indeed, is the newspaper that feels it has no mission, that mission is to preach the truth and wage relentless warfare against the suppressors of the truth. It is the duty of the newspaper to ferret out wrongs and make an effort to rectify them even though it must fight the battle alone. But with how much greater vim it enters the battle and how much more effective is its fight when its readers bring up the rear in solid phalanx.

* * * *

A few weeks ago while talking to a merchant in the city I happened to mention "Farmers." "Say!" he says, "Them's the fellows that are makin' money; nothin' much to do only rake in the coin. Pretty soft." Why should the farmer go to the city and work 48 long hours every week for $1.00 or $1.50 an hour when he can take life easy on the farm and only work 100 hours a week for $45 or $50 a month and board, we want to know. "Nothing to do but rake in the coin." Yes, pretty soft, all right.—M. J. G.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

INCONSISTENT

In your issue of Jan. 17, 1920, and in his fifth proposition, Judson Grenell says that women voters should scan carefully bonding propositions so "that the tax burdens laid may be borne by those directly benefitted." Elsewhere in the same article he says that "the immediate and greatest beneficiary of an expensive highway ought to be taxed in proportion to benefits conferred." And now comes the question, who are the ones mostly benefitted by our big highway bonding bill. Surely not the farmer for most of the state highways are being built to please resorters and other tourists. If a farmer happens to get on one of these big through lines he must keep near the ditch or be constantly ordered out of the road by the honks of the rich men's cars.

Then there are the men who supply the wants of the resorters, etc. The resort cities are much more prosperous than they could be were it not for the resorters patronage and this is greatly increased by the good roads. Then there are the big truckers and the big road jobbers. Where a lot of money is being spent for the public you must expect to find big grafters and big grafting and last, but not least, are the automobile makers. How much they have been benefitted can best be estimated by considering that autos cannot be used with much satisfaction on bad roads and then considering the remarkable growth of Detroit, the great center of the automobile industry.

A Detroiter recently told me that Detroit was now the fourth city in the union and that it was the automobile business that caused this big growth and it was expected that in ten years more Detroit would be the second city in the U. S. According to Mr. Grenell's 5th proposal, these are the classes that should pay the heft of the bond taxes.

This is fair not only because of the great benefits they get, but also because of the great harm they do to the roads.

But unfortunately, he does not mean what his says, for in the very next sentence (6th proposition) he proposes to encourage thrift by untaxing wealth, and that would let the whole job lot out of all taxation and what would there be left to tax after letting the rich out. Even with the help of the rich the tax burdens of the poor are almost unbearable. In this (Mecosta) county alone is a long list of places (mostly farms) for sale for taxes and the list would be far greater if this wicked proposal of letting the rich escape taxation should go through.

It would be class legislation of the worst sort and unconstitutional. It would intend to enslave the poor and middle classes and there is too much of that already. Why do the Fords, Armours, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Morgans and Standard Oil millionaires and others need help to build up greater fortunes? It is the number of happy homes in a country and not the number of millionaires in it that make it great and it is the sight of these great unearned fortunes that spreads discontent and helps pave the way for violence and a red revolution which will surely come if there is no hope of a more just distribution of the products of labor.

Finally, it would be well for the lady voters to remember that he has said in this same piece that a man will stick to his class prejudices when he is elected to office. We all know that Judson Grenell's prejudices are with the rich and he will certainly double cross the farmers if he gets a chance. Already he is throwing cold water on the plan to run farmers for state offices and why such a man should be put up to write for a farm paper I cannot understand for he is not a farmer and not in sympathy with farmers' ideals and his statements are often misleading.

It will take a lot of farmers chock full of farm ideals to equalize the prejudices already in the legislature in favor of other classes so that we can get a fair deal. Had we as a class been so inclined we might have got together long ago and had lot of class laws passed. Instead we listened to the smooth talk of other class men and elected them to office and they passed a lot of class laws that need repealing or amending. Look for some samples later.—*F. G. S., Blanchard, Mich.*

Mr. Smith and Mr. Grenell have been scrapping for a long time over "Site-Value" taxation, and in the heat of the controversy sometimes overlook the essential points. I am prepared to say in defense of Mr. Grenell that his prejudices are NOT with the rich as claimed by Mr. Smith. I am prepared to say further that he is a student and a thinker and that his heart is with the "common people." His treatise "What women should know about politics" which is running in installments in our Farm Home Section is positively and without exception the BEST contribution on political economy that I have ever read. It is written so simply and clearly that the reader is immediately impressed with the thoughts presented. Every male voter would find it to his alvantage to read the series on this subject. As for Mr. Grenell's views on taxation matters, they are held by millions of other people, laborers, farmers, professional men and organizations representing the various trades, whose very numbers and humble station in life make it ridiculous to charge that they are in "cohoots" with the rich to secure exemption from the payment of their fair portion of taxes. We do not endorse site-value taxation. Neither do we condemn it, but we believe in an unrestricted discussion of the subject by such readers as desire to express themselves, so long as they keep their remarks within the bounds of truthfulness and courtesy to those who dissent from their views.—Editor.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE REDS

I have long been a reader of your valuable paper and, thank you many times for your invaluable assistance to the farmers of the state.

Organized labor all over the country is going on strike after strike. One is hardly settled until another is on. We have seen in the last few months the steel workers and miners' strikes, and now comes the threatened strike of the railroad men.

There is another kind of strike more dangerous than the common strike of organized labor, that is the "Job Action or Sabotry" of the I. W. W. and other extreme radicals, which means to slow down or do as little as you can and get as much for it as you can. These men draw their usual wages while carrying on a more or less effective strike.

Such men have declared war to the end on the present system, and numbers are increasing very fast.

The farmers are carrying on a more effective strike than most people are aware of. When a farmer strikes he usually quits for good.

There are thousands of deserted farms in this country. Which means more mouths to feed and less farmers to grow the food.

In 1775 our forefathers declared war against a powerful nation, because the government of that nation in which they had no representative was trying to make them pay a three penny tax on tea.

Today in this country the farmers are paying a 2 per cent tax on the full valuation of their farms. Which, in many instances is more than the land will sell for.

How many representatives have the farmers and laborers in our state and national governments? Are we the descendants of the men of '76 going to sit still and allow a band of pirates and robbers to rob and plunder the nation that these man gave their lives for.

I agree with Mr. Marsh in that the farmers and laborers have much in common and that they should get together for political action. The men who are in control of our government today will do all in their power to prevent such a consolidation and any man who advocates it will be called a crank and a radical if nothing more. Lincoln said. "you can fool all of the people part of the time, part of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time."

It is time that some of us at least stopped being made a fool of. They sent two million of us to France, many of whom never came back to make the world safe for democracy. What have we gained, thousands of the boys dead or disabled, the nation saddled with debt and now the government is trying to fasten on us the same military system from which we freed Germany.

The Big Interests are making the same mistake today that tyrannical governments have always made. Drunk with wealth and power they are trying to silence the rest of the people by force, which history shows never has been done and never will be. They are doing their best to drive this country into a war the like of which the world has never seen. The trouble in Russia would be but boy play in comparison.

Now my friends it is up to you, the farmers and laborers, of this country to prevent this trouble that is coming to our great nation. The only way to do it is by united political action and that speedily.

We want a government of the people, by the people and for the people, nothing more.

That would give us industrial justice and then we need have no fear of the red radicals.—*O. J. B., Hesperia, Mich.*

Unfortunately the most active elements in organized labor who seek a political alliance with farmers and are in a position to put it into effect are the very "reds and radicals" whom you criticize. Let organized labor clean house and sweep out into the rubbish pile the preachers of sabotage and syndicalism, and then they may have a fit place for farmers to enter.—Editor.

SELFISHNESS

Your appeal for good government is mighty good for a hungry soul who is waiting for the lack of good government.

I believe that the "chief purpose" of human life should be to learn the art of good government and is not this the "divine purpose" of our creator, God, when he told our first parents to multiply, replenish and subdue the world, to subdue the world means to govern it, not to destroy it by selfishness and iniquity.

There should be no conflict between true government and true religion. All true government like true religion comes from within the human heart, not from extreme radical parties. It seems to me that our body politics must have a change of heart to save the life of Uncle Sam, and the same may be said of all other political governments on earth.

You cannot govern others to a greater degree than you can govern yourself, and you cannot govern a people by a higher system of government than they are able to appreciate. All good government comes only from within each individual, never from external sources. Therefore, I say that indivdual self government is divine government and constitutes the kingdom of heaven. Be thankful for the grand opportunity here presented to prepare ourselves for the kingdom of righteousness by self government. The spiritual light of a new day has come. Human life in this world at present is ungoverned. Absence of government is anarchy, chaos,, confusion, disorder. A national government is no better than that of the individual who compose it, therefore, seek ye first the kingdom of self government and all else will be added thereto.

Principles of a reconstructed government are, first, a change of heart, which means a change of mental attitude in our fixed habits of thinking and though habits are the chief directors of human life and energy, therefore, to change your mental attitude is to change the direction of your life. Simple enough. Second, trust your conscience. Conscience is the voice of God, the more you trust it, the more it will serve and guide you. Third, learn to love your enemies as yourself. Try to realize that in the marriage of good and evil all things are divine. All evil is but ungoverned good. Like fire and water, it is evil only when ungoverned and good when governed. Chas McKay says: "There is but one victory worth the struggle; there is but one world to conquer; the victory over self; the world within."

The science of good government leads to the science of immortality plainly defined as follows: "To re-create and reconstruct the body as fast as it wears out, is death swallowed up in victory; is immortality realized." Wishing you abundant success and prosperity—A. G., Quimby Mich.

You are right. A nation is nothing more than a big family, whose rules of conduct are prescribed and administered by a central authority called the "government." The government will be exactly what the members of the family make it. A nation of selfish people cannot, it is quite manifest, write an unselfish and just code of laws. The importance of individual fitness to govern becomes immediately apparent.—Editor.

FARMERS DUE FOR AN INNING

Mr. Milo Campbell, of Coldwater, will have my hearty support for nomination for governor. Have known of him for some years as I am a Granger also a Gleaner. I have met him two or three times at state conventions. Believe he would make a fris' class executive of whom we would all be proud and would be a splendid representative of the farming class. The farmers of Michigan are showing the state that they are advancing very fast from what they were known as the "Old Moss Back" and are showing those who used this name in derision and contempt that they are as good business men as they. Surely they are entitled to this now for they need a governor who is in sympathy with their interests.—*Henry Motles, Mecosta County.*

If all the farmers have the same spirit as you, and stay by the men who are entitled to their support they will sweep everything in the next election.—Editor.

Campbell Not Member of Illinois Manufacturers Association

The writer has enjoyed reading your paper very much and emphatically approves your stand about the financing of the State Fair Bureau It is absolutely necessary, in bold to have the confidence of the people of the state, to divorce the organization from "Big Business," so called altho the financing of the bureau may have been harmless and well-meant. I note that Mr. Milo Campbell has been "nominated" by the farm organizations for governor at a meeting in Detroit. The writer was told while in Chicago attending a Public Ownership Conference, that Mr. Campbell had recently joined the "Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n," and while I did not believe it, I think it should be at once cleared up if Mr. Campbell is to be our choice for governor. I do not know Mr. Campbell personally at all but know he has done much good.

However, I do not believe that a man who is a member of the I. M. Ass'n would appeal to the farmer electorate, do you? I have no other choice myself for governor but want to get this straight.—*E. L. Woodhams "Mentha Plantatia," Kalamazoo County.*

Your letter was referred to Mr. Campbell who replied as follows:

I am not in any manner associated or connected with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Some months ago I received a long distance telephone message, asking me to attend "Our Country First" conference at Chicago, as a representative of the farming interest. I did so, associated with more than a thousand manufacturers and associations of the country. The meeting was called through the initiative of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, as I afterward learned. I was placed upon a committee of resolutions and prepared all of the resolutions, including the preface that referred to farming. I made a fight upon the floor for the adoption of the collective bargaining resolution for farmers, and won out. I have received more compliments from farmers and farm organizations over the country for this effort than for almost any other, in the last few years. I am sending you a copy of the resolutions and have marked the paragraphs that I prepared and succeeded in getting adopted. I think the place to fight is where the [illegible] is located—in the cities and among business men is where I find located more or less the opposition, or misunderstanding of the farmer—It is in such bodies and face to face, I have been fighting the battle for the farmers of this country. I am sure that Mr. Woodhams will approve of this course when he knows the facts. —*Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.*

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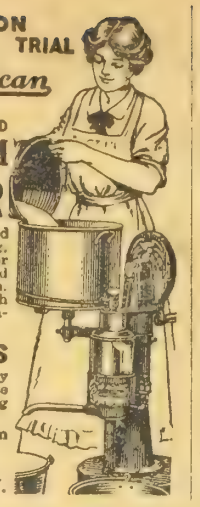

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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

By MABEL CLARE LADD

JUST WHEN we began to think that this country of ours was fast becoming a mecca for the derelicts of all the old countries of the world, and the Bolshevists began to think that they could indeed run things here, the long arm of the law reached out and gathered them in—and as the muscles of the law's arm tightened, they were drawn into the circle which ended in New York where they were put on board ship after ship and sent back home.

While we women are making a study of how to vote, it is interesting to note the topics of the day and see where in proper legislation could remedy present evils. Surely the question if immigration laws is one of them.

In a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in New Jersey, Major General Wood advances the following suggestion which it would seem would be a speedy and lasting solution of this vexing problem of un-Americanism which has been felt more keenly since the great world war than ever before:

"Smash the red flag; bar the nation's gates to undesirable immigrants and Americanize the desirable ones; teach Americanism in our schools and see that the teachers are properly paid and cared for; tolerate but one flag, and one language. There is a great deal of uneasiness right now in our country. This is no time for experiments; this is no time for new theories; this is no time for loose thinking. The watchword of this country today should be 'steady' and the slogan should be 'law and order,' the rights of property, the courts, the constituted authorities, all of these things."

General Wood declared that the red element can be readily disposed of thru deporting those who are aliens and turning the citizen portion over to the court "We must look very closely into the quality of our immigration and look into it before it comes aboard ship and comes over here. We are very proud that America has been called for generations, 'the refuge of the oppressed.' Let us be very careful to see that America does not become the dumping ground of the degenerate.

"What is the use of bringing these people in here who are unfit to be citizens, who are moral degenerates or descendants of criminals?

"We have had a good deal of labor trouble in some sections of the country lately. We find 95 percent of American labor to be clean, square and sound. But we find the vicious element from the other 5 percent and while we are getting rid of a bad lot, don't let us take in any more unless we know who they are."

And another thing which we as law makers must take into consideration is the men whom we elect as our immigration officers. Unless they are Americans—through and through, what good to make laws concerning this vital point. We who are born in this country would prefer that this officer be American born, for while we have all respect for the foreign born who comes to our shores and takes out his papers, still we have a feeling that he cannot have the same viewpoint as a dyed-in-the-wool American.

We hold the ballot. We can demand that men be nominated whom we wish to elect and can demand that laws be enacted which will make of this what it's title stands for "The Land of the Free" as well as the land of the oppressed.

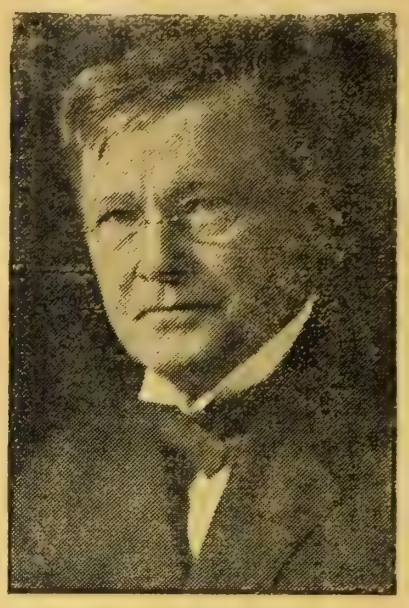
FIRST AIDS

WHEN A child gets a bad fall, peel and grate a raw potato and lay on and the swelling will be reduced in a short time.

The white of an egg applied to a burn or scald is most soothing and will cause the wound to heal quickly. If the burn is severe and you are near a druggist, get an ounce of carbon oil.

If your clothing has caught fire; don't run, especially down stairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in a woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down so as not to inhale the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher or smother with woolen rag, blanket, tablecloth or carpet.

Fainting—Lay patient flat and loosen tight clothing around neck, chest and waist. Allow free access of air. Bathe face and hands with cold water. When conscious give tea or black coffee.



Mr. Judson Grenell

WE BELIEVE that our readers will be interested in meeting Mr. Grenell, who has been conducting this series of very comprehensive articles on Women in Politics, and so we take pleasure in presenting him to you this week.

Club women of the state as well as liberal minded men everywhere concede that Mr. Grenell's treatment of the subject "How to use the Ballot" is absolutely the best that has been written. We will depart from our regular series from his Brochure this week and print his latest terse challenge to us women:

IS THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN VOTER GOING TO BE A FACTION?

(By Judson Grenell)

Strenuous efforts are now being made by both the Republican and Democratic parties to capture the votes of the newly enfranchised women of America. There are something like 13,000,000 of these votes of which at least 700,000 are in Michigan—enough to capture every office in the gift of the people, if they were united.

Mrs. Carrie Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is counciling women voters to be independent of party affiliations. She says it is the only method by which the ideals of government for which women stand can be realized. If they tie themselves to parties, they will lose the most of what they have gained by being franchised.

This is excellent advice. A woman voter tied to a party, and especially a party so thoroughly organized as is the Republican or Democratic party, will lose most of her influence and at least half of her vote.

Political ambitions make cowards of politicians. It interferes with initiative. It stifles freedom of expression. It changes an otherwise competent public servant into the puppet of those who control special privileges.

Too many men inherit political beliefs and party affiliations, and if women voters are to become the victims of the same policy, it would be better had they never voted—better for themselves, better for the state, better for the entir country.

The women of America have a great political future before them if they will vote intelligently and independently and wisely on the social, industrial and economic problems facing the nation.

But they will never do this if they tie themselves to the old parties.

Potatoes on the Half Shell

Cut baked potatoes in halves lengthwise. Remove centers carefully. Mash, season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. Moisten with hot milk. Pile potatoes back lightly in the shell. Put in oven to reheat and brown slightly.

Parsnip Fritters

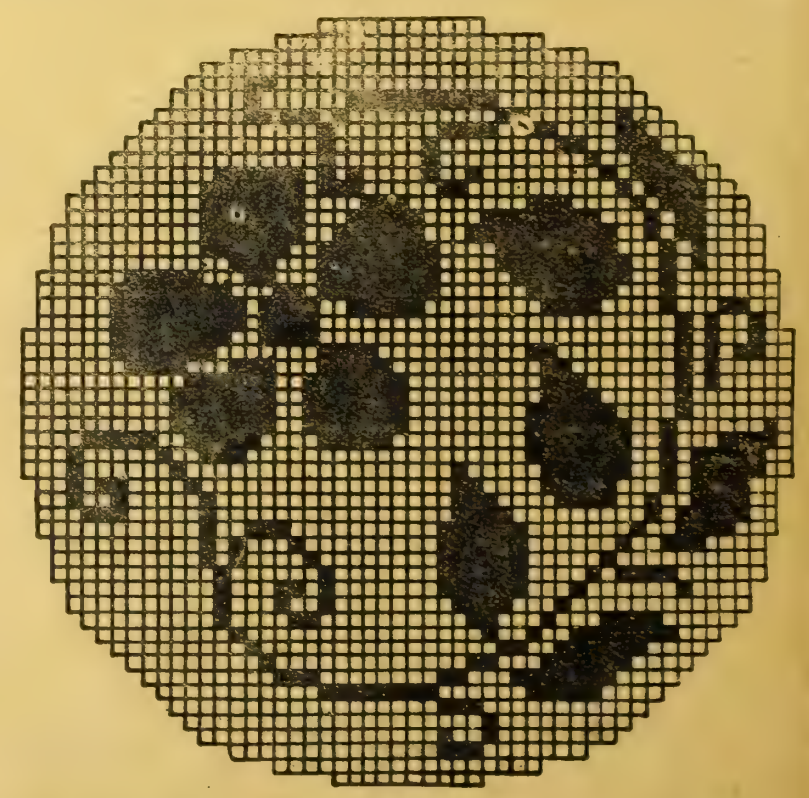
Wash parsnips. Cut in pieces two inches long. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, plunge into cold water to remove skins easily. Mash, season with salt, pepper and butter, shape in small, flat, round cakes, roll in flour, fry in butter or drippings.

Host—"Yes, I get rid of a lot of these cigars during the year—giving 'em to my friends, y'know."

Connoisseur—"H'm. Get rid of a lot of friends, too, don't you?"

"You used to hate work."

"I hate it yet," replied Plodding Pete. "But I'm goin' to keep at it. If you get in the habit o' loafin' now, some member of the I. W. W. is liable to step up any minute an' call you 'brother.'"—Washington Star.



ROUND PILLOW

These pillows are very attractive when made with a central filet crocheted insert. The one shown—the wild rose pattern has been very popular. The cushion is made of silk or satin in your favorite color. These cushions fit the back and seem to just fit that hollow corner in chair or davenport. Crochet cotton No. 30 is used.

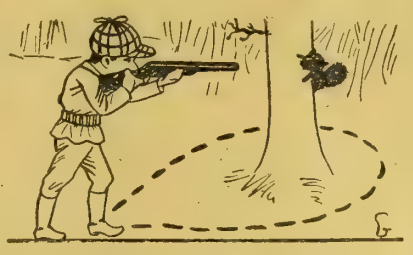
The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I want to urge more of you children who can draw or are studying drawing in school, to enter the contest for prizes, for it will help you and when others see what you have done, they too, will want to compete for prizes. The other day a great big man came into my office. And you can't guess what he wanted, so I will tell you. As a young boy he had entered a drawing contest conducted by the Gleaner and had won a prize. Although he was grown to manhood, the influence of his boyhood achievement lingered in his memory and he was anxious to go through the files at the office and see once more the old drawing. So we looked it up for him, and found that that paper used to group four wrawings each month and print them, and I will do the same if there are enough good ones received with the names of the winners underneath each drawing. Now let's see if we can't have enough to form a group in our paper once each month.

Draw your picture only in black and white as the colors won't reproduce and use black ink if possible—but if you haven't it, use a good lead pencil and we will have our artist trace the drawing so it can be photographed and printed. Remember this is open to girls as well as boys. —Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written so I cannot be expected to fit my thinking cap on very tight. I am a boy of 13 years; weight 114 pounds, and am 4 feet and 10 inches tall. I have two brothers and four sisters. We live in an extensive farming country and take interest in your paper. For pets I have a pair of rabbits and a fox hound. I take a great interest in the boys' and girls' letters and would like boys of my age to write to me. I am interested in stamp albums and would like to hear from some boy that is too. Well, goodbye and good luck and I surely hope to see my letter in print.—Louis Gardner, Frederic, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 9 years old. I am in the 4th grade. We are driven to and from school in a school bus. For pets we have a canary bird, named Bridget, one cat, Jet, and a dog, Shep. I have two brothers and one sister, Russell, Howard and Beth. We live on a 40-acre farm. I would like to see my letter in print—Ruth Cunningham, Winters, Mich.



OUR PUZZLE CORNER

The Hunter and the Squirrel

A hunter sees a squirrel on the trunk of a tree, and tries to shoot it. As fast as he moves around, the squirrel moves also, and always keeps the tree between himself and the hunter. The hunter walked around the tree. Did he go around the squirrel?

THE LONG WINTER TRAIL

Ho, there's ice on the streams, there's zest in the air,
There's an undefiled blanket of snow everywhere:
There's frost on each twig and each roadside weed
Is burdened with rubies and diamonds for seed,
And through the long stretches of deep forest lanes
A tense white crystalline silence reigns.
So come with me now over hill over vale!
Come away with me now on the long winter trail!

Ho, the storm-clouds are tumbling thick in the sky,
Flinging their pellets of sleet as they fly!
The snow-wreaths are slithering swift in the road.
The hoary old wind from the North is abroad!
Out of the arctic waste, barren and vast,
Rushing with fury—a terrible blast
Come along with me now—push into the gale!
Come along with me now on the long winter's trail!

Oh, there's beauty to me in the soft, rounded lines
Of the snow-moulded hills and the fleecy-crowned pines;
There's music to me in the squeak of the snow,
And the gurgle of streams as they hurry below
Their blankets of ice. And there's joy in the fight,
In matching my strength with the storm-monarch's might.
There's health in the open—hearty and hale!
Ho! Come with me now on the long winter's trail!

—The Cave Scout in the January *Boy's Life.*

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

Part II.

WHEN I heard millions of silvery voices chanting to a music that was like the tinkling of little guitars or ukeleles—
Between the rain and the rainbow
A magic secret lies—
When the sun and the rain are meeting
Across the cloud skies.

Here in the heart of the Garden
A magic wonder wakes
Hark to the voice of the raindrops
Before the rainbow breaks!

"Then out of the raindrop floated an airy form. I can hardly tell you anything about it, yet it seemed to my inside eyes to be a very beautiful dream-figure, with deep blue eyes and soft floating hair that changed every minute with gleaming lights and rippling shadows, and its dress was soft and floated like mist full of rainbow colors. The figure seemed to rise until it swayed gently just in front of me, looking deep into my eyes. Then it began to speak in a sweet, silvery voice like the voice of a little brook in the quiet woods.

"'This is the speaking hour, Garden Lady, as my friend, the Scarecrow said, and I will tell you some of the many adventures of the Raindrops.

"'Indeed, so many adventures have I had that I can not remember when they began, but part of them come back to me now, as I look into your eyes, Garden Lady, and what I remember I will tell you if you will lend me words. You see a raindrop can not speak in words.

"'Out of a mist and darkness I worked to find myself in a blue, blue cradle that was swinging to and fro over what looked like another cradle as blue as itself, only prettier.

"'I let myself slip from the blue cradle into the other one, and found myself in a little hollow place among rocks, about which fringy green things and bright nodding bluebells grew. It was from a bluebell cradle that I had slipped into the other blue cradle in the hollow. There I found many more like myself, all shining and floating about. But darkness dropped down on us, and out of the darkness came a great sputtering and splashing and hundreds of little fairy creatures dressed in silver leaped in among us, spreading out fringy skirts as they danced and skipped about. We all laughed and took hold of hands just as the raindrops did that fell in the shower a few minutes ago.

"'Then suddenly we were all joined in one, yet separate, too, in a way! and we went floating, flowing, out and down—down, crying out, singing and laughing as we ran. We were frightened a little, because we didn't know where we were going. And where do you think we were going Garden Lady?'"—By Ethel Allen Murphy.

(To be continued)

Make those Home Interior Improvements NOW

THIS is the season when we most appreciate the home comforts we have—and it is likewise the season when we can best add those home comforts we lack. Interior remodeling and refinishing and the making of built-in furniture (which lasts as long as the house) can be accomplished best at this time, when outdoor construction is interrupted by bad weather.

IF you have remodeling to do and interior home comforts to add, do it now—and when you go to your home lumber dealer for the material, ask for

Southern Pine

"The Wood of Service"

SOUTHERN PINE is not only the most workable and economical highgrade wood for general building purposes, but it has a varied and beautiful natural grain, and, properly treated, it takes and holds perfectly paints, stains and enamels.

ASK your home dealer to quote you prices on short-length Southern Pine material that is perfectly adapted to many uses in interior finish and trim, yet costs less than the standard long lengths. And ask us for the handsome and valuable book, "The Interior of Your Home," which will be sent FREE, promptly on request and which tells all about how to treat Southern Pine with paints and stains

SOUTHERN PINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Southern Pine Association

INTERSTATE BANK BLDG.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

---they ALL say so.

Ashley, Mich., Dec. 30, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen:

You may continue our ad in your paper.

Michigan Business Farming is sure a great paper to get results from livestock advertising.

Yours truly,

C. E. DAVIS & SON.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

That's what we had in mind when we started this business. The reason you have given us your confidence is because this business is founded upon the principals of

FAIR DEALING

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation of your patronage and express our thanks to all our shippers. We will always, same as heretofore, continue to pay the top price for all furs shipped to us. Remember there are no charges whatsoever. The prices are net to you. Always having in mind our customers interest

Robert A. Pfeiffer

RAW FURS RAW FURS

52 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Use Your Auto!

to

GRIND YOUR FEED
FILL YOUR SILO
SAW YOUR WOOD
SHELL YOUR CORN
PUMP YOUR WATER
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN

(10)

Ward Work-a-Ford

Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Reo and Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.

Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

WARD MFG. CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT HARD TO GET

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.62		2.65
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.38
No. 2 White	2.28	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat has not changed in price to speak of, during the past week, altho it has shown a general condition of shortage. Millers simply cannot obtain enough of the product to operate as they desire. Their customers are demanding deliveries, but without the grain there can be no flour. Three of the greatest milling companies in the nation are closing down a total of ten mills, because of this shortage.

WEATHER RULES CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.70
No. 3 Yellow	1.54	1.54	
No. 4 Yellow	1.52		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.40
No. 3 Yellow	1.25	1.22	1.37
No. 4 Yellow	1.20	1.18	1.35

Long ago the shortage of cars and power had its effect upon the corn movements and markets. This month is featured more than ever by the scarcity of rail equipment and coal. One of the outstanding results of that condition during the past week was the embargo which hit grains with a bang. The bulls grew alarmed for a day or so, but then the news arrived that the embargo soon will be off. Moreover, the weather man stepped into power in the corn market at the close of last week and the opening of this. The weather is bad over the areas supposed to ship corn, and movement is getting less and less in numerous centers.

Bears are going over in flocks to the bull side at the opening of the corn markets this week. Bullish news includes the reports that they are not such great stocks of corn left in the hands of farmers as supposed.

Although corn is not active at this time, it shows great reserve strength and the price is a few cents above that of a week ago. Continued cold weather and car shortage difficulties are forecast for some time to come, indicating a prospect of firm prices.

OATS WAY UP

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.90	.89	1.01
No. 3 White	.89	.88	.99
No. 4 White	.88	.86	.97
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.58	.56	.67
No. 3 White	.57	.54	.65
No. 4 White	.56	.53	.62

Oats have been doing the fancy aeronautic stunts at the market arenas in the past week. In the New York markets, oats are now quoted at more than a dollar a bushel. Prices would go up higher still were there any to be had to give life to bidding, says a Detroit market expert. A dispatch from Minneapolis says that elevator men are unloading some of their corn and wheat, but none of their oats, which they are holding for a still higher figure than offered at present. No. 2 white in Detroit has gone up to 90 cents per bushel with bullish predictions shoving it higher. The shortage of the crop is being realized more fully every day.

RYE AND BARLEY

Compared with last week's figures, rye and barley have scarcely budged in price levels, rye dropping one cent and barley remaining the same. Rye has been easy, due to foreign export news, but the prices seem inclined to drop no farther. Detroit quotes rye quiet and steady with cash No. 2 at 1.73; barley, cash No. 3, $3@$3.20 per cwt.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Corn and oats firm; rye weak owing to let up in shipping demand. Hay firm. Beans easy. Cattle dull. Hogs strong.

CHICAGO—Corn weak and lower due to increased movement. Wheat, oats and rye inactive. Cattle and sheep strong.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

BUSINESS in many ways was never better than at present, but along with this are many obstacles which cause hesitancy in investment. A great financial expert last week told several hundred manufacturers and financiers in Detroit that they should prepare against the panic likely to come in 1921. Here are the chief obstacles which business and trade are bucking just now: Feverish attacks against the "high cost of living," conducted by society women or politicians, usually not well grounded on the fundamentals of business; car shortage; famine of motor power; poor transportation; rumors of great strikes; social unrest; bad foreign exchange conditions; presidential campaigning and uncertainty as to America's future relations with Europe.

Along with these conditions we find the steady rising of prices. Heavy buying and orders are being placed on all sides. Considerable building is going on, and there is enormous demand for raw materials, the supply of which is entirely too small. Production is low and consumption great.

The Seventh Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, reports great prosperity generally for the Middle West, including most of the agricultural districts. Big industrial cities, located in the agricultural districts, have created huge demands for foodstuffs of all kinds. It is believed, however, that good times must find a turning point before long.

Grains in general have been boosted by bad weather and small offerings. Oats made notable advances, and corn gained a few cents. Wheat stayed at about the same prices as a week ago, and beans dropped a little.

BEANS DROP A LITTLE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		15.00	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.00	8.75	6.75
Prime	7.00	7.75	9.00
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.50	13.25

Beans, after a pretty steady condition for a week or so, eased off ten cents in the Detroit markets at the close last week with the figure at $7.25. There has not been much activity in the bean market, however.

The following interesting news item appears in the Huron County Tribue:

"That beans are still one of the best paying crops for Huron county farmers, notwithstanding the fact that they are not quoted as high on the market as they were when the peak was reached three years ago, when the war was in progress and an extraordinary demand was created, is attested by the large number of farmers, who were interviewed on the subject this week, and who unhesitatingly endorse this as one of the staple money crops for Huron county farmers."

SPUDS HIGHER AND SCARCE

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.90	4.80
Chicago	4.90	4.80
Pittsburg	4.85	4.70
New York	4.80	4.60
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	1.90
Chicago	1.95	1.85
Pittsburg	2.30	2.20
New York	2.50	2.30

Demand for potatoes is keeping up well at most markets and prices are inclined upward. It is hard to get the quantity and quality desired. Stormy weather has played havoc for some retailers and shippers, inasmuch as towns have been snowbound and all shipping has been delayed.

The potato situation in Michigan is somewhat unsettled. The prevailing high prices induce many growers to offer their stock, but others are indifferent and prefer to hold, expecting even higher prices in the spring.

The shortage of cars is curtailing movement because dealers do not wish to stock up at present prices with no certainty of a car supply. Dealers appear anxious to sell, but are being forced to reject orders on account of car shortage.

Wide range of price prevails at different loading stations, some growers receiving as high as $3.50-$3.65 per 100 pounds, although bulk of sales are made from $3.25-3.35 and some as low as $3. Dealers located in districts served by two or more railroads and consequently able to obtain cars, are willing to pay more to growers than dealers depending on only one line. The indifferent attitude of growers, the car shortage, and the cold weather of early winter are the principal reasons for the comparatively light movement from Michigan, compared with some other potato-producing states, although Michigan usually moves a large percentage of its crop during the months of April and May.

HAY SCARCE AND HIGH

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50 @ 32	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32
New York			36.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.00 @ 32
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	29.50 @ 30
Chicago	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 35
New York	35.00 @	32.00 @ 34	33.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 33	35.50 @ 35	36.50 @ 37
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25
Chicago	27.00 @ 29	30.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 26
New York	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	29.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.50 @ 26	21.50 @ 22	20.50 @ 21
Chicago	25.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26	21.00 @ 22
New York	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30	25.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 29	26.50 @ 27

There is a greater demand for hay than there is supply. The cold weather and car shortage are largely responsible for this condition, it is believed. Very firm markets prevail for hay in most parts of the country. In Detroit prices went up around a dollar a ton in the past week.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Butter is easy and a little lower. Offerings are increasing and consumers are not active buyers. Receipts of eggs are increasing, but there is a corresponding increase in demandand the market holds steady. Storage eggs are active. The poultry market is firm in all its lines. Receipts are not large and there is a brisk demand, especially for chickens and hens. Apples are dull and easy. There is not much doing in any line of fruit.

Butter — Fresh creamery firsts, 61 1-2@62c per lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. 61@63 1-2c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market steady; heavy cattle dull; best heavy steers, $12@$13.25; best handy weight butcher steers, $10.50@$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, $9.50@$10; handy, light butchers, $8.50@$9; light butchers, $7.25@$8.25; best cows, $9.50@$10.25; butcher cows, $7.25@$8.25; best cows, $9.50@$10.25; butcher cows, $8@$8.50 chtters, $6.50@$7; canners, $5.75@$6; best heavy bulls, $9.50@$10.50; bologna bulls, $8.50@$9.50; stock bulls, $7.50@$8.25; milkers and springers, $65@$140. Veal calves: Market strong; best, $22.50@$23; others, $10@$19 Sheep and lambs: Market steady; quality very common; best lambs, $21; fair lambs, $18@$19; light to common lambs, $14@$16.50; fair to good sheep, $10.50@$11; culls and common, $5@$7.50. Hogs: Market strong; all grades, $16.25.

CHICAGO—Hogs: Generally 25c higher; bulk, $15.60@$15.85; top, $16; heavy, $15.40@$15.75; medium, $15.60@$15.85; light, $15.65@$15.90; light light, $15@$15.75 heavy packing sows smooth, $14.75@$15.25; do rough, $14.25@$14.75; pigs, $13.75@$14.75. Cattle: Strong; beef steers: medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $16.65@$18.50; medium and good, $11.75@$16.65; common, $9.50@$11.75; light weight, good and choice, $13.35@$17.25; common and medium, $9@$13.35; butcher cattle: heifers, $6.85@$14; cows, $6.85@$12.75; canners and cutters, $5.65@$6.85. Veal calves $17.50@$19.25; feeder steers, $8@$12.35; stocker steers, $7.50@$11. Sheep 10,000; strong; lambs, 84 lbs. down, $19@$21; culls and common, $15.50@$18.50; ewes: medium, good and choice, $10.50@$13; culls and commos $6.50@$$10.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

William E. Borah ☐	Hiram Johnson ☐	Miles Poindexter ☐
Champ Clark ☐	Frank Lowden ☐	Wm. H. Taft ☐
Henry Ford ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo ☐	Woodrow Wilson ☐
Warren G. Harding ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐	Leonard Wood ☐
Herbert F. Hoover ☐	John J. Pershing ☐	

Do you favor extension of government operation of railroads for two more years (yes or no) .....

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

County Crop Reports

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, doing team work, opening up the roads and doing various chores on the farm. The weather has been very cold for the last several days and we have had quite a little snow. The snow covers the ground quit high in the roads. Several men and teams have been working on the main roads and will get them in good shape in a day or so. Wheat and rye are not taking any harm now. The farmers around Swartz Creek had a meeting a couple days ago and have formed a co-op rative association, and expect to buy the elevator at Swartz Creek. Prices at Flint are: Wheat, spring, $2.60; red, $2.50; white, $2.48; corn, $1.40; oats, 91; rye, $1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, $24; and $28; No. 1 light mixed, $22 and $25; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.75; red kidney, $11; potatoes, $2.25 and $2.50; onions, $7; cabbage, $5 per bbl; cucumbers, $2.50 per bu.; poultry: hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 32; geese, 28; turkeys, 40; butter, creamery, 68 and 70; dairy, 60 and 63; eggs, 75; live stock, sheep, $7 and $8; lambs, $10 and $11; hogs, $15; beef steers, $8 and $9; beef cows, $6.50 and $7 50; veal calves, $17 and $18; fruits, apples, $2.50 and $3.50.—C. S., Fenton, Mich.

MONROE, (N. E.)—We are having fairly nice winter weather with some storms. Wheat has a nice covering of snow. Farmers are doing chores and some are making up wood. The last piece of standing timber of any size left here has been sold and will be cut off soon. Everything is quiet around here now. Farmers are not selling much; mostly sold out; not many auction sales. Markets are picking up some and we expect them to hold firm with few exceptions. Farmers are quite unanimously agreed on trying to elect a governor and legislature that will give them an equal chance with other industries.—G. L. S. The following prices were paid at Newport:—Wheat, $2@$2.35; corn, $1.85; oats, 82; onions, 7; cabbage, 6; hens, 24; springers, 27; ducks, 29; geese, 24; butter, 60; eggs, 70; sheep, 8; lambs, 12; hogs, 13; beef steers, 10@12; beef cows, 6@7; veal calves, 18.

TUSCOLA— Farmers are laying low this weather, just keeping fires going and doing chores. No ice is being cut yet. It is about 20 inches thick now. Weather very cold with quite a lot of snow. We are not selling much but a few hogs and some corn, holding beans for a higher price. Most of us have our taxes paid, so we can stay one year more. Two more farmers have quit and gone to town, can't make both ends meet so they say. More are going in the spring, if taxes keep on going up there won't be any farmers left. The farms will be run by city guys who don't know a plow from a buck saw. The prices offered at Caro are as follows: Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.78; oats, 81; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $26.00; No. 1 light mixed, $25; beans (C. H. P.) $6.25 per cwt.; potatoes, $1.30; poultry, hens, 25; springers, 26; geese, 26; ducks, 26; geese, 18; btuter, 56; eggs, 50; beef steers, $5; beef cows, $5.—K. B. C., Caro, Mich.

SANILAC, (Central)—Are having real winter weather, at present, rather cold, with quite a bit of snow in some places and then none on others. There is still some hay being baled and it is selling around $20 a ton to the farmer. Not much stock moving at this time. Most of the farmers are busy doing chores and getting up some wood. Not much sickness in the farming districts as yet. Stock seems to be healthy.—A. B. The following prices were paid at Sandusky —Wheat: red, $2.25; white, $2.22; oats, 83; rye, $1.62; barley, $3; peas, $2.25; clover seed, $28 bu.; hay No. 1 light mixed, $20; buckwheat, $2.25 cwt.; seed Alsike, $$28; timothy seed, $4.50; beans, $6.75; butterfat, 60; eggs, 64.

MONTMORENCY—Weather cold with much snow. Farmers who have hay are selling at $30 per ton. No market close for dressed pork; a fair amount of cattle being wintered and most all in good shape. Fields have been bare most all winter. Most farmers are working in the woods as wages are extremely high here this year.—P. H. The following prices were paid at Atlanta:—Wheat, $2.40; corn, $2; oats, $1.10; hay: No. 1 timothy $31; No. 1 light mixed, $30; wheat-oat, 17; potatoes, $2; onions, $2.50; hens, 25; turkeys, 45; butter, 50; butterfat, 70; eggs, 70; lambs, 15; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows 6; wool, 60; apples, $2.

GRAND TRAVERSE—No mail went the latter part of last week so missed sending report. We are having nice weather at present. Farmers are mostly doing chores and putting up wood. Another old resident died here Jan. 10th, Mrs. Edgar Pray. She had lived here 58 years. Not much being sold at present as roads are bad.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Williamsburg:—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.50; oat. 85; rye, $1.50; hay, $$32; potatoes, $37.5; butter, 50; butterfat, 69; eggs. 55.

JACKSON—The butchers in Jackson are paying 18 and 19 cents for dressed pork and 12 and 14 cents for dressed beef but they are still charging 35 and 40 cents for it, the same as last summer when pork brought 24 cents alive before the investigation. Down with investigations! They do no good to anyone only the packers.—B. T. The following prices were paid recently:—Wheat, $2.30; oats, 83; rye, $1.65; hay, $27; rye-straw, $11; wheat-straw, $11; oat-straw, $11; potatoes, $2; hens, 35; butter, 64; butterfat, 70; eggs, 75; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 8; ;veal calves, 18; sheeu, 9; lambs, 18; hogs, 12 1-2.

MANISTEE—The farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and breaking out roads for it snows the most of the time. Pototoes keep moving a few at a time as the price keeps raising. Some are buying hay but the most of the farmers are feeding straw and the stock shows it. This county will have a lot of thin stock next spring. Lots of horses dying in these parts from different causes. If I were to have a guess it would be too much rye, straw and not enough grain. Another auction sale this week.—C. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.50; hay: No. 1 timothy, 35; No. 1 light mixed, 32; straw-rye, 10;; wheat-oat, 62; beans: pea, $6.25; red kidney, kidney, $10.50; potatoes, $3; hens, 22; butter, 55; butterfat, 65; eggs, 56; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5.

MIDLAND—The people are hauling wood and cutting same. The weather is rather cold this week with some snow and wind. The ground is frozen with about two inches of snow in some places. It is also drifted in places. A few beans and corn going to market. Coal is very scarce. Many of the farmers are selling or have rented their farms and have moved to town.—J. H. M. The following prices were paid at Midland:—Wheat: spring, $3; fall, $2.36; corn: shelled, $1.40; ear, 60 dry; oats, 83; rye, $1.64; hay, baled, per ton $$22.26; straw-rye, $11@$13; beans, $6.75; potatoes, $1.75; onions, $1.75;; hens, 17; springers, 20; butter, 60; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60; sheep: live, 8; lambs, live, 10; dressed, 20; hogs: live, 12; dressed, 16@17; veal calves, live, 12; dressed, 20.

MONTCALM—Farmers are hauling ice and farm produce. Soil is getting bare as the high winds have blown the snow in heaps. Farmers are holding potatoes at present because the market is flooded. —G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.50; corn, 68;oats, 90; rye, $1.50; hay:No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $25; straw-rye, $10; wheat-oat, $12; beans, pea, $6.50; red kidney, $16; potatoes, $3.50; onion, $1.50; cabbage, 8; hens, 19; springers, 21; ducks, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 25; butter, 60; butterfat, 68; eggs, 60;; hogs, 19; veal calves, 15.

COOK, (Ill.)—A light snow has covered the ground since the last of November. The motor trucks that haul the milk to the Chicago market have been traveling back and forth daily and have not been laid up as in former years. We have had some heavy cold zero weather for a long time. All the ice houses were filled before Christmas with 14-16-18 in. thick ice. Rural school teachers scarce; salaries range from $80 to $125 a month. Many empty and scarce feed lots are to be found all over northern Illinois. No hogs are being raised or kept for next year because hogs are cheap and corn is high.—D. F. T. The following prices were paid at Arlington Heights, Ill.—Wheat, No. 1, $2.75; corn, $1.41; oats, 82; rye, $1.60; hay, $29; rye, $15; wheat-oat, $13 @$14; potatoes, $3.20 100 lbs.;; hens, 26 hogs, 12 1-2; veal calves, 18@22.

ARENAC, (East)—Weather cold and stormy with the mercury down to 22 below. Roads drifted badly. On Jan. 22, E. Spencer, one of our prosperous farmers, had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire. Fire is thought to have been caused by gases while hulling clover. The barn was a new one and full of hay. All stock and tools were saved. No insurance and loss will reach $2,000. Farm products are just about holding, excepting hay which is very high and scarce. Live stock being sold at low prices. Auction sales are plenty and bringing good prices.—M. B. R. The following prices were paid at Twining:—oats, 80; beans, $6.50; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 22; geese, 22; turkeys, 25; butterfat, 58; eggs, 63; hogs, 12 1-2.

GRAND TRAVERSE—It is very quiet among the farmers and fruit growers here. Some are cutting wood. A few logs are being hauled to market but the weather has been very bad for business in the country. Farmer are buying quite heavily through the co-operative association. Fertilizer, spray dope, hay feed of all kinds and flour are the principal commodities purchased and quite a saving is realized on almost everything. People quite healthy so far this winter;; no flu here.—A. C. The following prices were paid at Traverse City:—Wheat, No. 1, $2.25;; corn, $1.45; oats, 85; rye, 88; hay, $35; straw-rye, 17; wheat-oat, 18; beans, $3.75; red kidnye, 11; potatoes, $2.10; veal calves, 18; apples, $2.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered on Jan. 23rd by the Orr Bean & Grain Co., at Midland—Wheat, fall, $2.50 shelled, $3; corn, shelled, $1.45; oats, 84; rye, $1.64; buckwheat, cwt., $2.85; beans, $6.75; barley, cwt., $3; peas, cwt., $4.—O. B. & C. Co., by C.

SHIAWASSEE—The storms of the past week accompanied by high winds have blocked the roads to such an extent that farmers have to turn out and break the track to allow the rural carriers and milkmen to make their regular trips. It is unusually cold here, the thermometer for the past four days showing from six to ten degrees below zero, with prevailing high northwest winds. Loose hay is in lively demand at $20 at the barn, at stack.—D. H. M. The following prices were paid at Corunna:—Corn, $1.52; oats, 82; hay: No. 1 timothy, $21; No. 1 light mixed, $20; straw-rye, $10; potatoes, $2.25; butter, 60; eggs, 70.

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to learn printing business on our plant, nice congenial place to work, home board and room, in this town, one hour from Detroit. Chances to learn this profitable trade, good wage for beginners. Must be over 16, bright, willing and some school. Give full particulars about yourself in first letter. Address: MR. SLOCUM, Rural Publishing Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

SEVEN PER CENT HIGHEST LEGAL INTEREST RATE

What is the usual rate of interest on first or second farm mortgages now? I understand it is 7 percent or 8 percent. Am I correct? Can a wife hold a mortgage on property owned jointly by her and her husband? To whom would this mortgage go at her death?—Subscriber, Grand Ledge, Mich.

The usual rates on farm mortgages is different in different parts of the state. However, seven per cent is the highest rate allowed by law for either first or second mortgage. A wife may hold a mortgage upon property owned jointly by herself and husband. In case of her death, it would descend as other personal property, if not disposed of by will. If she has but one child after payment of debts and administration expenses it would be divided one half to her husband and one half to the child. If she leaves more than one child one third would go to the husband and the rest be divided equally among her children.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MARKET FOR WOOD

Do you know of any reliable wood-fuel company in Detroit or Flint? I have several car loads of wood for sale. It is maple, beech, birch and ash and I don't care to sell it to local dealers for their prices.—A. M. B. Farmer, W. E. R., Curran, Mich.

The United Fuel and Supply Co., of Detroit, is considered a reliable concern and it quotes prices as follows:

"While we handle wood, we cannot quote a definite price on the same inasmuch as the market on wood changes almost daily. At the present time we are in the market for beech and maple, seasoned body wood cut in either 16 in. or 4 ft. lengths. We could pay you 12 per cord f. o. b. Detroit of 128 cubic feet for 16 in. wood and 10 per cord of 4 ft. wood, f. o. b., Detroit. We sell also pine or hemlock slabs in four foot lengths but are not in the market for any at the present time.—*United Fuel & Supply Co., Detroit Mich.*

CUTTING DOWN SHADE TREES

I have a row of large trees standing just outside my fence in the road and they are a great damage to my land for about 30 feet inside the fence. I intend[ed] to cut them down this winter but [a]me say I have no right to cut them so [I] am writing for your advice.—H. M. W., [Ha]nnville, Mich.

Sec. 4467, C. L., 1915, provides [t]hat all shade trees that are now not less than 23 feet nor more than 25 feet from the center of the highway shall remain if they are 60 feet apart and shall not be injured or destroyed, without consent of the highway commissioner. However, the law also provides that they may be removed with the consent of the commissioner and the owner of the land. If you desired to remove any that were separated more than 60 feet apart it would be better to obtain the consent of the commissioner; and to not injure them if he refuses to give his consent.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CENSUS REPORT

Is there any way I can make my census report direct to headquarters as I do not care to give it to the enumerator for this district as he is a man who cannot be trusted to keep the information confidential?

There should be no reason for hesitancy in giving this information to the enumerator, as all such reports will be regarded as strictly confidential. The enumerators are under obligation to observe the strictest secrecy, and are subject to heavy fine if they do not do so. None of this information will be communicated to any tax assessor. It would be impossible to have individual returns made to this office on account of the complications which would arise in the office work of handling so many separate reports.—*W. M. Stewart, Assistant Director, Bureau of Census.*

RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS

Will you please balance a ration for my dairy cows? I have Timothy hay, corn stalks and silage, oats and peas mixed.—A. W.

I am substituting the following ration: Feed per cow per day: 35 lbs. ensilage, 5 lbs. timothy hay, 10 lbs. corn stalks or all the cows will eat up clean.

Feed one pound of the following grain mixture to every 3.5 lbs. of milk produced: 800 lbs. oats and peas mixed, ground, 100 lbs. corn meal, 200 lbs. cotton seed meal or oil meal.

Not knowing the proportional amount of peas in the oats and pea mixture it is difficult to figure a ration very close. However, I have assumed that 50% of the oat and pea mixture was peas. It is impossible to balance the ration without adding some highly protein feed. This I have done by adding 200 lbs. of cotton seed meal to the mixture.—*F. T. Riddell, Assistant in Dairying, M. A. C.*

MARKET FOR MUSKRATS

I am enclosing $2 for renewal. I heartily commend your attitude on the question of free speech. I wonder if you could furnish me with the names of two firms who handle (buy) muskrat carcasses as a food product.—Subscriber. Hastings, Mich.

We are advised that Wm. L. Benjamin, of 471 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, buys muskrat for food purposes.—*Editor.*

SENSE AND NONSENSE

Clever Miss

"Mr. Grabcoin spent thousands of dollars on his daughter's education. She attended some of the most expensive schools in America and Europe. She was taught to sing, to paint, to play various instruments, and to speak three or four languages?"

"Fine."

"But let me tell you how shamelessly she repaid her father's tender care. She came back home and married his chauffeur."

"Splendid! A girl possessing her wealth and with her accomplishments might have married a broken-down duke."

Why He Was Content to Go

An uncanny prediction is reported by an Iowa paper. "Shortly before the end came," runs the obituary, "he folded his hands and said that everything was going higher, and quietly and peacefully he fell asleep."

As a Warning to the Living

A man died owing a Missouri editor six years' unpaid subscription to the paper. The editor did not send any flowers. He attended the funeral and placed a plain-leaf fan and a block of ice on the casket.

Applied Hydraulics

Mixie—"A friend of mine fell asleep in the bathtub with the water running."

Trixie—"Did the tub overflow?"

Mixie—"Nope, luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."

There was a Reason

"I know a man that has been married thirty years and he spends all his evenings at home."

"That's what I call love."

"Oh, no, it's paralysis."

The Easier Replaced

Mrs. A—"I am going to get a divorce."

Mrs. B—"Can't you get along with your husband?"

Mrs A—"Yes, but the cook can't."

Applied Anatomy

"The human anatomy is a wonderful bit of mechanism," observed the Sage.

"Yes," agreed the Fool, "aPt a man on the back and you'll make his head swell."

Charity Begins at Home

Charity Collector—"Have you any particular use for your old clothes?"

Citizen—"Sure. I'm wearing them."

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

100-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, $6,200 WITH 3 horses and 5 head of stock, binder, manure spreader, harrows, gas engine, saw outfit, full list tools. Short distance RR town, stores, churches, high school, etc., 45 acres black loamy fields, balance wire-fenced pasture for 30 head, estimated 100 cords wood; fruit, 9-room house, barn, corn crib, tool, poultry houses. Owner to retire for quick sale makes price $6,200, for everything, easy terms. Details page 82 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargain 23 states; copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed, beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION. 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up, $10 to $15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purchased—UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR. Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. Will show land after April 1st.—JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. 125 ACRE clear, the rest in pasture. Good location, one mile from town on gravel road. Good buildings, flowing well, good fence, fine clay loam, 3-4 mile from school. L. F. LENTNER, R2, Turner, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF FARMS for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

I HAVE 880 ACRES OF LAND IN MISSAUkee county for sale. Good stock ranch or mixed farming. THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK farm, $15,000. 110 acres plowland, rest pasture and woods. 8 room, good house, large barn and other outbuildings, cement block double wall silo, 12x36. Clay loam, well fenced, high state of cultivation. Owner sick. Far particulars write, LEOPOLD WALDOW, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70 ACRES FOUR miles from Flushing. Frame house and barn, new granary. Good well. For price and terms write owner, MRS. K. E. MOORE, St. Johns, Mich.

200 ACRE FARM AT A BARGAIN IF TAKen soon. 12 room house, large barn, cement silo, rock well, wind-mill. Good fences; one hundred acres improved, balance pasture. Clay loam, seven miles from Cass City, one mile from reward road, four miles from Greenleaf. ROBERT FUESTER, Cass City, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—THREE UNIT HINMAN MILKing machine, extra pail, for 20 cows, pulleys, shaft, rods, tubing, all fittings in A1 condition. Most of milking herd sold. Address, HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Mich.

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POSITION WANTED—MARCH 1ST. FARM manager, 30 years old, married, small family. Agricultural education with general farming and pure bred dairy cattle. Experienced both short and long time A. R. O. work. References. Address Box C care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN, EACH LOcality, country or town, part or all time to sell X-CELL-ALL Products, such as Paints, Phonographs, Tires, Engines, etc. No advertising, equivalent amount given direct to consumers on advertising orders. Later you co-operate with dealer or manage store. Permanent and profitable, already have organization of over fifty in Michigan. Selling experience not necessary (but a help.) as Company will help and work with you. X-CELL-ALL COMPANY (of Illinois.) 316-318 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago.

Review of World Feed Situation

By R. W. CHAPIN, Pres. of Chapin & Company

(From his address to Breeders conv ened at East Lansing January 14)

Continued from last week

I REMEMBER, in 1919, I sold a Holstein breeder in Ohio, dairy feed at $1.50 per hundred, and he wrote me that he was selling his milk for $1.50 a hundred and that for every bag of feed he bought of us, he got $6 worth of milk, which left him $4.50 to pay for his roughage, expenses and profit. One hundred per cent of dairy feed will not always make 400 per cent of milk. It depends on the kind of feed used, how good the roughage is, and also, the cow has something to say about it. A good grain ration, however, will make four times its weight in milk and the average ration will make three and one half times its weight in milk, i. e., average Holstein milk, which is apparently the kind that everybody wants.

The price of milk is always lower in remote districts than it is around large cities. It is rarely that condensaries, butter and cheese factories can pay as much for milk as the city consumer. I believe the wholesale price of milk in the Detroit market today is around $4 and I also believe that you can take this $4 and buy more than 100 pounds of a mixed dairy ration all ready to use. By "mixed dairy ration," I mean a mixture of protein feeds and farm grains say about 70 per cent of dairy feed at $82 and 30 per cent corn and oats at $50. The cost of the resulting mixture would be about $72 per ton, or $3.60 per hundred. I believe if you will look back about five or six years and see what you were paying for this kind of a mixture, and the price you are getting for your milk, that your milk prices are not out of line with the price of the feed. Now, if you grow this corn and oats, there is certainly a profit in growing it, and selling it to your dairy at $50 a ton, but if you don't grow it, some other farmer is making this profit.

You are also selling your farm roughage to the dairy at pretty fair prices. Ensilage has no market value, but you do know what it costs to produce it, and you know also, if you didn't grow ensilage, an acre of land would produce a certain percentage of profit in growing something else, and you are entitled to just as much profit off that acre of land growing one thing as another. The same is true of hay, which, while it has a market price, doesn't mean that all the farm hay could ever be sold. It has to be used where it is grown, or it has no particular value.

I am not trying to get into a discussion of how much profit there is in making milk. Some times there is some and some times there is none. It all depends on whether a man has good cows and is a good manager, or has poor cows and is a poor manager, and some times there are other things which unfortunately keep him from making a living profit but I do believe the farmer is getting a pretty square deal in selling his milk at the present time, for unfortunately some of the feed is low priced, like corn and oats.

We have a pretty fair corn crop this year, but I don't think it is a bumper crop. We must not forget that when the government says we have grown 2,900,000,000 bushels of corn, that about 700,000,000 of this is not corn grain, but will go into the silos in the shape of ensilage, and ensilage is, of course, a roughage or hay substitute.

It looks like we are growing less corn and more ensilage every year, which is a good thing. We were so short of corn last year that it was hardly obtainable, and we had to eat up nearly all our oats and barley last summer to get along.

You are, of course, always interested in what prices are going to do. It is a large order for any one to make a prediction. A feed manufacturer has to be right on the question of prices most of the time, or the sheriff and the poorhouse would be waiting for him. There is nothing in the world handled so cheaply or on so small margin of profit as grain and feed. Once in a lifetime, like the last war period, prices keep on going up most of the time and it was very difficult for the sane man who dealt in these commodities to lose money, but year in and year out, there are just as many downs as there are ups, and there is no business I know of in which you can work for eleven months, and lose everything you have made in the twelfth month, other than that of feed manufacturing. The daily fluctuations in feeds are 2 per cent and 3 per cent and this is more than the average profit that is made in handling them.

We are not of the opinion that any commodities are going down for a long time to come. They will go down some time, but it is not desirable that they should go down now, because if prices go down, we will have to cut everybody's wages, and there will be a great deal of distress, while the readjustment is being made. If this happens gradually, it will not be so serious. Royal Meeker, of the United States Bureau of Census, says that prices will not go down, and as he is a statistician and a student, his judgment is worthy of some respect. Some of our government officials, mostly lawyers, have predicted right along that prices would go down, and as they are not practical men, there is no reason to pay any attention to their guessing, as that is all it is. It is quite possible that prices may even go higher before the winter is over. In the first place, bran is almost sure to go higher, as we have a short wheat crop, especially in the northwest. Good wheat is selling at over $3.40 a bushel or over $110 a ton in Minneapolis. Bran is selling at nearly $10 a ton under the price of cornmeal. In the past, bran has usually sold at anywhere between 60 and 80 per cent of the price of wheat.

There will not be any more cottonseed meal produced. Our western linseed is about all crushed up, and for the rest of the winter, we will have to draw our linseed meal from the east. Freight rates are going to advance some more, of course, because, while everything else is doubled since the war, freight rates have only come up 50 per cent, and it is to be expected that they will also double. Taxes keep on increasing, and they generally fall on the necessities of life chiefly, so it is a very safe estimate that prices will be higher before they are lower.

The best time to buy dairy feed is usually in the early summer. Nine years out of ten, a man makes good interest by doing it.

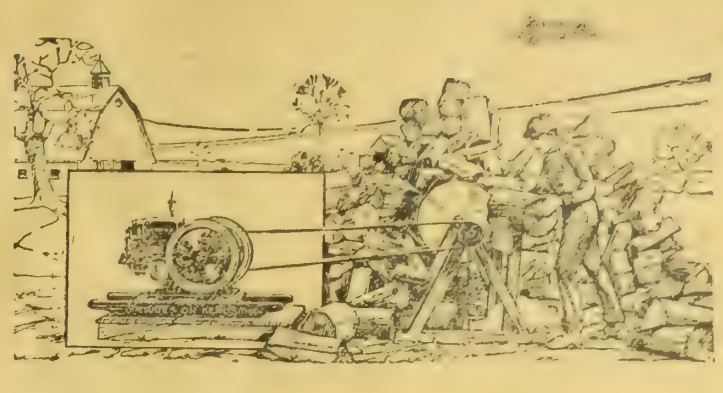
(At the close of the Holstein meeting, Mr. Chapin offered substantial help to the association in the form of a check for $500.00 *The money goes to promote the proposed organization of the Holstein industry of Michigan, as outlined by President D. D. Aitken.)*

LICE ON HOGS ARE COSTLY

LICE ON hogs are extremely expensive. The fact was proved in experiments recently concluded by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was shown that lousy hogs not only consume more food and make less meat, but that they are uneasy or restless, a condition that doubtless lessens the pork-producing abilities of the animals. When not eating, the lice-ridden swine spent most of their time rubbing themselves or running around. If strangers came near they were noticeably excited. This did not hold true of the hogs free from lice.

But the lice-ridden hogs can not make up for the blood sucked by their parasites. For instance, at the beginning of one experiment, 15 hogs with lice weighed a total of 1,167 pounds, and 15 hogs without lice weighed 1,025 pounds. At the end of the experiment the lousy hogs weighed 2,872 pounds and the clean hogs weighed 3,150 pounds, although the total feed consumed by the clean hogs weighed only 203 pounds more than that eaten by the animals with lice.

The Department of Agriculture will be glad to supply farmers with publications that tell how to free their hogs of lice.



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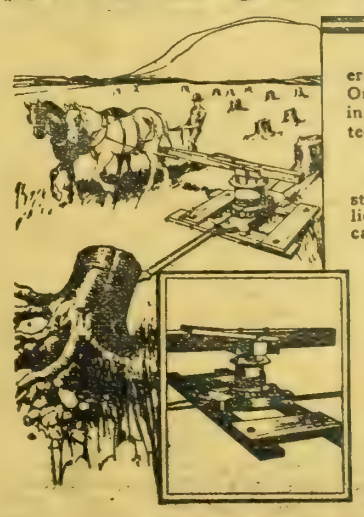

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An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL VII, No. 22 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Read in this issue, "Shall the State Fix Price of Milk?" by John D. Miller of N. Y. Dairymen's League

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Volume VII
Number 22

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

February 7th
1920

Shall the State Fix Price of Farmer's Milk?

Legislation Proposed in New York Would Put Dairy Industry at Mercy of State Commission

By JOHN D. MILLER,
Vice-President and General Counsel of Dairymen's League, Inc., New York.

THE REPORT of the Governor's so-called "Fair Price Milk Committee" makes certain recommendations which may be summarized as advocating the control by the State of the prices of milk to be paid to farmers and by consumers, and recommends the creation of an expensive organization to execute and enforce such price-fixing powers.

It recommends that "the power to fix rates be delegated to a new, separate State Board, composed of three officials, removable at the pleasure of the Governor, with authority to subpoena producers and dealers in milk and milk products, and their records, and to fix the prices paid to the farmer and charged by the distributor to the consumer."

Among the powers to be granted such Commission are:

a—"Power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State of New York."

b—"If the Commission finds prices charged by farmer or distributor are not fair and reasonable, the Commission shall fix prices to be charged by both."

c—"To supervise the milk industry from the cow to the consumer."

d—"To require every producer of milk to register with the Commission and to report to the Commission at stated periods."

e—"To require the operators of every milk shipping and manufacturing plant to register with and report to the Commission."

f—"To prohibit the sale of milk in whole or in part for manufacturing purposes and to divert it to the shipping stations to be sold as fluid milk."

g—"To enforce its orders, directions and regulations, a violation of which shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 or a year in prison for each offense or both."

We will here discuss only the expediency and not the constitutionality of laws vesting such powers in a Commission.

It is here proposed that the farmers "power and control over the dairy" owned by him, shall be taken from him and vested in three men, who shall also fix the price the farmer shall receive for his milk, and if the farmer refuses to submit to such "power and control", or to accept such price, he will be punishable "by a fine of $500.00, or a year in prison for each offense, or both".

Program is Bolshevistic

This ambitious program differs from the Bolshevic program in Russia only that there all property is to be nationalized, while here only farms and herds are to be nationalized. In principle they differ not at all, but only in degree. He who has the "power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State" becomes thereby the beneficial owner of the farms and herds engaged in such industry. To deprive the farmer of the "power and control" of his property, strips him of every attribute of ownership save only the privilege of paying taxes.

The question naturally suggests itself, why if the State is to fix prices of food, should it not also fix prices of all other necessities.

A man standing naked on Broadway this zero morning would perish, although surrounded by food.

It may be stated that in this climate the necessities of life are food, clothing, fuel and shelter. If the State is to fix the prices upon one, why not upon all. We may go farther than this. The refinements of our modern complex civilization are such that other things may be fairly classed as necessaries. We assume that the Committee will admit that medical attendance are necessities. If the price of milk is to be fixed by the State, why not the fees of the physician who prescribes the amount of milk in the diet, be also fixed by the State.

The law of supply and demand fixes a rough equilibrium, so that the price of one essential commodity usually bears a fair relation to the price of all other essential commodities.

The arbitrary fixing by the State of the price of one commodity if it has any effect, disturbs the equilibrium and can be only destructive. If the price so fixed be less than that dictated by the influence of supply and demand, then producers are wronged; if higher, then consumers are wronged; if exactly the same, then the result of the price fixing power is nil.

Milk Industry Political Foot Ball

The committee proposes to give a milk commission of three political appointees, "power and control" over the billion dollars worth of property owned by other men, with power ti fix prices on the products of such properties, which in effect is fixing the prices upon the properties also, for the value of a farm is measured by the value of its products. The owners of these farms, however, are to have no voice in fixing such prices, on in naming the men who are to fix them.

As political propaganda the report may satisfy its authors, but as a solution of an industrial and economic problem, it is hopeless.

If the power to fix prices of milk, or any other farm products be given to a commission, then of necessity, such commission should at the same time fix prices on the labor, farm machinery, implements, vehicles and other farm supplies, as well as upon the clothing, sugar, tea, coffee, and other family necessities that the farmer must buy.

To compel the farmer to sell his product in a regulated market and buy all of his supplies and necessities in an unregulated market, not only violates every principle of justice, but would result in intolerable confusion and chaos that would at once be reflected in an appalling decrease in production.

If a commission is to exercise "power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State", it must of necessity have control over the men engaged in such industry, but unfortunately for this program, the days of involuntary servitude are past.

Such milk commission is also to have power to make orders and rules, violations of which shall be a misdemeanor. This means that the legislature will be asked to delegate to three political appointees of the Governor, the power to enact criminal laws. This proposal will make Lenine grow grey with envy.

No government, except an autocratic one, can execute such powers, and the more such powers are conferred upon government, the more autocratic it will become.

The whole plan is designed to substitute a government by bureaus, for a government by legislation; a government by bureaucratic rules, for a government by law.

Class Regulation

There is no reason why milk should be singled out for State regulation. At present prices, it is cheaper than beef, mutton, poultry, eggs or any other form of animal fat food. It has advanced in price less than other foods and less than clothing or shoes. The price of milk paid to farmers is less as compared with costs of production, than the price of any other essential commodity.

The Fair Price Committee had presented to it an opportunity to perform a real public service by treating the milk problem as an industrial and economic one, that should as far as possible be divorced from politics, and it is to be regretted that they threw this opportunity away in order to make a report that betrays both producers and consumers and will encourage only those who have initiated the milk agitation, hoping to capitalize the resulting discontent into terms of votes

Farmers of the nation are aroused upon this question. The organized dairymen of the country met at Chicago on December 16, 1919, and there adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved that farmers should not be required to sell their products in markets regulated by law and compelled to buy their supplies and necessities in un-regulated markets, but that if Federal or State Governments undertake to fix prices on any one essential commodity they should at the same time in common justice fix prices on all other essential commodities."

The milk industry should no longer be considered a political question. It is in nature industrial and economic. The two great classes most vitally interested are producers and consumers, and we again urge that consumers perfect their organization, from which milk dealers and political agitators shall be excluded. They can then appoint representatives to meet representatives of this organization and together solve the milk problem.

Do You Believe in State Control of Food Prices?

THE ACCOMPANYING article describing the proposed regulation of the milk prices in the state of New York, should be of special interest to farmers of this state just now. At the last session of the Michigan legislature a bill was introduced to create a milk price commission and legalize its decision. Several of the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n sponsored this measure, but it died a natural death. Attorney General Groesbeck has resurrected the essence of the idea and now proposes a paternalistic scheme of a state commission with wide powers of price-fixing. Mention is made of his special desire to bring the milk industry under the regulating thumb of the state.

This is an important question, and one on which the farmers should freely express their opinions. Is it the desire of the farmers to have the state fix the selling price of their products and leave unregulated the prices of the things they buy? We should like to hear from our readers upon this subject, and especially invite the milk producers to present their views.—Editor.

Where do We Stand Today on Packer Question?

Farmers Mistrust Palmer's "Settlement" and Insist on a Finish Fight to put Packers Forever Beyond Control of Life's Necessities

By O. M. KILE
(*Special Washington Correspondent*)

MOVES and counter-moves relative to the packer problem have followed one another with such rapidity since Attorney General Palmer made his spectacular "compromise" announcement in December, that even the interested live stock producer—to say nothing of the casual reader finds it somewhat difficult to figure out just where we stand on the whole matter and what the probable outcome will be.

The announcement from the department of justice that the government would drop the prosecution of the packers, followed by a statement from the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that the commission would continue its legal processes, was confusing to say the least. Then when delegations from western cattlemen's associations came to Washington and protested to President Wilson against the "settlement," insisting that the whole thing be overthrown, and this was followed a few days later by Senator Kenyon's announcement that he would proceed with the Kenyon-Kendrick Bill designed to regulate the packers, more cause for conjecture arose Now, early in January, we have a new Kenyon-Kendrick Bill before Congress—or a bill so radically changed as to amount to a new one—and the situation is yet more complicated.

Whatever may have been the underlying motives or set of conditions which brought about this rather extraordinary action by Mr. Palmer—whether, as asserted by some, it was largely a political stunt designed for campaign purposes — whether the packers feared the ultimate enactment of pending federal legislation and sought thus to forestall it—whether the packers were so completely tired of being so constantly harassed and troubled that they were willing to surrender some of their legal and business rights for the sake of harmony—whether the packers bank on a change of administrations to revoke or render the ruling ineffective before elapse of the two years allowed for readjustment—or whether it is believed that the "divorcing of interests" need be in name only and that the control and revenue of such interests may be retained within the Big Five family—whatever may have been the underlying reason or reasons, I say, the net result has been to crystallize action and I look to see enacted during the present session of Congress some form of permanent legislation covering the entire problem.

Where the Federal Trade Commission Comes In

The Federal Trade Commission points out that it is acting under instructions of the president given in 1917 and later incorporated in an act of Congress. The action taken by Mr. Palmer is a direct result of the evidence developed and reports made by the commission. This is the regular course of proceedure prescribed by law. But beyond this the commission has its own direct powers to be exercised in cases relating to abuses of the Clayton and Sherman Anti-Trust Acts.

The commission has as recently as January 14th made complaints against Armour & Company in connection with deals consumated in 1915 and 1916 which tended, it is alleged, to create monopolistic conditions in the hide, leather, cottonseed oil, and lard substitute trade in Tennessee and North Carolina.

In case these complaints are sustained the final effect would no doubt be to cause these acquired interests to be given up by Armour & Company. If in the meantime this entire line of business had been given up under the Palmer agreement, there would of course, b no occasion for further action by the trade commission. If on the other hand, Armour & Company had not at that time yet divested themselves of these intersts and had not made the proper effort to do so, then the commission would be in position to force such action at once.

In this way the continued activity of the Federal Trade Commission may serve as a kind of check on the pro- ith that section which requires the packers to give up the retail meat business.

The chief grievance presented to President Wilson by the visiting representatives from the western cattle growers' associations was that no provision is made for preventing the daily or periodic fluctuations of prices at the stock yards, alleged to be caused artificially by the packers through manipulation of their purchases from day to day. This fluctuation works a severe hardship on such shippers as may happen to strike the low spot of the market the day their stock arrives.

It is also felt that the department of justice is not the proper vehicle to carry out the supervision of the readjustments contemplated. The functions of the department of justice are judicial rather than executive, and there is the further objection of too direct exposure to political influences.

Then again it cannot be denied that considerable doubt is felt as to the sincerity of purpose on the part of the packers. Whether rightfully or wrongfully the misgiving is harbored ter—and that the interpretations be not left to the whims and vagaries of political appointees but be studied thoroughly and sympathetically by some person or persons charged with that specific duty for a long period of years.

Senator Kenyon's New Plan

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick now come forward with a radically revised form of the so-called K-Bills. It has been rather generally conceded that the Kendrick Bill could not be passed so long as it centered control of the packing industry in any one man—the secretary of agriculture was suggested. Other stringent regulatory measures also made its acceptance doubtful.

The opportunity now seems to present itself to enact into permanent legislation the chief features of the Palmer ruling and thus take the administration of the ruling out of the hands of the department of justice. The revised Kenyon-Kendrick Bill proposes to create a Federal Live Stock Commission consisting of three men to be appointed by the president and to serve for a term of five years. In all important respects this commission would function in practically the same way as the Federal Trade Commission having power to summon witnesses, inspect books and property and issue orders correcting any legal violations of the act. These orders could be set aside or modified only through the Circuit Court of Appeals.

In fact the specific duties of the Federal Trade Commission insofar as they relate to the packing or the live stock industries would be taken over by the new commission. In addition, this commission would have jurisdiction over the Bureau of Markets now attached to the detartment of agriculture. Through this bureau live stock and meat markets and price fluctuations would be closely supervised.

Section 7 of the bill reads: The commission shall have all the powers and duties heretofore exercised or performed by the Bureau of Markets in the department of agriculture relating to the acquisition and dissemination of information regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of live stock or live stock products. It shall investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs, and prices of, and all other facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacturing, storage, handling or distribution of stock or live stock products, including operations on and the ownership of stockyards. It shall compile and furnish to consumers, producers or distributors, by means of regular and special reports, or by such other methods as it deems most effective, information respecting the live stock market and the demand, supply, prices, and other conditions affecting the market."

Objectionable Features in the New K-Bill

But the new K-Bill still retains the highly detailed section relative to just how a packer shall or shall not conduct his business, which to many who have studied the problem, seems entirely unnecessary and objectionable. It would seem, for instance, that the questions of financial standing, railroad connections, shipping facilities, division of a plant's facilities between local and foreign patrons, etc., etc., are all matters which the individual owner must be allowed to work out as circumstances demand or opportunity offers. These are matters to be regulated by natural economic forces and not by edicts of a commission.

The revised bill also retains the section requiring the packers to give up all privately owned refrigerator cars. This plan would undoubtedly increase the cost of meats—and never forget that each increase in the retail price of beef means less consumption and consequently less demand for live stock. Certainly, enough has already been done along this un-economic line in the way of increasing the cost of living, by compelling the packers to give up their efficient methods of handling groceries and canned goods. That action was a sacrifice for the sake of a principle. Our government desires to establish the principle that when any concern or group of concerns becomes so big as to be in position to threaten monopoly of any food product, that concern or group must be curbed.

On the whole it might seem that we are right back again where we started on the whole packer problem, but careful summation shows that considerable progress has been made. Mr. Palmer's ruling will, of course, hold until superceded by an act of Congress. The idea of one man control of the industry has definitely been given up and it is highly probable that before any bill succeeds in passing Congress the entire idea of "control" in its narrower sense will also be given up.

The plan for a permanent commission to see to it that the spirit of the law is carried out, to uncover and correct any abuses that may occur, and to act in a general "supervisory" capacity, both of the livestock and packing industry, seems to be a happy and logical solution of the problem. Numerous features, including the ownership of refrigerator cars, are still to be fought out, but but with the creation of the commission there should be displayed a willingness to leave some of these points for further study and recommendations after the commission has been at work a year or two.

The New Secretary of Agriculture

E. T. MEREDITH
Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE President has appointed Mr. E. T. Meredith, publisher of "Successful Farming," of Des Moines, Iowa, to succeed David S. Houston who becomes secretary of the treasury. Mr. Meredith's long service in the farm newspaper field has undoubtedly given him that sympathy and understanding of the problems of farmers and farming which are prerequisites of a successful administration of the Department of Agriculture, and protect him from a repetition of the blunders of his predecessor.

In a statement Mr. Meredith said one of his first undertakings as head of the agricultural department would be to work out some method of getting crops to market "without too much lost motion."

A brief biography of his life is given as follows:

Edwin Thomas Meredith was born in Avoca, Iowa, December 23, 1876. He was a student at Highland Park College in 1893 and 1894. Two years later he married Miss Edna C. Elliott of Des Moines. From 1896 to 1902 he published the Farmers' Tribune in this city and in 1902 he started Successful Farming. He was a candidate for United States senator in 1914 and ran for governor of Iowa four years ago.

Mr. Meredith is president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a former director of the National Chamber of Commerce and director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. He was a member of the recent labor conference in Washington and of the United States Labor Mission to Europe in 1918. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Za-Ga-Zig temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and other fraternal and social organizations.

World Bean Review Forecasts Stronger Market

Situation in Various States and Countries Shows Bullish Factors Likely to Aid Growers With Holdings

By VERNE E. BURNETT

SOME MEN who have studied the world bean situation have grown very cautious during the last few years. Many of them did not believe beans would rise so high as they did during the war, and others did not think the price would tumble so hard as it did some time after the signing of the armistice. There were unforseen and terrific factors in the bean world, such as the importation of great quantities of cheap oriental beans by the United States government, which have "spilled the beans" for more than one good bean market prophet. The good quality and record acreage yield in Michigan fields the past year came as another surprise to many.

So one is on rather treacherous ground, when trying to prophesy about the bean market nowadays. Nevertheless, all good business men do for themselves considerable prophesying. If they don't look ahead at what's coming, based on present and past facts, they aren't good business heads, as a rule. Therefore, there are three phases of the bean market "dope," which pay every farmer connected with the bean business to know. The first phase is a review of existing facts throughout the bean world, including the stocks of beans on hand, the probable planting next year, the activity of demand and so on. The second phase is a review of the statements of established authorities on the bean market. And third there is miscellaneous information, including the readers' and writer's own deductions from the facts gathered.

The World's Bean Bin

Supposing all the world had a great bin to contain the supply of beans which it should normally have on hand. From most of the facts as to stocks on hand throughout the world at this time, it looks as though the world bean bin would be pretty low, with the members of the universal family pretty hungry for the crop.

Take first the most famous state in the history of the bean market, Michigan. This state, it is estimated by scores of reliable sources, has finished off a good season, so far as production to the acre is concerned. Between 12 and 13 bushels to the acre is the splendid record for the Wolverine state this year, whereas it was much lower last year and in many preceding years. But this fact was offset by the greatly reduced acreage. Farmers had become disgusted of the manipulations of the bean bears and had sought out something more likely to pay a fair profit. Therefore the total output of Michigan beans this year was rather small.

Together with the fact that Michigan grew a very small acreage of beans in 1919, more than half of the bean crop is estimated to have passed out of the state. Some dealers estimate that 60 and even 75 per cent of the bean crop has left the hands of Michigan men. The remainder of the beans, it appears, is being held in strong hands among the growers, who are waiting confidently for great increases in prices, possibly to ten cent beans or better. Jobbers seem to be pretty generally aware that the farmers should be getting better prices; otherwise the production will stop.

If the beans in the hands of the growers are few, the amount with the dealers seems to be even smaller. One very prominent jobber, in fact, has made the statement that a six-weeks' railway strike would tie up the country so that not one dealer in ten would have a sack of beans on hand.

One of the conditions which caused this lowness in stocks was the unusual holiday trading. Tradition has taught the trade that the season around Christmas is a bad one for the markets. Buying slumps and interest declines. But this year the interest in the bean trade kept right up, and even the January inventories failed to have the predicted depressing effects. Demands from the wholesale grocery trade are said to be picking up and deliveries from growers have come almost to a standstill at many points in Michigan. The buying by the grocers is thought to have been the strong factor during the holiday season, because of the fear that prices would ascend considerably later this winter.

The condition prevailing in Michigan is somewhat parallel to that in other great bean districts. Take California, for example, which for the last year or so has made Michigan take second rank in the bean growing business. The acreage was greatly reduced along the Pacific coast in 1919. Coupled with that, a small output per acre is reported for many sections. Growers in the San Joaquin Valley who had been expecting 12 to 20 sacks per acre got only half that amount. This practically doubled the cost of production for many farmers, and nine out of ten of the bean growers in that section are reported to have sworn off raising any more beans. One big dealer at Modesto, California, estimates that production was only 40 per cent of that of 1918 in his state.

A rather peculiar situation exists in California this year, due to the excess amounts raised by the growers and not bought by the government as had been expected. Accordingly the holdover stocks are larger than usual, but this factor is offset by the shortage of the new Oriental crop.

New York has sent reports from many parts of the state that its bean supply has just about been exhausted. The demands from Europe, we are informed, has helped to clean out both the home-grown and the kotenashis. Red kidneys have been especially short, while the navy beans have not been so hard to get. Kotenashis rose a dollar a cwt. in New York City around the holidays.

To show the export and import figures as given by the government, we quote the following:

"For the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, 1,667,996 bushels of beans and Lentils were exported from the United States. These were valued at over $8,000,000. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, 901,878 bushels of dried peas were exported from the United States. These were valued at almost $4,000,000. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, we imported 4,015,860 bushels of beans and Lentils, valued at very nearly $6,000,00. Imports of beans and dried peas after the same term were 4,982,625 bushels, valued at almost twenty-eight million dollars."

From Colorado, one of the big bean growing states, we gather the following bullish report:

"The dealers feel that the crop is about cleaned up and there will not be much movement until higher prices prevail. We will be very much surprised if you do not see 10-cent beans before the new crop comes in. If you wish we can show you the figures for this prediction."

Oriental Crop Short

For a long time reports have come from the Orient telling of shortage of the crop of beans in Asia during the past year. In Manchuria great drouths swept down over the bean crop and in other Oriental sections floods and too much rainfall ruined the stand. Of course, the complete figures are not yet available, and the friskiest of the bulls may be likely to run away themselves on the Oriental situation. But taking it all in all, the Far East seems to have fallen down miserably in its output this past year.

The following report sent from Kobe, in Asia, is reprinted from *The Bean Bag*:

"We have had stormy weather three times in the Hokkaido followed by flood, which gave much damage to the new crop of beans and peas. Arrivals of crops are exceedingly late this year. Except a small quantity of green peas, we see no important arrivals of new crops of beans for export yet. Recent flood in Hokkaido destroyed roads and bridges in the interior and the transportation was greatly hindered or in some quarters was totally stopped for some considerable time, and this materially accounts for the delayed arrivals of new crops in the market.

"People over there have been fully occupied in the reparation of the damage sustained, and there appears to have been little time to make very close investigation into the matter so that no accurate figures are still obtainable, people varying in their estimates. The following, however, are what we have so far been able to gather, and hope they may be of interest to yourselves.

"Regarding the white beans in general, no official report is still available as to how much quantities will come up to the standard of exportable quality, and even at this moment when this kind of beans come out to the market in the ordinary year, there are no market quotations.

"Owing to the rains, large quantities of white beans were perished or colored, while colored beans were likewise perished or the color faded, and the damage appears to be very serious. Decrease of 20 per cent off the first estimate is expected on the total yield, of which there will be only 60 per cent coming up to the standard which can be hand-picked for export, and in this operation of hand-picking, there will be further 20 to 30 per cent waste.

"In view of the limited quantities available, there is very little business going on."

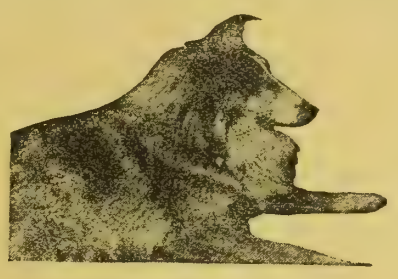
What Prophets Say

We now have taken up some representative facts concerning the world bean situation, based on news reports. Along with this the ideas of numerous so-called prophets or experts on the world bean situation have already been expressed.

In summarizing several dozens of reports made public by big bean dealers, by heads of growers' associations and by market writers the vast majority proclaim the coming of better prices for beans this winter, although a cautious note is linked with nearly all predictions of this sort these days. There are too many possible though perhaps remote factors which enter in the considerations such as big strikes or financial depression. But the tone on the whole is one which should warm the heart of the weakest of the bulls.

As for the deductions which each business farmer will make for himself—well, that is up to him. It is sure that some of the reports are exaggerated and statements from men prominent in the trade are often likely to be influenced by the desire rather than the logic of the situation. Nevertheless, the hard-headed farmers who are keeping strong hands upon their bean holdings very evidently are willing to take their chance in the market gamble and hold out for the higher prices.

In conclusion, it is a pretty safe safe bet for anyone in the bean industry to figure out at long distance that there is a basic principle upon which the market is bound to turn. That principle is the well known need of cost of production plus a fair profit to the producer. When manipulated markets refuse year after year to give to the grower that right, the result is non-production and finally a big rally in price. Time alone will tell if the rally will occur during this year, and it looks now like a pretty safe prediction that the present year ought to tell the story.



"It's time to get my License."

A Summary of the New Dog Law

"WHEN the tax was put on dogs a number of years ago, it was one dollar, and now it is three. I understand that the tax on dogs was for the purpose of paying for sheep that were killed in this section of the country. They don't raise sheep any more. What I want to know is whether they can compel a man to pay dog taxes or not. I don't kick on one dollar but three dollars is too much.—Sam Riley, Grand Traverse County.

Yes, you will have to pay the higher dog tax or take a chance of losing your dog. The new law is generally looked upon as a needed and constructive measure, and has the endorsement of all farmers who own sheep or have had their flocks wiped out by marauding dogs.

The following summary of the new law may be of interest to all dog owners. It was compiled by Mr. Thos. D. Megginson, prosecuting attorney of Antrim county. Farmers desiring to secure a complete copy of the law may do so by writing to Mr. H. H. Halladay, State Sanitary Live Stock Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

WHAT THE NEW LAW REQUIRES:

1. *Apply in writing to your Township or County Treasurer for dog license and tag.*
2. *Application must state breed, sex, age, color and markings of dog, and name of last previous owner.*
3. *Application must be accompanied by a fee of $3 for male, and $6 for a female, and $2 for an unsexed dog.*
4. *Treasurer will deliver you a license tag and metal tag.*
5. *Metal tag is to be affixed to collar of dog and worn at all times except when hunting with owner.*
6. *This must be done before January* 10, 1920.
7. *Keep your dog confined on premises from sunset of each day to sunrise of next day.*

The circular calls attention to the facts that it is unlawful:

1. *To keep a dog without license.*
2. *To keep a dog without collar and tag attached.*
3. *To allow your dog to stray behind your premises at any time unless under the control of some person.*
4. *To violate any of the provisions of the Dog Law.*

Under the heading Penalty, the circular calls attention to the four following points:

That police officers are authorized to kill all dogs running at large unaccompanied by owner.

That the Sheriff and State Constabulary are requested to locate and kill all unlicensed dogs.

That the Prosecuting Attorney is to prosecute all who fail to comply with this law.

That the fine is not to exceed $100, or not to exceed three months in jail.

In a closing paragraph, Prosecuting Attorney Meggison says the law is workable and will be enforced; that the sheriff will not call upon the owner for the tax. *"It is up to you to pay it and get the tag,"* he says succinctly and adds: *"If the sheriff has to call, it will be for the owner of the dog and not for the dog."*

"Let us all work together to enforce this law," is his final appeal, *"so that it will be possible to raise sheep in Antrim County."*

Official Data Reveals Profits of Sugar Industry

United States Tariff Commission Makes Public Cost of Sugar Production for 1918-19

ONE OF THE greatest handicaps encountered by the beet growers in their periodical controversy with the sugar manufacturers over the terms of the beet contract is their lack of knowledge of the costs of manufacturing sugar from the beets. A few figures, more or less authentic, are available from this source and that, and the grower is obliged to piece them together as best he may to arrive at an approximate conclusion of the manufacturers' profits. Farmers' costs are fairly easy to ascertain. Agricultural colleges and cost finding experts have conducted experiments and made these costs public from time to time, and if anyone is then in doubt about the matter all they have to do is to plant ten acres of beets and at the end of the year they know what it costs to grow them. But farmers can hardly be expected to build a sugar factory in order to find out what it costs to manufacture sugar. And the manufacturers themselves are usually as silent as the grave upon the subject of costs. Official statements are not over-illuminating, and so the farmer is left to ascertain for himself upon such meagre information as he can uncover with these costs and profits are.

Alma Sugar Plant Manager Explains Costs

The only sugar plant manager who has had the courage to make public any of the costs entering into the manufacture of sugar is "Farmer" Allen, manager of the Alma plant of the Michigan Sugar Company. In a recent article in the Alma Record, Mr. Allen writes:

"We will pay the farmers this last year for 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt, and we have made from this beets and dirt 18,688,415 pounds of sugar, which gives us 212.5 pounds of sugar per ton of beets and dirt. Now I know this to be the truth myself, as I have taken these figures very carefully from our books. The average sale price of our sugar I do not know exactly at this time, but think it will be a trifle over $11 per 100 pounds in car lots as we sell it.

"Now let us figure again: We made this last campaign 4,380 1-2 tons of dried beet pulp from the 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt for which we paid the farmers, which gives us just 20.07 tons of beets and dirt for one ton of dried pulp. Then again, we made 3,086.42 tons of molasses from the above amount of beets and dirt, which gives us 22 tons of beets for one ton of molasses.

"Now let us tabulate our figures:

Sugar, 18, 688,415 lbs. at 11c	$2,055,725.65
D. P., 4,380 1-2 tons at $50 ton	219,025.00
Molasses, 3,086.42 tons at $20 ton	61,728.40
	$2,336,479.05
87,933.29 tons beets at $12 per ton	1,055,199.48
Freight paid during the year 1919	123,941.12
Wages paid during the year 1919	345,291,35
	$1,524,431.95

To manufacture the 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt into sugar, dried beet pulp and molasses, it took the following list of material:

18,126.19 tons coal, 5,934.25 tons limestone, 691.20 tons coke, 27,200 pounds sulphur, 4,796 pounds muratic acid, 4,000 gallons lubricating oils, 700 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,080 cutter knives, 566 Frasier files, 20,470 yards filter cloth, 18,000 sugar barrels 18,000 sugar barrel linings, 1,360 paper linings, 2,100 pounds barrel nails, 199,000 sugar bags, 1,400 pounds bag twine, 85,200 pulp bags, 21,000 pulp bags 21,000 pounds dunnage paper, 60,000 feet dunnage lumber, 10,800 pounds boiler compound.

The above list is only some of the larger items of material used around a sugar mill. I cannot tell you the costs of this material and much more that is not enumerated in the list, but do know that it has cost us into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and still further, are the hundreds of thousands of dollars to be added to this last amount for the material and repairs of the mill, the replacing of worn-out machinery, the renewing of parts of partially worn-out machinery, piping, shafting, valves, couplings, unions, nuts, bolts, brass and copper screens, copper tubing, running into thousands of more dollars every year. No one knows anything about the terrible expense in the repairing and fitting up of a sugar mill who has not had the actual experience."—*Farmer Allen.*

* * * *

The only items of expense in Mr. Allen's article that are of any value are those representing beet, freight, and labor costs. Note that the total of these three is $1,524,431.95. Compare these with his estimates of the receipts, $2,336,479.05. There is a difference of $812,047.10. He cannot, he says, "tell us the cost of material used," so he merely gives us figures showing the variety and the quantity of material used, trusting that their vastness may lull the reader into an acceptance of his inference that these materials represent an outlay of money which practically eats up that difference of $812,047.10. The entire weakness of his argument is found in his closing paragraph when he says: "No one knows anything about the 'terrible expense,' etc., who has not had the actual experience." The time was when that word "terrible" conveyed an idea of magnitude, but today its the actual figures that count.

What the Tariff Commission Says.

Since Mr. Allen cannot or will not give us the cost of the miscellaneous items of expense we must turn to official reports upon the subject. The United States Tariff Commission gives us the latest and most dependable data upon this subject. Its findings are based on voluntary reports from 69 sugar beet factories, gathered for the purpose of justifying existing tariffs on sugar imports. Let us examine this report and see what we can find.

The average estimated cost per ton of sugar for 1918-19 by factories was $157.11, and by tonnage, $132.86. Sixty-eight per cent of this cost represented the cost of beets. Applying this percentage to the Alma plant's cost of beets, $1,055,199.48, the total costs of that plant would be roughly $1,540,000 leaving a balance of $796,479 for profits. But we will be charitable enough to accept such figures as are given by Mr. Allen, and use the Tariff Commission's report for the figures which he does not give. Moreover, we will take the highest average, the cost by factories. The Commission says that coal represents $8.62 of the total cost, coke, $1,20; limestone, $2.27; sugar bags, $5.35; barrels, $2.42; filter cloth, $1.82; other supplies, $4.59; general expenses, $1.60. Applying these averages to the Alma plant we have:

Costs of beets, freight, wages (as given by Mr. Allen):	$1,524,431.95
Coal	80,545.28
Coke	11,212.80
Limestone	21,210.88
Sugar Bags	49,990.40
Barrels	22,612.48
Filter Cloth	17,006.08
Other supplies	42,888.96
Gen'l Expenses	14,950.40
Depreciation (10 per cent on $1,000,000)	100,000.00
TOTAL	$1,884,849.23
Receipts, (as given by Mr. Allen)	$2,336,479.05
Total Cost	1,884,849.23
Balance for interest and profits (or) 45 per cent investment of $1,000,000	$451,629.82

Tariff Commission Differs With Mr. Allen's Figures

We find a wide discrepancy between Mr. Allen's figures and those submitted by the Tariff Commission. Of course the figures of the latter are averages, but that hardly accounts for the great difference. Perhaps Mr. Allen has made a slight mistake in adding up his figures. But without assuming to explain the difference we will give the Tariff Commission's figures and let our readers draw their own conclusions.

The Commission places the cost of producing sugar for 1918-19 at $157.11. The Alma plant produced 18,588,415 pounds or 9,344 tons of sugar this season. At the Tariff Commission's estimate the total cost of producing this sugar in 1918-19 would have been $1,468,035.84. Assume an increase of ten per cent in manufacturing costs (beets cost no more) and we have a total estimated cost for 1919-20 of $1,614,839.42, which deducted from the receipts would leave $721,639.63 for interest and profits, a return of better tha 72 per cent on a million dollar investment.

Hypothesis

Suppose the manufacturers accede to the growers' demands, then on the basis of the 1919-20 operations what would be the costs and profits of the Alma plant? The increased cost of beets on 11 cent sugar would be $2.80 per ton, and the total additional cost of 87,933.29 tons, $246,213.21. Deduct this from net returns based on Mr. Allen's and Tariff Commissions figures and we have left $205,416.61, or a net income of 20 1-2 per cent on investment of million dollars. Deduct the additional cost of beets from the net returns as estimated by the Tariff Commission only and we have left $475,426.42, representing net income of 47 1-2 per cent.

Additional Facts

But the story is not all told yet by any means. Mr. Allen reports that the average wholesale selling price of sugar at his plant is slightly above 11 cents a pound, but he used exactly 11 cents as the basis of his computations, and the reader must see for himself that a price even one-quarter of a cent higher would yield additional returns of $46,720(while 11 1-2 cent sugar would mean the tidy sum of over $93,000 which is alone a fair net return on a capital investment of a million dollars.

There appears to be some question about the average price the companies will receive for their sugar. In a recent advertisement in the Owosso Press, the Owosso Sugar Co., states that it will be allowed to charge only $12.43 per cwt. for sugar. This figure does not hitch very well with Mr. Allen's. Should the average wholesale price amount to 12 cents per pound, it may be readily seen that the returns of the Alma plant, for instance, would be increased $186,000 (less the additional cost of beets under the old contract, $87.933.29) or approximately $100,000 over the profits resulting

John Ketcham Chosen President of United States Beet Growers' Federation

JOHN C. KETCHAM, master of the Michigan State Grange, was signally honored last week when he was elected president of the United States Beet Growers' Federation at a national convention of beet growers in Salt Lake City, Utah. Over 200 delegates from every beet growing state in the union were present at the gathering and formulated plans for the intensive organization of all beet growers into local and state associations for federation into the national body. A board of control, consisting of five members were elected. Other members of the board besides Mr. Ketcham are Geo. Harms, Nebraska; Fred Cummings, Colorado, who is also vice president; Fred H. Rundquist, Utah; Jas. Clemmens, Wisconsin. Mr. C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City was hired as general secretary and will be the active force back of the organization campaign.

Mr. Ketcham was chosen chairman of the meeting and described the contract and plan of dues promulgated here in Michigan. The Michigan contract won immediate favor with the convention and was adopted as the standard contract for 1920 with but a single change. That change would give to the grower $1.50 per ton of beets for every cent increase in the price of sugar over 9c instead of the $1.40 figure which the Michigan growers are asking. The amount of dues was fixed upon the same basis as used here in Michigan, viz., 1 cent per ton of beets.

The importance of the meeting may be attested by the fact that government officials representing the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Agriculture, and the Attorney General, were present and took part in the discussions. Mr. Ketcham states that the representative from the Attorney General's department was much impressed with the figures that were presented showing the relative profits secured by growers and manufacturers from the sugar industry, and promised that if the figures could be verified the beet growers would have the assistance of the Attorney General in their fight for fair prices.

Which?

pense as estimated by Mr. Allen and the Commission. By the simple process of addition and subtraction, we can asecrtain that the possible profits of the Alma plant during the season just closed ranged anywhere from $250,000 to $400,000.

We should be pleased to examine Mr. Allen's sworn statement of the profits of the Alma plant, or his income tax return, and then we shall be able to discard all our other figures.

Investment of Labor and Money in Sugar Beet Production

Mr. Allen has given us some approximate figures of the total supplies required in the manufacture of 18 million pounds of sugar from 87,933.29 tons of beets. They look huge but when compared to the costs of labor and investment involved in the production of those beets by the farmer, his figures dwarf into insignificance. We asked Mr. C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, and a practical beet grower, to give us an estimate of the value of the land, machinery, labor, etc., required for the production of that many beets. Referring to the official report of the average yield of 5.62 tons per acre for the year 1917, Mr. Ackerman points out that it would have required 15,000 acres to have produced 87,000 tons. He estimates the value of the land and the machinery employed as follows: Land, 15,000 acres at $200, $3,000,000; horses, $600,000; harness, $75,000; plows, $20,000; cultivators, $60,000; beet plows, $18,000; wagons, $75,000; rollers, $30,000; beet racks, $30,000; harrows, $16,000; disc harrows, $120,000; floats, $7,500; miscellaneous, $10,000; Total, $4,600,900.

Actual Expense

Rent of land, $300,000; plowing, $75,000; fitting, $75,000; drilling, $15,000; seed, $75,000; cultivating, eight times, $210,000; rolling, $30,000; company's beet labor, for thinning, etc., $390,000; house rent for laborers, $7,500; fuel, $30,000 transportation of laborers, $7,500; garden patch for laborers, $3,750; upkeep of fences, $30,000; pulling beets, $60,000; hauling, $300,000; fertilizer or value of fertility taken from soil, $337,500; managerial ability, $210,000; interest on money, 6 per cent for six months, $60,000; depreciation of machinery, $75,000; miscellaneous, $75,000; Total, $2,370,000, cost of producing 15,000 acres of beets, or $158 per acre.

Some farmers will discount the items of managerial ability, depreciation, etc., but when they do so they are only fooling themselves. Every other industry in the world, of necessity, figures in these items of cost and the farmer MUST follow suit or lose out in the end.

"He that is not for Me is Against Me"--A Distorted Vision of Justice

THE ACCOMPANYING article was not published in a sugar manufacturer's trade journal, but it sounds as if a sugar manufacturer might have written it. Nothwithstanding the author's studied efforts to maintain his comfort, dignity and equilibrium astraddle a picket fence of neutrality, it is plain to be seen that he is rapidly losing his balance and will sooner or later desert the farmers altogether and flop over into the camp of the sugar manufacturers.

By way of explanation, the accompanying article was published on the editorial page of the Jan. 31st issue of the *Michigan Farmer*, the owners of which live in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Michigan manager of which is a close personal friend of W. H. Wallace, Michigan's sugar king, and associated with him on the Michigan Board of Agriculture.

The editorial is a typical example of the peculiar philosophy of the above named farm journal with respect to price controversies between farmers and the middlemen who handle their products. It seldom, if ever, fully comprehends the complete justice of the farmer's position, but is readily convinced by the arguments of the farmers' disputants. The editorial should have the closest examination of every farmer, for the influence of such doctrines may have a far-reaching effect not only upon the beet growers' present efforts to secure a fair contract but upon all the efforts of farmers to better their economic position.

What the Editorial Really Says

The first part of the editorial means nothing. Its purpose is to serve as an appetizer for what follows. To be sure the question of whether last year's contract is equitable is "a very proper matter for inquiry and investigation," the determination of which is a "proper and desirable function" of beet growers, to be arrived at by "proper study and investigation." "Honesty is the best policy," too, but why preach honesty to honest folks when thieves are abroad in the land?

The author of the editorial is ignorant of his facts when he calls the efforts of the beet growers to secure fair prices for his 1920 crop, "belated" efforts. Does he not know that the mass meeting at Saginaw this year was held fully a month earlier than the first meeting two years ago which culminated in a victory for the growers? Nevertheless, such is the case, and if there has seemed to be any lack of aggressiveness on the part of the leaders this year to bring the issue to a head it had been thru a desire to give the manufacturers every reasonable opportunity to present their side of the case, rather than to force their hand. The manufacturers are sagacious, however. Realizing that the farmers were entitled to a better contract and divining that efforts would be made to secure it, they entered the field early this year for their contracts.

The writer of the editorial is plainly more worried over the danger of farmers' repudiating an uncompleted contract and thereby forcing the manufacturers to pay them a fair price than he is over the probability of thousands of farmers losing thousands of dollars under a contract, in the making of which they had no voice and will return to the farmer six dollars less per acre than he received under the 1919 contract.

When is a Contract Not a Contract?

No suggestion has been made in the campaign for better beet prices that the farmers "repudiate" their "contracts." But the author of the M. F. editorial makes no such distinction. In his extreme anxiety to thwart the success of the campaign he proceeds on the hypothesis that farmers WILL be urged to renounce their contracts. Hence, he moralizes, and exhorts the farmers to be good little boys and mebbe next year or the year following, or sometime in the distant future when sufficient time shall have elapsed for conducting "proper inquiry and investigation," the opportunity will ripen for determining "equitable distribution of the rewards in the growing of beets and the manufacture of sugar." And in the meantime, the production of sugar may have increased, may have dropped, the sugar manufacturer will have had this inning and there won't be any profits to divide.

"When is a contract not a contract." The manufacturers claim that they have a large share of the acreage signed up. That is to say, their field men have presented contracts to farmers who have signed them, and they are now reclining in the pockets of the field men. Without the manufacturer's signature and embodying a clause virtually releasing the manufacturer from the terms of the agreement, there is a question whether it can be called a contract." Why haven't these contracts been signed by the manufacturers and a copy returned to the farmers? This is our guess: The manufacturers must have an early approximate idea of the amount of acreage they can depend upon next year. Hence, they circulate "contracts" at the psychological time when the farmer is flush with his returns from the previous year's crop. But the next season's run is a long way off. Many things may transpire between the circulating of the contracts and the harvesting of the beets which may make it desirable for the manufacturers to draft a new contract so as to protect themselves from a possible drop in the price of sugar. And does the M. F. think for a moment that the manufacturers would scruple to tear up their contract if developments showed they could not afford to pay the price agreed upon? Why be so almighty particular about cautioning the farmer against breaking HIS "contract" with an individual who retains that contract for an indefinite period of time for the evident purpose of avoiding its terms if it serves his purpose to do so? The contract is the preparation of the manufacturer. When presented to the farmer it should have the manufacturer's name signed to it as evidence of his good faith. THEN the farmer who signs is bound, but otherwise not.

The concluding paragraph of the editorial is a slander upon the sugar beet growers and should be resented as such. Farmers are pretty much sick of this "producing for patriotism" stuff. They produced for "patriotism" all through the war when everyone else except the soldier boy was producing for "profits." It's high time that the good sense of the people should reassert itself, sweep away all this camouflaging and "weazel" talk and get down to brass tacks once more. If there's a curtailment in the production of sugar next year it will be because the manufacturers, in their greed for great profits, will not have paid the farmers enough to encourage them to grow the crop. Why in the name of justice, does the M. F. slap the farmers in the face and put them in the class with the striking coal and steel workers, for asking a FAIR price for their beets without a single reference to the responsibilty that rests upon the manufacturers for trying to force upon the farmers a contract that gives to the manufacturers the lion's share of the profits? Every farmer's voice in Michigan should echo "why?"

Sugar Beet Contracts as Seen by a Michigan Farm Paper

ALMOST commendable, but belated effort is being made by the farmers in several counties of Michigan to secure a more favorable contract for their next season's crop. This effort is commendable because, under present conditions the producers of foodstuffs are laboring under a handicap which justifies the use of every reasonable and proper means to secure an equitable price for their products. It is a belated effort, because its leaders apparently did not awaken to the opportunity to serve the beet growers in this emergency until the contracts had been signed for the major portion of the 1920 acreage. Whether the present price of ten dollars a ton based on nine-cent sugar, with an additional dollar per ton for each cent per pound of the average wholesale price of sugar above nine cents per pound, is an equitable price is a very proper matter for inquiry and investigation by the farmers of beet growing sections, who have not yet contracted to grow them at that price. But the repudiation of contracts entered into in good faith is no more commendable on the part of the farmers than on the part of labor organizations, or on the part of beet growers than it would be on the part of the sugar manufacturers.

We hold no brief for the sugar manufacturers in this controversy. Rather we believe that the presumption of right is with the producers of the raw material, but the facts are capable of being fairly arrived at by proper study and investigation. This is a proper and desirable function of organized as well as individual beet growers, which should be vigorously pursued. Even if a large percentage of the farmers in beet growing sections have determined that the present price is compensatory to them, as is evidenced by the general signing of contracts for the 1920 crops which is reported in many localities, every effort should be made to fairly determine equitable distribution of the rewards of labor and capital invested in the growing of the beets and the manufacture of the sugar. Then it will be possible to fairly and inteligently negotiate a new contract with the manufacturers without needlessly jeopardizing production in what has come to be an essential industry, as would a general repudiation of contracts already made. The leaders in a movement looking toward such action are assuming a grave responsibility in the curtailment of production of this essential foodstuff in a time of present and prospective shortage, which is comparable to the responsibility for the curtailment in the production of steel and coal by similar means.

Crop Improvement Ass'n Buys Alfalfa Seed

By J. M. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

I HAVE just returned from a trip through the middle West where I visited sections in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota. I visited A. B. Lyman, of Excelsior, Minnesota, and also looked over the seed as certified by the North Dakota Alfalfa Growers' Association, 5,000 pounds of which has been ordered for Michigan.

I obtained a lot of first hand information on the way alfalfa seed is handled in the various regions it is produced, in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, etc., and I think this seed we are getting from the North Dakota Association is the best buy on the market at the present time for those who want absolutely genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed.

All through the West alfalfa crosses more or less readily and in most of the sections both Common and Grimm are grown fairly close to each other. The result is there is some crossing and then there is some mechanical mixture through the use of the same threshing machine. In the section of North Dakota from which our seed comes these conditions do not prevail. Only Grimm Alfalfa is grown in this section and this seed has the additional advantage of being grown in a climate that eliminates all weaker strains. If any common alfalfa has been mixed with the original seed used or if any common alfalfa has been mixed with the original seed used or if any common alfalfa is sown in this locality, the winters are so severe that the Grimm is all that is left after a short time. Winter wheat and apple trees will not survive where this seed was produced. On the other hand the other people who offered Grimm Alfalfa for sale in most cases had it produced in Montana, Idaho, and such states, where common alfalfa will survive, where winter wheat is grown, where there is some chance for mixture by crossing and where the weaker plants are not necessarily eliminated.

As far as I can find the North Dakota association is the only one at the present time that can absolutely guarantee purity, origin and quality of the seed of the type we are getting from them.

Many commercial firms and indi-

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Storage and Conservation of Water in Soils

Proper Use of Rotation, Deep Tillage, Dams, Etc., Can Pay Big Dividends, if Used Intelligently

By M. M. McCOOL

(A continuation of his series of articles on the subject of soils.)

CROP PRODUCTION over large areas is limited as much by the water supply as it is by other conditions. Growers realize the great importance of an abundance of rainfall, just previous to, during, and shortly after the blossoming period, with respect to the yield of corn. Investigations in three counties in Ohio over 16, 20, 30, 40 and 50 day periods, showed that high average rainfall during the thirty days from July 11th to August 10, and thirty days from July 21st to August 20th, gave greatest yields. The most important 40 day period was from July 11th to August 20th and the most important 40 day period was from July 1st to August 20th. The most important 20 days period was found to be from July 21st to August 10th. Moreover, rainfall during the first 10 days in August gave as high yields as any other 10 day period and the most critical period during the corn's development is the 10 days after blossoming.

A study of the yield of corn and the climatic conditions of Ohio during the period from 1854-1915 reveals that when the July rainfall is one inch or more greater than the normal or close to four inches, the probability of a good crop is 93 per cent. On the other hand when it is one inch less than the normal there is a probability of a good corn yield of only 19 per cent!

In addition, the effect of precipitation in the four great corn producing states, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri has been studied. These studies show that the average yield has been 23 bushels per acre with a July rainfall from two to 2.5 inches, whereas it has been 33 bushels with a July rainfall one-half inch greater, or a ten bushel per acre higher yield for an average increase of one half inch of rainfall, during the most critical stage in the development of the crop.

A high precipitation in spring or the early part of the growing period usually results in large yields of hay. Who has not observed large yields of clover following high spring precipitation on lands that produce very small yields if any, during years of low spring precipitation.

Few, if any, of the larger agricultural regions are not visited by drouths of longer or shorter duration, thereby limiting to a greater or less extent crop production. It is fully recognized that the storage and conservation of soil water are essential for the utilization to the fullest extent of millions of acres of land extending westward from about the 100th meridian to the Cascade Mountains.

Moisture control then becomes one of the chief agricultural problems.

Storing Water in Soils

One of the first considerations in connection with moisture control is its storage, or getting rain, or irrigation water into the soil and holding it there until it is made use of by some crop. This is governed primarily by the texture, surface condition, the nature of the subsoil, and the distribution of the rainfall. These I propose to discuss in this article.

The depth of penetration of a given amount of water into the soil should be considered. If it is retained, mainly in the upper layers, more of it is likely to be lost to crop production than if it penetrates more deeply. Observations taken 36 hours after a one inch rainfall in July revealed that moisture had penetrated a heavy clay loam to a depth of four inches, and a sandy loam approximately seven inches, and a coarse sand soil about 15 inches. If a two or three inch soil mulch is formed it is at once evident that much of the moisture in the clay loam would be lost as far as crop production is concerned.

The amount and depth of penetration of a given volume of water in the soil depends much upon the surface condition, i. e., whether it is porous or compact, moist or dry. If the surface is smooth and firm more water is lost by run off from sloping land than if it is loose and porous. I have examined soils as to their moisture content after rather heavy rains and have observed that where the surface sloping land was compact and rather smooth that the majority of the rainfall ran down the slope and was either lost in drainage channels or accumulated in the lower and more nearly level lands. On the other hand where the land was loose or porous and somewhat roughened the run-off was decidedly less. It is doubtless true that the unproductivity of some rolling lands some seasons can be attributed to an insufficient supply of moisture due in a large measure to the run-off as well as the lack of plant food caused by erosion. Thus proper tillage seems to be of inestimable value under such conditions.

Where a soil was sampled just prior to and 24 hours after a rainfall of a little more than one and one-half inches the water was found to have penetrated more deeply and the run-off less with tilled land than with sod. No gain in the water content was found in the second foot of soil under the sod whereas the same layer beneath the tilled crop gave more than five per cent.

If the rain falls gently far more of it penetrates into the soil than if it falls very rapidly. It was observed near Lansing, Michigan, that 95 per cent of a one inch rain penetrated a sloping clay loam soil when it came down gently but when the same amount fell in about one hour 80 per cent was lost by surface run-off. This is further exemplified by conditions that exist in much of the Pacific Coast region. Although the total precipitation is great, 45 inches or more, the amount of water that runs off the surface is indeed small in comparison with other humid regions. This accounts for the utilization of much very hilly land for the production of cultivated crops in that region.

This run-off water is lost so far as crop production is involved. Moreover in "seeking its level" this water does much damage by the removal of surface soil, commonly spoken of as erosion or soil washing. This is a matter of tremendous national and local importance. Those who have traveled with open eyes through the older settled rolling or hilly agricultural regions as well as some of more recent occupation appreciate the statement that this affords the greatest single source of loss in many of these sections.

Trees protecting a hillside from washing, near Kalamazoo. Hilly muck land should be protected by trees.

Navigation is hindered or impeded by the clogging of our large streams and harbors with eroded soil. This of course is one of the national phases of this problem and the abandonment of millions of acres of land because of their unproductivity due to loss of the surface soil is another one.

There are two kinds of soil washing—gullying and sheet. Where the land is rather steep and rolling or spring tooth harrow the water rolls off the ridges and passes into the soil at the lower levels leaving a dry mass of soil below the ridge. This phenomena has been observed after as much as two inches of rainfall. Of course it is desirable to have the water penerate deeply into the soil and thus the roughened surface is a decided advantage.

The nature of the subsoil governs to some extent the storage of water in the soil. If the subsoil is very compact and fine in texture the soil above may become saturated with water and the rain that falls thereon lost by run-off, and by evaporation into the atmosphere. Again, a very porous or gravelly layer below the surface, may permit water to pass deeply into the subsoil and a small amount be retained within striking distance of the roots of the crops.

It has been recently observed that the surface, whether smooth or rough or sand soils greatly affects the penetration of a given amount of rainfall. Where the soil is rough as left by a corrugated roller or where there are well defined drainage channels a large portion of the water from heavy rains flows into them and in its rapid movement picks up and carries away loose soil over which it passes. This washing away of the soil from the bottom of sides of the channels may quickly cause the formation of gullies, ditches or ravines. Although it is the more striking it is perhaps less serious than the sheet erosion.

Sheet erosion means the washing away of the immediate surface soil without the formation of appreciable gullies or with a heavy downpour the land is subjected to the action of a large volume of water which as it seeks its level may pick up and carry with it much surface soil. This form of erosion may and often does during a single season remove as much or more organic matter as would be replaced by the turning under of two or more clover crops in addition to the other soil constituents.

The causes of erosion are numerous. Of course a very important and probably the chief cause is the slope of the land. Then too the rainfall, its total amount, distribution and manner, that is whether gentle or torrential are of utmost importance. Soil texture and structure or tilth because of their influence upon the rate of penetration of water are likewise to be considered. The things that alter the structure of the soil were discussed in an earlier article and need not be mentioned at this time. Moreover too many tilled or row crops, methods of culture and small amount of organic matter should be included.

The situation has been outlined. Now what is the constructive side of this proposition. It would be useless to call attention to these conditions if much of the damage were not preventable. At no time in the history of our agriculture has the great need for soil conservation been so strongly agitated. In Michigan this problem is one for the individual farmer. In fact there are few farms that do not have a small acreage, at least, of land that washes. Preventable measures are important yet where the washing has occurred remedial measures only are left.

Rotations that leave the land bare as short a time as possible comprise the most fundamental preventative measures. In addition the importance of having the surface soil filled with fibrous roots and other forms of organic matter should be mentioned. The organic matter binds the soil together and permits of a ready penetration of rainfall into the soil. Many rolling lands should not be devoted to a tilled crop more frequently than about one year in four or five.

Deep tillage is usually advisable because of its effect upon the soil structure. Moreover, the surface of the soil should be roughened so as to check the water that falls upon the land. However, tillage operations such as dragging or harrowing wherever possible should run across the slope rather than with it. It is not uncommon to see hillsides that erode badly because the grain drill ran with the slope rather than across it. Of course, some of these methods are rather awkward and lose time yet in the long run they are profitable.

The methods to be used for stopping of washes, or gullies in fields depends upon the size of them and the material at hand. Small ones may be filled with straw or other

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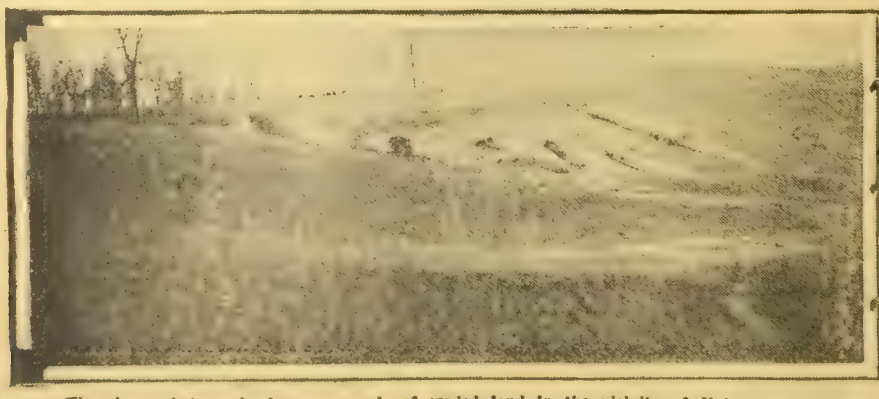


The above photograph shows a sample of eroded land in the vicinity of Kalamazoo. Water has had free sway with the soil.

Most Michigan farms have spots like this, eroded when cropped. The water runs off and the plot is left unproductive.

"When Reuben Comes to Town"

Some Comments on Dungfork Democracy in Ontario, Where the Farmers Have Combined With the Laborites

By H. F. GADSBY

YOU Americans have had in your middle west your farmer legislatures and know just about how they function. They all come in crying "We are pure," get plastered with the mud of office, and pass out, having added to the sum of human progress nothing but a few laws in their own interest. They profess to know nothing about party politics—although their sophisticated methods give them the lie—but they are willing to take on the job.

When the farmers deny that they are politicians they get themselves in wrong with old-fashioned people who believe that just as dentistry is left to the dentists and blacksmithing to the blacksmiths, so should politics be left to politicians who are honest enough to be proud of their profession and keen enough about the greatest game to which a man can bend his mind not to disclaim it.

All of which is to say that the United Farmers of Ontario are on top in the banner province of Canada and unless they come a cropper in the next few months, are likely to rule as for the next four years. This is a greater experiment in dungfork democracy than anything you have undertaken in the United States, where this after-the-war cow-pox on the body politic is confined to the middle west, and where the farmers have thus far steadfastly refused to enter into a combination with the labor organizations. The Ontario case shows the epidemic spreading eastward in the Dominion, and is very much as if one of these bush-lot witanagemots took possession of the capitol at Albany, N. Y.

However, the two grand old parties, who are now jointly and severally in the wilderness—and who may yet have to make common cause to turn the bucolic intruders out—are not downhearted. They say the U. F. O.—short style for Us for Ourselves—is not a government, but a disease, the last phase of a world-wide neurosis which only time can heal. They look forward confidently to the day when reason shall resume its throne, the people will discount the farmers' counsels of perfection by 50 per cent, and liberals and conservatives will line up again as they did in the piping days before the Hun broke loose.

Meanwhile what can't be cured must be manured. In other words, the U. F. O. government is to be given ample room and verge enough to accomplish its own destruction. It is to be egged on rather than egged out, because the chances are that if the farmers were forced to hold another general election at this moment they would come back stronger than ever, shedding by the way their troublesome side-partner, the independent labor party, whose complement of 11 members—two of them cabinet ministers—alone makes the U. F. O. government possible. The U. F. O. government has a majority of two in the house—one of its own and one the speaker, who has a casting vote only when it is needed—stolen from the liberals. An accident might happen to a majority as small as that.

THEREfore the liberals who lost the election thru being too trustful of the farmers, and the conservatives, who lost it thru being too distrustful of Premier Hearst, will not pool their misfortunes, but will let the U. F. O. talk and legislate its fool head off in the hope that the farmers' movement will crucify itself in the small field of Ontario before it ventures into the larger field of Dominion politics where it can play hob with the tariff and other questions of national importance. The provincial legislature is nothing more than a glorified county council. The matters within its purview are domestic and intimate, but not of the first magnitude. The Dominion parliament, on the other hand, is an arena of great issues such as free trade, protection and national ownership, and the farmers make no bones of saying that they have their eyes on it and that it is their next world to conquer.

The U. F. O. government is having its own troubles. To begin with, it is not as pure as it cracks itself up to be. It got into office by double-crossing the liberals, who withdrew candidates in many constituencies to give the farmers a chance. Puffed up by their success—they expected 30 seats and they got 45—they went back on their old friends, the liberals, by uniting with whom they would have had a good working majority, and took up instead with the independent labor party, which alliance gives them a shaky majority of two.

The obvious inference is that the farmers were afraid that the liberals, under the brilliant leadership of Harley Dewart, K. C., would be clever enough to swallow them. They knew nothing about parlia mentary procedure and were not particularly vocal in any case, so they refused to take their natural allies, the liberals, preferring the independent labor party, a small but restless bedfellow who is already yelling for more than his share of the quilt.

The minister of labor for example, the Hon. Walter Rollo—nicknamed Rollicking Rollo for the free way he has with the people's money—already has a program of old age pensions, unemployment insurance and widows' annuities which would set us back $2,000,000 a year. Of course the farmers will never stand for that any more than they will for that eight-hour day on the farm to which the independent labor party aspires in the city. Even a blind man can foresee trouble here, when the U. F. O. kicks the I. L. P. out of the bed, as it eventually will. On that day of wrath many will arise to say to Premier Drury, "I told you so."

Though pure as the driven snow, the U. F. O. government is continually getting its feet in the mud. Another act of perfidy is its effort to form a distinct party, the "people's party," though pledged by its constituents to avoid such appearance of evil and to conduct government on absolute principles of right and wrong, regardless of expediency or the personal equation. Another factor in this farmers' millennium was to be the abolition of patronage, but the saints from the side lines have not ruled three months and they are in a patronage row up to their chins.

It seems that when they said they would abolish patronage they meant that they would take it away from the local organizations and center it in Toronto. Whereat, as Mr. Shakespeare might remark, they all said, "Like h—l you will." It seems hard for any government, however pure, to kill the impulse which prompts us to reward our friends—that is to say, to do unto others as we would be done by, which after all is what patronage amounts to.

For a government which sniffs at the two old parties as corrupt and selfish, the U. F. O. shows considerable skill in trying to strengthen itself and weaken the other fellow by kidnapping liberals to bolster a majority which is practically only one and a half, because the speaker, a kidnapped liberal, has no vote except when the result is a tie. The U. F. O. would like to get about 10 more liberals to come acress, and to this end is prepared to promise anything that is not nailed down, including U. F. O. nominations for the next federal election, which they advertise as a sure thing for the farmers' cause.

THE U. F. O. government tries to steal liberals for another reason—because it is half in and half-out of office. At present three cabinet ministers—Premier Drury, Hon. Manning Doherty, the minister of agriculture, and Hon. W. E. Raney, the attorney-general—the brains of the rustic gathering—lack seats. The government will not be all set until these three—none of them candidates at the last election except Mr. Doherty, who was soundly walloped in his own county—find a firm base to rest on. They are talking and counselling, but not so to speak, ex cathedra. The chairs are yet to be provided.

The strange thing about it all is that the U. F. O. members of the legislature, the elected representatives of the party of unselfishness, unanimously refuse to give up their seats to their three homeless leaders, who will have less than Noah's dove to perch on unless certain weak-kneed liberals make room. The farmer M. P.'s have a natural desire to try what life in the city is like—one hopes that they will get a new light on the cost of living—and they do not propose to forego the pleasure for their own comrades. It will require all the innocence and purity of Premier Drury, who comes of an old political family; of Mr. Doherty, who has a past as a government contractor, and of Mr. Raney, who is an uplifter with one brown eye and one blue one—it will require the conjoint innocence of all three, I repeat, to battle with this reluctance on the part of their followers to give up the bird in hand.

It is conceded that Mr. Raney, the attorney-general, will have a hard job to make the grade, although, having one blue eye and one brown eye, he can always have two eyes single to any purpose he undertakes. He is not only an uplifter, but a Methodiviki, if you know what I mean, and mutters awful threats under his breath like betless race-tracks and a Plimsoll mark of two gallons of hard stuff—and not a drop more —in the cellar. Mr. Raney—what a name for the drouth-compeller—is against all our little wickednesses. I don't think they will stand for him in North Victoria.

* * *

Artless though it is, the U. F. O. government has attempted two grand stand plays within the last six weeks. One came through and one didn't. The one that (*Cont. on pg.* 26)

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

William E. Borah ☐	Hiram Johnson ☐	Miles Poindexter ☐
Champ Clark ☐	Frank Lowden ☐	Wm. H. Taft ☐
Henry Ford ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo ☐	Woodrow Wilson ☐
Warren G. Harding ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐	Leonard Wood ☐
Herbert F. Hoover ☐	John J. Pershing ☐	

Do you favor extension of government operation of railroads for two more years (yes or no) ..... Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment? .....

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

See Yourself as Others See You

THE FARMERS of Ontario have wrenched control of the government from the political gang that has bossed Ontario elections and made its laws since time immemorial, and naturally the dethroned politicians don't like the change. Politics are some men's bread and butter, some men's religion and others their all. To have the avenue to their bread basket and their pew cluttered up by a lot of farmers was a thing quite shocking to the silk hats and swallow tails, and in their displeasure they have resorted to insults, ridicule and bitter denunciation of the "bucolic intruders."

A sample of their childish scolding was published in a recent issue of the Detroit Saturday Night. The author, H. F. Gadsby, has a streak of humor in him which may some day prove his undoing. His tirade of insults against the farmers is occasionally illuminated by a bit of philosophy. Take this, for instance: "When the farmers deny that they are politicians, they get themselves in wrong with old fashioned people who believe that just as dentistry is left to the dentists and blacksmithing is left to the blacksmiths so should politics be left to politicians who are honest enough to be proud of their profession and keen enough about the greatest game to which a man can bend his mind not to disclaim it."

The Ontario author believes that the farmers are a bunch of hypocrites masquerading as reformers who preach loudly against political rottenness and special provilege to provide a cloak for their own evil designs upon the state's exchequer. But here Mr. Gadsby makes a blunder and discloses his ignorance of the rural mind. He has been contaminated by too much city life. He cannot understand that out in the clean spaces of the country are people who believe in giving an honest day's work for an honest dollar, and look upon the robbing of public funds as great a crime as the looting of a bank. He cannot understand how a man could consecrate himself to the service of his state and nation without being paid for the job, or being assured of privileges which he might pass out to his relatives and friends. So he does not comprehend the true significance of the farmers' desire and efforts to take a hand in the administration of government. Truly, Mr. Gadsby has much to learn.

After reading Mr. Gadsby's satire, one wonders why the farmers and laboring men of Canada have been so slow to organize against the politicians for whom Mr. Gadsby evidently speaks. Here in the United States the majority of farmers seem to steer shy of political alliance with organized labor, feeling that they can best work out their ideas and ideals of good government alone. But, if the politicians of Michigan or any other state for that matter, resist with so poor a grace as the Ontario irreconciliables the farmer's natural desire to take his proper place in the politics of the state and nation during this period of high taxes and governmental abuses, no one can predict what leaven may be set to work in the ranks of organized farmers and laboring men.

Read Mr. Gadsby's article. Take a look at yourself, Mr. Farmer, as others see you. It may "larn" you to stay at home and slop the hogs and leave politics to the politicians. And again, it may not.

Gleaners Hold Sucessful National Convention

1,000 Delegates from Several States Stage Rousing Sessions at Kalamazoo Last Week

THRONGING Kalamazoo thruout the greater part of last week, more than 1,000 delegates of the Gleaners from several different states held their bi-ennial convention with splendid success. The sessions were run off in business-like style and the all-round accomplishments were many.

More than 1,000 Gleaner delegates assembled at the armory for the opening session of the convention. State Senator Herbert Baker presided. Among the speakers was Milo D. Campbell, farmers' candidate for governor of Michigan. In a splendid address, he emphasized the need of cooperation among the various organizations.

"It was a splendid convention," declared Mr Campbell in an interview following the final meetings, "and I believe the wide attention it attracted throughout the Middle West thru he press, helped show the public the true importance of the great, growing Gleaner organization."

Tuesday evening a session was held at which Senator Baker gave an address on "The Farmer and Legislation"' He showed the great need for farmers in Michigan and other states to take a more active interest in politics and to stand united on certain big issues vitally affecting all farmers alike, irrespective of party

Nathan F. Simpson, general manager of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, which has begun its big expansion program for co-operative marketing throughout the Middle West, was also on theh program. His speech on "Things coming our way" showed how the Gleaners by sticking together and by plugging were overcoming all sorts of obstacles for success.

Warden Hulbert, of Jackson Prison, at which the famous Gleaner Binder Twine industry has been operating so successfully, gave an address on "The Gleaners." These addresses were followed by a memorial service, and the first day's program closed with fancy drills given by women of various arbors, and executed in beautiful style.

The program of the second day started off with the presentation of the "Story of the Gleaners," a moving picture of some several thousand feet of film, showing the thousand and one activities of the Gleaners. The work in the field, the picnics and drills, the routing of work through the Great Gleaner Temple at Detroit and many other interesting phases of the Gleaner work were shown, not omitting the important co-operative side. This film has been taking a swing around the various arbors in the nation and has made a great hit wherever it went. The show given in a Kazoo movie house was free to Gleaners.

In the afternoon of the second day, the business started, and the various officers gave bi-ennial reports to the delegates. In spite of the losses by war and by the flu epidemic, the financial condition of thhe organization was demonstrated to be in the most excellent shape. The extent of the victory of this continued onward progress against great odds is shown by this statement of an official of the Gleaners: "During the war the Gleaners were faced with hard problems. The conscription act practically put a quietus on the field work. Government insurance hampered the fraternal week of the Gleaners, many thousands of whom enlisted or gave practically all their time for serving their country. Meetings had to be given up to a large extent and arbors halls were turned over to the Red Cross and other war work. Then for five months the flu epidemic stopped all meetings and caused thousands of deaths, adding $264,000 to the normal payment of death claims for that period. Otherwise thhe Gleaner report would have shown that much more to the already excellent standing."

Wednesday evening was taken up with the school of instruction. Splendid teams gave all of the degrees, followed by the instruction school. A very large number received the degrees and with Miss Lucia Bellamy in charge of the degree teams, the work was of especial interest.

Deploring the present tendency toward autocracy in government as manifested in unwarranted limitation of free speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, the Gleaners in the business sessions which closed the convention, adopted resolutions demanding a return to our time-honored policy in these matters, unswerved by the influence of organized revolutionists on one side and by associated profiteers on the other.

The legislative program of the Gleaners for the next two years was adopted along lines suggested by the following:

1. Extension for two years of government operation of the railroads.
2. Enactment of more efficient corrupt practices act.
3. Referendum on constitutional amendment to permit the expenditure of $5,000,000 for purchase of terminal warehouses.
4. Ratification of the peace treaty without reservations.

Declaring countless officials, easily sheltered, are shaking down the luscious fruit of public office, the convention adopted a resolution demanding a house cleaning at Lansing as follows: "We invite the good citizenship of Michigan to make an investigation of the facts here set forth, feeling assured that, through their findings, they will join with the organized formers in checking the present expensive and extravagant management of state affairs, by placing the business of the state on a sound basis. This, we feel, can only be accomplished by a thorough house cleaning at Lansing, to the end that a multitude of commissions and boards may be done away with and countless so-called public officials placed where they may become producers instead of tax-eating consumers."

The resolution made to endorse the National Farm Bureau movement was defeated at the Gleaner sessions. Prominent Gleaners gave as a reason the belief that there is no need for both organizations, inasmuch as the present program of the Gleaners embodies about all that the Farm Bureau promises, together with much more, which has been in tried-and-true operation for many years.

The convention voted to raise the annual fees from $1 to $2. The increase was forced because of the increase in membership and a widening of the activities of the organization.

The concluding order of business was the election and installation of national officers. Grant Slocum was elected president. Ross L. Holloway was made secretary, and John R. Hudson, of Middleton, treasurer. The supreme council includes: Herbert F. Baker, Cheboygan; J. J. England, Caro; Frank C. Goodyear, St. Louis; H. J. Zimmer, South Bend, Indiana; George L. Strachan, Muir, Mich., and Mrs. Effa Munn, Grand Ledge.

J. Floyd McKinstry, of Grant Park, Illinois, was elected chief Gleaner, and Mr. H. H. Hough, of Wauseon, Ohio, vice chief Gleaner; Mrs. Mary B. Holderman, of Kankakee, Illinois, chaplain, and Wm. Harris, Mt. Pleasant, conductor.

Delegates have returned to their respective communities with enthusiasm for the great branching out of activities for the Gleaners and are confident that the present year and those following are going to be the greatest in the expansion of the national Gleaner organization.

This trio holds its head pretty high, except at feeding time. These individuals are proud because they make up the undefeated Aberdeen-Angus calf herd of 1919, owned by the Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich.

Northeastern Development Bureau Celebrates Seventh Birthday

Enthusiastic Members Assemble for Get-Together Dinner and for Successful Annual Banquet

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau was held in Bay City Jan. 23. followed by banquet at the Wenonoh, in the evening attended by about 160 guests who came from all over the district, with a number of others from outside of Northeastern Michigan, including men from Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint and Pontiac.

At the annual meeting in the afternoon, James L. Snody was re-elected president of the organization; John Yuill, of Vanderbilt, first vice-president; Robert Rayburn, of Alpena, second vice-president, and Marius Hanson, of Grayling, treasurer.

The report of Secretary Marston reviewed the work which has been done during the past year and Treasurer Hanson's report showed that the bureau has been using its money to advantage.

President Snody, in a short address, reviewed the great growth of the district and some of the especial features of the bureau work which had been contributed to that growth. He also outlined some of the things which he would like to accomplish in the future and among other things advocated the offering of substantial pries for the best samples of grains and other farm produce to be sent to the bureau and exhibited at its annual meeting. Mr. Snody promised a personal donation of $25 toward a special prize for the best sample of corn and suggested that others might do likewise, and the bureau could supplement these donations with other prizes. The one condition he attached to the prizes is to be that the samples submitted should become the property of the bureau, to be used for exhibit purposes.

Regret Saginaw's Defection

Directors of the association expressed their regret at the failure of Saginaw county to retain its membership in the bureau. "Saginaw is one of the trading centers of the entire northeastern Michigan district and it ought to be deeply interested in the effort of these northern counties to develop their territory and to assist in that work for what helps one part of the district cannot fail to be a benefit to all of the others," said one of the directors.

The board of directors, as selected by the various counties of the district, is as follows, the first named being the member of the executive committee:

Alpena—Robert Rayburn, A. B. Crow, Alpena; Moses Sharp, Cathro.

Arenac—H. A. Chamberlain, Standish; A. H. Townsend, Twining; Jno. Donnelly, Sterling.

Bay County—W. G. MacEdward, Frank A. Hewitt, Bay City; John Anderson, Crump.

Cheboygan—F. E. Skeels, Wolverine; Al. H. Weber, E. L. LeBlanc, Cheboygan.

Crawford—Marius Hanson, Grayling; J. E. Kellogg, Lovells; Charles Craven, Frederic.

Gladwin—J. Foster, A. J. Stevens, F. L. Prindle, Gladwin.

Iosco—C. F. Prescott, Tawas City; C. A. Pinkerton, East Tawas; Ernest Crego, Whittemore.

Midland—Leslie Madill, H. H. Dow, Midland; James Carty, Coleman.

Oscoda—A. W. Bissland, Ben J. Watters, Mio.

Ogemaw—O. L. Rakestraw, Rose City; Wm. Hodgins, Selkirk; C. S. Blin, West Branch.

Otsego—John Yuill, Frank Randolph, Vanderbilt; Sim Lewis, Johannesburg.

Presque Isle—James R. Snody, Onaway; Paul H. Hœftt, E. D. Vincent, Rogers.

Roscommon—A. J. Price, Mert McClure, Chas. H. DeWæle, Roscommon.

W. G. MacEdward was appointed a a director to represent the transportation companies.

Following the meeting of the directors the executive committee re-elected T. F. Marston as secretary.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was served in the large dining room of the Wenonah hotel and was one of the most enjoyable of the seven similar affairs held since the development bureau was organized.

Following the excellent dinner President Snody introduced Geo. L. Lusk, secretary of the Michigan Public Domain Commission, as toastmaster and Mr. Lusk welcomed all present, as a Bay Cityan, to his home town.

Gov. Sleeper was on the program to speak on "The Michigan Park Commission" but the governor was out of the state and he was represented by his secretary, Major Ralph Duff, who gave a short talk on the plans of the new park commission and said that he believed the future would show that this state park plan, fathered by Governor Sleeper, would be looked upon as his greatest work.

N. P. Hull, president of the Grange Life Insurance association, who was on the program to speak on "The Farmer," was unable to be present. Julius Beal, member of the Board of Regents of the U. of M. and of the public domain commission, spoke on "A New Bird Discovered in Northern Michigan." He told of the efforts of the public domain commission to make the most out of the state-owned lands through opening them for settlement, where available for farming purposes, and through re-forestation plans. He told of the work of fire protection, carried on jointly by the state and the federal government and his "new bird" was the use of the aeroplane for patrolling the forest regions and discovering fires in their incipiency, a plan which has proved successful in the far west.

State Aid Clearing Act Would Speed Development of Cut-Over Lands

How State Could Use Its Credit With Adsolute Safety to Aid in Northern Michigan Development

By JOHN G. KRAUTH

EDITOR M. B. F.—I am pleased to hear that a State Aid Land Clearing Act appeals to your good judgment. I cannot understand how the reactionary interests in the legislature so many years neglected the very best interests of the state in not paving a way to enable the land hungry to connect with the stump land. I feel confident that if the M. B. F. urges a State Aid Land Clearing Act to stimulate the back to the land movement, the resolution necesary from the legislature to permit an amendment submitted to the people, will meet with little opposition. That it will carry when its interest is fully understood is absolutely sure.

There is a land hunger in our midst always—regardless of statements to the contrary. If we don't know it, Canadian land missionaries in our midst always are fully alive to the fact.

As to the draft of a clearing act, I an unequal to the occasion. The best I can do is to give you a crude outline only, but it is so simple that you will have no trouble finding some one capable of whipping it into workable shape. I took up the matter with Senator Baker early last year. He expressed a desire to father the bill in the Senate, but was interested at the time in a corrupt practice act, also a warehouse act and could not properly care for it, but he will, I know, be glad to put it over.

Now get the idea clear in your mind—this is not a State Clearing Act, but a State Aid Land Clearing Act. The state is in no way to be involved in performing the clearing. Here is the idea: A State Aid Clearing Board, composed of the Public Domain Commission and Soil Department of the M. A. C., empowered to contract with settlers, direct or with outside bidders to clear at least one-quarter of settler's land, upon application by the settler only. This can be broadened. The state to set aside a certain sum of money, say $250,000 or more as a "Revolving Fund," to finance settlers, at low interest, as low as possible and cover expenses. The state to be secured upon land improved, not merely that part improved, but the whole tract. You might say, the state is practically loaning sufficient money to the settler, to clear a part of his land, but to be sure the money goes into clearing as intended, a contract is made with that purpose in view only.

The idea is to assist the settler in clearing at least one-fourth of his land upon application, in the following manner:

Upon application to the Clearing Board for state aid, the soil expert of the Clearing Board, furnished by the M. A. C., will pass upon the land, and if land is properly classified as farm land, the Clearing Board will contract with the lowest bidder to clear said acreage, at least one-fourth of the land, and by all means permit the settler to bid on the work as this money is very necessary to stay him over the year he will be employed clearing. It would even be policy to give him the work, though his price were a little the highest of the bidders, for the reason stated above, as he will have to pay for it in the end. It does not look reasonable, that he would rob himself. The amount of money so advanced by the state, to be a lien upon the whole farm, and payable in about 20 or 25 annual payments, in the form of a drainage tax

Another fact to bear in mind no land known to be approved by the Clearing Board will revert to state for non-payment of taxes. Speculators will see to that, if the owners do not. So the state is really taking no risk, nor are the taxpayers called upon to do a charity act as the settler is paying for the use of a service that is benefitting the entire state. In making application for clearing under this act, the settler and all other parties having an interest in the land, will be required to join in the application, to make the state's security o. k.

Further, under this act, owners of partly improved farms will enjoy the same privileges, in their case, the security will be all the better. And more acres cleared, the better for county and state. The state will in no way be hampered with a land clearing crew, a cumbersome and costly method, nor called upon to supply dynamite and stump pullers, settlers doing this work will in a measure co-operate. They can afford to invest in stump pullers, etc. In many counties in the state the county farm expert could co-operate with the Clearing Board. The idea is to make the work as simple as possible, cutting out as much expense as possible and at the same time protecting the state's interest and serving the settlers.

Land dealers to pay for the expense of classifying their land.

Can you not see the protection to fool land buyers, if said buyer refuses to buy farm land, not approved by the Clearing Board?

The reputable land leaders can advertise farm land, subject to clearing aid, as approved by the State Clearing Board, a protection to the banker, investor, and the state's good name, so badly smirched by crooked land dealers. The time is coming, in a very few years when pine stumps will be eagerly sought as fuel. They will first serve many years as fencing, and replaced by wire, when settlers will be better able to invest in fencing, but the fuel value of the stumps; the fencing value of the stumps aside from clearing field, will amply compensate the settler or his progeny, for investing in a stump puller, when the stumps on white pine, and white pine up here is found on good agricultural lands as well as the poorest.

If a temporary aid is available to a new settler for a start in his clearing operations, enabling the settler, with this first aid, to manager the rest unaided.

Is not the state benefitted by this imperishable improvement that costs the taxpayers not a sou?

Such an act benefits every land owner and every man desiring to own land and every merchant in the state, not forgetting the transportation system, and the hungry bellies that must be fed.

It is not a local class issue, it is state wide in its effect. I have been paying taxes on the same land for twenty years and they are fierce. It is costing 10 per cent annually, interests and taxes to carry wild land. It is eating itself up every ten years. Increase in values does not keep pace with carrying charges. Northern Michigan's interest, except in mining and lumbering, have been neglected because they are our poor relations.

Is Not This a Worthy Enterprise?

NORTHERN Michigan is a rich empire of undeveloped wealth. It has magnificient agricultural resources that await the settler's ax and plow. The development of wild lands has ever been the work of the pioneer and it will always be so. Men who have not the stuff of pioneers in them will never tackle the stumps and underbrush of the cut-over lands. The pioneer is essentially a man whose principal assets are ambition, hope and determination. Lacking capital he works at great odds and frequently becomes discouraged.

M. B. F. has persistently argued that the development of Michigan cut-over lands was a job for the state to assist. It has recommended the issuance of State Development bonds to create a fund from which money could be loaned to settlers. Mr. John G. Krauth, of Millersburg goes us one better and suggests a State Aid Land Clearing Act. We asked Mr. Krauth to give us his ideas of how such a law would work out and the accompanying article is his reply.—Editor.

Congress Gets Bill to Prevent Shoddy Being Sold as Virgin Wool

Measure Aimed at Deception of Fabric Manufacturers in Interest of Producers and Purchasers

WOULD IT not be a step in the right direction to urge through M. B. F., that we write our congressman to vote for the Truth in Fabric Bill? I would also suggest that we have petitions passed through each local farm organization for same.—W. W. Terry, Osceola County.

* * * *

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH of Idaho, introduced the "Truth in Fabric" law in Congress, Jan. 7. This act would make it compulsory to identify shoddy and cotton in cloth and clothes, and would free the wool growers from unfair competition with shoddy and would protect the public against those who would sell shoddy as virgin wool and charge virgin wool prices for it.

The following table and bulletiin entitled "Why Clothes Are So High" graphically shows the root of the cause of the present exorbitantly high price of clothes. This table also shows why fabric manufacturers divert from the wool growers to the shoddy and rag industries the people's demand for virgin wool.

The Truth in Fabric Law introduced by Mr. French would right this wrong.

Why Clothes Are So High

Showing how the fabric manufacturer, by failing to tell the wholesale merchant to whom he sells the fabric that the fabric contains shoddy, is able to secure from wholesale cloth merchant the unjust price of $15 for an All-Wool Woolen suit length of 3½ yards containing 80% of shoddy, which, because it contains 80% of shoddy instead of being all virgin wool, the fabric manufacturer could have profitably sold for $10 and for which the wholesale cloth merchant would not have paid more than $10 had he known that the cloth was 80% of shoddy.

Also showing how, without any profiteering on the part of the wholesale cloth merchant or the retail merchant, the unjust price of $5 charged by the fabric manufacturer more than doubles by the time the public is reached.

Please note that the same percentage of markup, 60%, is used in the case of both basic prices on which computations are made, namely:

1. The fabric manufacturer's price of $10, which is the legitimate price he should have charged the wholesaler.

2. Fifteen dollars, the unjust price, which he was able to secure only because he permitted the wholesaler to believe the fabric was made exclusively of virgin wool.

Price at which suit length could have been profitably sold by fabric manufacturer to wholesale cloth merchant	$10.00
As an example—if normal and legitimate markup of wholesale cloth merchant were	6.00
Wholesale cloth merchant's price to retail custom tailor	16.00
As an example—if retail custom tailor's normal and legitimate percentage of markup were 60%	9.60
Retail custom tailor's legitimate price to the public	25.00
$15.00 Unjust price which fabric manufacturer was able to secure from the wholesale cloth merchant, only because he permitted the wholesale cloth merchant to believe he was purchasing a fabric made exclusively of virgin wool.	
60 % As an example—if normal and legitimate markup of wholesale cloth merchant were 60%.	
9.00	
15.00	
24.00 Wholesale cloth merchant's price to retail custom tailor.	
60 % As an example—if retail custom tailor's normal and legitimate percentage of markup were 60%.	
14.40	
24.40	
38.40 Retail custom tailor's legitimate price to the public made necessary by the $5 excess and unjust price of fabric manufacturer.	
25.60 Retail custom tailor's legitimate price, possible only because the initial charge—the fabric manufacturer's charge—was just.	
12.80 Excess and unjust price to consumer that has resulted from initial overcharge by the fabric manufacturer of $5, an overcharge that has forced both wholesale cloth merchant and retail custom tailor to become a party to an unjust price, but without the slightest advantage either to wholesale cloth merchant or to the retail custom tailor.	
5.00 Fabric manufacturer's excess and unjust charge.	
$ 7.80 Excess and unjust price that naturally accrues during process of distribution.	

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Fleece Wool State Growers' Association and subsequently endorsed by the Pure Breed Associations throughout the United States clearly defines the issue and precisely indicates the good which would result to the People, the Natio, and the Wool Growers, from the passage of the "Truth in Fabric" Law now before Congress.

"Whereas, a large part of the raw material used in manufacturing woolen fabrics and apparel sold as 'all wool' is shoddy, and not virgin wool as the 'public' believes;

"Whereas, the 'public' does not even suspect that the term 'all wool' may mean wool that has previously been used in cloth;

"Whereas, the term 'all wool' is a mere general term that may include shoddy;

"Whereas, even the most inferior shoddy may be 'all wool;'

"Whereas, the term 'all wool,' because it fails to distinguish between shoddy and virgin wool, places both the public and the wool growers at the mercy of fabric manufacturers; deprives the people of their right to choose between shoddy and 'virgin" wool;' deprives the people of the knowledge of whether they are purchasing shoddy or virgin wool—the knowledge that is the people's sole protection against those who would charge virgin wool prices for shoddy; and thus robs the public and

"Whereas, the unrevealed presence of substitutes, especially shoddy, in fabrics and clothes abrogates the law of supply and demand, places a premium on deceit and profiteering and violates economic law and outrages moral law;

"Therefore, he it resolved that this Association of Fleece Wool States earnestly urge, in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the protection of both the Public and Sheep Husbandry, that the U. S. at the earliest possible moment enact legislation making it compulsory to make known the presence of substitutes for virgin wool, especially shoddy, in fabrics purporting to contain wool and apparel made from such fabrics; and in order that this worthy object may be speedily accomplished in the interests of all the people, we request the earnest co-operation of all who desire to see 'right' prevail and honest practice established in all branches of business."

By a vigorous support of the Truth in Fabric law, those who desire that Truth and Square Dealing shall prevail; that the people shall be protected in their right to choose between shoddy and virgin wool, and that one of our most essential industries—sheep husbandry—shall secure justice, can secure all of these objects and render the people,, the nation, and the sheep industry an inestimable service.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

MARKETS ARE PLANNED FOR OAKLAND COUNTY

"The plan of the Oakland county Farm Bureau will be to establish co-operative marketing associations in the various small communities of the county," says B. F. Beach, recently appointed business manager for the bureau. "After the community organizations are functioning properly we will get them to buy and sell together and later it may be possible to have counties banded together for buying and selling.

"Many people have the idea that co-operative marketing associations are designed to boost the prices of produce. This is an absolutely mistaken idea. Of course one of their objects is to secure more money for the producer in cases where he is underpaid, but this is not done at the expense of the consumer, but at that of speculators who buy from the farmers for as little as possible and sell to the consumer for as much as they can get. By concerted buying of farm necessities and thus reducing the cost of producing, it is possible to lower prices.

"Marketing associations also encourage a higher grade of produce, because when farmers ship and sell their produce together, high prices are paid for quality rather than for appearance and size as has been the practice heretofore."

Mr. Beach has been working in Oakland county since Jan. 1. Before coming here he was manager of the Hart Co-operative Marketing association, an organization that does a $45,000 business in produce every month. He has also served as county farm agent for Oceana county.

"Last year our marketing association paid farmers a dollar a bushel more than dealers did for plums," said Mr. Beach, "and we put them on the market at the same price as the dealers. My purpose here will be to encourage better produce, see that the farmer gets more for it and that the price is not boosted for the consumer by speculators."

It is hoped to have marketing organizations under way in the principal communities of Oakland county before the close of 1920, although it will probably be three years before the project is fully developed. Several villages in the county have already begun work on a small scale.

Farmers Endorse Farm Agent Work

Just how much value former county agent J. Vernon Sheap, of Jackson county, has been to the individual farmer has never been exactly determined, but a visitor at the office of the county agent said that he estimated that he had made several hundred dollars last year by following Mr. Sheap's advice. He ended his conversation with the expression that should he ever be called upon to contribute for the support of a county agricultural agent he would willingly dig down in his pocket for any amount.

"I had some poor land which had been producing five bushels of beans to the acre," he said. "Through the efforts and advice of Mr. Sheap and a little work on my part I was able to raise the productivity so that last year I produced twenty bushels to the acre. The same is true of my oat ground. Last summer I was able to obtain ten more bushels to the acre than in previous years because I followed the advice of Mr. Sheap."

Other farmers said that they could cite instances where the productivity of the soil had been raised by information given by Mr. Sheap and said that the office of the county agent was worth a great deal more than they could estimate.

Grange Leads Fight Against Wayne County

The State Grange is asking the Muskegon supervisors to join in the fight to oppose the action of Wayne county in endeavoring to get the state board of equalization abolished. Kent, Ionia and some of the other counties have asked the Grange to lead in this fight, and the communication yesterday from John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange was referred to a special committee composed of Supervisors Benjamin, Moore and Kline.

It is pointed out in the communication from Mr. Ketcham that Detroit escaped the paying of $20,000,000 in state taxes by having a low valuation in 1916, 1917 and 1918, because of its rapid growth. The state board equalized only every three years at that time. Last year the valuation was boosted and the taxes reduced in many counties.

Under the present law the state equilization board would have power to act yearly. Mr. Ketcham says it is understood Detroit has raised $54,000 to fight its case and he believes that should be a signal for the rest of the state to get busy.

Branch County Farmers Organize Elevator Company

The farmers of the county held a mass meeting at the town hall Monday in the interests of forming an elevator company.

After the meeting was called to order by Frank Knapp, of Coldwater, Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, gave a short address followed by a few minutes talk by County Agent Nash.

During the business meeting which followed a permanent organization was formed with the following officers in charge.

President, L. G. Taylor, vice-president, Ward Lindsey, secretary, Warren Dobson. Board of Directors: A. D. Robinson, Roy Strang, Harry Corless, Frank Demorest, Arthur Luse, Herman Strahly and Linus G. Taylor.

The elevator company will adopt the revolving plan of financing. This system is different from a stock company in that no stock is sold. The men who care to loan the organization from $50 up, secured by notes of 6 per cent interest given by the board of directors, these notes being paid off as fast as funds permit.

The elevator is conducted on a non-profit basis and will render a service rather than a profit. A membership in the organization costs $10 but if anyone cares to sell without taking out a membership, a plan has been arranged to take care of that. Eventually all patrons of the elevator become members.

Hillsdale Co-Ops. Held Annual

At the annual meeting of the Hillsdale County Co-operative Association, the reports showed that during the past year a $375,000 live stock business had been done and a $60,000 general business.

All of the directors were re-elected: B. S. Lamb, Wheatland; B. E. Kies, Bankers; Charles Boone, Hillsdale; Frank Carter, Hillsdale; Bert Slack, Cambria; Marley Brown, Hillsdale.

Cattle Graze in Snow

For the past few weeks Edward E. Thurston, residing at Camp Verdie, Arizona, but who after next summer will give his home as Manistique, Michigan, has been in Schoolcraft county looking over the ranch which was started this fall by H. R. Griscom, L. W. Martin and himself at Blaney.

Coming from a state which has yet had no snow and very little cold weather, Mr. Thurston expressed great surprise at finding the 500 cattle that are being wintered at the ranch in such fine condition compared with the cattle, that are being wintered in the southwest, those on the Blaney ranch were in much better condition he said.

Although the Blaney Cattle Company has received several carloads of hay for winter feed, the cattle have been able to find enough feed under the snow to satisfy them and the owners have not yet found it necessary to resort to the stock which they purchased. Under the foot or more of snow there are quantities of tender grass which the cattle devour with apparent relish. This grass contains splendid food values and the cattle are remaining as sleek and fat as they were during the growing months last summer and fall, according to U. P. breeders.

Terms Providing Packer Control Made Public

THE FARMERS' National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries of the Farmers' National Council, with headquarters in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., has just issued a statement giving the terms of the Supreme Court perpetual injunction against the packers, and the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the practices of the "Big Five" which the Council says shows that the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the packers should be promptly enacted. The statement says:

On May 26th, 1903, a preliminary injunction against Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., the Hammond Packing Co., Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Co., Edward Morris, Nelson Morris and Ira N. Morris, co-partners under the name of Nelson Morris & Co., and other packers, was made perpetual and with slight modifications was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on April 11, 1905.

This perpetual injunction restrained the defendants, the packers, and their agents and attorneys "from entering into, taking part in, or performing contract, combination or conspiracy," the effect of which will be as to trade and commerce a restraint of trade, in violation of law either "by directing or requiring their respective agents to refrain from bidding against each other at the sales of live stock" or "by combination, conspiracy or contract, raising or lowering prices or fixing uniform prices at which said meats will be sold." It also enjoins these packers from violating the provisions of the anti-trust laws, "by combining or conspiring together, or with each other and others to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, by demanding, obtaining, or with or without connivance of the officers of agents thereof, or any of them, receiving from railroad companies or other common carriers, transporting such fresh meats, in such trade and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, transportation of or for such meats.

The Federal Trade Commission in its report on the meat packing industry states:

"The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to:

Manipulate livestock markets.

Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods.

Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods.

Defraud both the producers of food and consumers.

Secure special provileges from railroads, stock yard companies and municipalities, and profiteers.

It is clear that the Big Five Packes have been violating the essential terms of the perpetual injunction issued by the Supreme Court. It is clear that the proposed amendment between the Department of Justice and these defendant packers who have continuously violated their injunction as well as the anti-trust laws is not sufficient. In order to control the five big packers the Kenyon-Anderson bill must be promptly enacted by Congress.

TRACTOR MANAGEMENT COURSE ATTRACTS MANY

From applications received for admission to the truck and tractor course at the M. A. C., it has been estimated by A. M. Berridge, director of short courses, that the attendance during the first course will reach 150, and that for the second course, which begins March 1, the number to attend will be even greater.

The work this year will be much more comprehensive than in former years and will apply not only to the trucks and tractors, but also to stationary engines. Each day's work will call for one hour of technical lectures, one hour of general lecturs, and six hours of laboratory work.

The course has been divided into five groups: stationary engines, tractors, ignition, starting and lighting, carburetors and block tests, and forge shop. In each group the study will be all that well-equipped laboratories and shops can make it.

Swartz Creek Farmers Embrace Gleaner Plan

Following is a report of the meeting of the Swartz Creek Live Stock and Produce Shipping Association, held at the I. O. O. F. hall on Jan. 20, with two hundred or more men present. The manager's report of stock handled since last meeting until Dec. 31, was 285 cattle, 342 calves, 1,264 hogs and 442 sheep or a total of 2,333 head. Amount received for same $89,965.32. The meeting was closed rather hurriedly to take up the co-operative elevator proposition.

Mr. Cribbs, of the U. S. marketing division gave very interesting talk. The audience listened to Mr. Nathan F. Simpson of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, who talked along the line of co-operative marketing and explained the working of the terminal elevator at Grand Rapids, after which the following committee was appointed to go with Mr. Simpson to Grand Rapids, Lansing and Detroit to investigate and report at an adjourned meeting at the same place on Saturday, Jan. 24. Committee: E. C. Allen, Bert Bush and W. H. Short.

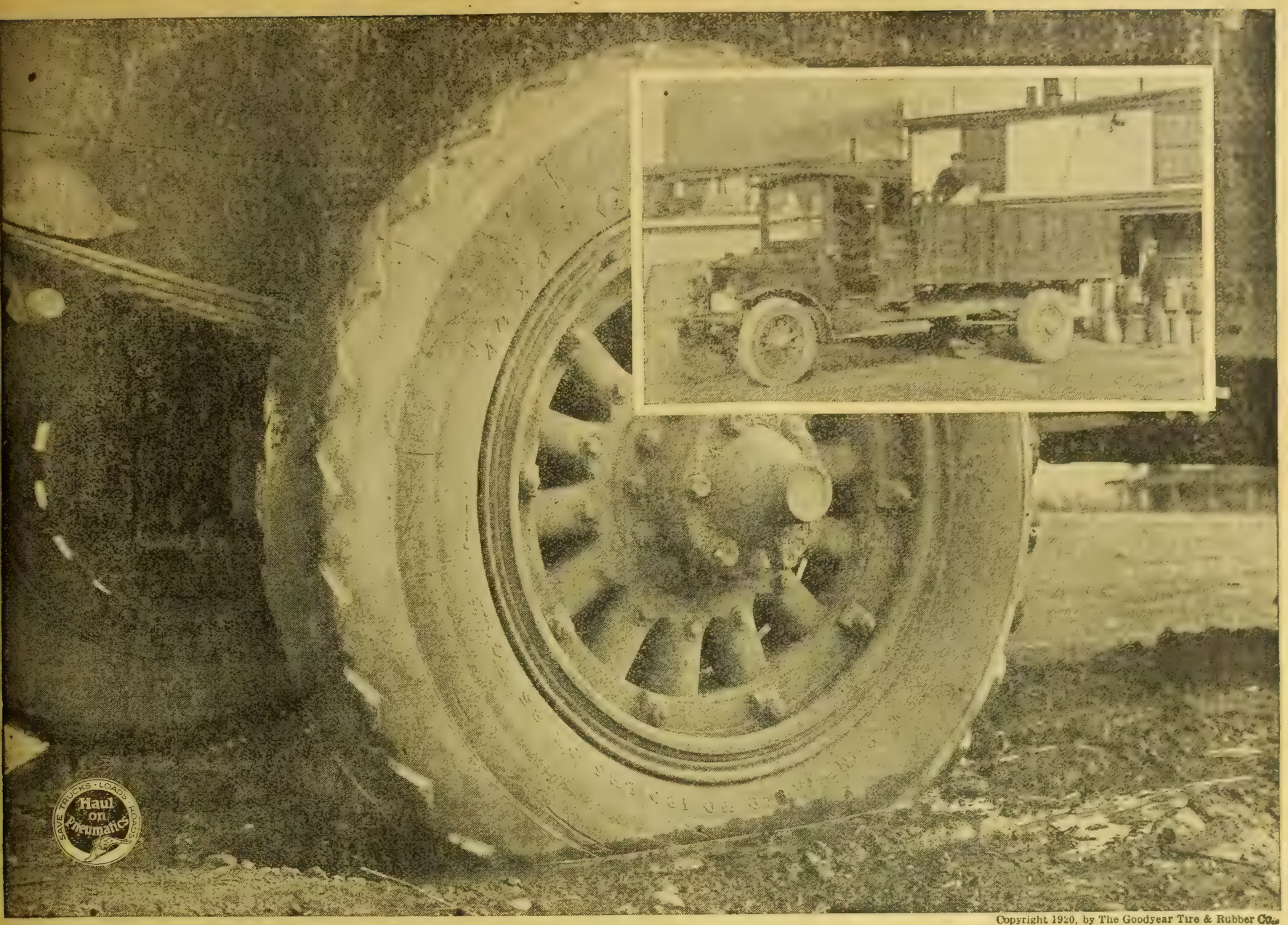
Committee reported as per schedule on the 24th, saying that they visited Grand Rapids and Lansing, but did not think it necessary to visit Detroit as they were convinced in their own minds that it was the way to organize. After the report the following motion was made, seconded and carried, that they organize under the terminal elevator plan. It was decided that no one be allowed to vote except those who had taken stock or avowed their intentions of doing so, and also that each man place his name on the back of ballot. Whole number votes cast 85, of which 75 were for and 10 against.

The following advisory committee was appointed: E. C. Allen, Bert Bush, W. H. Short, A. G. Edson, W. R. Harris, B. W. Cole and S. R. Burleson. The committee met immediately after the closing of the meeting and elected the following officers: President, W. H. Short, vice-president, Bert Bush, secretary, E. C. Allen. A. M. Lewis, secretary of meeting.

Sturgis Co-Op. Has Big Year

G. W. Taylor was elected president of the Sturgis Co-operative Association, at a meeting of stockholders. Other officers are: vice president, J. A. Wybourn, and secretary, M. B. Rice. Joseph D. Sturgis was again named manager, and Clare Bardner, secretary and treasurer. New directors were: Charles Cominator, Jr., E. E. Sheap, R. G. Hibbard and M. B. Rice. Directors remaining in office are: G. W. Taylor, J. A. Wybourn, R. F. Zelt, Jerome Fox, C. J. Lublow, F. M. Frohriep and E. C. Zable.

The annual report of the association showed it to have received the sum of $153,725.25 from the sale of stock. The association shipped 69 decks during the year.



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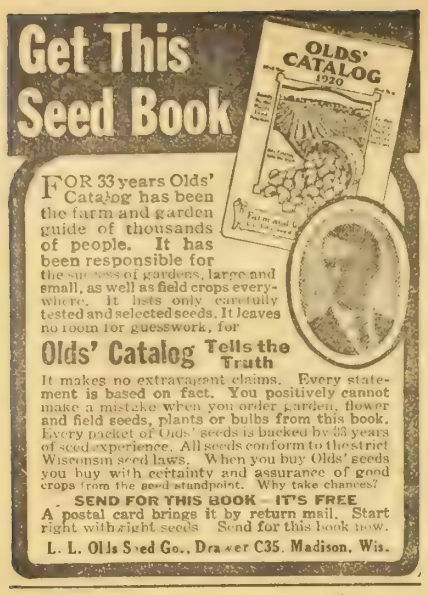
Accurate information furnished by farmers and other rural haulers, showing how they improve their methods and incomes with pneumatic-tired trucks, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES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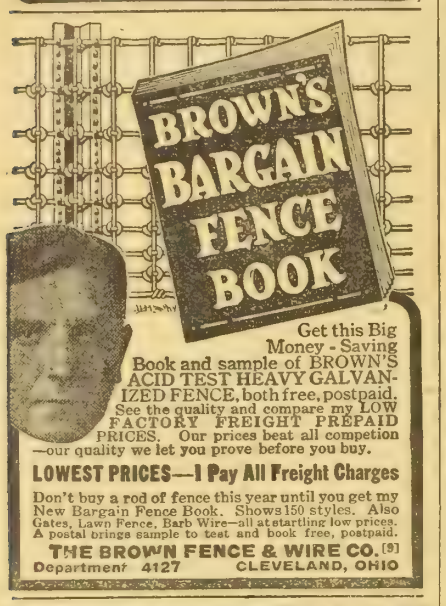
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HEARTS OF THREE

By JACK LONDON
Author of the "Valley of the Moon."

Introductions Not Necessary

IT IS A HARD JOB to pick out the right kind of a serial story for Business Farming. The editors wanted to get the best on the market, and finally "Hearts of Three" has been selected, beginning in this issue. Needless to say, the story is a blinger and no introduction is needed for the author, the great spellbinder spinner of tales, Jack London. He died a few years ago but he is a living hero to the millions of readers. Likewise his story reproduced here is full of life. It is too good a story for any reader to miss.

Chapter I.

EVENTS happened rapidly with Francis Morgan that spring morning. If ever a man leaped across time into the raw, red drama and tragedy of the primitive and the medieval melodrama of sentiment and passion of the New World Latin, Francis Morgan was destined to be that man, and Destiny was very immediate upon him.

Yet he was lazily aware that aught in the world was stirring, and was scarcely astir himself. A late night at bridge had necessitated a late rising. A late breakfast of fruit and cereal had occurred along the route to the library—the austerely elegant room from which his father, toward the last, had directed vast and manifold affairs.

"Parker," he said to the valet who had been his father's before him, "did you ever notice any signs of fat on R. H. M. in his last days?"

"Oh, no, sir," was the answer, uttered with all the due humility of the trained servant, but accompanied by an involuntarily measuring glance that scanned the young man's splendid proportions. "Your father, sir, never lost his leanness. His figure was always the same, broad-shouldered, deep in the chest, big-boned, but lean, always lean, sir, in the middle. When he was laid out, sir, and bathed, his body would have shamed most of the young men about town. He always took good care of himself; it was those exercises in bed, sir. Half an hour every morning. Nothing prevented. He called it religion."

"Yes, he was a fine figure of a man," the young man responded idly, glancing to the stock-ticker and the several telephones his father had installed.

"He was that," Parker agreed eagerly. "He was lean and aristocratic in spite of his shoulders and bone and chest. And you've inherited it, sir, only on more generous lines."

Young Francis Morgan, inheritor of many millions as well as brawn, lolled back luxuriously in a huge leather chair, stretched his legs after the manner of a full-vigored menagerie lion that is over-spilling with vigor, and glanced at a headline of the morning paper which informed him of a fresh slide in the Culebra Cut at Panama.

"If I didn't know we Morgans didn't run that way," he yawned, "I'd be fat already from this existence. . . . Eh, Parker?"

The elderly valet, who had neglected prompt reply, startled at the abrupt interrogative interruption of the pause.

"Oh, yes, sir," he said hastily. "I mean, no sir. You are in the pink of condition."

"Not on your life," the young man assured him. "I may not be getting fat, but I certainly am ing soft . . . Eh, Parker?"

"Yes, sir. No, sir; no, I mean, no sir. You're just the same as when you came home from college, three years ago."

"And took up loafing as a vocation," Francis laughed. "Parker!"

Parker was alert attention. His master debated with himself ponderingously, as if the problem were of profound importance, rubbing the while the bristly thatch of the small toothbrush mustache he had recently begun to sport on his upper lip.

"Parker, I'm going fishing."

"Yes, sir!"

"I ordered some rods sent up. Please joint them and let me give them the once over. The idea drifts through my mind that two weeks in the woods is what I need. If I don't I'll surely be laying on flesh and disgrace the whole family tree. You remember Sir Henry?—the old original Sir Henry, the buccaneer old swashbuckler?"

"Yes, sir; I've read of him, sir."

Parker had paused in the doorway until such time as the ebbing of his young master's volubility would permit him to depart on the errand.

"Nothing to be proud of, the old pirate."

"Oh, no, sir," Parker protested. "He was Governor of Jamaica. He died respected."

"It was a mercy he didn't die hanged," Francis laughed. "As it was, he's the only disgrace in the family that he founded. But what I was going to say is that I've looked him up very carefully. He kept his figure and he died lean in the middle, thank God. It's a good inheritance he passed down. We Morgans never found his treasure; but beyond rubies in the lean-in-the-middle legacy he bequeathed us. It's what is called a taxed character in the breed—that's what the prof. taught me in the biology course."

Parker faded out of the room in the ensuing silence, during which Francis Morgan buried himself in the Panama column and learned that the canal was not expected to be open for traffic for three weeks to come.

A telephone buzzed, and, through the electric nerves of a consummate civilization, Destiny made the first out-reach of its tentacles and contacted with Francis Morgan in the library of the mansion his father had builded on Riverside Drive.

"But my dear Mrs. Carruthers," was his protest into the transmitter. "Whatever it is, it is a mere local flurry. Tampico Petroleum is all right. It is not a gambling proposition. It is legitimate investment. Stay with it. Tie to it . . Some Minnesota farmer comes to town and is trying to buy a block or two because it looks as solid as it really is . . . . What if it is up two points? Don't sell. Tampico Petroleum is not a lottery or a roulette proposition. It's bona fide industry. I wish it hadn't been so almighty big or I'd have financed it all myself. . . . Listen, it's not a flyer. Our present contract for tanks is over a million. Our railroad and our three pipe-lines are costing more than five millions. Why, we've a hundred millions in producing wells right now, and our problem is to get it down country to the oil-steamers. This is the sober investment time. A year from now, or two years, and your shares will make government bonds look like something the cat brought in . . .

"Yes, yes, please. Never mind how the market goes. Also, please, I didn't advise you to go in the first place. I never advised a friend to that. But now that they are in, stick. It's as solid as the Bank of England. . . . Yes, Dicky and I divided the spoils last night. Lovely party, though Dicky's got too much temperament for bridge. . . . Yes, bull luck. . . . Ha! ha! My temperament? Ha! ha! . . . Yes? . . . Tell Harry I'm off and away for a couple of weeks. . . . Fishing, troutlets, you know, the springtime and the streams, the rise of sap, the budding and the blossoming and all the rest. . . . Yes, good-bye, and hold on to Tampico Petroleum. If it goes down after that Minnesota farmer's bulled it, buy a little more. I'm going to. It's finding money. . . . Yes. . . . Yes, surely . . . It's too good to dare sell on a flyer now, because it mayn't ever again go down. . . . Of course I know what I'm talking about.. I've just had eight hours' sleep, and haven't had a drink. . . . Yes, yes. . . . Good-bye."

He pulled the ticker tape into the comfort of his chair and languidly ran over it, noting with mildly growing interest the message it conveyed.

Parker returned with several slender rods, each a glittering gem of artisanship and art. Francis was out of his chair, ticker flung aside and forgotten as with the exultant joy of a boy he examined the toys, and, one after another, began trying them, switching them through the air, till they made shrill whip-like noises, moving them gently with prudence and precision under the lofty ceiling as he made believe to cast across the floor into some unseen pool of trout-lurking mystery.

A telephone buzzed. Irritation was swift on his face.

"For heaven's sake answer it, Parker," he said. "If it is some silly stock-gambling female, tell her I'm dead, or drunk, or down with typhoid, or getting married, or anything calamitous."

After a moment's dialogue, conducted on Parker's part, in the discreet and modulated tones that befitted absolutely the cool, chaste, noble dignity of the room, with a "One moment, sir," into the transmitter, he muffled the transmitter with his hand and said:

"It's Mr. Bascom, sir. He wants you."

"Tell Mr. Bascom to go to hell," said Francis simulating so long a cast, that, had it been in verity a cast, and had it pursued the course his fascinated gaze indicated, it would have gone through the window and most likely startled the gardener outside kneeling over the rose bush he was planting.

JACK LONDON

There are few authors who are so much worshipped by readers as Jack London, writer of stories which grip you and carry you away with their power and charm. He is author of "The Valley of the Moon" and other great books.

"Mr. Bascom says it's about the market, sir, and that he'd like to talk with you only a moment," Parker urged, but so delicately and subduedly as to seem to be merely repeating an immaterial and unnecessary message.

"All right." Francis carefully leaned the rod against a table and went to the 'phone.

"Hello," he said into the telephone "Yes, this is I, Morgan. Shoot. What is it?"

He listened for a minute, then interrupted irritably: "Sell—hell. Nothing of the sort. . . . Of course, I'm glad to know. Even if it goes up ten points, which it won't, hold on to everything. It may be a legitimate rise, and it mayn't ever come down. It's solid. It's worth far more than it's listed. I know, if the public doesn't. A year from now it'll list at two hundred . . . that is, if Mexico can cut the revolution stuff. . . . Whenever it drops you'll have buying orders from me. . . . Nonsense. Who wants control? It's purely sporadic . . . eh? I beg your pardon. I mean it's merely temporary. Now I'm going off fishing for a fortnight. If it goes down five points, buy. Buy all that's offered. Say, when a fellow's got a real bona fide property, being bulled is almost as bad as having the bears after one . . . yes. . . . Sure. . . . yes. Good-bye."

And while Francis returned delightedly to his fishing rods, Destiny, in Thomas Regan's down town private office, was working overtime. Having arranged with his various brokers to buy, and, through his divers channels of secret publicity having let slip the cryptic tip that something was wrong with Tampico Petroleum's concessions from the Mexican government, Thomas Regan studied a report of his own oil expert emissary who had spent two months on the spot spying out what Tampico Petroleum really had in sight and prospect.

A clerk brought in a card with the information that the visitor was importunate and foreign. Regan listened, glanced at the card, and said:

"Tell this Mister Senor Alvarez Torres of Ciodad de Colon that I can't see him."

Five minutes later the clerk was back, this time with a message penciled on the card. Regan grinned as he read it:

"Dear Mr. Regan,

"Honoured Sir:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have a tip on the location of the treasure Sir Henry Morgan buried in old pirate days.

"Alvarez Torres."

Regan shook his head, and the clerk was nearly out of the room when his employer suddenly recalled him.

"Show him in—at once."

In the interval of being alone, Regan chuckled to himself as he rolled the new idea over in his mind. "The unlicked sub!" he muttered through the smoke of the cigar he was lighting. "Thinks he can play the lion part old R. H. M. played. A trimming is what he needs and old Grayhead Thomas R. will see that he gets it."

Senor Alvarez Torres' English was as correct as his modish spring suit, and though the bleached yellow of his skin advertised the Latin-American origin, and though his black eyes were eloquent of the mixed lustres of Spanish and Indian long compounded, nevertheless he was as thoroughly New Yorkish as Thomas Regan could have wished.

"By great effort, and years of research, I have finally won to the clue to the buccaneer gold of Sir Henry Morgan," he preambled. "Of course it's on the Mosquito Coast. I'll tell you now that it's not a thousand miles from the Chiriqui Lagoon and that Bocas del Toro, within reason, may be described as the nearest town. I was born there—educated in Paris, however—and I know the neighborhood like a book. A small schooner—the outlay is cheap, most very cheap—but the returns, the reward—the treasure!"

Senor Torres paused in eloquent inability to describe more definitely and Thomas Regan, hard man used to dealing with hard men, proceeded to bore into him and his data like a cross-examining criminal lawyer.

"Yes," Senor Torres quickly admitted. "I am somewhat embarrassed—how shall I say?—for immediate funds."

"You need the money," the stock operator assured him brutally, and he bowed pained acquiescence. . . .

Much more he admitted under the rapid-fire interrogation. It was true, he had but recently left Bocas del Toro, but he hoped never again to go back. And yet he would go back if possibly some arrangement . . .

But Regan shut him off with the abrupt way of the master-man dealing with lesser fellow creatures. He wrote a check, in the name of Alvarez Torres, and when that gentleman glanced at it he read the figures of a thousand dollars.

"Now here's the idea," said Regan. "I put no belief whatsoever in your story. But I have a young friend—my heart is bound up in the boy but he is too much about town, the white lights and the white-lighted ladies, and the rest—you understand?" And Senor Alvarez Torres bowed as one man of the world to another. "Now, for the good of his health, as well as his wealth and the saving of his soul, the best thing that could happen to him is a trip after treasure, adventure, exercise, and . . . you readily understand, I am sure."

Again Alvarez Torres bowed.

"You need the money," Regan continued. "Strive to interest him. That thousand is for your effort. Succeed in interesting him so that he departs after old Morgan's gold, and two thousand more is yours. So thoroughly succeed in interesting him that he remains away three months, two thousand more—six months, five thousand. Oh, believe me, I knew his father. We were comrades, partners, I—I might say, almost brothers. I would sacrifice any sum to win his son to manhood's wholesome path. What do you say? The thousand is yours to begin with. Well?"

"I . . . I accept," he stammered and faltered in his eagerness. "I . . . I . . . How shall I say? . . . I am yours to command."

Five minutes later, as he arose to go, fully instructed in the part he was to play and with his story of Morgan's treasure revised to convincingness by the brass-tack business acumen of the stock-gambler, he blurted out, almost facetiously, yet even more pathetically:

"And the funniest thing about it, Mr. Regan, is that it is true. Your advised changes in my narrative make it sound more true, but true it is under all. I need the money. You are most munificent, and I shall do my best. . . . I . . . I pride myself that I am an artist. But the real and solemn truth is that the clue to Morgan's buried loot is genuine. I have had access to records inaccessible to the public, which is ne[illegible] here nor there, for the men of my own family—they are family records—have had similar access, and have wasted their lives before me in the futile search. Yet were they on the right clue—except that their wits made them miss the spot by twenty miles. It was there in the records. They missed it, because it was. I think, a deliberate trick, a conundrum, a puzzle, a disguisement, a maze, which I, and I alone, have penetrated and solved. The early navigators all played such tricks on the charts they drew. My Spanish race so hid the Hawaiian Islands by five degrees of longitude."

(To be continued)

Essex Sets World's Long Distance Endurance Mark

3037 Miles in 50 Hours Proved Its Reliability

In its official test of 50 hours to prove endurance, Essex has established its claim as the dominant new type light car. Who ever before regarded a car of its type in the light of such proved performance and endurance? Only specially built racers and a few of the larger, costlier cars have been considered capable of such a test. Surely light weight cars have not been associated with such reliability as Essex has shown.

Proves Essex Economy

This test gives to Essex proof of the greatest factor in motor car economy. Light cars are notable principally for their economy in saving of gasoline, oil and tires. These qualities Essex has revealed from the first. But real economy must also include freedom from repairs and mechanical attention—all costly items.

So what greater proof of Essex economy could be asked than its new world endurance mark.

5869 Miles in 94 Hours 22 Minutes Driving Time

These tests were not made to establish speed records. Two trials were made before the 50-hour run was completed. So, in all, the Essex went 5,869 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes driving time, averaging more than a mile a minute. Sleet stopped one, after 27 hours, 58 minutes, and 1790 miles. Snow halted a second, three days later, after 16 hours 25 minutes and 1042 miles. The third, begun the next day, went the full 50 hours. These tests were made under American Automobile Association observation on the Cincinnati Speedway.

Think what they mean. The average car is driven little more than 5,000 miles in a season. The average driving speed is probably 25 miles an hour. The Essex went more than a mile a minute for 5,869 miles.

You might expect that a car of its weight would require frequent mechanical attention. But there was no need for that in the Essex.

Doesn't It Settle the Light Car Question?

Essex now adds to its light car qualities the advantage of endurance and reliability. It brings costly car distinction, beauty and fineness to the light weight, moderate price class. Essex cars appeal to pride, and that is why owners speak of them as they do.

Individual owners would never ask as much of a car as did this 50-hour test.

It showed how much more could be expected of an Essex than any one would demand of it.

Every Essex delivered has resulted in an increased demand. Sales passed $35,000,000 in 11 months—a new record.

This latest proof will decide thousands who have only waited for just such evidence that Essex would stand up. All buyers cannot possibly be served. Now is the time to make your reservation.

(124)

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Milo Campbell's Platform

ONCE IN awhile a candidate for office presents a platform that does not meet with the approval of all. Take Milo Campbell's platform, for instance. Surprising as it may seem the newspapers and the politicians who do not intend to support Mr. Campbell and the people who do not intend to vote for him are finding flaws in his platform.

The Detroit News which is probably the most progressive daily newspaper in the Middle West and the opinions of which are usually worth listening to, calls Mr. Campbell's platform a "platform of platitudes," which from No. 1 to No. 13 plank "is eternally safe and sane." The News observes that any voter wishing to take issue with the 13 planks in the platform will be literally declaring himself as follows:

1—I am opposed to Americanism.
2—I am a Republican but shall not adhere to the principles of the Republican party.
3—I am opposed to the right of collective bargaining in industry.
4—I am opposed to improved conditions and an adequate wage for labor.
5—I am opposed to limiting a working day to eight hours.
6—I approve the demands of the Red element in labor unions.
7—I am opposed to proper relief for disabled soldiers and sailors.
8—I am opposed to the reduction in the number of state boards by combining groups of relative activities along the lines successfully worked out in Illinois.
9—I oppose the proper recognition of women in the matters of government.
10—I oppose reforms in insurance laws which would benefit both insurance companies and insured.
11—I oppose better highways and such internal improvements as will make Michigan a better state.
12—I oppose official independence. I shall make all sorts of promises in advance of the election.
13—I oppose vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, and particularly the liquor laws.

In a later editorial the News complains that Mr. Campbell has not been specific enough about his views on state affairs. It says:

"The people want to know if the candidate for governor is likely to effect any economies in the management of state institutions; if his attitude toward the state's educational institutions is constructive and enlightened; whether in questions concerning public utilities, the governor will be on the side of the people or the public utilities corporations; whether the governor has a broad, progressive conception of the changing relations between the rural districts and the rapidly increasing urban populations; whether he knows how to safeguard the interests of our great agricultural industry; whether he realizes that big cities are struggling with new and important problems and cannot be treated by the state government as if they were villages or country towns."

We concede the point the News makes. Mr. Campbell could have been more explicit concerning his attitude toward problems that will confront Michigan's next executive. But he has said that he will from time to time express himself in greater detail. We believe Mr. Campbell will keep his word and that his voluntary pronouncements will be quite in accord with the News' well-known views and the voters' most exacting requirements for their state executive. But we would like to ask the News if it would be possible for Mr. Campbell to so declare himself on public questions as to win the News' approval and support of his candidacy. Would the inclusion of the above propositions in Mr. Campbell's initial statement to the public have made Mr. Campbell's platform more acceptable to the News, or would not the News have offered the same criticism that it does of his original statement?

The News' propositions themselves are all "safe and sane." All candidates can subscribe to them. It would be political death for a candidate to say:

"I am opposed to economy in the management of state institutions. I am ignorant of the needs of the state's educational institutions. In controversies between the people and the public utilities I will be on the side of the public utilities corporations. I know nothing about the changing relations between the rural districts and the rapidly increasing urban populations. I cannot be trusted to safeguard the interests of our great agricultural industry. I am quite unfamiliar with the new problems with which the cities are struggling and it is not quite clear to me where state rights end and municipal rights begin."

We venture to say that Milo Campbell has as good a grasp of the problems of state as any other avowed or prospective candidate for governor, and that at the proper time he will make his position known beyond any question of doubt. But Milo Campbell will have something vastly more important than that in his favor. If he is elected, he will step into the governorship with no political obligations to pay and no "friends" to compensate, entirely free to run his job without fear or favor. Can the News say as much of any Wayne county candidate now in the field?

* * * *

Those That Have Not

DID YOU ever know of a farmer, a merchant or a laboring man who had money invested from which he was drawing dividends to condemn the "profit system." All are friends of the profit system who profit from the system. Its enemies are they who pay the profits.

Let us apply this theory of "no-profits" and see how it would work out in practical demonstration. For one thing, it would destroy the entire banking system. Banks could not run without taking a profit on their deposits and they would have no deposits if they could not pay their depositors something for the use of their money. People who needed money would have to depend upon the generosity of their friends or go without.

Farmers could not take a profit from their products. Indeed, they would not grow more than they could consume or exchange for other commodities. If they suffered losses, that is, if it cost them more to produce a crop than they could get out of it by exchanging for commodities of relative value, there would be no way in which to make up these losses.

"No profits" would put the slothful man on exactly the same footing with the industries, the thriftless with the thrifty, the fool with the wise man. Then some day the wise man, being thrifty and industrious, would discover that by working a little harder and saving a ltle more diligently he could lay by a surplus, and the hateful old profit wheel would again start rolling.

* * * *

Whose Money Was It?

THE ENTIRE WORLD was lifted up out of its sordid selfishness for a brief spell when just before Christmas it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had made various benefactions to humanity totaling a hundred million dollars to promote science, the arts, medicine, religion, etc. Ministers of the gospel prayed for him, newspapers praised him, and those few conscientious brethern who had formerly denounced the acceptance of the Rockefeller money by the church on the ground that it was tainted, hung their heads in shame. The very magnitude of the gift took their breath,—and conscience,—away. "Pretty good fellow, after all," was the concensus of opinion.

Thirty days later the newspapers published the sequel, "The Standard Oil Company has increased the price of gasoline one cent a gallon."

This reminds us of the story of the man who, himself in straightened circumstances, loaned some money to a friend who was in even worse straits. When he told his wife about it, she said, "John, dear, that wasn't your money to lend. It was noble of you to think of your friend's need, and you think it was unselfish of you to help him, but that's not true. We have struggled along here together to put our boy through college, and I have helped as much as you to save this bit for a rainy day. It was as much my money as yours. You loaned that money because you wanted to feel the thrill of pride and satisfaction that comes with performing a good deed. Your pleasure wouldn't have been so great had we both made the loan, and since part of the money was mine, you were selfish to loan it without consulting me."

Doesn't that bit of philosophy apply to John D. Rockefeller's case? How much of the hundred million really belonged to John D., and how much to the public? No one regrets the passing of this money from John D.'s nor the public's pockets either for that matter, to help so worthy a cause, but isn't it a bit selfish of John D. to take all the credit for the huge gift upon himself?

* * * *

The New Secretary of Agriculture

E. T. MEREDITH, publisher of Successful Farming, has been appointed secretary

While Mr. Meredith is not strictly speaking a farmer, he has spent a long and useful life in the farm paper publishing business which has kept him in more or less sympathetic contact with farmers and given him an insight into their problems. He is a self-made man. Once he was poor. The story is told that he used to wheel his farm paper to the postoffice in a wheel-barrow. Today he is financially able to relinquish his private business to become agriculture's representative in the president's cabinet.

Mr. Meredith has a golden opportunity before him. The failure of his predecessor to set any high standards or make any important innovations in the department leaves him free to build from the ground up and demonstrate what vision he may have of the future needs of agriculture.

* * * *

The Truth in Fabric Bill

A BILL is before Congress to compel manufacturers of cloth to sell their goods on the basis of the amount of virgin wool they contain. Perhaps the average reader does not understand the necessity for such a measure, but he will when he learns that the majority of "woolen" garments being sold and worn today are 80 per cent shoddy or "re-worked" wool.

Both the producer of wool and the purchaser of clothing are injured by this deception. The use of shoddy instead of virgin wool decreases the demand and market for the farmer's wool and naturally acts as a check upon the growth of the sheep industry. So far as the consumer is concerned he pays a higher price than ever before for a mixture of virgin wool and shoddy which soon pulls apart and wears out. Even though the manufacturer sold his goods on their intrinsic value, the deception would still prevail and the purchaser would continue to buy material which had already served its purpose and usefulness.

The only possible objectors to this bill will be the fabric manufacturers who are making large profits from the sale of shoddy. All others will be benefited,—farmer, wholesaler, retailer, purchaser. The manufacturers are fighting the bill and it behooves the other parties concerned to make their voices heard in Washington, and secure the early adoption of the measure.

* * * *

Nearly a year after the Detroit Free Press lauded the legislature for refusing to let the people vote on the warehouse amendment, it wakes up to the fact that the price of potatoes would not be so high if the farmers had storage facilities in the large cities. Live and learn.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FULL VALUE SHOULD GO TO PRODUCER

I agree with E. W., of Gladwin, that producers should receive the full social value of their products. If not, then who should receive the portion denied the producer? I realize, however, that under the present system producers, on the average, can have only enough of the value of their products to enable them to exist and reproduce.

The irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the producing class is not due to any evil desire on the part of either. The conflict is inherent in the profit system of today as it was in the profit systems of the past, known as chattel slavery, and feudalism.

Producers are continually struggling for a larger portion of the value of their product, while those who live by profit are ever and always striving for greater dividends.

Any system founded on profit has within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The difference between the smallest possible profit and the greatest possible profit is only a matter of time. One class or set of individuals continually getting more value than they give must eventually own all the sources of production. The nearer we come to the concentration of the wealth of the world in the hands of a few, the greater will become the unrest of the producers, and the more relentless the efforts of the ruling class to keep the producers in subjection by endeavoring to suppress what those who live by profit call red or radical.

By red or radical I do not mean the anarchists. Anarchists are so few in number that all of them could be deprived of their liberty within a few days' time. What is generally classed as red or radical are those who believe the profit system is to blame for existing economic wrongs, and believing that, organize to replace the presen system by establishing industrial democracy. Of course, there are different shades of red, but all who seek to replace the profit system by the establishment of a system of co-operation can properly be called red.

A reformer is never a red, because a reformer believes in patching the profit systm, while a red demands the abolishment of production for profit. The only sure way to know a reformer from a revolutionist is by discovering which method he believed in, using to bring about an equitable distribution of the wealth produced. Different shades of red can be determined in the same manner.

If we do not like the method suggested by the ultra red it remains with us, who are more numerous, to set things right. Whichever method succeeds in bringing about the establishment of industrial democracy will be finally accepted as the practical plan.

The reformer is having his opportunity today. With his failure will come the opportunity of the light shade of red, and with the failure of that will come the opportunity of the real "dyed in the wool" red. In the meantime a goodly number of both shades of red will be jailed or deported, which will have about the same effect on removing radicalism as jailing or deporting smallpox scabs would have on the smallpox disease.

When farmers in general discover that any increase they may secure in the price of what they produce will be more than taken up by the increase in the price of commodities they have to produce, and when wage workers in general discover that any increase in wages they may obtain will be more than offset by the depreciation in the purchasing power of the money received for their labor, then, and then only, will the farmers in general and the wage workers in general be brought to see that their economic interests are identical, and that only by their united efforts can those who live by profit be forced to join some branch of the army of production, thereby establishing a system in which all shall be useful workers.

The fact that a small percentage of those who are called farmers may also be classed as capitalists, must not be permitted to lead us to imagine that the economic interests of farmers as a class, and wage workers as a class are not one and the same. The farmer who hires help profits by doing so as a matter of necessity under the profit system, but the same profit system extracts from the farmer what the farmer extracts from his wage wage worker, and along with it the major portion of what the farmer and his family produce, hence the farmer extracts profit from his hired help as an agent for the benefit of someone higher up in the economic scale, therefore, it is not to the interest of farmers in general to prolong the life of the profit system.

As one who appreciates the efforts of the "MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING" to correctly inform its readers, I am anxious to bring my opinions on economic questions before my brother farmers for endorsement or correction.—*Andrew Johnston, Presque Isle County, Mich.*

Thanks for setting us right on the "reds." From the time Christ preached the parable of the talents, the profit-system has been in vogue. We have had wars and crusades against certain forms of government, religion and social inequality, but there has never yet been a successful revolt against the profit-system. The reason is not hard to find. The desire to profit and raise one's self above his fellow-man is a law of nature, and in the most Utopian existence possible to have here on earth there would always be a great many who would strive for profits. Experiments have been tried of "communities" wherein the profit-system was taboo, but without exception they came to grief after a brief existence.—Editor.

EYES THAT SEE NOT

Our good friend, John E. Taylor, of Belding, Mich., sends us the following clipping from the *Grand Rapids Press*:

"FARM EDITOR INDORSES BUREAU

Forrest A. Lord Announces Change of Views in Conklin Speech

Grand Haven Jan. 24—Forrest A. Lord, editor of Michigan Business Farming, in a speech Friday at a co-operative creamery meeting held at Conklin indorsed the farm bureau movement. Mr. Lord formerly had not stood for the movement. The Ottawa County Farm Bureau drive is progressing with about 80 per cent of the farmers joining."

In his letter accompanying the clipping, Mr. Taylor comments as follows:

"Not that it makes any material difference, but a man is often compromised before the public by a trivial misrepresentation of material fact. Following your course in BUSINESS FARMING I can understand you have consistently endorsed and stood for the Farm Bureau *Movement*, though you have not stood for every exponent of its development as a farm bureau. The statement that "you had not formerly stood for the *movement*" is evidently false. I have not noticed that the Michigan Farm Bureau has adopted any of your suggestions of severing connections with the Detroit Coalition Committee. Therefore, I assume you favor the Farm Bureau *Movement*, but not its *affiliations*, and have *not* changed in your attitude."

Exactly. Moreover, the few remarks that were made at the Conklin meeting were qualified by the statement that "there are some things about the Farm Bureau Movement in this state which we do not like," but it did not serve the purpose of the Press correspondent to tell the whole truth. We have NOT changed in our attitude toward the Bureau one whit. We want the farmers to join this organization and we want them to RUN it, NOT in the interests of Wall Street and its Michigan representatives, but in the interests of FARMERS.

PARTYISM

I am sorrowfully surprised upon the reading of the platform of our candidate for governor. He has spilled the beans in the first round. Do the farmers of this state want a candidate who makes one of the main planks in his platform partyism. One of the main ills of government of our state at the present time is an overdose of partyism. It has crept into the educational institutions of our state. It has attacked the integrity and honesty of some of the best citizens of our state. It has a characteristic attachment for the pockets of the taxpayer. If we are to correct these chaotic conditions let us demand a candidate who is independent of partyisms with superfluous judgment and determination to sever the heads of all these parasites that venture under the dome of the capitol. Yours for independence.—*Mason Goss, Van Buren County.*

What do you advocate, the formation of a new party? That was tried back in 1912, and nearly all of its candidates went down to defeat. It is one thing to declare one's self independent of party affiliations and quite another to elect a slate on a purely non-partisan ticket. So far as we are concerned a candidate for any office within the state of Michigan could run on any old ticket. But the point is, under our election law, he must run on SOME ticket, and since the Republican party is the dominant party in Michigan, it should be to the interest of all farmers, irrespective of their political ties, to run their candidate on the Republican ticket. Mr. Campbell is not a strict partisan. We have his assurance that in his appointments, qualifications will receive first consideration, and partisan leanings last.—Editor.

MEN VS. PARTIES

Your editorial, "The Real Danger," (Jan. 24), is the best anti-Bolshevist talk I have seen. In fact, you generally talk sense, except on the "Good Man" theory. Political parties developed because that theory failed to work. It failed for two reasons: Because it is impossible for the average citizen to know the average candidate personally, and because even if he could, good men are as apt to think wrong politically as rascals. Taft was a good man, and Roosevelt thought he knew him. If Roosevelt with all the advantage of personal intimacy, could get so badly fooled, what chance has the average citizen who doesn't even know his man by sight? Robert E. Lee was a good man who had as little use as Lincoln had for slavery and secession. The only difference was that Lincoln believed in fighting both slavery and disunion, and Lee didn't.

The Republican party of 1860 contained rascals and put some of them in office, but it gave us efficient government because all its members agreed in supporting a definite political policy and even its rascals feared to oppose that policy. The trouble with that party today is that no definite political policy can command the support of all Republicans. For that reason even Roosevelt actually accomplished very little as president. And because the Democratic party is in the same condition Woodrow Wilson has had to depend much on Republicans and Independents in Congress. The fact is, we have but two real political parties, Prohibition and Socialist. Most of us distrust the latter because of its attitude toward the war, and the Prohibiiton platform needs radical revision to bring it up to date.

That campaign booklet idea is good, but our great need is a new political union of all citizens who can agree in supporting a definite, progressive, industrial reform policy. Any citizen of fair ability and reputation who is willing to risk his or her political future by becoming the candidate of such a party is pretty safe to vote for. —*Stacey Brown, Ionia County.*

There is sound sense in much you say. But let me ask you, "Why is it that the Republican party cannot today command the support of all Republicans," and "why is it that there is need for a new political party?" Is the Democratic party to blame for the present condition that exists nationally of special privilege, monopoly, industrial unrest, official extravagance, high taxes, etc.? If so, is the Republican party to blame for the same conditions that exist in this state? Neither of the old political parties subscribe to planks that will lead us into such conditions as these. In fact, every four years they declare themselves for efficient government, economy, business administration, etc. The people vote for men the machine puts up and the elections are scarcely over before the game of politics is on and the bill for the fun charged up to the taxpayer. Roosevelt was bigger than the Republican party. Wilson is bigger than the Democratic party, but neither of them had the right kind of men in Congress to back them up. The Republican party did not make Roosevelt, nor the Democrats Wilson, and neither party is to be credited with their successes nor charged up with their mistakes. The success of any political party depends upon its ability to change its policies to meet changing conditions. That ability rests with its leaders. A new party formed today might easily outgrow its usefulness twenty-five years hence, and probably would do so if its supporters were as careless of the kind of men they elected to direct their affairs, as have been the Republicans and Democrats.—Editor.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT

I like the paper all right. I like Uncle Rube, also the county reports and market reports. I don't think much of Foster's weather forecasts. I have always been a Republican but I voted for Ford. I am in favor of the League of Nations without compromise. I agree with the preacher that said he would not compromise with the devil. I am non-partisan, and for Hoover for president. Keep right on with the good work you are doing.—*R. B. Moore, St. Clair County.*

Shake! Your letter reminds us of Finnegan who, after a sharp reprimand from a superior for making his reports too long, reported the derailment of his train as follows: "Off agin, on agin, gone agin. Finnegan." Give us more Finnegans.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

"Potatoes and the Problem of Distribution"

The once lowly "spud" is now the piece de resistance of the dinner table when it comes to claiming distinction through cost. One does not have to qualify as an antiquarian to recall the time when the best grade of potatoes sold in the fall, laid down at the door, for fifty cents a bushel. Now they have jumped to $3.50, which places them in the same proud class as the once despised carrot, that, because of its cost, is used chiefly as one of the minor ingredients of salad, and the turnip, long regarded as suitable only for cattle food, but now commanding as much a pound as it once brought per bushel.

Coincident with this advance came the familiar explanations—shortage of the Michigan crop, the long cold spell that has made the shipment of potatoes an expensive proposition, etc. All of which is plausible but ineffective when it comes to keeping prices within reason.

One of the causes for the present shortage of potatoes is the fact that a very large share of last year's crop is at the present many miles from a profitable market, instead of being within easy reach of the consumer. An attempt at this time to ship may easily involve serious loss because of weather conditions over which producer and consumer have no control. A carload of potatoes started from northern Michigan now might be worthless by the time it reached Detroit unless expensive precautions were taken in the way of lining and heating the car. This same element of risk applies to all vegetables on which shipment is essayed at this season. The statement was recently made by a Detroiter who is in a position to speak with authority that a large share of every shipment of vegetables to the city at this time must be considered waste, either through being frozen in transit or because of careless handling on the part of the railroads and others after its arrival. In the aggregate this means a tremendous shrinkage that must obviously be made up for by increasing the price of what is salvageable, and for which the consumer pays.

Some potato growers in the upstate districts have expressed a willingness to make shipments in the fall if there were adequate storage facilities contiguous to the cities where the crops could be kept and distributed at an advantageous price to all concerned. They cannot be expected to throw their harvest on the market at a sacrifice for the benefit of city speculators. The result is that the potatoes remain in distant warehouses until the demand draws them forth, with the householder paying for the shrinkage that takes place by the time they reach his table.

Some day the country may awaken to a realization of the fact that the question of distribution is just as important as that of increased production and take some practical steps to bridge the gap which now exists between the source of supply and the ultimate consumer. When that time arrives there may be some reason to hope for relief from the present excessive and largely unnecessary cost of products of the soil.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT MARKET WEAKENS

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.62		2.65
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

After having spent the last few months in a merry upclimb, the wheat market struck a bunch of snags a few days ago and is clinging desperately to keep up its price level. Astounding news has come from Great Britain which is enough to make anyone in the wheat business think. The belief of a number of British grain authorities is distinctly bearish. They state that there is much more wheat on hand than the world can use, figuring the total world surplus at 720 millions of bushels of wheat at present, with a total demand in 1920 for not more than 560 millions of bushels. The United States has about half of this surplus of wheat, and foreigners, the English say, consider America the most expensive market. They say that if enough ships could be obtained, there would be little demand for the product in a short time. As tonnage increases there is bound to be a great deal of competition for American wheat.

Men who were predicting a peak of around $4 per bushel wheat at some time this winter are growing less insistent in their claims saying that about the only thing to make for $4 wheat will be reports showing great reduction in acreages.

A subscriber has sent the following interesting letter to the market editor, concerning the wheat quotations:

"I have noted in your market reports that wheat is quoted at around $2.50 per bushel in various big city markets. Now in North Dakota, I am informed there is wheat being sold for more than $3 by farmers. Please straighten this out for me."

This may all be true enough and BUSINESS FARMING is looking up this matter. But here is undoubtedly just what you would find if you traced the matter out. Certain especially high grades and kinds of dark red northern wheat have been bringing fancy prices. Chicago buyers paid $3.53 per bu. for such wheat a short while ago, and Minneapolis reports similar transactions. The farmers being in control of practically everything in North Dakota may no doubt have its influence on price, but it is not probable that prices for various grades of wheat would be generally much higher than for the rest of the country.

Another interesting wheat news item is from the *Modern Miller*:

"With the possible exception of Michigan, where conditions are good, the winter wheat promise is much below normal. This includes the condition as well as the acreage."

UNREST BOLSTERS CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., FEB. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.64		1.72
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.52	
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.52
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.32	1.48
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.30	1.45

A rather unusual factor stepped into the grain market arena last week-end in the shape of definite reports of agricultural unrest throughout the larger part of the nation. The reports showed clearly how farmers, not making the profit they deserve, have become dissatisfied with farming and are going out of business or reducing their acreages, especially in crops like corn and others in which the market gamblers forever ruin the farmers' chances for a square deal.

The postoffice department of the United States has been a large factor in determining the unrest as reported in the last few days. About 200,000 questionaires were sent out to as many farm homes, considered representative of agricultural homes in general, and 40,000 have already been returned, showing great interest in the questions. Only a small percentage of satisfied farmers was to be found, and the vast majority make severe complains along the following lines:

1. Shortage of labor.
2. High profits taken by middlemen.
3. Lack of proper agencies of contact between farmer and consumer.

Fifty percent of those answering the questions either threaten to leave the farm or curtail production. Likewise there is talk of a general farmers' strike.

All this is having a big effect for the time being at least upon the corn and some of the other markets. The long predicted big run of corn holdings has not yet occurred and car shortage has been acute. Many farmers have shown a determination to hold their corn until at least $1.50 per bushel can be obtained at country stations. From Chicago come predictions that corn is likely to go up considerably for a while at least. In Detroit there is practically no corn on hand, and it is badly needed for the trade.

OATS CONTINE CLIMB

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.95	.92	1.01
No. 3 White	.94	.91	.98
No. 4 White	.93	.90	.97
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.60	.60	.68
No. 3 White	.59	.58	.66
No. 4 White	.58	.55	.63

Oats have kept right on going up during the past week and are nearly a dollar a bushel in Detroit and Chicago. Even on the days when corn remained unchanged, oats moved upward slightly. There has been a very great shortage in the oats sector accompanied by good demand. Export of oats has picked up slightly, but even now the figure is only a tenth of what it was a year ago. For the past six months the export of oats from this country has been only a third of what it was for the corresponding six months a year before.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Corn and oats firm; rye and barley stronger. Produce firm. Hay firm. Beans quiet.

CHICAGO—Corn firm and higher due to reduced acreages forecast. Wheat inactive. Spuds steady.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

PESSIMISM has been the tone voiced by numerous financial experts during the last several days. The fear of a recession of prices, perhaps abrupt and disastrous to business, seems to be the topic of the hour. The immediate outlook, however, seems fine. Business is good. Orders are greater than the factories can fill, and there is not enough being produced on the farms to fill the demands of the trade. The foreign exchange has continued to cut wild capers, and in the past week has fluctuated harder and farther down than it has done for a long time. The British and French money reached a new record low level, in comparison to the American dollar, but the German mark is rising gradually. The United States is one-sixteenth of the world in size, but it possesses several sixteenths of the wealth. Yet the world's wealth tends to distribute itself evenly, we are told. Europe is pretty badly ruined for the time being financially and industrially, and the recovery is slow. Italy, for example, is now paying on her debts an interest which is as large as her entire income before the war. France does not dare to raise taxes to meet debts because, Millerand the premier says, the French have been taxed to the limit already. Eastern Europe is a political chaos, swept with typhus plagues and anarchy. The world, outside of America, is suffering acutely. Can it be that we will go on indefinitely without some of the world suffering being spread about until America bears more of an equal share?

Prices of hogs have risen $3 in Chicego since December, although sharp drops still occur. Cattle, topping at $20.75 several weeks ago are down to $16 for the best. Corn and other grains have been bulled by news of generally reduced acreages by generally dissatisfied farmers.

Buyers are very eager to get oats, not only for foreign trade but for home business as well. But dealers refuse to sell in most cases, having already contracted for most of their holdings. Although there is no very great activity, due to the small amount to be moved, prices have been ascending smartly and are now at about the peak of the season.

RYE AND BARLEY FIRM

After suffering considerable depression for some time, rye and barley have picked up in price. The export demand has once more become active and the market is firm. Rye had been feeling for some time the lack of export demand and ranged lower, bringing barley down with it to some extent. There seems to be quite a surplus of rye in this country and the market depends almost entirely on the demands from the European nations. Winter rye acreage is heavily short this year and that affords some additional strength for the present rye markets.

Detroit quotes rye, cash No. 2 at $1.72 and barley, cash No. 3 at $3@$3.20 per cwt.

GOOD BEAN PROSPECTS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., FEB. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		15.00	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.75	9.50
Prime	7.00	7.75	9.00
Red Kidneys	11.50	12.00	13.00

Beans are steady in Detroit and in quiet demand, with the price around $7.25 per cwt. Michigan growers are keeping back some holdings and with strong hands, confident of a great increase in price, which is quite generally predicted in the bean trade. The following interesting news item regarding beans is repeated from *The Chicago Packer*:

"It is the belief of a number of prominent bean handlers of Los Angeles that the bean grower is due to receive more money for his product during the coming months. The recent sudden advance in the Lima bean market, is said to be due to the fact that the Lima Bean Association which guaranteed prices until Feb. 1, has now extended the price guarantee until April 1, and may further extend it.

"The weather has not been favorable to bean growing, with only about four inches of rain. The early rains were followed by a North wind which dried the soil rapidly and proved valueless. Unless heavy rains come before the middle of February, followed by cooler weather, the 1920 crop may not be more than 20 per cent normal. The last two years have been dry and it will take a good deal of moisture this year to get the ground into proper condition. The light rain had last week was beneficial, but there was not enough of it.

"Prices on Blackeyes have advanced 1 1-2c during the last six weeks, due to a heavy demand from the Southern states. Practically the available supply is exhausted and a further advance of 1 1-2c per pound is rather expected before the new crop comes in. Pinks and large and small white beans have also gone up 1c per pound during the last few weeks and are now very firm.

"Beans are practically the only staple food product which has not advanced from 75 to 300 per cent since the beginning of the war in 1914. A large portion of the 1918 crop of beans has been shipped to Europe. Speculators have been holding from 25,000 to 30,000 sacks of Tepary beans in San Francisco. Large shipments have been and are still being made to Germany by way of Hamburg and Sweden. As a whole, conditions in the bean market look brighter to the grower now than at any time in the past two years."

SPUDS SOMEWHAT EASIER

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 2, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.90	4 80
Chicago	4.75	4.85
Pittsburg	4.85	4.70
New York	4.80	4.60
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Pittsburg	1.75	2.00
New York	2.40	2.35

There has been a great deal of trouble in the potato business because of bad country roads and because of car shortage. Growers and dealers could not get as much of the stock as they wished to the cities at the close of last week, although earlier in the week an easier tone had been caused because of big runs from many shippers.

In Chicago the carlot potato market weakened early last week because of heavy shipments. But these were reduced later in the week and prices became stronger. Shippers had apparently thought the market at a very favorable point and still think so, and the falling off of shipments seems to be more the fault of the weather and car shortage.

From the West comes the news that potatoes are scarce and sharply higher. This is especially true at Kansas City. From Arkansas comes the report that most of the potatoes are moved out of the state. Pittsburg reports unusually heavy shipments of potatoes and a generally good market although many cars have to wait for some time before being sold. In Boston and other eastern centers, there is not much doing in regard to spuds just now, because of the hard cold spell. Much frozen stock has been received.

DETROIT PRODUCE STRONG

An easy market is quoted for eggs and fresh receipts are large, but butter is firm and in good demand. Consumers are refusing to take storage eggs. They all want the fresh goods. Poultry is scarce and has been all week, with no sign of improvement. Demand has been speciall active for hens and chickens, and offerings Saturday were not enough to fill the needs of consumers. Demand for dressed calves and hogs was active, and the supply liberal.

Apples—Spy. $3.25@$3.50; Baldwin, $3.25@$3.50; Greenings. $3.50@$3.75; western, $2.75@$3.50 per box.

Butter—Fresh creamery, 60c; fresh

creamery in 1-lb bricks, 60@61 1-2c.
Cabbage—Home grown, $8 per 100 lbs
Celery—Michigan, 50@80c per doz.
Cheese—New York flat, June, 34c; Michigan flats, new make, 31@31 1-2; Michigan daisies, 32 1-2c; Wisconsin twins, 31c; Wisconsin double daisies 32 1-2c; limburger, 34 1-2@35 12c; domestic wheel Swiss, 52@65c per lb.
Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed, under 150 lbs., 19@21c; over 150lbs., 17@18c per lb.
Dressed calves—Fanchy country dressed, 29@31c; choice, 27@28c per lb.
Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 42@50c; chickens, 34@36c; choice, 27@28c per lb.
Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 42@50c; chickens, 34@36c; geese, 28@30c; ducks, 40@42c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh eggs: 58c per doz.; storage, 50 12c.
Fresh vegetables—Parsnips, $3 per bu.; cucumbers, $5@$5.50 per doz.; California spinach, $4@$4.50 per crate; shallots, 75c@$1 per doz. green peppers, $4@$4.50 per case; radishes, 35@40c per doz.; parsley, 50@60c per dozz.
Onions—Indiana, $6@$6.50 per-100-lb sack.
Popcorn—Shelled, 10@12c per lb.
Live poultry—Spring chickens large 34@35c; small, 31@32c; hens, 36@38 small hens, 33@35c; roosters, 23@24; geese, 28@33c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

HAY FIRM AND DHIGHER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50 @ 32	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30
Chicago	32.00 @ 33		31.00 @ 33
New York			36.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.00 @ 32

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	29.50 @ 30
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 35
New York	35.00 @	32.00 @ 34	33.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 33	35.50 @ 35	36.50 @ 37

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25
Chicago	25.00 @ 27	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24
New ork	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	27.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.50 @ 26	21.50 @ 22	20.50 @ 21
Chicago	23.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24	19.00 @ 20
New York	27.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 28	23.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	25.50 @ 26	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25

From Detroit comes the interesting news to farmers that hay has gone up $2 per ton. The market has been very firm in that city, and the supply has kept on falling short. Although this same condition prevails in other Middle West cities, New York reports an easier tone, partly due to a much larger quantity of receipts. In some parts of Michigan there is not enough hay for local demands.

LIVE STOCK HIGHER

Live stock has shown streaks of strength at various times this winter and the breaks which are just as abrupt. In general, of course, prices are more nearly fair to the farmer than some time ago, but many farmers have been suffering heavy losses. Lambs reached the record for the season at Chicago last Thursday, with the top at $21.60. Receipts of cattle fell off during January at most markets, but the market prices have not responded by becoming higher. Last week hogs reached their record for the season, topping at around $16, but some declines have been suffered since. Quotations follow:

CHICAGO—Hogs: Market irregular bulk, $15.10@$15.40; top, $15.50; heavy, $14.75@$15.30 medium, $15.10@$15.45; light, $15.15@$15.50; light lights, $15@$15.35 heavy packing sows, smooth, $14@$14.50; packing cows, rough, $13.75@14. Cattle—Steers and butchers mostly steady to 25c lower; in-between heifers 50c lower; canners steady, calves mostly 25c higher; feeders steady to 25c lower. Sheep: Compared with a week ago, market 75@1,15 higher.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Slow. Calves: Slow; 50c lower; $6@$23.50. Hogs: Slow; heavy, 25c lower; heavy, $15.75@$16.25; mixed, $16.25@$16.50; Yorkers, $16.50@$16.65; light Yorkers and pigs, $16.50; roughs, $14@$14.25; stags, $10@$11.50. Sheep and lambs; 75c lower; lambs, $12@20.50 yearlings, $11@$19.50; wethers, $14@$14.50; culls, $5@$13; mixed sheep, $13@$13.75.

BOSTO NWOOL MARKET FIRM

While there has been less activity in the market during the past week than for some time, the market has remained as firm as ever. Finer grades of wool, especially, are very firm. Supplies of desirable fine wools are likewise exceedingly scarce and strongly held, with manufacturers ready buyers of anything that is really desirable in the market and at good prices.

In medium wools, the action has turned more to quarter-blood than three-eighths wools during the past week or two, although the higher grade has been by no means neglected. Fine wools still have the center of the stage, however, and that in spite of the attractiveness in price for the coarser grades of wool.

Fine unwashed, 67@68; Delaine unwashed, 87@90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68@69; 1-2, 3-8, 1-3 clothing, 55@57; common

CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N BUYS ALFALFA SEED

(*Continued from page 7*)

vidual growers are selling their Grimm and Cossack seed at 65c to 75c per pound, and while it may be good there is a chance that it may not be pure. And in many cases there is a big chance that it is very badly mixed.

If we are going to have success with these pure seeds of highly recommended varieties, we have learned from experience with Rosen Rye, that it is very essential to get genuine pure seed.

Again, there are many hard seed in alfalfa and most of the seed on the market has not been sacrificed. This process often improves germination 2 0to 40 per cent.

Mr. Lyman of Minnesota, and the North Dakota Seed Growers' Association are the only ones that I know of who are sacrificing their seed, and Mr. Lyman is not removing the hulls after sacrification,-while the North Dakota people clean the seed thoroughly, then scarify and then reclean. This seed is also of excellent quality, a statement which can not be said of a great deal of the seed produced in the Northwest this year, for the rains in some sections discolored the seed and the drouth in others caused the production of a lot of small shrunken seed, which many of the growers are not removing.

Taking all these things into consideration, I think this seed even at the price of 86 cents per pounds, which it is likely to cost us net, when we consider the percentage of viable seed, is the cheapest Grimm alfalfa seed on the market. For, with a good yield of other seed you may pay less per pound but the pound will not in most cases have as much good, clean, strong germinating seed.

The freight on this seed from Fargo to East Lansing is 99c per 100 lb. and the express is $2.77 per 100 lbs.

They can make shipment of 2,000 pounds at once and the rest inside of about two weeks. First I thought it might be safe to ship this by freight but I am really afraid to do it now. For, on seed as expensive as this, by the time it is shipped by freight to East Lansing and then re-shipped by express with the chance that it will get indefinitely delayed, compared to shipping it direct to the purchaser by express, I think the vote would be in favor of direct shipment. For those ordering over 100 pounds, as all have so far, I believe will get it only about 1c per pound cheaper, if they have it come by freight to East Lansing and reship it by express.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association is charging nothing for handling this seed and by going out to North Dakota I got them to give us a price of 85c per pound laid down here by freight, instead of 85c f. o. b. Fargo. I am now going to try and see if I can not get it sent by express for 85c net, and I believe I at least, can get it for 86c delivered by express to your depot.

I am writing thus in detail because you will undoubtedly have some questions to answer regarding this seed, and while it is impossible to tell you all the points in a letter of this kind, these are the main ones of interest.

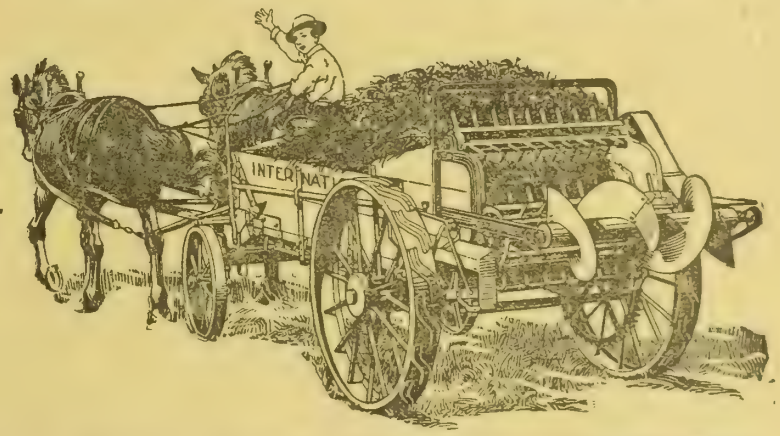
Four thousand pounds of this seed has already been ordered. We still have an option on 2,000 pounds more. I do not believe there will be any Grimm seed on the market after about 8 weeks. If we can be of any further service to you on this question feel free to call upon us.

The New Roller-Bearing Tight-Bottom

International

Spreader is Now Ready and Invites Your Critical Inspection

New
Different
Better



Run Your Eyes Over These Bang-Up Features:

Roller Bearings

1. Roller bearings at seven points—the only spreader so equipped. Easy, smooth, quiet running.

Double Ratchet Drive

2. Walking beam transmission from main axle eccentric and extra large ratchet wheel give easy, strong steady feed. Box tapered to eliminate friction on box sides. Six feed speeds.

Center-Pivot Axle

3. Oscillating front axle, auto-type, permitting short turn. No pole whipping.

Power—Both Wheels

4. Power is transmitted from both ends of the rear axle—beaters and wide-spread driven from one wheel and the manure feed from the other.

Wheels Track

5. Rear wheels track with the front wheels, lightening draft.

Tight Bottom

6. There is no clogging, jamming apron, because the spreader has a tight bottom. Spreads anything.

Two Beaters

7. Handles good substantial loads easily, because two all-steel beaters with chisel-pointed square teeth work from both top and bottom of the load.

Wide-Spread

8. The spiral wide-spread behind the beaters gives the manure a third beating, and spreads it finely and uniformly beyond the wheels.

Steel Frame

9. An all-steel main frame—wood box sides hold only the load.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL—made in two sizes—is unquestionably the best spreader value on the market today, and when you consider it in connection with its price, it is so far ahead of all others that it is bound to prove the sensation of 1920. Place your order early. For further information send you name and address to

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA INC.
CHICAGO U S A

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

Women in Politics
Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES
1. Government

TODAY civilized society expresses its ideal under some form of government. Without generally accepted regulations as to conduct, chaotic conditions would be the rule, imperiling life and property, reducing the rewards to labor, and in every way interfering with the pursuit of happiness. It is a long story, this gradual evolution of society from the simple to the complex, and it would serve no good purpose to narrate it at this time. Each step has had its lessons, many of them written in blood; for often the change from one condition to another has brought in its wake war, famine and suffering. It may be disputed in some quarters, yet it is capable of demonstration, that drastic social upheavals have not, in the long run, been as productive of real good to the people as methods depending on the gradual adoption of just lines of conduct—social, political, industrial.

Autocracy vs. Democracy

Broadly stated, the world is ruled today by two kinds of government. One is autocratic, the other is democratic. Autocratic government has been the almost universal rule from time immemorial. Democratic government is so comparatively recent that even many who practice it do so with doubt as to its efficacy; and in times of stress they abandon their democracy and turn for protection to the system they have every reason to look upon with suspicion as under normal conditions being oppressive and evil.

Government can be stated as a wise and economical method of safeguarding the home, protecting life and property, and making labor more effective. Autocratic government is the rule of the many by the few; democratic form of government is the rule of the people by themselves. The rule of the czar, before the bolsheviki revolt hurled him from the throne, was an extreme example of autocratic government. Yet one must go to Russia to find an extreme example of democracy running side by side with the autocracy of the czar. The soviet—the Russian town meeting—is purely democratic. Both men and women take part, and its decisions are final.

Democracy

In Michigan the best example to be found of a democratic form of government is in the township or school district meeting. Citizens of both sexes assemble, and by vote decide the nature and kind of the community's political and educational activities. The delegation of authority to officials might be called democracy once removed. This has been found necessary because of the impossibility of all the people assembling at one time. Not all political problems can be decided offhand; they often demand analysis and investigation; so legislative and executive officials are elected or appointed to perform duties that a democratic meeting cannot handle.

Democracy is the rule of the majority. Society is not a unit as to the dividing line between the rights and duties of society and the right and duties of the individual. And the woman voter can well hesitate to express an opinion as to just where the dividing line is. Nor do the autocrats agree as to how strong autocratic government should be. There are political autocrats, and industrial autocrats, and religious autocrats. Czar, kaiser, king, emperor—each represents an autocratic form of government; and in industry the steel mill autocrat, the cotton factory autocrat, the meat

(*Continued on page* 23)

HOME IN THE HEARTS OF MEN
By JAMES O'CONNELL

I builded a home in my fancy,
Aloof from all toil and all care,
With nothing of want to enhance me,
Surrounded by wealthy and fair.
I would dwell with the rich and the merry,
With never a thought of the poor,
And all should be gladsome and cheery,
Who welcome should find at my door.

But time passed along, and my vision
Began less alluring to seem,
'Til my soul seemed to sneer with derision,
At the self-loving strain of my dream,
Then a new home I sought and I found it,
Down deep mid the hovels of woe,
With hunger and want all around it,
And the stripes of a cruel world's blow.

Then a whisper I heard in my dreaming,
Which awoke my long slumbering soul,
"If you'll build you a home, of home seeming,
Let your poor brother's heart be its goal,
Seek out all the wretched and weary,
To comfort their trouble and woe,
Casting sunshine where all now is dreary,
'Til men bless you wherever you go.

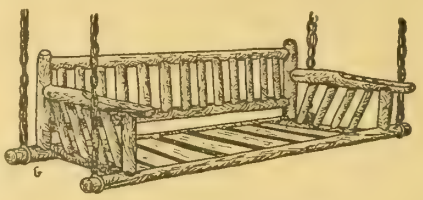
"For the home which will bring you most pleasure,
That will oft be repeated again,
Is not one of rich, idle leisure,
But a home in the hearts of men,
Better than riches or beauty,
Is a home in your brother's heart,
With charity first in the duty
That falls to your humble part."

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME

Stint yourself as you think good, in other things; but don't scruple freedom in brightening home. Gay furniture and a brilliant garden are a sight day by day, and make life brighter.—BUXTON.

QUITE OFTEN it is possible that within our reach we have that within our reach we have home and by our home we mean not only the house but the grounds; yet we do not know how to go about it.

The purpose of this article is to call to your attention the possibilities that lie in that little strip of woods on the back of your farm. If your son or husband is at all handy with the saw and hammer and you have some young trees on your farm, there can be constructed from these during the cold winter days when regular work upon the farm is impossible, a quantity of very useful and at the same time artistic pieces of furniture for the porch and yard.



Rustic Porch Swing

This is a cross between a couch and a hammock, and can be swung from the ceiling of the porch, from a stout branch in the garden, or in the summer house, also made of this same wood.

Cedar is the best wood for rustic furniture, though other soft woods may be used if cedar is not available. If you have white birch and can leave the bark on you will find your furniture very picturesque, especially if this is combined with dull green cushions which are tied in and can thus be easily removed and taken into the house nights.

In making this furniture it is advisable to smooth off the seats where the flat surface would add to the comfort and yet this will not detract from the looks of your furniture as cushions will always be used.

The furniture is put together with stout tenons, and as it must stand rain and shine, glue cannot of course be used in its construction. They will, if rightly fitted together be so made that they will last a lifetime. The pieces required for making the swing seat are as follows:

	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Front posts ...	2	14 in.	2½ in.
Back posts ...	2	24 in.	2½ in.
Seat rails	2	90 in.	2½ in.
Seat rails	2	26 in.	2½ in.
Back rails ...	2	82 in.	2¼ in.
Back uprights	21	15 in.	2 in.
Arms	2	27 in.	2½ in.
End uprights	.10	15 in.	2 in.
Seat slabs ...	19	24 in	2in.x1in.

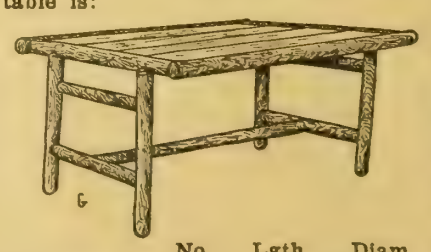
Rustic Arm Chair

The rustic arm chair is even more easily made as there as not so many pieces.

	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Legs	4	30 in.	2½ in.
Arms	3	28 in.	2½ in.
Seat rails	4	28 in.	2¼ in.
Stretchers	4	28 in.	2 in.
Back uprights ..	7	15 in.	1½ in.
Seat slabs	7	24 in.	2x1 in.

A Good Porch Table

The table shown has a hewn board to finish the top so that there will be a smooth surface for lamp, basket, books, or the refreshment service. The mill bill of stock for this table is:



	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Top boards	4	46 in.	8½x1
Top rails	2	38 in.	3 in.
Top rails	2	50 in.	3 in.
Legs	4	32 in.	3 in.
Stretchers	4	20 in.	2¾ in.
Stretchers	1	48 in.	2½ in.

In order to encourage beautifying the house and grounds, we will offer a special prize which we believe is a different prize than has been offered by any other paper or magazine and which we believe you will appreciate. Here is the offer:

If you have received an idea which has helped you to make your home or grounds more beautiful from some suggestion or write up on this page, or if you have adopted this idea and made rustic furniture, when the leaves are on the trees and the lawns are green, secure a good, clear cut kodak picture or have a photographer take a picture of your home and sent it in to the Editor of the Woman's Page, and we will print it on this page. Others will profit by your ideas and will be encouraged to try your plan perhaps. And the prize offered will be the cut from which the picture is printed in the paper. This will be sent to you and you can then use it to have on your Christmas greeting cards. It is quite the fad you know to have a personal greeting card at Christmas time, and what could be nicer than a message on a card which contained the picture of your home.

HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

Severe pains in the stomach can often be relieved by drinking a glass of hot water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of salt.

To stop hiccoughs, give the patient a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and vinegar. If necessary, repeat the dose.

If a vein is cut, the blood is dark red, flows freely and will not spurt. Lay the patient down, loosen all tight clothing, elevate wounded part, press the severed skin together, using clean gauze or cotton applied cold by means of cold water or better still, ice water. If bleeding does not stop, apply tight bandages near wounds, but on side farthest from the heart. If an artery is cut, the blood is bright red and spurts and the wound should be bound on side nearest the heart.

Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat if the remedy is administered early, and if persisted in will cure a stubborn case.

WHEN A MAN MARRIES

"A man who gives his fiancee an engagement ring and does not give his wife an insurance policy on his life needs a guardian—not a wife."

We don't know the author if this bit of wisdom, but he spoke the truth which should be driven home to every man whose name appears in your local paper under the heading "Engagements" or "To be Married" as well as to the underinsured or uninsured married men.

One insurance man sends a letter containing some such wording as the following to "the man in the case" every time he learns of an approaching wedding in his territory according to Service.

When a man asks a woman to marry him she should ask him the question:

"Do you carry sufficient insurance to protect me from want in case of your death?"

Most men think they would do anything for the girl they expect to marry. But after the sound of the wedding march has ceased and the honeymoon is over, too many men neglected the matter of insurance. They take long chances and they would make the girl take still longer chances with added handicaps.

They forget that if the girl who has become his wife found it difficult to make a living before marriage without dependents, her difficulties will be tremendously increased as a widow with one or more children.

BAKER'S COCOA

IS GOOD for Breakfast Luncheon Dinner Supper

Any time that *any one* wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

As good as winter clothing

Because, like winter clothing, Piso's protects young and old from the effects of winter weather. It relieves coughs and soothes inflamed throats and hoarseness.

Always keep it in the house—its use often prevents little ills from developing into real sickness.

30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old.

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

ROBUSTNESS

The *"Fisherman"* has quaintly, yet truly been called the modern advocate of robustness. Upon every bottle of

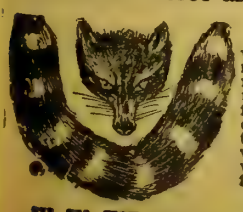
Scott's Emulsion

the *"Fisherman"* is a guarantee of purity and goodness unsurpassed. Those who use *Scott's* regularly, more often than not realize pure blood, a sound body—robustness.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-45

Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

Tanners of Horse and Cattle Hides



All kinds of skins with the fur on. We make up and line robes, coats, gloves, mittens and ladies furs. We mount deer heads. Tell us the kind of fur you want tanned and we will write you fully

W. W. WEAVER, Custom Tanner,
Reading, Mich.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

MATCHING one's suit with a purse has been in vogue for some time. Now that the velvet bags and beaded purses have had an extended run, we see displayed as the latest novelty the Kokak purse. They are neat in shape and a handy size to carry, having a stationery mirror inside the flat top. Then there are compartments for cards, and handkerchief as well as money. And the price is about whatever you want to pay as they can be bought as low at 1.50, while I saw a very fine grained leather one at $6.

Something which will add to the convenience of the home is always welcomed by the housewife, and we saw the best contrivance the other day in the shape of a wire basket with a handle into which you dropped your fried cakes. The wire basket fits right down into the hot fat., and when the cakes are done they can all be lifted out at once, so that some are not browner than others. The basket is equally good for French-fried potatoes croquettes, etc., so that at its cost price of 50c it is really not expensive.

This coming spring with the suit blouse will be worn, instead of the beads, a grosgrain ribbon, on the end of which is attached a jade ornament. These black ribbons are a nice finishing touch to any waist and what is best of all, they can be worn with all colors while we had to be careful when we donned our colored strings of beads, that we had the right color to harmonize with the blouse or dress we were wearing. Although jade ornaments come rather high, from $6 to $8 each, still almost every woman has some sort of a good-looking ornament she can substitute for this fad.

We wish more of our readers would make use of the Personal Service Shopping Bureau. We are here to serve you. During the past week we have bought crochet-hooks, cut-out maps and linen crash for our readers, but we know that we can be of inestimable value to you if you will but tell us your needs. Address the editor of this page.

Dan McGann Declares Himself

Said Dan McGann to a foreign man
who worked at the self-same bench.
"Let me tell you this," and for emphasis, he flourished a Stilson wrench,
Don't talk to me of the bourjoisee, don't open your mouth to speak
Of your socialists or your anarchists, don't mention the bolsheveek,
For I've had enough of this foreign stuff, I'm sick as a man can be
Of the speech of hate, and I'm tellin' you straight that this is the land for me!

"If you want to brag, just take that flag, an' boast of its field o' blue,
An' praise the dead an' the blood they shed for the peace o' the likes o' you.
I'll hear no more," and he waved once more, his wrench in a forceful way,
"O' the cunning creed o' some Russian breed. I stand for the U. S. A.!
I'm done with your fads, and your wild-eyed lads, don't flourish your rag o' red
Where I can see or at night there'll be, tall candles around your bed.

"So tip your hat to a flag like that! Thank God for its stripes an' stars!
Thank God you're here where the roads are clear, away from your kings and czars.
I can't just say what I feel today, for I'm not a talkin' man,
But first an' last, I am standin' fast for all that's American.
So don't you speak of the bolsheveek, it's sick of the stuff I am,
One God, one flag is the creed I brag! I'm boostin' for Uncle Sam."

(*Copyright*, 1919 *by* EDGAR A. GUEST.)

CALUMET

—gives better bakings that go further. It strikes straight at the root of extravagance—waste—and reduces living cost in a sane, sensible, way.

Calumet Baking Powder never fails to properly raise all bakings—produce the best results.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

Calumet bakings *do* go further, because they are deliciously good, are never thrown away. *And* because they have greatest of keeping quality—stay moist, tender and oven-fresh for days.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—no failures.

Generations of good cooks have used Calumet—because it positively proves its superiority and economy. It comes to you from the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factory in the world—absolutely pure and as perfect in leavening power as the day it left the big Calumet Plant.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by United States Food Authorities. Sold by your grocer under a definite money-back guarantee, if it doesn't prove "best by test"—in your own kitchen, in *any* baking.

BEST BY TEST

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F38 OMAHA, NEB.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS 24 VARIETIES, $4 per 1,000. History and illustrated BOOK gives all details about most vigorous true to nature productive stock now grown. BOOK free. MAYER'S PLANT NURSERY Merrill, Michigan

Garden Seeds, Tested, Pure, Sure to Grow, at Wholesale Prices. Catalog free. Free packets with order. Allen's Seed House, Geneva, Ohio.

SEED Oats, Barley, Wheat, Potatoes. New kinds. Largest yielders. SURE. Catalog free. G. A. Read, Read's Exp. Farms, Charlotte, Vt.

BALDWIN'S
Big Berry Plant Book
Is Now Ready For You—

One of 100,000—and it's chockful of information about berry plants—when to plant them, how to grow them, how to care for them, how to make a success of the berry business—all plainly told by one who knows, backed by more than thirty years' experience. This instructive Fruit Growers' Guide tells you how to get big crops from standard varieties and everbearing Strawberries and other small Fruits. All Baldwin plants are produced from new rich soil, free from insects or diseases, well rooted, hardy and vigorous, making sure that you can start right. It shows the most complete line of small fruit plants to be found anywhere. You make money when you do as Baldwin tells you. Start right. Get the best.

Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants
and Help Produce Healthgiving Food.

All true to name. They are large, heavily rooted, sure growers, because grown on new fertile ground. The kind that produces profits—big profits—quickly. We grow them by the million. The same attention, the same cultivation, that you would give to a garden of but a few plants. We want you to get our Big Berry Book now and place your order early while we are well stocked and before our varieties are depicted. Have had a most excellent growing season. Well supplied with plants of all standard varieties—Now. The demand is going to be heavy. If you act quickly you will run no danger and there will be no delay on our part. We can save you money. We want you as one of our satisfied customers. You need the profit—the world needs the fruit. Do your duty in producing wholesome healthgiving food. Send for Baldwin's Big Berry Book. Save a day—write tonight.

O. A. D. BALDWIN
R. R. 18
Bridgman, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: In order that we may learn something every day from the common things about us and that we may train our powers of observation, we are going to have another contest, and this time it is to be a Bird contest. Many of the birds go south before winter comes, as you know, but there are some that stay in the cold north and it is of this last that we will study.

For the best letter of not more than one hundred words, telling me what birds stay north, how they live and how you are able to tell them, I will award a little book of birds. This is a prize well worth working for. The second and third letters on the same subject which are next best will also receive a prize of a trip around the world in postal cards.

You know a good way to study the winter birds is to crumb the table for mother after each meal, then throw the crumbs out on the snow and watch the birds come and pick them up. This gives you the best chance to become acquainted with them. Some one has written such a pretty little verse about the snow birds, I am going to pass it on and hope you will memorize it.

Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

"Without the snow no snowbirds;
And without their throats to sing,
How could we waste the winter
Or hope to have a spring."

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

Part III

"'THE green things and flower things growing along our way were swayed to and fro as we brushed against them, and they seemed to be reaching out to stop us. Some flowers were so pretty and had such sweet looks that I wanted to stay with them, but there was a song that all my companions kept singing over and over that made me feel I must go on. This is the song they sang—

Oh, come with me
To the deep, deep sea,
Where the wandering waters go!
Where the wandering streams
Fulfill their dreams
In the great tide's ebb and flow!

"'So down the slopes we ran, sometimes stopped for an instant or turned aside by stones, around which we parted and joined again with a great rush and splutter, sometimes leaping over big spaces, down steep rocks, and making the green and white flying veils that you call the waterfalls.

"'Then we ran on through deep woods and came out into meadows soft and smoothly sloping, where the red clover was growing. The red clover, you know, Garden Lady, such as the children plant in their gardens in the fall, because the plants hold the moisture—raindrops like me, you know, and keep the soil in place during the winter and spring months. Then in the spring when it is plowed under, the clover adds humus to the earth. You see, Garden Lady, I've sometimes been sorry that I did not spend the winter, tucked away safe in the kind brown earth. Some of my friends did, and they had the most amazing adventures, and they met the old man of the garden, the mole, and they heard all about the little field mouse and her little underground home.

"'We almost went to sleep while we were passing through the meadowlands. But still we heard the song which had led us on calling to us again—

Oh, come to the sea! The deep green sea,
Where the waving seaweeds grow.
Where the wild sea creatures wander free
And the proud ships proudly go!

"'So we went on, through broad, flat lands, past farms and towns and cities. And here in the open country, we knew that great blue space that you call the sky. We felt something speaking to us from it, as if we were kin to it.

"'The stars dropped their images down to us, and we laughed, and rocked them to and fro, and tossed them from one to another. The lights from boats shone and gleamed upon us and flung long red or green or white streamers of light down on us. We caught them like the boys catch baseballs, and carried them on, rippling and waving, and dropped them as we went laughing on. We were to have the biggest adventure of all!'"—By Ethel Allen Murphy.

(*To be continued*)

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Answer to last week's puzzle: No, he did not. They travel on parallel lines, and do not change their relative position.

THE FOX, GOOSE AND CORN

A farmer who is about to move has a fox, a goose and a bag of corn. He comes to a river, and the boat will only carry the farmer and one of his charges. Now, if he leaves

the fox and the goose alone, the fox will eat the goose, and if he leaves the goose and the corn alone, the goose will eat the corn. How can he safely take them all over the river?

ADAPTABLE "AN"

Each word ends in an an

1. The feather AN. 2. The feminine AN. 3. The Mohammedan An. 4. The noonday AN. 5. The useful AN. 6. The scrutinizing AN. 7. The first AN. 8. The best AN of all.

DIAMOND

```
  *       a consonant
 * * *      to lengthen
* * * * *   fun in winter
 * * *      meaning "and so forth"
  *       found in EARTH
```

Answers Diamond

```
    S
  E K E
S K A T E
  E T C
    E
```

Adaptable An—1. Toucan. 2. Marian. 3. Koran. 4. Meridian. 5. Utilitarian. 6. Scan. 7. Man. 8. American

A FINE TOY TO MAKE

LOTS of fun may be had with two round clothes pins, which mother will give you from her wash day supplies, or which you can buy at any store. Pierce each of the clothes pins with holes, making four holes in each pin; the first about three quarters of an inch below the top, the second through the center of the pin directly above the legs and the third and fourth through each leg near the bottom. An awl or screwdriver can be used to make these small holes. Then cut off the legs close to the place where they join the pin and have left a piece. The next thing to do is to get two thin pieces of wood, three inches in length and drill three holes into each; one at each end and one in the middle. Then take some very fine wire and join the slips of wood that you have just pierced to the top of the clothes pin, putting one piece on each side for arms. Bend the wire at each end in the form of a loop so the arms will not slip, but give the arms enough freedom to move easily. Cut off the left over wire.

Attach the legs in the same way to the lower holes in the body of the

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

is probably the best family flour.

Bread, biscuits, dumplings, rolls, cakes, cookies, pies—in fact everything baked in the home from LILY WHITE FLOUR will taste so good, look so good and actually be so good that they will be a delight to every member of the family, and a real treat to visitors.

It is almost a universal expression among women who use LILY WHITE FLOUR that "everything tastes so good and looks so good."

The reason is LILY WHITE FLOUR is so good.

Your money will be returned if you do not like it better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

pin. Take a long piece of black thread and tie one end of it to a pin, pass the string through the holes in the center of the arms and tie it about two feet from the pin. Then pin the little performers to the carpet or the lower rung of a chair. Take hold of the free end of the thread and hold it so the dolls just touch the floor. Pull the thread and the little men will wrestle with each other.

If you work this novel toy in a semi-darkened room and hold the end of the thread behind you as you jerk it ,any on-looker will be much mystified and wonder what is making the queer little clothes pin wrestlers perform so strangely.

JUNIOR COOK

Many times tasty and inexpensive vegetables are not used as much as they should be because the cook doesn't know the best way of preparing them. Rudabago is the very cheapest of all winter vegetables and when cooked this way is one of the most delicious. Peel and cut into inch size pieces about 2 pounds of rudabago. Wash, cover with water and put on to cook, in a tightly covered vessel. After it has boiled hard for ten minutes, put over a low fire and cook for one and one-half hours. Take off cover, mash the vegetable with a wire masher and add 1 teaspoonful of salt—more if desired. Stir well. Increase heat slightly and cook for one-half hour more. By this time the vegetable should be thick and a rich yellow and should be cooked dry enough to serve on a plate with meat without seeming "watery." At the end of the half hour add one tablespoonful meat drippings (bacon is best) and cook five minutes more. Serve hot. If any is left over, save for "warm-over."

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(*Continued from page* 20)

packing autocrat, has each his little kingdom. In America this is autocracy in a democracy.

Radical democracy takes various forms: socialism and bolshevism are the two just now most in the public eye.

Socialism

A socialist would prohibit by force all kinds of autocracy—in production in transportation, in every line of human activity. He advocates the collective ownership of all the means of production. His motto is: "To every one according to his deeds."

Bolshevism

Russia is the home of bolshevism. The bolshevik is simply a radical socialist, just as the menshevik is a conservative socialist. Both are followers of Karl Marx, and both find in his "Kapital" the socialist's full authority for his beliefs.

Between the low degree socialist and the high degree socialist are many varieties to be found in all countries under all degrees of civilization. Michigan has its Socialist party, its Socialist Labor party and its "I. W. W." the initials standing for International Workers of the World. Probably these latter come the nearest to advocating the methods of the Russian bolsheviki.

The different forms of socialism is the expression of those who believe they are exploited under present economic conditions. They are particularly incensed against the employing class, whom they regard as their personal enemy, and they insist that because employers own "the machinery of production," those who work for wages are "slaves."

How to Deal With Socialism

So long as industrial conditions are prosperous, with employment, to be obtained by those who desire to work, agitation for radical socialism will be negligible. But when there is business depression, with little work and a diminishing wage, outbreaks are not impossible. Society's safety can best be defended by education rather than by suppression.

So much of society's activities are already socialistic, that general condemnation of socialism is ineffective in alarming the people against it. The fact is, social life is gradually absorbing all of socialism that is available as a rule of conduct; the rest will go into the discard by the simple process of intelligent elimination.

Regarding these tendencies, the voting woman must do her own investigating and draw her own conclusions. And if she reads of "swollen fortunes," "unearned increment" "monopoly" and "war profit," it is not showing wisdom to jump to the conclusion that socialism is the only method of eliminating these excrescences on the body politic.

FARMING A REAL BUSINESS

In the last few years farm methods have been revolutionized. Better roads, more railroads, the automobile, the tractor, the cream separator, the telephone, the farm lighting plant and other labor saving and time saving improvements have done away with the old, tedious methods. The farmer is no longer isolated from the outside world. He can have on his farm almost all the conveniences and advantages that his city brother can have and a lot more that his city brother cannot have.

Farmers are applying scientific farming in the field. They understand crop rotation, stock breeding, deeper plowing, soil exhaustion. They are getting greater and greater returns from their acreage by intensive cultivation. They keep pace with the latest discoveries and inventions of agriculture and stock raising. They are in close touch with market conditions. They are keenly interested in the cost of transportation.

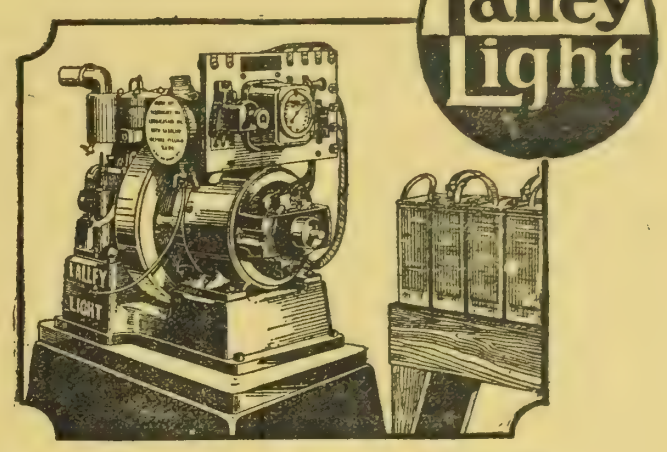
Yet many of them do not put that same efficiency into their office work. For every modern farmer is compelled to do a certain amount of office work. He has to do a lot of things that his father did not have to do. The government insists that he keep sufficient records so as to make a correct return on his income tax. He is transacting more and more of his business by mail. No merchant, no lawyer, no manufacturer—no man needs a typewriter more than a farmer.

The core of a business office is a typewriter. The typewriter is becoming the business partner of the farmer of today. Every letter a farmer writes should be a silent compliment to the business efficiency which he is employing as a business man. It should be clearly written and easily read. It should be written on a letterhead.

Carbon copies should be kept by the farmer of all letters, agreements, orders, memoranda, cost entries, instruction sheets—all paper which must be read by another without mistake at a time when correct, easy reading is important. These are recognized requirements in a business office which the typewriter furnishes.

You may think it difficult to operate a typewriter—that it requires long months of practice before presentable work can be produced. Such an impression is erroneous. Hundreds of farmers are handling their own correspondence and office work with a typewriter. Most of them learned as beginners with the instructions furnished with all typewriters. It is really a simple matter.

Get a typewriter and learn to operate it. Let your children learn to operate it. The result will be that your letters, instead of being written slowly and painfully, by hand, will be writen in a few moments, and will create respect and command attention wherever they may go.



Lalley Light is a complete unit—engine and generator—with 16 cell storage battery. It supplies ample electricity for lights, water pump, washing machine, sweeper, cream separator, fanning mill, iron, etc.

Ten Years' Owner-Experience Has Proved Lalley Light

Naturally, there are fundamental reasons why progressive farmers everywhere are installing Lalley Light Plants now.

They recognize that Lalley Light is the most highly perfected electric light and power plant.

They know this because Lalley Light has stood the test of owner experience for ten years.

They know that only through such an experience can an electrical unit like Lalley Light be developed, refined and perfected as Lalley Light has been.

Install Lalley Light *Now*

Right now is the best time to begin enjoying Lalley electricity. You have the time now to make this installation.

You can begin enjoying Lalley benefits and comforts immediately and be ready for the savings in time and labor that Lalley Light will give you when the rush of farm work comes.

Furthermore, delay may mean that you will have to pay an increased price for this essential money-making farm equipment.

Do not delay. See your Lalley Light dealer today, or ask him to call upon you.

LALLEY LIGHT CORPORATION

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Ann Arbor Garage, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Maynard L. Smith, 701 Adams St., Bay City, Michigan.

Elmer R. Paige, Elkton, Mich.

LALLEY LIGHT

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A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 13 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.—(Adv.)

WAS $100—NOW $57

Here is the famous Oliver Typewriter offering you a saving of $43. The $57 Oliver is our identical $100 model, brand new, never used. Our finest and latest model. The same as used by many of the biggest concerns. Over 800,000 sold. We send an Oliver for Free Trial. Not one cent down. If you want to keep it, pay us at the rate of $3 per month until the $57 is paid. This is the greatest typewriter bargain in the world.

Write today for our new book, "The Typewriter on the Farm."

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DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**

TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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The Ottawa Log Saw does the work of ten men. Makes wood sawing easy and profitable. When not sawing wood use for pumping, feed grinding, etc. Simple economical durable. Thousands in use. Fully guaranteed, 30 days trial. **Cash or Easy Payments.** Write for Low Price.
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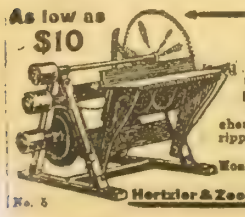

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FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

WIFE'S PROPERTY

If a man marries a woman with money and property and no heirs whatever at her death, can the husband hold anything of hers? Can a will stand law or can it be broken?—L. C., Montcalm County.

If a married woman dies leaving a husband but no father, mother, brother, sister, nor children or other lineal descendants of a deceased brother or sister be living, the entire estate will be assigned to the husband.

In a strict sense a will can not be broken. The wording of the verdict or finding in what is known as a will contest is that the document purporting to be the last will and testament of the deceased is not his last will and testament. Meaning that while it has the form it was not his will because it lacked some requirement, either in its execution or that the maker was incompetent or that undue influence was exercised so that the document was not really the expression of his own mind. A will executed in the manner required by law by a competent person and without undue influence being exercised by anyone is a will and can not be broken. If possible, wills should be executed when one is in good health and in possession of all his mental faculties and at a time when he is sure to know what is right. If he wants to change it afterward by reason of changed conditions he has a right to do so. As a will is not operative until after death of the maker he may dispose of, encumber, or handle the property just the same as if a will had not been made—*W. E. Brown legal editor.*

EXPRESS CO. REFUND

Some time ago I ordered a set of Ford Shock-Absorbers from Indianapolis to be sent to Jasper, Mich., by American Express. They were correctly addressed by the consigner, but by all outward appearances the expressmen could not read a type-written address and they were carried to Jackson in place of Jasper and held there until I received their letter asking for further instructions, the same which I answered promptly, requesting the Express Company to forward the shock-absorbers to their destination which was done after a three weeks' delay. When they finally did arrive at Jasper, I had two separate charges to pay on account of the shipment being mis-sent. Is it possible for me to obtain a refund from the Express Company when it was no fault of the shipper but nothing more than carelessness on their part? I have the express receipts showing each separate amount. No. 2. When A rents a farm of B and they have a written contract, can A raise sugar beets or any other farm crop even against B's will if they had no understanding stating the kind of crops, either oral or written, covering same? What I have reference to is cash rent.—F. W., Metamore, Ohio.

The express company is liable to you for any damage caused you by reason of the mis-shipment o the goods. They are also liable to you for any overcharge by reason of their mis-shipment. Send them a bill for the damage and sue them if they don't pay. The tenant for cash rent without limitations upon the use of the land can raise sugar beets if he wants to. He can raise any crop not prohibited by the lease.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TO COLOR FURS

Will you please give in your paper a way to color rabbit skins to brown color? I have a formula to tan them, now, how to color is the question.—T. C., Webberville, Mich.

Dyeing furs is a skilled trade. We have not, therefore, prepared any bulletin covering the subject. However, if you can procure a copy (or refer to it in your local library) of "Home Manufacture of Furs and Skins," published by A. R. Harding, 106 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold for $1.50, postpaid, you will find directions for coloring skins brown given on page 180. Briefly, the instructions are as follows: "One lb. catechu in one gallon of water and to fix, 1-2 pound sulphate of copper in one gallon water. If the color is not deep enough repeat the entire process."—*H. B. Bell, acting Assist. Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

A LEGAL FENCE

Please give me some information about a line fence. A neighbor and myself had some dispute about the fence which separates my 40 from an 80 of his. A wants to keep sheep and he wants B to put a woven wire fence for a line fence. Is a barbed wire fence of four strands a legal line fence? Please let me know.—T. S., Midland County.

I would be of the opinion that a barbed wire fence of 4 strands was not a legal fence. Sec. 2206, of C. L. 1915, describes what would be required to make a legal fence. The opinion of the fence viewers as to the sufficiency would largely control.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CAN I TRADE BONDS?

Would like to ask in the legal department if I can change a part of a Liberty bond to war savings stamps. They put us down for a certain assessment and as circumstances changed with me, after I had paid a certain sum, I found it impossible to pay the remainder. Would like to change it to war savings stamps.—G. D. S.

Consult your banker or the postmaster about changing your bond for stamps. As I recollect the government makes no provision for allowing such a change.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

IS THIS USURY?

I was greatly interested in your article in a recent issue of M. B. F. on the supreme court's decision in the usury case of a farmer near Sears. I own a farm of 200 acres in ..... county and am clearing part of it and developing a fruit orchard. I began six years ago and the expense has exceeded my plans, and I was obliged to borrow money. The first loan was for $200 for 90 days and they charged me 7 per cent interest and 5 per cent discount taking it out in advance. This loan has been renewed and other loans made until the total is now $850. The renewals have been for 30, 60 and 80 days and the 12 per cent has been exacted each time. I have paid in interest and discount about $400 and still owe all I borrowed. I cannot take up the loan at present and do not know when I can. I am quite sure this bank charges farmers the 12 per cent and the village people only 7 per cent. Could I sue the bank under this supreme court decision and get judgment for all interest paid or only for interest on the last note?—C. N. F., Washington, D. C.

Why, bless you, your experience is no different than that of thousands of others owning cut-over lands in Michigan. The banks get by with their usury because mighty few farmers are in a position to take their case into court and thereby take the chance of forever destroying their credit. Answering your questions, there is no doubt whatever but that you are the victim of usury and as such entitled to receive back or to have applied upon your iriginal loan every penny you have paid the bank both as legal and illegal interest.—*Editor.*

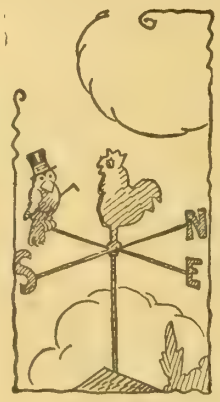
WILD LAND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION ACT

Some weeks ago I noticed in your legal column, "Farmers' Service Bureau," an inquiry signed "P. O'M." (or "O. L."), giving Otsego County, I think, or Iosco County, and stating that the inquirer purchased a forty of wild cut-over land; built a cabin and did some farming, and finds that the supervisor put him down for taxes.

I would like to suggest to this inquirer that next spring, say about June 1st, he should go after his supervisor, or better, the board of review, and apply for the Wild Land Homestead Exception. According to our statutes, the board of review may grant exemption from taxes for five years to a settler buying up to eighty acres, and making a bona fide showing on his place.

If the request is proper, I would like the address of Inquirer in Jan. 10th M. B. F., in the Farmers' Service Bureau, who signs "W. J. M.," Otsego County. In this case there is involved a change in school district boundaries without owner's knowledge or consent. There was a controversy some years ago over such a matter here. I would like to have W. J. M. give me the details of his case, and to this end would need to ask a number of questions.—*J. E. G., Rapid City, Mich.*

SENSE AND NONSENSE



SLIGHTLY MIXED

Sporty Bird (After a night at the club): S'all right me dear, been to a club meeting.

Honest Butcher

A butcher one day put up a sign reading: "Purveyor to His Majesty." Wishing to improve upon this, he added, "God Save the King."

A Martyr

Wife—"Do you expect to get to heaven by hanging onto my skirts?"

Hub—"No; but I might by showing St. Peter the bills for them."

Nigh Unto Death

The doctor narrowly escaped death. He said to the new mama, "It's a normal child."

And Then He Awoke

"Did you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"

"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to market. And when I'd got thru counting the sum of money I got for them at present prices it was time to get up."

HARD ON THE FISH

You look worried.

I am, don't you know this is the Lenten period?

Where Knowledge Ended

Biggs—"What do you usually eat in this restaurant?"

Higgs—"Don't ask me; ask the cook. I simply order from the menu."

Good for Crops

"Do you think early rising is good for your health?" asked the languid city visitor.

"I don't know about my health," replied Father Cobbles, "but next to sun, rain and fertilizer, it's the best thing there is for crops."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Final Argument

She (to dentist lover)—"Mother will not believe that I come here about my teeth so often."

He—"I will send her a bill tomorrow."

SILLY THINGS

Miss Candle: There comes some more of those silly old moths to flirt with me.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says

'MAGINATION AN' SYMPTOMS

WHAT a wonderful thing is 'magination! Why it jest 'bout gits our goat. What the dum thing'll do to a feller when he least expects it too! Now, I've always cac'lated that I wuz jest about as healthy a feller as could be found any place—all things considered—so healthy, in fact that I jest kinda envied folks that could find somethin' wrong with their inside workin's, so to speak.

But some little time ago, havin' a sort o' tired feelin'—jest a bit dull you know—I commenced lookin' in the papers for a remedy, readin' the patent medicine advertisements you know, an' say! I wuz surprised. Why, accordin' to them there ads an' the symptoms specified, I ain't been well for years—some of the time at least, I've been right next door to death itself, b'gosh! Why, at one time or 'nother I've had purty darn night every symptom mentioned, not forgittin' Lydia E. Pinkham's nor any of the Peruna ones either—I've had 'em all an' some not even mentioned by any of 'em, b'ginger! I ain't had quite so many of the latter for the last year or two though—not since things got so dry y' see I'm different now an' I guess it's a good thing too, 'cause with all the other things that's been ailin' me, accordin' to the medicine ads, I couldn't stand much more—not an' live any way. Why I hardly knew I had a liver, or stomach, or kidneys, or lungs—course I thought I had a heart all right—used to have any way but I guess mebbe I lost it when I wuz young an' so I never worried none about that, but the rest of the works didn't disurb me an' so I jest let 'em run along 'til I found by readin' them pesky ads that they wuz all wrong, diseased almost beyond repair 'less I commenced right away a takin' gouge'em's liver pills or mebbe it wuz killem's stomach tablets or somebody's kidney remedy Oh, it's been a tryin' time let me tell you, with so many horrid symptoms I couldn't hardly tell which I better doctor first—I wuz jest about to give up in dispair an wuz tellin' the boys where I work, how awful bad I wuz, when Tom Tingay (he's that marshall guy I mentioned once or twice before) he says "Well, why'n 'ell don'tcha go'n see a doctor?"

Now, I hadn't thought of a doctor—with all them advertised remedies, why should I? but Tom is a purty level-headed cuss an' so I took his advice an' went. Well the ol' doc, he sized me up an' down, thumped me all over, looked at my tongue an' down my throat an' in my ears an' asked me how much money I was earnin' an' a lot more questions an' then asked if I wuz sure I wasn't earnin' more'n I to'd 'im an' when I said I wasn't he give me a ugly kind of look an' said they wasn't a darn thing the matter with me, that it wuz all 'magination an' that I better look fer a job payin' more money 'fore I come to him again, 'cause he sed, "If a man as healthy as you be, wants to play sick, he'd ort to be able to pay his doctor anyway."

Well when I told Tom an' the rest of the boys what the ol' doc said, Tom jest fairly snorted; he slapped my back, kicked my shins, twisted my head purty nigh off'n my neck 'an hollers "Course they ain't nothin' the matter with ya'; it's jest 'magination, nothin' else," an' sez he, "that's jest the trouble with most of the world, too dam much 'magination." "Why," he sez, "ninety-five per cent of all our troubles in life are imaginary; we imagine we're sick an' we'll git sick in time, 'less we quit lettin' our minds dwell on it. We think our neighbor is tryin' to do us an' we look on him with suspicion. We 'magine we're goin' to lose our crops or git beat out of our money, that our wives are gittin' old, that our girls are extravagant; oh, imagination is wonderful an' past all understandin'." Tom sez, "Better cut out 'bout eighty-five per cent of such foolishness an' quit worryin' 'til we've got somethin' to worry about," he sez.

"Say, fellers,' sez he, "do you know that worry kills more folks than disease? Worry is one of the surest killers there is an' so I say, 'Cut It Out.'" Tom sez, "Well I guess that's purty good logic all right an' mebbe it would be a good thing if some folks didn't 'magine so many things to worry about, but jest the same an' not withstandin, when you have symptoms so darned pronounced that there's no deny'in' of 'em, I guess it's somethin' to worry about, don't you think?"

Jest a day or two ago I wuz readin' one of them medicine ads an' I almost know, by the symptoms described in that ad, that I've either got softenin' of the brain or flat feet. By gosh! I've got plenty symptoms of both complaints only I can't tell yet jest which is strongest. Tom sez it's the feet, but you never c'n tell 'til you've tried the remedies, so I'm either goin' to try some of that medicine or else go an' see the ol' doc agin an' I hate to see him 'til I git a little money ahead, 'cause he'd probably try to discourage me an' tell me they wa-ant nothin' the matter—just simple 'magination—an' he might be right about it too.—Cordially, *Uncle Rube.*

Thanks, Same to You

Your paper is fine and we want every copy.—*Rush Eastman, Kalamazoo County.*

I will help support any of these candidates which are chosen, if they will work equally for the interest of all men. You give the farmer a square deal.—*Wm. H. Wilson, Ionia County.*

We are very much interested in your paper for its co-operation with the farmers' business. And am only sorry that it doesn't get into every farm home in Michigan. Yours for Greater Success.—*J. D., Burt, Mich.*

I very heartily endorse your policies and your very firm stand on all questions of vital interest to the farmers. I am aware that all who dare stand for right and a square deal for all classes today are termed "cranks," etc., but I am glad we are blessed with a few, far too few, such cranks today. Wishing success and prosperity to you the only real farmers' paper in Michigan, I am—*F. D., Leonard, Mich.*

Enclosed nd ballot for choice of candidate for governor. There are two votes at our house for him or any other good man named by the farmers of Michigan. We were sorely disappointed upon reading Mr. Slocum's decision not to become a candidate and realizing that men often change their minds, we reserve the right to change our votes if Mr. Slocum changes his mind on this matter. We are staunch friends of M. B. F. and enjoy the effect of the hot shot you are contiinually pouring into the ranks of the shysters. Let your motto ever be. "Soc et tu um."—*W. C. Stitt, Gratiot County.*

In reading your article, "Fair Price," of Dec. 27 I note one J. C. Cusick's ire was riled when you presented chart that told the whole truth to committee. I can best express my views of this man by using the words of one of America's great men: "Man has always sought the mastery of his fellow-man to enslave his fellow in some form and to live from his labor has been the main spring of human action; to escape submission, not in freedom, but in mastery over others, has been the controlling desire, and this has filled the world with slavery and crime." M. B. F. ought to be in every farm home in Michigan. It tells the facts as they are at present. Hoping it will be able to do same in the future, I remain yours for a square deal—*E. E. Baughman, Vicksburg, Mich.*

WAITING

"This setting down and folding our arms and waiting for sumthing tew turn up, iz just about az rich a spekulashun ez going out into four hundred acre lot, setting down on a sharp stone with a pail between our knees, and waiting for a cow tew back up and be milked."—*Josh Billings.*

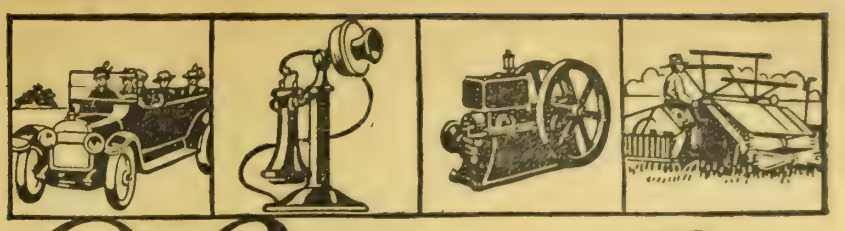
It Makes a Difference

The man who tries to reform Others is an Inspired Missionary. The man who tries to reform You is a Hypocritical Humbug.

"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.

"What doesn't seem right?"

"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—Washington Star.



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TWENTY years of unceasing application has at last produced in the Huber a farm tractor that takes its place with the automobile, telephone, gasoline engine and self-binder, as a perfected utility that is dependable and does its work *reliably*—on which it is safe to depend.

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

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"THE TRACTOR DEPENDABLE"

Draws Three Bottoms
Turns an Acre an Hour

In every detail of its construction, The Tractor Dependable shows that power-saving simplicity which is the mark of long studied and reliable mechanical design. It has fewer moving parts and less complications, lighter weight in proportion to power, and not a single untried or experimental feature.

The Huber Light Four is known everywhere in power farming neighborhoods as the tractor "That always keeps running".

All spur gear from motor to draw-bar reduces loss of power from friction. High test steel decreases tractor weight. Thus, the Huber is designed to produce the greatest traction pull possible in a tractor light enough to work on plowed ground without packing. High wheels roll easily and afford a better traction grip. More power is transmitted to the draw-bar because less power is required to move the tractor.

The 1920 Model is now regularly equipped with oversize motor, at no increase in price.

Weight 5,000 lbs; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor, oversize; Perfex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2½ and 4 miles per hour.

Write for booklet "The Foundation of Tractor Dependability".

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Makers also of the Huber Junior Thresher
Interested dealers should write for our attractive proposition

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Isbell's Seeds
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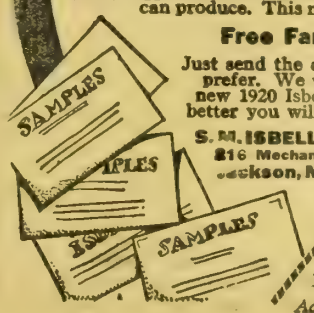

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I HAVE 880 ACRES OF LAND IN MISSAUkee county for sale. Good stock ranch or mixed farming. THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK farm, $15,000. 110 acres plowland, rest pasture and woods. 8 room, good house, large barn and other outbuildings, cement block double wall silo, 12x36. Clay loam, well fenced, high state of cultivation. Owner sick. For particulars write, LEOPOLD WALDOW, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70 ACRES FOUR miles from Flushing. Frame house and barn, new granary. Good well. For price and terms write owner, MRS. K. E. MOORE, St. Johns, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS —1,000, $5.00. Not prepaid. Per 100, 75 cents; postpaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

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WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

VIOLIN WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR sale. Free trial. Easy payments. Handmade and sweet toned. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kansas.

WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN, EACH LOcality, country or town, part or all time to sell X-CELL-ALL Products, such as Paints, Phonographs, Tires, Engines, etc. No advertising, equivalent amount given direct to consumers on advertising orders. Later you co-operate with dealer or manage store. Permanent and profitable, already have organization of over fifty in Michigan. Selling experience not necessary (but a help). As Company will help and work with you. X-CELL-ALL COMPANY (of Illinois,)

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, A LIVE CITY center of a great farming country. Write for information. BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

WANTED—TO BUY CANADIAN FIELD peas. J. W. EDGINGTON, Bryant, Indiana.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR sale. Plants by the twenty-five, fifty, hundred and thousand. The most extensively grown of any blackcap. Send for price list. ELMER H. NEVINS, Nurseryman, Ovid, Mich.

RICH MICHIGAN FARMS, CLAY LOAM soil, fully improved, splendid locations, $80 to $100 per acre, easy terms. For information write, THUMB REALTY COMPANY, Ubly, Michigan.

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to learn printing business in our plant. Nice congenial place to work, home board and room, in this town, one hour from Detroit. Chance to learn this profitable trade. Good wage for beginners. Must be over 16, bright, willing and some schooling. Give full particulars about yourself in first letter. Address: MR. SLOCUM, Rural Publishing Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SAVE MONEY ON FIELD SEEDS

Timothy $5.60 per bu. and up. Mixed Alsyke and Timothy $9.00; Clover, Alsyke and Timothy $9.90 bu.; Sweet Clover $23.00 bu. Recleaned Alfalfa $28.00 per. bu. Dwarf Essex Rape 25 lbs. for $3.25—and equally big bargains on all kinds of grass seed, seed grains and seed corn. Write today for free illustrated 1920 catalog and latest red discount sheet showing you how to buy Adams high-grade tested and guaranteed farm and garden seeds at money-saving prices. Our seeds are sold subject to state and government tests and are biggest possible values. Farmers all over your section report enormous yields. A trial will show you why it pays to plant Adams' Seeds in preference to all others.

Don't plant weak, weedy, inferior seeds and don't pay double profits—get your seeds direct from Iowa's fastest growing seed house—the headquarters for seeds of World's Standard purity and germination. Get our prices on Millet, Cowpeas, Rape, Vetch, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, etc. We have what you want and our crop and soil expert will give you free advice on planting your fields for bumper crops. Write now.

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18¢ per LB GRASS SEED

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For thirty consecutive years, this booklet has been distributed among an ever widening circle of friends and customers. It fully describes the best Fall-Bearing and June varieties of Strawberries, including "THE LATON," a new variety we are now introducing. We think it is superior to any Strawberry grown, and will soon be classed among the Standard Varieties. We also list a full assortment of Raspberries, Blackberries and other Small Fruits. Send for your copy of Catalog Today. C. E. WHITTEN & SON, Box 15, Bridgman, Mich.

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Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.
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Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

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Machine has double walls; copper tank. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.
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140 Egg, $12.45. Detroit Brooders, 140 Chick, $7.10. Both for Special Combination Price, $17.50, complete. Freight prepaid to your station. Order from this advertisement or write for full description.
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We want 1,000 or more of our subscribers to act as special representatives in taking new and renewal subscriptions to Michigan Business Farming. Write us today for our special offer.

County Crop Reports

MECOSTA, (N. E.)—Plenty of snow here at present; good sleighing, although the roads are drifted some. Potatoes are pretty well cleaned up in this locality, not many having been raised this season. —F. M. E. The following prices were paid at Remus:—Wheat, $2.38@$2.75; corn, $1.25; oats, 72; rye, $1.63; straw-rye, 10; beans, $7.25; potatoes, $4: butter, 55; butterfat, 65; eggs, 50; hogs, 14; beef cows, 6.

CALHOUN, (N.)—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. A great many are cutting logs for the saw mill, drawing wood and hay. Some potatoes are going to town.—C. E. B. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek—Wheat $2.50@$2.48; corn, $1.20; oats, 35; rye, $1.60; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $28; wheat-oat, $12; potatoes, $3; ;hens, 25; springers, 26; butter, 50; eggs, 65; lambs, 10@15; hogs, $14.50; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 5@7; veal calves, 10@16.

MASON, (W.)—Cold and snappy and snow somewhat deeper. Quite a number of bright days now. No especial work on hand at present. The Farm Bureau and farmers' organizations are the chief topics of conversation in this county. At present there are two successful farm organizations here and we are enthusiastic concerning the future.—B. M. The following prices were paid at Scottville Custer:—Wheat, $2.45; rye, $1.60; hay, $25; wheat-oat, $10;; beans: Pea, $6.25@$6.50; red kidney, $12@$12.50; potatoes, $2.10@$2.25; butter, 55; butterfat, 62;; eggs, 55.

INGHAM, (C.)—A big storm here recently again caused the roads to be drifted. A large lot of stock was sold at Mason recently and some shipped through the co-operative association. Most of the winter-fed hogs are now sold. It continues cold. Only two days since the fore part of December that it has thawed any. Wheat and clover are covered with snow and so far are not hurt.—C. J. M. The following prices were paid—Wheat, $2.25@$2.30; oats, 80; rye, $1.70 beans, $6.50; potatoes, $2.25; hens, 23@26; ducks, 20; butterfat, 61; eggs, 66; sheep, 3@7; lambs, 17; hogs, 15; beef steers, 8@12; veal calves, 15@19.

WEXFORD, (W.)—We had a few nice days this week but dare not predict for the future, the weather being so uncertain. It has been a bad winter. I have put in every winter in this county since 1869 and this is a stunner. I think it is the worst I have seen, not so much snow but cold and disagreeable.—S. H. S. The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, $2.24@$2.30; corn, shelled, $1.4 oats, 85; rye, $1.50; hay, $30; beans, pea, $6.50; red kidney, $9; potatoes $3.60 hens, 21@23; springers, 21@23; ducks, 23@24; geese, 20; turkeys, 30@32; butterfat, 63; eggs, 54; hogs, 16@18; veal calves, dressed, 16@22.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—The past week has been more stormy than pleasant and at this writing we are having a very severe northeast storm, wind and snow drifting badly and closing the roads for all traffic. Farmers doing chores, some drawing hay for feed and shipping. How about the bean tariff? What has been done? Beans are still too low and farmers are holding for better prices. Very little being sold except wheat and rye. Winter grains under several inches of snow and if winter continues as at present will, no doubt, be a good proposition. Stock looking good. No sales at present but some are expected later.—A. F. W.

LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)—Farmers are wading in the snow up to their knees trying to keep their stock comfortable and it is snowing again today from the northeast. No one selling anything just at present but milk that brings $3.70 a cwt, at Borden Condensery in Howell.—G. A. W. The following prices were paid at Howell:—Wheat, $2.50; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.62; hay: No. 1 timothy, $22; No. 1 light mixed, $20; straw-rye, $6; wheat-oat, $5; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $1.55; hens, 20; springers, 24; turkeys, 30; butter, 60; butterfat, 72 to 75; eggs, 62; hoge: live, 14; dressed, 18; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 10; veal calves, 17@20; wool, 50@60.

BAY, (S. E.)—Cold weather but not much snow. Wheat well covered; hay mostly baled and sold at about $27. The stock are doing well. Roads are not very good; too many drifts for good wheeling and too many bare places for sleighing. Farmers cannot do much now but chores and repairing. A good many are getting in their fuel supply; mostly coal, not much wood here. Not much building is being planned.—J. C. The following prices were paid at Bay City:—Wheat, $2.50@$2.52; corn, $1.45; oats, 86$; rye, $1.56; hay, baled, $26; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $3; hens, 20; springers, 22; butter, 65; butterfat, 66; eggs, 65; hogs, 18@19; beef steers, 14@15; beef cows, 12@14; veal calves, 22@23.

ALLEGAN, (S. E.)—Very little being done by farmers, mostly chores. Very cold and roads are drifted in some places. A few logs are being hauled. The writer attended a meeting in Allegan held under the auspices of the Farm Bureau in the interest of the members and milk producers of Allegan county. Mr. James Waldron, of the M. A. C., was there and in the forenoon gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on the cost of milk production and the value of skim milk on the farm. The afternoon session was opened by a discussion of some of the difficulties encountered by the milk producers in the test, weight, and delivery of their milk to the buyer, which in this case is a condensery. This discussion resulted in the appointment of seven dairymen representing seven townships nearest the point of delivery. This committee representing practically all of the patrons of this condensery is to meet with Mr. Overton of the condensery to bring about a better understanding and a better and more efficient method, if possible, in the handling and delivery of milk. This committee will report at a general meeting to be called at a later date. Mr. Waldron also gave a very instructive lecture on feeds and rations in the afternoon.—W. F. F.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN

(*Continued from page 9*)

and a Plimsoll mark of two gallons of hard stuff—and not a drop more—in the cellar. Mr. Raney—what a name for the drouth-compeller— is against all our little wickednesses. I don't think they will stand for him in North Victoria.

* * *

Artless though it is, the U. F. O. government has attempted two grand stand plays within the last six weeks. One was Premier Drury's voluntary curtailment of his salary by $3,000. Premier Hearst gave himself $13,000 a year for about $2,000 worth of ability—which was one reason why the people kicked him out. Premier Drury may be worth more than Premier Hearst, but he is taking no chances with his farmer colleagues, who will naturally say, their mouths watering the while, that $10,000 a year is quite enough to keep the wolf away from the door. At any rate, wolves have been kept away on considerably less and when Premier Drury, taking time by the forelock, did what his colleagues would have done for him a few weeks later, he was a wise man.

The other grand stand play Premier Drury could not put over. He and his U. F. O. friends have been making a great hit by promising to abolish Government House, a $1,000,000 chateau set down in a hole called Chorley Park, which has a beautiful outlook on railway yards and brick works. It is a strange place for a place which represents the pride of our eye and our social ambitions, and what's more, it costs $10,000 a year to keep it in coal. One of the first and firmest planks in the U. F. O. platform was abolishing Government House as a social institution and turning it into a soldiers' home. The idea caught on with the farmers, who hate these fal-lals, but when the time came for abolishing it, the U. F. O. ran up against the deed of sale which headed off the bolshevik movement against Government House by providing that the site shall be used for its present purpose and that purpose only for 100 years to come. So Government House is safe for a while yet. It will probably be opening its hospitable doors when the farmers' movement is one with Ninevah and Tyre.

MEANWHILE the U. F. O. government is not losing sight of the main chance. Already it has announced that it will divert the millions we intended to spend on trunk roads to the improvements of side roads which will do the farmers more good. Another bright idea broached is the co-operative store, which is to freeze all the other stores out and leave the cost of living in the U. F. O. hands entirely—a happy thought which leads straight to such high ideals as dollar butter, dollar-and-a-half eggs and five dollar potatoes. The U. F. O.—so it says—does not go in for selfish class legislation. (Business here of hoarse laughter.)

Yes, Birnam Wood has come to Dunsinane. In other words, the country has come to the town—and how does the town like it? The answer is—not a bit. The government prates of its purity. The government's wife looks askance at the town wives' next-to-nothing costumes and speaks frostily of a more Puritan outfit. The government's child being interviewed—yes, the newspapers went that far—is revealed saying that he or she finds it "so much freer in the country." Of course the little brats are taught to say it, and the town naturally resents such wisdom from the mouths of babes and sucklings.

Fighting the Enemies of Mr. Onion

MAYBE IT IS because of its strong smell. Anyway there is some magnetic attraction which apparently draws disease of various kinds and conditions to the onion crop. Take, for instance, onion smut. It works overtime in trying to snuff out the young seedlings by forming brownish black, elongated blisters which finally split the leaves and expose the powdery black mass of spores within the interior of the blister. A specific fungus causes this onion ailment, the spores wintering in the ground and again attacking the young seedlings in the spring.

The onion is susceptible to the fungus only while in the young seedling stage. After the plants reach a height of 3 to 4 inches they become immune to further infection. Smut spreads slowly in the soil, but an infested area in a field will gradually become larger and more severely diseased each year onions are grown on such an area. The spores are spread on farm implements, the feet of men and animals, by surface water, and in dust carried by the air. Purchasers of onion sets should use caution that they do not contaminate the soil by planting smutted sets.

Control is accomplished in home gardens by changing the location of the onion bed to clean soil, or by planting sets instead of seed. In large commercial onion districts of northern states formaldehyde solution is applied in the furrow with the seed, as this disinfectant holds the fungus in check. One fluid ounce of 37 or 40 per cent formaldehyde solution is used with each gallon of water, this diluted solution being applied at the rate of 200 gallons per acre or 1 gallon to about 185 feet of row. Farmers' Bulletin 1060, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, describes in detail the apparatus used in applying this fungus destructive seed protects. As a rule it costs about $5 an acre to insure the onion crop against smut losses in this manner. It is advised that the tops of diseased onions be burned after harvest in order to prevent the return of infected onion refuse to the soil. The spreading of waste from onion warehouses is a bad practice.

Onion mildew or blight is sometimes serious in the cooler and more humid onion districts. The disease commonly starts in the field in spots and spreads to the surrounding areas, its development being greatly aided by moist weather. It centralizes its attack on the leaves which turn yellow, become covered with furry growth, and eventually collapse. The disease occurs wherever onions are grown extensively, although the control varies in different sections. A fungus causes the disease, the furry masses on the affected leaves being branches of the fungus, which bear abundant spores. Warm weather promotes spore germination and hence is favorable to the spread of the disease.

As the spores winter in the onion field, an efficient crop rotation is one commendable method of control, the supplementary growing of cabbages, potatoes, and sugar beets with onions being valuable. Good soil drainage also helps to reduce the blight, since it decreases the moisture in the air near the surface of the soil. Good air drainage of the field is also essential so that excessive dew and fog may be avoided. Rosin fish-oil soap as a sticker, makes the use of Bordeaux mixture effective in controlling onion mildew. The Bordeaux mixture consists of 4 pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds of quicklime, 3 pounds of rosin fish-oil soap, mixed with water to make a 50-gallon solution. Complete directions for making this spray material are furnished in the Department of Agriculture bulletin.

Onion leaf is a disease of minor importance except in Louisiana and California, where it occasionally causes large losses. It occurs in mid-season and causes the tips of the leaves to die back. No satisfactory control has been perfected.

Strict attention to sanitary measures and careful sorting of diseased bulbs at harvest time are the chief mans of controlling Fusarium rot, which reduces the roots to a mass of white moldy growth

Pink root is the most serious disease confronting the grower in the Bermuda onion growing region of southern Texas. It causes the roots to shrivel up, turn pink, and die, while the new roots sent forth are disabled in a short time. This disease is being investigated by the Texas agricultural experiment station.

Resolutions Adopted by Live Stock Exchange

AT A board meeting of the directors of the Mich. Live Stock Exchange held in Lansing recently, the following resolution were adopted:

Resolved, We, the undersigned directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, do hereby condemn the practice at the stock yards of tearing out decks in stock cars now in vogue by the different systems.

We do hereby recommend the instigating a plan of returning stock cars to the loading points regularly, under a continuous order, for those kinds of cars required each week by that particular station. This to apply on cars for state and interstate shipments, where cars are regularly equipped with gates or partitions, and lining at the expense of this station.

The manager of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange takes the opportunity to call attention to the local units of the exchange, to take up all their claims through the following channels:

1. Those originating through shipments to Detroit, covering losses in transit, delays, etc., through J. R. Richards, Traffic Manager at that point.

2. Those originating through Interstate shipments to Buffalo through J. W. Buckpitt, Traffic Manager at Buffalo, N. Y.

3. Those originating through the Interstate shipment to Chicago, thru H. R. Parks, Traffic Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Our exchange trusts each local will start all their claims properly through these respective channels.

After failing to collect through these channels, report your claims with all correspondence pertaining thereto to E. E. Compson, Remus, Mich. The exchange is working out a plan of further collection service.

We recommend that the Manager of the Exchange take up the matter of pro-rating of Co-operative returns with those exchanges which do not now do this work for Co-operative shippers.

Resolved, that, as directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, we favor the affiliation of the Michigan Exchange with the National Federation, and will recommend the submission of the same to our members at the annual meeting to be held Feb. 12, 1920, and instruct the secretary to write a letter to the Manager advising him of the same.

Fred Smith, E. A. Beamer, C. L. Harrison, E. E. Compson, L. E. Willett.

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held at East Lansing on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 12-13, 1920, for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting. All Co-operative Shipping Associations are urged to elect delegates to attend this meeting and all members of the exchange are requested to pay their 50 cents per car up to Jan. 1st, 1920.

All local Co-operative Shipping Associations having any suggestions or formulated resolutions to come before the annual meeting should be mailed to L. E. Willett, Secretary, Laingsburg, Mich., early in February. --*L. E. Willetts, Secretary.*

I Didn't Lose an Ear of Corn Last Year

Why? No wonder some of my neighbors have long faces when they think of their last year's corn crop. Jim Burns had a bumper crop, but fire wiped out his old wooden crib and all its precious contents in one night. Bob Wilson had a good crop too, but he stored it in rail cribs and the mould spoiled about half of it. Bill Rice over south of me lost a big part of his corn the same way. And old Pete Carlson claims the rats and mice stole his corn and on top of that he blames those dirty rodents for bringing hog cholera that killed off about 25 head of his best hogs.

I didn't lose a single ear last year. That's why I've got a smile on my face that won't come off. I made up my mind last year that it didn't pay to spend 5 or 6 months of hard labor and horse flesh to produce a good crop of corn and then dump it into a wooden crib or rail pens where it could be wasted and destroyed by rats, mice, fire mould and thieves.

I invested in a MARTIN STEEL "CORN SAVER" CRIB and believe me it has paid me big dividends. It cured my corn perfectly and brought me the top notch market price.

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Better take this farmer's advice if you want to stop your corn losses, and write for your copy of our FREE Corn Crib Book—the biggest and finest book of its kind ever published.

It tells all about MARTIN CRIBS from A to Z and gives facts and figures on how much they will save you. It gives special low prices on any size crib. A postal card brings this book FREE and postpaid. Write for it today.

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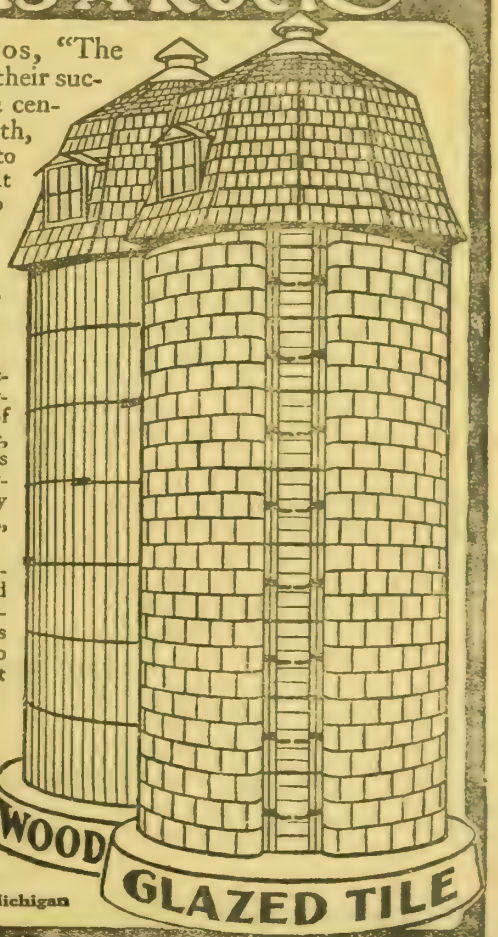

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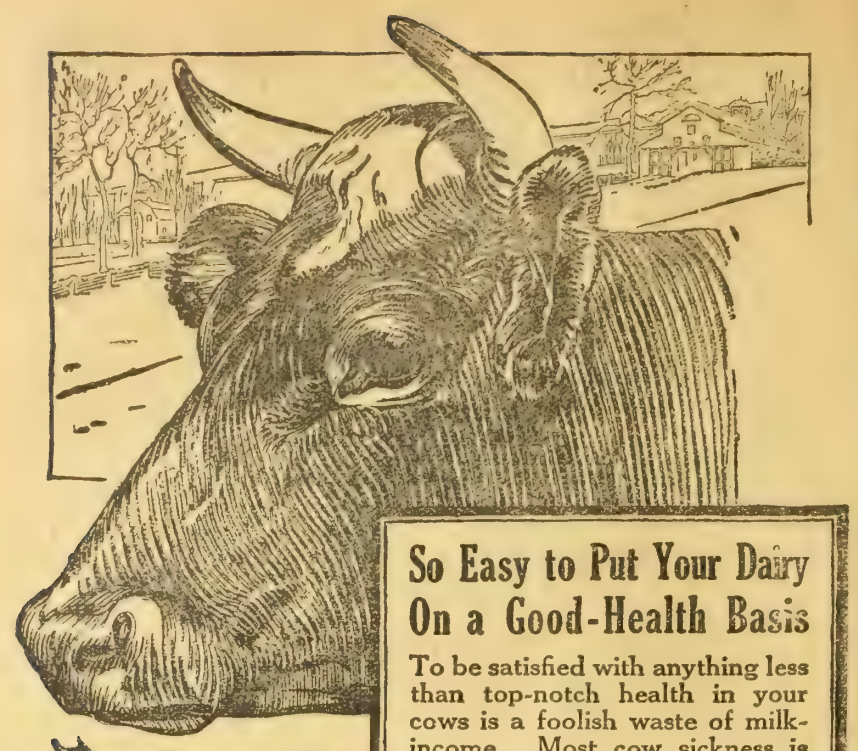

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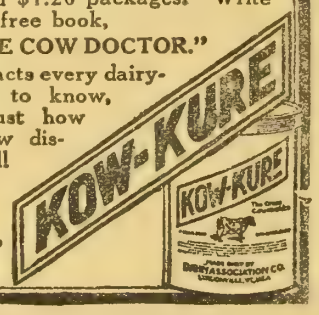

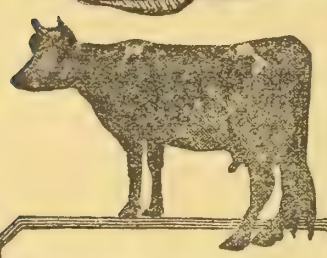

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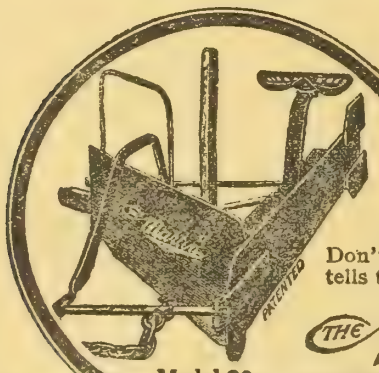

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January 26, 1920.

Michigan Business Farming,
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Gentlemen:

I have been receiving your paper at my office as above and copies have been piled away unnoticed until today I took a little time to look them over.

It never occurred to me just what I had been missing. Your paper is just what I have been looking for, a Michigan agricultural paper telling us something of local conditions.

Please change my address to my house, 95 Atkinson Ave., where I do all my farm business. Am enclosing inquiry for advertising rates.

Yours truly,
JOHN P. HEHL.

The Proper Quartering of Ewes Pays Well

By R. B. RUSHING

I HAVE found from years of experience in the sheep raising business that it pays, and pays big, to provide good, safe quarters for the ewes when they are dropping their lambs and cannot take care of themselves.

I want to call the readers' attention to an incident that came under my observation when I was with a farmer a few miles from me and was looking at his flock of sheep. I saw that he had some sheep of good blood, and they looked to be in very good condition, and I was talking with him and asked him if he made good money out of them if he could keep them from dying while lambing as they did. He said that half or more of his lamb crop died every year.

I thought there surely must be some cause of his sheep dying that could be remedied, so I asked the cause and he said that he could not tell why, but his lambs were very hard to raise, that he did not have very many old sheep to die, but his lambs were always giving him trouble. So I thought I would see if I could find the reason for his lambs dying.

I asked the brother farmer where he kept his ewes when the lambs were small, and he took me to an old house that had one time been a dwelling, and he is now using it for a house to keep his sheep in when they are bringing their lambs.

On entering the house I surely was surprised to find things as they were. I found loose planks of all kinds lying all over the floor, and boxes of all kinds and sizes and pieces of boxes, and loose wire, barrels, jugs, and I am not just sure what else, as I could hardly tell what was not there, for it was not real easy to get inside.

However, I got in enough to see that it was a shame to try to keep them in such a place.

This man (I am sorry to say) just put his ewes and young lambs in that old house and thought they ought to just live anyway. This house was a large four square house, and had it been cleaned out and divided into small stalls so the lambs could have been with their mother long enough to learn her they might have done well, as the roof was very good.

Shame on such a farmer; he could not tell which lambs belonged to certain ewes, and you know that some ewes don't like for other than their own lambs to bother them, especially when they are crowded. He just put them in there anyway, and of course young lambs are very tender, and they would become entangled and get hurt, or perhaps something turn over on them and hurt them and of course, enough of such abuse would put them out of business.

Some of them (surprisingly as it may seem) would make it through and not get hurt, and as he had good blood they would make very good sheep, but he was not making anything as he could have and should have been. I thought that right there was a good time to drop a few hints; thought they might stimulate him a bit to better things, so I advised him to clean out that old shack and build some rather small stalls for the ewes with lambs till they became well acquainted with their own mother when turned out with the whole flock ,and he would not lose so many lambs, and that next time when I was there he would have a new song to sing about the sheep raising business. He said that he had always been accustomed to using this house and had never thought much about what I had said, but he would clean it out and see if he could do any better, as he was certainly making slow progress in the sheep business as it was.

Of course all men do not do this way, nor do I mean to say that they do, but there may be others that could profit by this, and what I want to impress is the importance of having things in good shape, so that they can come and do well. I have learned that the lambs cannot be too well cared for if you are in the business for profit, and if I was not in the business for profit I certainly would quit the business before night, but when those early lambs go to market they leave a check behind that makes the good wife smile, and when the "wolf" comes howling around our way it is no trouble for the wife to give him a scare and we are rid of him, at least while the sheep money lasts.

I have learned to look to the lamb crop as one of my best sources of income, and I know that where they are rightly handled they will prove thus to you. No, I don't think you can get rich out a small bunch in a short time, or at least I have not, but I have reference to making a few good, honest dollars to get grub for the kids and wife. You know how it is when the new styles are all coming around.

No, we don't try to keep up with all of them for goodness sake, no, it would take a running stream to keep up with all the styles, but my, how the lambs do help out on securing the real necessities.

MICHIGAN BULL SIRE OF BRITISH GRAND CHAMPION

THE NOTED Smithfield Fat Stock show of London, England found its grand champion single animal in a 3-4 cross bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer that was sired by James E. Scripps' "Edgar of Dalmeny." This is the greatest old country show and the fact that the animal was only a yearling was especially significant as this was the first yearling champion ever named at Smithfield. This victory would seem to entitle Mr. Scripps' bull to the claim of the greatest sire now living. as the two greatest old country honors of 1919 fell upon the Michigan-owned bull.

Erodemas, the champion bull at the annual spring show and sale at Perth, was sired by "Edgar of Dalmeny" and sold at 2,100 guineas, or $11,000 as exchange was then figured, which was a new record for the breed at the time. Another of his bull calves stood 2nd to Erodemas at Perth; still a third one was 1st at Aberdeen the following week.

A championship at Perth is generally conceded by Aberdeen-Angus breeders the world over to be the hardest championship in the world to win, over 500 bull calves from all over the leading herds of Scotland competing

Thus it will be seen that four calves of his 1st crop achieved high distinction last year, and two of them won the two highest honors of the old world. "Blue Bell," the Smithfield champion will be carried on for another year, so that there is still a chance for Great Britain to continue heaping honors on Michigan. Major Cumming, who let "Edgar of Dalmeny" get away before he had seen his 1st calf crop now refuses to price any of his daughters at all.

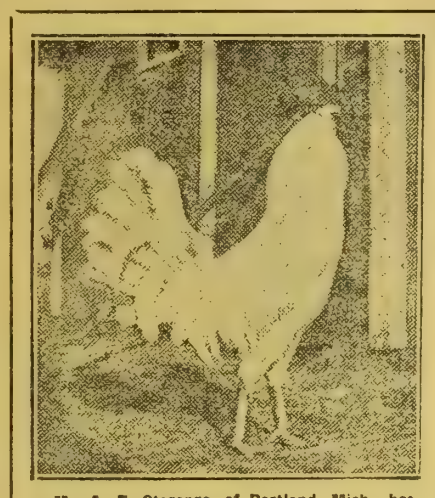
Statement Showing Cattle Slaughtered Account Tuberculosis and Amount Paid by the State, Calendar Year 1919

County	Number Killed	Passed for Food	Condemned	Registered	Grade	Paid by State
Allegan	90	81	9	62	28	7,047.18
Baraga	1	1	0		1	40.00
Barry	8	8		5	3	650.00
Bay	2	2		2		200.00
Berrien	8	6	2	3	5	512.50
Branch	14	12	2	4	10	785.00
Calhoun	62	56	6	36	26	4,622.40
Clinton	43	38	5	21	22	2,905.00
Eaton	9	7	2	7	2	800.00
Genesee	2	1	1	1	1	130.00
Gogebic	9	8	1		9	380.00
Gratiot	1	1		1		80.00
Hillsdale	1	1		1	1	100.00
Houghton	2	2		2		200.00
Huron	7	7		7		700.00
Ingham	61	51	10	17	44	3,537.50
Ionia	24	19	5	24		2,245.00
Iosco	6	6		4	2	500.00
Isabella	3	3		3		300.00
Jackson	148	120	28	32	116	8,237.90
Kalamazoo	9	8	1	5	4	645.00
Kent	77	70	7	33	44	5,187.50
Lenawee	54	47	7	48	6	4,875.19
Livingston	82	76	6	56	26	6,165.90
Macomb	81	60	21	22	59	4,511.84
Marquette	16	15	1	8	8	935.00
Menominee	61	53	8		61	1,559.44
Missaukee	1	1			1	50.00
Monroe	17	16	1	17		1,650.00
Montcalm	14	11	3	3	11	780.00
Muskegon	2	2		2		145.00
Newaygo	7	6	1	2	5	370.00
Oakland	168	142	26	99	69	12,884.86
Ontonagon	17	14	3	2	15	727.50
Osceola	22	17	5	12	10	2,050.00
Ottawa	84	52	32	6	78	3,872.50
Schoolcraft	2	1	1		2	80.00
Shiawassee	12	11	1	12		1,155.00
St. Clair	15	15			15	621.25
St. Joseph	2	2		2		200.00
Tuscola	10	7	3	7	3	830.00
Van Buren	16	15	1	13	3	1,380.00
Washtenaw	48	42	6	33	15	3,865.00
Wayne	111	100	11	73	38	8,388.00
Totals	1439	1219	220	696	743	$98,097.46

Poultry Shows Results of Breeding

MORE THAN 72,000 eggs were produced on the poultry farm of the University of Missouri ollege of Agriculture in the last ear. Reckoning the entire flock, he average per hen is about 150 ggs. This doesn't sound so prolific ens and better yet, 150 eggs a year en sand better, yet 150 eggs a year s nearly twice the production in the verage farm flock and ninety eggs ore than the average for the United tates according to the last census. f it were not for the fact that a cer- ain proportion of the flock is kept or experimental work and that some f the uncommon varieties are kept or student judging work the flock verage would probably run close to 60 eggs.

The strain of Single Comb White eghorns on the University farm is ne of the best in the United States. he production f these birds s excelled at ne experiment tation only. his is at Ore- on where rof. James ryden has de- eloped an ex- eptionally high r o d u c i n g train. During his past year ver ten per ent of the Uni- ersity Leg- orns have pro- uced 200 eggs r more. One ndividual reg- stered 226 ggs. Another as laid 225 to ate and has a ew more days o complete er pullet year. One pen of eighty White Leghorns has averaged more ore than 170 eggs apiece.



Mr. A. F. Stegenga, of Portland, Mich., has sent the above picture of one of his prize Leghorns.

Perhaps the most remarkable production record ever recorded on the University farm is that of this present season's Leghorn pullets. From August 1 until November 15 a flock f eighty March and April hatched ullets has averaged 48 eggs apiece. ne individual, has produced 79 ggs in this period. One pullet began laying on July 4 at the age of months and seven day, which is a ecord for early maturity.

The high producing strain of Leghorns on the University farm is the esult of nine years' constant selection and breeding by Prof. H. L. Kempster, chairman of the poultry department. Prof. Kempster believes that his birds have reached a point in high egg production where a number of different family lines can be established and that production next year will be higher than ever before.

KEEP HENS INSIDE DURING COLD WEATHER

For maximum egg production during the winter months the hens must not be allowed outside range, but must be confined to quarters, says T. S. Townsley, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The poultry keepers, who get the best egg production during the winter months, shut their hens in their houses as soon as the weather gets bad in the fall and keeps them in until spring comes. If the birds are allowed to run at large during the winter months. they will spend most of the time standing around behind buildings and other windbreaks trying to keep warm when they had much better be in the poultry house scratching for feed.

Turing the birds out even on pleasant days during the winter months will cause a slump in the egg production. This is probably due to the fact that when the birds get outside the ground is cold and wet and this produces enough shock to affect the production of the birds. If the hens are to be kept inside for several months the poultry house must not be overcrowded. Each hen should have at least two and a half or three square feet of floor space. Some attention is necessary with birds that are confined, to insure plenty of exercise.

One method of providing exercise is by feeding all grain in a straw litter covering the entire floor to a depth of not less than twelve inches. Another good means of keeping the birds busy is to hang cabbage, turnips, beets, or other green stuff just above the birds' heads in the house so that they are kept busy jumping to get this material.

CONSERVATION OF WATER IN SOILS

(*Continued from page 8*)

material until seeded. Large gullies may be stopped by means of brush, logs or stump dams provided they are available. These may be held in position by stones and straw used with them. These methods are familiar to most of us.

In some sections of the country, although seldom used in Michigan, concrete dams are in vogue. These when properly installed are very effective. The Dickey system or the earth dam have recently come into prominence. This consists of a dam at the bottom of which is placed a large sewer tile with the upper end turned upward by means of an elbow joint. The water rises behind the dam to the height of the upturned tile before it passes out, this permits much of the sediment to settle out of the water and is thus held by the dam.

In the next article I shall discuss moisture conservation.

FIRST SHEEP ADVERTISER

As you will remember I was the first and for some time the only sheep advertiser in your paper. Will say it has proved one of the best and perhaps THE best of the numerous papers I have used. We have had a good trade this season. In August we shipped to Texas two cars (154) head, one of registered yearling ewes and one of rams, and since have shipped out over 60 head of small lots to customers in Michigan and other states. Have a car of yearling rams sold for delivery next June and a car of ewes for August delivery. We have also sold three cars of western ewes (690 head) to the farmers locally. So we take it for granted that the sheep business looks good. We are now offering our usual reservation of high class bred ewes that from the outlook will make some one plenty of money. Thanking you for past favors and wishing to assure you I am in perfect accord with your policy of a farmer-governor and farmer-legislature for farmers. I remain, respectfully, C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Yes, indeed, we well remember Mr. Lemen's initial advertisement in M. B. F. and how pleased we were when he told us that it was bringing him in a great many inquiries. In this manner we performed a service for Mr. Lemen in assisting him to sell his surplus stock, and we performed a service for our readers who took advantage of his offer and bought some good sheep. We'll wager that none of the three parties concerned in the transaction ever regretted that Mr. Lemen placed his advertisement in M. B. F.—Editor.

Blights the Soul

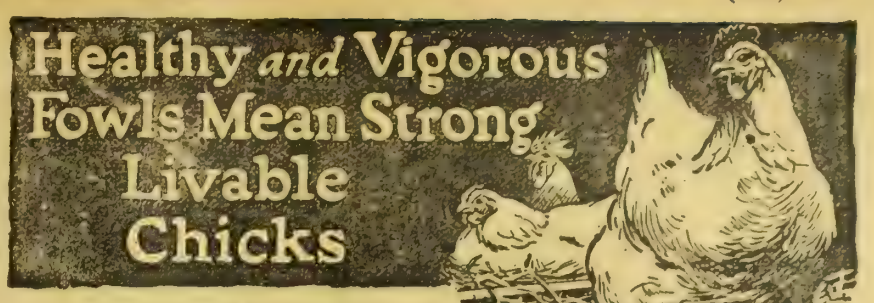
"Here is a preacher who announces that the automobile is a menace to religion."

"Maybe the poor fellow bought a second-hand car."—*Charlotte Observer.*

If He Prest Them Properly

"Oh, well!" said the Old Fogy. "Clothes do not make the man!"

"Don't you believe it," responded the Crank. "Suits have made many a lawyer."



Mating Time

One of the most important seasons of the poultry year is at hand. At mating time your hens and roosters should be in the pink of condition so you'll get chicks that will live. Start in now to condition your breeding stock for the spring hatch.

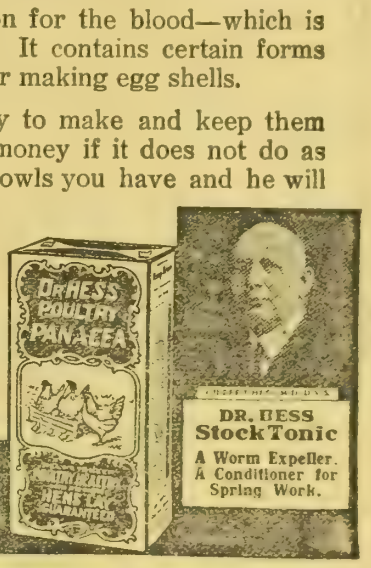
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

increases the vitality of the parent stock, gives you fertile eggs, insures a hatch of good, strong, vigorous chicks.

Speed up egg production during winter with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It contains tonics that promote a hen's digestion, tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—so that the proper amount of food goes to egg production—and not all to flesh and fat and laziness—when it's action and eggs you want.

Pan-a-ce-a supplies the additional iron for the blood—which is essential to the speeding-up process. It contains certain forms of lime that supply needed material for making egg shells.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and $1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, $3.00; 100-lb. drum, $10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.



DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

THE BURCH PLOW WORKS CO. TRADE MARK CRESTLINE OHIO

That's the mark of perfect satisfaction in plow service Burch plows have been used continuously for twenty-five years. No better riding or walking implements can be made than

BURCH PLOWS

In design, material and workmanship, they are unsurpassed. That is why for 45 years they have led wherever known. That is why you will get full value whenever you buy a Burch implement. Look for the trademark, for genuine Burch Plows are made only in Crestline.

The Burch Pulvo-Packer is most effective in settling the seed bed Its patented construction insures good work. Call on the dealer or write for Catalog P3 and learn about it. Ask for the special Pulvo-Packer circular.

The **Burch Plow Works Co.**
CRESTLINE, OHIO

HOMESTEAD FARMS, - - - WILLIAMSTON, MICH.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PROLIFIC BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS
FEB. 26. 1920

20——HEAD——20

BRED GILTS
4 SERVICE BOARS

Write for Catalog. **WM. COX, Prop'r.**

Mail your bids to Fe... Witt, field man for M. B. F., addressing them in care of Mr. Cox.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad, or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Feb. 21, Duroc Linehan, Pfaff and Robt. Reynolds, Swanton, Ohio.
Feb. 26, Poland Chinas. Willam Cox, Williamston, Mich.
Mar. 26, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

FOR SALE

A 27 lb. 6 year old daughter of a 29 lb. dam fitted for a retest due Feb. 20.
Bred to FLINT HENGERVELD LAD out of a 33 lb. dam.
This cow is right and a sure 30 pounder or better. Price $1,000.
ORCHARD CREST FARM
C. G. Hime, Prop. Rochester, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.
His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE

Fourteen head of high grade registered stock to be closed out. For particulars and pedigrees address
E. P. KINNEY
East Lansing, Mich.

HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

FOR SALE. REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, sired by son of the leading cow in one of Mich. best cow testing associations. Priced right.
L. C. KECK & SON, McBrides, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

TWO GREAT BRED BULLS

One a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Mich.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.
BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX
Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL
Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES ONE BORN SEPT. 8. One born Nov. 2 whose dam at age of 7 years and 30 days after calving has a record of 20.53 butter, 469.9 milk in 7 days, at 3 milkings a day.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS FOR sale. Registered cows, heifers, bull calves, bred sows and fall pigs, either sex. The farmers' kind at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON
Union Phone Fowler, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

FOR SALE
Choice Registered Shorthorns

One Avondale bred roan bull, 11 months old, in fine condition. Price $200. One Scotch bred roan yearling bull of good quality and in fine condition. Price $175.
MURDO BANCROFT, R1, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females $200 and up. Bull calves at $100. Cows all hand milked. ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 (son of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 16 bulls and 16 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.
ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

FOR SALE—8 PURE BRED POLAND CHINA boars, 4 mos. old, weight 175 lbs. $50 each, including certificate.
BURHANS & CLOW
228 S. Chestnut St. Lansing, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO BIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better in state. Priced to sell.
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold
Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS. SIRED by BIG BONE 4th. Bred to BIG LONG BOB for May farrow.
MOSE BROS.,
St. Charles Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

LTPC NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE. Come and see or write
ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the greatest progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1915 Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Grand Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,200 lbs. on the scales. Price $50.00. A few younger ones at $45.00.
HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL yearlings including prize winners. Out of 1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

B. T. P. .C. BRED GILTS SIRED BY MOUW'S Big Jones 3rd out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant and bred to Wiley's King Bob, a good son of Harrison's Big Bob $10,100 boar. Gilts priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

tried sows and gilts bred to MICHIGAN BUSTER BIG DesMOINES 5TH BOB-O LINK or WONDER BUSTER Fall pigs.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

THE OLD FASHION
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
CHOICE GILTS—BRED
March, April—$50 to $100
J. M. WILLIAMS.
No. Adams, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET in the King row buy a Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.
He has more Grand Champion Blood in his veins than any other boar in Michigan.
I have 15 choice Gilts bred to him for March and April farrow.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices. Inspection invited.
FRED C. VOSS, Avoca, Mich.

LTPC A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND April Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

VOL. VII, No. 23 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920 | $1 FOR ONE YEAR (3 yrs $2; 5 yrs $3)

Michigan State Farm Bureau Appropriates $2,000 to Aid Sugar Beet Growers—See pages 4 and 5

Farmers' Week Speakers Urge Better Returns

Agree That Agriculture Does Not Receive Rewards Commensurate With Investment and Labor Involved

WHY IS the farmer discontented? Speakers at Farmers' Week, M. A. C., answered the question as follows: (1) Inadequate returns; (2) lack of social and educational advantages; (3) lack of voice in affairs of government. All agreed that rural unrest was something more than talk; that it actually existed and according to Dean Ernest W. Groves, of the New Hampshire State College, would lead to civil war and revolution in twenty-five years' time unless the causes were removed.

The "flu" kept hundreds from attending Farmers' Week, but those who braved the dangers of the disease were amply rewarded by smiling skies, moderate weather and a program of vents that gave them a new and broader outlook upon life, and many valuable suggestions to take home with them. Few branches of agriculture were over-looked in the carefully prepared program of speeches, demonstrations and exhibits. The speakers were for the most part the best in their line, and the exhibits were among the finest ever seen at the college. Several of the speakers, notably Dr. H. C. Taylor of Washington, D. C., and Pres. G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, were prevented by sickness from keeping their appointments while Congressman A. F. Lever missed train connections and was obliged to cancel, although a crowd of several thousand awaited his appearance the entire afternoon of Friday.

The speaking talent included the following prominent men: Kenyon Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; J. L. Howard, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus; Dr. C. V. McCollum, nutrition expert Johns Hopkins University; Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, presidential aspirant; W. G. Eckhardt, county agent DeKalb county, Illinois, the highest paid agricultural agent in the United States; Harvey J. Sconce, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, but now rural campaign manager for Frank C. Lowden; Dean Ernest W. Groves, of the New Hampshire Agricultural College; Milo D. Campbell, candidate for governor of Michigan.

Dr. Butterfield, who graduated from M. A. C., in '91, and is now president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave a very scholarly and impressive talk at the general session Tuesday evening on "Vital Problems of Country Life." One of the greatest problems he named was the difficulty in securing a fair return on the agricultural investment. He compared farming with other lines of business. "A merchant may easily turn over his entire stock in two or three years' time," he said, "whereas a farmer requires four to five years to turn over the value represented in his stock in trade. As long as a condition of this kind continues, we may expect nothing better than that farm boys and hired hands will migrate to the city."

A general feeling of disappointment because they were virturally ignored in matters of national and world affairs existed among the farmers, the speaker thought. He stated his belief that farmers could not be satisfied with a vocation so vitally necessary to the human race as agriculture, and yet he left entirely out of his reckoning when great affairs were being settled.

Dean Groves reiterated and amplified many of the statements made by Dr. Butterfield. He gave the difficulty of securing and keeping good help as one of the most fruitful causes of the discontent of farmers. He pointed out that the future was none too bright to the average farmer who at best must work longer hours than his city cousin, but, who in the face of the growing shortage of farm help, found even harder work and longer hours in prospect. Dr. Groves also stated his belief that farmers as a class were skeptical of the working out of popular government. The appalling inefficiency, climbing taxes, corruption, etc., aroused the farmer's native instincts of thrift and honesty, and yet he felt powerless to act to curb these evils. One of the reasons for the farmer's skepticism, according to Dr. Groves, was his lack of voice in affairs of government.

Governor Lowden Speaks

The vast gymnasium was thronged on Thursday evening when Gov. Lowden presented his address, 'The Economic Relationship Between Food Producers and the Government." The governor showed a somewhat deeper insight in the problems of agriculture than most of the nation's big men who express themselves upon the subject.

"The hope of agriculture in America lies in co-operation," Gov. Lowden said. He advocated co-operative buying but insisted that the co-operative movement should be carried on through voluntary association, not through Governmental agencies.

"The curse of farming in America has been the awful isolation on the farms," he said. "It is this that has driven our boys and girls from the farms. Co-operation will make the farm the best place in the world to live."

"Co-operative selling and buying will reduce the cost of living in the cities and increase the income of the farmer," he declared. "Groups of workers in the cities should organize to buy foodstuffs in quantities directly from associations of farmers," he said, "encouraged by the laws."

"The Farm Bureau is developing co-operation in all farm enterprises," he said. "It is the greatest practical farm organization in the history of agriculture in this country. The only way in the world that the farmer can get a fair show is by co-operative selling. The Illinois legislature has legalized co-operative bargaining. I did not want to go to the penitentiary for co-operating with my neighbors, and neither do the rest of the farmers."

Milo D. Campbell, the farmers' candidate for governor, occupied the platform Friday forenoon and made a deep impression upon his hearers. The sentiment at the college, and among the extension men for Mr. Campbell, is very marked, and many were the pledges of support that were made. The Farm Bureau will not as an organization get into politics, but the majority of its members and officers will individually do what they can to further Mr. Campbell's campaign. Roland Morrill, president of the Farm Bureau, attended the informal meeting which was held Friday night at the Kerns hotel to lay plans for Mr. Campbell's campaign, and he spoke very heartily of his preference for Mr. Campbell and his willingness to assist personally in the campaign. Other Farm Bureau members who attended were equally open in their endorsement of Mr. Campbell.

Highest Paid County Agent

One of the most interesting and valuable of all the addresses was that given by Mr. W. C. Eckhardt, county agent of DeKalb county, Illinois, who has performed miracles of co-operation in the marketing of farm products. Mr. Eckhardt spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and not once did his talk grow tiresome. Farmers received a vision of some of the things that can be done through organization as exemplified by the accomplishments of Mr. Eckhardt's county. We hope in a later issue to publish Mr. Eckhardt's addresses complete.

Associations Hold Annual Conventions

It would be impos'sible to dwell in detail upon the programs of the various associations: which held their annual meetings during the week. The Muck Farmers' Ass'n had an attendance of about 300 at most of their sessions and successful growers of muck land crops, as well as muck land specialists from other states, gave interesting and valuable talks on their experiences. Ezra Levin is the extension expert in muck land and has been largely instrumental for the growth of the association and the interest manifested. The following officers were elected: C. E. Downing, Vermontville, Pres.; Lewis Merriman, Deckerville, vice-pres.; Ezra Levin, East Lansing, secretary.

Veterinarians Elect

The Michigan Veterinary Ass'n held business sessions, annual election of officers and a banquet on Wednesday. They elected the following officers: Dr. R. H. Wilson, Rochester, pres.; Dr. B. A. Perry, Hastings, first vice-pres.; Dr. A. Z. Nichols, Hillsdale, 2nd vice-pres.; Dr. B. J. Killham, Adrian, 3rd vice-pres.; Dr. H. F. Palmer, Brooklyn, sec'y.-treas.; directors, E. T. Hallman, East Lansing, six years; H. M. Armour, Chelsea, five years; E. B. Cavell, Northville, four years; A. McKercher, Lansing, three years; H. M. Gohn, St. Johns, two years; G. D. Gibson, Adrian, one year.

Would Unite Potato Organizations

The principal item of business taken up at the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Producers' Ass'n was the question of uniting with the Michigan Potato Exchange. Opinions were expressed that the Potato Producers' Ass'n had accomplished its work and that the interests of potato growers could be best served by having the Potato Exchange carry on the functions of the other organization along educational lines. Suggestion was made by Prof. C. W. Waid that the Producers' Ass'n be continued and that a campaign for members be conducted, his idea being that an organization could be perfected with at least ten thousand members which should affiliate with the National Association. The matter was finally left to a committee appointed by Pres. Smith. The old officers were all re-elected as follows: Arthur N. Smith, Lake City, pres.; M. B. McPherson, Lowell, vice-pres.; H. C. Moore, East Lansing, secretary; Dorr D. Buell, Cadillac, treas.

Maple Syrup Producers

The Maple Syrup Producers' Ass'n in annual session appointed a special committee to consider the feasibility of a central blending and canning plant. It will also take up the question of central marketing department to handle sales and develop standard brands. The plans call for the co-operation of 2,000 syrup producers, turning out 300,000 gallons a year, into a protective association.

Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n elected the following officers: L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, president; A. B. Cook, Owosso, vice-president; J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, sec'y-treas.; additional directors, Garfield Farley, Albion; Fred Cornair, Chesaning; ex-officio directors, Prof. J. F. Cox, East Lansing; Prof. F. A. Sprague East Lansing.

A more detailed account of the annual meeting and plans adopted for the ensuing year will be published later.

Looking Through the Eyes of Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, the Great American

LET US not imagine for a moment that the great problems confronting us today are new. Lincoln had them to contend with and the biographer has left the printed record of his views on such questions as freedom of speech, labor, capital, woman suffrage, prohibition, Mexican intervention, etc. Let us consult them and learn what Lincoln would say and do were he on earth today:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The freedom of speech and freedom of the press, were topics upon which Lincoln said little directly, but all his actions showed him in accord with the greatest liberality. He recognized the necessity of curbing attacks that would react against the morale of the Army, but beyond that he showed himself in sympathy with complete freedom of speech, even in war time. He greatly regretted the arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham, the leader of the Copperheads and finally changed his sentence from life imprisonment to banishment behind the confederate lines among his "friends."

RIGHTS OF LABOR

The rights of labor had come into discussion in Civil War times, and in his views concerning labor Lincoln was far in advance of the period in which he lived. Contained in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, '61, is this statement, "Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably will always be, a relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. . . . . It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is a mixed and not a distinct class. . . .

MEXICAN INTERVENTION

Very little aid and comfort would those who are crying for intervention in Mexico today get from Abraham Lincoln. He was entirely out of sympathy with the first Mexican War, and it may be presumed that he would still maintain that attitude today. In a speech to Congress in January, 1848, he said, "If he (President Polk) can show that the soil was ours where the first blood was shed, then I am with him. . . . . But if he can not or will not do this —if by any pretense or non-pretense he shall refuse or omit it—then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already—that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive—what I will not stop now to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze on the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that serpent's eye that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on till disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where."

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

And yet another question of the day—a controversy concerning which raged through the Nineteenth and into the Twentieth Century, and culminating recently in another Federal amendment—Lincoln was called to pronounce upon. This, the temperance question. Regarding it he declared, "Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assauged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness.

Methods Used for Conservation of Soil Moisture

Explanations of Mulching, Tillage and Removal of Weeds for Retaining Water for Crops

By M. M. McCOOL

(A continuation of his series of articles on the subject of soils.)

A DISCUSSION of the conservation of soil moisture is now in order. I promised in the introductory article to present some of the modern views and recent findings concerning the conservation of soil-water. I have delayed this phase of the general subject of soil moisture until the last or until the fundamentals or the relationship of soil texture to water retaining capacity, movement and others were discussed. It is my purpose to present facts that bear on this question rather than to write an entertaining or pleasing article. This means that the contributions by soil investigators located under different soil and climatic conditions must be considered.

It was shown in a former article that about as much water is required to produce one pound of dry matter in weeds as is required to grow the same amount of dry matter in some crops. In those regions where rainfall may be somewhat deficient, the prevention of weed growth is essential. A heavy growth of weeds may remove much of the water in the first foot of soil within a few days of warm weather. In addition to robbing the crop of water, they remove plant-food that the crop should utilize. It should be distinctly understood that weeds and grass take nitrates, phosphates, potash and others from the soil as do our crops that we grow. Thus the destruction of weeds serves a dual purpose, that is, saves both moisture and elements of plant-food; yet, we should not lose sight of the fact that weeds produced after a regular crop may increase the vegetable matter of the soil and also prevent some plant-food from being washed out of the soil. The importance of early spring plowing, of not permitting clover crops to grow too late in the spring, and the destruction of weeds after the harvest of wheat or oats, if seeding is to follow, where the rainfall is somewhat deficient cannot be overestimated.

Soil Mulches

Mulching the soil to conserve the moisture has long been advocated and practiced. Some have taught that the soil should be thoroughly mulched at all times inasmuch as a loose surface layer of soil effectively breaks the capillary connection and prevents film movement of water to the surface thus cutting down the loss by evaporation; considering that these mulches should be about two or three inches in depth. It is a common belief that a firm or compact layer of soil is undesirable inasmuch as great losses of water may take place through this layer.

Somewhat recently the tremendous value placed on soil mulches in preventing the loss of water by evaporation has been questioned. It is now considered by many that soils that are hard and dry on the surface do not lose water by evaporation, that as soon as a dry layer is formed it is effective because the dry layer of soil is warmer than that below and as stated in an earlier article, moisture does not move from a cool, moist layer of soil to a dry and warmer one. Moreover to till a soil immediately after a medium sized rain is useless because it does not penetrate much below the depth to which cultural operations take place. Furthermore nature forms her own soil mulches by causing a more rapid loss of water from the surface than can be supplied by the relatively slow film movement from below, and once the dry layer is formed, it is sufficient and that under ordinary field conditions a soil that is unmulched loses little if any more water by evaporation than one that is mulched provided there are no cracks in the ground.

An examination of the results that are on record shows them to be somewhat contradictory. In eastern Montana under semi-arid conditions on loam soil the soil mulch was reported to be quite effective, the mulched field soils containing about twice as much available water as those unmulched. It must be admitted however that this difference may have been due in part to the increased amount of rainfall that penetrated the soil on account of favorable structure or tilth.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has done more work on this problem than any other. Their workers report as a result of several years investigations under different conditions, that tillage has little effect on the moisture content of the soil other than to destroy the weeds and increase the amount of water that enters the soil. In these tests the soils were sampled to depths of six feet or more and the water content of each foot accurately determined.

The above is a well plowed field according to Dr. McCool. Note that the furrow slice should stand on edge as in the above.

Much careful field work has been done at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The soil investigated was a silt loam. The five year average yield for corn is shown in table one.

Table 1.

Cultivation treatment	Bus.
1. Ordinary	40.4
2. Soil kept mulched all times	39.5
3. Not cultivated. No weeds allowed to grow	38.6

Mosier and Sustafson at the Illinois Experiment Station conducted experiments to determine the effect of various cultural methods upon the yield of corn grown on a silt loam soil. They conclude, as a result of eight year field investigations, that killing weeds is the most important consideration in the cultivation of corn on this soil, inasmuch as they rob the crop of plant food, light and moisture; where the ground is plowed to a depth of six or seven inches in the spring and a good seed bed produced there is very little necessity for cultivation of corn on sandy loams and silt loams to conserve the moisture. Some of their results are given in table II.

Table II.

Treatment	Eight-year average Bu. corn per acre
Plowed, seed bed prepared, no cultivation, weeds kept down	45.9
Plowed, seed bed prepared, weeds allowed to grow	7.4
Plowed, seed bed prepared, cultivated shallow. 3 times	39.2

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, conducted experiments over a period of six years on many different kinds of soils in 28 statts. The average yield of corn from uncultivated plots for a period of six years was 99.8 when expressed as percentage of similar cultivated plots.

In the sub-humid or semi-humid sections the average yield from the uncultivated land was 85.9 per cent of that from the cultivated, which of course shows a greater necessity for cultivation in those regions. A summary of six years' results is shown in table 3.

Table 3—Corn Yields of Uncultivated Plots Expressed in Percentage of the Yields of Cultivated Plots for Different Groups of Soil Types.

Soil types	Average percent
Clays	92.6
Clay loams	94.5
Silt loams	102.4
Sandy loams	105.7
Average of groups	98.9

One of the men who conducted these tests, in discussing this said in a recent number of *The Country Gentleman*:

"Keeping the fields clean of weeds and grass is now generally recognized throughout the Corn Belt as being the main thing necessary in cultivating corn. The Illinois Experiment Station, after conducting a long series of experiments, has concluded that there is practically no other value in cultivating corn except in keeping down the weeds so that the corn itself can have free sweep of the field.

"A number of years ago, while connected with the National Department of Agriculture, I carried out a lengthy series of tests covering 28 corn growing states, in an effort to determine if stirring the land after corn was planted served to increase the yield over and above what it would have been had weeds and grass at all times been kept down without any manipulation of the soil whatever. There were nine of these experiments in Indiana, and the average for the nine was five per cent increase in ear corn by merely keeping the land weed-free without even breaking the crust, as compared with the check plots where supposedly ideal shallow cultivation was given. In ten tests in Ohio the merely weeded plats fell about four per cent behind. In Missouri the weeded plats were three per cent ahead, in Iowa a little less than three per cent ahead, and in Nebraska two per cent ahead. Eight experiments in Illinois did not show quite so favorably for weeding as compared to cultivating, there being a difference of nearly nine per cent in favor of cultivating. More recent experiments carried on by the Illinois station, however, show a far less variation."

The majority of our information concerns the fine-textured soils. I shall report the results of three years' investigations carried on by the writer and associates, on deep sandy soil at East Lansing. This soil contains about one and one-half per cent of organic matter and varies but little to a depth of about eight feet, and is of such a nature that no water runs off, the rain that falls, "soaking in." Moreover, the surface of this soil is dry within a few hours after a rain, as it probably mulches itself or is a "self-mulcher."

Potatoes, corn and radishes have been grown with and without the formation of a soil mulch. The portions of the field that were not mulched were scraped with a hoe to eradicate the weeds, care being taken to leave the surface of the soil unmulched. The mulched portions were cultivated three inches deep, as usual. The yearly and average yield of corn and potatoes are presented in Table 1, the amount produced on the tilled portions of the field being taken as 100. The yields of radishes are not given, but the differences were not greater than could be attributed to variation in the land upon which they were grown.

Table 1—Yield of Crops on Moisture Plots Given in Per Cent of Yields of Cultivated Crops.

Corn

Plot, 5; treatments, weeds clipped; 1917, Stover grain. 123.73, 111.35; 1818, Stover grain, 84.42, 91.09; 1919, Stover grain, 113.04, 101.22; Average, Stover grain, 107.06; plot 6, cultivated; 1917, Stover grain, 100.00, 100.00; 1918, Stover grain, 100.00. 100.00; 1919, Stover grain, 100.00, 100.00; Average, Stover grain, 100.00.

Potatoes

Plot 7; treatment, weeds clipped; 1917, 106.17; 1918, 89.32; 1919, 86.90. Average, 94.13. Plot 8, cultivated, 1917, 100.00; 1918, 100.00; 1919, 100.00. Average, 100.00.

The moisture content of the differently treated soil was determined during the growing season.

A small area of the same soil type was covered by means of a glass roof The sides and ends of the outfit were so arranged that free circulation of air took place; yet no rain entered One area under cover was mulched with a one-inch layer of fine black muck, another with three inches of soil and still another unmulched. The water lost from each plot from May 30th until June 27th was determined by carefully sampling and weighing and drying the samples collected. According to the results that were obtained, which are presented in Table 3, the differences in

(*Continued on page* 17)

The disc is shown here at work on a heavy soil. The thorough preparation of the seed bed is essential to good yields.

State Farm Bureau is Now Ready for Business

East Lansing Convention Puts Stamp of Approval on Projects of Farmers' New Business Organization

DECLARING itself to be an honest-to-God farmers' business organization, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, in annual session at East Lansing last week adopted a puncture-proof constitution, passed censure-proof resolutions and otherwise removed all suspicion that it was under obligations to anyone but farmers.

Outstanding among the recommendations and resolutions were those appropriating $2,000 to aid the sugar beet growers in their campaign for fair beet prices, advocating a marketing committee to be composed of one representative from the Bureau and one from each of the other farm organizations and associations in the state, restricting voting privileges to men "actually engaged" in farming, opposing compulsory military training and demanding the right of collective bargaining.

Thirty-five counties were represented by the following delegates:

Muskegon, O. S. Marvin; Oakland, Geo. Gunn; Berrien, A. R. Hall; Manistee, Hugh Kenny; Genesee, M. M. Billings; Kent, M. R. Shisler; Gladwin, M. G. Reynolds; Lenawee, J. B. Daniels; Lapeer, M. B. Millson; Bay, C. R. Oviatt; Wexford, Neil Martin; Saginaw, Thos. Price; Missaukee, Lloyd Ardis; Washtenaw, L. A. Seamons; Marquette, F. S. Vandenboom; Oceana, Alfred Hendrickson; Ottawa, Melvin Smith; Macomb, Rob't Knight; VanBuren, M. E. Phillips; Barry, M. A. Smith; Montcalm, Clair Taylor; Allegan, Robert Monteith; St. Clair, North Wesbrook; Tuscola, V. F. Wilcox; Shiawassee, George Winegar; Presque Isle, John Hoeft; Wayne, Sam Spicer; St. Joseph, Aaron Hagenbuck; Eaton, M. L. Huber; Monroe, L. H. Kirkland; Benzie, Byron Wolcott; Clinton, Jas. R. Campbell; Grand Traverse, Jas. Harris; Mason, Ben S. Wilson; Livingston, H. M. Morton; Calhoun, Elmer Ball.

The business session of the Bureau opened in the Agricultural Building Thursday morning. Through an error on the part of the Bureau clerical force this meeting was advertised as open to "delegates only," but all who cared to attend were admitted, rules being adopted, however, restricting the privilege of the floor to delegates and officers. This prevented endless discussion which is the bane of so many farm meetings and confined the business of the meeting to those who were sent there by the farmers to transact the business.

Pres. Roland Morrill spoke briefly of the work, plans and future prospects of the Bureau which he called the "consummation of a dream." He emphasized very strongly, as did every speaker and delegate the fact that the organization was composed strictly of farmers, and managed by farmers for the purpose of carrying out the business end of farming. He asserted that the Bureau as an organization must keep clear of political and religious issues.

Secretary C. R. Bingham presented a very complete and interesting report, the most important portions of which are as follows:

"The activities of the Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the last year, subsequent to the Organization Meeting on February 5th, 1919, at East Lansing, which was attended by delegates from fifty-seven county farm bureaus, have been directed mainly toward the perfecting of the organization, inasmuch as this must be accomplished before the Michigan State Farm Bureau can operate extensively for the benefit of the farmers of the state, commercially, legislatively and educationally.

WHERE THE STATE FARM BUREAU STANDS

1. Approves of efforts of beet growers to secure fair contract for 1920 and appropriates $2,000 to aid fight.
2. Favors marketing committee composed of representatives from all state farm organizations.
3. Urges legislation to protect both to buy and sell collectively.
4. Promises assistance to milk producing and distributing conditions in Michigan.
5. Demands early action to bring about restoration of efficiency in railroad transportation whether under federal or private control.
6. Urges improvement in rural telephone service and establishment of more uniform rates.
7. Declares itself independent of alliance with any commercial, labor or industrial organization.
8. Advocates co-operation in agricultural affairs with all other farm organizations and with the state and federal departments of agriculture.
9. Condemns speculation in food products and other commodities.
10. Opposes the national compulsory military training bill.
11. Restricts voting privileges to men "actually engaged in farming."

"In a resume of the development of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in 1919 I would like to stress the following outstanding facts: The organization took place February 5, 1919, with fifty-seven counties participating, at which time I was requested to act as temporary secretary. On March 5th the Eexecutive Committee tendered me the office for the remainder of the year.

"It soon became apparent that the means and methods for financing this organization, fixed at the February 5th meeting, were entirely inadequate. In March, therefore, after explaining the Farm Bureau movement to the Farmers' Club of the Senate and the House at Lansing, a bill was drafted and later introduced and passed, which appropriated three thousand dollars a year for two years for the benefit of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"Still the problem of financing was retarding development of the organization. An appeal was made to individual farmers of the state asking them to lend their financial support on collateral notes. In this way funds were raised which permitted continuance of the work on a small scale. The methods of the Illinois Agricultural Association in regard to finances were then investigated, and a meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization was called in Grand Rapids, August 5th, 1919, at which time Mr. J. C. Sailor, of the Illinois Agricultural Association fully explained the work in his state. Authorization then was given the secretary, Mr. R. G. Potts, Macomb County, and Mr. A. E. Illenden, Lenawee county, to proceed immediately with the execution of plans for a state-wide membership campaign to secure individual memberships of farmers for this organization for three years at five dollars a year. The actual results of this campaign will be shown elsewhere in this report.

Organization

"The State Membership Campaign was begun in Oakland county on October 15th. Since then fifteen counties have been campaigned and preparations are now being made for the extension of the drive into 22 others as rapidly as possible.

"Membership figures in the counties covered so far are approximately as follows:

"Oakland, 1,850; Barry, 1,391; Allegan, 1,850; Gladwin, 672; Montcalm, 1,474; Van Buren, 1,650; Lapeer, 1,844; Genesee, 1,382; St. Clair, 2,192; Kent, 1,375; Tuscola, 1,819; Macomb, 1,450; Ottawa, 1,000; Washtenaw, 1,300; Shiawassee, 1,500. Total, 22,749.

"These figures must necessarily be approximate at this time, as follow-up work in these counties is constantly adding to the original campaign totals. These figures would indicate that, providing the progress of the campaign continues at the present rate, by the end of the year there will be close to 100,000 Farm Bureau members in Michigan. The twenty-one additional counties which have applied for the membership campaign and which will be reached as rapidly as can be done with efficiency, are:

"Eaton, St. Joseph, Monroe, Wayne, Saginaw, Benzie, Loelanau, Emmet, Mason, Wexford, Cheboygan, Calhoun, Berrien, Livingston, Huron, Clinton, Presque Isle, Grand Traverse, Mecosta, Oceana, Jackson.

"It is difficult to work out any definite percentage of the farmers who are being signed, inasmuch as no solicitation can be perfect. However, of the farmers being reached by solicitors, approximately 95 per cent are becoming members of the Farm Bureau.

Members in Good Standing

"The records of the Secretary show that the following counties are members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in good standing:

"Muskegon, Oakland, Berrien, Manistee, Genesee, Kent, Gladwin, Lenawee, Lapeer, Bay, Wexford, Saginaw, Missaukee, Washtenaw, Marquette, Oceana, Ottawa, Macomb, Van Buren, Barry, Montcalm, Allegan, St. Clair, Tuscola, Shiawassee, Presque Isle, Wayne, St. Joseph, Eaton, Monroe, Benzie, Clinton, Grand Traverse.

Finances

"The financial condition of the organization, according to the records of the Secretary, is as follows:

Finances

"Total receipts, $76,225.00; forwarded to treasurer, $66,225.00; borrowed by secretary's office from F. S. S. B. (notes unpaid) $4,000.00; borrowed by Secretary's office from F. S. S. B. (notes unpaid) $6,000.00. Disbursements. Printed matter, supplies, $4,395.92; advertising and publicity expense, $6,894.37; secretary's traveling expense, $880.84; secretary's salary, $2,500; office expense, $2,171.26; postage, $304.98; executive board, $650.62; special committees, $400.57; indebtedness paid by treasurer thru secretary, $10,400; indebtedness paid by secretary's office, $6,000; solicitors' expense, $37,630.49. Total disbursements, $72,229.05. Assets—Due from county membership checks (1920) $51,095.05; due from county membership checks, (1921-22) $227,490; cash on hand, $1,850; cash in treasury, $2,145.95; state appropriation, $3,000; inventory, $1,047. Total assets, $286,628; liabilities (note F. S. S. B.) $4,000. Actual valuation, $282,628.00.

Commercial Activities

"Preparatory to possible establishment of a Purchasing Department of this organization, to work on an extensive scale in supplying Farm Bureau members with many, if not most, of the materials necessary in their business, the Secretary's office in the last few weeks has collected much relevant data, on which is based the recommendation that such a department be established with expert help and proper office facilities and that appropriations of $15,000 from the general organization funds be made for the initiation of such activities without delay. It is possible, through such a department, to effect a tremendous gross saving for the Farm Bureau Members in Michigan.

"Illinois already is working extensively in this direction and other State Farm Bureau federations are preparing to follow suit. Co-operation with these farmers' business institutions will be financially advantageous to our membership and can be easily effected. Already overtures toward this end have been made to us.

"The items given particular attention in our preliminary investigation were fertilizers and seeds, especially clover seed. A dozen of the largest fertilizer manufacturers in the middle West were communicated with and several of the large seed wholesalers interviewed.

"Findings were that this organization can purchase in practically any quantity; that a large central agency purchasing for the county farm bureaus will obtain a considerably reduced price, based on cuts in manufacturers' overhead costs; and that a straight seven per cent discount can be obtained on fertilizer purchased for delivery in the next few weeks. Acid phosphate may be purchased in carload lots, sulphate of ammonia and potash in less than carload quantities.

"Clover seed can be bought by the state organization, is ordered in the next few weeks, at a considerable saving financially to members. It is possible to purchase in carload lots, for many individuals in a county, with their small individual purchases being packed separately in the cars.

"As the spring planting season is not far distant, any purchasing activities of this organization this spring necessarily must be limited, recommendation is made that the department be created and properly financed in preparation for extensive operations for the fall season.

"While many individual members of this organization have sought specific assistance, which has been given them and enabled them to make a considerable saving, estimated in gross at approximately $1,000, on orders for fertilizer, coal, fence posts, corn, alfalfa and other seed and salvage grain, this method of purchasing is impractical if attempted on an extensive scale. Recommendation for operation, there

"This convention declares the Michigan State Farm Bureau independent affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization."

—Resolution adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau at East Lansing Fe

fore, would be that a Purchasing Department of this organization deal directly only with the County Farm Bureaus on orders of individuals assembled in the various counties. If due authorization is given for establishment of this department, it is believed that fertilizer orders for several thousands of tons can be placed this month at a large saving to members.

Would Aid Sugar Beet Growers

"In the last few weeks, also, the Secretary's office has interested itself in the problem of the sugar beet growers of the State, which hinges on the refusal of manufacturers to consider negotiations for any new basis for a contract with the growers in 1920. Mr. John L. Shepard, of Allenton, Michigan, was requested to act with the Committee of Sugar Beet Growers as representatives of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. His report, backed up with figures that graphically illustrate conditions, show that the manufacturer's profit is approximately seven times the farmer's profit; that this was true on the 1919 crop and that the growers cannot be expected to continue to do business extensively under the present contract scale in the coming year.

"It is, therefore, urged that the Michigan State Farm Bureau assist the growers in efforts to obtain a fairer contract, one that will bring about a more equitable division of profits between the factories and the farmers than is now true, but not one that will mean an increase in the gross figure and a corresponding increase in the cost of sugar to the consumer.

"It is recommended that this assistance to the sugar beet growers be in the form of a publicity campaign, and that this convention appropriate $2,000 for such a campaign to set the facts of the case of the growers squarely before the public and acquaint the sugar consumers of Michigan with the fact that the price they are now paying for sugar is exorbitant; that it is not the fault of the beet grower that such excessive prices are charged, but the fault of the manufacturer, not content with a reasonable return on their investment. There also is an opportunity to lend the beet growers a helping hand in their organization activities. It is urged that such co-operation be extended to whatever reasonable, co-operative extent is determined by the executive committee of this organization elected today."

C. A. BINGHAM, Secretary.

The newly drafted constitution was then submitted to the delegates, and reading and ratification went forward rapidly. Only three changes were made in the entire draft and those of little importance, showing that considerable thought had been given to the preparation of the instrument. It must be admitted that the Constitution of the Bureau comes as close to being puncture-proof as one could reasonably expect a constitution for a new organization to be. Trial may show the wisdom of some changes, but as the draft stands it offers little loophole for criticism or mis-direction of the Bureau's affairs.

The constitution and by-laws will probably be printed in some subsequent issue.

Objects of Farm Bureau

THE PURPOSES of this association shall be to encourage, correlate and promote the efforts of the county farm bureaus of Michigan, affiliated with it, and their individual members and to co-operate with other agricultural organizations in advancement and improvement of agricultural interests in Michigan and the nation, educationally, legislatively and economically, by doing primarily and principally for members and not for pecuniary profit the following, namely:

Buying and selling merchandise, farm machinery, fertilizer, stock feeds, live stock, or any other farm products whatsoever; operating storage warehouses, elevators, creameries or mills; canning, preserving, pickling, evaporating, dehydrating or otherwise converting or manufacturing farm fruits, grains, vegetables or any other kind of farm products whatsoever; securing better results in grading, packing, marketing and advertising the products of members; renting, buying, building, owning, selling, and controlling such buildings, equipment and other real and personal property as may be deemed necessary in the conduct of the affairs of this association.

Any and all of the above mentioned purposes executed by this association for members shall be at actual cost to this association and not primarily nor principally for pecuniary profit as specified in the law under which this association is incorporated.

Election of Officers

The election of officers brought some surprises. It was freely rumored for several days prior to the business session of the Bureau that Roland Morrill, the president, did not desire to become a candidate for re-election, and as a result there was some speculation as to whom his successor might be. The names of Jas. Nicol, of Allegan county; Dorr D. Buell, of Wexford county, and Jas. N. McBride, of Lansing, were mentioned as good men for the job, and the friends of each did a little "electioneering" on the side, but when the time came for nominations, Roland Morrill and R. G. Potts were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president respectively, without opposition. In accepting the honor for a second year, Mr. Morrill said: "Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I feel though that you should choose younger men than I for these important positions. We old fellows tire out and there is much to be done. Feeling that I will have your united support during the ensuing year as I have had the past, I will accept the presidency for another year."

Under the provisions of the new constitution the executive committee membership was changed to six persons, three elected for two years and three for one year. The following members were elected for two years: A. J. Rogers, Jr., Beulah; A. E. Illenden, Adrian; James Nicol, Allegan. For one year: Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hasings; Robert Blemhuber, Marquette; Ashley M. Berridge, Greenville.

Following the adoption of the resolutions the business session of the Bureau adjourned and the crowd repaired to the gymnasium to listen to addresses by Milo D. Campbell, candidate for governor; John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange; Jas. N. McBridge; J. R. Howard, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus and W. G. Eckhardt, "the highest paid agricultural agent in the United States."

The resolutions committee of this convention presented is report as follows:

From among the maze of matters that has been brought to our attention the attempt has been made to select those of the most vital importance to the farmers of this state, assembling in some cases several similar resolutions into one, as we have realized the utter impracticability of attempting, in the short space of time alloted, to run the gamut of problems and their ramifications that are today confronting the farmers of this state and this nation. With these ideas in mind, for your consideration, the following declarations are recommended.

That this convention declares the Michigan State Farm Bureau independent of affiliation with any commercial labor or industrial organization, but asserts that it shall maintain a co-operative attitude to all movements promoting and pertaining to the welfare of American institutions.

That this organization declares it to be its earnest desire and purpose to co-operate with other state federations of farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations in efforts for improvement of agricultural conditions not only in this state, but over the country.

That this organization demands adequate protection, through the medium of appropriate federal legislation, of the rights and privileges of farmers of Michigan and the United States to buy and sell collectively.

That this convention urges early action in the establishment of the purchasing department of this organization, as already approved, because of the vital need of the farmers of the state for adequate mediums of doing business, and furthermore advocates earnest consideration by the executives of this organization of ways and means of providing better mediums for the marketing of farm products that will not only be of financial benefit to the farmers, but also the consumers.

That this organization assist in an attempt to remedy the milk-producing and distributing conditions in Michigan with the intention of determining more definitely the cost of production, and that milk and its products be paid for an a quality basis as well as butterfat content, and that due publicity be given to milk and its products as a necessity in the diet of children; and that we further insist that the producers have as much right to a voice in determining weight and test of their products as the manufacturer and distributor.

That this organization is not interested primarily in federal or private ownership of the railroads, but in efficiency of them and demands early action to bring about restoration of efficiency of live stock and other perishable commodity transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules, with the belief that such adequate service at just and equitable rates can be arrived at the sooner under private ownership; furthermore that the executive committee of this organization seriously consider advisability of creation of a traffic department that may efficiently serve the members of this organization in many ways they vitally need such service.

That the interests of the rural telephone subscribers of Michigan are not adequately taken care of to the detriment of large rural business interests, their financial loss is resulting through discriminatory rates and service, and that it, therefore, is urged the attention of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission be called to these conditions and remedy for them devised.

That this organization urges the enactmentment of national legislation that will restrict the opportunities for speculation in food stuffs and other commodities that exist today and are largely responsible for the high cost of living problem of the nation.

That this organization declares its opposition to the national compulsory military training bill, such opposition being in accord with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Legislation that will take the boys of the farm away from home at an age when they are of the most help to their parents, and which will persuade many of them to forsake rural life, is underirable in our belief. No lack of patriotism prompts this opposition;; the American farmers' loyalty to the government being apparent in the response of thousands from the country to the call to arms in 1917.

That this convention expresses its earnest appreciation of the efforts of the Executive Committee of this organization and especially the secretary, Mr. C. A. Bingham, in the building in the last year of this organization into a valuable insrument for the farmers of this state to use in betterment of agricultural conditions.

That this organization recognizes that its strength and origin have largely been achieved through co-operation with the state and federal departments of agriculture. We declare it to be our desire to continue such co-operation in the future.

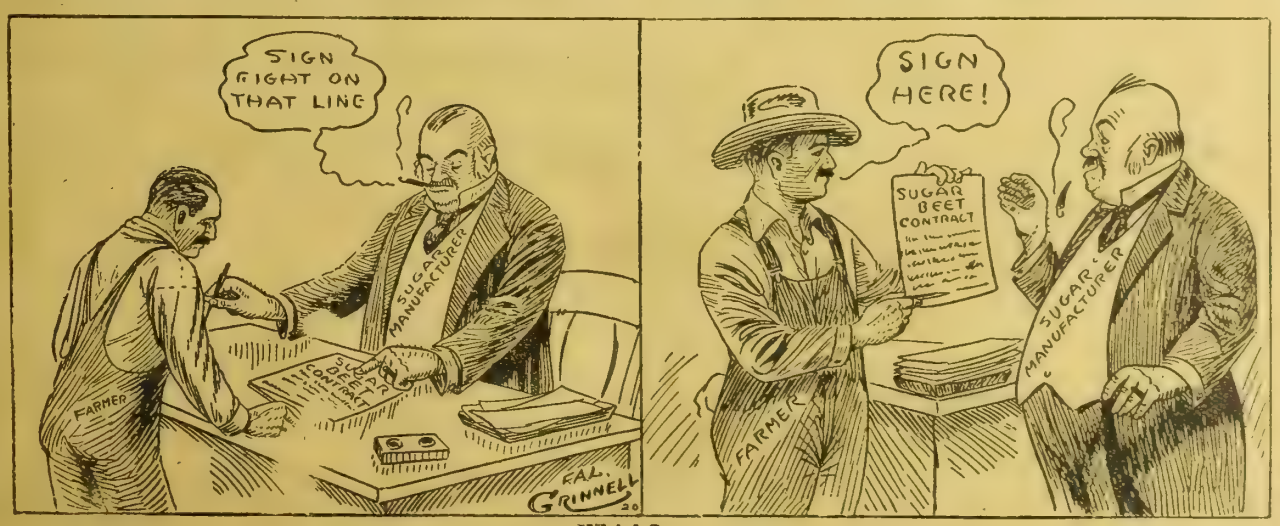
That this convention sincerely regrets the illness of our treasurer, Mr. Fred VanNorsdall, and member of our Executive Committee, Miss Flora C. Buell, which unfortunately has kept them from our annual meeting, and extends to them our earnest hope of speedy recovered health.

Mr. Sugar Beet Grower, Get in Line With Other Growers and Win a Fair Price for 1920

HAVE you figured cost of raising beets in 1920? Continue to grow on old contract, your government presumes you do so at a profit. It will cost 25 per cent more to farm this year than two years ago. Did you ever figure the fertility a crop of beets takes out of an acre of land? It will take out $37.50 at present prices. Your government will allow you to charge that up. You never figured your manageri a l e x-pense. You can charge at least 10 per cent or $15 per acre. You never figured the $6 extra for contract labor. You will have to add at least $3 more if you keep them this year. Figure it up now. Don't wait and then kick on how you lost money and damn the sugar beet industry next year. Can you produce an acre of beets next year less than $160? Many of the best farmers say "No; where will you land next fall if you accept the old 1917-18 contract and the government reduces the beet sugar price to 9 cents per pound? (The government would be justified in doing so as the Lever Law enforced will not allow the factories to make the excessive profits they made last year on 12c sugar) and you should raise an average crop of 8 tons per acre and receive $80 for what will cost $160.

Get in line. Join with your brother farmer. Join the Michigan Sugar-Beet Growers' Ass'n. They got you the price raised from $8 to $10 two years ago. They will get you the $12 this year if you join and stick. They only want a fair price to produce at a profit. The government and the consuming public want producers to have a fair price to increase domestic sugar. The Lever Act will allow the factories to charge enough to make a profit. Don't worry about them. They want you to drudge and produce them the beets at the old price and they also want to wipe the Lever Law away and charge what foreign sugar will cost. They are Gougers, Profiteers.

In the last two weeks over 2,000 growers have joined and paid in a dollar each. Don't stand back and think you can honorably take the extra money your brother farmers get you for your beets this year and not join and stand with them. "Bill Wallis" said that when we ask you for a dollar you would take the door jams right out of the halls trying to get away, will you? No. Join now; don't wait. Send your name with a dollar on your check to *C. E. Ackerman Mgr. Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association, Durand, Mich.*



Which?

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

MORE MICHIGAN CATTLE BUT DOBBINS DECREASE

Increased prices of milk in the cities of the state, especially in Detroit, added $13 to the value of every cow in Michigan during the last year. The cow population, previously on the decline, increased 25,000 in 1919.

According to annual live stock summary, issued by the State and Federal Joint Crop Reporting Bureau, Michigan had 873,000 cows Jan. 1, 1920. Cows sold during 1919 on the average at $96 each. This is $10 higher than the average price throughout the United States.

Automobiles and motor trucks, however, were continuing to humiliate the horse. A year ago the average horse was worth $105. The price is now $95. For the first time in the history of the state horses are worth less than cows. Michigan's horse population decreased 20,000 during 1919. It is now 640,000. Cattle are the only species of live stock that have not deceased in value. The average value of sheep has decreased from $12.50 a head to $11.80. The average hog is worth $22 against $23 a year ago. The value of mules has fallen from $106 to $99.

The value of all stock on Michigan farms is $236,231,000. Although there are 130,000 head of live stock more in the state than a year ago, the value is $8,482,000 less.

FARM HELP WANTED

Calls are coming to the Michigan Free Employment Bureau for farm hands, those married seeming to have the preference, though occasionally single men are asked for, says a dispatch from Battle Creek. Married men, the best who can qualify, receive $50 a month, house rent a garden patch and other concessions. One opportunity is forthcoming for a man who has his own team and agricultural implements. A good start will be given him. And there is a home and small salary awaiting a middle-aged man in the country. Single men on farms who can prove their worth, are commanding from $40 a month up, but the supply is limited, even though board and room and washing go along with the handsome wages. Said one man: "I can remember the time when I started work on a farm for the monthly wage of $4 and I was quite glad to get that amount. Later I got $17 a month. That was a big wage then. Look at the difference and then they are not tempted." There is lots of work for mechanics who can qualify, and places plentiful for housemaids.

RECORD BUSINESS AT FREMONT

More than a half million dollar business was done by the Fremont Co-operative Produce Co. during the year 1919, according to the report of the manager, A. L. Burt, given at the annual meeting of the corporation held in its warehouse. This was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the business. All the directors, namely, D. H. Brake, Dirk Kolk, Geo. R. Warren, John Dobben, John Rotier, Joe Rozema and A. L. Markey were re-elected. Mr. Brake is again the company's president; Mr. Warren, vice president and Dirk Kolk, secretary-treasurer. A regular dividend of 7 per cent was declared and $2,500 will be paid to the purchasing stockholders in dividends which are computed upon the amount the stockholder has bought of the company during the year. Nearly $5,000 of the stock was subscribed for which leaves about 1,300 shares still unsold.

FOXES FOR N. E. MICHIGAN

A Washington correspondent of Michigan daily papers recently wrote a lengthy article on fox farming, in which he said "there are millions in it" and quoted from a government publication on the subject in which directions for the care of foxes are given, including their housing, the sort of a place in which to keep them and their feeding. Among other things it says that "a light, sandy soil, with rather hard winters, and summers with considerable rainfall provide the best surroundings for the fox." Possibly this will yet solve the question of what to do with the jack pine lands. Now its up to some Northeastern Michigan man to make the experiment. "With the hides of silver gray foxes bringing as high as $1,500 each and a prime black fox fur worth $5,000, it ought to be worth trying," said Secretary Marston, of the Development bureau.

SPLIT IN KENT BUREAU

Although agreed on the purpose of the Kent County Farm Bureau, that the organization should primarily be of benefit to actual farmers, delegates from the townships to the reorganization meeting of the bureau divided on how the membership should be constituted.

One party favored confining the membership to those owning farms or occupying farms as tenants and deriving the major portion of their income from the farm. The other party advocated making the actual farmers voting members and the absentee farmers non-voting members.

Confining the membership to those living on the farm and deriving the major portion of their income therefrom would bar city farmers and many managers of co-operative buying and selling organizations.

Work Urged as Remedy for Soaring Costs

SHERMAN J. LOWELL, master of the National Grange, declares it is the belief of farmers of the country that the only way to reduce the cost of living is for every one to be willing to do "a reasonable day's work" and that the 44-hour week would never support even America. Mr. Lowell's statement, in part follows:

"Those who are best informed on agricultural conditions in America can not offer the slightest hope of lower food prices so far as the farmer is concerned.

"In the reconstruction everyone must get ready actually to work again, to save again and to a considerable degree to get back to thrift sanity and common sense, or else accept as permanent the present scale of living costs, in which event we might just as well stop ranting about the high cost of living and realize that a new basis of economic procedure is here to stay.

Slave Long Hours

"This is the declaration of the National Grange, which sees no reason why its members should slave long hours, seven days a week, to supply cheap food to the other workers of the country who enjoy short hours and unlimited opportunity for rest and pleasure. Speaking as the largest and best established farmers' organization in America, the grange hereby notifies the world that the farmers do not intend to keep responding to the call, "produce, produce and produce," so long as other lines adopt as their slogan, "reduce, reduce, reduce.'

"There are five very definite things that may be expected to have an effect on the production of a world's food:

"A more direct and less expensive system of distribution.

Lengthen Work Day

"The removal of all artificial restrictions upon the sale of farm products.

"A lengthening of the workday with honest service for the wages paid.

"Increase of back-to-the-farm movement which will enable farmers to meet the wage scale of competing occupations.

"Increasing social and educational privileges in the rural communities."

Iosco Farmer Rises to Defense of County

I AM a reader of the M. B. F. and admire very much the presentation of fact which its every issue contains, but deplore publication of matter that tends to cash reflection on any community or its citizens, or any matter that may be construed as a reflection on any particular place or its inhabitants.

Referring to Mr. Grenell's production in the January 17th issue of M. B. F., "Changing Michigan Sand Lands to Fertile Acres," I note with regret that he leaves the impression with his readers that Iosco county is the worst land in Michigan that will raise crops, and that parts of it are "uncivilized" which undoubtedly is a reflection on the county and its inhabitants.

In our endeavor to enlighten would-be settlers as to the many good features of Northeastern Michigan cut-over lands, such statements as referred to cannot harmonize with such endeavor. The "knocker" is ever present and undoubtedly takes advantage of all such deductions, and constructions as may be deduced from such statements and make harm where none was intended. In my opinion it occurs to me that the reason given why Walhalla came to be located in Iosco county does not add any weight to the proposition discussed, but on the other hand may be easily construed as a reflection, as also the reference to the "civilized section" of Iosco county. One would assume that a portion of the county is uncivilized, when the facts would not bear out such conclusions. Iosco county has many fertile acres and a large portion of good farm lands only waiting for development into productive farms. It also contains many natural resources awaiting development and its citizens are among the best of the state, highly civilized, industrious and an asset the state may well be proud of. Where did you get your prize-winning farm products and your prize winning Short Horn cattle, and many other things too numerous to mention? Why, from Iosco county, of course! Iosco county as well as any other undeveloped portion of the state, has its natural conditions to be subdued, and while we find some things not conducive to the best farming it is not the worst by any means.—*Amos Freeman, Glennie, Mich.*

THE CRITICISM of our correspondent is well taken. Not enough distinction made between the good land and the poor land in Northern Michigan. So much has been written about Michigan's "jack pine plains" that the average person is wont to think of that great section of the state as an unbroken expanse of sand, jack pines and scrub oaks, incapable of producing anything but the hardiest of shrubs and legumes. There is not a single county in all the state of Michigan that does not have its variety of soils. Some of these are just average, but in most of the counties of the upper part of the state the soils range in quality from the very richest capable of growing profitably all crops that are indigenous to this latitude, to the "white sand" that Mr. Grenell described in his articles. There are millions of acres of fertile cut-over land that have grown great forests of hardwood timbers now lying dormant and unused in Northern Michigan. They are to be found in Iosco county, in Roscommon, in Alpena, in Otsego, in Emmet, Grand Traverse, in fact, in every county of Northern Michigan. These lands, when cleared, produce large crops for several years without the application of fertilizer, and are as fertile in every sense of the word as the majority of soils in the lower part of the state. But, it is true, as Mr. Grenell has stated, that there are also many more million acres of the "light" soils which need "coaxing" to produce anything. Some day the majority of these will undoubtedly be under cultivation, but it will require large quantities of money and perserverance to bring them to the producing stage. Until that time arrives, it is only fair that careful distinction be made between them and the extremely fertile heavier soils.—Editor.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS' PROGRAM

Following is the program for the short course in marketing for live stock shipping association managers and county agents billed for Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 10 and 11, at Detroit:

Tuesday, Feb. 10, 9:30 a. m.—Grading cattle on the market under the direction of representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, a cattle salesman and packer buyer. Observation of methods of handling co-operative shipments at the market. 1:30 p. m.—Market Report Service of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, by representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Chicago. Conference on accounting, prorating and other matters pertaining to the operation of live stock shipping associations.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, 9:30 a. m.—Grading hogs, sheep and calves on the market under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Markets representatives and a packer buyer. 1:30 p. m.—Some Problems of the Stock Yard Companies in Connection with Co-operative Live Stock Shipments, F. S. Welsh, New York City, General Manager Detroit and Buffalo Stock Yards. Railroad Pointers for Co-operative Live Stock Shippers and the Prevention of Claims, C. B. Heinemann, Chicago, secretary, National Live Stock Exchange. The Co-operative Live Stock Shipper and the Commission Man, H. M. Bishop, president, Detroit Live Stock Association, M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich. Advantages of State and National Associations of Live Stock Shippers, E. J. Trosper, Chicago, Ill., organizing secretary, National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers.

Inasmuch as arrangements were not made in time for headquarters for the meeting, those attending the short course were requested to assemble at Hotel Garvey, M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit.

WHEAT BELOW NORMAL

In the December Crop Reporter a tremendous decrease is shown in the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall. In 1918 more than 50,000,000 acres were put to this crop whereas in 1919 only some 38,000,000 acres were planted, this representing a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. As it happens, this figure is the same as the average for the five years, 1913-1917. Seemingly no plans are made to supply the abnormal demands now made on our wheat crops, nor even those occasioned by increase in population.

To make matters worse the condition on December 1 was reported as being 85.2 per cent, as compared to 89.5 per cent, the normal for the past ten years.

Farming Engineering at M. A. C.

Agricultural men of the state will study special features of farm engineering work in a new short course which is to open at the Michigan Agricultural College on March 1 and run for four weeks. Drainage, Farm Biuldings, Home Conveniences, and a choice of carpentry, blacksmith or gas engine work will make up the divisions of the course.

"We expect this course to attract city men as well as those who are working on farms at present," says O. E. Robey, acting head of the farm mechanics department at M. A. C. "There is a tendency for city workers to get back to the farm, any many are anxious to fit themselves for some special agricultural work.

"Under the Home Conveniences division of our work we will take up farm lighting and heating plants, water systems, and sewerage disposal systems. All the work will be given a practical angle. Actual surveying will be done when we study drainage, buildings will be designed under the Farm Buildings sections, and the laboratories and shops of the college will be used for the work in forge, carpentry and gas engines."

Make Producers of "Useless Members," Says Secretary Meredith

New National Agricultural Chief Insists on Remedies for Marketing and Other Troubles

IN ANSWERING questions of newspaper men regarding means for reducing the high cost of living, Edwin T. Meredith, the newly installed Secretary of Agriculture, said that useless employees, no matter in what line they may be engaged, must be released from non-productive work and given an opportunity to become producers upon the farm or in the factory. If this is done and if jobbers and retailers recognize the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering on the farmer and content themselves with a reasonable profit, he said, the question of the high cost of living will largely solve itself to the permanent good of all. But unless the whole country—all business and all labor—does recognize this as a common problem and do the things necessary to solve it, he continued, "less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced."

"I am surprised," said Mr. Meredith, "that I should have received the number of messages I have, particularly from daily papers, asking what plans I, as Secretary of Agriculture, have to reduce the high cost of living, indicating that the general feeling is that this is essentially an agricultural problem. It is, of course, related to agriculture, but no more than to many other lines of activity, and I am tempted to believe that the solution of the problem lies more in the hands of those interested in distribution and non-productive enterprises than in the hands of the farmers of the country.

Give Farmer Satisfactory Conditions

"The farmers must certainly produce. They have produced and will produce—that is their business. They are on a piece measure basis, so given satisfactory conditions they will do their part, as the farmers of America have in every situation or crisis that has faced the country. But this question of satisfactory conditions is a big one. It is not a satisfactory condition for the farmer to receive reduced prices for his pork, wheat, hides, while the prices of his machinery, lumber and shoes are raised. It does not conduce to a pleasant frame of mind on the part of the farmer or spur him to greater production to be obliged to sell his products for half or less than he later sees them sold for at retail. The dairy farmers of the country wonder if they are treated fairly when they receive thirty-five to forty cents for butter and see it retail at eighty-five cents. The poultry men wonder why, when they receive from forty cents to fifty cents for eggs, they retail as high as a dollar per dozen. The hog growers wonder if they are not in a hazardous business when they buy fencing and all other supplies at greatly increased prices, and then see their produce fall fifty per cent and sold by them at an actual loss, in answer to a demand on the part of the rest of the population for a reduced cost of living.

"The farmers of America," the new Secretary went on, "are willing to assume their part of the responsibilities as American citizens in meeting any problem threatening the welfare and stability of our country, but this high cost of living problem is a mutual one, and they ask that it be approached by all the people as a common problem. They ask that those engaged in distribution eliminate the lost motion and not put so great a burden upon production as there is upon it today. In other words, they ask that there be an adequate number of producers of wealth, and this includes property and food of all kinds, and only such number of distributors as is necessary to perform the services required. They ask that the banks, railroads, wholesale houses, retail establishments, factories, all of which are vitally necessary to the farmer and recognized by him as such, be speeded up along with him, that the work now done by three men may be done, if possible, by two, and the burden of transportation and distribution be thereby lightened. If the factory executive will speed up his plant that there may be two days' labor in the supplies, machinery, or what not, that the farmer buys, rather than three days' labor the article will cost the farmer that much less his profits be increased and his production stimulated, more men stay on the farm, more men go to the farm.

Put Useless Employees at Productive Work

"Business men must look to the operation of their establishments, no matter in what line they may be engaged ,and see that no useless employee is retained to add to the cost of distributing what the farmer now produces. Useless employees must be released from non-productive work that they may go into productive work and add to the sum total that may be distributed among all.

"Let us enjoy in America as highly developed a system of distribution and in this I include all the professions. doctors, lawyers, teachers, as well as retailers, transportation, etc., as we now have, but let us cut out the useless member, the surplus one here and there, and give him an opportunity to become a producer upon the farm, or in the factory. Let us have six tenths of our people in production and four-tenths in distribution ,that there may be six-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us, rather than have four-tenths in production and six-tenths in distribution, which gives us only four-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us. To do this conditions in production must be attractive, farming must be remunerative and offer to a young man who engages in it an opportunity equal to that offered him should he go into a bank, railroad, wholesale or retail establishment.

Labor Must Meet Farmer Half Way

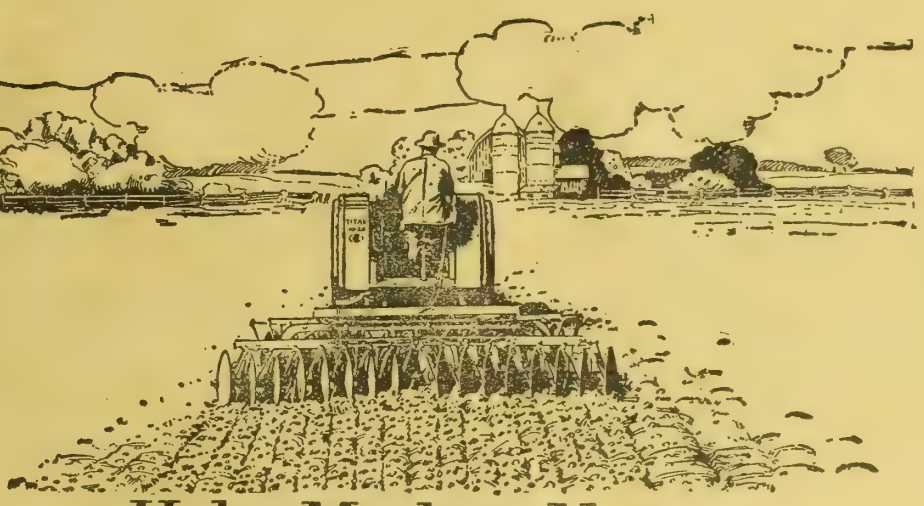
"The farmer asks that the laborers in the mines, the factory and the mills, who are also real producers along with the farmers, make an effort comparable to his and see there is just as little labor expense as possible in each article turned out by their hands, thereby helping the farmers of America, who in turn will help the laborer. This is not inconsistent with the views and desires of the loyal, intelligent laboring men, who recognize the mutual advantage to all in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Given this and the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers taking a reasonable profit and recognizing the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering upon the farmer ,the question of the high cost of living will largely solve itself to the permanent good of all concerned.

"On the other hand if the whole country, all business and all labor, does not recognize this as a common problem," the Secretary continued, "and do those things which give the farmer a fair compensation for his efforts, do those things which make farming remunerative, pleasant and as attractive as other lines of endeavor, the conditions will not improve. On the contrary, more and more will the young man leave the farms, more and more will the older men become discouraged, and less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people for their sustenance, and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced.

All Must Strive for Cheaper Distribution

"Attention must be given by public-spirited citizens to the methods which tend to quicken and cheapen distribution of farm products, such as better terminal facilities, easier transfers, inland water transportation, back hauling and round-about routes eliminated. We must all interest ourselves in helping solve the problems of the farmer and furnish

(*Continued on page* 9)



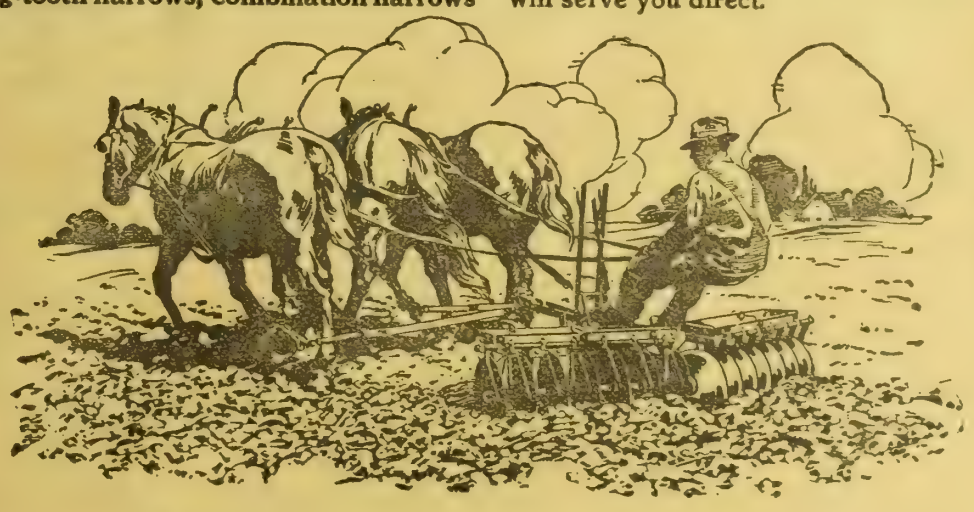
Help Mother Nature

NATURE does her share in seed bed building by providing fertile soil, moisture, and healthy seed. There Nature's obligation ends. The rest is up to you.

And the preparation of a mellow, thoroughly pulverized seed bed is almost as important as fertile soil and moisture. Upon it depends the healthy germination of the seed and a sturdy growth of the plant.

A seed bed prepared with **International Tillage Tools — disk harrows, spring and peg-tooth harrows, combination harrows and culti-packers** — will form a solid foundation for a bumper crop because these implements are thorough in their work. And they are not only efficient but also very durable, being made of high-grade material throughout. The name "International" is a guarantee of unquestioned worth.

Let us mail you descriptive folders of these tillage implements so that you will know just a bit more about the preparing of Spring seed beds. With every implement goes an alert, responsive and intelligent service. The International dealer will serve you direct.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA INC.
CHICAGO U S A

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT IN WEAKER CONDITION

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 9, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.57		2.60
No. 2 White	2.55	2.53	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat has suffered along with all other grains during the past week. There are many factors entering into the price fluctuations, the biggest being the foreign exchange. When the value of British sterling shot way down last week, it had the effect of greatly raising the price of American wheat to the British dealers—consequently the trading dropped off and prices suffered in this country, a condition hailed with delight by the public, which is still generally unaware that farmers are getting less than their cost of production. A decline of more than one million bushels occured in the American exports for a week ago compared with the same week a year ago. At the same time, it is interesting to note that Argentine exports of wheat were twice as great as those from the United States, whereas a year ago the American exports were ten times as great as the Argentine's.

Another important bit of news in the wheat world was the fact that Canada has been shipping large quantities of wheat into this country. The government has been releasing big lots to millers, and they are not buying much on the open market.

Along with the above bearish factors, we find that supplies are very light at the terminals. Farmers are shipping little. More than $3 per bushel is still being paid for good quality dark northern, and Detroit reports almost no price change, on the same day that Minneapolis announces a decline of 10 cents a bushel. The supply of spring grades is especially short, and prospects for the future crops are not great. Michigan in most sections has been pretty fortunate because of snow remaining over the fields of winter wheat, but this does not hold true for most other wheat growing districts. Englist experts continue to produce strong statements showing that there will be much less demand for American grains as soon as the agricultural nations get back onto their feet this year and the worlds supply of ships increases.

CORN FALLS HARD

CORN PRICES PER BU., FEB. 9, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.50	1.43	1.60
No. 4 Yellow	1.46	1.40	1.54
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.42
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.25	1.40
No. 4 Yellow	1.30	1.19	1.37

Corn has suffered quite severely of late, especially due to the foreign exchange declines. When the value of British sterling struck its lowest level in American money values last week, corn turned bearish in the American markets and has not yet recovered. Moreover, there has not been heavy trading on the declining market as might have been expected. There are many who predict still further drops in the comparative value of European money. It seems that the world has been figuring all the time in money rather than in material which is really the basis of all values, while money is merely the medium of exchange representing the material. The balance of trade, or the amount of America's exports in excess of her imports has gone on for years always heavily in America's favor, and along with this process the value of the dollar has climbed. The world is awakening to this fact in hard jolts, and the latest jolt has knocked down grain prices substantially.

Market bears are publishing reports that selling is likely to be greater from now on, with the breaking up of winter about to begin in earnest. They say that the market has gone over the top and there will be no more room for extensive bullish operations. Farmers who have been holding back considerable amounts of corn usually show a disposition to shut off the supply when the market goes lower. If they do that in case easier prices continue, bullishness may be expected again. But if many farmers rush to market with their holdings to realize on them at once, the chances for the bears are fine. In fact, with heavy shipments on an easy market, the bears would just about have things all their own way.

Millions of bushels of corn are being held back at the country elevators awaiting cars for shipment, but stocks at terminals are the lowest in years. Probably a great many millions of bushels are still with the farmers. Their action is expected to determine largely the future of the corn deal.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Corn, rye and barley considerably lower; oats and wheat stay high. Beans dull and easy and hay firm.

CHICAGO—Grains dull and lower from exchange slump and bigger receipts. Hogs higher. Potatoes lower.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

BUSINESS has been good lately in the Middle West in spite of serious drawbacks, including bad times for the farmers who are sending anything to market. In the East the drawbacks on business have been more marked than in the West. Severe winter has helped effect a huge traffic tie-up, hurting business in this country. At the same time, international trade is severely hampered by the foreign exchange which has raced far down, reaching its lowest level the past week. With German marks, formerly worth more than twenty cents, now worth only about one cent apiece, the Germans would not be able to buy from America without bankrupting their future. The same applies to most other foreign countries, and large shipments to foreign ports have dropped off day by day. This same influence has hit the grain markets. Rye and barley have suffered sharply, largely on account of the foreign trade being forced out of the running by the bad exchange conditions.

The hazardous outlook has caused some eastern concerns, industrial and mercantile, to be sharply conservative. On the other hand, many big buyers of raw material are confirmed optimists as to the future. Throughout most of the West good business is reported in the cities, there being no let-up in the retail trade. The sale of farm implements has been so great, we are told, that orders are stacked up way ahead of deliveries. Mail order houses are doing a land office business. Nearly all big auto and tractor concerns are far oversold. One of the greatest auto concerns reports that it has so many orders in the South alone that it would take up practically the entire output of the plant. Steel plants are again running and building has picked up.

Meanwhile, the past week, all grains excepting oats, suffered sharp reverses. Farmers are not getting much to market both because of bad weather and because many are holding for higher prices.

OATS STAY HIGH

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 9, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.90		1.00
No. 3 White	.89	.84	
No. 4 White	.88	.83	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.60	.58	.67
No. 3 White	.59	.57	.66
No. 4 White	.58	.56	.64

Oats have suffered less than any of the more important grains during the downward rush on the markets the past several days. After rising to a point about equal to the highest on record for the crop, the oat market encountered a number of weakening factors. Of course, the fall of corn and other grain before the onslaughts of an upset foreign exchange had a weakening effect. Along with this, Canada has been shipping into this country considerable quantities of oats. Dealers can hardly understand this, since Canada had as bad luck with the oat crop as the United States did.

Limited receipts of American oats accompanied by good foreign and local demand have concentrated to supply intrinsic strength to the oat market generally.

RYE AND BARLEY DOWN

Rye and barley, depending upon the good graces of international support have been sort of "deserted at the church" during the past week. Just when it looked as though foreign trade was going to furnish rye and barley with very favorable conditions it scampered and the rye and barley markets got the severest setbacks sustained for a long while. Detroit quotes rye quiet and easy at $1.52 for cash No. 2, and barley, cash No. 3 at $2.90@3 per cwt.

BEANS DOWN TO $7

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., FEB. 9, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.00	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		14.00	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	9.00
Prime	6.50	7.50	8.50
Red Kidneys	11.25	12.00	12.75

Beans in the Detroit market have declined to $7 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment, according to the quotations received at the beginning of this week. It is thought that this action was caused partly by the general slump on the markets by the fall of the exchange rates, because in the bean factor there are numerous strong bullish factors in the offing. For instance, the shortage of the bean holdings has become painfully evident, and the jobbers themselves seem to have turned bullish in their predictions.

Regarding the quantities left with farmers, we gather the following reports from Lowell, Mich.: Beans are sold closer than any time in five years, only 10 per cent being the estimated quantity left; unless prices go up soon, the smallest acreage in ten years will be planted. F. B. Drees, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, reports the following stock of beans on hand in this state: 334 cars C. H. picked, 16 P. H. picked, 23 fancy screened, 222 cars picking stock, a total of 595 cars. It is difficult to estimate the average amount in farmers' hands, the reports running as high as 50 per cent of last year's crop and in some cases as low as ten. The majority of the estimates however, run from 20 to 25 per cent of the crop.

California has cleaned up left-over stocks of beans and the wholesale grocers are reported to have begun their purchases, thus adding more fuel to the already ardent hopes of the bulls.

POTATOES RULE EASIER

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 9, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.50	4.25
Chicago	4.75	4.60
Pittsburg	4.50	4.25
New York		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Pittsburg	1.90	1.85
New York	2.20	2.10

A note of caution has ruled throughout the market reports of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING regarding the potato situation. Readers were advised to sell gradually through the winter while prices were still high, twice as high as last year for part of the season at least, and not to wait for still higher prices which were never sure of coming. This advice seems justified by the turn taken in the market the last week or so. In almost all parts of the country the price of potatoes has slumped badly.

Chicago, which gets a great amount of Michigan's potatoes, particularly shows an upset condition. In Chicago, under larger receipts and lighter demand, the carlot spud market dropped off each day for several days during last week. Growers who had been holding out for a long time began to

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M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

dump their holdings into the market last week and the result was bad. Chicago and other markets show a disposition to buy only from day to day, in hope of lower prices. There are some bulls who look for temporary revivals in price, but they are keeping quiet this week.

Pittsburg, New York, Minneapolis and other big markets report conditions similar to Chicago. One of the factors for lower prices, in addition to larger receipts and poorer demand, is the government early potato crop. Last year, it will be remembered, the early spuds came around early enough to raise havoc with the holdings of the old crop. The federal report follows:

"There will be an approximate increase in the early Irish potato crop of 12 per cent in the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Texas this season over last year. All of the states mentioned except Louisiana and Georgia, according to present prospects, will have an increased acreage. The acreage estimate by states this year and last are as follows:

	1920.	1919.
Alabama	4,750	3,100
Florida	19,620	18,300
Louisiana	11,950	16,600
Georgia	1,350	1,350
Mississippi	1,680	1,500
North Carolina	28,750	21,300
South Carolina	9,450	8,000
Texas	10,000	8,550
Total	87,550	78,400

Planting in the Hastings section of Florida is being completed this week. Beaufort, N. C., will have an increase of about 35 per cent in acreage. Planting will begin next week in the Eagle Lake section in Texas if weather permits but so far there has been a great deal of rain in the district.

HAY PRICES HIGHER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33
New York			37.00 @ 38
Pittsburg	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	32.50 @ 33

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	32.00 @ 33
New York	37.00 @	33.00 @ 35	
Pittsburg	35.00 @ 36	37.00 @ 38	38.00 @ 39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25
Chicago	25.00 @ 27	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24
New York	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	27.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.50 @ 26	21.50 @ 22	20.50 @ 21
Chicago	23.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24	19.00 @ 20
New York	27.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 28	23.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	25.50 @ 26	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25

Unprecedented snows in the northern and eastern portions of the United States practically stopped the movement of freight during the latter half of last week and supplies of hay are greatly reduced in consequence. City deliveries are interfered with but the deep snow has tied up motor trucks to such an extent that the horse has won another inning. Values are strong and higher under the small supplies and if country loading and railroad deliveries are not resumed promptly further advances will result. Much difficulty is reported in getting balers this season and this with car shortages is keeping the shipments below normal.

Various parts of Michigan have been reported to have the following conditions:

Macomb County—Farmers are holding in this section as the crop was about half of last year and the farmers think they will need most of this for their stock. The car situation is very bad, and shipments move slowly. Perhaps half of the hay has been moved and possibly a few cars more will be loaded when the farmer is sure he has enough to get through the winter.

Sanilac County—The crop this year was mostly of No. 2 and clover mixed in this section and was about 10 per cent more than last year's crop. None of the old crop will be carried over and the general outlook is not very good.

Eaton County—This section produced at least 50 per cent more than in 1918, and about 60 per cent has been moved. Farmers are selling, but can get no cars. Prices seem too high to last.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Fewer cattle were shipped during January than for many months, yet the prices of cattle have declined. In explanation of this, we find that the international situation is responsible. There are more head of cattle and stock in this country than at any other time in history, but the enormous foreign demand is gradually growing less. That leaves the country with what amounts to a surplus. Moreover, foreign countries which might buy of us are unable to pay the exorbitant rates caused by the foreign money exchange scale. Much the same can be said for other kinds of live stock. Lambs are being kept high partly because of great national demand. The hog market has been gaining considerably the last few days and so has the lamb market. But cattle has been generally pretty dull.

PRODUCE MARKET UNSETTLED

In reviewing the produce markets of the past week, one finds a variety of conditions. Potatoes, as noted above, have slumped. On the other hand, apples have firmed up after an easy season, and better prices are being given in many cities. The onion market has been ruined for the time being at numerous points, while the demand for numerous kinds of vegetables has kept up well, and well ahead of supplies. Detroit quotes the following:

Apples—Spy, $3.25@3.50; Baldwin, $3.25@3.50; Greenings, $3.50@3.75; western, $2.75@3.50 per box.

Butter—Fresh creamery, 59 1-2c; fresh creamery in 1 lb. bricks, 60@61c.

Eggs—Fresh, 55c per doz; storage 43c.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed under 150 lbs. 17@19c; over 150 lbs., 15@16c per lb.

NEW SECRETARY'S PROGRAM

(*Continued from page 7*)

him facilities that will help him in his business. While such facilities must be furnished we find on the contrary there is now being made an assault on the Farm Loan Bank, which gives the farmer money on favorable terms, without commissions, without renewal charges, finances him to carry on the fundamental activity of our country, gives him long time that he may plan ahead where necessary. The assault is made by selfish interests, and their success would, in my judgment, be a blow to agriculture in America and result in ultimate harm to all interests. But how many business men in America have recognized this as their problem, or interested themselves in the farmer's behalf? Very few, and yet they could well afford, in fact must, interest themselves in this and other problems affecting the farmer, or they will feel the reaction.

"The farmers of America are willing and anxious to meet the problem of reducing the cost of living as a mutual one. They seek the co-operation support and sympathy of the business world, and receiving it they will do their part and more. All of us working to this end are strengthening and making permanent agriculture, the very foundation of our whole structure, and therefore doing well for our country as a whole. Every person, no matter in what walk of life he may be engaged, should have a sympathetic, helpful interest in agriculture, be helpful to the farmer, and see he gets a fair, square deal in all matters. Surely, such an attitude is an expression of the highest type of patriotism in peace."

A CORRECTION

In the beautiful advertisement of the Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company, which adorned the back cover of the January 31st issue of M. B. F., an error appeared in the signature, where the word "Fire" was inserted instead of "Auto" as it appeared in the copy.

We are sure that very few of our readers noticed this error, but in justice to the company it should be stated that the insurance policy which they write on automobiles in this state, cover not only fire but theft and liability, also for a small additional charge a rider covering collision, in which the car itself is injured is added.

Inquiries regarding rates should be addressed to Wm. E. Robb, Secretary, Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company, Howell, Michigan.

TEXACO MOTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE

Every farmer can get the *best* oil. It's marked with the red Star and green T

TEXACO
TRACTOR OIL

There is not a single book of instructions on tractor maintenance, issued by the various tractor makers, which does not lay great emphasis on lubrication. For uninterrupted and longtime service in the hands of the farmer, all say practically this: "The first and most important thing in caring for the tractor is to see at all times that all parts are properly lubricated with the very best grease and oil that can be obtained." Now, every farmer can obtain Texaco Tractor Oil. He need only look for the red Star and green T. It marks the quality tractor oil that economically lubricates longer, that keeps the motor working, and lengthens the tractor's life. Texaco Tractor Oil comes in 33 and 55 gallon well-built steel drums, wooden barrels and half-barrels, and five gallon cans.

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The Silo Beautiful That Lasts for Ages

Get the beauty and durability of vitrified tile in the Preston-Lansing patented block. Our method of construction gives enormous strength—block braces block in ship-lap formation. Between each tier is a thick layer of cement and twisted steel reinforcing. Only a thin line of mortar shows inside and out, giving a smooth, beautiful finish. Silage settles better —less chance for frost to penetrate. The dead-air spaces protect against extremes of temperature.

Fire Proof—Weather Proof

The beautiful, even color of the blocks lasts indefinitely. The steel hip roof gives extra silage space. Steel or tile chute—continuous doorway. The first cost is the *only* cost. *Write for Catalogue and Prices.*

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DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

SUDAN GRASS 18 CENTS Per Lb.

Wonder Crop of the Age. Makes two tons grow where one grew before. Produces a hay crop in 60 days after sowing. The solution of the hay problem. All live stock thrive on this nutritious crop. May be used for pasture or cut for hay. Have recleaned tested Timothy $5.60 bu. Sweet Clover $6.40 bu. Alsike and Timothy $8.10 bu. Clover and other Field Seeds at low prices. Write today for Free Samples and Big Money Saving Seed Guide.

American Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 227 Chicago, Ill.

Organized Ohio Farmers Market Their Wool Crop Successfully

By J. F. WALKER
(Secretary, Ohio Sheep & Wool Growers' Association.)

FIFTEEN Ohio wool growers met to discuss ways and means of protecting the great wool industry of the state on the 25th of May, 1918. It was felt that the one thing needful was the establishing in some way a plan for marketing that would eliminate the speculation of wool dealers, also the numerous hands through which the wool passed on its road to market. The average buyer of wool was almost as ignorant as to its grades and quality as was the average grower, which broadly speaking meant that neither knew nothing about the business. It was felt that the year 1918 would be an ideal year to put such a plan in operation, as the price had been absolutely determined and it would afford a fine opportunity to see what could be saved, merely by eliminating the usual marketing expenses. Some 200,000 pounds of wool were handled in this way and a comparison with grades of the same quality sold locally revealed the savings of 7c a pound to those who consigned their wools. This so encouraged the growers that an active campaign was at once put on to see what might be done with the wool clip of 1920.

We were informed early in the year that 35c or 40c a pound would be the top of the market. It was very evident that dealers anticipated paying no more than 50c for the top wools of the 1919 clip. When growers refused to accept this valuation and began arranging shipments, the market immediately began to advance, in some cases as much as 15c a pound over night in the desperate effort of certain dealers to stop the work of the organization, and for six weeks a merry fight was on. Every known argument whether legitimate or illegitimate, every bit of influence that could be brought to bear against the organization or its officials or sales agents was used. Men were told on one hand that the wools would be held to speculate with and as the market was bound to go down they would lose. On the other hand they were told that these wools were sold in advance and as the market was rapidly going up they would lose. They were told that the sales agents were not responsible or give them a square deal in spite of the fact that the concern handling wool of the association had an honorable career for over forty years and had built up a reputation for handling high grade wool in a thoroughly honorable manner.

They were also told that the sales agents sold these wools to themselves for speculative purposes. They were told they would not receive their money for a year and that if it had not been pernicious activities of the Wool Growers' Association, dealers would have paid them $1 a pound for good wool. That the officials of the Association were getting a rake-off and would sell them out when the time came. Charges of graft that would aggregate over $1,000,000 were talked of but only so vaguely there was no means of bringing these men into court and make them substantiate the statements they were so eagerly making or suffer the penalty for their falsifications.

In spite of all this, however, over 2,000,000 pounds of wool were consigned and handled thru the Association. Over 5,400 men were represented in the consignments. A brief summary of the year's business is appended which will show somewhat of the actual results accomplished. It is not only in the marketing of the wools that the growers have benefitted, they have been informed as to grades of wool and its uses, etc., as never before. They have been instructed on preparing and caring for their wools. They are realizing that the difference between good and poor wools is decidedly more when it comes to the manufacturers than they ever received at the hands of the local buyers and are not satisfied to any longer permit their good wools to help carry the poor wools to market. They are getting in a position where they can make themselves felt in no small way on matters that affect the industry.

At the present time they are actively behind the pure fabric law, realizing that its passage will mean much not only to them as producers of wool, but also as consumers and that it is a step in the right direction for the protection of the public. They are interested in increased consumption of mutton as this will afford a better outlet for their surplus stock, and they are encouraging the development of other State Associations because the stronger the organization of the different states the stronger the business generally. When the purpose of the organization is fully carried out it will mean that America will produce sufficient wool to take care of its own requirements, that the wool growers of America will have been so educated that they will produce a uniform of high quality wool and will understand somewhat of its value to the manufacturer. That the sheep industry will be stabilized so as to furnish a guaranteed reasonable profit to those engaged in it.

The question has been raised repeatedly as to the comparative advantages of the consignment plan or the county pool. The only advantage of the county pool is to the grower of inferior wool because these wools are sold generally on the old flat rate basis. Wool pooled when consisting of wools that are in keen demand are generally sought for but when these wools are not scarce or the trade is being well supplied then the pools suffer in consequence. Another decided disadvantage is the fact that they are made up of various grades and that no manufacturer would use all these grades in his plant so they are generally sold to the dealer who grades them up and sells them after taking his profit on them. Another disadvantage is that those in charge of the pool generally are men who are not wool experts, knowing but very little of grades or market requirements except that they get it through current market reports which are more or less biased to favor the dealer.

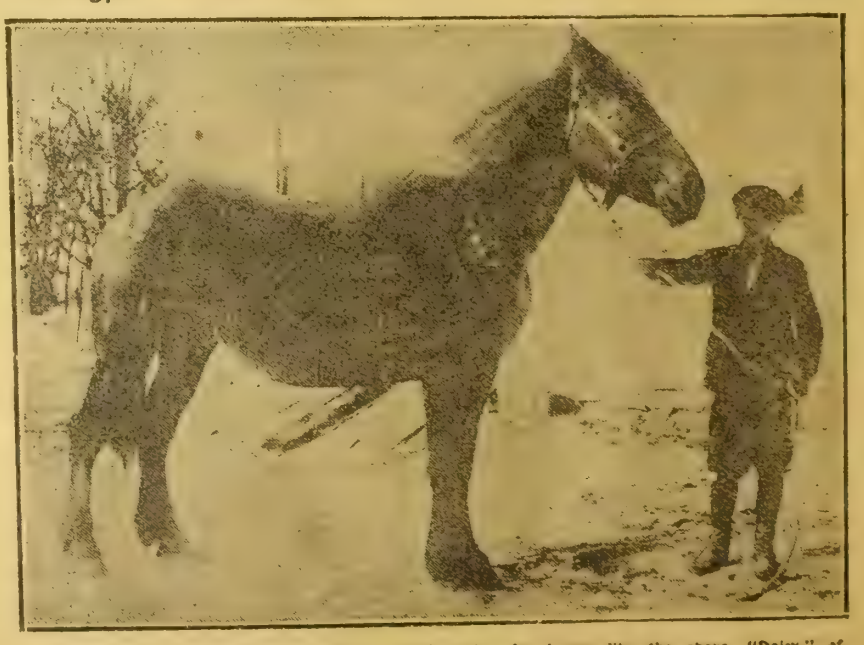
Should there be any question on this point it is only necessary to ask the grower to go back over the files of his papers carrying market reports and observe the extreme steadiness and low prices and draggy market of wool generally while it is in the hands of the producers. Then note its activities when it gets out of their hands. Ohio has long had a reputation for producing high class wools, yet Ohio would not produce one third of the Ohio delaine that was sold on the Boston market when the wool was in the government control. This means that other states have sold wool that went to market as Ohio wool. It means that an advance price was received by the dealer and the men in that state who were producing good wool were not receiving credit for it.

As a proof of what unscrupulous dealers will do, a friend of mine went to a large concern operating in the middle west about the middle of January this year and asked him what they would pay for very choice delaine wool. He was offered 58c a pound for it and finally told him that they would give him 60c. This at a time when good delaine was approaching the $1 mark to the manufacturer is certainly significant and only means that the old order must change.

The question is sometimes raised as to why it would not be advisable for growers to hire their own graders, prepare their wools and sell direct to the manufacturer without the sales agent. The methods that organized businesses have found successful in disposing of their products surely ought to be a safe guide for those undertaking adventure along this line. No business today even those having practically a monopoly on every product but has its sales agent. These agents are men who are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of all those customers who handled their products. Some of these sales agents work on a commission basis and their salaries viewed from the standpoint of a farmer often seem enormous, yet it is very evident that if they could be dispensed with and men of less ability could be employed it would be done. In the wool business no two manufacturers work the same grade of wool even though it may be the same market term, as for instance delaine. There are possibly a dozen different grades of delaine wool on the market, depending on shrinkage, character, etc. One will require a certain grade for the making of its yarn, another mill another grade, and the experienced sales agent who is conversant with the grades of the various mills will more than secure his commission in advance prices by grading wools that will be satisfactory to these different mills. More than that he is devoting his entire time to the selling end of the game and knowing the trend of the market will secure top prices for his patrons.

The Ohio Association this year expects to market six million pounds of wool. Indications point to a greatly increased membership. The organization end of the association has been carried out to a great extent thru farm bureaus and occasionally wool growers associations have been instrumental in organization of farm bureaus. The future of the wool industry at this time depends on the thought and hands of those engaged in its production. The old methods of flat rate prices and speculation are doomed. The new plan of co-operative selling at fair market prices direct to the manufacturer thru a competent sales agent seems the best plan that has been devised.

The Type of Horse Which Needn't Fear the Tractor Invasion



There is and probably always will be a good market for horses like the above. "Daisy," of "Little Gay" by a purebred Percheron stallion, is 11 years old and weighs 1,400 pounds.

One Farmer Who Made Profit on Hogs

Most farmers have become so disgusted over the losses in the hog business that they are incredulous when a brother farmer makes profit on hogs. But here is his side of it:

THERE is much said today about raising hogs at a loss. I will give the readers of our farm paper, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, my methods of making a little profit in the hog business. I endeavor to raise two litters of pigs from one sow every year. I have tried several breeds of hogs, and find the Red hog at the same age will outweigh the others, so I raise them. However I have had good success with the Poland-China and Chester White.

In selecting a brood sow, I look for a long, rangy, straight-back animal; well up on large bony legs, having not less than twelve teats, short nose and ears large that fall well over the eyes. If such an animal is bred to a boar of fine qualities about Dec. 1st you have a good start for an April litter. Should a person be so fortunate as to have very warm quarters and plenty of room for exercise, earlier pigs would be desirable no doubt, but they are liable to get too fat and by not exercising have the "thumps" and other troubles, such as indigestion, etc. When I experience such conditions, I take an old broom and brush them out of their quarters every day until they get terribly afraid of me, and will scamper when I come around. They need to get on the ground as early as possible. If the weather is not suitable, I carry dry dirt to them which they like very much. The feeding of the dam is very essential both before and after farrowing time. Some unsuccessful farmers think that a hog is something that can shift for himself and not much thought is given to its wants or needs.

It is time well spent to make the sow feel that you are her friend, by talking to her and scratching her back with a stick when you are where she is. After the first two months of the gestation period, a change of feed should be given of non-heating elements. If corn has been fed change and substitute with wheat, oats, bran and middlings. Be careful that she does not get too fat and so have weak pigs, without hair and other troubles, too numerous to mention. Milk and fine middlings, with oats and bran and an ear of corn twice a day and a few potatoes once a week are fine for her, keeping her from being nervous and cross at time of farrowing, and so keeping her from devouring her young. Should she take to that, a piece of salt pork (2 lbs.) cut in small pieces will usually suffice. It is well to keep watch of the dam, if a young sow, and take the pigs away while she is farrowing, by putting them in a warm box with a light cloth cover or carpet over them, if the air is chilly. It is well to let the little fellows have nourishment before putting them away if you can and not disturb the mother. Do not feed the sow very much for a day or so, but give her plenty of water. Do not feed her sour feed as it will reflect back to the pigs and cause trouble, not at least until the pigs are two weks old. Should bowel trouble set in, give teaspoonful of some tonic in the sow's swill, once a day, for three days. I use "Raleigh's Mountain Herb" medicine. I suppose other make of dope would answer the same purpose. After the pigs are three or four weeks old I make a "creep" for them so that they can get extra feed, such as wheat, oats and middlings dry. At noon some skimmed milk in their trough also. When they are six to eight weeks old, the sign being right—out of the stomach—I put them in an enclosure where the dam will not hear them, if possible, and give them, with a little increase of feed four or five times a day. Keep them hungry for their feed, by dealing it out in small quantities at a time and so making them "stretch" out instead of getting short and fat. A little shelled corn now would not injure the rations.

I plant a lot of sweet corn and when it is fit to use, throw the stalks and corn to them, not too much, as it will sour them. When the stalks get tough I jerk it and feed it plentiful, watching their tails to see if they "curl" all right. If they don't curt I change feed immediately.

At the end of six months, under this treatment, you should have a hog weighing around 250 lbs., at a small cost besides your time and trouble.

In three to five days after weaning the pigs, the sow will come in heat, and so get ready for another litter in the fall.

Pigs need more care in cold weather. Feed them warm swill especially in the morning as they come from their warm quarters. Their bedding must be kept dry and plentiful, and if everything works according to schedule, you will be pleased with results. I believe that the hog business and prices are going to be in the farmer's favor again, soon. The man who sticks will be the gainer in nearly all lines of farming.

I know of large farmers going out of the sheep business when Wilson was elected because the tariff loomed up before them so greatly that it worked a detriment to them. Just a word more about feeding. In cold weather feed some corn, wheat and rye ground three to one, oats, charcoal, wood ashes and middlings. Change around on this as they may require, and you will come out with profit, but not so large as before. I consider that expenses run about one-third in warm weather and one-half in cold weather feeding. Would like to hear from some of the practical men who have had these economic conditions to solve.—*F. H. Carpenter, Otsego, Mich.*

PLEA FOR SOY BEANS

N STUDYING over the clover seed situation tonight I have come to the following conclusion: With clover seed from $30 to $32 per bu. can a farmer afford to sow it, when soy beans (one of the greatest legumes if not the greatest) are selling at from $5 to $6.50 per bushel of same number of pounds. Now the soy bean situation is very acute also. The supply is very much below normal and beans every month are taking a raise as is clover seed. To relieve the bean shortage why not every farmer that has from 1-2 to 10 acres that he can put in soy beans to advantage, do so and then next year the soy bean proposition will not be handicapped. Soy beans and corn, as you know, are one of the finest combination crops for hogs that can be raised and one reason is that if you inoculate the soy beans that you are storing up in the ground a good lot of nitrogen that the corn is taking away by its growth. It is surprising to know the value of inoculation in the growing of soy beans. Experience only will show how much nitrogen can and will be produced if handled in the right manner. The amount produced by soy beans may be far in excess to that of clover on same number of acres. The writer has had stocks of soy beans that the roots would be full of nodules as large as the end of a man's thumb, or 1-4 to 1-2 inches in diameter.

The hog proposition looks good to me as there have been hundreds of farmers that have gone out of hogs entirely owing to the loss they sustained on them this fall by the market dropping below 50 per cent in 90 days, and I cannot blame them, only it makes it better for those who stay in the game (as we may rightly call it, I guess.) The rule of supply and demand will invariably rule if given a fair show.

In summary, will say, sow some soy beans for seed. Get your seed early and avoid the rush and then handle the crop to best advantage by inoculating and well tending, then get beans in the dry as soon as possible in the fall and sow to wheat getting and additional few bushels to the acre and I believe you will be more than pleased in dollars and cents and also that you have as much or more nitrogen in the soil as if you had sown the same number of acres of clover seed at a very much higher initial cost. Then if you care to sow clover seed in the wheat do so and the next year cut a good crop of hay and seed then turn under for corn with about 9 or 10 loads of manure spread on along in fall or early winter and I believe you will be more than pleased again with the results.—*G. P. Phillips, Eaton County, Mich.*

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan!

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Society and the Farmer.

WE HAVE talked much of the farmer as a "business man." Let us for a few brief moments think of him as a social being, entitled to education, to understanding of government, to participation in the social functions of life, in fact to all that culture, refinement, civic and religious consciousness, which are the heritage of every well-rounded citizen of a free country.

The rural comunity has been deficient in the educational and social side of life. At first, necessity was a grim obstacle that stood in the way of their development. The matter of prime importance and immediate and continuous action was the making of a living. Sufficient rewards could not be earned in one half of the year to tide the farmer and his family over the second half of the year. Necessity was a master that exacted every ounce of effort during every moment of the waking day. Therefore, education and the development of the farmer's social natures were sadly neglected.

But these conditions are prevalent no longer. True, they exist in some portions of the country, but as a general thing the farmer has by hard work, thrift and perserverance managed to put his farm on a business basis, create a working capital to tide him over brief spells of hard luck or recreation. To many farmers the problem of making a living and laying by a sustenance no longer worries them. They are free to give more attention to the educational and social requirements of themselves, wives and particularly their children. To those farmers who are not so fortunately situated we would say that the first essential is to put their business in such a position, and the second essential as good citizens is to develop their social natures, become intimately acquainted with the processes of government, the requirements of citizenship, and to spend such time as they can spare in their intelligent consideration. But no farmer can afford to neglect the one essential for the other. A thorough education is not only the right of every child born on a farm but the future demands of all occupations, including farming and home-making, will be for abilities that can only be acquired through the teachings of the grades, high school and the college. Your children will in future years thank you far more for a good education and the ability to meet and talk without restraint with other people than they will for the few paltry dollars that you have saved for them.

If the hope of democracy rests upon the farmers, the farmer must equip himself to justify that hope. He must not only have the heart to interest himself in politics, in art, in religion, etc., but he must know how to use that knowledge in the welfare of the individual, the home, the state and nation. A man can be a good farmer without a knowledge of these things, but he cannot be a good citizen.

Foiled!

SOMEWHERE in Michigan are several gentlemen who are grating their teeth and muttering under their breath, "the ungrateful wretches." These gentlemen spread a fine net to ensnare the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They loaned the Bureau money. They took two of the Bureau heads to sit among them. They put one of their number in the Bureau organization. Then they sat back to await results. The Bureau, in the role of the unsuspecting fly walked straight into the spider's web. Friends warned it, and tried to keep it away from the snare, but to no avail. Then the farmers of the state took a hand, tore away the web and rescued the Bureau before Mr. Spider was aware of what was being done. The separation is not entirely complete, but the financial obligation has been repaid, and the Farm Bureau officers and delegates took action at East Lansing last week which virtually renounces all affiliation with the Bureau's "city friends." Foiled again, gentlemen! The farmers are too much for you.

"We have discovered that the Coalition Committee loaned us their money for their benefit instead of ours as we supposed," was the admission of a member of the executive committee at East Lansing last week. A perfectly natural discovery! What this member did not know was that the Coalition Committee was using the name of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the propaganda with which it is flooding the state at the present time. "One of the functions of the Farm Bureau and the Coalition Committee, etc.," reads one of their circulars, which was prepared and mailed out to several hundred newspapers in the state without the knowledge or sanction of the Bureau. There is danger in this word-wedding of the Committee and the Bureau, even though the Bureau is entirely ignorant of the ceremony and does not agree thereto. We sincerely hope for the sake of the Bureau's good name and influence that it will take early action to sever the last link with the Coalition Committee ere that propagandist organization drags the Bureau into a mire of politics, legislative entanglements and industrial controversy.

As for the officers and leaders of the Farm Bureau, we think they have entirely vindicated themselves of any intentional betrayal of the farmers' interests. Nothing that transpired at the annual session could longer substantiate such a suspicion if it ever existed. The new Constitution should stand the test of time and criticism. The recommendations of Sec. Bingham are all excellent, and should meet with the approval of all farmers. We want to particularly commend Mr. Bingham for his attitude toward the beet growers and his recommendation that they be given financial assistance.

Michigan Business Farming welcomes the opportunity that has thus presented itself to clear the good name of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and to urge again that the farmers interest themselves in the movement.

Abolish the State Constabulary.

ONE OF the first acts of the next legislature should be to put the Michigan State Constabulary out of business. If there was any reason at all for its creation which is disputed by well-informed men that reason no longer exists. The nation has banished booze. The enforcement of the liquor laws is now a national function rather than a state function, and judging from the character of the enforcement officials and the amount of money that congress has voted for their use the national prohibition law will be enforced as well in Michigan by the national authorities as we ourselves could enforce it through the state constabulary or any other police force we might create.

Word comes out of Lansing that the Constabulary is "broke," having spent $180,000 of the people's money since the first of last July. Prior to that time it had spent $831,000 of the five million dollar "war fund". But that's ancient history. We are more concerned with the present and prospective cost of maintaining this military institution. It has not and it cannot return full value for the money it costs the taxpayers. The sensible the economical, the obvious thing to do is to abolish it altogether and spend the money in behalf of our suffering educational and charitable institutions.

Farmers Get the Boomerang

THE LAST official report of Michigan's live stock population shows a large increase in numbers over last year, but a value eight millions dollars less, pretty good evidence that the investigation into the high cost of living has had its effect. Now, we suppose the attorney general will be prepared to tell us exactly how much of the farmer's loss is the consumer's gain.

Experience and common sense tell us that investigations into conditions that are world-wide are fruitless so far as providing a remedy is concerned. At the best only a very few individuals and cases of profiteering can be investigated, and while these are under fire and temporarily forced to abide by the dictums of the government, thousands of others continue their usual practices. The government has virtually told the consumer to expect a reduction in living costs without a similar reduction in income. It can't be done, and the club that the government uses acts as a boomerang that starts on the trail of the profiteers but always comes back to the producer and raps him on the shins. The farmers ought all to remember the professional high cost of living Nemeses, who deprive the farmer of his legitimate price, put it in the pockets of the profiteers and boost the cost of living another notch or two.

Coasting Vs. Climbing

ONE of our readers protested the other day that he had heard about using better sires and better cows, ever since he could remember. But now the shouting is louder than ever, and more dairymen are getting into the business of purebreds and grades, while the scrub is passing out. It is well that this is true and too much harping upon the subject is almost impossible. Here is an extract from a letter from Richard Strabbing, tester for the St. Joseph County Cow Testing Association, who reports big success for the cow testing work in his county:

> How about it, brother testers and dairymen, in our line doesn't it seem as though it pays cash to co-operate? Sleeping dairymen, and there still are plenty of them, must wake up to the fact that the scrub bull and the boarder cow are like an auto without gasoline. Without bettering your stock you are staying on the same spot or coasting backwards down hill.

There is nothing especially new in Mr. Strabbing's statement, but it puts the situation in just a little bit different light. The increase by many thousands in the purebred and grade cattle in Michigan the past year shows the trend of action of business dairymen in this state. No, Michigan is not coasting down hill backward—it is climbing up and up, and may she never cease climbing.—V. E. B.

Our "Shocked" Legislators.

NEWSPAPER advices state that the Michigan delegation received a "shock" from the resolutions adopted at the farmer-labor conference in Detroit several weeks ago "instructing" Michigan's representatives in congress to vote for an extension of rail control. Fine! That shows progress. A good many men who go to the legislature and to congress show that they are quite impervious to apeals, petitions, requests and supplications. Such hackneyed approaches go into one ear and out the other, but if "instructions" will register a sensation of "shock",—a jarring into consciousness, if you please, of the fact that the folks back home are on the alert,—well, three cheers for the instructions. Let's have more of 'em.

A. Mitchell Palmer ought to turn his searchlight of investigation upon the State Farm Bureau. They adjourned their annual session last week withiut passing resolutions declaring their Americanism or their opposition to Bolshevism.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

PUBLIC UTILITIES

To all who have studied the question of public ownership of public ultilities in this and other countries, very few, if any, favor private ownership instead, except those financially interested in such business or some other big business. It is well known that all, or nearly all men interested in some monopoly or so-called "Big Business" stand together.

Many, when government or public ownership of railways, water, light, etc., etc., is mentioned, think of the government or public as some monster far off, instead of we, the people. Of course, very few would favor turning our wagon roads or streets back to private or toll roads, our schools to private schools, our courthouses, postoffices, parks, fair grounds, or even the sun and air. But hold on, the wise Creator so fixed sunlight and air so as yet the cunning few cannot control them and they remain common property.

One of the great monopolies in our country not run for the benefit of a few, even the few who manage it, is our postoffice department. Yet the monopoly is so strict that no one is even permitted to make a postage stamp, card, stamped envelope, issue a money order, etc. Prices on the same have not been advanced. They are not held up for all that the traffic will bear. No one has ever gotten rich out of it; no one even depressed by it; no strikes. It goes to the uttermost corners of the earth for the poor for the same meager price as for the rich. It is no respecter of persons, has no favorites, no exorbitant salaries like private corporations.

The difference between a publicly owned and a privately owned utility, the former is run for service without profit while the latter is run for private profit, which has given us most of our millions and millionaires. The ten million dollar fund recently raised by the railroad securities and security holders, and used to advertise in the press, hire speakers, create public sentiment against public ownership or even public control, will chloroform many unthinking who will at once place themselves on the side of the monopolists to their great rejoicing and profit—*B. E. Kies, Hillsdale County, Mich.*

The opponent of government ownership of public utilities will admit that it is a most beautiful theory, but that it will not stand the test of practice. If a private corporation can and will conduct a public utility giving maximum service for the minimum of cost and be satisfied with normal profits, there is really no special advantage to be gained by substituting public ownership. But, when a private corporation is given a monopoly of a public utility and abuses the confidence that the public has placed in it by exacting the highest rates possible, giving the least service that it is safe to give, and paying exorbitant salaries and dividends, the patrons of that public utility are fully justified in taking over its control providing that it protects the legitimate investment of the private owners. The war brought the transportation systems of the country into the limelight where all might observe and easily ascertain that the roads had practically wrecked themselves upon their own rocks of manipulation and watered stock. It would appear that the railroads have abused the confidence that the public has placed in them, and it is therefore a proper question for discussion as to whether or not, in view of our recent experience with the railroads, it would not be better for the public to assume the control and operate them for service instead of profits.—Editor.

MICHIGAN AS A SWINE STATE

Ever since I can remember the farm papers have been crying for the farmer to get a better bull or cow, but so far not one of them has raised his voice above a whisper to tell the Michigan farmer to get a better boar or sow. Now the breeder has his share of that blame too, as he has been asleep.

When we see the wonderful progress made in Minnesota and the Dakotas in the past five years, one wonders why Michigan has not been keeping up. We have the greatest pastures, raise all kinds of the best of small grains and corn in a large part of the state, and we are at the threshold of the greatest markets of the country. Nearly every farm carries some hogs, and yet you can find less than 1 per cent of pure breds.

The farmer is not the one at fault, because he will buy good ones if he can be made to see where they are enough better to warrant the investment, and it is up to the breeders and farm press to show him.

The Mich. Duroc Ass'n is going to try to do its part in the next year to show him where he is at, and we will need your help. Of course we understand you cannot champion one breed but you can do a lot along general lines. I trust you will give this some of your attention, as it is to your interest as well as ours.

With best wishes, I am yours very truly—*W. O. Taylor, Breeder pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine, Milan, Mich.*

We extend wide-open arms to the Michigan Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Ass'n and all other swine associations in the state to use the columns of M. B. F., to tell the farm folks of Michigan about their respective breeds. We know of no reason why Michigan should not be a great hog state. Surely if we can raise such corn as we did last year the feeding problem will be largely solved. We've boosted Michigan as a cattle and dairying state, a sheep state, and we've made good on our boast. From now on the swine shall have their inning.—Editor.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

To say that the M. B. F. is one of the best papers published for the farmers would be speaking very lightly of the matter. It is the best and no getting around it. Hits the nail on the head and every dinged time and "begorry," as Pat says, "is doing things all the time," Now to get down to brass tacks. A farmer these days has a right to know what is causing his increased prices in everything, where his tax money goes, and the like, along with the right to know how much it costs him to produce and to have a say in who should be his representatives to our legislature. It is the right time for farmers to organize the same as other corporations and state what their prices should be.

Take, for instance, in the cost of beans. How many farmers know how much it costs to raise a bushel. The answer is that few know. The farmers have been playing a losing game and the time has come for them to come on and say, "Organize our county." Arenac is a banner bean county but the present price of beans, $6.50 per cwt. is not enough and at the high cost of labor, beans cannot be raised at a profit short of around $8 per hundred. Sugar beets are another crop that our county is a banner for and the fight for better prices is on and here's hoping that it will still go on until right is produced. We need not look for any decrease in prices of farm tools, taxes or anything that the farmer has to buy for some time to come.—*M. B. R., Arenac County.*

The first to feel the drive on the high cost of living is food. Why? Because the farmer, of all producers, is in the poorest position to defend himself. It is hardly to be expected that prices of other commodities, which are based on cost of production, will come down. It behooves the farmer, as you say, to organize and protect his own industry.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

"Should a Farm Paper Follow Principle or Experience?"

BECAUSE I think, as a rule, I can make better use of the limited space in these columns, I do not often print any of the great mass of letters which I receive commending the work I am striving to do for the advancement of the interests of the agricultural and industrial producers of the grain belt. Such letters are always encouraging and helpful to me in various ways, and I want my correspondents to know I appreciate them greatly, even though I do not print many of them. I am here reproducing excerpts from two such letters, only to serve as texts for a few observations which I believe to be timely, and which I trust will not be regarded by my readers as inappropriate. Mr. S. M. Gearhart, of Bolan, Iowa, writes:

"I have been taking your paper for the last four years. I have read your editorials with much interest, and have found you to be right in almost every case. I am glad there is one man in this country, printing a paper that reaches as many people as yours reaches, who is not afraid to pass his judgment and to uphold the farmer and the laboring man."

It is a comparatively easy matter for an editor of a farm paper to "pussyfoot" on questions of great importance to the farming interests; to give partial support to this side of of vital contention, and, again to give partial support to the opposing side of the same contention; to give countenance and encouragement, for instance, to the dishonest propaganda of corrupt interests against particular farmer movements and, in the next breath to emit fulsome and slobbering editorials on "the importance of farmer organizations;" to oppose to the limit economic co-operation by and among the farmers (until co-operation has become a demonstrated success) and then to favor co-operation, after the farmers have compelled recognition of the principle. In short, it is easy to play the game of the special interests in every way, and then to jump on the band wagon of popular favor, when, after years of struggling and political battling, the farmers have succeeded in forcing popular recognition of the righteousness of their principles and policies. My readers may have come in contact with so-called farm papers which pursue this two-faced policy which is sometimes described as "playing both ends against the middle."

But the policies of farm papers other than my own are matters of no concern to me, and in truth I give but little thought at any time to papers of the class I have mentioned. What I am particularly interested in is in making my own farm papers in every way truly worthy of the large circulation which they enjoy; truly worthy of the confidence and good will, which they are receiving in full measure from several hundred thousand agricultural producers in this great section of the Middle West. It, of course, pleases me to have a thoughtful reader say that he has found me to be "right in almost every case," but it is much more gratifying to me to glean from his letter the assurance that he believes that I mean to be right in all cases, though, humanlike, I may err in some. Another reader, Mr. J. B. Dole, of Mendota, Missouri, is kind enough to say:

"The miners in our camp told me of your article in defense of the miners, and I borrowed a copy of your paper, and after reading it I breathed a prayer of thank to God that we had a man big enough to stand up for the rights of his fellow man, regardless of what others might say or do. May you live long to point out the errors of those "higher up," as they are sometimes described, but some of whom are disgraces to our nation."

Mr. Dole's words, far from arousing in me any feeling of personal pride, give me a spirit of humility. I only hope that I may be given the mental and moral sturdiness that will enable me to measure up in some degree to his generous estimate of me.

But as I said at the beginning of this article, and as I have said before it all comes down to the question of what a publisher's aims and ambitions are. If he wants to be all things to all men; to dwell in peace and harmony with his fellow men, because he stands for nothing that could offend anyone; to say what he thinks others are thinking; and to follow instead of lead—if these are his ideals, he will choose the path of least resistance by making his motto "Whatever is, is right." I have no quarrel with those who hold this ideal, for they have a right to think as they please. But it does not happen to be my ideal, and I could not follow it without losing my own self-espect, which I value more than anything else in the world.—*Iowa Homestead.*

A TALE OF WOE

Enclosed find my subscription for three years. You may need the money if you are anything like the fellow that is mentioned in a little piece entitled "Clings to life to learn what is coming next."

The following letter was recently received from a customer to whom a letter had been addressed calling his attention to a payment past due on a purchase:

"For the following reason I am unable to send you check asked for. I have been held up, held down, sandbagged, walked on, sat on, flattened out and squeezed first for federal war tax, the excess profit tax, the Liberty loan bonds, thrift stamps, for state, county and city taxes, the capital stock tax, the auto tax, the merchant's license and the broker's license, and by every society and organization that inventive minds can conceive, to extract what I may or may not possess, from the Society of John the Baptist, the G. A. R., the Women's Relief, the Women's Suffragette, the Navy League, the Red Cross, the White Cross, the Black Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Jewish Relief, the Armenian sufferers, the Belgian Relief, and every hospital in town. And I am inspected, suspected, examined and re-examined, cussed, discussed, knocked, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason why I am clinging to life is to see what in h—l is coming next." You certainly are doing a great work. Keep it up.—*Subscriber in Van Buren County.*

Well, you know what Sherman said about it.—Editor.

PROHIBITION VS. WHAT?

The editor of M. B. F. and the writer do not agree on prohibition at all. The writer lived and worked in big cities for 37 years and saw considerable drinking. He found a big majority of the drinkers were decent drinkers. The quicker the small minority drank themselves to death the better. But it never came under the writer's personal observation that anybody did drink themselves to death. In other words he never saw anybody whose death could be directly traced to the immoderate use of liquor.

Can you say as much for prohibition? To judge by the papers prohibition has been the death of more people in the last few weeks than J. Barleycorn was in the last 50 years.

Wet orators told us if prohibition succeeded our taxes would be higher. "Well," were they right? "Are yours any higher?" Mine are more than four times higher than they were 15 years ago. If the government income is cut $500,000,000 a year, will the government spend that much less or will they raise it on something else? Just one guess. You guessed right, they'll raise it on something else. Our children's ice cream cones, on Peptogenic Milk Powder or Mellen's Baby Food.—*Edw. J. Schubert, Ingham county, R. F. D. 4*

In the early days of the prohibition agitation the temperance people presented indisputable facts showing that a large percentage of the cases of crime, insanity, poverty, disease, etc., was caused by the chronic use of alcohol Crime means prisons. Insanity means insane asylums. Poverty means almshouses. Disease means hospitals. The maitenance of these institutions cost the nation many hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Today the almost unanimous verdict, —based no longer upon opinion, but on evidence,—is that the temperance people were absolutely right. Instances are legion of jailers closing their jails altogether,—no occupants; of sheriffs and other officers of the peace resigning their jobs,—no business; of hospitals abandoning enlargement plans,—no call for the extra accommodations.

Some day when the entire nation shall have given prohibition a fair trial the figures will be compiled to show what effect it has had upon the business of these various institutions, and how much it has increased or decreased taxes. So far as your state taxes are concerned they could not be affected by prohibition. The state received no share of the liquor tax. The license fee was divided between township, village or city and the county in which they were located. The total liquor receipts in Michigan in '15 were $1,-709,709.63. Of this amount Wayne county received $787.675.00, leaving a balance of $922,034.63. Apportion this over the other then wet counties of the state, and you can readily see what a small fraction of the entire township and county expenditures the liquor tax took care of. If you want the real secret of high taxes compare the annual cost of government for ten years back and you'll have it.—Editor.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

FOR WEEKS the roads had been piled high with drifts and well night impassable. Only necessary travel was indulged in and then on the cross roads the men had to dig regular tunnels through which the faithful horses or puffing "Henry's" pulled their loads. All the reading matter had been given a more carefnl perusal than usual, even the ads coming in for more than their usual share of attention. Everyone was longing for something to do out of the ordinary when, on Sunday morning, February the 8th, came a telephone message from Martha Graham who lived out on the main line.

"Hello, Sarah, do you know I am so tired of my own company that I have decided that if something does not happen pretty soon, I'll simply die. Yesterday's paper said that we could look for milder weather this coming week and so, as I sat by the fire darning Joe's socks, I just thought I would start something. You know this is Valentine's week—also Lincoln's birthday. All the papers are full of suggestions for decorations, menus, etc., and I just thought to myself, I don't care if it does sound funny for me to be having a Valentine party. I'm going to do it! Won't you and John come over Thursday evening early, dressed like children and be sure and bring a home-made Valentine. Come early—as early as seven anyhow."

We had longed for something different but this was so unusual that we hesitated, but finally reluctantly consented to come dressed up, for Martha has insisted that no one would be admitted who wasn't dressed up. Well, I was certainly busy the first three days of that week rigging up clothes for John and me. I found a blue serge summer suit of John's which we used by pulling the pants up around the knee until they puffed up like a boy's short trousers, then we pulled a pair of the boy's long black stockings on over them, rolling them back like socks. He had no oxfords so we took a pair of dressing slippers which he put on for slippers after we arrived. Then a soft shirt of white which John had last summer with a black ribbon bow tie made him look quite boyish. I did my hair up in kid curlers the night before and in spite of the family kept it up so that I could wear it in short tight curls, with a big butterfly bow of bright red ribbon right on top. Then a white dress of last summer's wardrobe, was easily shortened. John insisted that we would feel foolish, but really when we arrived it just seemed as if everyone had entered into the spirit of the thing and some of them had actually borrowed their children's clothes so that we weren't at all conspicuous, and oh, what a good time we did have!

The entertainment which our hostess provided began when the daughter of the house played "Auld Lang Syne" while her mother read the lines of that old familiar poem:

Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight;
Make me a child again, just for tonight;
Let me forget the long, weary years,
The trials and troubles, the heartaches and tears.
Let me be young again, happy and gay;
Let me forget the cares of the day;
Let me forget the hair that is white,
Make me a child again, just for tonight.
Turn back the years in life's busy whirl;
Just let me be a dear little girl,
To share in the joys of childish delight;
Make me a child again, just for tonight.

Everyone had to suggest some game they had played as a child, and an hour was spent playing these games, then while some of the "boys" popped corn, the "girls" made taffy of corn syrup and just before we left for home, each one was invited to pull a valentine from the heart shaped box which our hostess had provided. Of course the valentines were the ones which we had made and which our hostess took from us as we came in, attaching them to ribbons which extended from the heart shaped box.

Quite a little ingenuity was displayed in the making of those valentines. Some there were which

Here is how a Serbian woman dresses when she goes out to help with the harvests.

showed real talent on the part of neighbors whose ability to draw we had never suspected while the one which won the most favorable comment was an original poem which a strapping young fellow had written and dedicated to his mother:

To His Mother

Today an old sweetheart of mine
Is my precious Valentine;
My best and oldest sweetheart you
Are, mother, dear. So loyal, true
And tender always. And your love
I cherish over and above
Earth's fairest gifts. You've made of me
All that I am and hope to be,
Mother mine,
My Valentine."

And as we drove home that evening, and discussed how much fun we had had and how little expense there had really been in connection with the whole evening's entertainment, we resolved to open our home more to the neighbors, and ourselves take life a little less seriously.

HOME, HOME, SWEET HOME!

With the desire to make this page more attractive, we have decided to "dress it up" with pictures of homes and home scenes of our readers. It is not always the largest home that is most attractive, but the homey home—you know the kind—the one which makes you want to stop and visit when you pass. Perhaps it is because of the well-kept grounds, or the lovely flowers—or perhaps it is the children at play with their pets in the yard which suggests that here is a real home. There are thousands of these homes in Michigan and almost everyone has a picture taken on a bright Sunday afternoon of the baby, or perhaps the little boy taking his first horseback ride or it may be just a picture of the house. We want to share these home scenes with all our readers. So for one month we will offer a prize for every picture which is sent in which is clear enough so that we can use it in our paper. We will return all pictures that we cannot use—immediately, and those which are available will be used and then returned.

Send all pictures direct to the editor of this page and beginning with the March paper, watch for the pictures, one of which will appear each week.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To clean feathers soak them in benzine and then rinse on the clean benzine and dry out of doors. Be sure and keep away from the fire.

For grease spots on silk, lay a blotter under the spot and then rub some warmed flour on the stain. Brush off and then renew until the stain disappears.

When washing your windows, add a small quantity of blueing to the water.

If the leather in your shoes becomes hard, rub the shoes with a little caster oil and they will become soft and pliable.

The best way to keep black leather shoes from looking worn and also from breaking is to dip a flannel in olive oil and rub into the leather.

Four eggs to a quart of milk is the proportion for boiled custard. Five eggs for frozen desserts.

If porcelain baking dishes become discolored on the inside fill them with buttermilk and let them stand for a day or so. The acid in the milk will remove the stains.

A little sugar added to oatmeal while it is cooking adds to the flavor.

A thick slice of onion laid on top roast of beef and cooked with it, gives a fine flavor to meat and gravy.

When setting bread sponge, omit putting in salt until light and ready to knead. The salt partly kills the yeast germs and this retards fermentation.

An apple in the cake box will keep the cake moist.

A tincup of vinegar set on the back of the stove and kept boiling while cabbage and onions are cooking will prevent the smell from going through the house.

After doing kitchen work, rub the hands with salt for a few minutes and then rinse with tepid water. This will smooth them so that you may embroider or sew without difficulty.

Crumpled tissue paper is one of the best things for polishing mirrors and glass of all sorts after washing.

Marks on woodwork made by scratching matches will disappear when rubbed with a lemon.

Half an ounce of gum arabic and half a teaspoonful of boiled milk mixed with enough plaster of paris to make a creamy paste is an excellent thing with which to mend broken bric-a-brac or china.

AN OVAL DOILY

A very charming oval doily 13 in. by 6 1-2 in. can be made from this simple motif in eyelet embroidery. The leaves and floral petals are eyelets, the edge in the well padded buttonhole stitch and the lines in outline.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 3044.—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 3 1-2 yards of 44-inche material. The skirt measures 1 2-3 yard at the foot.

No. 3059.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material

No. 2709.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1-2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1-4 yards at the foot.

No. 2657.—Child's Short Clothes Set. Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 3 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the dress, 1 3-4 yards for the petticoat and 2 7-8 yards for the combination.

Nos. 3046-3048.—Business Costume. Waist 3046 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust metasure. Size 38 will require 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material. Skirt 3048 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires for a one-piece skirt, 2 5-8 yards of 48-inch material if cut crosswise, and 2 1-8 yards of 54-inch material if cut lengthwise. With front and back seams—2 1-4 yards of 54-inch material will be required if cut with front edges straight, and 2 3-4 yards if front and back edges are cut bias. The skirt measures about 2 1-2 yards at the foot. Two separate patterns.

No. 3045.—Ladies' Envelope Chemise. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M ....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

NEIGHBORLINESS REVIVED IN AMERICA

AMERICAN rural and village life is experiencing a new era of neighborliness. It began a score of years ago, but received its greatest impetus during and since the war. Well-housed rural clubs—something almost unheard of a few years ago—are springing up all over the country. Because they mean so much to their neighborhoods, and because this neighborhood movement contains so much of promise for the 50 million Americans who live in the country or in village of less than 2,500 ,the United States Department of Agriculture has sent representatives to learn first hand the history of nearly 300 of these club houses. The results of this investigation have been recently published in a bulletin "Rural Comunity Buildings in the United States," which can be had by addressing a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This publication tells the extent of the rual club movement, the character of the club houses, the uses to which they are put, how their erection was financed, and how they are managed. In addition details are given regarding eight different clubs representative of as many different kinds of communities. How each solved its particular building problems is explained.

The majority of the structures visited were erected by popular subscription or by the sale of stock in a community organization. In some cases the projects were financed by local manufacturing concerns. Other buildings were the gifts of public-spirited individuals. A few were erected by public funds raised thru taxation or the sale of bonds. In all cases the structures are the centers of a great variety of wholesome activities such as communities without central meeting places can not enjoy. One evening a building may be used for a basket ball game, the next night for a neighborhood dance, later in the week for a political gathering ,and on Sunday for union church services or union Sunday school. Any rural or semi-rural district interested in erecting a club house—whether it is to cost $2,000 or $50,000—is expected to find helpful suggestions in this publication.

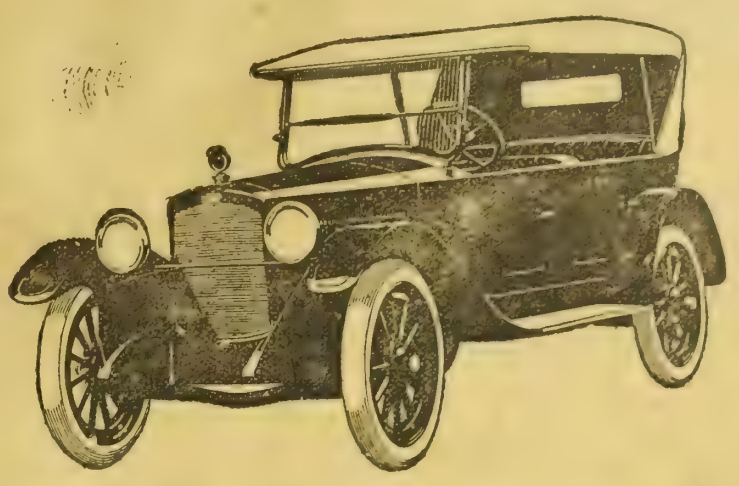
Many Amusements Provided

Many of the simpler structures, located in the open country, contain an auditorium with movable seats which permit it to be transformed into a dining room, an athletic room or a dance hall. Usually, also, there is a stage and a well-equipped kitchen. These features make possible banquets and entertainments which mean much in the life of rural communities. In the club houses in smaller towns, in addition to the rooms mentioned, there are often a library, a reading room, a women's rest room, and a meeting place for various organizations.

The club houses in the county seats and larger towns are more pretentious, some having special banquet rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pools, billiard rooms and offices for the county agent and for local commercial club secretaries. The following is a partial list of the varied uses to which these buildings are put: Lectures, night school classes, home talent entertainments, dances, banquets, socials, political meetings, election, indoor athletic games, welfare work, boys' and girls' club work domestic science classes and demonstrations, agricultural society meetings, farmers' institutes, and co-operative purchasing and marketing activities.

The stockholders, and in some instances the associate or social members, elect a board of trustees of from three to nine members who manage the building. This same body, or the board, elects the usual officers, such as president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Various committees are either appointed or elected. The details of management are often delegated to a house secretary, a physical director or a caretaker. In a few instances, where buildings have been presented by an individual or an industrial concern, control is placed in a select board nominated by the donor and possessing power to appoint its successors. Township and city buildings are managed by the usual officials.

IT SURPASSES COMPETITION



GRANT SIX

This new Grant Six surpasses everything anywhere near its price in beauty, quality and richness of finish; it surpasses them all in power and performance and surpasses them in roominess and comfort just as it surpasses them in practical economy.

If we told you about its fine upholstery, its excellent body finish, its completeness of equipment, including even a Boyce Motometer, you would undoubtedly sense the fact that the car is unusually complete and surprisingly good value in every way.

But you don't buy a car that way. You see it. You ride in it. You size it up in every detail and it is the car itself, not the beauty of its description, that sells you.

Experience gained in building over fifty thousand light sixes is embodied in this car. Careful buying, and quantity production, makes its price possible. And you will be surprised and pleased by its reasonable price just as you will by its high quality.

Four body styles to choose from — Five passenger Touring Car; Three passenger Touring Roadster; Five passenger Sedan; Four passenger Coupe.

Write for new illustrated catalogue and name of Grant Six dealer in your community.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

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Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card.

$19.95 Upward ON TRIAL
American
FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of

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Bowl a *sanitary marvel*, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan.

Western orders filled from Western points.

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: My, what a gay, glad week is this. With Valentine's day promising many a pretty visit from Dan Cupid who takes charge of our valentines, and Lincoln's birthday, we will most all be very busy in school, so I won't write a long letter this week but will save the space for the prize winning letters. But I must tell you that perhaps there will be some disappointed ones. However the prizes were awarded to those whom I thought told me all they knew about Lincoln and Washington without copying it from a book. We all have to learn from our books but in order to have it ours we must tell it just as we would to each other, with the book safely away on the shelf and so I have endeavored to award the prizes of a Trip Around the World in Postal Cards to those whose stories seemed to show that they told it in their own words.

The prize winners were Elinor Briggs, of Vermontville, Ellis Bazzett, of Bradley, Bernice Konwinski, of Posen and Beatrice Dickerson, of Moreley and then there were two more who had especially good ones about Washington which I have saved for next week when we celebrate the birthday of the Father of Our Country. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

PRIZE STORY

Dear Laddie:—I am a farmer girl, 12 years old. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I like Lincoln and Washington both because they were great men and did a lot for their country. I like Lincoln best because he made his own way. When he was little he was very poor. He did everything he could to get himself to a higher position. I will now close.—Elinor V. Briggs, Vermontville, Mich.

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky. As soon as he was old enough to understand, his mother read him stories from the Bible. All his schooling together was not quite a year. When he was eight his parents moved to Indiana. When he was 21 he wanted to become a lawyer and studied all he could. In 1830 they moved to Illinois. Lincoln became a lawyer in 1837. He was elected president in 1860, and was inaugurated March 4th. In April the war started. It closed in 1865. Lincoln was shot in Ford's theatre by John Booth.

Washington and Lincoln were both great men but I like Lincoln best. He was noted for his kind heart. He never forgot that he had been a poor boy and was always kind to the poor people. He was born in a log cabin and worked hard for what little education he got. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves and caused the Civil War.

Washington was born in Virginia. His parents were rich people but he was a very pleasant man. He always spoke the truth and people could depend on him so he was chosen for many important duties. He was elected first president of the United States.—Ellis Bazzett, Bradley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is my third or fourth time that I have written to you but I didn't see my last letter in print. Now I must tell you something about George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732. He was our first president, from 1789 to 1797. Abraham Lincoln was our sixteenth president, from 1861 to '65. He was born Feb. 12, 1809. Now I will try to get a prize for a story.—Bernice Konwinska, Rosen, Mich.

Lincoln and the Pig

One day Lincoln and a friend were on their way to a party. As they passed a swamp they heard a pig squealing. When nearly to the house Lincoln said, "My friend, I am going back and get that poor pig out of the swamp." "But you will spoil your clothes," said his friend. "I know this is my best suit and I shall be sorry to spoil it, but I'd rather spoil a dozen suits than think of that poor pig all night." And he went back and pulled the pig out. Then he went home for he couldn't go to the party with his soiled clothes.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write to you. I am a girl, 10 years, 9 months and 25 days old. I thought I would write a story about Abraham Lincoln. Well I will close.—Beatrice E. Dickerson, Morley, Mich.

Abraham Lincoln

When Abraham Lincoln was a boy he had few of the opportunities which most boys now have. In the poor log cabin which was his home there were no lamps to give light at night, and the few candles which Mrs. Lincoln sometimes made were too precious to be used on common occasions, but there was a big fireplace in one end of the house in the winter time and they had plenty of wood by cutting it. He studied his lessons at night by lying with his back to the fire so the light would shine on his books. For paper he used smooth boards or a large wooden shovel and charcoal for his pencil. In his home there were but three books. He went three miles to borrow one on Washington. After supper he read it till it was past midnight and went to bed leaving his book in a crack upstairs where he slept so he could read it. In the morning he awoke and heard it raining. He got the book but it was soaked with water. He went down stairs, tried the book but it was not as good as before. He went to give the book back and the owner said, 'If you will work for me for three days you may have the book. So Lincoln worked for him and received the book.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. I did not see my letter in print. I thought I would write a story.—Gladys Burt, West Branch.

Abraham Lincoln-George Washington

I think I like George Washington the better of the two. Everybody liked Mr. Washington because he did such brave and daring things. He was born on a plantation in Virginia on February 22, 1732. When he was not very old he wanted to be a sailor but his mother did not want him to leave, so he stayed at home. Once when he was not very old, he was with some other boys. He climbed up higher than any other boy would go, to the top of the Natural Bridge in Virginia and printed his name on a rock. Washington fought in the Revolutionary war. He was the first president of the United States, being elected president in 1789. George Washington died at his home in Mt. Vernon in 1799. When he died the whole world mourned him. The United States celebrates his birthday every year on February 22.

A Story of George Washington

George Washington was born in Virginia February 22, 1732. He was not a poor boy. Some people think a rich boy is sure to be proud and lazy, but George was neither. So are some people mistaken. He was the first president of the United States. When the first four years ewre over the people made him president again. Whn the second four years were ovr the people again wanted to make him president, but he would not allow it, saying, "No one should be president more than two terms. He wentback to his home in Virginia and lived a quiet, happy life. He died in 1799.—Alice Reavey, Akron, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher is Mrs. Edna Hetherington. We all like her. My letter is getting long so I will close hoping to see my letter in print and I would like to hear from some of the girls. I am sending a poem.—Crystal Stevens, Traverse City, Mich.

Easy Knowledge

How nice 'twould be if knowledge grew
On bushes as the berries do!
Then we could plant our spelling seed,
And gather all the words we need;
And sums from off our slates we'd wipe,
And wait for figures to be ripe;
And go into the fields and pick
Whole bushels of arithmetic.
And if we wished to learn Chinest
We'd just go out and shake the trees;
And grammar, then, in all the towns
Would grow with proper verbs and nouns
And in the gardens there would me
Great bunches of geography;
And all the passers-by would stop
And marvel at the knowledge crop;
And I my pen would cease to push
And pluck my verses from a bush.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. My parents take the M. B. F. and I like to read the Doo Dads and the boys' and girls' letters. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Jesse Snow. She lives a little way from my home. I have two sisters and a half brother; he lives in Pontiac and my sisters are at home. For pets I have three cats and I used to own a pet lamb which I fed on a bottle.—Beatrice E. Bulman, Wheeler.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you, so I thought I would try it. We live on an 160-acre farm. We don't live on it, but we work it just the same. For a pet we have a dear little baby. I have two little sisters; one is six years, the other is one year old and she is the pet of the family. I am 10 years of age and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Sister Mary Christine and we all love her very much. There are 100 pupils in our school. There are five teachers, one music teacher. I take lessons on the piano. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Josephine Potvia, Merrill, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the children's page. We have six cows, 30 chickens and one pig. I have three pets, two rabbits and a cat. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Ernin Burt, West Branch.

Dear Laddie:—I have written you before but never saw my letter in print. I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I like to go skating, go down hill on my sled. There is a creek down a little ways from our school, and we often go there at noon. The name of our school is Hillside, because it is on a large hill. There are 17 pupils in our school, three in my class. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—June Ganley, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is my second letter as I didn't see my first letter. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Dowling and I like her very much. I like to read th "Children's Hour" stories and the Doo Dads. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have no brothers or sisters. I would like to hear from any of the boys and girls.—Doris Rykert, Bailey, Mich.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

PART IV.

"THE Moon Maiden spread wonderful white dreams on us, and always when the moon was brightest our longing for the known, yet unknown sea, was the deepest. Could any Garden Soldier tell us why the moon made the streams long for the sea? Deep down in us we could feel the moon pulling us on to it!

" 'Oh, come to the sea, the deep, deep sea,
Whose waters still obey,
And ebb and flow forever free,
Yet bound to the month's bright ray!' '

" 'Great cities grew up along our way. And at night these cities seemed to bloom with flowers of fire. A million, million times brighter than the firefly's torch or the glowworm.

" 'But we went on in a deeper, broader, more powerful stream, and by our force we gave power and light to the great cities where thousands of soldiers in the United States School Garden Army were raising their wonderful gardens. We were proud of our million, million strength. And because we were united, and all worked and pulled together, we were strong enough to bear on the great, moving shoulders of the muddy streams the boats that carried the golden grain from the ters from one great city to another.

" 'And something else we carried, too, because we carried the gifts of the plains to the mountains. We carried the golden grain Tfrom the fields to the people who mined the coal from the earth. The people of the plains and the meadows, and those who raised gardens and had orchards sent grains and vegetables and fruits to those who lived in the mountains and forests. And the mountain folk and the forest folk sent great logs to build houses, and coal to warm the children's homes, and minerals from the treasuries of the mountains.

" 'No one of us, alone, Garden Lady, would have been of any use, but when we joined we made the rivers and the streams, and so because we were all together we carried the great boats. We were united in one great army, just like the boys and girls of the United States School Garden Army. Why, there isn't anything, Garden Lady, that the boy and girls can not do if they all are united and work together like the drops of water.

" 'As we carried the gifts from the mountains to the plains, our stream that has been clear and sparkling grew yellow with mud, tawny colored, but grand in its bigness, and beautiful too, when the sunlight and sunset colors, and moonlight and clouds sent their messages and their dreams of beauty to us.

" 'Other streams joined us. Then there was great news of their adventures. These streams, too, brought millions and millions of earth grains or mud with them and this dark-colored mud was a rich gift from highlands to lowlands; for sometimes in the Spring, when there were great rains and the white cold cover of the earth grew warm and turned to sparkling water, the big and little streams came hurrying down from all directions. Then our stream grew so big and deep and broad that it spread out over the banks, carrying great loads of mud with it. And when the water went back, the land was made rich with a new layer of earth, full of food for growing things.' "

(To be continued)

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Answer to last week's puzzle, the Fox, Goose and Corn. Take the goose over, return and take fox over, bring goose back, take corn over, return for goose.

THREE WORD PUZZLE

I am candy, change my head I am to consider, change again I am a gentle push.

FOUR LETTER SQUARE

A precious stone.
A square of glass.
A girl's name.
Slender.

BEHEADINGS

Behead to bring low and find what ball players run for.

Behead to raise or lift up and find approval.

Behead acid and find skill.

Behead custom or treatment and find wisdom.

Behead staff and find a playing card.

Behead no one and find some one.

The letters taken off form a certain season.

Answers Three Word Puzzle

Fudge. Judge. Nudge.

Four Letter Square

O—P—A—L
P—A—N—E
A—N—N—A
L—E—A—N

Beheadings

A—base
U—praise
T—art
U—sage
M—ace
N—one

JUNIOR COOK

Fish Balls

Measure one cupful of fish flakes. These may be the fish flakes that come canned ready for use of left over bits of fish may be flaked into small bits and used. Add to the fish three cupfuls of mashed potatoes.

With a large fork, or better still, clean finger tips, mix the fish and potato till it is a smooth paste. If left over fish is used it will likely need no seasoning. If canned fish is used add one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mold into neatly shaped balls and put in a cool place for at least one hour.

Put two tablespoonsful of meat drippings into a frying pan over a fire. When the grease is smoking hot lay the balls in the pan. Cook moderately fast till the lower edges of the balls are brown. With a small pan cake turner or large spatula turn the balls and brown on the other side. Take up onto a hot platter. Garnish with a bit of parsley and serve at once. These are delicious for either breakfast, luncheon or dinner. A relish of home made chilli sauce goes nicely with these balls.

The Remedy

First Office Boy—"I told the boss to look at the dark circles under my eyes eyes and see if I didn't need a half-day off."

Second Office Boy—"What did he say?"

First Office Boy—"He said I needed a bar of soap."

County Crop Reports

ST. CLAIR—Farmers all busy with various kinds of farm work that is, what few farmers there are left as this part of the county is stripped of all its available surplus help. The new city of Marysville, which is being built at the present time, is demanding all the spare help. Weather is very cold with lots of snow and good sleighing at the present time. Some farmers are holding their hay, thinking the price will be higher but the largest part of it has gone to market.—I. J. The following prices were paid at Smiths Creek—Wheat, $2.40; corn, $1.50 oats, 86; rye, $1.61; hay: No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 light mixed, 25; straw-rye, 13@14; wheat-oat, 13@14; beans, $6.75; potatoes, $2.25; hens, 24; springers, 25 @28; butter, 56; eggs, 65@70; lambs, 14 @15; hogs, 14@15; beef steers, 6@9; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 16@20; apples, $4.

BAY—Big slump in sugar beet contracts; farmers not in a hurry to contract until manufacturers come across. We have two and one-half months before seeding time and in most cases later so we are not getting excited over the situation. So let us all hold back while the fight is on. A few beans are going on the market. Most farmers having any hay for sale are selling at present at around $25 per ton. Hay is real light and dry. Roads are snow bound part of the time and so it is difficult to get around. The ground is frozen to a good depth. Are buying a little coal, only about as it is needed, price ranging from $8 to $10 per ton. Some clover being threshed, mostly June clover.—A. G. The following prices were paid at Bay City:—Wheat, $2.52; corn, $1.45; oats, 86; rye, $1.56; hay:, $25; barley, $3; straw-rye, $8; wheat-oat, $7; beans, $6.75; potatoes $2; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 55; sheep, dressed, 12; lambs, 17; hogs, 18; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 9; veal calves, 19.

MIDLAND—The following prices offered at Midland, as quoted by Orr Bean & Grain Co.; Wheat, S., $3; W., $2.50; corn, shelled, $1.45; oats, 84; rye, $1.58; buckwheat, $2.85; beans, $6.60; barley, $3; peas, $4.

GRATIOT, (E.)—We have had quite cold weather; was 14 below some of the time. Some of the roads were so badly drifted they had to be scraped. I look for a cold summer because everyone is putting up ice. Not much grain moving at present.—J. W. The following prices were paid at Ithaca:—Wheat, $2.50@ $2.80; corn, 65; oats, 82;; rye, $1.60; hay, $25; beans, $6.75; potatoes, $2; springers, 22; geese, 20; butter, 55; eggs, 60; hogs, 15.

PRESQUE ISLE—Most of the farmers are trying to do a little lumbering this winter, some are getting out some logs for their own use as building material, while others are getting out all kinds of forest products for market including mine props and fence posts. But it keeps a lot of them busy doing chores and keeping the home fires burning. We are having an extra severe winter here this winter, there is about two and one-half feet of snow in the woods now. But as usual clover and all kinds of winter grain are covered with a heavy blanket of snow. This county is fast becoming a live stock and milk producing center. Several carloads of pure bred stock has been shipped in here the past year. Chas. Atkins, Sam Schnepp and Chas. Heron are some of our farmers that are building up fine herds of Holsteins. The Rainy Lake Branch Co. have a fine herd of Herefords, they also have over two hundred ewes, their last car load of sheep came in the last part of last month. The farm bureau movement is progressing very nicely in this county. The Millersburg Co-operative Marketing Ass'n isn't doing much these days, only laying plans for the future. Preparations are going forward and material is being placed for their root cellar that is to go up before the potato season opens next fall. Some prices offered are as follows: Wheat, $3.50@$4; oats, $2.70; rye, $2.55; hay, No. 1 timothy, $26; beans, $6.25; potatoes, $2; butter, 50; eggs, 60.—J. M., Millersburg, Mich.

SANILAC (N.E.)—Farmers are cutting wood in a few cases, also pressing and hauling hay to market, and marketing some wheat, oats and barley at good prices. January has not let up for a thaw this year. We have fair sleighing, but does not pack. Our mail man has only missed one trip so far this winter on account of storms. Our farmers are Milo D. Campbell men for Governor. 150 stockholders in our co-operative store at Deckerville receive satisfactory dividends and good treatment. A semi-monthly auction sale of horses held here for farmers' benefit is being well patronized. 150 in today. Prices offered at Deckerville—Wheat up to $3.10; corn, $1.50; oats, 85; rye, $1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, $22; No. light mixed, $20; beans, $6.75; butter, 65; eggs, 60.—J. C. F., Deckerville, Mich.

CLINTON (N)—Not much doing on the farms now but cutting wood and doing chores. A good time to "warm up" for the spring election. The agitation for better beet prices started a little late, as usual, about four-fifths of the growers have signed their contracts for 1920. Why wasn't the campaign started at least a month sooner? Prices offered at St. Johns: Wheat, $2.45; oats, 80; rye,$1.65 beans, $6.50; potatoes, $2.25; hens, 25; ducks, 22; springers, 25; butter, 55; buttetrfat, 64; eggs, 60; sheep, 6@8; lambs, 13@18; hogs, 15; veal calves, 12@20.—A. E. J., Bannister, Mich.

MECOSTA—Farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and some are selling wood, others are selling beans and grain and potatoes. The weather is very cold. Prices offered are as follows: Wheat, $2.30; corn, $1.25; oats, 90; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 ight mixed, $25; beans, $6.25; red kidney, $7; potatoes, $$3.85; hens, 27; butterfat, 58; eggs, 60.—L. M., Hersey,Mich.

MONTCALM—Farmers are putting up ice and hauling potatoes. Prices offered at Lakeview—Wheat, $2.50; corn, 80; oats, 80; rye, $1.70; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $25; rye straw, $10; wheat-oat, $18; beans, $7; red kidney, $14; potatoes, $3.85; onions, $2.25; hens, 22; springers, 20; ducks, 24; geese, 22; turkeys, 40; butter, 65; butterfat, 65; eggs, 60; sheep, 8; lambs, 10; hogs, 15; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 18.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Mich.

MANISTEE—The farmers are cutting wood, some hauling gravel and going to town, a few selling some potatoes, beans and feeds and some have contracted their number of acreage of cucumbers and also acres of peas and beans for a canning factory to run next year at Bear Lake, owned by a Manistee company, with a factory at that place. Looks like great business here next year. Fruits will also be canned. Enough said I guess. Weather is still cold, not so much snow, but lots of drifting of roads. Some warm, thawy days. Snow on ground frozen. Quite a few farmers have beans and potatoes to sell at a future date. Not much buying or building going on here these days. Following are the prices offered at Bear Lake: Butter, 55; eggs, 55; butterfat, 63; potatoes, $3.25 cwt; navy beans, $6.25; red kidneys, $1—per cwt; rye, $1.40; wheat, $2.10; beef, 6@8; pork 16@17 1-2 dressed; veal, 10@13 alive; 16@20 dressed; live chickens, 18@22; hides, 20@25.—H. A., Bear Lake, Mich.

SAGINAW (S.W.)—Good, snug winter weather, 20 below zero a few mornings ago. Plenty of snow. The roads are badly drifted, has nearly stopped the automobiles. The farmers are hauling some grain to market, oats are bringing a fair price, 85c per bushel; beans are down 25c to $6.50 cwt. There are quite a number of farmers planning on going up to Lansing next week to Farmers' Week. Prices at St. Charles are: Wheat, $2.35; corn, in ear, 60; oats, 85; hay, No. 1 timothy, $24; No. 1 light mixed, $$22; beans, $6.50 cwt; potatoes, $2.25 bu; hens, 20c; springers, 20; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 65; hogs, $15; beef steers, 8@12; beef cows, 6@10; veal calves, 12@20.—G. L., St. Charles, Mich.

CONSERVING THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE SOIL

(*Continued from page* 5)

the amount of water lost from the unmulched plot and the one mulched with 3 inches of soil are negligible, whereas the changes in the water content of the soil beneath the layer of muck are appreciably less than in the others.

The Loss of Water From Soils Under Cover Loss of Water Percent

Depth treatment	No. mulch	3-in. mulch	Muck 1-in.
0-6	3.00	2.25	1.87
6-12	1.21	1.48	.30
12-24	1.52	1.27	.71
24-36	1.15	1.39	.19
Total	6.88	6.40	3.07

In general these results are in accord with those obtained by several investigators.

The attitude toward the formation of the dust mulch has radically changed in some sections. I recall conditions on my father's farm in northwestern Missouri about twenty years ago when we considered that we had done a day's work when eight acres of corn had been cultivated. As I well remember the day lasted from a little after sun up until nearly sunset! Moreover, one season after the corn was too tall to cultivate without breaking it down with the disk of the walking cultivator. I rode a horse that dragged a mower wheel between the rows of corn to form the dust mulch.

Last summer I had the privilege of touring across the famous corn belt to the home farm in Missouri. In talking with several men I noted that they had changed somewhat in regard to this proposition. Many of them lay much more emphasis on fall plowing and deep and thorough preparation of the seed bed and the prevention of weed seed formation after the small grains are harvested.

I was recently informed that what was probably the largest yield of potatoes in Michigan last year was obtained from land that was cultivated twice. This particular field did not produce many weeds, however.

With few exceptions the reports of carefully conducted field tests show that mulching the soil is of secondary importance in cultural operations. I discussed rather fully the modern views on the movement of moisture in soils showing that in the absence of a water table or water level film as capillary movement water in the soil is very feeble, moreover temperature has great bearing.

(*To be continued*)

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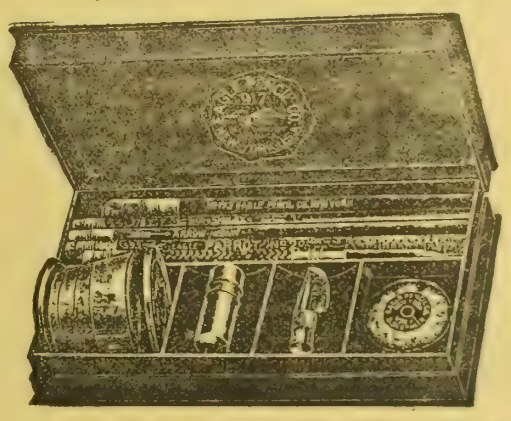

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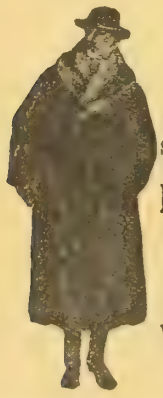

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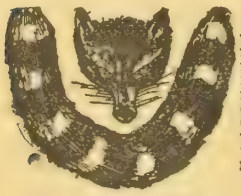

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HEARTS OF THREE

By JACK LONDON
Author of the "Valley of the Moon."

The Story's Just Started; Read This

LAST WEEK this great story by Jack London started by telling how Francis Morgan, son of a millionaire who had just died, grew bored by luxury in New York and was just starting off for a fishing trip. But at the same time, Regan, an old Wall Street partner of the elder Morgan was plotting with a dusky-skinned visitor named Torres, to get Francis off to the Carribean haunts of the ancient pirate Morgan, who was an ancestor of Francis, in search of buried treasure, thus leaving Regan free to manipulate the stock market, especially the Tampico stock in which young Morgan was heavily invested and very confident. Don't fail to read this installment.

ALL OF this was in turn Greek to Thomas Regan, who smiled his acceptance of listening and with the same smile conveyed any businessman's tolerant unbelief.

Scarcely was Senor Torres gone when Francis Morgan was shown in.

"Just thought I'd drop around for a bit of counsel," he said, greetings over. "And to whom but you should I apply, who so closely played the game with my father? You and he were partners, I understand, on some of the biggest deals. He always told me to trust your judgment. And well, here I am, and I want to go fishing. What's up with Tampico Petroleum?"

"What is up?" Regan countered, with fine stimulation of ignorance of the very thing of moment he was responsible for precipitating. "Tampico Petroleum?"

Francis nodded, dropped into a chair, and lighted a cigarette, while Regan consulted the ticker.

"Tampico Petroleum is up—two points, you should worry," he opined.

"That's what I say," Francis concurred. "I should worry. But just the same, do you think some bunch, onto the inside value of it—and it's big—I speak under the rose, you know, I mean in absolute confidence?" Regan nodded. "It is big. It is right. It is the real thing. It is legitimate. Now this activity—would you think that somebody, or some bunch, is trying to get control?"

His father's associate, with the reverend gray of hair thatching his roof of crooked brain, shook the thatch.

"Why," he amplified, "it may be just a flurry, or it may be a hunch on the stock public that it's really good. What do you say?"

"Of course it's good," was Francis' warm response. "I've got reports, Regan, so good they'd make your hair stand up. As I tell all my friends, this is the real legitimate. It's a damned shame I had to let the public in on it. It was so big, I just had to. Even all the money my father left me, couldn't swing it—I mean, free money, not the stuff tied up—money to work with."

"Are you short?" the older man queried.

"Oh, I've got a tidy bit to operate with," was the airy reply of the youth.

"You mean . . . ?"

"Sure. Just that. If she drops, I'll buy. It's finding money."

"Just about how far would you buy?" as the next searching interrogation, masked by an expression of mingled good humor and approbation.

"All I've got," came Francis Morgan's prompt answer. "I tell you, Regan, it's immense."

"I haven't looked into it to amount to anything, Francis; but I will say from the little I know that it listens good."

"Listens! I tell you, Regan, it's the Simon-pure, straight legitimate, and it's a shame to have it listed at all. I don't have to wreck anybody or anything to pull it across. The world will be better for my shooting it I am afraid to say how many hundreds of millions of barrels of real oil—say, I've got one well alone, in the Huasteca field, that gushed 27,000 barrels a day for seven months. And it's still doing it. That's the drop in the bucket, we've got piped to market now. And it's twenty-two gravity, and carries less than two-tenths of one per cent of sediment. And there's one gusher—sixty miles of pipe to build to it, and pinched down to the limit of safety, that's pouring out all over the landscape just about seventy thousand barrels a day.—Of course, all in confidence, you know. We're doing nicely, and I don't want Tampico to skyrocket."

"Don't you worry about that, my lad. You've got to get your oil piped, and the Mexican revolution straightened out before ever Tampico Petroleum soars. You go fishing and forget it." Regan paused with finely simulated sudden recollection, and picked up Alvarez Torres' card with the pencilled note. "Look, who's just been to see me." Apparently struck with an idea, Regan retained the card a moment. "Why go fishing for mere truot? After all, it's only recreation. Here's a thing to go fishing after that there's real recreation in, full-size man's recreation, and not the Persian palace recreation of an Adirondack camp, with ice and servants and electric push buttons. Your father always was more than a mite proud of that old family pirate. He claimed to look like him ,and you certainly look like your dad."

"Sir Henry," Francis smiled, reaching for the card. "So am I a mite proud of the old scoundrel."

He looked up questioningly from the reading of the card.

"He's a plausible cuss," Regan explained. "Claims to have been born right down there on the Mosquitoa Coast, and to have got the tip from private papers in his family. Not that I believe a word of it. I haven't time or interest to get to believing stuff outside my field."

"Just the same, Sir Henry died practically a poor man," Francis asserted ,the lines of the Morgan stubborness knitting themselves for a flash on his brows. "And they never did find any of his buried treasure."

"Good fishing," Regan girded good-humoredly.

"I'd like to meet this Alvarez Torres just the same," the young man responded.

"Fool's gold," Regan continued. "Though I must admit that the cuss is most exasperatingly plausible. Why, if I were younger—but oh, the devil, my work's cut out for me here."

"Do you know where I can find him?" Francis was asking the next moment (all unwittingly putting his neck into the net of tentacles that Destiny, in the visible incarnation of Thomas Regan, was casting out to snare him.)

The next moring the meeting took place in Regan's office. Senor Alvarez Torres startled and controlled himself at first sight of Francis' face. This was not missed by Regan, who grinningly demanded.

"Looks like the old pirate himself, eh?"

"Yes, the resemblance is most striking," Torres lied, or half-lied, for he did recognize the resemblance to the portraits he had seen of Sir

Be sure to get in on the opening chapters of this great story of adven-ture.

Henry Morgan; although at the same time under his eyelids he saw the vision of another and living man no less than Francis and Sir Henry, looked as much like both of them as either looked like the other.

Francis was youth that was not to be denied. Modern maps and ancient charts were pored over, as well as old documents, handwritten in faded ink on time-yellowed paper, and at the end of half an hour he announced that the next fish he caught would be on either the Bull or the Calf—the two islets off the Lagoon of Chiriqui, on one or the other of which Torres averred the treasure lay.

"I'll catch tonight's train for New Orleans," Francis announced. "That will just make connection with one of the United Fruit Company's boats for Colon—oh, I had it all looked up before I slept last night."

"But don't charter a schooner at Colon," Torres advised. "Take the overland trip by horseback to Belen. There's the place to charter with unsophisticated native sailors and everything else unsophisticated.

"Listens good!" Francis agreed. "I always wanted to see that country down there. You'll be ready to catch tonight's train, Senor Torres? . . . Of couse, you understand, under the circumstances, I'll be the treasurer and foot the expenses."

But at a privy glance from Regan, Alvarez Torres lied with swift efficientness.

"I must join you later, I regret, Mr. Morgan. Some little business that presses—how shall I say?—an insignificant little lawsuit that must be settled first. Not that the sum at issue is important. But it is a family matter, and therefore gravely important. We Torres' have our pride, which is a silly thing, I acknowledge, in this country, but which with us is very serious."

"He can join afterward, and straighten you out if you've missed the scent," Regan assured Francis. "And, before it slips your mind, it might be just as well to arrange with Senor Torres some division of the loot . . . If you ever find it."

"What would you say?" Francis asked.

"Equal division, fifty-fifty," Regan answered, magnificenty arranging the apportionment between the two men of something he was certain did not exist.

"And you will follow after as soon as you can?" Francis asked the Latin American. "Regan, take hold of his little law affair yourself and expedite it, won't you?"

"Sure, boy," was the answer. "And if it's needed, shall I advance cash to Senor Alvarez?"

"Fine!" Francis shook their hands in both of his. "It will save me bother. And I've got to rush to pack and break engagements and catch that train. So long, Regan. Good-bye Senor Torres, until we meet somewhere around Bocas del Toro, or in a little hole in the ground on the Bull or the Calf—you say you think it's the Calf? Well, until then—adois!"

And Senor Alvarez Torres remained with Regan some time longer, receiving explicit instructions for the part he was to play, beginning with retardation and delay of Francis' expedition, culminating in similar retardation and delay always to be continued.

"In short," Regan concluded, "I don't almost care if he never comes back—if you can keep him down there for the good of his health that long and longer."

Chapter II.

MONEY, like youth, will not be denied, and Francis Morgan, who was the man-legal and nature-certain representative of both youth and money, found himself one afternoon, three weeks after he had said good-bye to Regan, becalmed close under the land on board his schooner the Angelique. The water was glassy, the smooth rool scarcely perceptible, and, in sheer ennui and overplus of energy that likewise declined to be denied, he asked the captain, a breed, half Jamaica negro, or a monkey or something," he skiff over the side.

"Looks like I might shoot a parrot or a monqek or something," he explained, searching the jungle-clad shore, half a mile away, through a twelve-power Zeiss glass.

"Most problematic, sir, that you are bitten by a labarri, which is deadly viper in these parts," grinned the breed skipper and owner of the Angelique, who, from his Jamaica father had inherited the gift of tongues.

But Francis was not to be deterred; for at the moment, through his glass, he had picked out, first, in the middle ground, a white hacienda, and second, on the beach, a white-clad woman's form, and further, had seen that she was scrutinizing him and the schooner through a pair of binoculars.

"Put the skiff over, skipper," he ordered. "Who lives around here? —white folks?"

"The Enrico Solano family, sir," was the answer. "My word, they are important gentlefolk old Spanish, and they own the entire general landscape from the sea to the Cordilleras and half of the Chiriqui Lagoon as well. They are very poor, most powerful rich . . . in landscape—and they are prideful and fiery as cayenne pepper."

As Francis, in the tiny skiff rowed shoreward, the skipper's alert eye noted that he had neglected to take along either rifle or shotgun for the contemplated parrot or monkey. And, next, the skipper's eye picked up the white clad woman's figure against the dark edge of the jungle.

Straight to the white beach of coral sand Francis rowed not trusting himself to look over his shoulder to see if the woman remained or had vanished. In his mind was merely a young man's healthy idea of encountering a bucolic young lady, or a half wild white woman for that matter, or at the best a very provincial one, with whom he could fool and fun away a few minutes of the calm that fettered the Angelique to immobility. When the skiff grounded, he stepped out, and with one sturdy arm lifted its nose high enough up the sand to fasten it by its own weight. Then he turned around. The beach to the jungle was bare. He strode forward confidently. Any traveller, on so strange a shore, had a right to seek inhabitants for information on his way—was the idea he was acting out.

And he, who had anticipated a few moments of diversion merely, was diverted beyond his fondest expectations. Like a jack-in-the-box the woman, who, in the flash of vision vouchsafed him demonstrated that she was a girl-woman, ripely mature and yet mostly girl, sprang out of the green wall of jungle and with both hands seized his arm. The hearty grip in the seizure surprised him. He fumbled his hat off with his free hand and bowed to the strange woman with the impertubableness of a Morgan, New York trained and disciplined to be surprised at nothing, and received another surprise, or several surprises compounded. Not alone was it her semi-brunette beauty that impacted upon him with the weight of a blow, but it was her gaze, driven into him, that was all of sternness. Almost it seemed to him that he must know her. Strangers, in his experience, never so looked at one another.

The double grip on his arm became a draw, as she muttered tensely:

"Quick! Follow me!"

A moment he resisted. She shook him in the fervor of her desire, and strove to pull him toward her and after her. With the feeling that it was some unusual game such as one might meet with on the coast of Central America, he yielded, smilingly, scarcely knowing whether he followed voluntarily or was being dragged into the jungle by her impetuosity.

"Do as I do," she shot back at him over her shoulder, by this time leading him with one hand of hers in his.

He smiled and obeyed crouching when she crouched, doubling over when she doubled, while memories of John Smith and Pocahontas glimmered up in his fancy.

Abruptly she checked him and sat down, her hand directing him to sit beside her ere she released him, and pressed it to her [illegible] while she panted:

"Thank God! Oh, merciful Virgin!"

(Continued next week)

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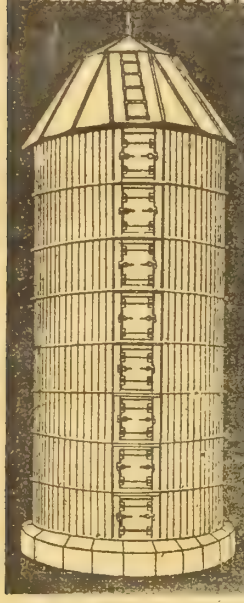

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Uncle Rube Says

THE OPEN SEASON

THIS BEIN' the open season for huntin' candidates for the next legislatur', mebbe a word or two in regard to the proper way of huntin' 'em an' of the kind of game to look for, would not be amiss.

For quite a number of years now we've been doin' most of our huntin' for this sort of game in the cities—kinda pickin' 'em out of lawyers' offices an' places similar—doctors, bankers, professional politicians—any thing would do if the gittin' was easy an' if the quary had a little of the coin of the realm to help the hunters to catch him.

You know lawyers like to git into the legislature—they like to make our laws, 'cause they know how to make 'em so they can, for a good fat fee, keep the feller out of jail that breaks them. You see, the more laws, the more business for lawyers an' so, as I jest mentioned, lawyers kinda like to git into the legislature an' they are easy game for the candidate hunter—why they won't even skulk nor try to hide when they know darn well the hunter is right onto them—rather, they'll jump right out in plain sight an' say, "take me if you want me; I'm entirely in the hands of my friends, an' if I'm needed I'll sacrifice myself, although I'd ruther live a private life with my little family." "In the hands of his friends!" "Sacrifice!" "If he is needed! ! ! " Gosh! all fish hooks! Who ever knew a lawyer that would not jump at the chance to land a job when he had a chance to frame or help make the law? Jest think how many of 'em we've had in the last few years, an' of some of the things they've done too, b'gosh!

Now, I ain't got anything agin lawyers—not as lawyers I ain't—no more'n I have agin doctors or preachers or pedlars or anything—they're all all right in their place—but why do we need so many of 'em in our law makin' body? Why not get some other kind of timber to put into the weak places? You know we've been told that when we could get a good business administration in our state capitol, things would be different. Well, accordin' to reports, we've had the business administration an' things are different ain't they? By gosh! I'd say they wuz different. What have the farmers had handed to them durin' the last few years? Most everything has been considerably different don't you think?

An' now that we've tried business administrations an' found 'em jest as we wuz told they would be, different—why wouldn't it be a good idea to try a good commonsense administration once or twice? Get Milo D. Campbell for governor, an' then get some good, level-headed men in the legislature to support him; get men that will think of somethin' besides creatin' jobs for some of their political wire pullers—that will give the farmers an' the laborin' class a fair deal,—men who will look well into matters callin' for the outlay of large sums of money, that will not be so ready to vote more taxes onto an already overburdened people.

There are plenty of good men for our state offices, men who will fill them with credit to the state an' to the people, men who are honest an' earnest, who will not be always hollerin' "business administration, which seems to mean an expensive one, but rather a sensible administration, fair to all.

An' take it from me, you don't have to go inside a lawyer's office you don't have to consult any professional politician or political wire puller to find the right kind of men. Great Scott! You don't think fer a minute, do you that all the smart men in Michigan have become lawyers or doctors or preachers? Why I know many farmers in this state who are jest as bright, jest as honest an' jest as capable of fillin' the highest office as any professional men that ever walked. An' so now, while the open season is on, it's a mighty good time to hunt your candidate; look around you an' you'll find him; then get together in your district an' elect him.

Remember that every big interest, every graft, every political ring, has a candidate picked out, someone who will work solely for its interests an' for no other. They don't care a whoop for you nor for me; they work for the masters that elected them an' b'gosh they do their master's biddin' every time. So it's up to the farmers an' the laborin' class to get together in this matter.

Now while the huntin' is good an' candidates are at large, pick out the right one an' don't lose sight of 'im for a minute—not till he's landed into the place where you want him—or her. Need I say more or is enough a plenty?— Cordially—*Uncle Rube.*

ARE YOU DISCOURAGED?

Remember this:

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the Legislature in Illinois and was badly swamped.

He next entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman to whom he became engaged—then she died.

Later he married a woman who was a constant burden to him.

Entering politics again he ran for Congress again and was badly defeated.

He then tried to get an appointment to the U. S. Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the U. S. Senate and was badly defeated.

In 1856 he became a candidate for the vice-presidency and was again defeated.

In 1858 he was defeated by Douglas.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. In the face of all this he eventually became one of the country's greatest men, if not the greatest.

When you think of a series of setbacks like this, doesn't it make you feel kind of small to become discouraged, just because you think you are having a hard time in life?—[*Prætorian Guard.*

Profits or Prophets

"America," says Mr. Frederick William Wile, "wants a business president." Some have always felt that a fatal flaw in the League of Nations was that it gave the U. S. A. no opportunity of making anything out of it.

PURE BRED STOCK SALE

TO BE HELD AT

Flushing, Mich., Feb. 18, 1920

CONSISTING OF

HOLSTEIN, SHORTHORN DURHAM CATTLE AND DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Don't Forget the Date--Sale Starts 1:30 P.M.

W. J. HINKLEY, Sec.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

POPCORN FOR SALE

Yours is the paper for the farmers in all the trials and hardships and prosperity that he passes through. Now I have 80 bushels of popcorn and wish to get in touch with some responsible buyers. Can you give me the address of two or three? —Your farmer friend, A. P., Elwell, Mich

E. M. Raynals & Co., of Detroit, are brokers and would likely be able to sell this corn at about 7c per pound. There seems to have been a great deal of pop-corn grown last season, therefore the market is pretty well supplied.—*Fred G. Merriman, Assistant Manager.*

CHATTELS AND MORTGAGES

I purchased a farm on a land contract. Since then I borrowed money from the same party and gave a chattel mortgage on my cattle. Can I pay the principal on the land contract first, or am I entitled to pay off the chattel first?—A Reader, Charlevoix County.

You have the right to pay either indebtedness first. You can not sell the chattels to pay the contract. If the chattel mortgage is due, the mortgagee can oblige you to pay that claim or foreclose thereon.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NAPOLEON MOTORS

I am thinking of invsting some money in Napoleon Motor Company stock Would you advise me to do so?—Subscriber, Ingham County.

I have half a dozen inquiries regarding investment in the Napoleon Motors Company, located at Traverse City, Michigan and with these letters has come a large amount of advertising matter calling attention to investors of the wonderful fortunes made in motor stocks.

As I have before stated, I will not advise our readers to buy or not to buy any kind of stock. You are welcome to my opinion and must use your own judgment.

Motor Truck Companies are springing up in all sections of this and other states. Ninety per cent of these institutions or concerns are assembling plants, nothing more or less. There has been a great demand for trucks and no doubt this demand will increase rather than diminish. However if you will pick up any of the large magazines you will notice that all of the larger automobile concerns are building trucks and as they are able to manufacture at least certain parts of the trucks, they are going to have a great advantage over the concerns that are merely assembling plants, located several hundreds of miles from the factories where they buy their parts. I make this prediction ,you can see how nearly I hit the bulls eye. In three years from today there will be fewer automobile manufacturing plants than there are at the present time.

It is absolutely foolish to expect to make from any truck or automobile company the fortunes that were piled up in the early history of the automobile business.

In justice to the Napoleon Motors Company will say that I have made no investigation as to the merits of their truck or the business management of the company.

THE FARM BUREAU

I would like to ask a question that is causing much discussion in our neighborhood. When the solicitors for the Michigan State Farm Bureau came through I joined for three years at ten dollars per year, five dollars to go to the Tuscola County Farm Bureau, with W. C. Sanson secretary, and five dollars to the Michigan State Farm Bureau with C. A. Bingham, secretary. Now my neighbors tell me it's just a money scheme, that there were thousands of dollars raised through our taxes this fall to support these farm bureaus. Is it so? Please explain this in the best farm paper printed, the M. B. F. My taxes jumped from $48 to $109.22 since 1914.—C. S., Caro, Mich.

The last legislature appropriated, I believe, the sum of $5,000 for the use of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and I think this was the only state money that has ever been given to the Bureau. The legislature also appropriated funds for the horticultural society and one or two other farmer organizations. There is no reason why the small amount contributed by the state to the Bureau should influence you against supporting the Bureau as you can see for yourself that your share of the $5,000 was a very small fraction of a cent. The various counties which have county agents have appropriated small sums for the salary and expenses of their agents, but the services of the agents to the farmers have in the majority of cases more than justified this expense. As to what the local and state bureaus plan to do with their membership funds is a matter that has not been explained but that they will put them to good and honorable uses we do not question.

S-sh, don't say anything about your taxes. If they only jumped from $48 to $109 in five years, you're lucky. You're about due for a re-assessment. —*Editor.*

SENSE AND NONSENSE

HARD LUCK

Young Tree—Here's hard luck, just as we are starting to grow nicely, these infernal seven-year locust have to come!

Street Car Casualty

A man was found dead beside one of the street-car tracks in St. Paul the other day. Probably starved to death waiting for his car.

No Fair Telling

Customer—"How can one tell the imitation pearls from the real ones?"

Salesman—"Ah, madam, you do not tell—you just keep it to yourself."

Had No Limousine

"Pa, how much money did Crœsus have?"

"Oh, I don't know. About enough to live in what is at present middle-class style, I guess."

Signs of the Times

In Greenwich, Conn.: "Kids cleaned, any size, ten cents. Bring 'em in." Between Minneapolis and St. Paul: "Midway Harness Co., Manufacturers of Second-hand Harness." In Milwaukee: "Always at your service. Wm. P. Hug." In Chicago: "C. Schor, Sand and Gravel."

On a Returnable Basis

Mr. Sophtie—"Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?"

Willie—"That's what she did for Mr. Bunker last year, and he gave her back before Easter. I expect you'll do the same."

AN UNDERSEA MOTTO

You say it's very valuable?

Yes, worth its weight in goldfish!

A Railroad Situation You Should Know About-----and Prepare For

Undoubtedly you have experienced delays in freight shipments. Perhaps you have experienced a delay in the shipment of Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

While we are doing everything possible to prevent delays for our customers, we believe that a frank statement of railroad conditions in the United States today will show you the difficulties under which we are working and the wisdom of ordering far in advance.

* * * *

In 1918 the United States moved more freight than they had ever moved in history before. Prior to that year, under private management, a great many of the roads had been unsuccessful in securing sufficient revenue to build equipment, and to expand as a normal business expansion required. Therefore the large tonnage moved in 1918 was a result of improvements and economies in re-routing, and was in no way due to expansion of the mechanism of transportation. For more than two years now, few box cars and locomotives have been built in America. The increasing rate of depreciation of box cars and locomotives without proper care and proper money appropriations has sent an enormously large percentage of them to the junk heap. Yet, in the face of this condition—fewer box cars, fewer locomotives, fewer operatives—the world is demanding of Americans more produce from their farms and factories—more transportation.

The natural consequence is congestion—a congestion that is frightful and beyond comprehension. Scarcity of labor is further adding to the difficulties.

You can readily see that ordering far in advance is absolutely essential at this time. In order to make it convenient and economical for you to do this

—we will postpone all payments on shipments of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash made during February. Shipments made during February will be billed April 1st. A cash discount will be allowed until April 10th, and a net cash payment on or before July 1st.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY

2093 JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NINE MONTHS TO PAY

Immediate possession on our liberal **Easy Monthly Payment** plan—the most liberal terms ever offered on a high grade bicycle. **FACTORY TO RIDER** prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own **new model factory** and sell direct to you. We put real quality in them and our bicycles **must** satisfy you. **44 STYLES,** colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous **RANGER** line. Send for big, beautiful catalog.

Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys by odd jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., **make the bicycle earn money** to meet the small Payments.

DELIVERED FREE on Approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments.

TIRES wheels and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept M159 Chicago

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

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We want several Live Wire Representatives to take subscriptions, whole or spare time. Hundreds of our friends are netting a nice sum each week by doing a little extra work. A trial will convince you. For particulars write,

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

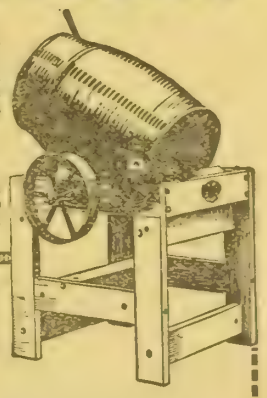
64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. *America's greatest poultry farm.* 27th year. Valuable new 108 page book and catalog free. **R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 828, Mankato, Minn.**

SWEET CLOVER 6.46 BU.

Greatest Money Making Crop. Big Money for the grower. Builds up land rapidly and produces heavy money making crops while doing it. Excellent pasture and hay. Easy to start. Grows in all soils. White Blossom unhulled. Our scarified, highly germinating tested Seed is the best. Write today for big Seed Guide and FREE Samples. **American Mutual Seed Co.** Dept 927 **Chicago, Ill.**

Every Farm Needs a Concrete Mixer

Concrete improvements have saved money for so many farmers that their Sheldon Farm Concrete Mixer has become as important a piece of farm equipment as their corn sheller or cultivator. Do away with the old-fashioned, expensive, back-breaking, unsatisfactory hand and shovel method. Mix your concrete the Sheldon way and get a uniform mix every time; save labor, save time and save the cost of the Sheldon on the first job.



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does the same high grade work as a $300 mixer, yet costs only a fraction as much. Solidly built to stand strain and vibration for years. Easy to operate—easy to move—mixes two wheelbarrowsful at a batch—a 1½ H. P. engine will run it.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

and get our 1920 Book on Concrete. It will tell you how you can save money on your concrete work. Shows all types of Sheldon Mixers and gives our direct-to-you low prices. It's FREE. Get your copy today.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad, or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Feb. 21, Duroc. Linehan, Plaff and Robt. Reynolds, Swanton, Ohio.
Feb. 26, Poland Chinas. Willam Cox, Williamston, Mich.
March 8, Jerseys. Henry J. and Carleton R. Lewis, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mar. 26, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Large Profits from Purebred Holstein Cattle

In the production of milk and butter the larger the cow the larger the profit, other things being equal. This principle has been established thru the investigations of government experts and is generally recognized.

When a cow's milking days are over ,size is still an important factor. The big Holstein-Friesian, weighing anywhere from 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. with her clean white fat well distributed through her muscular system, proves a most profitable dairy beef animal.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

FOR SALE

A 27 lb. 6 year old daughter of a 29 lb. dam fitted for a retest due Feb. 20.
Bred to FLINT HENGERVELD LAD out of a 33 lb. dam.
This cow is right and a sure 30 pounder or better. Price $1,000.
ORCHARD CREST FARM
C. G. Hime, Prop. Rochester, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

For Sale: Registered Holstein bull calf from 24 lb. dam and 31 lb. sire, price $100. Born, Oct. 18, 1919. Wm. Griffin, R5, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE

Fourteen head of high grade registered stock to be closed out. For particulars and pedigrees address

E. P. KINNEY
East Lansing, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

Cows, Heifers, Bulls, Calves
ONE P. M., MONDAY, FEB. 3
One mile south of high school.

W H ROSSMAN
LAPEER, MICH.

TWO GREAT BRED BULLS

One a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?

JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Mich.

FOR SALE
PURE BRED HOLSTEIN

An A. R. O. full sister to SPOTTED LIZZIE 3rd.
One thousand pounds of butter in one year.
Details upon application to

WILLIAMS AND WHITACRE
ALLEGAN, MICH. R. F. D. 4

ERE'S A BULL GOOD ENOUGH TO HEAD A REGISTERED HERD

A grandson of the $50,000 bull. His dam a 20 lb. jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price $350. Herd free from abortion.

H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Breedsville, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX

Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.

BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES ONE BORN SEPT. 8. One born Nov. 2 whose dam at age of 7 years and 30 days after calving has a record of 20.53 butter, 469.9 milk in 7 days, at 3 milkings a day.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

FOR SALE

A Reg. Yearling son of a 29.33 pound cow, and a 31.32 pound son of a 40 pound bull.
Come and see him if you can or write me about him.

He will be sold at a bargain.

ARTHUR C REEK
IMLAY CITY MICHIGAN

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS FOR sale. Registered cows, heifers, bull calves, bred sows and fall pigs, either sex. The farmers' kind at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON
Union Phone Fowler, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females $200 and up. Bull calves at $100. Cows all hand milked. ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

HEREFORDS

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cattle and Sheep
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

E. J. TAYLOR, Owner
Fremont, Mich.

Individually good and breeding unsurpassed. No females for sale at present, but am offering two exceptionally good bull calves by COLLEGE BEAU 42153, only son of that grand old matron "DELILA" illustrated in January 24th issue of "Business Farming" and founder of M. A. C. Hereford herd.

Come and see them.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 (son of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624818 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.
ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

FOR SALE—8 PURE BRED POLAND CHINA boars, 4 mos. old, weight 175 lbs. $50 each, including certificate.
BURHANS & CLOW
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BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO BIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better in state. Priced to sell.
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"—for *all* the Farmers of Michigan!"

FEB 24 1920

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 24 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

"No shoddy for me," says this new Spring Arrival.

IN THIS ISSUE: The Farmer and His Hired Man—Lupin, the Wonder Soil Builder—The Gas-Driven Interurban Car—Foreign Exchange and the Farmer—Passing of Country Church—

Authorities Agree That Potato Prices Have Passed Season's High Mark

Opinions General That Future Tendency Will be Downward, Though Radical Price Changes Not Expected

Farmers Should Use Caution in Marketing

AT THIS particular season of the year there is always a good deal of speculation as to what course the potato market will follow for the balance of the season. The farmer who is holding stock at this time looks forward with some anxiety to the future of the market. Bermuda potatoes come onto the market in small quantities which gradually increase with the coming of March and by the middle of May the first arrivals from the southern states are in evidence, naturally having an effect upon the demand for old potatoes, which become more marked as the spring advances. The latter part of February also sees a breaking up of the severe weather that normally prevails during January hampering shipments and causing a scarcity at consuming points which sends the price up temporarily. The warm spell of weather during the first ten days of February loosened up the market to such an extent that prices declined from 60c to $1.00 per cwt. at some consuming points.

For sixty days back we have been urging our readers to keep their potatoes moving. Those who have had warehouse storage facilities have been able to do this, and they undoubtedly appreciate the wisdom of our advice by this time. Farmers who stored their potatoes in pits and cellars and found it unsafe to open them during the cold weather have, of course, been unable to put their holdings on the market, and will probably suffer some loss by reason thereof. It has been our judgment from the opening of the marketing season last fall that farmers should not chance the market by holding their entire crop this spring, and we apprehend that the steady movement of potatoes during the early fall and winter has been at least partly the result of our suggestions along this line. We now learn that the majority of the Michigan crop was moved during the upward trend of the market, which means that the majority of potato growers have profited by following our advice. In our issue of Dec. 27th, we stated plainly, "It is not wise to place too much dependance upon a continuation of the present demand and prices. We may be greatly mistaken but we feel that potatoes are nearing their highest point."

Potato prices reached their crest about three weeks ago, after which they declined steadily until about the 16th, when the market stiffened again, ruled firm for a time and now appears to be slowly coming back. We do not anticipate that this upward tendency will continue to the end. We do not anticipate prices will reach former high level. In order to lend weight to our opinion, however, we sent out a questionnaire a few days ago to some leading potato authorities. Of the replies that have come back thus far the most valuable were from the editor of the *Chicago Produce News*, Prof. C. W. Waid of the M. A. C. and Hale Tennant, field agent in marketing. M. A. C., who assisted in the organization of the Michigan Potato Exchange. In reading these two letters, the reader should bear in mind that the one represents the opinion of a potato dealers' produce journal and the other two those of extension specialists at the farm college, and it is perfectly natural that there should be some divergence of views between the two. Each of the letters contain worth-while information and we urge our readers to give them their careful attention.

Produce Journal Expects Temporary Reaction

"—Answering yours of the 10th regarding the future of the potato market, in our opinion the market will probably firm up and do somewhat better for a while, in fact it looks almost certain that there will be somewhat of a reaction from the steady decline of the last few weeks, but to us it seems that this will not last. There is entirely too much stock back in the farmers' hands to betoken a bright future for the table stock deal. In your own state the farmers have 30 to 40 per cent of their crop still back and the same is true in New York and Maine. Wisconsin and Minnesota have been freer sellers but the latest reports we have indicate there is fully 25 to 30 per cent of the crop still in the farmer's hands. It is therefore our opinion that the future of the table stock deal is none too bright, especially for the late spring. All indications are that the Eastern shore has planted rather heavily and from purchases made on Triumphs in Texas there should be a good volume of this stock moving as we have learned from experience that in these times the consumer is much more lavish in buying than he used to be, that he will not take old potatoes freely when new potatoes are available and this should be a factor in the late spring deal on old potatoes, especially if Texas stock moves early as the present indications would show.

"On seed stock, however, conditions look good. Seed has been held back greatly by the scarcity of cars. On early Ohios the situation is especially good as the holdings are extremely light and there has been no buying from Indiana, Ohio and Missouri and other central western states as yet. It looks as if the Ohios will clean up closely at present prices. Rose are also none too plentiful and there seems to be enough of a trade to clean these up at present prices. Triumphs are the only seed stock that have been more or less plentiful. Texas bought freely and is through. Arkansas and Oklahoma are at present sending in rush orders for Triumphs but the bulk of the buying for Triumphs will soon be over and there may be a decline in the market for this variety as the northern states do not take many Triumphs. This is a frank statement as to the way we view the situation which you may use either for publication or for your personal wants.—*Chicago Produce News.*"

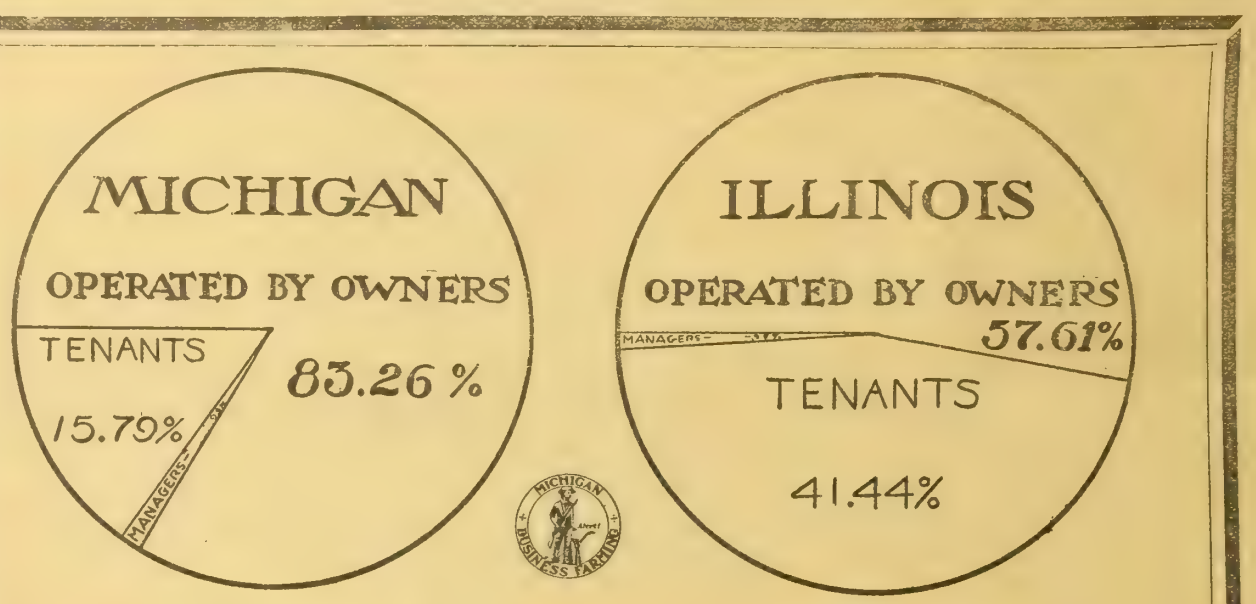
A Comparison of Holdings by Prof. C. W. Waid

"—Replying to your letter of February 10, will say that I endeavored to get some figures from Mr. Church yesterday but his office was closed because of the holiday. I was unable to get anything very near up-to-date and suppose you have all of the figures which I will be able to give you. However I will send them along and you can make use of them if you care to do so.

"According to the crop estimate the total production in the group of twenty-one northern states for 1920 was, in round numbers, 250,000,000 bushels, in 1919, 281,000,000; in 1918, 304,000,000. The holdings in these same states January 1 were: 1920, 91,000,000 bushels; 1919, 122,000,000 bushels; 1918, 151,000,000 bushels; 1919, 14,500,000; ing January first 1920 was 10.000,000 bushels, 1919, 14.5000,000 1918, 21,000,000. We were able to get figures from only one state since January 1. According to a report from Wisconsin there were 7,200 cars available for shipment December 1, 1919. February 1, 1920, there were only 2,970 cars left for shipment.

"Judging from these figures it would seem that if the movement of the remaining portion of the crop is made in a general way that prices should hold at a high level throughout the season. If, however, a heavy movement is made at any one particular period it may force prices downward considerably. It would be unfortunate if growers anticipate that by holding to the end of the season they can get much higher prices than at present because if a large number of those holding potatoes should follow this plan it would

(Continued on page 26)



"MICH-I-GAN, MY MICHIGAN!"

THREE WEEKS AGO I took this same space to tell the live stock breeders of Michigan that they had, up to now, practiced a profound modesty which, while commendable in the sweet-school-girl-bud-of-sixteen, was hardly heard above a whisper in the brass band of publicity which far less worthy states were tooting and blowing out of the west.

Michigan, the birth-place of the Holstein in America, for instance, was stepping modestly back to let other states pose as the real Holstein centers. This week, I want to direct the attention of every loyal citizen of Michigan to a graphic comparison of a fact vital to every state, i. e., the percentage of farms operated by tenants or owners.

ILLINOIS is a great state agriculturally, famous principally for her corn and its by-product, hogs. She is spoken of regularly as the "first farm state of America." Yet this simple chart, made from the last official figures, the United States census of 1910, shows how far **Michigan outranks Illinois in point of farm owners !**

No one questions but what the 1920 census now in process of taking, will show even a greater percentage of tenant farmers in Illinois—indications say that there will be more tenants in Illinois, than farm owners on her fertile acres !

We respect the farm tenant—the man who leases from another who owns the land, but his interest in the improvement of his farm, the drainage, buildings and home comforts surely are not to be compared with those of the man who actually owns his farm, fertilizes his fields and looks forward every waking hour to the improvement of his buildings and his families' living conditions.

Here, then, is something more we Michiganders can talk about, can toot our horns about—farmers from other states where land values have already become a speculative menace are looking towards Michigan, they want to come here, buy farms and settle among those, who like themselves own and till then **OWN** soil !

Wake up, Superintendent of the Public Domain !

Wake up, Agricultural College and you newspapers, Wake Up !

"Michigan, My Michigan," is more than a song to be taught in the little red school house, it is a vital fact that millions of folks all over this great America ought to be told about—that the MY in the song means just what it does in brother Webster's definition of this simple word !

Publisher of Michigan's OWN Farm Weekly !

Volume VII
Number 24

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

February 21st
1920

Federal Farm Loan System Attacked by Enemie

Proposed Changes Intended to Cripple Act and Are Contrary to the Farmers' Interests

By W. G. McADOO
Formerly Secretary of the U. S. Treasury

THE ATTACKS now being made in the courts, and in the Congress of the United States, on the Farm Loan Act, and the great system of agricultural credit banks thereby created, indicate a purpose on the part of the majority leaders to yield to the pressure and influence of the Farm Mortgage Brokers and to destroy or so cripple the Federal Land Banks and the joint stock Land Banks that the farmers of the country will again be put at the mercy of usurers and mortgage sharks.

A suit was recently brought at Kansas City, Missouri, attacking the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act. Judge Van Valkenburg, at Kansas City, decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Law. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States where the case was recently argued. If the Supreme Court should sustain the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act, then the only danger to the Farm Loan System is from Congress.

W. G. McADOO

Prior to 1913, there was a severe money stringency at crop-moving seasons. * * * Credit was largely controlled by a powerful group in New York—commonly referred to as "Wall Street." Doubtless every farmer remembers that in the fall of 1913, the Treasury Department, for the first time in its history, disregarded "Wall Street" and made direct deposit of government money in banks in the crop-moving centers thruout the country on condition that the same be lent to farmers for crop-moving purposes at reasonable rates. This broke up the annual crop-moving squeeze and since 1913, nothing has been heard about tight money and the difficulty of moving the crops.

But this was not enough. The administration realized that, unless remedial credit legislation was promptly enacted, what the Treasury had gained in breaking the selfish control of credit would be lost. Therefore, the Federal Reserve Act was passed, and while it created a great system of commercial credit, it made provision only for the essential short-time credit needed by the farmer. It put the farmer's six months' notes given for agricultural purposes, such as growing crops or carrying his matured crops when in the form of staple products, upon the same favorable basis as the notes of merchants and other business men when given for commercial purposes.

The farmer's notes of this character were made eligible for rediscount in Federal Reserve Banks just as were the business man's notes. What does this mean? It means that every National Bank can now lend money to the farmer for agricultural purposes or upon the security of staple agricultural products, with full knowledge that it can rediscount such notes in Federal Reserve Banks upon the same favorable terms that it can rediscount the merchant's paper.

Provision for Long Time Loans

But this was not enough. The farmer also needed a system of agricultural credit under which he could borrow on a mortgage on his farm for a long term of years and at low interest rates and be relieved of high charges for commissions, attorney's fees and other exactions which, in times past, have made the cost of money borrowed on mortgage, where he was able to get it at all, so high that he could ill afford to bear it. The farmer could rarely borrow on mortgage for a longer period than five years. Frequently he could borrow for a much shorter time only. He had to submit to arbitrary valuations of his property which were not infrequently lower than was justified and he had to take the money upon any terms the lender imposed upon him. The small farmer who wanted to borrow on mortgage, $1,000 or less, found it very difficult to get it on any terms. There was little or no credit on farm mortgage for the small borrower.

It became necessary, therefore, to create a farm mortgage system which would give the farmer: first, the long time mortgage loan covering a period of as much as forty years and repayable on the amortization plan, namely, in annual installments of say one per cent; second, a low rate of interest, which would be uniform thruout the United States, so that farmers everywhere would share equally in the benefits of the system. This could be accomplished only by the creation of Land Banks with power to sell a standard form of bonds based upon the security of the farm mortgages they purchased from the farmer.

It was essential that the mortgages given by the farmer and the bonds issued by the banks upon the security thereof should be exempt from all United States, state and local taxation. Without this exemption, it would be impossible to sell the bonds of the banks at such reasonable rates of interest that the banks in turn could lend money to the farmers on mortgages at a reasonable rate of interest. Consequently, the Congress of the United States, upon the recommendation of the President, passed the Federal Farm Loan Act in July, 1916. Under this law the country has been divided into twelve districts and a Federal Land Bank has been established in each. These Federal Land Banks are not permitted to lend more than $10,000 to a single borrower and they cannot lend except upon the co-operative plan through a Farm Loan Association which the farmers have to organize. It was necessary, therefore, to provide another class of banks, which could make loans to farmers desiring to borrow in excess of $10,000. Therefore, the Act provides for the organization of what is called Joint Stock Land Banks. These banks are permitted to lend direct to a single borrower in any amount up to $50,000. The Joint Stock Land Banks, like the Federal Land Banks, issue their bonds against the security of the farm mortgages they take. The Joint Stock Land Banks are required to lend on the long time amortization plan at rates of interest regulated by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, just as in the case of the Federal Land Banks. Thus a great system of agricultural credit is created, the short time loans being supplied by the Federal Reserve system and the long time amortization mortgage loans by the Federal Farm Loan system.

Their Need is Apparent

Although the Federal Land Banks have been in operation but little more than two years, they have made loans to farmers throughout the United States aggregating $285,000,000 at five and five and one-fourth per cent interest, plus one per cent per annum for amortization, so that at maturity the principal will have been paid in full if the interest and amortization charges shall have been regularly paid as they became due.

The provision that the bonds issued by the Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks and secured by farm mortgages, shall be exempt from taxation, and that the rates of interest shall be regulated by the Farm Loan Board and be uniform in all the states makes it possible for the farmer having good security, even though he lives in a sparsely settled state, to secure credit on just as reasonable terms as the farmer who lives in the most populous and settled state. But those private money lenders and brokers who for years have fattened at the expense of the American farmer, have fought bitterly this tax exemption feature because they are now forced into competition with the Land Bank system and compelled to lend money on reasonable terms. Threats that the tax exemption on farm mortgages and Land Bank bonds would be knocked out by the present Congress have been confidently made by the Farm Mortgage Brokers of America.

Representative J. W. Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Representative McFadden, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House have made speeches recently **in opposition to the tax exemption clause and these speeches are being widely circulated by the Farm Mortgage Brokers of America.**

Senator Smott has introduced a bill in the Senate to force the liquidation of the Joint Stock Land Banks and Mr. McFadden has introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives. If the Joint Stock Land Banks are thus destroyed and the tax exemption on farm mortgages and Land Bank Bonds is repealed, the Farm Mortgage Brokers and private money lenders will again have a monoply of the field of long time agricultural credit and the farmers of the country know what that will mean in high interest rates, commissions, attorney's fees, and other charges on the original loan and large commissions on each renewal if the farmer succeeds in getting a renewal. The cost of money to the farmer will be increased and all the old abuses will be restored; the Mortgage Bankers will not grant the long time amortization loans which the farmer gradually pays off so that the principal of the debt will be liquidated at maturity. Farmers will have to take short time loans on such terms as the Farm Mortgage brokers and lenders choose to make.

Fair Play for Farmers

Why should farmers not have the benefit of exemption from taxation on farm mortgages and the bonds issued by the Land Banks against these mortgages? What is a mortgage anyway? It is merely an evidence of indebtedness. Why should the government of the United States tax the evidence of the farmers' indebtedness? What is the bond of the Land Bank but an evidence of indebtedness issued on the security of the mortgage of the farmer and by means of which the bank is enabled to get the necessary money from investors to lend to the farmer on his mortgage? If a tax is imposed on the Federal and Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, who will pay it? The borrowing farmers, of course. They will pay the higher interest rates which the bonds will have to carry, if the tax exemption is removed, because the banks will have to charge the farmers a higher rate of interest on their mortgages. If the farmer has paid taxes on his mortgaged farm and on his income as well, why should he be asked to pay taxes on his debt?

The National Banks of the United States own all the stock in the twelve Federal Reserve Banks which have an aggregate capital of more than $86,000,000. These National Banks are permitted to receive six per cent preferred dividends on their Federal Reserve Bank Stock and in addition, every dollar of that stock and the income therefrom is exempt from all Federal, State and Municipal taxation. All State and Municipal bonds issued thruout the nation are given full exemption from federal, state and local taxation. There are millions of these securities in the hands of the wealthy classes. Why should they have the benefit of exemptions which withdraw hundreds of thousands of dollars of their income from all federal, state and local taxes? Certainly, a tax exemption which will permit the farmer to get credit on (*Continued on page 23*)

Farmers, Be On Your Guard

EVER since the farm loan system came into existence the farm mortgage brokers have sought to destroy it. First, its constitutionality was attacked. Then an effort was made to secure the repeal of the section of the law making the bonds tax free. Neither of these efforts has spent its force, and lobbyists are busy in Washington to cripple the measure. Read the accompanying article, and if the federal farm loan system means anything to you, advise your congressman, and particularly the Hon. J. W. Fordney, who is reported to have made speeches in the house against tax exemption, how you feel about it. —Editor.

Effects of Temperature on Productivity of Soils

Temperature in Soils is Largely Determined by the Water Content as a Result of Peculiar Properties of Water

(A continuation of Prof. McCool's Exclusive Articles for M. B. F. Readers.)

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

THE PRODUCTIVITY of the soil depends much upon temperature. It is obvious that all life depends for its existence upon soil temperature and we should know as much as possible about the things that may induce changes in it. Doubtless there are many misconceptions regarding the temperature of soils of widely different texture, topography, surface conditions and others.

The biological, chemical and physical processes of the soil are markedly affected by its temperature. Biologically, the germination of seed, the best growth of plants, the multiplication of the lower soil organisms, the removal of plant-food elements from the soil by the plants and others depend upon it. The winter killing of new seedings of alfalfa and others in some cases is due to the low temperature of the soil. The special crop adaption of soils is due in part to the temperature relationships.

Many chemical changes that take place in the soil are accelerated by an increase in temperature; the solvent action of water is increased, the rate of formation of nitrates in the soil is more rapid in warm than in cool soils and other important changes that could be mentioned. Several important physical processes that are influenced by the soil temperature should be mentioned, namely, the movement of soil moisture, salts and air in the soil.

Several conditions influence the temperature of the soil. In brief there are two groups, one the intrinsic or those contained in the soil mass, chief of which are radiation, absorption and water content, the other the external consisting of the meterological elements. Certain of these tend to impart heat to the soil while others take it away. Therefore, a temperature record of a field soil is the resultant summation of the effects of these opposing forces.

Changes of Temperature

The fluctuations in the temperature of the soil are greater at the surface than they are lower down. We have obtained much valuable information pertaining to this subject by means of electric resistance thermometers and others. Records have been kept for about four years. In fact, Banyoncas, of the Soil Department has done more work on this on this subject that any other institution in the world. It is now known that the surface of dry mineral soils during the daytime is higher than the air above on account of the absorption heat, the difference amounting to more than thirty degrees. At night, however, the surface of the soil and the air above reach about the same temperature. Six inches from the surface of the soil the fluctuations are much less. On February 13 the maximum temperature of a soil six inches from the surface was about twenty-three degrees, and the minimum about six degrees less whereas in August the maximum temperature was eleven degrees greater than the lowest temperature. At 12 and 18 inch depths respectively there is usually less than two degrees of difference in the highest and lowest temperatures attained.

The temperature of the soil is usually reversed between day and night, that is when not frozen. This is because the air temperature reverses itself during these periods and the soil receives or loses its heat at the surface more rapidly at a given time than it does lower down. At sunrise, as is usually the case, the temperature of the surface soil is lowest and somewhat warmer below, the temperature of the air rises, of course, the surface soil begins to rise. The warmth passes downward as a wave, but as above stated the lower layers changes less rapidly than those above and again the temperature of the soil mass is reversed.

The daily reversion of the temperature of soils aids in their aeration or ventilation. Air expands greatly in volume when warmed and likewise contracts when cooled. Thus when the temperature of the soil varies the air contained therein contracts and expands forcing air out when warmed and taking it in when cooled. It is maintained by some that soil aeration takes care of itself, that is where the soils are drained and that the value of tillage in assisting in this process has been overestimated.

Although soils may freeze several inches below the surface their temperature does not go much below the freezing point. One cold day in February when the temperature of the six inch depth of soil decorded 22 degrees twelve inches from the surface it was about two degrees below freezing and eighteen inches from the surface it was at freezing point. Winter injury of crops must be due to the low temperature of the upper layers.

The water content of the soil markedly affects its temperature. This is brought about chiefly by three properties of water. One of these is it requires much heat to melt a given quantity of ice. Thus soils that contain different amounts of water in the frozen state require different amounts of heat to melt this ice and to warm them. It follows that those lows that those containing the smallest quantities of water thaw first in the spring.

Another property of water is its high specific heat. By this is meant the amount of heat that is required to raise the temperature of one pound of soil one degree as compared with the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree. The specific heat of water is about five times greater than that of soils. Therefore, water will warm up and cool much more slowly than will dry soils.

The third property of water is its tendency to evaporate. Much heat is required to bring this change about or in other words when water evaporates it uses up heat. The evaporation of one pound of water at 62 degrees, that is its conversion into water vapor at the same temperature requires as much heat as would raise the temperature of about 1,050 pounds of water by one degree. Now when a wet soil receives a large amount of heat from the sun the temperature rises only slightly, because the heat received is utilized in the evaporation of the water instead of going to warm up the soil. Inasmuch as different kinds of soil contain different amounts of water and especially is this true after a rainfall, different quantities of water will evaporate from the surface, and, therefore, these soils will have a different temperature, especially during the warmest part of the day.

The average temperature of different kinds of soil is about the same. Many believe and it is widely taught that sands are much warmer during the growing season than loams and clays. Because of this belief sands are designated as warm soils and loams and clays cold soils. This belief has some justification yet it is greatly exaggerated. Peat and muck soils in reality are cold soils during the spring months.

Our studies show that sands are only slightly warmer soils than the loams and clays. Daily temperature records for four years show that in the spring the sands always thraw completely first, the loams and clays thaw only one or two days later and the vegetable soils or peats and mucks about two weeks later. Upon thawing the temperature of the sands rises very rapidly and it is quite appreciably above that of loam and clay but it is worthy of note that as soon as the finer soils are also completely thawed their temperature also rises very rapidly and approaches very closely that of the sands. During the spring and summer months, however, the average temperature of the sands is only about 2 degrees higher than that of loams and clays, and during the fall and winter months their difference is very slight.

Muck and peat may be made earlier soils. They warm up slowly after thawing in the spring, due in a very large measure to the evaporation of water at their surface. This was proved by placing a thin layer of sand over moist sands, loams, clays and peat soils respectively. Soils covered in this manner, that is after they have thawed, soon reach practically the same temperature. If one so desires he can greatly increase the earliness of peat and muck soils and thus produce vegetables etc., at an earlier date.

The earliness of sandy soils is due to daily temperature changes. This is extremely important. In the afternoon towards sunset the temperature of the sands is appreciably less than that of loams and clays but in the morning at 5 or 6 o'clock it is somewhat higher than that of the loams and clays. As the sun rises and the air temperature increases the sands warm up faster than the other soils and reach their highest temperature first. As the sun begins to go down and the air temperature likewise falls the sands cool faster than the loams and clays and about midnight their temperature is generally slightly lower than the loams and clays. About 5 a. m. the sands may have a temperature of about 2 degrees less than the loams and clays. When these variations of temperature are averaged it is found that sands are slightly warmer than loams and clays. This property of the sands is favorable to the crops early in the season, inasmuch as they are warm when the sun's rays may be utilized and thus growth may proceed more rapidly early in the season in the lighter soils. Reference is made to the time when temperature is the chief and controlling factor in crop growth.

Covering Soil with Vegetation

Soils covered by vegetation vary less in temperature than when bare. This is because the vegetation forms a uniform covering oyer surface and controls to a very large extent the receipt and loss of heat of the soils and thus gives them a more uniform temperature. Some of the experiments at this college show that a light dressing of straw markedly affects the temperature of the soil in the winter. One day bare sand was almost as cold as the air temperature or twenty degrees below zera, whereas the temperature of the adjacent soil top-dressed with straw was only slightly below freezing.

This is important in practice. During the summer of 1916 alfalfa was seeded on limed and fertilized, deep sand at the collage farm and attained a height of about eight inches before cold weather set in. During the winter, snow and other protective coverings blew away, but in some spots the soil was covered with straw. The plants were all winter killed on the bare places although heaving did not take place.

Straw stacks rather than be permitted to rot down in place should be distributed on the land. If new seeding or fall seeded grains are topdressed with it they doubtless will come through cold winters in better condition and, of course, the fertilizing value of it is worthy of consideration.

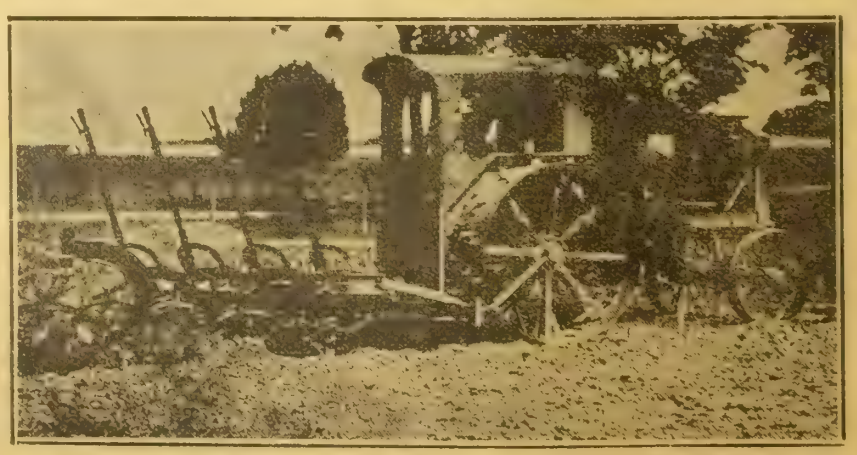
Snow governs the temperature of the soil. In some of the northern counties root crops may be left in the ground all winter without freezing because the snowfall comes early, and remains on the ground until late spring. Where snow was removed from the soil in one case and left on on another the temperature of the soil below the snow was found to be about twenty-five degrees higher than the bare soil. Thus, if snow could be caught and held on exposed places in the field by vegetation or roughened condition of the soil it would be advantageous.

Contrary to the opinion of some, the visit of frosts on muck lands is not due to the nature of the soil but to other conditions. It has been found that the air temperature on a slope is higher than it is over the flat or lower areas. Ten degrees difference in the temperature of the air over a slope and a draw have been reported, the greatest differences being found on those nights when there was little or no wind. This is because the cool air is heavier than the warm and tends to settle over the low or flat areas.

The effect of tillage on the temperature of the soil is slight. Loose or cultivated soils are usually considered to be higher in temperature than if compact or untilled. Our records show that the cultivated soil has only a slightly higher temperature than the other during the spring and summer months. The differences are due to the dry layer formed by tillage, this layer being a rather poor conducter, some of the heat is held in the loose layer. It also loses heat more rapidly than the compacted soil inasmuch as it does not go so deeply into the soil.

Your Soil Problems

LET M. B. F. and the M. A. C. solve your soil problems. The state of Michigan maintains an agricultural college, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture an extension department, employing skilled and experienced men for helping farmers to solve their problems. Use this service. It is free, and Michigan Business Farming will act as a medium to carry it to you. Follow Prof. McCool's discussions closely. If they are not clear to you on any point, or if you have a problem which he does not cover, feel free to write and ask for more specific information.—Editor.



Good plowing with tractor outfit. Note piles of lime to be applied after plowing.

The Farmer and His Hired Man

How Can the Farmer Keep His Hired Help From Going to the City?

By MRS. DORA STOCKMAN

Lecturer Michigan State Grange and Member State Board of Agriculture

MRS. DORA STOCKMAN

MR. HIRED MAN, I am intensely interested in your letter to BUSINESS FARMING which the editor, Mr. Lord, has invited me to answer.

I am interested in the hired man's problem, because he is just one kind of specialist in farming, and all farm problems are of vital interest to other farmers.

It is of vital interest to me as a farmer because many of his problems and mine are the same, and based upon the same fundamental facts.

City vs. Country Living Prices

Now just like a woman, I am going to begin at the conclusion first where the "hired man" says, "here is one good hired man who will move to town before he will stay in the country and live from hand to mouth." That is where the hired men have gone and the farmers, too, and let us see what kind of a trade they have made.

He cites the case of the big farmer who gives the following items to his hired man which if he were to live in Lansing would be equivalent to the following amounts:

Rent, $35 per mo.	420.00
1 year fuel, oil or coal ...$	75.00
Potatoes, average family 30 bushels	30.00
1 cow, average 3,000 lbs. 7c lb.	210.00
250 lbs. dressed pork, 18c pound	45.00
Product of 30 chickens .	100.00
52 weeks @ $10 per week	520.00
Bonus at end of year ...	500.00
Total .....$	1,900.00

or an average of $6.33 per day for 300 days.

Below is the wage figured in terms of what of the wages of the hired man who is "going to move to town," would buy in the city.

2 average cows, 6,000 lbs. milk @ 7c lb. .....$	420.00
Potatoes, 30 bu.	30.00
Rent, $35 per month	420.00
Wages, 52 weeks at $12 per week	624.00
Total .....$	1,494.00

or nearly $5 per day for 300 days.

The prices for these items are for Lansing and could not be duplicated in Detroit where rent as well as the other products is much higher.

The average wage in Lansing, unless for skilled labor, is about $5 per day.

The Farm Income

Now can the average farmer afford to pay the hired man better wages?

According to the 1910 census the following figures were compiled and arranged by W. J. Spillman, Office Farm Management, Department of Agriculture:

The average farm consisting of 131.8 acres is valued at $6,433.67. Interest on capital invested @ 5 per cent	322.18
Farm family labor income on same	318.22
Farm income, total ..$	640.40

The items of income about which no information is available are the value of the milk and cream consumed in the home farm and what the farmer earns for work outside his farm. In some regions this latter item is important. Thousands of farmers receive a large part of their income from labor done for others at times when they do not have profitable employment on their own farms. In other sections of the country this item is unimportant.

The item of expenditure about which no information is obtained is the amount paid for the live stock purchased. This is a very important item in those sections of the country where the fattening of stock is practiced. It is also a considerable sum in dairy regions, but in regions where no live stock except work animals and a few head of miscellaneous stock are kept it is not very important.

So at least one can say that the figures for the farm family income exclusive of interest on investment was no greater than that given, $318.22.

But you will argue, farm prices have doubled in the last ten years. That is quite true, but it is equally true that the prices of farms, farm machinery, costs of living, and labor costs have more than kept pace with the increase of price of farm products.

Let us now compare the farm owner's income with that of the hired man and we find, figured on the basis of doubled prices of farm products and also adding rent to the family income which is not given in the previous figures:

Labor income of average family $318.22 x 2 ...$	636.44
Rent for farm home not figured above	420.00
Total .....$	1,056.44

We have shown that the average hired man's income according to the figures given by the writer is equivalent to the buying power in the city of $1,494.00, but the buying power of the farm owner's labor income is but $1,056.44. The farm owner has the larger income because he has capital invested in his farm and equipment, an amount which in comparison with the farm labor income ten years ago was more than his labor income.

The average farm today would represent also a double amount of capital invested of $12,887.34, this at 5 per cent interest would entitle the farmer to $644.36 interest, an amount more than equivalent to his labor income.

Further, Mr. Hired Man, the farm owner's income is based on the labor of the farm family, which includes work of women and children, where your labor income does not include labor of your family.

Manifestly on the present scale of prices, part of your wages are now paid out of the interest the farmer is entitled to on his investment, out of the fertility of his soil, (which would be giving away his farm piecemeal) or out of his own income which is smaller than yours.

If anyone should go to the city it is the farmer where he can get a higher rate of interest for his money, and where his family are not unpaid laborers.

But Mr. Hired Man and Mr. Farmer, before you go to the city to live, just take a visit to the city and try renting a house, inquire the prices of milk and eggs, pork and potatoes, the price of fuel, water and light bills and taxes. And the fact that the average man in a town like Lansing does not get over $5 per day.

Then figure it out and see if you want to trade places with the AVERAGE MAN. If you have unusual skill and ability, the city offers a premium for such men and women. The average people in the city live from pay day to pay day.

Rather than leave the business of farming, Mr. Hired Man, will you not help the farmer make the farm business more efficient, so that he can pay you better wages?

And more than that help the farmer market his crops so that he will get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. If the farmer got his just share for the crops he produces he could pay his hired help a better income, and Mr. Hired Man you would want to get to buying you a farm of your own. Or if you preferred to live in the city you could live there for less money.

Mr. Hired Man this problem is our problem. We want to help you solve your problem, and we want you to help us solve ours, let us make the farm a desirable place to live. Here's our hand.

The Hired Man Problem as Seen by the Hired Man

I HAVE been a subscriber of your paper for several years. That's the way I have followed the markets on buying and selling; as you have given so much sound advice to your readers in the past, I would like some of it now. There's an old saying, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." I know I'm going to start something, but the hired men of today are farmers of tomorrow.

In your next paper I would like to see these questions: How much should a hired man be paid, so he can feed, dress his family and save a little each week? How much should he be furnished besides his wages?

Can a farmer himself buy clothes, shoes, fuel and everything to keep a family of six on $12 per week?

Can the farmer himself live on ten cents a meal? For a family of six, if each meal cost 10c per meal, at the end of the week the farmer would be in debt sixty cents. Figure it out, Mr. Editor, for yourself. Where is the man to buy the clothes, shoes and fuel?

One large farmer here has made this contract with his men. He gives them fuel, either oil or coal for a year, potatoes, one good cow, one hog weighing 250 pounds when killed, feeds thirty chickens and furnishes a good house, ten dollars a week, and at end of the year a bonus of five hundred dollars.

Now this same farmer has kept his help four and five years, and they are perfectly contented to stay another year with him. Why can't other farmers who have had their help one or two years, do the same?

Now if there's any big farmer who can pay the same as this farmer has I'm looking for the job at once. If the farmers want good, married men who understand all kinds of farming, dairying, and all kinds of machinery, they will have to pay the hired man enough so he can live.

Here's one good hired man who will move to town before he will stay in the country and live from hand to mouth. A hired man must needs be jack of all trades. In the last year I have not only done the general farm work, but have run tractor, overhauled tractor several times, run separator for threshing outfit, played carpenter—all on the big salary of $12 per week, two cows, notice I didn't say good cows, which will make about $4 worth of butter a week, and potatoes furnished.

Enough has been said, there are many other hired men getting the same. Give your men a fair living wage, Mr. Farmer, and nine cases out of ten you'll have a man for several years.—A Hired Man, Genesee Co., Mich.

How Have You Solved the Hired Man Problem?

OUR hired man friend who writes above is right in one conclusion, that some farmers can afford to pay their hired men better, but he is wrong in assuming that the majority of farmers can so afford. Some farmers can't keep a hired man. Others seem to have no trouble at all. Good farm help is getting scarcer every day. It is a problem that must be solved. How are we going to do it? The farmer who has had his hired man troubles and the farmer who has solved his hired man problems can HELP us solve this question for all the farmers by telling us their experiences. We want to publish a series of letters upon this subject. Who will be the first to contribute?—Editor.

Succeeds Hartman to G. R. & I. Agricultural Post

MR. D. L. HAGERMAN, county agent for Ottawa county, has been appointed agricultural and industrial agent for the G. R. & I. R. R. to succeed W. H. Hartman, who resigned to become production manager for the Falk Company of Pittsburg, manufacturers of potato products. Mr. Hagerman is a native of Litchfield, Hillsdale county, and has been identified for a number of years with agricultural instruction. He graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1913, and became teacher of agriculture in the St. Johns High School. Four years ago he was appointed county agent for Ottawa county, a position which he has held up to the present time. Mr. Hagerman's experience fits him well for the larger field he has entered, and we expect to see him spread broadcast glowing tales of the wonderful agricultural opportunities that abide in the section of Michigan that is penetrated by the G. R. & I. lines. Mr. Hagerman's headquarters will be at the G. R. & I. building, Grand Rapids.

Four Thousand Farmers Join Beet Association

Work of Organizing Sweeps Over Territory Like Prairie Fire, Enlisting Support of Over Ninety Per Cent

"AS NEARLY as I can estimate from my own records and the reports of the locals," says C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n, "over four thousand out of the ten thousand farmers who grew beets last year have joined the State Association and agreed not to grow any beets this year except under a contract approved by the Association."

With the campaign scarcely six weeks old over forty local associations have been organized, with duly elected officers and paid-in dues. Each association has opened a banking account in which all dues have been deposited and form the nucleus of a fund which will amply finance the work of extending the local associations and carrying on the fight for a fair contract. In every community where a meeting of beet growers has been called, associations have been effected, with a practically one hundred per cent membership of those attending. Locals were organized last week at Mason, Ingham county; Alma, Gratiot county; Coleman, Clare county; Chesaning, Saginaw county. A complete list of all locals organized will be published in an early issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Are the Farmers Backing the Organization?

The manufacturers have laid great stress upon their self-manufactured assertion that the present campaign is the work of a few agitators and small beet growers. They have tried to make themselves and the public believe that the really representative beet growers were not behind the movment. Through the influence that the manufacturers have with some of the newspapers in the sugar beet sections, they have tried to scatter this impression through the press, and many and amusing have been the "news" stories which the papers have printed showing how the farmers were falling all over themselves to sign up the old contract. Not long ago, one of these newspapers carried a story under the caption, "Farmers Buck Organization." It was evident that the printed who set up the heading made a mistake in the wording and substituted a "u" for "a" in the word "buck." At least the heading would have been more nearly correct had it read, "Farmers 'Back' Organization," for that is what they are doing almost to a man. Hundreds of farmers signed up the old contract without being told by the manufacturers of the additional $6 per acre charge for labor, and they are now showing their resentment of the deception, and declare they will grow no beets under the old contract.

Manufacturers Stand Pat

As yet the manufacturers show no sign of conceding to the growers, although they have made some admissions which indicate a slight weakening. Writing upon this subject, Mr. Ackerman says:

"The manufacturers seem to admit that the costs to farmers will be 25 to 35 per cent higher in 1920 than they were last year, and 50 per cent more than they were two years ago. They also acknowledge that they cannot get the labor for $6 extra and are offering the farmers $4 an acre more as an inducement to stand on the 1917-18 contract. They still have all their field men and many scale men on full salaries (which the farmer pays in field expense) and they are at all our meetings, at all sales, at all places where they meet the farmers, and they tell with such solemn faces what an awful thing the farmers are doing when they throw up the contracts which the companies are carrying in their pockets unsigned and un-returned and which never would be returned if sugar should drop to 7 cents per pound, and yet they so sadly say, 'what an awful thing it would be if the farmer should cancel a contract.' No consideration seems to enter their minds that the farmer has the same right to cancel when it appears that the shortage of labor, the higher prices therefor, the higher cost of machinery, fertilizer, etc., may cause great financial loss if not cancelled.

"Is a contract legal when one party gets another party to sign and then carries same in his pocket until conditions might make it profitable for him to take his own time and at his own pleasure signing and returning same to the second party regardless of the fact that during that time conditions might have changed so that the first party would profit largely and the second party lose heavily? Let them start to enforce their contracts on one of our members against his will and we will proceed to enjoin the companies from putting out any of their contracts on the ground that facts will show them to be profiteering and at the same time hampering production of domestic sugar by offering a price that is less than the cost of production which will certainly result in the abandonment of at least one-half of the contracted acreage. The best evidence in the world that the manufacturers are familiar with this fact is their effort to secure twice the acreage needed in order to run their plants to capacity.

"Please make this point plain to our brother farmers through your valuable paper. They have called us a bunch of Bolshevists and agitators. They have paid for having such statements printed in the press. They have paid for articles intimating that the United States government has been unfair with them because under the Lever Law which prohibits profiteering it would be necessary to set the price of beet sugar at 12 cents although foreign sugar might go to 20 or 30 cents per pound. Can domestic sugar production be promoted by allowing the manufacturers all the profits of the industry and not paying a cost of production price to the farmer for his beets?

"We are out to defend our interests having due consideration for the consuming public, believing that their interests are also our interests because when cost of production and a reasonable profit all along the line of service is paid, consumers will be amply supplied and at the lowest possible price."

Farmer vs. Manufacturer

IT IS STATED that the sugar manufacturers made seven times as much profit during the season just closed as the farmers. The following figures were presented by J. C. Ketcham at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau at Lansing:

Sugar beet tonnage, 1919	1,001,000
Estimated average price to farmer	$13.00
Total return to farmer	$ 13,013,000
Cost of producing, (allowing nothing for managerial ability of depreciation ($106 per acre)	11,707,488
Farmers "profits"	$ 1,305,512
Amount of sugar (in pounds) produced from 100,001,000 tons of beets	223,223,000
Average wholesale price	$ 0.12
Gross receipts from sugar	$ 26,786,760
Estimated value of by-products	2,038,025
Gross receipts (sugar and by-products)	$ 28,824,785
Estimated beet and factory cost (based on government reports)	18,590,000
Manufacturers' balance, from which to pay selling costs and profits	$ 10,234,785
Estimated selling cost, based on government reports	1,016,115
Balance, representing net profits	$ 9,118,670

(or) SEVEN times the farmers' profits.

(Note: Many farmers will testify that Mr. Ketcham's estimate of $106 as the cost of producing an acre of beets is too low, but it serves as a basis of comparison between the farmer's and the manufacturer's respective returns from the industry.)

More About Sugar Profits

John Ketcham of the Michigan State Grange has compiled figures based on reports to the Federal Trade Commission showing that Michigan manufacturers are making a profit of 50 per cent on every pound they produce. This is on the assumption that the manufacturers have sold their sugar at the prices fixed by the Government. The growers claim to have evidence that they are not selling at the fair prices. There are many "wash sales," they say, through which manufacturers make exorbitant profits.

One Michigan sugar manufacturer is claimed by the beet men to have made $1,000,000 during the last few weeks by holding sugar. Others are said to have netted more from speculation than from manufacture.

Mr. Ketcham said he could not obtain information that would prove these charges. The evidence gathered by his association is convincing enough, however, so that representatives of the attorney-general of the United States and agents of the department of justice have started an investigation with a view to ascertaining if there has been violation of the Lever Act, he reported.

Figures on Profts

The extent of the profits sugar manufacturers can make without coming in conflict with the law is shown by the fact that the cost o producing beet sugar during the 1918-19 season was $157 a ton 7 4-5 cents a pound, which include money paid to farmers for beets wages of labor, upkeep and depreciation of plant, interest on investment, salaries of officials. The figures are taken from reports submitted to Congress by the manufacturers when seeking a protective tari on sugar.

"The manufacturers are producing sugar this year about as cheaply they did last," Mr. Ketcham said. "They did not pay any more for the beets they are using now than they paid in 1918. Their common labor may cost them a little more, but that would be the main increase. Cost of beets is 72 per cent of the cost of sugar, according to the Federal Trade Commission reports. The big item has stood still.

"With sugar costing less than cents a pound to manufacture, and selling in carload lots at from 11 1 cents up, there is a good profit for the manufacturers. Beets, on the other hand, last year, cost the growers $1.06 an acre. They got an average of $118.30 an acre for their The average profit to each farm was $118. This is on the assumption that the average acreage was 1. Unless a man gives all his time beets 10 acres is about his limit.

Holds Estimate Low

"When the beet growers at t

(*Continued on page 27*)

Neighbors

BEET GROWERS: BE SURE TO ATTEND THESE BIG MASS MEETINGS!

Announcement is made by C. E. Ackerman that three big mass meetings will be held at at the following places and on the dates named:

OWOSSO, TUESDAY, FEB. 24TH—CARO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25th—SAGINAW, MONDAY, MARCH 8TH.

The Saginaw meeting will be a "state round-up" and will come at the conclusion of the membership campaign. It is expected that this will be the largest mass meeting of farmers ever held in Michigan, and every angle of the sugar beet situation will be discussed. Speakers who will attend these meetings will include John C. Ketcham, president of the U. S. Beet Growers' Ass'n, C. H. Bramble, overseer of the Michigan State Grange, C. E. Ackerman, manager Michigan Sugar Beet Browers' Ass'n.; A. B. Cook, farm leader, and aggressive in present fight; Forrest Lord, editor Michigan Business Farming, and others.

Cong. Fordney Backs Down on Bean Tariff

Reported as Saying it is Useless to Introduce Measure at This Session of Congress

WHAT looks like a plain case of politics and "passing the buck" is Congressman Fordney's reported statement that he could "get a bill passed through Congress providing a higher bean tariff, but the president would veto it," and "he could not rally enough Democratic votes to over-ride his veto." The congressman's conclusions are, therefore, that it will be useless to introduce the measure, and that the bean growers must consequently continue to compete with the cheaply grown oriental product.

Well, Mr. Fordney, we are from Missouri, and we like to be shown. We folks back home are getting just a little bit tired of this game of "passing the buck" which the Republicans and Democrats have been playing for the last four years. Congress has consistently blamed the president for everything that has gone wrong and taken all the credit unto itself for everything that has gone right, and the president has had a habit of covering himself with glory over the successful outcome of his plans and of throwing the blame back onto Congress when his plans went awry. There simply isn't any such thing as pinning down responsibility any more, as the average type of office holder is so weak-kneed that he cannot bear the burden himself, but must needs shift it off on to others.

The Bean Tariff

When the delegates from the bean growing states presented themselves before the House Ways and Means Committee, they submitted indisputable evidence that the tariff on beans should be increased. The Democratic members of the committee, conspicuous among whom was Claude Kitchin, former minority leader, examined the proof very carefully, and were finally forced to admit the justice of the growers' claims. If there was any out and out opposition on the Ways and Means committee to the proposed tariff, it did not make itself manifest during the hearing. The committee left Washington with Congressman Fordney's positive assurance that "everything possible would be done" to speed the introduction and passage of a special tariff bill. The only proviso to this promise was that in case no general tariff bill were introduced at the present session. The committee took the congressman's word in good faith, and virtually leaving the entire matter in his hands, returned home. Since that time numerous letters have gone forward to Mr. Fordney inquiring the progress of the legislation, but such infrequent replies as have been received by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING have been evasive and unsatisfactory.

Now the congressman says that it is useless to introduce the bill. Why? Because he THINKS the president would veto it, and his efforts would be entirely futile. This statement will appeal to the average bean grower as the weakest kind of excuse for Mr. Fordney's defection in failing to carry out his promise to the growers and do the thing which his own judgment should tell him is in the interest of the majority concerned. We are naturally inclined to wonder just how great Congressman Fordney's influence is among his colleagues. We wonder if he really can muster enough votes to pass the measure? He says so, but there is no evidence to bear out his statement. The congressman reminds us of the man who made out a list of all the men in his town whom he thought he could lick. Casey heard that his name was on the list, so we went to the boaster and said, "I hear yez have my name down wid those whom yez kin lick. Be that thrue?" "Yis," said the other. "Well," rejoined Casey fiercely, "Yez can't lick me," "Are you shure about that?" say the other. "Yis, and I'll prove it to yez." "Well, if what yez say be thrue," says the bold man, "why, I'll scratch your name off the list."

We expect the bean growers to call the congressman's bluff just like that, and have him make good on his boast that he can get his measure through Congress, or else confess that he was just "talking through his hat" for the opportunity it gave him for adding censure to an already much-maligned and afflicted president.

Does the good congressman from the Eighth district think that his constituents would blame him, if after having done all in his power to get the tari bill through Congress, the president then vetoed it? We have never for a moment thought that Mr. Fordney would be able to change the policies of Pres. Wilson, and we are sure that the committee that went to Washington, of which the writer was a member, had no such idea in mind. In fact, the committee was well informed as to the possibilty of a presidential veto, and it is no "news" to them that the president still exercises the power of veto, and still adheres to Democratic doctrines. Let Mr. Fordney perform his obvious duty which is to get this bill thru Congress irrespective of what action he may THINK the president will take upon it. Having done this his constituents will release him from obligations. But until he can convince them that he has made every reasonable effort to carry out his promise they will convict him in their own minds of playing politics and "passing the buck."

Price of Food Shows Big Drop

THE HIGH COST of living is actually on the downward trend. Prices of eggs, butter and potatoes are going lower weekly. Flour also is coming down—so markedly that the return of the 10-cent loaf of bread in the not too distant future was predicted today.

A 50-cent drop on a barrel of flour was recorded today in the wholesale market; carload lots selling for $12.50, instead of $13.

Eggs that retailed today at from 59 to 62 cents a dozen, were selling a few weeks ago at $1, or over. Butter, which last December sold at 76 cents a pound, is today quoted at 66 to 70 cents, while the wholesale price of spuds, per 100 pounds is now from $4.65 to $4.85, as against $5.25 to $5.75 two weeks ago.

The bottom has not been reached on these commodities, dealers declared today. Fifty-cent butter is predicted within two weeks.

Decided drops in the prices of meats and provisions seem certain according to packers.—Chicago News Dispatch.

Other news dispatches carry the positive statements that there is no immediate prospect of lower prices on machinery, clothing, shoes and other manufactured products. Once more, Mr. Farmer, you are admitted to the Odorous Order of Goats. Advance and give the countersign.

Interest is Keen in Business Farming's Straw Vote for President

ALTHOUGH M. B. F.'s straw vote for President has been running less than three weeks t has brought in several hundred returns, forecasting an intense interst in the presidential contest next all. As is usually the case the vote as brought forth a number of surrises. Hiram Johnson leads in the ace. Henry Ford is running a close ace with Gen. Wood. Lowden shows ittle strength. Admirers of Wm. ennings Bryan have sent in so nany votes for that doughty political varrior that we feel under the necesity of adding his name to our list f candidates. It isn't supposed to e a popular thing to "be for Bryan," ut the editor of M. B. F. isn't a bit shamed to acknowledge that he has ong cherished a secret liking for Mr. ryan and a great admiration for his terling personal qualities. (Please do ot tell anybody about this. We might e accused of being a Democrat and disciple of free silver.)

But to return to the straw vote, here are several "candidates" who o not seem to be in the running at ll. Among these are Miles Poinexter, Gov. Harding, Gen. Pershg, A. Mitchell Palmer, Wm. E. Borh, Champ Clark. In our March 0th issue we shall drop all names om our ballot who have not received ten or more votes. Votes have een received for the following perons whose names have not been on e ballot: Wm. J. Bryan, Gov. Coolge of, Massachusetts, Eugene ebs, Robert LaFollette, Judge Gilert Nations, John D. Rockefeller, ol. Goethals, Albert Beveridge.

We are in receipt of printed matr from several of the presidential ndidates setting forth their views national affairs. As space perits we hope to present these to our aders.

Below are a number of letters reived from readers with reference the presidential aspirants:

For Hoover

"In reply to your issue of Feb. 7th to a candidate for president I would place Mr. Herbert Hoover in first place. First, because he is a man, an organizer, and I believe he is not a politician. In saying this I do not wish to cast any reflections upon the present incumbent in the White House, because under the circumstances he has done nobly but has lost his health in pursuance of his duties. Second, he is an army man. By that I mean a man made prominent by the past war. Hoover is broad enough to elect a cabinet of men qualified as business men to administer their various departments with speed and efficiency. His platform consists of two words, "I serve." Since you have asked for the vote, Mr. Hoover has stated he is not a candidate, but I believe that if the people will prevail upon him he will accept the nomination. Personally I don't care what party places him as party counts but naught with a man who places country above the dollar mark.—*Ralph Stewart, Cass County.*

Nominates Goethals

"I see in my M. B. F. that you have started a straw vote for the next president. On looking down the line I fail to find the name of the men that ought to have that honor. May I beg of you to give him that vacant line that I see at the bottom.

General Geo. W. Goethals is one hundred per cent American, and there is no question but what 99 per cent of the men that ever worked under his supervision on the big ditch, or elsewhere, will not only vote for him but get out and work for him. They know he is all wool and a yard wide, and some to spare. We know he stands for nothing but a square deal, regardless of whom it hurts. Very few of the men that worked on the ditch any length of time that did not have some dealing with him in one way or another and they know he is true blue. Hoping to see his name in the next *Cussey, Mecosta Count.*

Admires Bryan

"There are, no doubt a number of good men listed, and perhaps would be excellent timber for the highest office in the United States. But as I see it, none of those whose names are included in the list have stood up for right and principle in as many good causes in which the voters had to decide in the last twenty years as Wm. Jennings Bryan. He has shown himself a champion for the people in bringing about legislature on more questions than any of those listed, and been found on the right side of the questions that have been settled by the voters in the last twenty years, than any one man that I know of, and even that much hooted-at idea of 16 of silver, to one of gold, of bygone days seems to have come out to his credit since Uncle Sam is converting so many silver dollars into bullion and given us so many new silver certificates to do business on instead. Then his stand on peace between nations I think is admirable, although men yelled like mad at the thought of those trying to settle the trouble between the nations of the world in any other way, than in the war that has cost us so much in life and limb, not to speak of suffering and money that had to be given by those engaged in its prosecution and are still suffering on account of the high cost of living, brought about, not by peace, but as a result of war, and will continue until peace is finally established between the nations again.

"Then prohibition of the liquor traffic, election of senators by direct vote of the people, and many other good things brought about by legislation in state and nation had the help and support of Mr. Bryan; and woman suffrage, which is sure to come soon, is, and has been, staunchly supported by the *Commoner* and will be largely due to his help and leadership. —*A. F. Brown, Alcona County.*

Clip the coupon NOW or when you renew your subscription. Don't fail to vote.

CLIP THIS COUPON

My Choice for President

I AM interested in the character of the man who is to be the next president of the United States, and have indicated my choice below:

William E. Borah ☐	Herbert F. Hoover ☐	Frank Lowden ☐
Wm. Jennings Bryan ☐	Miles Poindexter ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo ☐
Champ Clark ☐	Wm. H. Taft ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐
Henry Ford ☐	Woodrow Wilson ☐	John J. Pershing ☐
Gen. G. W. Goethals ☐	Leonard Wood ☐	
Warren G. Harding ☐	Hiram Johnson ☐	

Do you favor extension of government operation of railroads for two more years (yes or no) ..... Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment? .....

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Gasoline Interurban Car is Nearing Completion

Ford Interests at Dearborn Receive First Body Assembly to be Used in Trial Run on M. C. R. R.—Detroit to Chicago

WONDERS after wonders have been occuring in the machine age of the last few years, fairly revolutionizing [illegible] of industry. Agriculture has been undergoing a change as great as any other business. The automobile, the truck, the tractor, improved farm machinery of all sorts and better mechanical devices for the house, the dairy, etc., all these and many more have arrived in such rapid succession that a farmer is not easily surprised any more at some new marvel of machinery.

But now Henry Ford comes along with something which is creating a real stir in all lines of business. It is the making of a gasoline propelled interurban car, which can haul long chains of freight cars and passenger cars as well. Just as the nation's highways have been thronged with "tin Lizzies," just so the prophecy is that the rail lines may be crowded with busy gasoline motor transports. Inasmuch as transportation is one of the greatest problems of agriculture, (farmers pay more than half the nation's freight) this announcement is of greatest importance.

Detroit newspapers have been lauding the plans for this new device as a salvation for the car shortage, not only in the cities but between cities as well. Quantity production can be assured by such a great manufacturing concern as has taken over the project.

The body for the first of the internal combustion engine-driven interurban cars, which are to be built by Henry Ford & Son, at their Dearborn plant, arrived recently from the shops of the G. C. Kuhlman Cor Co., Cleveland, according to the *Michigan Manufacturer & Financial Record.*

The power plant, which has been on the testing block undergoing the most vigorous tryouts the last two months, has more than measured up to expectations, according to that publication. The trucks for the first car have been completed. So that it is probable that the car's trial run from Detroit to Chicago, in front of the Wolverine Flyer, on the Michigan Central Railroad, will be staged shortly.

Work is not quite so far along on the city car model, which also will be built by the Ford company. This is because Henry Ford and his chief engineer, Charles S. Sorenson, have deemed it wise to build the interurban first, so that the test run to Chicago could be made, to prove to their entire satisfaction that the internal combustion engine, when used to drive a vehicle of the size of an interurban car, would do all they believe it will. This test having been completed, and whatever changes, if there are any, which it may have revealed as being advisable, having been made, construction work on the city car model will begin. Lest the reader get the impression from what has just been said that the car is largely an experiment, even in the minds of those who have developed it, let it be said that Mr. Ford and Mr. Sorenson were never more confident of anything in their lives than that the new interurban and street car will fairly revolutionize interurban and street railway transportation.

"This power plant," said Mr. Sorenson, "is the very smoothest thing you ever saw, and one of the simplest. One unit — the type to be used in the city cars—will develop 80 horsepower at 1,200 r. p. m., and the two-unit type which will drive the interurban cars, will develop twice that much. As you see it running on the testing block, the exhaust makes quite a bit of noise, but there will be a muffler and the engine will run as smoothly and as quietly as a Twin Six or an electric motor. And it has power enough and to spare."

As was told in this paper some months ago, the engine is of the double opposed four cylinder type. It is a new motor, in the design of which Mr. Ford, Mr. Sorenson and Lieut.-Col. Hall, the latter one of the engineers who developed the Liberty motor, co-operated. It is light and compact, runs on ball bearings, and conforms fully with Mr. Ford's oft expressed conviction that the transportation medium of the future is to be of much lighter weight than that now in use —a conviction which has found expression in the Ford automobile.

The total weight of the interurban model, as this car has been built for the test run to Chicago, is about 10 tons, as against 35 for the cars in use today on inter-city electric railroads. The Ford street car, as it has been designed, will weight about nine tons. The D. U. R. city cars weigh about 15 tons. But the weight of the interurban car, at least, probably will be reduced to between six and seven tons before the vehicle has been developed finally for use. This is because the Ford engineers have been obliged under the steam railroad regulations, to build additional weight into the chassis for the trial run to Chicago. For example, the bumper is 800 pounds heavier than it need be when the car is operating on an interurban line. The trucks also are carrying excess weight; the wheels probably will be a ton lighter for interurban use. Weight will also be reduced elsewhere.

The bodies for the two types of car are very much lighter than those of the cars now in use, but, according to the Ford engineers, are strong enough to withstand the most trying usage to which they might be put. The first interurban body weighs only 8,400 pounds packed and with the airbrake equipment attached. Light as they are, they will not telescope in case of collision. The bodies are made of high alloy steel and aluminum.

The power plant will be attached to the chassis, at the center of the car, and will clear nine inches [illegible] the roadbed. The power will be applied to two of the four wheels on the front truck and two on the rear by means of shafts. The control is exactly the same as in the Model T Ford engine, which is so simple that anyone can operate it with ease and dispatch. The engine generates its own electricity to recharge its batteries and light the car, and compresses i's own air for the airbrakes. It also will furnish heat for the car by both hot air and hot water, the air being drawn over the motor by means of a fan at the front of the radiator. The hot water will be circulated from the engine through pipes around the sides of the car.

Two multiple leaf springs tie the axles together on each truck and there is a cross spring for balance. The wheels are of the solid disc type, with a flange to operate on the standard street car tracks.

Mr. Sorenson was asked whether the lightness of the cars would make it possible to use a much lighter rail than that now employed. He replied that instead of the 91-pound rail now used by the D. U. R. (91 pounds weight to the yard of track,) a 40 pound rail would be ample, and pointed to the saving which would thus be effected in the purchase of equipment.

Added interest in the development of the Ford street cars has resulted the last two or three weeks from the announcement of James Couzens, mayor of Detroit, that his newly formulated plan for a municipally owned street car system for the city contemplated the use of the Ford cars. A statement issued by the mayor on January 7 said that Mr. Ford had supplied him with figures showing that the internal combustion street cars could be operated with a saving of 1.68 cents per car mile. According to the latest municipal survey of the Detroit street car system, the cost of operation is 33.4 cents per car mile. Mr. Ford estimates that his car can be operated for 31.4 cents per car mile. On this basis the total annual saving in operating costs alone on the Detroit system would be $909,647.40. These figures, Mr. Sorenson pointed out are conservative.

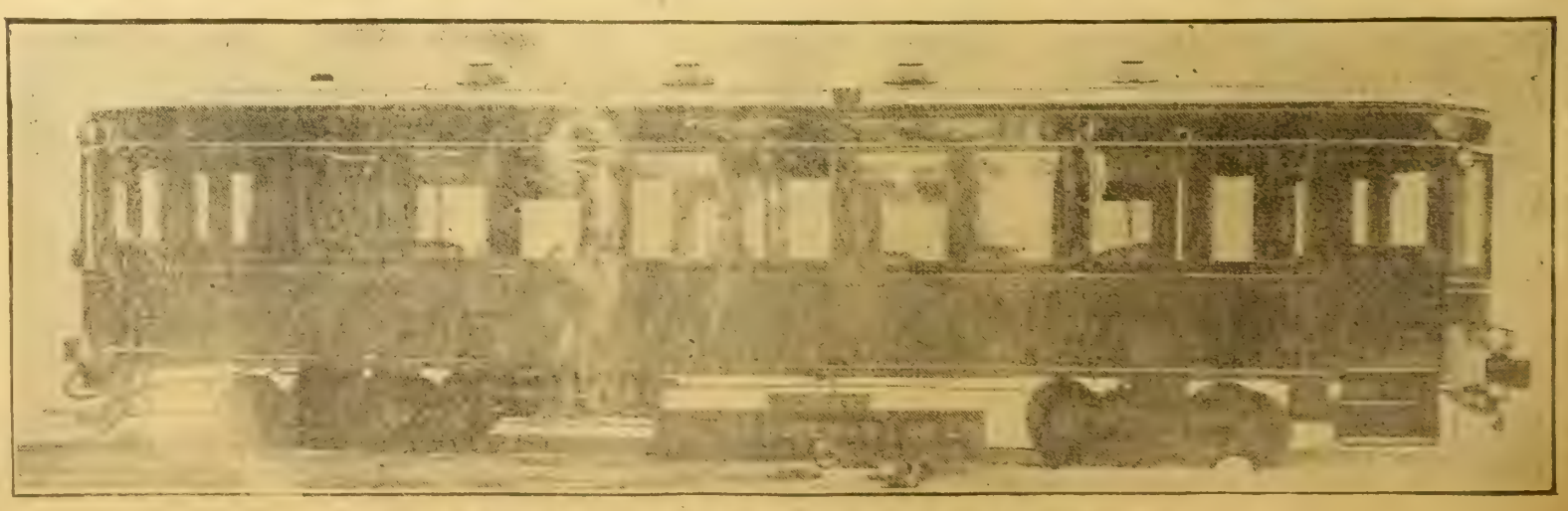
But the saving in gasoline is not the only economy to be effected, according to a detailed statement prepared by the Ford engineers and given out by Mayor Couzens. This statement says that the excess valuation of the D. U. R. electrified system in Detroit, other items remaining the same, and including power plant, distribution system, poles, fixtures and additional capital due to greater cost of electric cars, is $4,133.01. (One of the Ford cars, Mayor Couzens announced, could be built for about $5,0[illegible] again double that sum for the electric street car. The annual interest on $[illegible] 133.0[illegible] at six per cent is $24[illegible] 98.7[illegible] annual [illegible] that [illegible] could save [illegible] were [illegible] For

Henry Ford and the Development of Agriculture

HENRY FORD

FARMERS around Greenfield, Mich., can tell many interesting stories of a young farmer who made a success of his father's big farm and later on his own forty. That young person happened to be Henry Ford. He was raised on a farm and worked one for several years. So his first interests lay with agriculture and that great business has always remained close by him. Long before he conceived the idea of an automobile, he was planning on building a tractor to reduce the drudgery of farm life. When he was only 16 years old, he built an old "steam buggy" in the shop back of his father's farm house at Greenfield. From the time he was 17 until 21, he learned the machinist trade in Detroit, but returned to help his father on the farm. He married a farm girl and worked a forty for several years. But always his mind was on the machine idea for farming. After the automobile was perfected, he threw his energy into the tractor. And now it is the gasoline interurban car, which will greatly help solve the transportation problem of the farmer. But read the story:

Front View of the Car



Side view of the Ford Internal Combustion Engine-Driven Interurban Car

cars substituted for the electrics. Add to this a saving of $67,300 in taxes, and one obtains a total of $315,280.72, which in turn is to be added to the 909.647.40 of operating costs saved by the Ford cars, giving a total saving of $1,224,982.12 annually. Using the 1917 report of the D. U. R. city lines as a basis for computation, the saving set forth above would make possible an increase of 58.7 per cent in annual income were the Ford car used.

The Couzens municipal ownership plan, which provides a bond issue of $15,000,000, probably will go to the people in April, but whether it is adopted or not, Henry Ford & Son are going to enjoy a very great demand for their cars. Letters have been received from street railway and interurban lines from several parts of the country inquiring when the Ford cars will be ready and asking for operating and price data. The Ford company is going ahead with plans for quantiay production.

Interior view of the Ford interurban car.

"We expect," said Mr. Sorenson, "to have a plant here two miles long to build these cars."

Mr. Ford's chief engineer added that it was his conviction that steam railroads would be among the first to utilize the internal combustion street car for their suburban traffic, and predicted also that it would not be many years before these cars would be in use even on transcontinental runs.

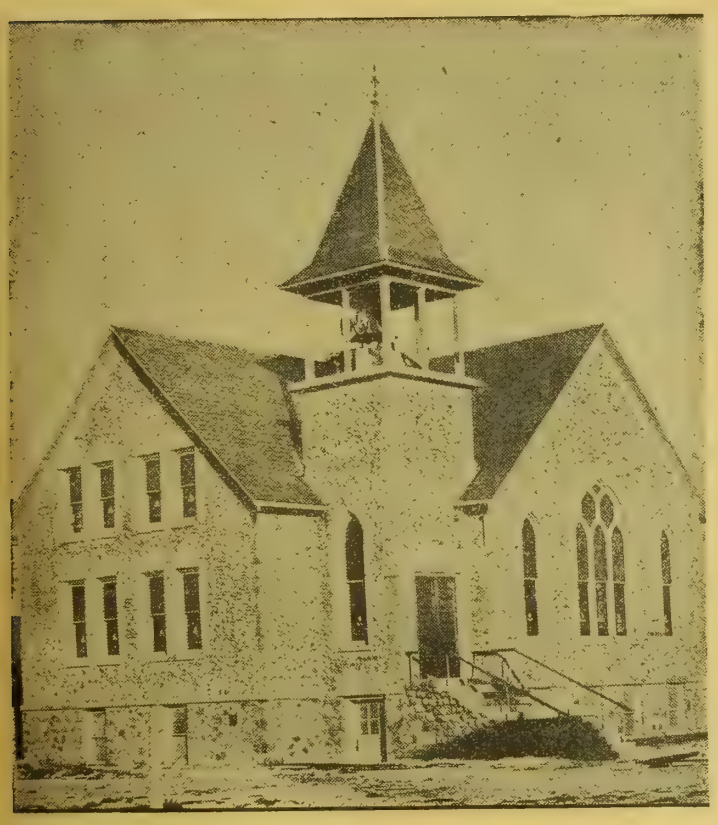
For suburban traffic, Mr. Sorenson pointed out, the cars possess the signal advantage of mobility—that is to say, the fact that they operate in single units would make their use particularly advantageous where a large number of trains were being operated. Their marked economy over steam locomotives, which consume a large part of the power they generate in pulling their own weight," was another vital factor.

"I can take this car from New York to San Francisco with only one filling of gasoline," said Mr. Sorenson. "Can any other power unit give that kind of result? Figuring on the basis of five miles to the gallon of gasoline, it would require 600 gallons of fuel for a transcontinental run. That is only 4,200 pounds at the start, and when you figure the weight saved in a car that weighs only eight tons, where some interurbans weigh 34 tons, that doesn't seem at all prohibitive."

Mr. Sorenson went on to discuss the relative merits of fuels, pointing to the fact that only 2 per cent of the energy of the coal consumed ever reaches the wheels of electric cars. With gasoline, he said, 10 per cent of the energy is finally harnessed. Tests of the new Ford motor indicated that this engine would use 18 per cent of the energy. While on the trial trip to Chicago gasoline will be used, the new Ford motor is so constructed that it can burn benzol or alcohol.

Are We Witnessing the Passing of the Little Country Church and Pastor?

Investigators Claim, According to Literary Digest, That Rural Religious Life is Rapidly on the Decline



"Let not the spiritual and religious spirit that has been fostered for centuries in the little country church, fade and die away."

IF IT BE "that the roots of the religious and moral life of the nation are chiefly in the country church," rural communities are in a fair way to degeneracy, and are becoming means to its downfall, says the Literary Digest. At least this is the conclusion naturally drawn from a three years' survey of Ohio by the Commission on Church and Country Life of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which reveals that the countryside is overstocked with churches, too sparsely provided with ministers, and that many of these too-few pastors have been selected without regard to qualification. The result is demoralization of churches and people alike. But where the evil has been recognized and the remedy of interchurch comity and co-operation applied, spiritual awakening has resulted. Having effected cures in particular instances, the commission suggests general application of the remedy.

The results of the survey are summarized in a volume called "Six Thousand Country Churches" (Macmillan) by Charles Otis Gill and Gifford Pinchot. In Ohio more than 4,500, or 66 per cent., of the rural churches have a membership of one hundred or less; more than 3,600, or 55 per cent; have a membership of 75 or less; more than 2,400 or 37 per cent., a membership of 50 or less. Because of the system under which pastors are changed frequently and the divided effort of the ministry among various and widely separated churches, the people who live in the rural districts in Ohio receive too little pastoral service. The pay of the country ministers is small; the support of the church is meagre. In 1917 the majority of the ministers of the largest denomination received less than $1,100 each, while the average was $857 and free use of parsonage.

"A most striking illustration of the churches' inefficiency may be found in southern and southeastern Ohio. Here, in a region covering at least eighteen counties, the failure of the churches may fairly be called pathetic. These counties are: Adams, Athens Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe Morgan, Noble, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton and Washington. In this area, after more than a hundred years of the work of the churches, the religious, social, and economic warfare of the people are going down. Altho the churches have been here for more than a century, no normal type of organized religion is really flourishing, while the only kind which, during the past fifteen years, has been gaining ground, the cult of the Holy Rollers, is scarcely better than that of a Dervish. The churches have failed, and are failing, to dispel ignorance and superstition, to prevent the increase of vice, the spread of disease, and the general moral and spiritual decadence of the people. . . . In no fewer than twelve out of the eighteen counties, the death-rate from tuberculosis is excessive. Reports of the Ohio Bureau of Vital Statistics for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 (the latest we could secure on the subject) give the average annual rate from this disease for 100,000 persons, as 125 for the whole state. Of the seventeen counties in the state whose death-rate from tuberculosis is 145 or over, all but five are in this region, and of the five one is a bordering county. . . . The number of illegitimate births in the eighteen counties is likewise excessive. The rate per 100,000 population for the state is 43.9. Of the twenty-eight counties whose rate is above the average, nineteen, or 68 per cent., are either, in the eighteen counties or bordering on them. No fewer than thirteen or more than two-thirds of the eighteen counties, have an excessive number of illegitimate births. . . . Illiteracy also in the eighteen counties is excessive. The percent. of illiterate males of voting age for the state in 1910 was 4.2. There are twenty-nine counties in which that number was exceeded. Of these, fourteen are among the eighteen counties, and five border on them."

These statistical data "do not overstate the urgency of the appeal from the unfortunate overchurched and underministered communities of this section," for "here gross superstition exercises strong control over the thot and action of a large proportion of the people." Immorality, intemperance, and crime are declared to be rife; politics corrupt, and schools badly managed and poorly attended.

As in the eighteen counties some of the older and stronger denominations are well represented—no fewer than 526, or more than one-third of the total number of churches being Methodist Episcopal—"it is evident that the failure of the churches in this area can not be laid to the weakness or poverty of the denominations represented, for they are for the most part neither weak nor poor." On the other hand, "in rural Ohio the worst moral and religious conditions are found where there are the largest number of churches in proportion to the number of inhabitants."

As to the proportion of pastors to population:

"There are twenty-four counties in Ohio in which there are more than 1,000 persons for each resident minister, of which thirteen are among the eighteen counties under consideration and three among the bordering counties. Noble county has a resident minister to every 1,240 persons; Gallit to every 1,396; Lawrence to every 1,450; Pickaway to every 1,458; while Hocking has only one to 1,693, or nearly 1,700 persons."

Here, "as in most rural sections, an absentee ministry is necessarily ineffective." As we read in explanation:

"While the preaching of a good pastor is an indispensable factor in the individual development of his parishioners and in the progress of community life, that of the non-resident is by comparison of little value. It is shooting in the air without seeing the target, like the fire of artillery without the aid of air scouts. There is no greater force for righteousness in a country community than a church with a resident minister, well educated, well equipped, wisely selected, whose term of service is not too short.

"The right kind of resident minister will have a strong and intelligent desire to secure opportunities for the best development of his children and to create a favorable environment for them. He will, therefore, take a keen interest in the schools, in the establishing of libraries, in play and social life, in keeping out evil influences and promoting general decency."

Having thus diagnosed the ailment from which the rural church is suffering, the commission then proceeds to ifs program for cure. The ministry must be better educated, and more care should be used in selecting pastors for this particular kind of work. Church and minister must receive more support, which, in most instances, the farmers are ready to give. Circuits must be so arranged that the pastor may have more time for each church and congregation. Parishes must be made more compact, and in every township at least one resident minister should be established. Co-operation should be substituted for competition, and this co-operation where necessary, should take the form of a community or federated church. The writers say:

"In view of the urgent needs of the rural communities, as a rule, those methods should be adopted which are most acceptable to the local people whose interests are involved. When the people of a community come to desire united Christian action in promoting community welfare, their zeal will usually be strong enough to overcome the difficulties in the way. But this desirable consummation is greatly retarded where opposition is made by the denomination or its officials. Until the church officials and denominations are able to propose some other practicable plan for the readjustment of church life to community welfare, a plan which can be carried out, the demands of the situation certainly require them to help rather than hinder the movement for the formation of federated churches. In any event they will not be able to stop it."

Causes and Effects of Foreign Exchange Fall

Results of Balance of Trade Working in America's Favor and the Flooding of Europe With Paper Money and Huge Financial Burdens

By VERNE E. BURNETT

WHERE are we going to come out in all this financial and commercial mix-up with foreign countries, one is likely to ask these days when there is so much in the papers about the foreign exchange dropping almost daily. The fate of numerous kinds of grains and produce seems to hang upon foreign conditions, as to prices, and geography runs amuck in the financial and business world as never before. In fact, a farmer or any other business man will do well these days to get a pretty fair idea of how the wind blows in regard to such things.

Although there is much to be said about money, its quantity, comparative values and so on, the world has been for too long a time thinking of international trade in terms of dollars and cents, pounds, marks, francs and lire. The period of reconstruction has brought with it the keen realization that it isn't the money which counts so much after all. It is the exchange of goods that rules business. Money is merely a sign or medium of exchange for the immense quantities of goods which are being bartered off between persons and countries.

Well then, how about this trading of goods? It is all in the favor of the United States and has been for years. Today the results are being reaped in full measure, and in sudden jumps, because it is hard for the world to break away from its old ideas in regard to such things as money and trade. An expression, now pretty widely known, has been created under the name of "balance of trade." That means, for example, if the United States exports eight billion dollars worth of goods last year and it imports only four billion dollars' worth, then our balance of trade for last year was the remainder, or four billion dollars. This balance of trade is in a way to be considered as national profit, because foreign countries are obligated financially to us twice as much as we are to them.

The balance of trade in America's favor started on a grand scale early in the war. It has continued and increased during much of the past year showing little sign of let-up. Therefore, one can see an outstanding reason for the tremendous strength of the American dollar on the money exchanges of the world.

The 1919 custom house figures showed a total of exports from the United States of 7,922 millions of dollars, compared with imports totaling 3,904 millions of dollars, leaving us a favorable balance of trade of 4,018 millions. That sum is truly enormous, and should at least temporarily bolster the international credit of any nation to a high pitch.

There is another element which makes German marks, French francs and other European money almost worthless when compared with the dollar of the United States. This country loaned to Europe approximately nine billion dollars during the war. That means that every man, woman and child in this whole great country of ours has loaned just $90 to Europe and is the creditor, collectively, for interest upon that amount.

The interest upon that sum annually is about half a billion dollars, due to the United States, and thus it can be seen that some countries in Europe are having tough sledding merely to pay the interest on their debts, to say nothing of paying back the principal.

Inasmuch as it is the world problem now confronting us, we will glide over the conditions in our own country which we know fairly well, and turn the searchlight upon the foreign nations who buy our grain and goods of all kinds. We do not find a world all in tatters, nor yet is it one with much wealth. It is rather mottled picture. Europe had its war profiteers who are now little afraid of letting everyone know of their great riches. Noblemen have sold lands to be subdivided and are flush in many cases. People interested in the cotton cloth industry in Manchester, England, have been making 90 per cent profit on their investment. The housing problem is far worse in Europe than in America and in many communities production is going forward full blast and prosperity is evident.

But analyze the situation more closely, country by country and you find many factors which cause a doubt as to Europe's ability to pay back to America the enormous war debts plus interest, and at the same time restore the balance of trade and the foreign exchange. Foreign exchange is the expression used to cover the system of comparative values of money. To Americans it means, how much the various kinds of foreign money are worth in dollars and cents. For many years the foreign exchange had held firm, before the Great War, and it greatly aided international trade. But now it is the lowest since the Napoleonic wars about a hundred years ago, thus greatly upsetting business.

Great Britain, the biggest and strongest foreign power, is the best fixed of the powers in the war, outside of America. But even Great Britain is having its difficulties. The British pound, formerly worth nearly five dollars, is now worth only a little over three, and still fluctuating sharply. England like other European countries has seen itself fairly flooded with paper money and the gold supply seems to shrink. Even the United States has far more paper money in circulation than ever before—four times as much as before the war, we are told.

England is sorely perplexed with the Irish question, and Ireland in many parts seems to be seething in preparations for an upturn. The British intend to pay the United States all right, no matter how gloomy her outlook may seem. Her whole spirit of gameness was voiced in a statement by a young London bank clerk who came to the office one morning with many smiles. "The value of the pound has gone up two points in New York," he said to an outsider. The British are confident that their old power will come back some of these days in trade and they will be able to pay off the debts.

The British lost millions of tons of shipping during the war, due to the submarines, and America has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, until there is not so very much difference in the relative strength of the merchant marines of the two powers. The advantage of a strong American marine has been strongly demonstrated during the past year when shipping bottoms were mighty scarce and American grain and goods could be moved and sold while other nations had to wait in line as shipping was rationed out. But Great Britain is building many ships today. Three per cent of her men are reported as unemployed. It might be far worse, considering the demobilization of her great armies, but it might be better.

In general, Great Britain, exhausted though she is by war, has a bright outlook compared with European neighbors. None of the British machinery was ruined by war. She has all her plants running, most of them full blast. Nobility, which used to shun work, has taken to it in earnest. And a mad riot of spending indicates that there must be plenty of money, although some say it is due to a don't-care spirit—"eat, drink and make merry, for tomorrow we get taxed to death." The $90 owing to each American is pretty safe so far as England is concerned, according to the general outlook.

France is a nation which has fooled experts many times. It is necessary to go back to history to show the character of France. After the great French Revolution, ending in the wars under Napoleon, the world decided that France was so exhausted that she could never again rise as a power. But she immediately rose among the rest as a financial and political power. Following the war of 1870 when the Germans swept into Paris and a bloody revolution occurred in the gay capital, the world decided that it was probably all up with France and she could never pay the enormous indemnity which the Kaiser demanded. But France in her thrifty, genial way went to work with a will and in a few years dug up enough to clear all the German debt.

Though Frenchmen have plenty of liquor, it is seldom a Frenchman can be found staggering. They drink slowly of the cheap red or white wines, when they finish a hard day's work. The middle-aged and old men who lived on their incomes before the war have gone to work now—their incomes are too small and besides jobs have had to go a-begging. The young women work, whereas they used to live at home. France is thrifty, and although the northern industrial belt is ruined by the German invasion and retreat, there seems to be hope for great prosperity in the future.

The tourist trade is bound to boom up big. The wines, denied an American market, have South America and British Empire markets which are buying more than ever before. Agricultural France has a ready market for all it can produce and her factories are beginning to roar again.

Belgium, although deprived of much machinery because of the German invasion, has got many of her factories to running again. She is overwhelmingly an industrial nation and she is sincerely at work, comparatively free from strikes. There is some labor unrest, but it has not been so big as painted. And there is great loyalty to King Albert and the government.

Germany is going lower and lower in regard to the foreign exchange. The mark, formerly worth between twenty and thirty cents, is now worth slightly over one cent. Bloodshed in the streets of Berlin, riots, isolation from the rest of the world in nearly every way, the Bolshevik menace from Russia—all these factors make for a poor rate of exchange for Germany money. But the Germans are a most thrifty people possessed with great vigor, and the likelihood of future prosperity, though perhaps far off, is quite probable. She has her factories almost intact and is building up the depleted transport and maritime activities. Italy is about as hard up financially as any of the nations right now. Her interest on debts equals her total national income before the war, and the value of the lire is very low. Russia is regarded with suspicion by nearly all other governments and exchange is hazardous in that sector at present, although enormous potential prosperity might be Russia's, once organized permanently.

Only the high spots could be touched upon, in attempting to cover so great a subject in so small a space. It is hard to believe that anything but general prosperity will return when the wounds of war are healed. Peace and prosperity are the normal conditions, and war and reconstruction, the abnormal. Other great wars have appalled the world and pessimists believed prosperity could never return to former heights. Yet prosperity has gradually grown higher and higher. Revolution and panics may yet sweep over the world before the reconstruction will have spent its course as the aftermath of war. But before long, prosperity must return. It is well to be cautious of bad conditions which are entirely possible on the immediate horizon, but speaking with a deeper vision, there is no need of facing what's coming with a long face. And that bugaboo, the foreign exchange, in its downfall, may well be regarded as a barometer showing the business and trade supremacy of our own country over the rest of the world.

Lupine, the Wonder Soil Builder

(The recent articles in M. B. F. on Carl Schmidt's success with crops on sandy lands have brought forth many inquiries from our readers as to the manner of seeding, etc., of lupine and seradella. At our request Mr. Schmidt has supplied us with the following interesting facts.)

LUPINES will grow under conditions no other legume will, i. e., in soil that is practical clear sand, also in soil that has practically no lime. And although it is only an annual, it is very quick growing and also very deep rooting. Because of these reasons it is valuable in fitting barren lands for future use, getting lands ready for a clover catch and building up worn out land on which clover will not grow any longer.

It can be seeded with oats or barley in spring, in this case I prefer to give the oats and barley a good start by sowing the lupines several weeks later than the grain planting. The reason for that is, that when the lupines are planted with the grains, they grow too rapidly, and when the grain is mowed, the lupines are also cut down and they do not recover well from this check.

I have also planted lupines immediately after mowing the grain crop. I have found it desirable to set up the sheaves in long rows following the binder with the disc harrow, then rolling and immediately drilling the lupine seeds. If possible I would drill in the afternoon, where I mowed in the morning.

Sandland should be kept working and shaded as much as possible, as the midsummer's hot sunrays are destructive to the bacterial soil life. Most soils do not need inoculation for this plant, the nodules usually forming quickly and growing to considerable size. In following this method I have found it advisable to allow the plants to grow, until quite severe frosts freeze them down and ploughing the plants under between frosts.

I have also found the plant very valuable in sowing with fall wheat and rye. It makes a growth of six to eight inches, freezes down, acts as a protection against the winter colds, and holds the snows splendidly. It can be used for pasturing, but I do not advise this, nor do I advise cutting the plants for hay, as the seed sometimes develops a dangerous poison, particularly for hogs, although some European farmers have used it for years without ill effect. But its main value is to start growth in barren soils, to bring the soil bacteria into activitiy and provide humus.

I have used twenty to thirty pounds, per acre, and prefer a mixture of the blue and white blossoming plants. It differs very much from other legumes by producing a heavier crop each year that it is planted in succession.

The resultant green mass is heavy, I have found no other legume to equal it in this respect. I cannot give the approximate green mass weight, as I have always plowed the plants under, and never weighed them. It will be necessary in most cases to use a chain on the plough to turn it under. I have found it cheaper before the war to buy the imported seed than to try and raise it. In later years Nungessen, Dickinson & Co., of Hoboken, furnished me with the seed.

Regarding Serradella my experiments have not been carried on long enough to justify my advising regarding same. But the lupine I can say that it will justify its use in making apparently useless lands useful and fair soils better—*Carl E. Schmidt.*

How I Have Made a Success of Farming in Western Michigan

Drainage, Crop Rotation, Live Stock Production as Practiced in Missaukee County

By A. M. SMITH

President Michigan Potato Growers' Association

HOW CAN I make a profit at general farming in Western Michigan is a most serious and practical question which has been asked by thousands of farmers in this district and for a good many there has been no satisfactory answer. Many of these have undertaken farming with handicaps too great to overcome, for instance, some have settled on poor land such as jack pine plains, or light pine stump land and without capital have tried to make a home out of almost nothing. Failure sure and heartrending is bound to be the lot of such as a rule. The man who can succeed in the face of such conditions is rare indeed.

Banking conditions have made it very hard for many settlers in Western Michigan. Many of the banks take a discount of 5 per cent and charge 7 per cent interest, making loans cost 12 per cent. Farming is a business where profits are too small to stand such a drag on the business. And so the result has been that the banks have grown rich and the farmers have remained poor.

Then there have been drought and pestilence such as grasshoppers, and frosts spring and fall and altogether the lot of the West Michigan farmer has been anything but rosy.

But in spite of all these drawbacks many farmers have been successful and will continue to be more successful as experience shows them the way to avoid and overcome the mistakes and difficulties of the past and originate new methods and plans for the future. There are certain fundamental conditions to success which I would in the first place set forth. Of course it is not necessary to mention that the personality of the individual is fundamental and that such characteristics as industry, frugality, thrift and honesty, must be inherent in the man who would be truly successful. And there is really no sense in a man attempting to make a real success farming on jack pine plains or cultivating big pine stumps as they produce no crop.

To the man who wants to farm successfully in Western Michigan, I would say first of all get hold of a good piece of land, not less than 80 acres and more if possible up to at least 160 acres. And this is easily done as there are many thousands of acres of land in this great territory still unoccupied and partly improved which may be purchased on your own terms, if you will look until you find what you want. By good land I mean, clay loam, or heavy sand loam soil underlaid with clay subsoil which is near enough to the surface so that overturned trees bring up the clay.

There may be other types of soil in Western Michigan on which a man may be successful, but in this article I am giving my own views and experiences of the kinds of soil most to be desired.

Then I would obtain lands with slight natural drainage and avoid low and swampy districts on account of dangers from frosts. Having obtained the kind of land most desirable, the lines of farming to be followed to make a success are very simple.

A good crop rotation consists of a cultivated crop such as corn or potatoes, followed by oats with which clover and timothy or alsike or alfalfa should be seeded. On this sod before plowing it a coating of stable manure should be spread in moderate amount with a spreader if possible and best results are usually obtained from fall plowing. Crops of potatoes should constitute the money crops from the farm and irrespective of all drawbacks and discouragements should be followed year after year to the limit of the farm to produce and the ability of the farmer to handle.

Then a herd of dairy cows should be kept. By dairy cows I mean real dairy cows, and purebreds if possible. What breed? Why of course the one you like the best or the one most popular in your district. For myself I like the Guernseys, as they are a cream and butter breed and as butterfat is the only dairy product sold in our county, I want what I consider a good machine for its economical production. Until purebreds can be obtained, high grades headed by a purebred bull are next best. The heifer calves from the dairy should always be raised and kept until they freshen, when any surplus can be disposed of by selling the most undesirable one. For a number of years there has been a great demand at increasing prices for good dairy cows and the writer has found that the raising of dairy cows for market has been much more profitable than the raising of beef steers. The male calves from grade dairy cattle are as a rule not profitable to raise and it usually pays best to dispose of them when they first come in the best way locally. The skim milk in excess of what is used for raising calves should be fed to pigs as they will prove more profitable than male calves.

In some localities winter wheat is being grown and possibly profitably follows oats in a rotation before seeding to the clovers. A corn crop sufficient to fill the silo and a few acres besides, according to varying conditions should always be grown in the rotation and then you have the system of farming which I believe most profitable in Western Michigan for the average farmer.

Thus in a nutshell I would say, if you want to make money on good land in Western Michigan, you can do it by growing potatoes as a money crop, by selling your butterfat and hogs to provide revenue for current expenses and by growing as much of your own feed for the dairy as you possibly can. And this you can do as far as roughage is concerned for you can always grow the corn for silage, and even when it does not mature it makes fair silage, and usually the clovers grow splendidly and oats also make a very good crop. The concentrates such as cotton seed meal and oil meal one can afford to purchase and with the splendid pasturage usually to be obtained dairying provides a sure and steady income while at the same time providing the fertilizer so essential to the growing of the cash crop and the up-keep of the soil.

A new money crop for Western Michigan is the sugar beet which is being successfully grown on the heavier lands, and some farmers are growing as high as 15 tons per acre of this crop and this crop fits in, in place of potatoes in the program for success very nicely in that it provides many tons of beet tops per acre of succulent feed for the dairy cow, as well as a sure cash return early in the season.

We believe the system of farming outlined above is the only method so far which has provd successful in a full measure and from personal experience and observation we can recommend it. Of course the reader will understand that the plans and methods proposed above are general and have to be taken in consideration with weather conditions and other circumstances. For instance this year many farmers who lost their seeding last year will have to grow peas and oats for hay and may have trouble getting their rotation adjusted this year, but those difficulties have to be met, provided against and planned for as far as possible by the individual farmer.

How to obtain money at fair rates will be the subject of a subsequent article.

"My System of Farming"

WHAT IS your system of farming? Of course, you follow the regular methods of fertilizing, crop rotation, etc., that have been demonstrated to be correct, but isn't there something you have discovered yourself about a particular method—some new wrinkle—that has increased your yield and your profits. If there is, why not tell M. B. F. readers your experience. It may help them to overcome some problems of their own. Here are some suggestions for you to follow: "How I drained the Back Forty," "How I drove out the Quack Grass," "How I increased my Yield of Oats," "My system of Crop Rotation," etc. Tell us about them—Editor.

County Agent Demonstrations to Add Interest to County Fairs

Perry F. Powers, Head of County Fair Associations, Would Make Expositions More Educational

THERE isn't the interest there used to be in the agricultural exhibits at the county fairs. Time was when Peter Perkins mammoth "punkin" attracted more crowds than the "hoss races," and all the farmers from miles around would gather about with admiring eyes and vow they'd beat Peter to it next year.

But now the fair authorities have a most difficult time to get the farmers to exhibit. In the first place, every fair in Michigan is guilty of the mistake of offering of trivial premiums for "fifty-eleven" varieties of fruits, spuds, corn, etc., some of which are so rare as to be almost extinct. By splitting up the premium money on a lot of exhibits that ought never to be made, the fair authorities are unable to offer attractive enough premiums on leading varieties to make it an incentive for the farmer to exhibit.

In the second place, the county fair has deteriorated from an exposition of agricultural exhibits to a display of legs and chance games on the Bowery, third-rate horse races on the course, exhibits of new-fangled machinery and flying machines. These are all right, of course. They have their place and serve well enough to attract the city folks—and maybe some of the men folks from the farms like to wander down the Bowery while the wimmin folks are at the baby show or the embroidery exhibit—but anyway those aren't the things that make the fair, and they never will be.

Perry F. Powers of Cadillac, who is president of the State Association of Fairs, realizes the truth of these statements as does every man who has anything to do with making a county fair a financial success. But Mr. Powers has gone others one step better, and instead of stopping upon the discovery of these truths he has made his plans for putting a little "pep" and interest into the agricultural end of the show, and making the fair what it was originally intended to be—an educational exposition.

Mr. Powers was in Lansing during Farmers' Week and met with the county agents when plans were formulated for carrying out his purpose. From now on, if all the county fair associations adopt Mr. Powers' ideas the county agent will be a conspicuous figure at the fairs and will be just about the "whole show" in the agricultural departments.

Exhibits of prime specimens of farm products are supposed not only to delight the eye, but to arouse the desire on the part of the beholder to grow specimens as fine and large as those on display. But how to do it—that is the question. One might stand and admire a prize bull, or apple, or specimen of grain all day long and when night came he would know more how to produce its equal than when he first set eyes upon it. But the county agent is going to provide that connecting link, the "how" of growing high quality crops.

Alexander Minty's Jr. bull calf Evocant, of Woodcote, the undefeated champion of his class at all shows, including the International.

In the future the man who wins a prize at a fair will be expected to give a statement of how he did it—what it cost him to produce it, what fertilizer he used, what methods of seed selection and cultivation were followed, etc.

In the future the fairs will gradually cut down the number of premiums offered and increase the amount on the standard varieties. This is strictly in keeping with the new idea of standardization of varieties and will serve to encourage farmers to discard some of the varieties they imported from York state, or some other place, and grow instead the varieties that experience and experiment prove do the best on our soils and in our climate.

Exhibits will be made showing the comparative costs of different rations for live stock. There will also be exhibits of the amounts and value of rations required to feed live stock for a certain period of time, as well as exhibits of the amount and value of the products or labor which they produced or performed. These will carry to the farmer some practical suggestions that he has never before been able to get out of the agricultural exhibits, and will tend, it is believed, to make him more interested in the county fairs and exhibits than he has been in the past.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FARMERS ARE SEEKING MICHIGAN LAND

An exceedingly strong demand upon the part of farmers from other states and Canada for improved farms in Michigan, is shown in a statement just given out by the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, detailing the movements of the buyers of 3,668 farms valued at $17,996,400 sold by that agency last year.

Twenty-seven states and the Dominion of Canada were represented among the buyers of the 321 improved farms sold by the agency in Michigan during the twelve months. The largest number of farm families to come into Michigan from an outside state was contributed by Illinois, which sent 56, while 30 came from Ohio and 20 from Minnesota.

Thirteen former Indiana farmers settled in Michigan during the year, as did ten from Iowa, six from Wisconsin, five each from Missouri and South Dakota, and four each from Canada, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Colorado, Kansas and Montana each lost three farm families to Michigan and Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota and Oklahoma lost two each.

The states from which came one farm family each ranged from Arkansas to Connecticut, Vermont to Florida, New York to Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia. Residents of Michigan purchased 138 farms in their own state during the year.

Of the 114 residents of Michigan who purchased farms in other states through the Strout Agency during the year, 54 went to New York, 15 to Vermont, eleven each to Maryland and New Jersey, seven to Florida, six to Ohio, four to New Hampshire, three to Maine, two to Pennsylvania and one to Delaware.

Detroit Milk Price About Average

Retail and wholesale milk prices in Detroit and about 60 of the largest cities in the United States are listed in the current issue of the Market Report, an official publication of the Department of Agriculture.

The retail price of 16 cents a quart paid by Detroit milk consumers is probably the average price throughout the country. In many cities particularly in the south, the price is considerably higher. In other cities it is lower.

Among the cities with Detroit in the 16-cent class are Pittsburg, St. Louis, Richmond, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sioux City, Duluth, Albany, Fargo, Dayton, Baltimore and Wheeling.

Cities paying 17 cents a quart include, Hartford, Conn., Cumberland, Md., Boston, St. Joseph, Newark, N. J., Oklahoma City, Providence, R. I., Nashville, Tenn., Roanoke, Va., and Clarksburg, W. Va.

Cities paying 18 cents or more ranging as high as 25 cents, are Birmingham and Mobile, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., Bridgeport, Conn., Miami and Tampa, Fla., Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, Asheville, N. C., Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Galveston, El Paso and San Antonio, Texas.

Charleston, S. C., and Miami and Tampa, Fla., pay 25 cents a quart for milk while Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., pay from 20 to 25 cents a quart.

The average bulk price per quart paid by Cleveland milk dealers for their milk during January was 8.7 cents a quart. Their wholesale price to hotels, restaurants and other quantity patrons was 12 cents a quart bulk, and 15 cents in bottles.

Among the cities paying 15 cents a quart, retail, for their milk were Phoenix, Ariz., Pueblo, N. M., Des Moines, Ia., Rochester, N. Y., Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and Newport, R. I.

Among those paying 14 cents or less were Denver, Colo., Peoria, Ill., Indianapolis and South Bend, Ind., Dubuque, Ia., Grand Rapids, Mich., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Columbus, Sioux Falls, S. D., Salt Lake City, Seattle, Wash., and Milwaukee, Beloit and Green Bay, Wis.

Farmers Needed at Indian Schools

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that Indian schools in many states are in need of farmers to have charge, under the direction of the superintendents of agricultural operations on farms connected with the schools, to give instruction in practical farming, and to do extension and instructional work in agriculture among adult Indians occupying their own farms on reservations.

Applicants will be rated upon their training and experience, and their physical ability, as shown by their applications and corroborative evidence.

Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle or San Francisco, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mecosta Live Stock Co-operators

The Remus Live Stock Shipping Association was formed April 2, 1918. Last year it shipped thirty-seven cars of stock as follows: Cattle, 303 head; calves, 625; swine, 1,345; sheep, 817; goats, 1. A total of 3,091 head. The total weight of which was 668,267 pounds. The farmers received for this stock $82,910.16 after all expenses were paid. The cost of selling, including freight, averaged for the year sixty-eight and one tenth cents (68.1 cents) per hundred weight. The average shrinkage between weights at Remus and those at the stock yards was 3.8 per cent.

Whose goat it was we didn't learn but presume it to have been that of some stock buyer of the past, for now the farmers are the only shippers at Remus and during the past year their membership has increased to 256 and stock has been shipped by them from Altona, Mecosta, Rodney, Blanchard, Weidman and Millbrook. Through their efforts the Pere Marquette railway was induced to build new stock yards at Remus and these are today claimed to be the finest between Petoskey and Detroit.

The coming year looks brighter than previous ones to the association and this venture appears destined to prove as profitable if not more so than the creamery has to the farmers of the community.

Officers for the coming year were elected by acclamation each to succeed himself and are: president and manager, E. E. Compson; vice-president, Geo. Bauman; Sec.-Treas., M. J. Reutz; directors: Elmer Hornback, Lawrence Simon, Valentine Bott, J. K. Hatfield.

Remus Creamery Prospers

The Remus Creamery produced during the past year 220,275 pounds of butter, nearly all of which sold on the New York market as extra. The amount was an increase of 22 per cent over the 1918 figure. From this butter the farmers received $107,063.93 for their butterfat. The highest price paid per pound for the fat was 80 cents, the lowest 48 cents and the average for the year, 60.9 cents and this money was paid the farmer at his own door. Carriers gathering the cream and delivering the checks.

The creamery has manufactured 60 per cent more butter for the first two weeks in January this year than in the corresponding period of 1919. Not all of this is attributed to winter cows as there are new patrons also to be considered but tendency is toward the winter cow.

Little change was made in the directorate of the company the officers and directors being elected as follows: President, Hiram Karcher; vice-president, Conrad Ulrich; sec.-treasurer and manager, M. J. Ruetz, Directors, Geo. A. Mosey, J. E. Hornbeck, Tyler Gordon, Lucius Calkins.

Success for Cass City Fair

Cass City Fair at its annual meeting elected Hugh Cooper, president, C. R. Townsend, vice president, Harry Crandell, secretary and George C. Hooper, treasurer. New by-laws were adopted and the matter of holding a night carnival was left to the discretion of the executive board. The financial report showed a balance of $35 in the treasury and that the association would receive $619.17 from the state next Augus. The total receipts for the year were $4,983.23.

Saginaw Beet Growers Organize

Blumfield township, Saginaw county, sugar beet growers held a very promising meeting, Feb. 6th, 1920, to organize a local branch of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association.

There being a very large crowd and before they went home they were all enrolled as members of the local branch of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association. Officers elected were: President, John Kaul; vice president, Hugo E. Brebs; secretary-treasurer, Geo. F. Sahr.

SEED FRAUDS ENGAGE ATTENTION OF FARM ORGANIZATION

Economic losses to agriculture so appalling in nature that public attention if aroused will immediately be turned to their remedy, are being incurred through the distribution in interstate commerce by certain seed companies of clovers and grass seeds containing noxious weed seeds. This abuse has become so costly that the National Board of Farm Organizations is now initiating a drive for the purpose of calling national attention to the matter with the view of the adoption by congress of legislation which will adequately control the distribution of seeds. Mail order houses, according to complaints made to the Federal Trade Commission, are among the worst offenders.

It is contended that the farmers in Wisconsin suffered a loss through weeds, of $67,000,000 in 1917. This estimate is given by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture from investigation by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

C. P. Smith, the seed inspection officer of Maryland, tells how farmers have been imposed upon by mail order houses which offer as an inducement reduced prices together with a glowing eulogy of the quality of the goods they have for sale. Mr. Smith complains that the houses selling the seeds have failed to give an accurate account of the percentage of weed seed in each shipment The consequence is that it may cost more to remove the weeds than the revenue produced by the crops would finance.

"Bargains have ever appealed to the average American and bargains in seeds for planting have been no prominent exception to the rule during the recent months of high prices generally," Mr. Smith writes. "Certain mail order houses have taken advantage of recent conditions and have organized a huge business which has reaped them enormous profits at the expense of thousands of American farmers."

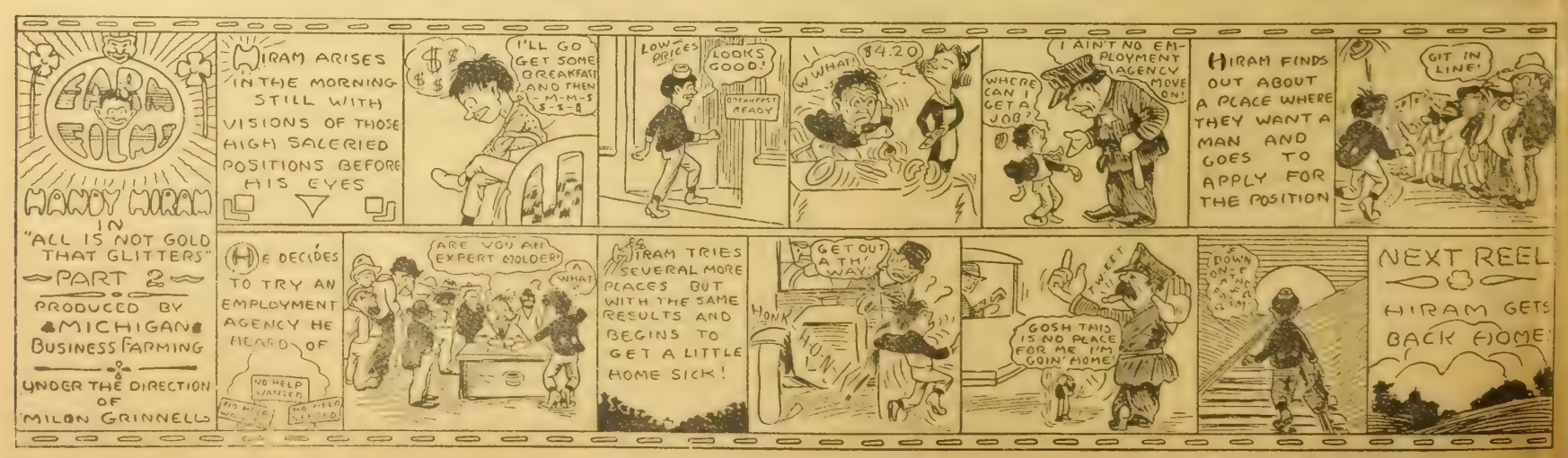
Mr. Smith said the distribution of noxious weed seeds has been extensively carried on in Maryland, New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Other states have been more or less affected by the campaign to get rich quick through the sale of inferior seeds. Mr. Smith has made public the names of the houses responsible for the alleged imposition on the American farmers.

Jackson Premiums Boosted

Twenty-five per cent increase over all premiums of 1919 at the county fair will be offered this year, according to information given out by Fair Manager W. B. Burris. This offer is made as a special inducement to bring more exhibits to the fair.

To Increase Co-Op. Capital

At a meeting of the Farmers Co-operative association of Fowlerville, it was decided to increase the capital stock to a point that would permit the elevator business for the handling of farm grains by the co-operative method.


HANDY HIRAM IN "ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS" PART 2
PRODUCED BY MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MILON GRINNELL
HIRAM ARISES IN THE MORNING STILL WITH VISIONS OF THOSE HIGH SALERIED POSITIONS BEFORE HIS EYES
I'LL GO GET SOME BREAKFAST AND THEN M-M-M
LOW PRICES
LOOKS GOOD!
BREAKFAST READY
WHAT!
$4.20
I AIN'T NO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY MOVE ON!
WHERE CAN I GET A JOB?
HIRAM FINDS OUT ABOUT A PLACE WHERE THEY WANT A MAN AND GOES TO APPLY FOR THE POSITION
GIT IN LINE!
HE DECIDES TO TRY AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY HE HEARD OF
NO HELP WANTED
ARE YOU AN EXPERT MOLDER?
WHAT
HIRAM TRIES SEVERAL MORE PLACES BUT WITH THE SAME RESULTS AND BEGINS TO GET A LITTLE HOME SICK!
GET OUT A TH' WAY
HONK
GOSH THIS IS NO PLACE FOR ME I'M GOIN' HOME
NEXT REEL
HIRAM GETS BACK HOME

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Valve-in-Head Motor Runs on Kerosene

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Join the Early Birds and Read this Story

THIS story, which has just gotten under way, has gone such a short distance that one can still get the swing of the thing by glancing over this synopsis. Join the early birds who are getting in on the opening parts of this wonder-story of Jack London's. Francis Morgan, son of a New York millionaire, who had just died, has grown bored by the city's luxury and tameness and has decided to go on an extensive fishing trip. Regan, a former colleague of Francis' father, is plotting to get the young man out of the way so that Regan may be free to manipulate the great Tampico oil stocks in which young Morgan is heavily invested and in which he has great faith. Regan gets Torres, a dusky-skinned visitor, to lure Francis to the Carribean islands where a pirate ancestor of Morgan had buried a great treasure. The lure works and young Morgan starts out on the trip alone. Becalmed in a small vessel at sea, he lands on an island whither he had been beckoned by a girl on the shore. As the last installment closed, she had excitedly siezed Morgan's hand and led him through the tropical atmosphere of mystery. But you go on and finish it.

IN imitation, such having been her will of him, and such seeming to be the cue of the game, he smilingly pressed his own hand to his heart, although he called neither on God nor the Virgin.

"Won't you ever be serious?" she flashed at him, noting his action.

And Francis was immediately and profoundly, as well as naturally, serious.

"My dear lady . . ." he began.

But an abrupt gesture checked him; and, with growing wonder, he watched her bend and listen, and heard the movement of bodies padding down some runway several yards away.

With a soft warm palm pressed commandingly to his to be silent, she left him with the abruptness that he had already come to consider as customary with her, and slipped away down the runway. Almost he whistled with astonishment. He might have whistled, had he not heard her voice, not distant, in Spanish, sharply interrogate men whose Spanish voices, half-humbly, half-insistently and half-rebelliously, answered her.

He heard them move on, still talking, and, after five minutes of dead silence, heard her call for him peremptorily to come out.

"Gee! I wonder what Regan would do under such circumstances!" he smiled to himself as he obeyed.

He followed her, no longer hand in hand, through the jungle to the beach. When she paused, he came beside her and faced her, still under the impress of the fantasy which possessed him that it was a game.

"Tag!" he laughed, touching her on the shoulder. "Tag!" he reiterated. 'You're it!"

The anger of her blazing eyes scorched him.

"You fool!" she cried, lifting her finger with what he considered undue intimacy to his toothbrush mou stache. "As if that could disguise you!"

"But my dear lady . . ." he began to protest his uncertain unacquaintance with her.

Her retort which broke off his speech, was as unreal and bizarre as everything else which had gone before. So quick was it, that he failed to see whence the tiny silver revolver had been drawn, the muzzle of which was not presented merely toward his abdomen, but pressed closely against it.

"My dear lady . . . " he tried again.

"I won't talk with you," she shut him off. Go back to your schooner and go away . . . " He guessed the inaudible sob of the pause, ere she concluded, "Forever."

This time his mouth opened to speech that was aborted on his lips by the stiff thrust of the muzzle of the weapon into his abdomen.

"If you ever come back—the Madonna forgive me—I shall shoot myself."

"Guess I'd better go, then," he uttered airily, as he turned to the skiff, toward which he walked in stately embarrassment, half-filled with laughter for himself and for the ridiculous and incomprehensible figure he was cutting.

Endeavoring to retain a last shred of dignity, he took no notice that she had followed him. As he lifted the skiff's nose from the sand, he was aware that a faint wind was rustling the palm fronds. A long breeze was darkening the water close at hand, while, far out across the mirrored water the outlying keys of Chiriqui Lagoon shimmered like a mirage above the dark-crisping water.

A sob compelled him to desist from stepping into the skiff and to turn his head. The strange young woman, revolver dropped to her side was crying. His step back to her was instant and the touch of his hand on her arm was sympathetic and inquiring. She shuddered at his touch, drew away and then gazed at him reproachfully through her tears. With a shrug of shoulders to her many moods and of surrender to the incomprehensibleness of the situation, he was about to turn to the boat, when she stopped him.

"At least you . . ." she began, then faltered and swallowed, "you might kiss me good-bye."

She advanced impulsively, with outstretched arms, the revolver dangling incongruously from her right hand. Francis hesitated a puzzled moment, then gathered her in to receive an astounding passionate kiss on his lips ere she dropped her head on his shoulder in a breakdown of tears. Despite his amazement he was aware of the revolver pressing flat-wise against his back between his shoulders. She lifted her tear-wet face and kissed him again and again, and he wondered to himself if he were a cad for meeting her kisses with almost equal and fully as mysterious impulsiveness.

With a feeling that he did not in the least care how long the tender episode might last, he was startled by her quick drawing away from him as anger and contempt blazed in her face, and as she menacingly directed him with the revolver to get into the boat.

He shrugged his shoulders as if to say that he could not say no to a lovely lady, and obeyed, sitting to the oars and facing her as he began rowing away.

"The Virgin save me from my wayward heart," she cried, with her free hand tearing a locket from her bosom, and, in a shower of golden beads flinging the ornament into the waterway midway between them.

From the edge of the jungle he saw three men, armed with rifles, run toward her where she had sunk down in the sand. In the midst of lifting her up, they caught sight of Francis, who had begun rowing a strong stroke. Over his shoulder he glimpsed the Angelique, close hauled and slightly heeling, cutting through the water toward him. The next moment, one of the trio on the beach, a beared elderly man, was directing the girl's binoculars on him. And the moment after dropping the glasses, he was taking aim with his rifle.

The bullet spat on the water within a yard of the skiff's side and Francis saw the g spring to her feet, knock up the r with her arm and spoil the sec shot. Next, pulling lustily, he the men separate from her to si their rifles and saw her threaten them with the revolver into lo ing their weapons.

The Angelique, thrown up into t wind to stop way, foamed alongs and with an agile leap Francis aboard, while already, the skip putting the wheel up, the schoo was paying off and filling. W boyish zest, Francis wafted a kis farewell to the girl, who was sta toward him, and saw her collaps the shoulders of the bearded el ly man.

"Cayenne pepper, eh—those da ed, horrible, crazy-proud Solan the breed skipper flashed at Fra with white teeth of laughter.

"Just bugs—clean crazy, not at home," Francis laughed back he sprang to the rail to waft fur kisses to the strange damsel.

Before the land wind the A lique made the outer rim of C qui Lagoon and the Bull and C some fifty miles farther along on rim, by midnight, when the ski hove to to wait for daylight. A breakfast, rowed by a Jamaica n sailor in the skiff, Francis lande reconnoiter on the Bull, which the larger island and which the s per had told him he might find cupied at that season of the yea turtle-catching Indians from mainland.

And Francis very immedia found that he had traversed merely thirty degrees of latitude fr New York but three hundred ye or centuries for that matter, fr the last word of civilization to alm the first word of the primeval. N ed, except for beech-clouts of gun sacking, armed with cruelly hea hacking blades of machetes, turtle-catchers were swift in provi themselves arrant beggars and d gerous man-killers. The Bull longed to them, they told him th the medium of his Jamaican sail interpreting, but the Calf, which ed to belong to them for the tur season now was possessed by a ma impossible Gringo, whose reckl dominating ways had won from th the respect of fear for a two-leg human creature who was more fe ful than themselves.

While Francis, for a silver doll dispatched one of them with a m sage to the mysterious Gringo t he desired to call on him, the r of them clustered about Francis' s whining for money, glowering u him, and even impudently steal his pipe, yet warm from his which he had laid beside him in sternsheets. Promptly he had a blow on the ear of the thief. the next theif who seized it and covered the pipe. Machetes out sun-glistening their clean-slic menace, Francis covered and trolled the gang with an automa pistol; and, while they drew ap in a group and whispered on ously, he made the discovery t his lone sailor-interpreter was weak brother and received his turned messenger.

The negro went over the turtle catchers talked with a frien ness and subservience, tones of which Fra did not like. The m senger handed him note across which scrawled in pencil:

"Vamos."

"Guess I'll have to across myself," Fra told the negro whom had beckoned back him.

"Better be very c ful and utmostly c tious sir," the ne warned him. "These a mals without reason very problematically l ly to act most unreas ably, sir."

"Get into the boat row me over," Fra commanded shortly.

"No, sir, I regret n to say sir," was the bl sailor's answer. "I si ed on sir, as a sailor I can't see my way r in' you over sir, to tain death. Best th we can do is to get ou

She advanced impulsively with outstretched arms.

is hot place that's certainly and ithout peradventure of a doubt go- g to get hotter for us if we re- ain, sir."

In huge disgust and scorn Francis ocketed his automatic, turned his ack on the sacking-clad savages and alked away through the palms. here a great boulder of coral rock ad been upthrust by some ancient stlessness of the earth, he came own to the beach. On the shore of e Calf, across the narrow channel, e made out a dinghy drawn up. rawn up upon his own side was a ank-looking and manifestly leaky g-out canoe. As he tilted the wa- r out of it he noticed that the rtle-catchers had followed and ere peering at him from the edge the cocoanuts, though his weak- earted sailor was not in sight.

To paddle across the channel was matter of moments, but scarcely as he on the beach of the Calf when rther inhospitality greeted him on e part of a tall, barefooted young an, who stepped from behind a lm, automatic pistol in hand and outed:

"Vamos! Get out! Scut!"

"Ye gods and little fishes!" rancis grinned, half-humorously, lf seriously. "A fellow can't move these parts without having a gun oved in his face. And everybody ys get out pronto."

"Nobody invited you," the stranger torted. "You're intruding. Get f my island. I'll give you half a inute."

"I'm getting sore, friend," Fran- s assured him truthfully, at the me time, out of the corner of his e, measuring the distance to the arest palm-trunk. "Everybody I eet around here is crazy and dis- urteous, and peevishly anxious to rid of my presence, and they've st got me feeling that way myself. esides, just because you tell me it's ur island is no proof——"

The swift rush he made to the elter of the palm left his sentence nfinished. His arrival behind the unk was simultaneous with the ar- val of a bullet that thudded into e other side of it.

"Now, just for that!" he called t, as he centered a bullet into the unk of the other man's palm.

The next few minutes they blazed way, or waited for calculated shots, d when Francis' eighth and last d been fired, he was unpleasant- certain that he had counted only ven shots for the stranger. He utiously exposed part of his sun- lmet, held in his hand, and had it rforated.

"What gun are you using?" he ked with cool politeness.

"Colt's," came the answer.

Francis stepped out boldly into the en, saying: "Then you're all out. counted 'em. Eight. Now we can lk."

The stranger stepped out and rancis could not help admiring the e figure of him, despite the fact at a dirty pair of canvas pants, a tton undershirt and a floppy som- ro constituted his garmenting. rther, it seemed he had previously own him, though it did not enter s mind that he was looking at a plica of himself.

"Talk!" the stranger, sneered, rowning down his pistol and draw- g a knife. "Now we'll just cut off ur ears and maybe scalp you."

"Gee! You're sweet-natured and ntle animals in this neck of the oods," Francis retorted, his anger d disgust increasing. He drew his n hunting knife, brand new from e shop and shining. "Say, let's restle, and cut out this ten-twenty- d-thirty knife stuff."

"I want your ears," the stranger swered pleasantly, as he slowly vanced.

"Sure. First down, and the man ho wins the fall gets the other fel- w's ears."

"Agreed." The young man in the nvas trousers sheathed his knife.

"Too bad there isn't a moving pict- e camera to film this," Francis rded sheathing his own knife. "I'm re as a boil. I feel like a heap bad jun. Watch out! I'm coming in rush! Anyway and everyway for e first fall!"

Action and word went together. d his glorious rush ended ignom- iously, for the stranger, apparent braced for the shock, view the stant their bodies met and fell over on his back, at the same time plant- ing his foot in Francis' abdomen and, from the back purchase on the ground, transformed Francis' flying rush into a wild forward somersault.

The fall on the sand knocked most of Francis' breath out of him, and the flying body of his foe, impacting on him, managed to do for what lit- tle breath was left him. As he lay speechless on his back, he observed the man on top of him gazing down at him with sudden curiosity.

"What d'you want to wear a moustache for?" the stranger mut- tered.

"Go on an cut 'em off," Francis gasped, with the first of his return- ing breath. "The ears are yours, but the mustache is mine. It is not in the bond. Besides, that fall was straight jiu jiutsu."

"You said 'anyway and everyway for the first fall,'" the other quoted laughingly. "As for your ears, keep them. I never intended to cut them off, and now that I look at them closely the less I want them. Get up and get out of here. I've licked you. Vamos! And don't come sneaking around here again! Git! Scut!"

In greater disgust than ever to which was added the humiliation of defeat, Francis turned down to the beach toward his canoe.

"Say, Little Stranger, do you mind leaving your card?" the victor called after him.

"Visiting cards and cut-throating don't go together." Francis shot back across his shoulder, as he squatted in the canoe and dipped his paddle. "My name's Morgan."

Surprise and startlement were the stranger's portion, as he opened his mouth to speak, then changed his mind and murmured to himself, "Same stock—no wonder we look alike."

Still in the throes of disgust, Francis regained the shore of the Bull, sat down on the edge of the dugout, filled and lighted his pipe, and gloomily meditated. Crazy, ev- erybody, was the run of his thought. Nobody acts with reason. I'd like to see old Regan try to do business with these people. They'd get his ears.

Could he have seen at that mo- ment the young man of the canvas pants and of familiar appearance, he would have been certain that naught but lunacy resided in Latin America; for the young man in question, in- side a grass-thatched hut in the heart of his island, grinning to him- self as he uttered aloud, "I guess I put the fear of God into that partic- ular member of the Morgan family," had just begun to stare at a photo- graphic reproduction of an oil paint- ing on the wall of the original Sir Henry Morgan.

"Well, Old Pirate," he continued, grinning, "two of your latest des- cendants came pretty close to get- ting each other with automatics that would make your antediluvian horse pistols look like thirty cents.

He bent to a battered and worm- eaten sea chest, lifted the lid that was monogramed with an "M," and again addressed the portrait:

"Well, old pirate Welshman of an ancestor all you've left me is the old duds and a face that looks like yours. And I guess if I was really fired up, I could play your Port-au-Prince stunt about as well as you played it yourself."

A moment later, beginning to dress himself in the age-worn and moth eaten garments of the ch he added: "Well, here's the old du on my back. Come, Mister Ance down out of your frame and dare to tell me a point of looks in which we differ."

Clad in Sir Henry Morgan's an- cient habiliments, a cutlass strapped on around the middle and two flint lock pistols of huge and ponderous design thrust into his waist-scarf, the resemblance between the living man and the pictured semblance of the old buccaneer who had been long since resolved to dust was striking.

"Back to back again the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew . . "

As the young man, picking the strings of a guitar, began to sing the old buccaneer rouse, it seemed to him that the picture of his forbear faded into another picture and that he saw:

The old forbear himself, back to

(Continued on page 23)

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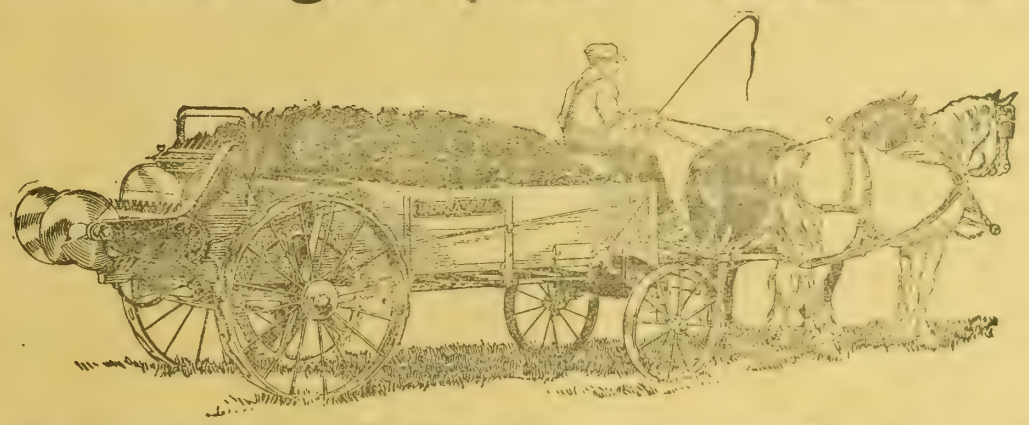

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—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan!

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM.....Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

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Price-Fixing

THERE IS an old theory that competition is the guardian angel of the Ultimate Consumer. It is supposed to protect him from the greed of the profiteer, to encourage low production cost, high quality, courtesy, prompt service, and all those other nice things with which we used to be familiar. This theory was working more or less satisfactorily when the God of War stepped in, abducted the guardian angel and messed things up in general. The angel has escaped the clutches of the Martian tyrant, but is still singularly annoyed and restrained by the well-meaning attentions of an over-solicitous government, to say nothing of that old flirt, Monty Monopoly, who would pay her board bill if she would let him.

Which is to say that competition, being theoretically, "the life of trade," would actually serve to stimulate production, trade and consumption if allowed unhampered freedom.

Price-fixing is competition's greatest enemy. It abrogates the laws of supply and demand. It sets an artificial value. It protects the inefficient and robs the efficient. It makes fish of one commodity and fowl of another.

Price-fixing may logically and wisely follow monopoly, but has no place in the field of competition. The railroad systems are a virtual monopoly, hence we have the Inter-state Commerce Commission to set the price of their service to the public. The steel, oil, telephone, telegraph, water power, clothing, shoe and certain machinery-making corporations are rapidly assuming the proportions of monopolies, if indeed, some of them may not already be classed under that term. Which certainly means that the time is approaching when their products and service will be subjected to more rigid government control.

Price-fixing during the war and even up to the present moment has been mainly directed at a commodity in the sale of which there is the utmost freedom of competition,—food. There are six million food producers in the United States, all competing with each other to cut down production costs, increase the quality of their product, and all selling freely to the highest bidder. The perishable nature of their product, and the fluctuating values from year to year make it impossible for farmers to connive to monopolize the prices of their goods beyond a certain price or season. And yet, in their frenzied efforts to cut the cost of living, government authorities would throttle this competition and fix arbitrary prices upon the farmer's products.

Michigan Farm Land in Demand

NOTWITHSTANDING the discouragements attendant upon present-day farming there is an unmistakable demand for Michigan farm land not only from residents of Michigan but from the "land-hungry" of other states as well. This is disclosed in a recent report issued by the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, which operates in nearly every state in the union, and last year sold 3,668 farms valued at $$17,996,400.

This statement will serve as ammunition for some of the daily newspaper editors to discharge a verbal broadside upon the pleasures and profits of farming and to take those to task who argue that farming is not properly rewarded. "If farming is in such a bad way as you claim, how do you account for the increase in land values and the demand for farms," the editor of one of the greatest dailies in the middle west propounded to me several months ago. The answer? Prices of almost every important commodity have advanced more than one hundred per cent. since 1914, with one outstanding exception,—land. Land values have increased from 25 to 50 per cent.—not any more—during the same period that other values have doubled. As for the demand for farms, it is only exceeded by the number of farms that are offered for sale.

The most encouraging feature of the Strout report is the fact that more than twice as many non-residents came to Michigan to buy farms as those who left to locate elsewhere. We would suggest to such of our readers who may be planning on selling their farms to locate in other states, that they make a little tour of investigation before the papers are signed.

Confidence

IT'S A great thing to be able to have confidence in other people. But it's a greater thing to so live as to deserve the confidence of others and build a moral fort for its preservation. Misplaced confidence, betrayed confidence, confidence that is held lightly,—they destroy man's faith in his fellow-men.

Scores are the letters received from the readers of Michigan Business Farming declaring their faith and confidence in our principles and approval of our course. "We will abide by your decision," "we depend upon you to tell us which is the right course," "you are the watchman of our rights,"—so run the stream of letters that pour in upon us day after day from all parts of Michigan.

Friends, it is a fearful responsibility that you put upon us. We are but humans. The temptation to take the politic course,—the course that means more business and more friends who know how to get more business,—rather than the more difficult course to which duty points, comes to us as it does to all others engaged in business. We are liable to err. Our judgment cannot be expected to be one hundred per cent. correct. We have made mistakes and we will make them again, but never we hope will the mistake be made because we have deliberately taken the wrong course.

We are here to serve you. We want your opinions and your criticisms, whether they be for us or against us. If you trust us we will try to measure up to your trust. If you put your cause in our hands we will guard it carefully, knowing that to sleep at our post may destroy both your confidence and your cause.

The Farm Bureau and the Railroads

IT IS NOT entirely clear what attitude the State Farm Bureau intended to take upon the question of returning the railroads to the private owners. Nor does the resolution which it adopted make its position any the clearer.

The American Federation of Farm Bureaus adopted a resolution at Chicago last fall favoring the "immediate return of the railroads," but according to a Michigan delegate the resolution was "railroaded" through and there was a question as to whether it represented the honest opinions of the majority of the delegates. In view of the action of the national organization, however, it was anticipated that the Michigan State Farm Bureau would also take a decided stand against a continuance of government control, but the resolution it adopted upon that subject cannot be so construed. This resolution reads in part as follows:

"That this organization is not interested primarily in federal or private *ownership* of the railroads, but in efficiency of them, * * * * * with the belief that such service, * * * * can be arrived at the sooner under private *ownership*."

What does this mean? That the Farm Bureau delegates favored the immediate return of the railroads? It does not say so. The resolution undoubtedly expresses a preference for private ownership, and that's exactly what we have now, but under government operation.

M. B. F. considers it most fortunate for the Farm Bureau that it did not follow the lead of its parent organization and demand the immediate return of the roads, as the question would have instantly arisen as to how representative of the farmers' wishes such a declaration would have been. In our future discussions of the railroad problem we should keep in mind that every farm and labor organization in Michigan up to the meeting of the Farm Bureau had expressed a decided disapproval of the return of the roads at the present time. The State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs, with one hundred delegates present was the first to take this action. The Michigan State Grange through its four hundred delegates, followed suit, and the Gleaners' one thousand delegates were unanimous in their similar opinion.

If the Farm Bureau is destined, as many claim, to become the mouthpiece through which agricultural thought is to be disseminated throughout the nation, its leaders and those who are elected to sit as delegates in its business sessions, should be extremely careful about expressing their personal views upon debatable questions, lest they be erroneously taken as the views of the majority membership.

Piffle and Poppycock

IF THERE was ever "much ado about nothing" since the beginning of time, it is the weeping and wailing over the passing of booze. The lengths that men will go to secure a few drops of the outlawed stuff, the fury into which its disciples work themselves over the deprivation of their "personal liberty" the zeal with which politicians proclaim their championship of the citizen's "inalienable right" to make, buy, sell and drink the poison, calling upon every "loyal" citizen to spring to the defense of his constitutional privileges, all might well convince a stranger from another world that the destiny of the universe were in the balance.

Booze is gathering its degenerate forces from the four corners of the nation to stick their trembling fingers into the political pot, and elect men to office pledged to the repeal of the constitutional prohibition amendment. These men need have no special qualifications. They may be horse-thieves, escaped convicts, professional gun-men, or scums of the slums,—if they have enough intelligence remaining in their dwarfed brains to register an effective vote for the restoration of booze, they'll get the votes of all the bums in Death alley and of all the booze-makers on Murder boulevard.

The King "keynoter" of this bunch of liphenated libertines is Edward W. Edwards, who was elected governor of New Jersey because he promised to resist the enforcement of the federal prohibition law. After being satisfied that he had bit off a bigger chunk than he could chew, he has since contented himself with a cheap defense of the right of New Jersey to decide this question for herself without federal interference. If the state of New Jersey wants to secede from the union so that she may exercise her precious "right" to get drunk whenever she feels like it, let 'er go.

Thank God that the east no longer rules the United States! Intelligence, science, education, invention, agriculture, industry, religion, morality—PROGRESS—have moved westward. For seventy-five years the west has contributed four-fifths of the nation's greatest men, and performed two-thirds of the nation's greatest accomplishments. 'Twas the west that instituted the primary reform. 'Twas the west that secured the direct election of United States senators. 'Twas the west that first raised woman out of the class of half-breeds and jail-birds and gave her the ballot. 'Twas the west that had the strong, virile manhood to throw off the curse of booze and put upon our statute books an amendment abolishing it forever. It will be the west in the crucial moment when the depraved exponents of personal license meet the stalwart sons of justice who will decide the conflict on the side of temperance and sobriety. Thank God for the west.

There.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS

In dealing with this question we should take into consideration something more than mere figures of the railroad administration. How much was it worth to the United States to have the railroads under Federal control during the war? Was it worth $594,200,000, claimed to be a dead loss by the Railroad Administration? If so, then there was no loss. Again, if the railroad magnates were right in their declaration at their recent Chicago convention that a twenty-five per cent. advance in freight rates will be necessary when the roads are returned to their owners, then we should figure twenty-five per cent. on the total freight earnings during the war and enter this sum as clear profits under Federal control. This is no guess work. It is well known the freight and passenger rates did not rise in proportion to other prices. The general public had the benefit of it. Now, will some of you experts give us the figures on this basis? It is a fact that large monopolies can conduct a business much cheaper than small capitalists can, and any figures given the public to the contrary should be questioned very closely. Our public roads, public schools and public postal service are examples of efficiency at low cost, for comparison with toll roads, private schools and express companies. Federal ownership and operation will do the same for the railroads. Why do some of our farm organizations, while contending for co-operative buying and selling, refuse to see the goal when this co-operative principle is applied to Federal ownership of railroads?—*A Farmer.*

Our congressmen tell us that the roads are going back March 1st. Simultaneously or shortly thereafter, rates are going up, and farmers are going down in their pockets to help pay the 7 per cent. guaranty on watered stock, fat salaries and padded jobs which the railroads have always provided at the expense of the indulgent public. Ah, happy day! No more late trains; cars to burn; twenty-four hour freight service from Detroit to New York.—Editor.

A COMPLETE FARMER SLATE

I was talking with one of my neighbor friends yesterday about the farmers organizing in the state and how your paper was standing by the farmers and giving them the good advice needed in nominating a state legislative and congressional ticket to be voted on at the fall election. I asked him if he was taking the M. B. F. He said that he was not and took a dollar from his pocket and gave it to me to send you in payment of one year's subscription. Now what we want to do is to get down to business and select good men from governor down to coroner. Get them nominated in time for the great battle this fall. I would like to ask the readers of the M. B. F. how many farmers we have in the United States congress. I would like to see a farmer congressman nominated in every district in the state. We can do it if we will get right to work. That will mean for you to drop the two old parties, pull together and victory will crown your efforts.—*J. S. B., St. Louis.*

If you really want to elect some farmers to Congress, better drop the idea of a new party. Farmers as a class will get behind "farmer candidates," but they'll shy like a two-year-old from the suggestion that they break their old party ties. In a good many of the states of the union, farmers stand ready to scrap the old parties, but not so in Michigan. Don't you think, my M. B. F. friend, that you'll stand a much better chance of electing your men if you nominate them upon the dominant party for the state?—Editor.

WILL STAND BY CAMPBELL

I see by the letters in the M. B. F. that some farmers are worrying because Milo D. Campbell said he was a Republican and didn't promise to do all the impossible things that some would like to have him.

Now, we elected two members on the agricultural board last year and they ran on the Republican ticket, so why can't we elect a governor on the same ticket? I don't care as it makes any difference what party he runs on so he is elected. I'd rather vote for a man who makes no promises and did something for one who made a lot of promises and kept none of them. [illegible] on such trifles? The main thing is for all to go to the primary and put Milo D. Campbell on the ticket; then put our shoulders to the wheel and elect him. I for one am willing to abide by the judgment of the men that picked him from a list of very good men to be the farmers' candidate. He has made good before and I am sure will not fall down as governor. Farmers, talk Campbell for governor. Don't let the politicians split your vote and slip in some one that they have lined up for the purpose.—*G. M. Weaver, Kalkaska County.*

Good! We honestly feel that the great majority of farmers and their wives think the same as you do, and will translate their thought into action at the primaries.—Editor.

SITE-VALUE TAXATION

I heartily agree with Mr. Smith in your issue of Jan. 31st. Who will pay the war debts if we "untax wealth?" The income tax rate is being reduced already. Are the war-made millionaires going to be allowed to escape with the plunder? I don't see how Mr. Grenell can be in sympathy with the farmer and at the same time advocate single tax or the "untaxing of wealth." If Mr. Grenell can explain logically how we can untax wealth without over-taxing the poor and middle class I would very much like to have him do so.—*Stanley Warner, Barry County.*

Our head is in a whirl over this single tax controversy. The exponent says the single tax is aimed at the rich; the opponent says it is aimed at the poor. One farm organization endorses it; another condemns it. Said a prominent man to the writer recently: "The single tax is a beautiful theory, but it has never yet worked out successfully in practice." And there you are. Next.—Editor.

SHALL THE STATE FIX THE PRICE OF FARMER'S MILK

After reading an article in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, under the above heading, I am led to wonder what kind of fool legislation our great lawmakers will undertake next. Now if we have elected men to office, who would even try to pass such a law, we should set ourselves to work immediately to put them where they can not do the public such a wrong, and so great an injury.

Why don't they appoint a commission to prevent grasshoppers and potato bugs from traveling right in broad daylight, from one farm to another, or to stop the frogs making such a noise when the ice thaws out of the pond? That would be of more benefit to the public, and would also afford these law makers something to do, but of course it would take men with a little gray matter under their hair, to solve such problems. A few more laws to control the price of farm products, will result in a lot of people going hungry, and it will not be the farmers either. Just why the law makers want to make the farmers take the rotten end of the deal every time, I don't pretend to know; but that they do is as plain as a mule's ear, or the squeal of a pig.

You say in your editorial concerning this law, that "several of the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n sponsored it." Now if that is true, there are a lot of us that would like to know the names of those officers—*Jesse H. Shales, Washington, Mich.*

The officers of the Milk Producers' Ass'n, who favor legalizing the Detroit Milk Commission, unquestionably believe their attitude to be in the best interests of the dairy industry of the state. Attorney General Groesbeck is of the opinion that the milk commission as it now stands, without legal status, is operating in violation of law, and assuming that the producer, distributor and consumer are all satisfied with the commission's work, he proposes to amend the state constitution and make the findings of the commission legally binding on all parties. It is a subject of such vast importance that we feel the matter should be referred to a vote of the members of the Producers' Association, rather than be left to the discretion of a few, no matter how sincere and able their judgment may be.—Editor.

BACKS THE BEET GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Enclosed find check to renew my subscription to M. B. F. I like the fearless way in which you attack the problems of Michigan farmers and your market reports are valuable to all farmers. Enjoy reading every number.

Have raised sugar beets for 15 years in the last 16. Am done, however, unless the companies concede the demands of the Sugar Beet Growers' Organization. The time has gone by for any corporation to advance the costs $6 per acre without, at least, consulting the growers on the matter. They fail to consider that farmers' costs had already advanced for labor and taxes and machinery, and in fact for everything they have to buy just the same as for anyone else. But it's the way they have always done. Handed the farmers anything they wished and the farmers have accepted it. A new day is dawning, however. The farmer is thinking more along the line of fair returns and a square deal and the sugar companies would do well to meet the growers and give them a square deal now.

Do the women of Michigan have a right to vote in the presidential election?—*W. E. Hill, Genesee County.*

The most important question involved in the issue between beet growers and manufacturers is the future status of the farmer as a party to the contract. The farmer who seeks to employ his right to arbitrate the terms of the contract with the manufacturer should have the approval and support of his fellow farmers. Your attitude is right. Answering your question, the women of Michigan may vote in the presidential primary which is held the first Monday in April, when you vote for township officers.—Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FREE SPEECH

Wish to commend you on the last issue (Jan. 7) of M. B. F., as I think it the best one we have read. Just now we read much in the big daily papers about the drives made against Reds, radicals, Bolsheviks; anything to excite and divide the American people and detract their attention, while the British controlled press and the Tory element select the next president of the United States, so that American men and money may continue at England's disposal. Besides it is a settled purpose to unload the debt of Europe on America. During the war England seized all sources of information, and then fed us on the Awful tales of Hun atrocities made up in English newspaper offices and were spread broadcast in this country to develop hatred and divide the people, while England carried away billions of our money, grabbed up everything worth taking, the seas, the islands, the trade routes and added to her empire territory larger than all continental Europe, until the map of the world has become the map of Great Britain. * * * * Yesterday it was the Huns and it kept the people scrapping while England got a new grip on the throats of the Republic. Now it is the Socialists and Bolsheviki that keeps us worried and quarreling, while England selects the men for us to vote for. It also furnishes a convenient argument for a sedition law to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights; meanwhile we are deporting Russians to Russia and Mr. Wilson in absolute defiance of the Constitution and at a cost of hundreds of millions to American taxpayers is using American soldiers to help England and Japan in their war on the Russian people, making enemies of a people who were always our friends. Rid our country of British propaganda and intrigue, which during the last five years have all but made the United States a British subject colony. We must elect men who will respect and restore the Constitution and who will be for America and for America alone. Pro-British candidates may declaim against Bolshevism. This is not the issue and is, therefore, no evidence of their fitness. * * * *

The danger does not come from the small group of noisy Reds. The real danger comes from those who are willing to suppress our rights of representative government and thereby furnish ammunition to the Reds. Congress and that New York assembly have made more Socialists than could be made by Socialistic speeches in many a day. It is only when the people feel that their rights to get what they want through the ballot are being denied, that there is any danger of resort to violence in this country.

It is an odd situation that those who profess most loudly their love for American institutions are the ones who are doing the most to make many people believe the only hope of the people is through direct action. When the people begin to feel that Congress and legislatures are becoming nothing but the tools of big business and carrying out the wishes of the capitalistic class then we are getting on dangerous ground.—*D. E. Crosby, R. 1, Fremont, Mich.*

Philip Frances has written a book called, "The Poison in America's Cup", which virtually accuses the Wilson administration of being the tool of Great Britain and charges the United Kingdom with almost every conceivable conspiracy against the peace, the policies and the trade of every nation in the world. Had the book been circulated during the war, Mr. Frances would undoubtedly have been put behind the bars for sedition. Mr. Crosby expresses some of the [illegible] presented in that book, but in the name of fairness and for the sake of the future peace of the American mind and of the American nation we caution [illegible] against a too immediate acceptance of those views. Great Britain may [illegible] arch and dangerous conspirator [illegible] been pictured and it may be well [illegible] American people to be on their guard, but we ought not to condemn [illegible] Saxon relations without [illegible] tial proof than has yet been [illegible] No matter by whom inspired the onslaught upon the people's rights [illegible] semble and express their [illegible] violation of the Constitution [illegible] who value liberty bought by the blood of their forefathers will resent it as such. Sixty days ago there was a strong probability that Congress would [illegible] kind of peace-time sedition bill [illegible]

The Week's Editorial

WORKING FOR THE STATE

If you were hiring a man to tend furnace you wouldn't ask him how he felt about Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points. You'd want him to be posted on shoveling coal and cleaning out ashes.

But when the people of the State of Michigan get a man to see that the pure food laws are enforced and milk is sold under proper conditions, the fellow who is picked out for them stands a different test.

James W. Helme used to be state dairy and food commissioner. He had the very important duty of appointing the deputies who carried out the immediate duties of the office. In Grand Rapids the other day he testified before a jury and incidentally told how he chose William J. Mickel a deputy in Grand Rapids. He said, "I appointed him because many prominent Democrats in Grand Rapids told me that he was a prominent Democrat." It did not appear that anybody knew or asked before naming Mr. Mickel deputy dairy and food commissioner, whether Mr. Mickel could tell a tubercle bacillus from a hunk of cheese. They just ascertained carefully that he was a prominent Democrat.

Some farmers got together in convention a few days ago. They were not politicians, in the ordinary sense, but because they represented one of the state's most important industries, they were naturally interested in the way the business of the state is handled. They passed a resolution to the effect that something ought to be done toward "checking the expensive and extravagant management of state affairs by placing the business of the state on a sound basis. This, we feel, can only be accomplished by a thorough house-cleaning at Lansing."

Maybe so, maybe so.—*Detroit N[illegible]*

MARKET FLASHES

STRENGTH RETURNS TO WHEAT MARKET

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 16, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.47		2.60
No. 2 White	2.46	2.53	
No. 2 Mixed			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30½	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34½
[illegible]	2.26	2.27	2.33

After a most unusual slump in the price of wheat, the market shows returning strength. The principal topic of discussion among the traders is the effort of Sen. Gronna, of North Dakota to bring an end to the government's guaranty and let the market take its natural course. It has long been the conviction of this western senator that the government guaranty has artificially depressed the price of wheat and that prices would go much higher if the restraint of the government were removed. This opinion has been shared to some extent by other western folks. Julius Barnes, former head of the Grain Corporation, takes issue with Senator Gronna's conclusions, and denies that the government's guaranty acts as a deterrent to higher prices. It is Barnes' opinion that the government guaranty is a supporting factor in the wheat market, and that without it farmers would be obliged to sell at a price much lower than the guaranty. We are inclined to an acceptance of this view, not because we are in sympathy with government price fixing, but because we believe the time has gone past when the farmers might receive any material benefit from the removal of the guaranty. Six months ago it might have been wise to bring an end to government control, but the present times are too uncertain, the ability of foreign countries to pay for our wheat is too questionable to chance the open market. In view of the unsettled conditions we feel that the government guaranty on wheat has become, for the first time since it was established, a real protection to the wheat grower. Moreover, as Mr. Barnes points out the government guaranty is not a maximum but a minimum price, and all sales of wheat for the past several months have been made at a considerable advance over the minimum. How much effect the government's control of export licenses, wheat supplies, etc., has had upon the natural movement, and consequently the maximum price, is a debatable question. Speaking of the controversy between Sen. Gronna and Mr. Barnes the Price Current Grain Reporter says:

"Senator Gronna of North Dakota has taken his political life in his hands and turned speculator on a broad scale, announcing himself a rampant bull on wheat. He is so cocksure that wheat would advance if the minimum guaranteed price were at this moment repealed he demands that this be done by Congress instanter, and his complacent committee has reported favorably! As Mr. Barnes has said: 'Only the most colossal egotism would presume to forecast the course of prices in the face of world wide unsettlement, which within the past few days has wrecked the United States export trade by the total collapse of overseas finance."

CORN SEEKS HIGHER LEVEL

CORN PRICES PER BU., FEB. 16, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.53	1.43	1.60
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.39½	1.54

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.47
No. 3 Yellow	1.36	1.30	
No. 4 Yellow	1.31	1.26	

Warmer weather, freer movement, and that old bugaboo, the Argentine situation, acted as bearish influence in the corn market the fore part of last week, but the weather turned colder, the farmers quit selling, and an authentic report from the Argentine exploded the earlier report, and corn is once more in a favorable advancing position, on virtually all markets. A recent report of the latest developments in the corn deal is as follows: "The strength is credited chiefly to the reluctance of the farmers to accept present prices and the inability of the roads to carry enough corn to bring pressure on the market. Corn has a way of dropping enough to encourage a belief among the bears that the slump is on. They sell freely only to have the market turn against them and force covering at a loss. This has happened several times and has resulted in shaking the confidence of the belivers in lower prices. Bears are in the majority in both Detroit and Chicago and the market flatters their judgment just enough to keep them guessing, but they have not been able to escape with any of their plunder. They have been helped by demoralized stock markets, weak foreign exchange and high interest rates from time to time, but there is always one element against them—the supply of grain is small and shows no symptom of increasing. Cash demand takes the corn as soon as it appears on the market and stocks get no chance to increase. As long as this condition remains it appears like a difficult task to get prices materially lower and keep them down.

All of which is exactly in keeping with what M. B. F. has preached for the better part of six months.

OATS ADVANCE WITH CORN

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 16, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.90		1.00
No. 3 White	.91	.87¼	
No. 4 White	.90	.86	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.60	.59	.68
No. 3 White	.60	.58	.67
No. 4 White	.59	.57	.65

Despite cancellation of some export orders for oats, this market has renewed its former strong position and last week saw advances ranging from 1 to 3c per bushel. It is plain that the supply of this grain is limited and that future purchases will undoubtedly be made at higher prices than now prevail.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grains firmer. French buyers in market for oats and rye. Beans take another drop. Potatoes firm up. Hay scarce and higher.

CHICAGO—Corn receipts small, prices higher. Oats in demand. Hog market very unsettled. Cattle dull.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE COUNTRY is well divided in opinion as to what the strange counter currents of soaring prices, falling exchange, increasing exports, declining imports, advancing wages, declining prices on farm goods, and other phenomena of the day portend. A goodly share of the people are having a deliciously good time,—too good to last. The frenzy of spending, speculation, pleasure-grabbing must come to an end. The outpouring of our national wealth into Europe's maw for nothing in exchange but credit must stop. And it will stop to a certain extent. Everyone is agreed on that. The only question is as to what effect the stoppage will have upon domestic conditions. Will it create a surplusage of American-made goods, for which there will be no domestic market. Will it force factories to close, throw men out of work, and drive people farmward? Will it halt industry, hurt agriculture, and increase industrial unrest? What's the answer?

The Price Current Grain-Reporter pessimistically meditates upon the subject as follows:

To not a few the 'Change phenomena of last week raised the question, Has the end come—is the break so long dreaded, with the inevitable reduction of prices, overshadowing the country? Who can tell? Panics so called (business depressions is a better expression) are not made to order, nor are they prevented by talk of "psychology." They come in the natural order of things when commercial credit is exhausted. Credit is always sound when there is negotiable value in goods behind it; it is never sound without. Just now, thanks again to the industrial idler who has been and still insists upon consuming far more than he has produced or produces, and to the flood of exports with little except luxuries coming back, it looks as though the limit of sound credit resting on goods is tending toward exhaustion. The "signs of the times" give pertinence to former Senator Burton's analysis of the "Indications that Precede a Crisis;" (1) High prices; (2) increased activity and formation of new enterprises; (3) active demand for loans; (4) increasing wages; (5) increasing extravagance in expenditures; (6) mania for speculation; (7) expansion of discounts and loans, rising interest rates, still higher wages, strikes and labor shortage. In a word, when consumption outruns production and the world spends its savings, the crisis comes first to an individual or an institution; then to many; finally to all. Whether the start has really been made is still a mooted question. P. R. Johnson, president of Chemical National Bank, is quoted as having said last week: "The demoralization of foreign exchange may deal a blow to high costs of living in America. It will cut down our exports, thus throwing large quantities of American goods on local markets, and will, in all probability, result in a decrease of prices." That would be wholesome and perhaps may be all.

As for farm products, the evil result of high cost of living agitation, and the sudden withdrawal of export orders, is being seen in lower prices. If the recent declines in food values is a barometer of what may be expected to happen to all commodities, then the predilections of the journal above quoted are not amiss. Anyway, we may as well admit that we are facing a critical and uncertain period, but we folks who are interested in farming may receive great comfort in the thought that whatever may happen to the nation's industry we shall be the least affected of all.

BEAN MARKET A PUZZLE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., Feb. 16, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.50	8.00
Red Kidneys		14.50	14.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.00	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys	11.25	12.00	12.25

We hardly know what to say to our readers this week on beans. After several weeks of declining prices, reports have it that there is a firmer feeling, but if true this has not yet affected the price. There is an inclination on the part of the bean growers all over the country to cut down their acreage next year. A report from Lompoc, California, which is in the heart of the bean growing district of that state, reads as follows: "The acreage planted to small white beans this season in the Lompoc district will be greatly reduced, and mustard, sweet peas, contract beans, onions, potatoes and barley will be planted in their stead. Hundreds of acres have been seeded to sweet peas and mustard and in many places they are now above the ground."

We do not know how Congressman Fordney's renunciation of his promise to the bean growers to try to secure a special tariff bill is going to affect the market. One thing is certain, however, it is not going to restore people's confidence in the market. On the other hand, were a tariff bill enacted during the next ninety days, or any prospect of an enactment, thereby preventing speculators from using the oriental bean as a club to manipulate the domestic market, the supply of domestic beans would readily be taken up by the demand at profitable prices to the growers. This is what bean growers all over the country have expected to happen, but thanks to Mr. Fordney, the props have all been removed, and it's hard to tell how far the bottom may drop out of the market. There are six more months yet in which to move the crop. So perk up, and be hopeful.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye is in good demand and is quoted at $1.58 No. 2. France is buying considerable rye at this time. Barley quotations are $2.90 and $3 per cwt.

POTATOES STEADY AFTER SLUMP

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 16, 1920

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.50	4.35
Chicago	4.25	4.25
Pittsburg	4.35	4.25
New York	4.50	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	1.75	1.65
Chicago	1.60	1.55
Pittsburg	1.80	1.85
New York	2.10	2.00

The potato market, after several weeks of uneasiness and lowering prices has taken on a steadier tone and some consuming points note a slight increase in [illegible] The mild weather of late January and early February [illegible] the decline. The very severe [illegible] of the present week [illegible] caught low [illegible] and we will [illegible] some reports of frost damage, which always [illegible] market [illegible] situation [illegible] page two. Holders of spuds should be very careful in their marketing until a stronger tendency is seen in the market. To unload any great quantity of potatoes at the present time would simply mean making a bad situation worse. The feeling all over the country seems to be that prices will rule fairly steady for the

balance of the season providing caution and good judgment are used in marketing the rest of the crop.

HAY PRICES TAKE JUMP

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	31.50 @ 32
New York			
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	36.50 @ 36	34.00 @ 35

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32
New York	41.00 @	39.00 @ 40	
Pittsburg	36.50 @ 37	38.50 @ 38	39.50 @ 39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25	23.50 @ 24
Chicago	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25	22.00 @ 23
New York	28.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27
Pittsburg	28.50 @ 28	26.00 @ 27	25.50 @ 26

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	24.50 @ 25	23.50 @ 24	23.50 @ 24
Chicago	22.00 @ 23	21.50 @ 22	21.00 @ 22
New York	25.00 @ 27	22.00 @ 24	21.00 @ 23
Pittsburg	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 25

Eastern markets which were affected by the heavy snow last week, are now strong and higher, says the Hay Trade Journal. Supplies are light and the demand created by the lack of value of motors during the blizzard, caused a good demand for hay. Central Western markets are steady to easy according to the amount of offerings, which have increased considerably during the past ten days.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The decline that was expected in the poultry deal never came. The week closed with nothing on hand and a firm market. More poultry could have been sold without bringing any weakness. Dressed calves were steady and hogs easy. Butter is steady and quiet. Fresh eggs are in fair supply, but there is enough demand to hold the market firm. Very few Michigan eggs are coming to market, the supply being from the south and southwest. There is a good deal of difference in the quality, which accounts for a range of 1c in prices. A slightly firmer tone is shown in the apple market, but trade continues quiet.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed 68@72c; delaine unwashed, 92@95c; 1/2 blood unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68@69c. At the London wool auction sales prices were unchanged. Americans bought the best breasy merinos and crossbreds.

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT CHICAGO

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (highest average on record), have been compiled as follows by the *Price Current Grain Reporter*:

	Average prices			Wt. of hogs	
1919—	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	1913	1917
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	223	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	249
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	13.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
Juyl 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	16.25	21.95	10.00	245	240
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245
Sept. 6	15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252
Sept. 13	15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251
Sept. 20	15.25	16.95	8.25	249	243
Sept. 27	15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242
Oct. 4	16.00	15.75	8.10	249	230
Oct. 11	16.10	15.00	8.15	241	236
Oct. 18	16.65	14.50	7.20	242	232
Oct. 25	16.20	13.10	9.20	235	230
Nov. 1	15.80	13.55	7.65	229	229
Nov. 8	15.50	14.75	7.60	230	231
Nov. 15	15.50	14.60	8.00	226	225
Nov. 22	14.50	14.10	8.75	224	220
Nov. 29	14.90	13.30	8.80	222	226
Dec. 6	15.10	14.00	9.40	221	223
Dec. 13	14.65	12.80	9.00	224	222
Dec. 20	13.50	13.90	9.25	227	224
Dec. 27	13.90	13.52	10.10	224	225
1920—					
Jan. 3	14.25	14.25	10.00	224	226
Jan. 10		14.65	10.65	225	229
Jan. 17	14.00	14.85	11.25	225	225
Jan. 24	13.65	15.25	12.20	230	230
Jan. 31	13.70	15.40	13.35	232	231
Feb. 7	13.30	14.75	13.00	228	237

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Good to choice, $14.75@16.50; medium to good, $13@14.76; fair to medium, $11@13; common to fair yearlings, $11@13.75; good to prime yearlings, $13.50@15; prime cows, $11@11.75; medium to good $8.25@10.50; Cutters, $6@6.50; canners, $5@5.75; common heifers, $7.50@8; prime heifers $11.50@12; choice heifers, $10@11.50; medium heifers, $9@10.50; choice to prime butchers bulls, $9@10.75; heavy bolognas, $8@8.25; medium to good, $7.25@2; choice veals, $16.50@17; heavy veals, $10@14.

HOG TRADE UNEVEN

Good to choice heavy, $14.40@14.75; fair to good heavy, $14@14.40; good to choice medium, 14.75@15.26; good to choice light 15.20@15.40; fair to good mixed, $13.50@14.50 heavy and mixed packing, $13.50@13.75; common and heavy packing, $12.75@13.25; pigs, $13.50@14.75.

MUTTONS LOSE EARLY GAIN

Fed wethers, all grades, $14@15.50; cull wethers, $10@11; native ewes, $12.50@13.50; western ewes, all grades, $12@13.50; cull ewes, all grades, $7@8; breeding ewes, yearlings $12@14.25; bucks and stags, $6.50@7.50; breeding ewes, aged, $9@12.50; western lambs, choice, $20.50@21.25; western range lambs fair to good, $19.50@21.50; feeding lambs, $16@18.

FUTURE OF BEEF

Beef values declined in spite of a lighter January movement. Why? Simply through lessened demand. There is less beef going abroad and our local demand has not been sufficiently strong to offset it.

Now with every evidence of goodly cattle supplies in the country what does the immediate future offer? A higher market? We doubt it greatly. When we look back to 1913 w find our food values have increased 50 to 200 per cent. But isn't it reasonable to conjecture that there is a limit and that possibly in some quarters at least that limit has been reached? We should so govern our operations therefore that we shall be able to meet changing conditions without regarding them as revolutionary or as anything more than the natural result of readjustment in the general order of things.—*N. H. S., Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago.*

SAGINAW MILLING CO. LOSES LICENSE

Julius H. Barner, wheat director, announces that the licenses granted to the Saginaw Milling Company, of Saginaw, Mich., with a branch at Richmond, Va., have been revoked, effective at noon, Jan. 29, 1920, until further notice, the Wheat Director license being revoked in its entirety and the Food Administration license insofar as the dealing of the above company in wheat and wheat products are concerned. The Food Administration licenses of this company were revoked for failure to keep accounts and render reports as required, and taking unjust and unreasonable profits in excess of permitted margins above proven cost of production during the ten months' period ending June 30, 1918. Due to the revocation of the Food Administration license and because of misconduct leading up to such revocation the company's Wheat Director license was revoked.

SEEDS

Timothy seed has advanced 20c and in alsike declined 25c. Red clover seed is firm and active.

They all like M. B. F. !

I would not be without M. B. F. for many times its cost. Therefore, have decided to renew up to 1924, five years.—*A. G., Quimby, Mich.*

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Endurance Makes Hudson the Largest Selling Fine Car

More Than 80,000 Owners Value That Quality Most Because It Means Long Dependable Service, Free of Car Troubles

Hudson outsells all the world's fine cars, only because of qualities that count in every day service.

Chief of these is durability. All motorists so regard it.

And endurance is written everywhere in Hudson history.

Since Hudson made its unrivalled endurance records, it has led all other fine cars in sales every month and every year.

That proves how experienced motorists judge car worth.

How Hudson Gained Leadership

It was not speed that gave it sales leadership; though Hudson holds more stock car speed records than any car, and with cars embodying the Super-Six principle won more points in speedway racing than the fastest special racers ever built.

It was not power; though Hudson holds the fastest time ever made up Pike's Peak, in the classic of all hill climbs.

These Qualities Inspire Pride In Hudsons

They are valued of course by more than 80,000 Hudson owners. They contribute to the rounded supremacy of performance which distinguishes the Hudson everywhere. And it is natural to feel pride of ownership, and affection for a car that none can rival in fleetness, or in hill-climbing.

But few will ever care to use the full limit of Hudson speed. Few will meet hills to test its limits of power.

What does count every day of use is sure, dependable transportation. What does count after many months of service is the way Hudson retains its smooth, silent powers of superior performance, undiminished.

It means the assurance and reliance in your car that you feel in a watch that has served you for years, and never gave you cause for doubt. You are not disturbed by speculation regarding probable car troubles. Because with Hudson, car troubles are not thought of because of their remoteness.

And remember that the Super-Six principle which accounts for all Hudson's speed, endurance and performance records, is exclusive in the Hudson. No other maker can use it. For the Super-Six motor, which adds 72% to Hudson power, without added weight or size, was invented and patented by the Hudson.

Mark How Hudson Now Fulfills Its Prophecy

Every year has seen some improvement in the Hudson. The new models approach nearer the builders' ideal than they ever believed practicable. It is today a finer machine than those early models, which made performance records, no other car has equalled.

Hudson also leads in style. Its influence shapes motor design each year.

Demand for such advantages as Hudson's inevitably means that immediate delivery is not possible for all who want them. Many have waited months for the model of their choice.

Even should you not want your Hudson until next year, now is not too early to place your order.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

(3014)

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

TO BRIGHTEN COUNTRY LIFE

THERE'S a restlessness in the air; a longing for something different. Dissatisfaction with present surroundings is rampant. It's the will-o'-the-wisp call of spring. Every year it comes with the first balmy breezes and many there are who are led to believe that they should make a change of some kind, and under the spell of the elusive spring days take a drastic step, only perhaps to afterwards regret it.

It's the mothers of the land who must direct the steps of the children, keeping them busy, and yet keeping them interested in their work.

Thr is prhaps, no better, more instructive occupation for the youth of the land than the Boy Scout movement, and while it is not so easy for the children of the country to organize, still they can at least be taught by the parents the rudiments of the Scout law. Books for Boy Scouts can be secured for a very little and these the boys will enjoy reading, and in the hazy spring days, they will find much joy in learning to build fires the Scout way, while the Scout Oath is one which every boy in the land would do well to take. When the boys realize that the biggest men of the nation today are looking to them to fulfill the oath to keep themselves "physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight" and to serve God and County, they will be glad to qualify for this work and in so doing, their energies will find a healthy outlook.

So much for the boys—and so little for the girls. Continually we hear this cry. And yet the girls can be organized into community welfare clubs with meetings directly after school. And their organization can be known as the Chorus Club, where they meet to have a "sing fest."

It was demonstrated during the war that everyone likes to sing—at least to try to sing—that it is a natural outlet for human emotions—and it was because of this known tendency that music leaders were provided for every camp, whose duty it was to lead in the singing.

At college, the favorite twilight pasttime of the girls is to gather around the fire at twilight and—just sing. Everything they know they sing, some perhaps out of tune, but nobody cares, for it is an expression of happiness, an outlet for their feelings, and something to do.

Have you thought of organizing a Community "Sing?" If not, why not sound out your neighborhood and you will be surprised to find how many will be glad of the opportunity to meet at the homes of their neighbors once each week and just sing. It's an opportunity to get together, to exchange ideas and to broaden our visions as well as to give expression to ourselves through song equally good for young and old.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A SMALL PIECE of gum camphor placed in a vase of water will keep cut flowers a long time.

Orange fritters are a delicious accompaniment to fried ham.

The addition of a tablespoonful of cream to brown gravy makes it deliciously brown.

Scraps of cream cheese may be made useful by mixing them with butter and milk, or a little cream. This should be spread on thin, wafer-like crackers, made into sandwiches and served with salad.

Cheese may be kept soft and good for a long time if wrapped first in a cloth wrung in vinegar, and then in a dry cloth.

One large tablespoonful of butter, blended, will thicken a half pint of milk and water for sauces.

A raw potato cut in half and rubbed on fingers stained with vegetable parings will remove the discolorations.

When cleaning delicate fabrics, lace, ribbons, plumes, etc., use a mixture of gasoline and flour. Mix this as you would flour and water. Dip the articles in and scrub them thoroughly.

When necessary to boil a cracked egg add a little vinegar to the water; this will prevent the white from boiling out.

Horseradish is much improved for table use by mixing it with sweet turnips or rutabaga, one part of the latter to two of the former.

Whip cream in a pitcher instead of a bowl. You can do it in half the time and without spattering.

By wetting a spoon with which you are to serve jelly, you will find that the serving is more easily accomplished.

The Voice of the Women

A-rocking of the cradle we have wondered,
A-stitching with the needle we have thought
Of nationhood and of its seething problems
And fair solutions wrought and to be wrought.

We pondered and we wondered in the silence,
We taught our little children as we might;
And sometimes in the quiet we were dreaming
Of the time our lives might rise into their right.

The time when we might think and speak unhampered
And voice our aspirations for the race,
And join in world-emancipating campaigns,
And walk beside our men with even pace.

The "process of the suns" has brought the dawning
Of the day, the dreamed-of day, and yet we pause;
Afraid, yet not afraid, we tread the portal
Of this new world with its problems and its laws.

Yet shall we venture forth on its arena
And offer of our best as woman's meed,
Bracing our strength of soul into its service
And stinting naught that we may meet its need.

Yea, sisters, shall we venture, woman-hearted,
That from the sphere of home our lives may bear
The best, the truest, tenderest of its spirits,
That every sphere of humankind may share.

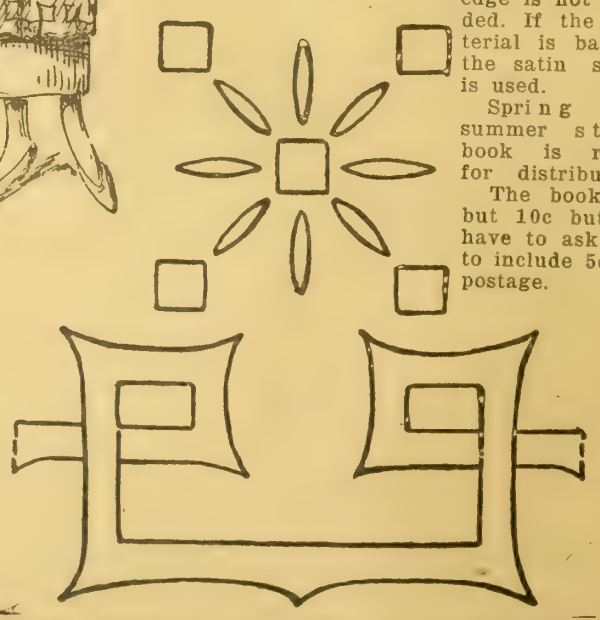
Year, brothers, we come forth to walk beside you,
To bear with you all chances of the way;
Adventuring our all in the endeavor,
That we together reach the Better Day

HOME NEEDLEWORK

ALREADY Milady is wondering what she shall have for spring, and thinking about her wardrobe. If the dress is to be made at home, and any fancy work done on it, it is indeed high time that it were begun for time slips away and when those first lazy days of spring catch us, there is no desire to sew.

The dainty model shown this week will attract the girl and younger married woman who is slender. It has the new neck line and short sleeves, and is dressy enough to wear anywhere. For the young Miss who embroiders and wishes to cut expenses, this dress is "just the thing." When the material is silk, rope floss is used or beads follow the outline and the edge is not padded. If the material is batiste, the satin stitch is used.

Spring and summer style book is ready for distribution. The book is but 10c but we have to ask you to include 5c for postage.



Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

LAND, LABOR, WEALTH, CAPITAL

THE VOTING woman will always be mislead as to what to vote for, unless she has an understanding as to the source of wealth. It may sound to her unreasonable to be told, for example, that the paper money she regards with so much favor, is not wealth, but that gold and silver coins, which are much less desirable for trading purposes, are actual wealth. So far as she can see they perform the same function—she exchanges them for those things that satisfy her desires.

If paper money was real wealth, all that it would be necessary to do to make everybody wealthy would be for the government to set the printing presses going, and to give everybody all the "money" desired. But experience has shown that the larger the supply of paper money, the less will the dollar buy. It is said that when the South, during the civil war of the '60s, was "on its last legs," a Richmond citizen was compelled to take to market a wheelbarrow of paper money in order to buy a peck of potatoes.

A few words on what wealth consists of is not out of place in this brochure.

Land

The first factor in creating wealth is land. Nothing can be produced except from land or upon land. And in this connection the word "land" is used as embracing all the natural forces of the world—even the universe—air, water, electricity, etc. It means more than the mere soil.

Labor

The second factor in the production of wealth is labor. Labor, applied to land, produces wealth. It is a short-sighted person who says: "I am not a farmer; I do not use land." Everyone uses land; it in some form sustains life; it is walked on; slept on. Between the miner taking ore out of the ground and the farmer guiding his plow through the crop-yielding soil there are a thousand and one activities; and in proportion as each activity is a necessary part in making a plow, those thus engaged are land users.

In fact farming is the only employment in which all mankind may engage and be sure of a living. "Mother Earth" is no flight of imagination.

Wealth

In proportion as labor is intelligently applied to land will wealth be produced. Here the instructor, the investigator, the recorder, the scientist, even the banker, helps to make labor productive. Each is entitled to such reward as will adequately repay him for his exertion. And when finally the harvest—say wheat—is ready to be transported to the mill to be ground into flour, its distribution will not be fair unless each factor in its production is equitably remembered.

Capital

When the excess of wealth above the immediate needs of the producer is used to produce more wealth, it is called capital. A barrel of flour in the kitchen bin is wealth; a barrel of flour in the store to be exchanged for money is capital. The iron ore (land) manipulated (labor) into a baker's iron stove is capital. The greater the accumulation of capital used productively, the richer society becomes, and the more productive is labor.

Rent

For the use of land, rent is paid; for labor, wages are tendered; and capital is reimbursed by interest. As land is not the product of labor, it is not capital, nor is labor skill capital. Yet just as paper money performs the same function as does metal money, so do land and labor at times apparently perform the functions of capital. However, in the discussion of eco-

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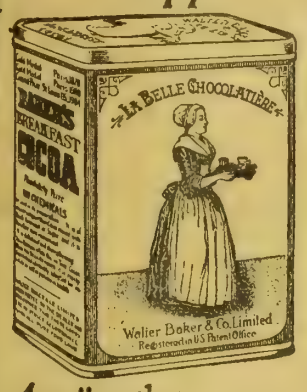

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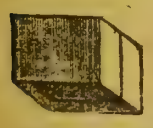

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nomic problems, it is necessary to keep in mind that these things—land, labor, wealth, capital—are really different; to indiscriminately use them as meaning the same thing is only to create confusion.

A person can at one time be a land owner, a laborer, a capitalist. Into which class he falls depends upon the extent of his stake in the land, whether his labor is his principal means of livelihood, or the quantity of capital he possesses. From what source does he obtain the greater portion of his income? That is the determining factor. One with brains and experience can do society a greater service as a director of production than as a manual worker. The rewards for all are greater—greater in every direction. Increased production insures a decreased first cost that inevitably results in lower prices. In this benefit the entire community eventually shares. That is one of the reasons why the arts and invention have made the luxuries of one generation the necessities of the next; the prices have fallen so that the things produced are within the financial means of the mass.

Landlords

The land owning class is in a peculiarly happy position. As population increases, without any effort on the part of the land owning class the value of land constantly tends to increase. This is caused by competition for its use; there is a restricted supply. Things produced by labor will bring in a free market only the cost of production, because production is unlimited, and prices constantly tend to this minimum. But as a land is a fixed quantity, and an absolute necessity if there is to be any production at all, its ownership gives a monopoly as positive as anything that can be imagined. Wages and interest may decrease, but rent, for land, is sure to increase with increase of population.

Exploitation

No Michigan woman voter should look with complacency on the flow of wealth into the possession of those who do not earn it. For such flow must of necessity be at the expense of those who produce the wealth. It is exploitation. By keeping in mind the supreme fact that wealth is produced by labor, and by labor only, it is not hard to distinguish between the rightful ownership of wealth, and to so vote as to favor the producer as against the exploiter.

Most people are wealth producers. The scientist who extracts plant food from the air, and so helps the farmer to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, should not his reward be large?

To frown upon the possession of unearned wealth is to help protect the home against some more or less insiduous kind of robbery. Let the frowning be followed by that right action which reflects itself in the results coming from placing a ballot in the ballot box.

The Little Things of Every Day

Through little things she shows her love:
The Little Things of Every Day.
I think this earth must live and move
Thru women dear who ease our way.
The world applauds our outward life:
(It does the same for many more!)
But she and I—we know no strife;
There are no ashes on our floor!)

My socks are whole; my coffee good;
I find the water warm to shave;
(And I have never understood
The way my collars dodge their grave)
She always knows where I have hid
The letter that I want so much;
Oh! Things do just as they are bid!
My tie comes right at her first touch.

The Little Things of Every Day!
In these she shows her love for me.
I dread each hour when she's away;
My life gets so complex, you see.
I lose my shirts and never can
Remember where I put my hat,
(I'm just a simple, selfish man,
But, Ah! she likes me, 'spite of that.)

All I can do is take her hand
When sunrise slips past sentries red,
And tell her that I understand
The homely halo 'round her head.
(Some men would say she'd have more style
Without her cap that looks so old,
But I don't mind, I have her smile,
Besides—the bacon might get cold!)

Of super-women, fine and brave,
I've read a lot; I say no more;
Except that they would never save
The thing you dropped outside the door.
Let poets rave of beauties fair,
Of women clever, brilliant, gay.
My woman does three times her share;
The Little Things of Every Day!

—H. C. L. J.

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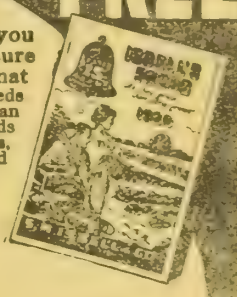

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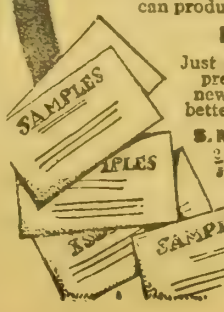

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: This is the time of the year when old Biddy is clucking around for getting that eggs are high and mother would like to have her lay instead of insisting on sitting on that nest all day. But there is a reason for it. The old hen wants some little chickens of her own, and if you can persuade mother to give you a setting of eggs with the promise that if you will take entire charge of the old hen while she is setting; give her food and water, and that when the chickens hatch you will, under the direction of mother, feed the little chickens, water them, see that they are under cover the cool spring nights, you will find that you will have started a nice little account of your own. And you can gain thereby a vast knowledge of business methods. You don't see how? You have seen chickens hatched out all your life and never thought much about their being any business connected with it? Just listen. If you will but put all your attention to this game, you can learn how to conduct a poultry farm of your own when you are older, how much it costs, etc.

In the first place, mother should charge you with the regular cost of a setting of eggs. Then you will be charged with the price of the mother hen. Now secure a book and put down this cost on the debit side of your little book which you will call your Poultry Ledger. Charge up the amount of feed you give the mother, and when the chickens are hatched the amount of feed it takes to feed them. Be sure they have plenty of water and a nice green place to run in, and in the early spring you can sell all the roosters as spring chickens, pay mother for the setting of eggs, the mother hen and the feed used, and then you can continue to feed the pullets until they begin to lay and and then from the sale of your eggs you will have a nice little bit of spending money if you have been successful and you will have learned a good bit of bookkeeping, as from all the sales you will make, you will place the amount you get on the credit side of your ledger, and at the end of the season you will know just how much it costs to raise chickens and get them ready either for market or laying when they begin to pay for themselves. I would be glad to have as many children as try this experiment write me, as it will be interesting to know how many little business farmers we have among our readers. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Six answers—One is 10 T and 14 S.

The Wonderful Adventures of a Raindrop.

By Ethel Allen Murphy

PART V.

"'AT LENGTH our stream joined a great big, big stream. The stream was so big that we thought we had met the sea. But we had many, many miles to go yet, and many were the sights we saw. At length we rolled in a great, wide, slow-going, yet powerful stream, out to meet a moving mass of waters.

"'When the first shock came we had to drop a lot of our soil that we carried, and then we parted around a fan-shaped island that people called a delta. I wonder how many soldiers in the United States School Garden Army have gardens in the rich, rich soil like that of the delta! Where is New Orleans, Garden Lady? Somehow I fancy that the last great city we passed was New Orleans, and as we joined in that vast stream that bore us toward the sea I think I heard the waters whisper and say, "It is the Mississippi—the Father of Waters. And there are thousands upon thousands of gardens tended by the children of the United States School Garden Army in the states through which the Father of Waters passes."

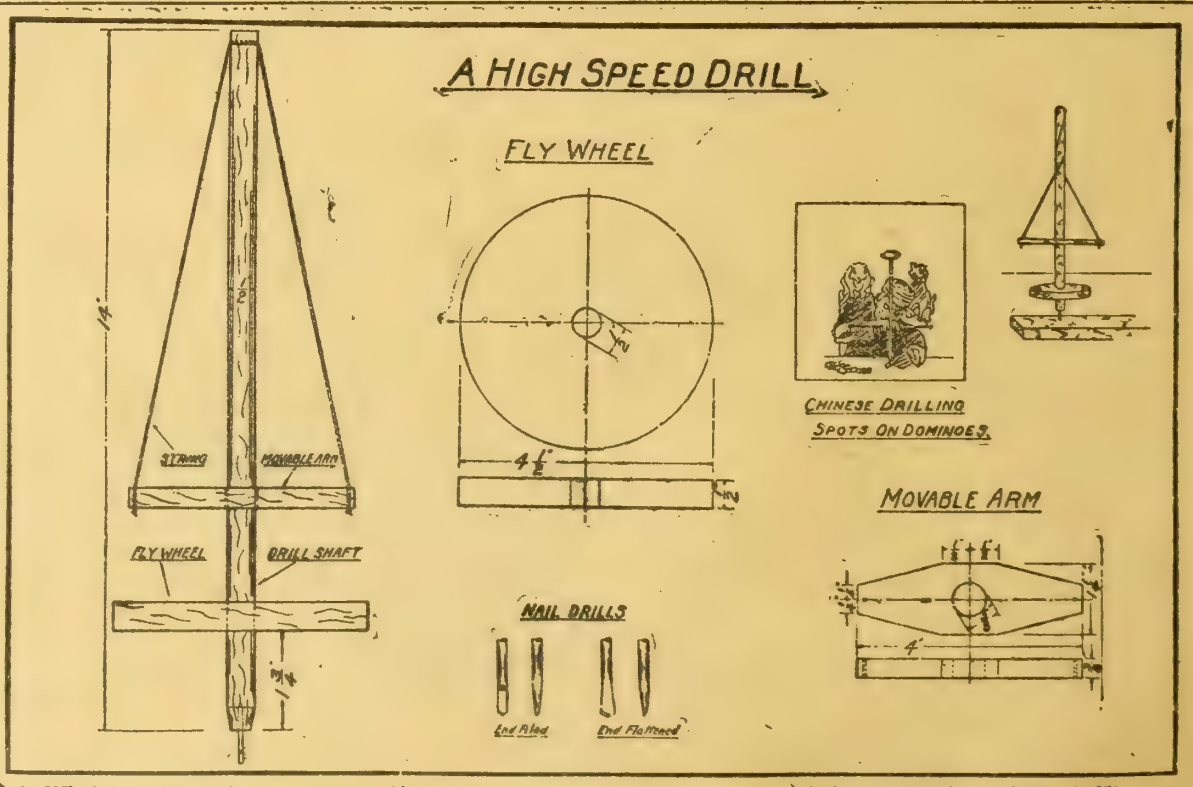
"'But now we felt a shock go thru us and a new salty tingle ran into us. The moon's power, too,d rew us with great force. When the first shock came we had to drop a lot more of our soil that we had carried. But finally I was out into the wavy course of the great ocean current that bore me to the great open sea.

"'Now we knew the sky as we had never known it. It seemed to mingle with us, yet to be always calling us!

"'Far, far off,' we said, 'the ocean and sky meet and mingle as the rivers did in the sea. And always we had dreams of some great joy that was coming to us out of that sky. Voices came to us out of those great spaces—the breezes, the great sweeping winds, and the thunder called to us. We could not understand it all, but we were sure that some day we should rise into that other sea above us.

"'One day great happiness filled us. It seemed that out of that sky somebody was smiling a warm, loving, golden smile on me. Somebody was calling to me without any sound, drawing me, trying to lift me. I felt that it was a lovely Sun Spirit who loved me. Then I felt myself grow full of warmth and joy. I became all light and floaty. I felt myself rising up! Up! Up! I left my heavy salt grains in the ocean. Oh, it was wonderful! Such warmth was all about me that I melted into the air, where I seemed to be rocked asleep at the heart of a golden mist in a warm, happy dream. Such a wonderful dream, Garden Lady.'" (*To be continued*)

Toys and Useful Articles That a Boy Can Make



YEARS ago, when fires were not as easily started as they are now, because there were no matches, the Indian was compelled to find something to take the place of matches. He had several schemes. He made sparks by striking pieces of flint together, or started the fire by whirling an arrow with the end embedded in soft dry wood, by means of his bow cord. A contrivance similiar to the drill shown was also used for starting fires, the whirling motion of the drill shaft heating the wood and causing it to burn. By driving a brad in the end of the old fire lighter we will make a drill. While some people were using the drill for starting fires the Chinese were using it for drilling spots on dominoes and chess men.

The drill shaft may be a piece of round stick that you may be able to pick up or it may be shaped from a piece of straight grained wood. If you are going to make the shaft plane a piece of the proper length one-half inch square and then plane off the corners, finishing till perfectly round with sandpaper. Bore a hole through the top end for the string. Point the other end of the shaft for the drill and make drill point by either flattening the end of a finishing nail after driving it into shaft and filing off the head or filing it to shape.

Make the flywheel of heavy wood, as the heavier the wheel the better the drill will work.

Fish line or other stout cord should be used for assembling the movable arm to the shaft. The string must not be stiff but very pliable so it will wrap about the shaft easily. Tie a knot in the string each side of the shaft, this will keep the string from slipping through the hole in the shaft. Thread the ends of the string through the holes bored in the ends of the movable arm and knot two or three times.

To operate the drill wind the string around the shaft by turning the movable arm on it. Then press down on the arm, releasing the pressure as the arm reaches the end of the downward stroke, this will cause the string to wind in the opposite direction on the shaft raising the arm for the next stroke. It will require a little practice to operate the drill evenly.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I am writing to you. This is the second year my father is taking the M. B. F., and we all like it very much. I am 13 years old and am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Sister Bertha. She is a very good teacher. We have four horses, six cows, five sheep and about 70 chickens. As my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print. You will find my story below.—Mary Gross, Eagle, Mich.

The Bird's Nest

A little bird was looking for a place to build her nest. She could find no place she thought would be safe enough. At last she flew into the loft where the farmer kept his corn. There she saw just what she wanted. The farmer's coat was hanging on the wall. She would build her nest in one of its pockets. Soon she had the prettiest nest you ever saw and it was so safe. It was not long until there were three little birds in the nest. One morning the farmer came in and took his coat from the nail. When he saw what was in the pocket he laughed and laughed. He hung the coat up again and went to tell his wife. When the birds flew away he took the nest and has it yet.

Dear Laddie:—This is my first letter I have written to you. I like the Children's Hour fine. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I have a very nice teacher. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Cecil, George and Francis. My sisters' names are Bonnie and Doris. We have two miles to go to school, but we go with our brother as he goes to high school, three miles. I live on an 120-acre farm. We have quite a number of Chester White Hogs. My father gave one to me but I had bad luck with it, as it died today. My mother has given me half share of the chickens if I take care of them. I am going to try my luck raising them next year. I hope to see this letter in print. I would like to have the girls write to me.—Thelma Westalls, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 11 years old. There are three of us children, my two brothers, Blaine and Allen, and myself. We live on an 80-acre farm. My father keeps quite a few cows and we send our milk to the Perrington condensery. For our pets we have four cats, Pinkey, Buster, Beauty and Billy; two rabbits, Polly and Peter, and a dog named Bonny. Our school is about 20 rods from here and we have a good teacher, Miss Donehue. I am in the eighth grade. My father has taken the M. B. F. two years and likes it very much. I like to work the puzzles out. I hope to see this, my first letter in print.—Your little friend, Eloise Barrett, N. Shade, Gratiot Co.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before and I saw my letter and story in print. We used to live on a farm in Clare but moved to Saginaw. I like it here. I have five blocks to go to school. I go to the Emerson school. My teacher is Mrs. Rademaker. We have taken the M. B. F. for over a year and like it. I received a thrift stamp last year for my story. Well as I have a few more minutes, will tell you what I got for Christmas. I got a new dress, a nail file, some jewelry, a box of stationery and 4 handkerchiefs. A nice skating place is here, at Hoyt Park. Well I will close.—Hulda Reynolds, Saginaw.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I have two brothers, Harold, 16, and Gerald, 9. I have no sisters. We have 12 head of cattle, three horses Prince, Maude and Nell, and 9 pigs. Mother has two turkeys and about 200 chickens. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. —Arleigh Schofield, Farwell.

a mainmast, cutlass out and flashing, facing a semi-circle of fantastically clad sailor cutthroats, while behind him, on the opposite side of the mast, another similarly garbed and accoutred man, with cutlass flashing faced the other semi-circle of cutthroats that completed the ring about the mast.

The vivid vision of his fancy was broken by the breaking of a guitar string which he had thrummed too passionately. And in the sharp pause of silence, it seemed that a fresh vision of Sir Henry came to him, down out of the frame and beside him, real in all seeming, plucking at his sleeve to lead him out of the hut and whispering a ghostly repetition of:

"Back to back against the mainmast
Held at bay the entire crew."

The young man obeyed his shadowy guide, or some prompting of his own profound of intuition, and went out the door and down to the beach, where, gazing across the narrow channel, on the beach of the Bull, he saw his late antagonist, back up against a great boulder of coral rock, standing off an attack of sack-clouted, machete-wielding Indians with wide sweeping strokes of a driftwood timber.

And Francis, in extremity, swaying dizzily from the blow of a rock on his head, saw the apparition, that almost convinced him he was already dead and in the realm of the shades, of Sir Henry Morgan himself, cutlass in hand, rushing up the beach to his rescue. Further, the apparition, brandishing the cutlass and laying out Indians right and left was bellowing:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew."

As Francis' knees gave under him and he slowly crumpled and sank down, he saw the Indians scatter and flee before the onslaught of the wierd pirate figure and heard their cries of:

"Heaven help us!" "The Virgin protect us!" "It's the ghost of old Morgan!"

Francis next opened his eyes inside the grass hut in the midmost center of the Calf. First, in the glimmering of sight of returning consciousness, he beheld the pictured lineaments of Sir Henry Morgan, staring down at him from the wall. Next, it was a younger edition of the same, in three dimensions of living, moving flesh, who thrust a mug of brandy to his lips and bade him drink. Francis was on his feet ere he touched his lips to the mug; and both he and the stranger man, moved by a common impulse, looked squarely into each other's eyes, glanced at the picture on the wall and touched mugs in a salute to the picture and to each other ere they drank.

"You told me you were a Morgan," the stranger said. "I am a Morgan. That man on the wall fathered my breed. Your breed?"

"The old buccaneer's," Francis returned. "My first name is Francis. And yours?"

"Henry—straight from the original. We must be remote cousins or something or other. I'm after the foxy old niggardly old Welshman's loot."

"So'm I," said Francis, extending his hand. "But to hell with sharing."

"The old blood talks in you," Henry smiled approbation. "For him to have who finds. I've turned most of this island upside down in the last six months, and all I've found are these old duds. I'm with you to beat you if I can, but to put my back against the mainmast with you any time the needed call goes out."

"That song's a wonder," Francis urged. "I want to learn it. Lift the stave again."

And together, clanking their mugs, they sang:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew . . ."

CHAPTER III.

BUT A splitting headache put a stop to Francis' singing and made him glad to be swung in a cool hammock by Henry, who rowed off to the Angelique with orders from his visitor to the skipper to stay at anchor but not to permit any of his sailors to land on the Calf. Not until late in the morning of the following day, after hours of heavy sleep, did Francis get on his feet and announce that his head was clear again.

"I know what it is—got bucked off a horse once," his strange relative sympathized, as he poured him a huge cup of fragrant black coffee. "Drink that down. It will make a new man of you. Can't offer you much for breakfast, except bacon, sea biscuit, and some scrambled turtle eggs. They're fresh. I guarantee that, for I dug them out this morning while you slept."

"That coffee is a meal in itself," praised Francis, meanwhile studying his kinsman and even and anon glancing at the portrait of their relative.

"You're just like him, and in more than mere looks," Henry laughed, catching him in his scrutiny. "When you refused to share yesterday, it was old Sir Henry to the life. He had a deep-seated antipathy against sharing, even with his own crews. It's what caused most of his troubles. And he's certainly never shared a penny of his treasure with any of his descendants. Now I'm different. Not only will I share the Calf with you; but I'll present you with half as well, lock, stock and barrel, this grass hut, all these nice furnishings, tenements hereditaments, and everything, and what's left of the turtle eggs. When do you want to move in?"

"You mean . . .?" Francis asked.

"Just that. There's nothing here. I've just about dug the island upside down and all I found was the chest there full of old clothes."

"It must have encouraged you."

"Mightily. I thought I had a hammerlock on it. At any rate, it showed I'm on the right track."

"What's the matter with trying the Bull?" Francis queried.

"That's my idea right now," was the answer, "though I've got another clue for over on the mainland. Those old timers had a way of noting down their latitude and longitude whole degrees out of the way.

"Ten North and Ninety East on the chart might mean Twelve North and Ninety-two East," Francis concurred. "Then again it might mean Eight North and Eighty-eight East. They carried the correction in their heads, and if they died unexpectedly, which was their custom, it seems, the secret died with them."

"I've half a notion to go over to the Bull and chase those turtle-catchers back to the mainland," Henry went on. "And then again I'd almost like to tackle the mainland clue first. I suppose you've got a stock of clues, too?"

"Sure thing," Francis noded. "But, say, I'd like to take back what I said about not sharing."

"Say the word," the other encouraged.

"Then I do say it."

Their hands extended **and gripped** in ratification.

(*Continued next week*)

FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM ATTACKED BY ENEMIES

(*Continued from page* 3)

reasonable terms is no more heinous than a tax exemption in favor of the stock holdings of the National Banks in the Federal Reserve Banks and in favor of wealthy people who invest their money in state and municipal and county bonds, the income of which cannot be taxed one cent by federal, state or local governments.

In order to establish successfully the great commercial credit system represented by the Federal Reserve Act and the great agricultural credit system represented by the Federal Farm Loan Act, I think that the Congress was justified in granting exemptions from taxation of the stock held by the National Banks in the Federal Reserve Banks and of the farm mortgages and bonds of the Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks; but if the exemptions from taxation in favor of the Agricultural Credit System are to be repealed, then with equal justification the exemptions from taxation in favor of the commercial credit system should be repealed.

Apparently, in the eyes of these selfish interests, the farmer is entitled to no consideration; and it is equally apparent that in their eyes capital and wealth are entitled to every consideration.

The agricultural class, upon whose prosperity and welfare the life of the people of the United States depends, will not now consent to see this great Land Bank System destroyed for the benefit of those who for years have taken advantage of the farmer's necessities by selling him credit at extortionate rates of interests and on hard and unsatisfactory terms.

I do not say that there should be no amendments to or changes of the Farm Loan Act. The system is new and the test of experience will undoubtedly show that beneficial amendments of the law may from time to time be made.

The Federal Farm Loan System must be preserved. The tax exemption on the mortgages given by the farmers to the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks and upon the bonds issued by these banks must be continued so that the great basic industry of agriculture, upon which rests the prosperity of all, will not be burdened unnecessarily. The business of food production is fundamental. No one must be permitted to collect one cent of unjust tribute from it.

The highest producer in the St. Joseph Cow Testing Association for the month of January was a full-blooded Jersey owned by E. E. Sheap, of Sturgis. She produced 1,086 lbs. of milk with a test 6.6 per cent and a butterfat of 71.6.

There were 6 cows that produced over 50 per cent. of butterfat; there were 17 cows that produced over 40 per cent. of butterfat; there were 34 cows that produced over 35 per cent of butter fat. Of these 13 were Holsteins, 12 were Jerseys, 7 were Guernseys and the rest were scrubs.—*Richard Strabbing, Tester St. Joseph Co. Association.*

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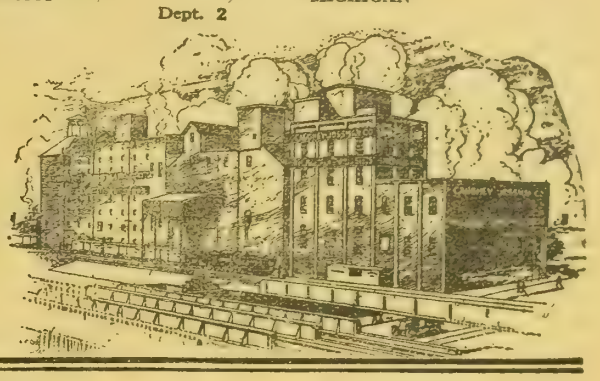

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Because it cuts and crushes every clod that impedes the young plants.

Because it creates a mulch that holds back the evaporation of moisture.

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Because it is built to stand up, with the best materials put together right.

See it at the Burch dealer's or write to us for our special Catalogue NP3 which describes it fully.

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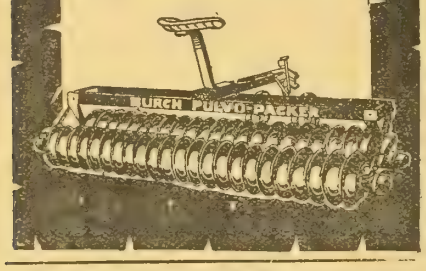

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Oxheart Carrot	.05	English Wonder Peas	.10
Golden Bantam Sweet Corn	.10	Ruby King Pepper	.05
Ey. Evergreen Sweet Corn	.10	Quaker Pie Pumpkin	.05
Early Fortune Cucumber	.05	Imp. Fr. Breakfast Radish	.05
Sel. White Spine Cucumber	.05	Crimson Giant Radish	.05
Earliest Forcing Lettuce	.05	White Icicle Radish	.05
Early Prize Head Lettuce	.05	Bloomsdale Spinach	.05
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OPTIONS ON GERMAN MARK

Several of our subscribers have sent us literature from a New York broker advising the purchase of "options" on German marks. These circulars make the following alluring statement "Right now we firmly believe options on foreign currency offer an unusually attractive investment opportunity. True, there is a speculative investment involved which makes them all the more attractive, but just the same the chance for substantial profit making seems so nearly assured as to render the speculative risk small in comparison. For example, every increase of 1 cent on an option of 10,000 marks, francs or lire mean a profit of $100; or 100,000 marks, francs or lire a 1-ct. increase equals a profit of $1,000." This concern offers "options" on 10,000 marks for $40, on 25,000 for $85, on 50,000 for $160, etc. As a final bait this tempting bit is offered: "In 6 months $40 invested should return a profit of $1,800; $300 to $350 invested should return a profit of $10,000."

When a man offers you an investment proposition that may pay a dividend of from 7 to 10 per cent, look into it. It may be worth something. But when a man mentions dividends of 100 per cent and 4,000 per cent put another lock on your money vault. It's a terrible temptation and stronger men than you have succumbed to it. Anyone who buys options or titles to the coin of foreign countries is taking a hundred to one shot. If Germany can pay her war debts and bolster up her credit, in a long, long time, the German mark may creep back to par value. If Germany breaks under the strain and the Bolshevists get control of the government we may expect a repudiation of the coin of the realm, in which case holders of options and German marks will be able to turn their holdings over to the children as playthings. If there were any present confidence in the early restoration of German, French and Italian credit, their coin wouldn't go begging for a market. You couldn't buy it at two to ten cents on the dollar. And if the government and business men of other countries have no faith in the early strengthening of that credit, why should you?—*Editor.*

(Since the above was written German marks and other foreign coins have declined still further in value, and the end is not yet.)

MICHIGAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Will you kindly tell me the names and addresses of my senators and representatives at Washington, D. C.?—F. E. M., Hemans, Mich.

Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Jackson, Mich., and Truman H. Newberry, Detroit, now on trial at Grand Rapids for violation of the election laws. Your representative is Louis C. Cramton, of Lapeer. Mr. Cramton has shown himself a consistent friend of agriculture, and M. B. F. feels that the seventh congressional district is fortunate in having Mr. Cramton for their representative.—*Editor.*

WIRE WORMS

Please send me some simple and easy way to get rid of the wire worms. They work on our potatoes and spoil them for selling or eating. They work mostly in the clay.—J. R., LeRoy, Mich.

The control of wire worms is very difficult—in fact, we know of no way of getting rid of them effectively. They are most inclined to work on soils that are poorly drained although in some cases they do much damage on soil that is well drained. Plowing the land in the late fall and letting it remain in the rough during the winter months will reduce the number of wire worms but will not kill all of them. Wire worms and white grubs are most likely to occur where a sod land has been plowed for potatoes. In case either of these insects are known to be present in large numbers in the soil it is a good plan to plant some other crop than potatoes and one on which they can do little harm, for a year or so after the sod has been plowed. Regretting that we cannot give you a more satisfactory means of controlling this insect but hoping that this information will be of some service to you.—*C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.*

OLD NEWSPAPER DEBT

I would like to ask what is the law in regard to collecting for newspapers. One was sent to my boy seven years old. We rejected the paper and also 'phoned to have it stopped, but they kept sending it. Now they have sent me a letter threatening to sue me if I do not pay within ten days. Will I be holden for the pay as we never signed for the paper.—W. H. W., Lenawee County.

Pay no attention to the threats. If you can show that you ordered the paper stopped, we do not think they can force you to pay. The sure way of preventing trouble of this kind is to notify the mail carrier not to leave the paper in your bor. He is instructed to notify the postmaster, who in turn sends the publisher a notice, who under the law is required to stop the paper and to pay the return postage on all he sends you after notification has been given him.—*Editor.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

I would like to ask you to publish in the M. B. F. when the congressional primaries are to be held in Michigan, and what form is used in getting candidates' names on the ballot.—J. S. B., St. Louis.

United States congressmen are elected every two years. They are nominated on their respective party tickets at the primary election, held the last Tuesday in August of every even year. The nominee on each party ticket becomes the candidate for that party at the elecion in November, and the person receiving the highest number of votes, declared elected. To become a candidate for congressman and have his name printed on the ballot, a man or his friends must file with the secretary of state thirty days before the primaries a number of petitions equivalent to not less than two per cent., and not more than four per cent. of the total vote cast for the secretary of state in his district at the preceding general election.—*Editor.*

RED KIDNEY BEANS

I am a farmer living in the north central part of Midland county. The farmers in this section of the county are too far from the railroad, it being from five to ten miles, to raise sugar beets for a cash crop, and so the majority of us have been depending on beans, that is, navy or pea beans.

Now the price of white beans has not been high enough so that any great number of the farmers in this community have been able to raise them at a profit.

The price of red kidney beans looks very attractive to myself and many others in this community and what I am getting at is this: Can we raise red kidney beans in this climate? Can they be threshed with the common beaner? Do they require any different planting conditions, care or harvesting than the white beans and can the local elevators handle them without special machinery?

I would also like to hear from some farmer who has red kidney beans for sale and the price of same, also how many to sow per acre. I would respectfully suggest that you answer these questions through the columns of your valuable farm weekly as I think it would be of interest to a number of farmers in all parts of the state. I will support Milo D. Campbell for the nomination and election for governor.—E. S. M., Hope, Mich.

Red Kidney Beans can be successfully grown in all parts of Michigan where White Beans are raised. The same machine is used in threshing Reds as the other dries. The planting conditions are practically the same. It is advisable not to plant as many beans in hill. If the soil is heavy, we would recommend planting less than where it is light, as the Red Kidney has a heavy foliage. The conditions of harvesting are the same as White Beans. No special machinery is used. We recommend forty to forty-five pounds to the acre.

We are paying farmers six and one-quarter today on handpicked basis for White Beans, and twelve and one-half on handpicked basis for Red Kidneys. We believe that the Reds will be worth about twice as much as the Whites for another year, and will continue to be much higher.—*Lewellyn Bean Co., Grand Rapids.*

SENSE AND NONSENSE

A KICK

Rooster—Why do you stand those eggs on end. Do you want to raise a family of acrobats.

Help Wanted

Nancy was saying her prayers. "And please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why Nancy!" exclaimed her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

"'Cause I made it that way on my examination-papers today and I want it to be right."

Illogical

Lenine, says a message, declares that Great Britain must recognize Russia. Meanwhile the Bolsheviki are doing their best to make it unrecognizable.

Necessities and Luxuries

"Just bought a fine motor-car for immediate delivery."

"What style car did you get?"

"A 'Dashing Demon Six.' Now, if I could only get a half a pound of sugar somewhere the whole family would be happy."

A PUZZLER

Bug — The doctor said I should take a mustard bath, but how can I take a bath with dry mustard?

Unfortunate Introduction

Aunt Nellie—"Well, Bobby, dear, did you see Santa Claus this time?"

Bobby—"No, auntie; it was too dark to see him, but I heard what he said when he knocked his toe against the bedpost."

Common New York Incident

A man from the backwoods of Western America visited New York for the first time one Christmas and went into a restaurant to have his Christmas dinner.

All went well until the waiter brought him a napkin. The eyes of the backwoodsman flamed and, pulling a six-shooter from his hip-pocket, he told that waiter his mind.

"You take that blamed thing away at once," he said, evenly. "I reckon I know when to use a handdkerchief, without having them darned hints thrown out!"

STUCK UP

What became of that snobbish brother of yours?

Oh, stuck up to the end—he died on flypaper.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

CHEER UP—YOU'RE A LIVIN'

COMES the joyful news that the cost of livin' is a-goin' up, way up, twenty-five per cent or more, the amount, no doubt, dependin' on how many more investigatin' clubs are formed an' how much money will be at their disposal. Prob'ly you've noticed that as soon as a thing has stood a real thorough investigation the price has been boosted up a few notches. Sugar you-know, an' bread; shoes an' sauerkraut; limberger cheese an' shavin' soap; oh yes, the investigators are the boys that can whoop the prices up; long may they wave! Mebbe I hadn't ort to a said that, some folks might think I meant to hang 'em, but I can't rub it out so I'll let 'er go jest as she is.

Well, anyway, we're told that shoes will probably be higher 'n'count of the awful prices farmers are a-gittin' for their beef hides. I've been told by shoemakers that from 90 cents to a dollar an' a quarter will cover the leather cost in any pair of shoes, so I guess shoemakers must be gittin' awful high wages or somethin'—that's why shoes cost so much, don't you see?

Men's clothes must be higher on 'count of the turrible price farmers are a gittin' for their wool. A man well-versed in the makin' of men's clothing, said jest a few days ago that in men's suits, that sold for from 50 to 70 dollars, there could only be about five dollars' worth of scoured wool, an' in suits costin' at retail today, from $75 to $100, seven dollars would cover all the cost of the finest scoured wool that could possibly be put in.

Women's clothes are also goin' higher—well we might say let 'em go—we don't care if the women don't—gosh! They've been a-goin' higher an' tighter for three or four years now an' we're kinda gittin' used to it—but if they're goin' to cost more, why, we want to kick right now. Why the dickens, should women's dresses cost so darn much money when there is so little to e'm? Well the great cry goes over the land that lack of production an' high wages are the cause of the raise in prices, this from the manufacturers an' the jobbers an' the profiteers, or whatever they be. Lack of production an' high wages?

The labor unions say: "Give us less hours an' more money; cut down from 10 or 12 hours to six or eight an' production is one of the causes of the lower the cost of livin'. Now, it looks to a man on the fence that if lack of production is one of the causes of the high cost of everything, then shorter days, seems like, would make a greater shortage—an' create a higher price. Shorter hours in the factories means increased expense to the farmer; he must compete with the hours an' wages paid in the city, if he has any help at all, consequently he must have a higher price for his products, an' for every extra nickle paid the farmer, the middle men, the real moneymakers, get a quarter or more. An' so the cry goes out agin'—livin' has gone up; give us more wages an' shorter days, an' when the end will come no livin' man can tell, it's a continuous circle an' unless somethin' is done to remedy things there will be much sufferin' an' death among those who, with a fixed income, too often pitifully small, can not keep up with the risin' prices an' sooner or later must give up the unequal struggle.

Jest natcherally now, you ask, "What's the remedy for all this sort of thing?" Well, by gosh! There don't seem to be any remedy; the government through the attorney general an' others, has spent millions of dollars jest investigatin'—'course there's been a few little fellows—profiteers on a one-horse scale, so to speak, arrested, men who have taken in profits of a hundred dollars, have been prosecuted vigorously we are told, an' mebbe they should ort to be prosecuted. The idea of takein' jest a few hundred dollars when the opportunity was wide open to take millions, shows that such men are not safe to be at large; they might git in the way of the big profiteers an' cause 'em more or less trouble, don't ya know? Anyway the remedy don't seem to lay in investigatin' committees, that's a cinch; an' somehow it don't appear to me as anyways likely that shortenin' the hours or raisin' wages will solve the problem. Cuttin' a quarter time off'n a day's work wouldn't increase production more's I c'n see; kinda looks like tween the producer of raw material an' the consumer of the finished product. Surely five dollars' worth of wool in a 70-dollar suit of clothes, don't look as though the grower of wool was makein' a heluvalot out of the clothin' business. Seems like somebody in between must be gittin a rake-off somewheres don't you think?

The National Clothing Men's Association has adopted resolutions pledgin' themselves to "co-operate in the prosecution of profiteers in the clothin' business," but wisely adds, "there ain't any such animals," an' so there you are, nobody to blame an' so of course, no remedy.

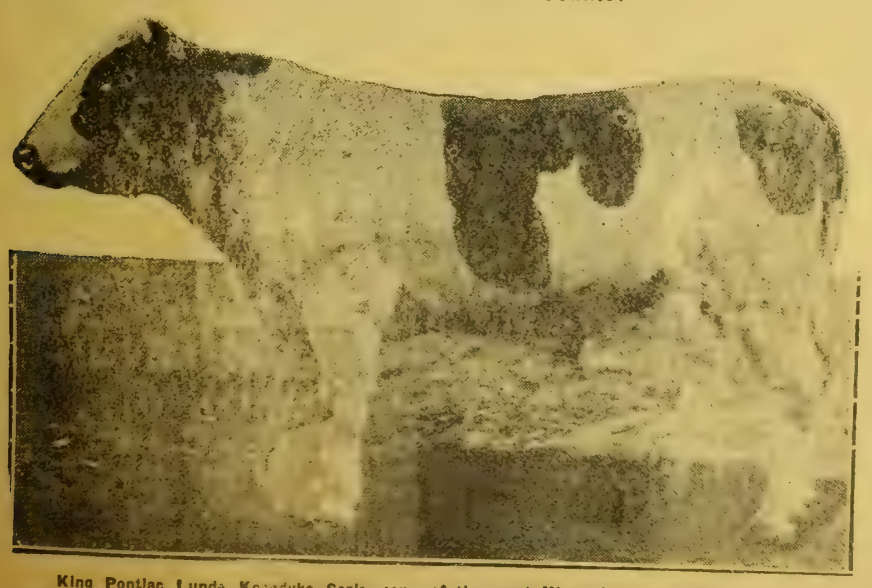
Here's what John H. Copper, president Copper & Coppe,r says: "We may keep high wages; we may keep our prosent scale, and still reduce the cost of living by a simple remedy—WORK—good, hard, honest, faithful service, not eight hours, rather 10 and then some. Let us for one year, at least, resolve to work, and work like H!!!!" Can anybody offer a better solution? Cordially—*Uncle Rube.*

WORDS OF APPROVAL FROM M. B. F. FOLKS

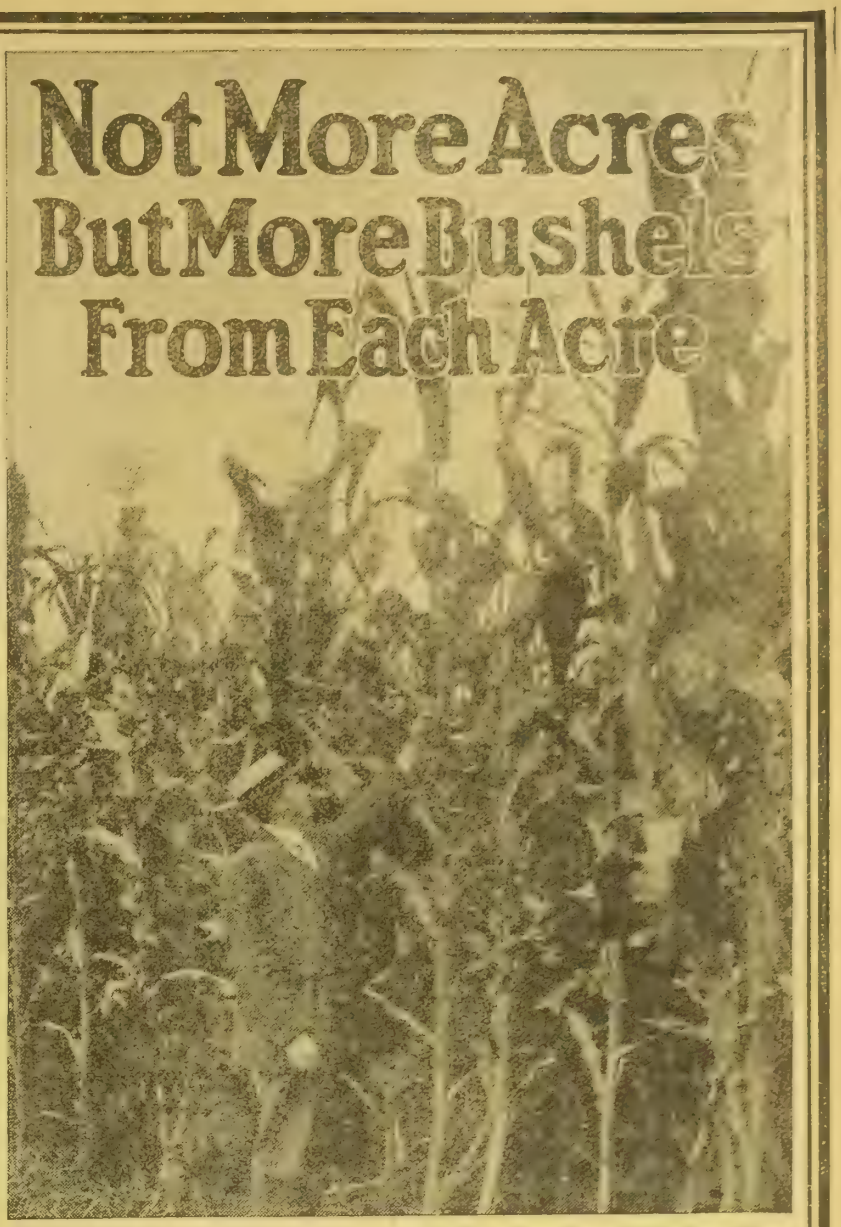
It's a pleasure for me to renew my subscription to your paper—money well spent I think—hope the Farm Bureau is a go. Our county has not been canvassed yet. Would say that I am anxiously waiting for the time to come.—*Fred Haight, Ionia County.*

Am enclosing money order for $2 and another coupon duly filled out. Consider M. B. F. an indispensable help to every progressive farmer.—*Daly & McCallum, Cheboygan County, Mich.*

Hurrah for a farmer governor! And whoop it to 'em, Mr. M. B. F. All we want is a square deal. Keep M. B. F. coming every minute.—*G. F. Kremer, Clinton County.*



King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis, son of the great King of the Pontiacs, heads the fine splendid herd of Mr. T. M. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.



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When planting by hand, the fertilizer should be well covered by the soil or thoroughly mixed with it, before the seed is dropped.

If applied by machine select one [illegible] fertilizer with the soil thoroughly.

planters have a special attachment for mixing the fertilizer with the soil. If you have one, be sure to attach it.

If fertilizer is applied broadcast, sow it evenly.

Fertilizer should not be applied to grass or grain that is moist. Apply around, and not on, other [illegible]

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LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE facts in regards to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, Landology, Skidmore Land Co... 398 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

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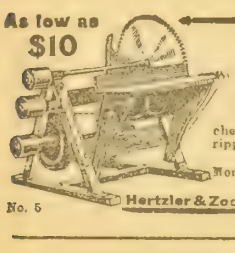

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

County Crop Reports

CHIPPEWA—In the issue of Business Farming issue of Jan. 17, 1920, W. P. H. asks if grain can be kept in concrete flood granary. He is answered by a manager, farm & cement products. I wish to advise W. H. P. that such granary will mold grain on a cement floor. I have built more than one granary and took all precautions but the result is the same: moldy grain on bottom if left for any length of time. I am not a county agent nor have I cement or lumber for sale, but advise anyone wishing to build a cement granary to lay in dove tail strips when building cement floor of granary on which to nail a board floor, leaving strips slightly more than flush. Also to stand dove tail strips when making forms for side walls on which to nail bin supports. The side walls do very well without lumber lining, but floor never.—J. L. R. The following prices were paid at Brimney:—Wheat, $2.30; oats, 85; hay: No. 1 timothy, $25, No. 1 light mixed, $24; potatoes, $2; hens, 20; springers, 22; butter, 60; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60.

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, doing teaming, and attending auction sales, besides doing their regular chores. The weather has been warmer and we have had quite a bit of snow lately. Crops are not harmed at present for they are protected by snow. The farmers are selling some potatoes, hay and live stock. Auction sales are plentiful and prices received are working lower. Several farms are for sale and the owners intend to go to the cities. There will be an extreme shortage of farm help this year.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint—Wheat red, $2.45, white $2.42; corn, $1.50; oats, 90; rye, $1.35; hay: No. 1 timothy, $27@$30, No. 1 light mixed, $25@$27; beans: Pea, $6.25, red kidney, $11; potatoes, $2.75@$3; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $7; cucumbers, $2.50; hens, 24; ducks, 32; geese, 28; turkeys, 40; butter: creamery, 60, dairy, 55@60; eggs, 50@55; sheep, $9@$10; lambs, $12@$13; hogs, $15.50@$15.75; beef steers, $9@$10; beef cows, $7.50@$8.50; veal calves $17@$18; apples, $2@$3.

MANISTEE—The farmers are making good use of the nice weather this last week, cutting wood, hauling manure and other odd jobs that will help out when spring comes. A few have flu again this winter in these parts. Farmers' Institute and Mid-winter Fair at Bear Lake this week. Those that are logging have been doing good work these last few days, also the gravel haulers on county roads. The buyers are quoting prices on potatoes again, but claim they can not get cars to ship and do not care to stock up very much.—C. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake and other points in the country:—Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.30; buckwheat, $1.45; beans: C. H. P., $6, red kidney, $11.50; hay, $32@$35; rye-straw, $$10; wheat-straw, $$12; oat-straw, $16 potatoes, $3; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 55; butterfat, 58; eggs, 50; beef steers, $8 alive; beef cows, alive, $5; veal calves, $20@25 dressed; hogs, alive, 13, dressed, 17 1-2.

MANISTEE—The farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. A few are trying to log a little but it takes most of their time breaking roads. The weather has been very cold and blowy most of the time, but the last few days have been fine. The roads are getting so a team can get over them without much trouble. Not much selling in this corner of the county. Buyers have stopped buying potatoes and there is not much else to sell here. Not much being bought except feed. Hay is high and hard to get. At that straw is in good demand.—C. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake and local markets—Wheat, $2.10; corn, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.40; buckwheat, $1.30; beans: C. H. P., $6.25, red kidney, $10; hay, $35; rye-straw, $15; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 50; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 20 dressed; hogs, 13.

INGHAM—Week of very good weather, thawing a little most every day. The roads are now passable. Lots of sickness and several deaths from flu. Three auction sales for next week. Farms are changing hands. Prospect of our stockbuyer, who has bought stock and shipped for years, going in with the Shippers' Ass'n. Good prospects of farmers either buying or building an elevator at Mason. Let the good work gon on.—C. I. M. The following prices were paid at Mason Feb. 6:—Wheat, $2.30@$2.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.55; beans, $6.50; potatoes, $2.25; hens, 22@25; ducks, 18@23; butter, 55; butterfat, 61; eggs, 60; lambs 16; hogs, 14; beef steers, 8@12; veal calves, 18.

MONROE (W)—We have had a week of warmer weather and the sleighing is all gone. In some places the roads are very icy. Farmers are not doing very much besides chores. Auction bills are being tacked up and it looks as if there would be quite a good many changes this spring. Labor is just as scarce as last year and the farmer is up against it. Some say work what land you can and let the rest go. That does not sound very good when you go to pay your taxes.—W. H. L. The following prices were paid at Petersburg:—Wheat: red, $2.15, white, $2.15; corn, ear, $1.80; oats, 82; rye, $1.37.

MONTCALM—The farmers are hauling potatoes and getting up their summer wood. Farmers in this neighborhood are doing chores for each other as the flu is fierce. Some families are all sick in bed and the sest take care of them.—B. B. W. The following prices were paid—Wheat, $2.30; oats, $1.10; rye, $1.68; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $28; straw-rye, $13; wheat-oat, $15; beans: pea, $8, red kidney, $14.75; potatoes, $3.50; onions, $2.50; hens, 24; springers, 22; ducks, 18; geese, 18; turkeys, 30; butter, 65; butterfat, 68; eggs, 48; hogs, 15; veal calves, 8@16.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—[illegible] week has been changeable weather but there is little doing among the farmers. Chores and cutting wood are the main jobs on foot at present. Winter grains are again covered with snow but the ground remained frozen during a recent thaw thus saving the crops. Price took a tumble the fore part of the week but have recovered slightly, except beans and they are going lower. Reports indicate the farmer stands to lose in Congress on the bean tariff No price, no beans will be the slogan for 1920. Unable to give prices on live stock as all is now shipped co-operatively.—A. F. W

LAPEER—Farmers are busy cutting wood and attending sales, and there are a good many to attend. Everything selling good. Some farm changing hands at very good prices. Some hogs and cattle going to market.—C. A. B. The following prices were paid at Imlay City:—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.40; oats, 80@85; rye, $1.30@$1.40; beans, $6.50; hay, $22@$25; rye-straw, $6@$8; potatoes, $2.25; onions, $2; hens, 22; springers, 22@24; butter, 57; butterfat, 59; eggs, 50; wool, 60; beef steers, $9@$10; beef cows $6@$8; veal calves, $12@$18; sheep, $6; lambs, $15@17; hogs, $13.

CALHOUN.—Farmers are doing their chores. The well ones are taking care of the sick. The saw mill has shut down on account of the grip. Not much moving on account of sickness. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek:—Wheat, $2.40@$2.38; oats, 85c; rye, $1.40; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $30; straw-rye, $12; wheat-oat, $13; potatoes, $3; hens, 25c; butter, 55; lambs, 10@15; hogs, 59; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 5@7; veal calves, 10@16.—C. E. B.

SANILAC, (N. E.)—January passed without customary thaw. February has come in milder. Fields fairly well covered with snow at this writing, which will help wheat and meadows. Some hay and grain moving. Clover seed being sold quite freely. Stock wintering good. Farmers seem to have plenty of feed. The order of the day seems to be hauling coal, (when car arrives) fertilizer and manure, and doing the necessary chores. Politics warming up some.—G. T. A [illegible]

MIDLAND—The following prices were paid at Midland, Mich., by Orr Bean and Grain Co., on Feb. 13:—Wheat, S., 2.40, F., $2.35; corn, shelled, $1.40; oats, 82; rye, $1.40; buckwheat, $2.85; beans, $6; barley, $2.75; peas, $3.90.

POTATO PRICES HAVE PASSED HIGH MARK

(*Continued from page 2*)

mean disappointment to all of them. It is my opinion that one reason for the unusually high prices for the last few weeks has been the inability to move potatoes as freely as would have been possible if more cars had been available. Growers who are in a position to sell at present prices and hold in the hope of securing higher prices are taking chances. On the other hand, for a large number of them to endeavor to get into the market at once for fear the prices will be lower later would force prices down unduly. As has been previously stated what is needed is a uniform movement of the balance of the crop for the remaining portion of the season.—*C. W. Wald, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.*"

Hale Tennant Thinks High Point Reached

"Your letter of February 10, relative to prospective potato prices, is received.

"There seems to be a pretty general conviction around operators in potatoes that the recent high mark in prices would not be equaled again during the season. My judgment would be that the market will decline for some little time until a point is reached where the shipment is inclined to be checked, with a final raise at the close of the movement, but this is simply a rough guess.

"In a recent visit with Mr. Church he indicated that the crop movement seemed to be pretty much in line with the final estimates of their department, and if this true, I hardly expect to see potatoes reach a very low level at any time during the movement. The recent prices have, no doubt, some effect in slowing down consumption, which should be taken into consideration.—*Hale Tennant, Field Agent in Marketing.*

Duroc Breeders Have Successful Sale

THE MICHIGAN Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association held their First Annual Sale Feb. 6th at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. The sale was a success from every standpoint, it being the object and desire of the association to sell to farmers in all parts of the state, believing this would wake up the community they went to and create sentiment for better hogs, and demonstrate the worth of the Duroc. The sale was well attended, the work of the auctioneer, Col. Andy Adams of Litchfield, Mich., and assistants, Dr. Hutton, of M. A. C., and J. E. Reuppert, of Perry, was "near professional" and very satisfactory. This being our first sale it was decided by the members not to consign any "show stuff", but put in a good high class lot of pork producing individuals, that will make good with the farmers, and be a credit to the consignor and the breed. One of the most gratifying features of the sale was the fact that there was but one purchase made by a consignor, which is conclusive evidence that it was a clean-cut transaction from start to finish.

We wish to thank those in anthority at M. A. C. for their kindly indulgence in granting permission to use the building and grounds for our sale.

The average price paid for bred sows was $101.00, the highest priced sow sold at $150.00 and was consigned by W. C. Taylor, of Milan, Mich. The top gilt sold for $140.00 and was consigned by J. B. Miller, Ithaca,Mich.

Sales follow, consigned by Michagana Farm, Pavilion, Mich.:

Chaselin Farm, Northville, Mich.	$ 80.00
Harold Coffman, Casnovia, Mich.	102.50
J. L. and J. E. Norris, Casnovia, Mich.	90.00
(Boar) Chaselin Farm, Casnovia, Mich.	110.00

Consigned by Rush Bros. Romeo, Mich:

Wheaton, Bath, Mich.	$110.00
J. L. and J. E. Norris	80.00

Consigned by Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.:

G. L. Holmes, Eaton Rapids, Mich.	$100.00
G. A. Brown, East Lansing, Mich	130.00
Burton Bros., Niles, Mich.	102.50
(Boar) Chaselin Farm.	70.00

Consigned by W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.:

U. J. Brindley, Coleman, Mich.	$ 80.00
Harris, Coleman, Mich.	80.00
(Boar) J. H. Burger, Saginaw, Mich.	36.00
Alfred Monk, Dundee, Mich.	150.00

Consigned by Henry Phillips, Milan, Mich.:

(Pig) Oscar Kochale, Middleville, Mich.	$ 40.00
E. J. Brindley	107.50
C. B. Burk, Homer, Mich.	87.50

Consigned by Burt Portland Cement Co., Bellevue, Mich.:

Chas. Bray, Lansing, Mich.	$100.00
(Boar) L. Chapman, East Lansing, Mich.	57.50
W. H. Knickerbocker, East Lansing, Mich.	90.00

Consigned by F. J. Drodt, Monroe, Mich.:

Vern Towne, Eaton Rapids, Mich	$ 80.00
(Pig) Joseph Stark, East Lansing, Mich.	41.00
Orla Eager, Howell, Mich.	92 50
E. J. Brindley	62.50

Consigned by Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.:

(Pig) C. U. Edmonds, Hastings, Mich.	$ 36.00
R. L. Craig, Grand Ledge. Mich.	75.00

Consigned by J. B. Miller, Ithaca, Mich:

J. L. and J. E. Norris	$140.00

Consigned by Alex. Brown, ,Homer Mich.:

G. A. Brown	$130.00
Chaselin Farms	100.00

Consigned by Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.;

(Pig) Robins	$ 32.00
(Pig) E. T. Leipprandt, Pigeon, Mich.	60.00
Chaselin Farm	140.00
H. S. Herriott, St. Johns, Mich.	140 00
(Pig)	40 00
(Pig)	40.00

Consigned by Alfred Monk, Dundee, Mich.:

Chaselin Farm	$ 77 50
H. D. Boardman, Jackson, Mich.	80.00

—J. B. Miller. Sec'y.

Four Thousand Farmhrs Join Beet Ass'n

(*Continued from page* 6)

Saginaw convention, Dec. 8, submitted figures showing their cost an acre to average $106. they did not figure anything for management or depreciation. They figured labor only, and they put their own labor in at rates from 35 to 50 cents per hour."

Opposition Dwindling

Gradually the little opposition that has shown itself to the beet growers' demands is being levelled, and all forces who ought to support the beet growers' rights are uniting harmoniously. Even the Michigan farm paper which in its issue of February 7th, opined that the beet growers' efforts were belated and accused the leaders of the movement of encouraging the curtailment of a necessary food product, has, true to our prediction, come down off the fence, but the straws which showed which way the wind blows enticed it to the ranks of the growers, instead of the manufacturers of which fact we are glad to bear testimony.

The Farm Bureau has taken immediate action upon the recommendation adopted at the Lansing meeting, and Mr. Ashley M. Berridge, a member of the executive committee, has been delegated to attend the meetings of the growers and acquaint the public of the true facts through the Bureau's publicity department.

Thus, with the united efforts of all interested in Michigan agriculture, there can be but one outcome of the contest—success for the sugar beet growers.

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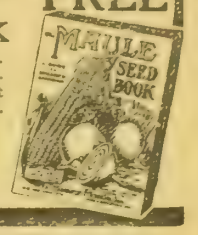

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Do Away With BARRENNESS

Profitable Growing of Beef Cattle

(The second installment of this article, taken from Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1075.)

Double Nursing

DOUBLE nursing is a modification of the systems described and is very economical when properly applied, but is not practiced very extensively. In this system about half of the cows of the herd nurse 2 calves each and the other half, from which the calves are taken, are milked. This plan works exceptionally well when all the cows in a herd are heavy milkers.

The breeding herd may be so handled that either spring or fall calves are raised. The best time to have calves dropped is a question frequently debated among cattlemen. Some prefer having calves dropped in the spring (late in February, in March, or early in April,) while others prefer having them dropped in the fall (September and October.) As a rule the question should be decided by individual farm conditions, taking into consideration the feed supply, pasture, equipment, and labor.

When calves are dropped in the spring one wintering is saved; they do not require so close attention during their first winter, when carried over as stockers; cows may be wintered more cheaply by using a greater amount of coarse roughage; less labor is required to handle the calves during the winter and less pasturage is required during the summer, since cows and calves run together.

When calves are dropped in the fall the cows are in better condition at calving time; they give more milk for a longer period; the calves make better use of the grass during their first summer; they escape flies and heat while small, and are weaned at the beginning of calving time.

Other advantages of each method over the other might be mentioned but those given are the most important. In either case the calves should be dropped within a period of not more than 60 days, to give as much uniformity as possible to the calf drop.

Spring calves should be weaned before the end of the pasture season in the fall to allow them some time time on grass if winter pasture can not be provided. If they are to be finished as baby beef they should go into dry lot at the end of the pasture season and be ready for market the following June or July.

Fall born calves should be weaned after they have been placed on pasture in the spring and gradually increased allowance of grain should be given them, with hay and silage added later in the summer. For baby beef they should go into dry lot for finishing at the end of the pasture season, and be ready to market in December or January.

Calves which are not intended for baby beef need not receive grain so early or in so large quantities, because they are making their growth without fattening. They can utilize much larger amounts of roughages, such as stalk fields, meadows, silage, and straw, with a pound of cottonseed meal as a supplement. A regular fattening ration need not be supplied until the calves are mature.

The Kind of Herd Bull to Use

Buying a good herd bull is the first step in growing better calves at much less cost per pound. In common or native-cow herds, calves sired by purebred bulls weight on an average about 125 pounds a head more when 1 year old than calves of the same age sired by the average run of scrub bulls, andd they will sell for about 2 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. Two-year-old steers sired by good, purebred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds a head more than steers sired by scrub bulls, and sell for about 4 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders.

This difference in price of the two classes of calves and steers applies not simply to the difference in weight but to the total weight. For instance, in the case of yearlings, scrubs weigh about 300 pounds, and when they sell for about 9 cents a pound as stockers and feeders, they bring $27 a head, while grades at the same age weigh about 425 pounds, and will sell for about 2 cents more, or 11 cents a pound, bringing $46.75. Two-year-old scrubs weigh about 525 pounds a head, and assuming that they sell for about 8 cents a pound, will bring $42 a head, while grades of equal age weigh about 725 pounds, and at 4 cents more a pound (about 12 cents) as stockers and feeders, bring $87.

A still more interesting story may be told in favor of steers sired by good pure-bred bulls when the two classes are fattened and sold for beef. For instance, throughout the year 1918 scrub steers sold at about 10 to 12 cents a pound, while the better class, or grades, went from 16 to 18 cents. Nor is this all. Two-year-old scrub steers weigh about 525 pounds, and when fed a fattening ration for 120 days they will scale possibly 700 pounds. Two-year-old grade steers weigh about 725 pounds, and after a fattening ration for 120 days they will then weigh about 965 pounds. At 1918 prices the fat scrubs would sell for about 12 cents a pound and the fat grades for about 16 cents, the scrubs bringing $84 a head and the grades $154.40.

These figures show a difference between the values of the two classes of yearlings and two-year-olds as stockers and feeders, and of fat steers, respectively, of $19.75, $45 and $70.40 in favor of those sired by a good pure-bred bull.

There is practically no difference in the cost of feed for the two classes of calves up to the yearling age, but from that time on grades develop more capacity and require more feed than scrubs. The difference in cost of feed, however, is a very small item when the values are taken into consideration.

The big difference lies in the kind of bull used.

Care and Feed for the Bull

The bull should be the best-cared-for individual in the herd. Not only should he have special feed at times but he should be kept in a separate paddock or lot and should not have the freedom of the herd except during limited seasons of the year. Unless a special lot can be provided, some means of giving the bull exercise should be devised.

The bull should be well fed during all seasons of the year, but especially

GESTATION TABLE FOR COWS (283 DAYS)

Explanation: Find date cow was bred in first column and month bred in top line. The date in column below opposite date bred will be the time at which cow is due to calve.

Day of mo. bred	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Oct. 11	Nov 11	Dec 9	Jan 9	Feb 8	Mar 11	Apr 10	May 11	Jun 11	July 11	Aug 11	Sep 10
2	12	12	10	10	9	12	11	12	12	12	12	11
3	13	13	11	11	10	13	12	13	13	13	13	12
4	14	14	12	12	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	13
5	15	15	13	13	12	15	14	15	15	15	15	14
6	16	16	14	14	13	16	15	16	16	16	16	15
7	17	17	15	15	14	17	16	17	17	17	17	16
8	18	18	16	16	15	18	17	18	18	18	18	17
9	19	19	17	17	16	19	18	19	19	19	19	18
10	20	20	18	18	17	20	19	20	20	20	20	19
11	21	21	19	19	18	21	20	21	21	21	21	20
12	22	22	20	20	19	22	21	22	22	22	22	21
13	23	23	21	21	20	23	22	23	23	23	23	22
14	24	24	22	22	21	24	23	24	24	24	24	23
15	25	25	23	23	22	25	24	25	25	25	25	24
16	26	26	24	24	23	26	25	26	26	26	26	25
17	27	27	25	25	24	27	26	27	27	27	27	26
18	28	28	26	26	25	28	27	28	28	28	28	27
19	29	29	27	27	26	29	28	28	29	29	29	28
20	30	30	28	28	27	30	29	30	30	30	30	29
21	31	Dec1	29	29	28	31	30	31	July1	31	31	30
22	Nov1	2	30	30	Mar1	Apr1	May1	June1	2	Aug1	Sept1	Oct1
23	2	3	31	31	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
24	3	4	Jan1	Feb1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
25	4	5	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
26	5	6	3	3	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
27	6	7	4	4	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
28	7	8	5	5	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
29	8		6	6	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8
30	9		7	7	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9
31	10		8		10		10	10		10		10

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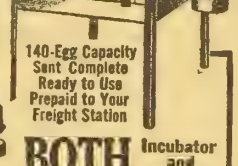

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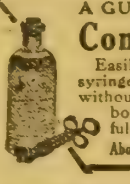

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so just previous to the breeding season. The bull's ration may consist of roughages mainly, but a small quantity of grain also should be used.

The exact quantities of feeds that should be given depend largely upon the size, age, and individuality of the animal, and the ration must be varied according to requirements. As a general rule excessive quantities of silage should not be fed to a bull doing heavy service. A safe rule to follow is to feed one-half as much silage as would constitute a full ration for an average cow.

Care of the New Born Calf

If the breeding cows are in a vigorous, healthy condition at time of calving they will probably need little, if any, assistance. While it is true that most calves born need no assistance whatever, yet it is true also that many that die would have lived had they had assistance at the proper time. As soon as the calf is born it should have the fetal membrane removed from its nose and mouth at once. Unless the calf is strong and vigorous, insert a finger into the mouth and give the tongue a slight pull. Pressure on the ribs may be necessary sometimes to stimulate breathing. Allow the cow to dry and care for the calf alone. Afterwards the calf may need some assistance to find the udder. The calf should get the first milk—the colostrum—which acts as a mild purgative unless the cow's udder is feverish.

The calf should make fast continuous growth from time of birth. A common expression among beef-cattle growers is, "Keep the stomach of the calf full of milk and grain at all times." Give it all the milk from its dam, for a short period at least, unless too much milk is produced.

Feeding Calves

The success of growing cattle for market depends to a large extent upon the start which is given the calves. This, aside from the calf's breeding, is probably the most important consideration. Without the proper breeding a choice steer is rarely if ever produced, but the same is equally true of the feed and early care of the calves. No matter what system of breeding is practiced, the calves should have the best possible start. In straight beef production only a small quantity of feed in addition to milk is needed for the calves up to weaning time, but nevertheless they should be taught to eat grain and hay so that the transition during weaning will not result in loss of flesh.

When calves are intended for baby beef they should be started on some grain when between 4 and 6 weeks old. A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of shelled corn, whole oats, and wheat bran is satisfactory. The corn and oats may be fed ground until the calves become accustomed to eating; then they may be fed whole. When fed whole they are less likely to cause scours. The grain allowance should be increased gradually up to weaning time so that the lack of milk will not hinder growth and fattening. In other words, calves intended for baby beef should be kept on full feed from the time they are started on a supplemental ration until they are sold.

Calves from cows that are milked should be taught also to eat supplemental feeds within a few weeks after birth. The quantity of grain and hay consumed at first necessarily will be limited, but should be increased gradually until the calf can do without milk when from 6 to 8 months old. Fall calves that are fed skim milk and supplemental feeds during the winter months put on very good gains on pasture the following summer.

The protein requirements of the growing calf should be amply supplied. After weaning, legume hays and silage may form the greater part of the roughage and one-half to three-fourths of a pound of cottonseed meal or linseed meal given in addition to grain. The grain ration may be increased gradually until the calves are receiving a fattening ration.

COX SALE. FEB. 26th

On February 26th, Mr. Wm. Cox, of Williamston, Mich., sells 20 head of breed sows and gilts, and four service boars. Anyone in the market for the Prolific Big Type Poland China hogs will do well to write Mr. Cox for his catalog and plan to attend the sale, but if unable to do so please send your bids early to me in care of Mr. Cox and I assure you that you will be pleased with the business that I will conduct for you. I will guarantee to please you and I charge no fee.

Mr. Cox's herd will be in excellent shape by sale day and unless something unforseen happens they should be a great boon for Poland China history for Michigan as I believe it will be the last sale for this winter season. Mr. Cox is selling some of the best of his herd as he wished to make this sale a success as he plans for another sale next year.

Mr. Cox is a splendid man to meet and a gentleman and I am sure that he will use you right and be glad to meet you personally.

All aboard for Mr. Cox's sale. and do not forget the place and the date. Send your bids to Felix Witt, in care of Mr. Wm. Cox, of Williamston, and he assures you, you will be pleased.—F. Witt, Fieldman, M. B. F.

Veterinary Department

COW DRIED UP IN LEFT QUARTER

I have a cow which after last year's calfing dried up on the left hind quarter. She calved again a few months ago and dried up on the left front quarter, so she is dry on both leftside quarters. There seems to be a lump above the teats inside the udder. I have used milking devices with more harm than success. The cow eats and seems to be O. K. with no fever at the udder. Can you advise what I can do to get the milk going again? The other two teats are milking all right.—H. G. D., South Branch.

These cases usually start with a slight inflammation of the mammary gland; and almost without exception, even approved treatment and most careful handling, these attacks ultimately impair the function of the gland involved. In the early stages the local signs of inflammation are usually confined to one quarter of the udder; later both quarters on one side or both front or rear quarters may be involved. In rare cases the entire udder is involved.

In the early stages a good cathartic should be given, hot applications applied to the udder for twenty-four hours; keep the affected quarter milked out as much as possible. The more experience one has regarding the value of a milk tube in these cases, the more he is inclined to discard them; it being almost an impossibility to use a milking tube in a stable without infecting the quarter.

If the case is of long standing and the inflammation has subsided, with the quarter lost, any attempt to restore the same will be a disappointment in nine cases out of ten.—*Veterinary Editor.*

TEETH TROUBLE

I have a colt three and one half years old who is not in very good condition, although I have been feeding him two quarts of oats and the same amount of bran three times a day with stock food. Also as soon as a bridle is put on he will slobber worse than usual when fed on clover in the spring. Is this the cause of his hard keeping, and what is the cause and remedy?—W. J. T., Bentley, Mich.

The evolution of the permanent molar teeth has considerable to do with a colt's condition at this age; the third molar reaches the alveolar margin at 3 years, expels the temporary shell at 3 and 3 1-2 years and gains the table level at about 4 years; it is also at this age the intermediate or center front teeth erupts, therefore the gums are swollen and very sensitive. It is also at about this age a colt is very susceptible to stomach worms. Give this colt the following at one dose:

Santonin, 20 grains; oil terebinth, 3 ounces; aloes barb., 6 drams; Ol. Linc., 1 pint; followed by alterative tonic consisting of—

Terri Sulph. ex. 1 ounce; Quinine sulph. 1-2 ounce; Powd. Nux Vomica, 1 1-2 ounce; Powd. Gentian, 3 ounces; Potassium Nit., 1 12 ounces. Mix and divide into 12 powders. One three times a day.

MEAT ALL RIGHT

I butchered a male pig that I supposed had been properly castrated, but found one of its testes near its bladder. Is there anything that can be applied or any way of curing this meat to make it free from smell and fit for us to eat?—Subscriber.

In this case your pig was a Cryptorchid. The testicles of a cryptorchid may be found floating anywhere with the abdominal cavity. The testicle is usually small, undeveloped and its secretion is sterile. It may develop to the normal size, or even larger, after the opposing testicle is removed by castration, but its secretion remains sterile through life, therefore the meat is free from odor and will make perfectly wholesome meat.

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Feb. 21, Duroc Linehan, Plaff and Robt. Reynolds, Swanton, Ohio.
Feb. 26, Poland Chinas. Willam Cox, Williamston, Mich.
March 3, Duroc-Jerseys. Thos Underhill & Son and Albert Ebersole, Salem, Mich.
March 8, Jerseys. Henry J. and Carleton R. Lewis, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mar. 26, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.

CATTLE

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A grandson of the $50,000 bull. His dam a 20 lb. jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price $350. Herd free from abortion.
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BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
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YPSILANTI, MICH.
Offers 2 grandsons of KING OF THE PONTIACS, also 2 sons of A. R. O. granddaughters of KING OF THE PONTIACS.
Price $100 to $175
Herd under state and federal inspection. . . .
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LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX
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Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

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Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
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bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
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Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
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A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.
From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
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YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Ow dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

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Come and see them.

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Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 (son of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
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Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
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I WILL SELL MY WHOLE HERD OF
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Also 25 pure bred white Orpington hens and 75 pure white Leghorns, all ages. Price $2 each.
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4 HEAD OF REGISTERED
Brown Swiss Cattle
All in good condition, write for particulars.
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Registered calves for sale—both sex.
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PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL
Calved April 28th, 1919. His dam, Gertrude No. 6191, her sire, King Edgard No. 2219. His dam College Bravura 2nd, World's Champion Brown Swiss Cow. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
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Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

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REG. RED POLLS
Bulls serviceable age. No. 30665, Elmwood Rival, ton bull heads herd.
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ARE YOU THE ONE?

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FOR SALE
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Will also include my entire herd of Registered Poland China Hogs, large type. Have 5 mature sows, 6 spring gilts due in April, 3 young boars 6 months.
Have both phones. Will meet the electric car at County Farm crossing on call.
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Senior 330757 at head of herd. A horse carrying the blood of Imposant, his sire and Hartley's Samson, two 2,400 lb. horses. He is 42 months old, weighs 2,150 lbs. carries 14 inch bone (six weeks.)
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BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO BIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better in state. Priced to sell.
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Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices
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MOSE BROS.,
St. Charles Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice ones for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

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Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine
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They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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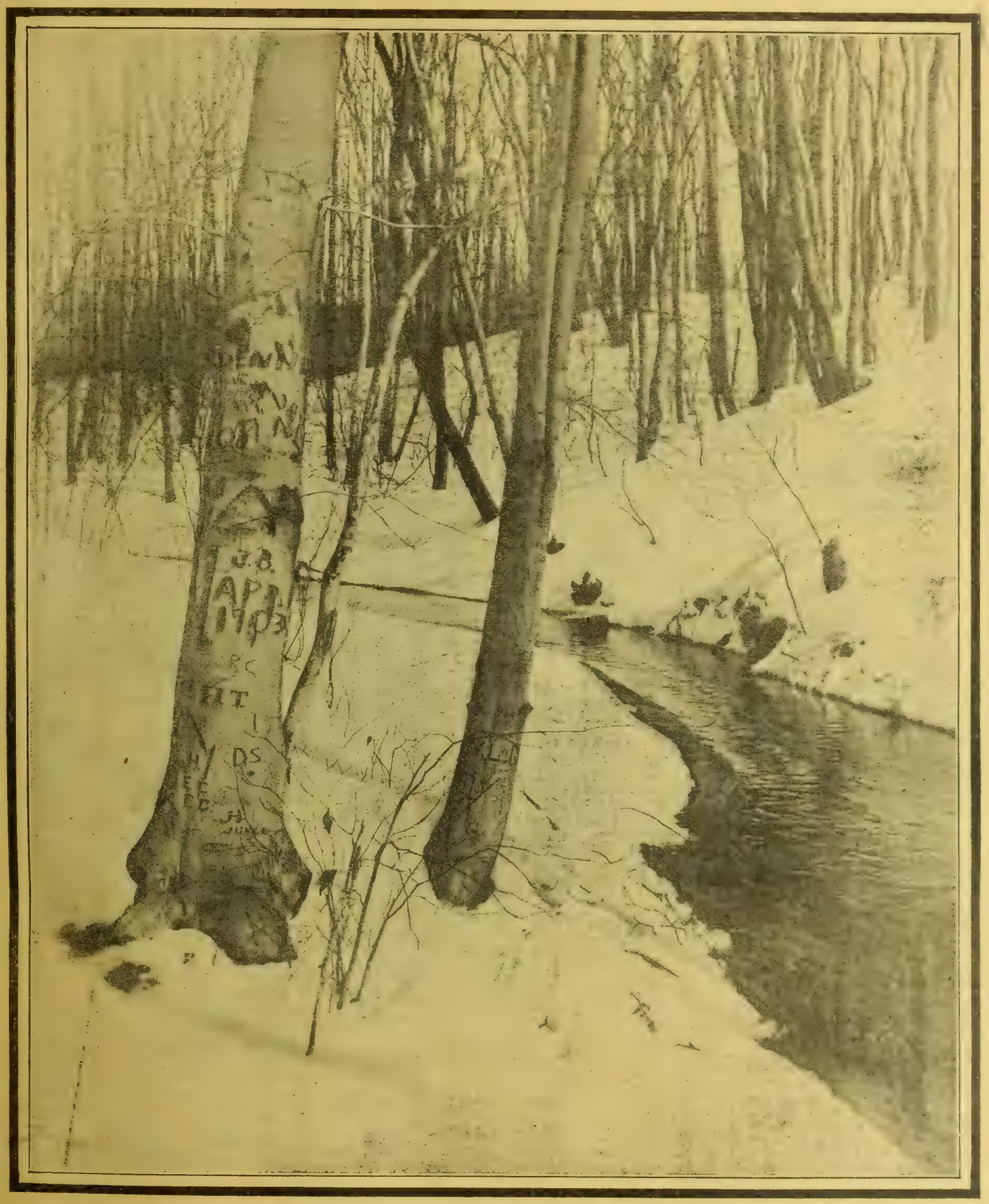
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 26 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR



Just because the Wood-chuck saw his shadow.

In this issue: If You Divided All the Money,—How Much Would You Get?—Live Stock Slump Held Only Temporary—Value Michigan's 1919 Crop Reaches $343,000,000—Shiawassee Joins Beet Growers' Movement—Farmer and Hired Man

The Giant Farm Hand

—with his strength of a thousand men is ready to clear your land of stumps and boulders, to dig your drainage ditch, and to plant your trees. His name is

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In this golden year for the farmer, every idle foot of ground you own and do not cultivate is costing you money, and every stump in your fields is not only making it harder for you to plow and cultivate, but is occupying valuable land that might be growing crops. Get them out! Progressive farmers are using millions of pounds of Red Cross Dynamite every year to do this and similar work.

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HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking Michigan Business Farming, had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they ought to be taking M. B. F. if they expected to keep abreast of the times and derive the same benefit over 70,000 farmers are now enjoying. Then they explained that they were working for a school outfiit. That settled it, their friends subscribed and now the School Outfit is theirs.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

All you have to do to win this outfit is to call on two of your friends who are not now taking M. B. F. and ask them to help you win the outfit by giving you their subscription to M. B. F. for one year at $1.00 each. Send us the $2.00 with their names and address plainly written and the outfit will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

Address MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Premium Manager Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Farmer and His Hired Man

Letters From M. B. F. Readers Show That There are Two Sides to the Farm Labor Question

He "Started" Something

THE Genesee county "hired man" started something just as he thought he would and the accompanying letters show what he started. They are the first of many we have received upon this subject, all of which will be published in due season. We hope that our readers will not entirely confine themselves to a recitation of their experiences, but will suggest whatever thoughts they may have to remedy the situation.—Editor.

The Farmer's Side

The "hired man" has certainly started something with me. In 1917 I had one hired man whom I paid $30 per month. We farm 170 acres. That was the year that it was too cold for beans or corn to mature. We had been advised by the farm bureaus to plant a large acreage of each. The corn was killed in the milk and was almost a total loss. The beans, only a few of them even got dry enough to keep. The whole crop was almost a total loss. That year I lost the interest on my investment, my own work, my wife's work and more money than I paid the hired man. My "hired man" saved $240 and made a payment on 40 acres of land which I sold him for $1,200. The next year, 1918, I farmed 370 acres and had two hired men. The one I had the year before received $40 per month and the new man $35 per month for the summer. The war was on and we put in 50 acres of beans which were promising the finest crop until the hot winds struck them the last week of July then they withered up and we harvested about three bushels per acre and the government so manipulated things that we have never been able to sell them. That year I filled out an income tax blank and found I had lost my own work, the interest on my investment, my wife's work and $358. One hired man saved a little over $300 and the other $200, and I sold the new man 180 acres of land in order to pay him. In the year 1919 I had the same two men, paying one $50 per month and the other $40. This year we farmed over 500 acres and we had good crops and good prices. The man who was getting $40 per month quit, sold me back his land, put all the savings of two years into an automobile and rode away. (He is now living from hand to mouth on $5 per day in Detroit.) The other man married bought 80 acres more land of me and rents next year 200 acres of my land besides working his own 120 acres. This man has in less than four years acquired a home of 120 acres for which he paid $3,600, turning in his savings and $500 of other money which he had and now owes me only $1,900. He began working at $30 per month and never received over $50 per month. As fast as he bought his land he rented it to me on shares and turned his share right in towards paying for the land. Of course I sold him the poorest land I owned, some though, I wanted to get rid of, but I always stand ready to buy it back at the price he paid me for it. In all these years I have worked for my board and clothes and my wife has worked for her board and clothes and we have had no interest on our investment. The good year of 1919 wiped out the losses of 1917 and 1918 and paid for a tractor which is about worn out.

For 1920 I am undertaking to farm 120 acres with the help of one man whom I have promised $50 per month with house, garden, cow, pig, chickens and some time off to help his father harvest an apple crop if there is any. I also promised him 1-3 of the profits after deducting from the value of the products the interest on the investment, the pay for what I can do and other expenses. If I can only get a little for my work and interest on my investment, I will be pleased. I do not expect any profits.—*John C. Stafford, VanBuren County, Mich.*

"Mrs. Hired Man" Has Her Say

Mrs. Hired Man is full of suppressed feeling on the subject of the farm, so she is going to try to get some of it on paper for the benefit of M. B. F. readers. Every Mrs. Hired Man will agree with her and every farmer may well take notice, for these are the sentiments of not one, but many wives.

Let the men thresh out the financial side of the problem. We are concerned with weightier matters.

How many will agree that eating, working and sleeping are the sum total of life? I will not. Yet that is all we do. For two years we have been on this job, and no such excitement as a concert, lecture, show or even neighborly visit has ever broken "the even tenor of our way." Why not?

We are as completely tied to the land as the serfs of Russia ever were. The commandment might read: "seven days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," then we would be obeying it. More than that, when it rarely happens that the work is done, there is no way to go. Never once have we had the use of a horse for any social purpose. We have gone to town together when business was such that we both had to go. We occasionally have the pleasure of going to church if the car is running and there is room. In the neighborhood we are simply X's hired man, and it is an actual fact that I have met only one woman outside of the farmer's family. Talk about social standing! I play the piano well; am interested in all current affairs, thanks to the papers and magazines; am well educated; in the past have been considered quite a desirable acquaintance. Yet I might just as well be on an island in the South Seas as on this 240 acre farm. Even my husband is so dragged out by the long hours that his first thought is for rest.

It is not just the man who is sold out, body and soul, to the farmer; his wife is also, and the returns do not make such slavery worth while.

I will cry as with one of old, "give me liberty or give me death."

Not as part of my argument but incidentally I would say that the following is true:

1. We are allowed 1 quart of milk per day.
2. We buy our own potatoes.
3. We buy our butter.
4. We buy all our own chicken feed.
5. We buy our meat.
6. We get $50 per month and rent and fuel and fruit that grows on the place.
7. The owner values his farm at $35,000.—*Mrs. Hired Man, Clinton County.*

The Hired Man's Side

I have read your valuable magazine for some time and in regard to the farmer and his hired man, would say I have worked on the farm for several years and am just as far ahead today as I was when I began.

I have read the items. "the farmer and his hired man," but have not seen the question asked, how many hours must a hired man work each day on a farm? Ans. About sixteen or seventeen hours, the only time he has to himself from four-thirty or five o'clock in the morning until seven or eight at night is just time enough to eat his meals, he has chores to attend to three times a day. Let this hired man go to the city and work as many hours as he does on a farm each day, at fifty or sixty cents per hour and see what it amounts to, in a year.

Furthermore, how many farmers can afford to pay their hired men a bonus of five hundred dollars at the end of the year.—*A Hired Man, Shiawassee County, Mich.*

Volume VII
Number 26

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

March 6th
1920

If We Made an Even Division of All the Money—

How Much Do You Think You Would Have?

A Little Figuring Shows That the Combined Pocket-book is Not so Fat as You Think

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS
Vice President of National City Bank, N. Y. City.

FROM THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

The accompanying article was published in the March issue of the American Magazine, one of the most interesting and helpful journals in the country. It is by special permission of Mr. John M. Siddall, the editor, that we are able to present it to the readers of Michigan Business Farming.

IF ALL THE wealth in this country which is known as "capital" were to be divided among all the people, how much would each person receive? Would you be richer or poorer by such a division?

If the money which is paid annually for the use of this capital in industry were to be taken from its owners, and given, instead, to the wage earners, by how much would their income be increased?

There is a widespread belief that the workers, as distinguished from the employers, have not been getting a fair division of what is produced in industry.

The radicals are telling the workers to take over the industries and run them "for their own benefit." They declare that their share would then be far greater than it is under the present system.

There is nothing more important than to get the truth about this matter. For no one will deny that the best state of society would be that which afforded the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must realize at the outset that there are capitalists of all degrees. The man who owns a single bond, or who has a hundred dollars in the savings bank, or has bought a single share of stock in a company, or owns his own little store, or his stock of goods, no matter how small, is a "capitalist."

Any money which is employed in industry or business is active capital. Profits are the amount which remains after the other expenses of an industry or a business have been paid. They are the share which goes to the people who have put their money to work in the enterprise. It is paid to them in the shape of interests on notes and bonds, and as dividends on capital stock.

If we are going to do away with private capital altogether, you will have no more right to own one bond, or one share of stock, than another man will have to own a thousand. If you deny that anything shall be paid for the use of money, you will have to give up any return on your own savings.

But perhaps you have not saved anything! All you have is the salary, or the wages, you receive. And you think this income of yours will be very much greater if the people who have saved money and invested it should get nothing in return, and the profits which now go to them should be divided among the workers.

On this point I am going to quote a man who has made a careful investigation. Professor Wilford I. King, of the University of Wisconsin, a few years ago published a book called "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States." He used government figures in arriving at his conclusions.

Professor King found that if all the profits which now go to pay interest and dividends were to be divided among all the wage earners, in proportion to the pay they are receiving, each man would get not more than twenty-five per cent more than his present income from his labor.

Of course if he has saved money and invested it, he would lose the income from that; and this loss might wipe out the gain in his salary or wages.

Just what you could do with your savings is not clear, if nobody paid anything for the use of money. But if you can conceive it possible that money could be used without giving any return for it, that all profits could be added to wages, the result must nevertheless seem disappointing to the people who have been thinking that such an arrangement would give the wage earners a great deal more.

The plain truth is that each one would receive not to exceed a fourth more than he now gets. If you have $20 a week now, you would have $25 then; and so on. Professor King says this is an extreme rather than a moderate estimate.

Professor David Friday, of the University of Michigan, has made a similar study of incomes. He found that the average wage in the chief industries in 1918 was about $1,350 a year. He also found that if all interest and dividend payments, that is, the amount paid for the use of capital, were divided among all the workers in these industries, their average wage would be increased by about $330 per year. This agrees with Professor King's estimate, which was based on pre-war figures.

Professor Friday adds significantly that the average wage would increase by $330 a year—provided no decrease in the products of industry was brought about by this confiscation and distribution of profits.

But such a decrease would inevitably come. If all private savings were seized and put into industry without giving the owners any return for the use of their money, people would naturally hide whatever they were able to lay by.

If, by your energy, ability and thrift you were able to save part of your wages or salary, would you let somebody have it to use for nothing? No; you would keep it yourself, as you would have a perfect right to do.

Your common sense will tell you what would be the effect of this idleness of money. Your savings are your surplus. Capital is simply the accumulated savings of all the people. But capital which does not work, money which lies idle, is of no benefit to anybody.

A bag of gold pieces, or a package of bills, hidden away in a box, might as well be a bag of pebbles, or a bundle of waste paper, so far as its present value to the people is concerned.

What would become of the industries which pay us our wages and our salaries, if people refused to put their savings into those industries? Business must have capital. The merchant must have money to buy his goods. The manufacturer must have money in order to build his plant and install his machinery. Where are they going to get this money if nothing is to be paid for its use? You won't let him have yours. Your neighbor won't give up his savings. You can see for yourself what the result would be.

You will have to admit that something must be paid for the use of money. But you may think that the amount paid has been too great; that the human workers should receive more than three fourths of the total product of industry.

That is a subject which is being studied by the best minds in the country. Many attempts are being made to establish a standardized "fair profit" arrangement which will meet the complex conditions of business. There are many difficulties to be overcome. And again your common sense will make you appreciate how far from easy the problem is.

For example, suppose you have saved $5,000 and have put it to work for you in a certain factory. You have studied the matter carefully. You believe that the plant turns out a product which will be in demand and that the men at its head are honest and capable.

You find that your judgment has been good. The factory is managed well, the business grows and is prosperous. Because its managers are hard workers and have unusual ability—just as you thought—the profits are such that you receive 10 per cent on the money you invested. The chances are that you might object if you were told that a "fair profit" was only 6 per cent, and that therefore you could not have more than that.

I am not saying that this would be a just arrangement. I am merely suggesting that you yourself might claim that it wasn't. And I make this point only to show that the question of the adjustment of profits is a complicated one.

It is only the people who have nothing to lose, and who think they have everything to gain, who profess to find these problems simple. To the thrifty man, who has saved even a few hundred dollars, there are many things to be considered.

There is another theory advanced by some people which is even more difficult to accept. This is the theory that everybody should receive the same pay no matter what he does. Under the system these people would inaugurate, the manager, the skilled worker and the unskilled worker would be paid alike. The editor of a great newspaper would get the same as the office boy. The engineer at the throttle of the Twentieth Century Limited, with scores of lives in his keeping, would be paid the same as the section hand who shovels dirt along the right of way.

This may seem a glorious arrangement to the office boy and the section hand; although, if they have any brains at all, even they would laugh at it.

* * *

A great many people complain because they think the heads of business are paid too much. They hear of the high salaries received by executives, such as presidents of railroads, or of large industrial corporations, and they think that these men cannot be worth all that money, no matter how competent they are. They say that there cannot be so much difference between the value of any two men as to justify paying one of them $50,000 a year and the other one only $1,500 a year.

* * *

Imagine what it means to a business which has aggregate transactions of perhaps $100,000,000 a year. A competent executive at its head may easily gain millions to the organization; and an incompetent one may cause it to lose millions. An able and brilliant man, if he can be found, is well worth $100,000 a year to that business.

Suppose you were ill and had to have an operation; would you pay more to have it performed by the finest surgeon in the country than you would pay an inexperienced and stupid doctor? If you had a lawsuit on your hands, would a keen and trained lawyer be worth more to you than a dull-witted one with almost no legal experience? If you wanted to buy a ring, would you pay more for a diamond than you would for a piece of glass? If you were going to buy an automobile, would you give more for a new, high-powered, seven-passenger car than for a second-hand "flivver?"

(To be concluded in an early issue)

The Profits of Industry

THE SUBJECT of a more equal distribution of wealth has been discussed to some extent by M. B. F. readers, and one or two have advocated the abolishment of the "profit system," as a means to that end. While we firmly believe that something should be done to prevent the centralization of wealth in a few hands because of the power that such control of wealth gives to the possessors, it has always been our opinion that the decentralization of this wealth would not add so much to the per capita income as generally supposed. This opinion is borne out in the accompanying article. Were an equal distribution of wealth to be undertaken, how much more or less would the land-owning farmer have after the melon was cut and divided. According to the figures the average farmer would have much less after the division than he had before. His hired man would get only a very small share of the plunder. The balance would go to other hired men and wage earners of the city. It would be a case of dividing the earned wealth of the few among the many, so that the few would sacrifice much and the many would gain but little per capita.

We do not present Mr. Roberts' article as an argument that all industry is pure and deriving only fair returns upon its investment. For such is not the case. We present this article to show just exactly what it was intended to show that an even distribution of wealth would be impractical and unjust and could not possibly be a cure for poverty and unrest.

Live Stock Decline is Held Only Temporary

Shortage of Hogs and Beef Cattle Throughout the Country Points to Better Markets

By JOSEPH M. CARROLL
(Special Chicago Representative)

WHAT IS the trouble with the live stock situation at the present time? This is a question that would receive a multitude of answers, depending upon the source from which they come. However, when looked upon in a consevative manner, it appears the markets have been the victim of circumstances brought about largely by propaganda.

Pressure and then more pressure has been put behind the fact that the meat export business of this country is waning to a pre-war basis. This is undoubtedly true due to the cause of foreign money values dropping to such low levels. This naturally brought the traffic to a standstill less the foreign buyers pay premium prices for their commodities.

For some time past exchange rates on European nations have been in a dangerous position and when the English standard dropped so sharply attention was drawn to the fact more so than ever. At the time, it was stated that the foreign nations had run their trade balances down to such a level that their credit was on the verge of dropping off. To remedy this, it was suggested that they import less, increase production at home and send more products from their country to offset what they are requested to buy on the outside.

Only recently, the American Institute of Meat Packers, which includes practically all the firms in the industry, both large and small, issued a statement that there was no export demand for American meat. They gave the adverse exchange conditions and rebuilding in Europe as the reasons for this state of affairs. It was a very bearish statement and while it has been known that the exchange conditions would undoubtedly slacken the call, the statement as issued by the packers was looked upon as propaganda to further their campaign to force prices to a pre-war level.

In the statement it was made known that foreign countries have resumed meat production to an extent that the affect will be noted in a slackened demand for the American product and it would result in an over-supply in this country. The statement went on to say that sales of American pork have stopped in France, almost ceased in Holland and that England has a several month's supply on hand. It also hears the fact that Germany, is unable to pay for the products which they need from this country.

The report of the institute was far-reaching and according to some men in the trade, was to bearish as they believe conditions are not as bad as painted by the packers. However, the papers of the country carried the report of cessation of export shipments and it had the affect of lowering prices. On the day the report was issued, hogs declined 50c per hundred in most markets, the cattle trade was very dull at weak to lower prices while only moderate supplies seemed to prevent declines in the sheep trade.

Cattle prices have been working lower for some time past. During the past sixty days, practically all the cattle that have been fed grain have been sold at a loss to the owners. Just why the man handling this grade of stock should be punished at this time has been a mystery to most men in the trade. Packers stated that the demand has been lacking in local consumptive circles and the small export orders and then prospects of discontinuance undoubtedly would mean a surplus on their hands. The best part of it is, the packers discount the prices before the reasons fully develop.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been noted among the cattle feeders during recent weeks. They are unable to explain why packers should be pounding values at this time when the industry needs plenty of encouragement after the experience of the past season.

Last fall when these feeders were stocking up they had to contend with packer competition. The western range cattle are a desirable grade of

The kind that Michigan Produces

stock to be finished in native territory. Feeders wanted them keenly but at the same time packers were in the market for light weight beef and their competition forced feeding cattle prices to a relatively high level. The feeders were lead to believe that the demand would hold good for some time to come and on that account paid the prices for the thin stock. Now when the cattle are coming back to market, it is hard to get the buyers to look at them and when they are sold, prices are on such a level that losses have resulted in majority of cases. In many instances the selling price, after 80 to 100 days feeding, has been lower than the cost as feeders.

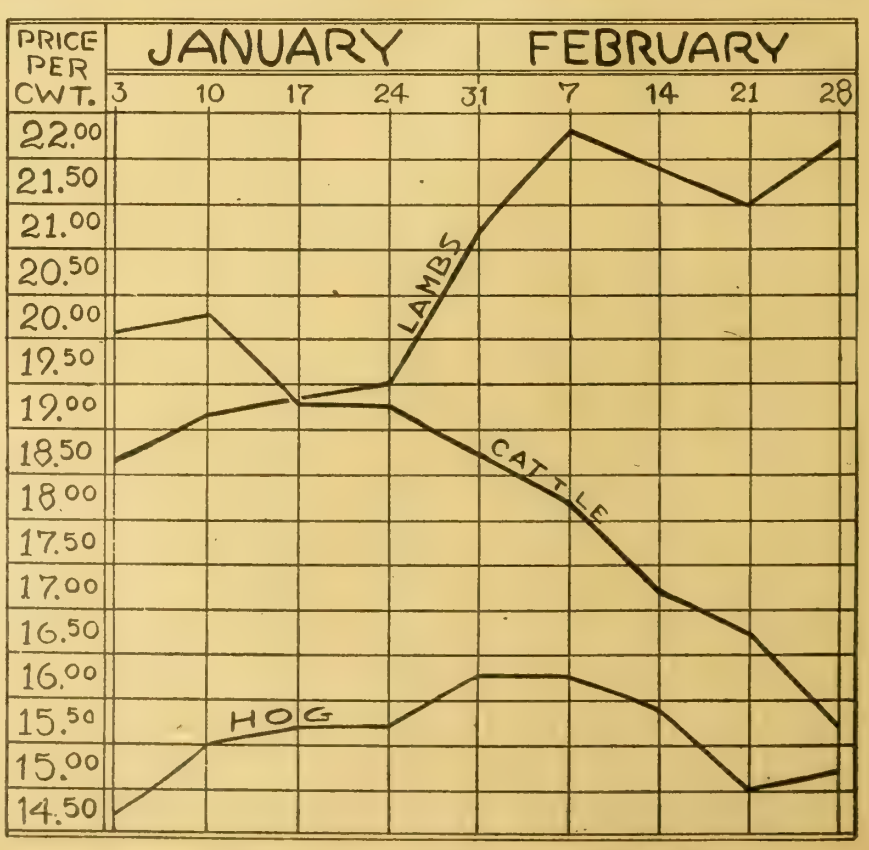
There are many feed lots still sheltering cattle that were put in at high prices. Owners are carrying them longer than expected, living in hope that conditions would assume a brighter aspect and allow them to get out on their ventures with an even break. The unsettled conditions in the fat cattle market, losses to feeders, indifferent opinions as regards the future of the business has been responsible for the small stocker and feeder demand since the first of the year. The damage has been done as far as most feeders are concerned and they have decided to stay out for the present and watch developments.

Steer prices have ruled at a relatively narrow range during recent weeks. The better quality cattle, which have been fed the longest, have shown most decline from the high time. At the same time, packers have purchased the cheap grades with fair action. Killers claim there is no demand for the better classes of cattle, the consumptive demand calling for low priced cuts, eaters wanting quantity instead of quality.

Arrivals of cattle at all markets have been rather small for this season of the year. The receipts around the outset of the year were rather large but for the past several weeks supplies have been diminishing, yet the market has failed to respond to the lighter receipts. The cattle industry was the first hit by the clamp on export business as killers used this factor as a club some months ago. Argentina and Australia are now furnishing large quantities of meat for the English trade, and taking care of the demand that we filled during the war. During hostilities it was a case of getting meat supplies from the nearest point in order to save shipping. However, the signing of the armistice released shipping for the Argentina and Australia business and cut off the demand from this country.

In the hog market the situation has been somewhat different. During the opening month of the year an unusual advance put prices on a relatively high basis. Packers had an idea that they were going to put up some cheap product at this time, banking on large arrivals following the small liquidation last November and December. However, the large receipts did not materialize and instead of getting hogs around $10 as some expected, sales were made up to $16 at the high time. It was out of the ordinary to see prices make such an advance during the opening month of the year which is generally a weak period in the trade.

However conditions have been uneven since then and the bloom has been removed from the market. The buyers have had several factors to put to work to bear prices. Falling exchange conditions, talk of cessation of export business made the finest material with which to work.



Trend of the live stock markets during January and February.

Duing the semi-panicky days on the stock exchange and the board of trade, buyers at the stock yards were carrying out their end of the game by declining hog prices $1.50 within a two days period. This break eliminated practically all the advance scored earlier in the year. Later they succeeded in another campaign and at the lowest time, prices were at the bottom level for the year so far.

Just how far this decline will be carried is questionable. Hog feeders state that with grain prices at their present level, they will be unable to stand much of a decline, as they have been working on a very slim margin for some time past and since the present crop of hogs has started to move to market, talks of losses have been heard.

There is still talk of lowering the meat prices to reduce the cost of living. Every once in a while some agitator will make such a statement, leading the public to believe that the meat prices are holding other commodities at a high level. But records show that live stock prices are sharply below a year ago. This cannot be said about other food products while on the other hand the consumer is paying more than ever before for bulk of products that enter into everyday use in the household. That does not bear out the statement that meat prices are holding other commodities at a high level. If other foods would follow the course of meats, there is no question but that prices and cost of living would take a drop. The public is not clamoring for lower meat prices, because in the average shop a person can readily notice the difference when compared with the high time. But some butchers have failed to adjust their retail prices to keep in line with wholesale costs. In some neighborhoods it seems values have changed little despite the lower live stock prices. In such instances the people have a reason to complain but general price cutting should not be carried out because of this at the expense of the producer and feeder who has no recourse when his stock is ready to market.

The recent break in hog prices is rumored as a means for packers to cheapen up on the product they have in their cellars. Since early in the year, it is stated in market circles, an eastern syndicate has been buying pork products in anticipation of a broad export demand. Packers sold considerable product to this outfit and the smaller packers of the east were finding an outlet through this source. Much of the meat was sold for May delivery and on a basis of $15 and $15.50 hogs. Now the packers are figured to be lowering market prices, to cut costs so the product can be turned over at a good margin. This undoubtedly is one of the reasons for the decline, as packers are reported to have a supply of stock on hand that was put in at prices higher than present levels.

Most men in the trade are of the opinion that the recent decline is only temporary. They look for an adjustment of conditions that would work for higher levels. Some have predicted that within the next 30 days, conditions would take a turn for the better.

It is known that this country has a monopoly on the fats of the world. While foreign nations are reported returning to a pre-war basis in live-stock production, it is the belief that it will be some time before they will be able to get along without the help of this country.

Germany is in great needs of meat products, especially pork and lard. So great is the needs there, that it has been stated if they were able to buy in a free manner they would clear out the cellar of every packing house in this country. Germany has endeavored to place large orders with the packers in this country They realize that at the present value of their money it is practically impossible. But they want to make the deals on a long credit basis, giving treasury notes, bearing interest as se-

(*Continued on page* 21)

Value of Michigan's [illegible]19 Crops $342,602,000

Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service Issue Annual Statement of Crop Production and Acreage

By COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN, *Secretary of State*
and
VERNE H. CHURCH, *Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.*

THE MONEY value of crops grown in the State of Michigan during the past year is probably the greatest on record, not because of unprecedented acreages or yields but because of the higher price levels reached. The value of the crops mentioned in this bulletin is $342,602,000. The small fruits, truck crops, chicory, mint, and various minor crops are not included, because quantitative estimates are not available. Neither is the value of live stock included, as that will be reported at a later date.

The total acreage of the crops included, exclusive of the fruits, is 8,856,000. This is a remarkable showing on the part of Michigan farmers when the difficulties under which they labored are taken into consideration. Farm labor was extremely scarce and high in price. Many farmers and farmers' sons have left the farms and moved to the industrial centers, in many cases the farm being entirely abandoned. The cost of farm machinery and all farm supplies is so much higher in recent years that farming operations on many farms are necessarily handicapped by lack of working capital. It is apparent that these difficulties were overcome by increased hours of farm labor, the shifting of crop rotations, and by the use of improved methods of machinery.

SUMMARY OF CROPS GROWN IN MICHIGAN, SEASON OF 1919

CROP	Acres (000 om't)	Yield per acre	Production (000 om't)	Price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Value per acre
Winter wheat	950	20.3	19,285	$2.10	$40,498	$42.63
Spring wheat	85	11.2	952	2.10	1,999	23.52
Corn	1,650	39.0	64,350	1.38	88,803	53.82
Oats	1,475	25.0	36,875	0.71	26,181	17.75
Barley	280	19.0	5,320	1.18	6,278	22.42
Beans	310	13.0	4,030	4.20	16,926	54.60
Rye	900	15.0	13,500	1.28	17,280	19.20
Buckwheat	48	13.8	662	1.37	907	18.91
Potatoes	826	88.0	28,688	1.35	38,729	118.80
Tame hay	2,650	1.2	3,180	23.40	74,412	28.08
Sugar beets	110	9.1	1,001	11.28	11,291	102.65
Clover seed	72	1.4	101	27.50	2,778	38.50
Apples (agricultural)			6,484	2.20	14,265	
Apples (commercial)			1,109			
Peaches			480	3.10	1,488	
Pears			426	1.80	767	
Tota	8,856				$342,602	

Winter Wheat

The crop of 1919 was one of the best ever grown in the state. The acreage was the largest since 1915, and the average yield per acre, 20.3 bushels, was the largest except that of 1915 in the last 15 years. The total production was also the largest except that of 1915 in the same period of time, being 19,295,000 bushels. This record production was the result of unusually favorable conditions throughout the growing season. The winter was mild and the abandoned acreage from winter-killing was exceptionally small.

The amount of wheat purchased by mills and elevators during the month of December is estimated at 1,190,000 bushels; the amount purchased since August 1, 7,810,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat

During the past four years the acreage of spring wheat has increased from a few thousand acres to 85,000. While the yield was 18.0 bushels in 1918, it was only 11.2 bushels in 1919. The estimated production for the past season is 952,000 bushels, having a value of nearly $2,000,000.

Corn

One million six hundred fifty thousand acres were grown in the state this year. The average yield per acre was 39.0 bushels, and if all of the acreage had been devoted to grain this yield would have produced a crop of 64,350,000 bushels. As a matter of fact, approximately 35 per cent of the acreage went into silos. Treating this as being of equivalent value per acre as the grain crop, the crop is worth $88,803,000, or more than that of any other year in the history of the state.

Oats

The crop was relatively the poorest of those grown in the state this year, and was the smallest production since 1907, being only 36,875,000 bushels as compared with 66,320,000 last year. The season was unfavorable for the spring grains, and many thousands of acres of oats were not harvested at all and many thousands were cut for hay. The yield per acre for the total acreage of 1,475,000 was only 25 bushels. The value of the crop, based on December 1 prices, is $2,181,000.

Barley

Barley suffered similarly to oats the yield being only 19 bushels per acre. The acreage was also 20,000 less than last year, so that the production of 5,320,000 bushels was nearly four million less than that of last year. If sold on December 1, it would have brought a total of $6,278,000.

Beans

The bean crop is estimated at 4,030,000 bushels or approximately 850,000 bushels less than last year. While the acreage was only 60 per cent of last year's the yield was 13 bushels as compared with nine produced last year. At an average value of $4.20 per bushel ,the crop was worth $16,926,000.

Rye

The most marked change in acreage of any crop is that of rye which has increased from 325,000 in 1916 to 900,000 in 1919. At 15 bushels per acre, a production of 13,500,000 bushels is obtained, the largest of any state except that of North Dakota. The valuation of the crop is $17,280,000, which is in marked contrast to the valuation in 1905 when the crop was only 2,146,000 bushels and was worth $1,266,000.

Buckwheat

This crop is grown in many sections only as a catch crop—that is, a substitute for crops that for some reason could not be planted in season. As planting conditions in 1919 were more favorable than in other recent years, there was less need for substitution and the acreage of buckwheat was consequently smaller than usual, and less than in any year since 1905. The yield was 13.8 bushels and produced a crop of 662,000 bushels worth $907,000.

Potatoes

The potato crop, based on December 1 prices, was worth $38,729,000. The production amounted to 28,688,000 bushels or about the same as last year. Fourteen thousand less acres were grown but the yield was slightly larger, and the quality was excellent. It is estimated that 10,460 cars will be shipped from the commercial area as compared with an available supply for shipping 12,000 cars last year. The commercial crop graded as follows: No. 1, 78 per cent; No. 2, 15 per cent; culls, 7 per cent.

Tame Hay

The estimated production of 3,180,000 tons, or about 500,000 tons greater than last year. The yield was lighter than usual, being 1.2 tons per acre. Two million six hundred fifty thousand acres were devoted to the crop, which is a slightly larger area than last year. Owing to the high average price of $23.40 per ton, the value of the crop is the highest on record, being $74,412,000.

Sugar Beets

The final revision of the estimated acreage, yield and production is not available, but the preliminary estimates are 110,448 acres harvested, a yield of 9.1 tons per acre, and a total production of 1,001,000 tons. As the average price paid to farmers was $11.28 per ton, the average per acre value of the crop amounts to $102.65, and the total crop value, $11,291,000.

Clover Seed

The clover seed acreage is much less than usual, being estimated at 72,000 acres. One hundred one thousand bushels is the estimated production as compared with 90,000 bushels last year. The average price per bushel was $27.50, and the total value, $2,778,000.

Apples

The apple production is placed at 6,484,000 bushels as compared with 9,792,000 bushels last year. The crop was generally good from Oceana county northward along Lake Michigan to Traverse City, but was generally light in the southwestern counties. Over the remainder of the state, the agricultural crop was probably the lightest in many years. The commercial portion of the crop is placed at 1,109,000 barrels, that of last year being 1,495,000 barrels.

Peaches

While the state produced over two million bushels in 1915 and again in 1916, the crop this year was only 480,000 bu., although this was much larger than that of last year when only 85,000 bushels were produced. The average price was $3.10 per bushel and the total value was $1,488,000.

Survey of Acreage, Yield, Production and Value of Important Michigan Crops

CORN

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	1,229,000	34.0	41,776	0.46	19,217	15.64
1906	1,475,000	37.0	54,575	0.44	24,013	16.28
1907	1,900,000	30.1	57,190	0.55	31,454	16.56
1908	1,900,000	31.8	60,420	0.64	38,669	20.35
1909	1,590,000	33.3	52,907	0.61	32,273	20.31
1910	1,670,000	32.4	54,108	0.53	28,677	17.17
1911	1,690,000	33.0	55,770	0.65	36,250	21.45
1912	1,625,000	34.0	55,250	0.57	31,492	19.38
1913	1,675,000	33.5	56,112	0.67	37,595	22.44
1914	1,750,000	36.0	63,000	0.67	42,210	24.12
1915	1,750,000	32.0	56,000	0.68	38,080	21.76
1916	1,650,000	27.5	45,375	0.95	43,106	26.12
1917	1,750,000	21.5	37,625	1.82	68,478	39.13
1918	1,610,000	30.0	48,300	1.30	62,790	39.00
1919	1,650,000	39.0	64,350	1.38	88,803	53.82
Average	1,660,933	32.3	53,517	0.79	41,540	24.90

OATS

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	1,010,000	35.6	35,949	0.30	10,785	10.68
1906	1,425,900	30.7	43,748	0.33	14,437	10.13
1907	1,468,000	20.8	30,534	0.48	14,656	9.98
1908	1,409,000	29.7	41,847	0.49	20,505	14.55
1909	1,429,076	30.7	43,870	0.41	17,986	12.59
1910	1,515,000	34.0	51,510	0.35	18,028	11.90
1911	1,500,000	28.6	42,900	0.46	19,734	13.16
1912	1,485,000	34.9	51,826	0.33	17,103	11.52
1913	1,500,000	30.0	45,000	0.39	17,550	11.70
1914	1,515,000	33.5	50,752	0.45	22,838	15.08
1915	1,530,000	42.0	64,260	0.35	22,491	14.70
1916	1,423,000	30.0	42,690	0.53	22,626	15.90
1917	1,550,000	36.0	55,800	0.64	35,712	23.04
1918	1,658,000	40.0	66,320	0.69	45,761	27.60
1919	1,475,000	25.0	36,875	0.71	26,181	17.75
Average	1,459,472	32.1	46,925	0.46	21,760	14.69

BEANS

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1914	490,000	11.2	5,488	2.02	11,086	22.62
1915	506,000	8.4	4,250	2.10	8,925	17.64
1916	470,000	6.6	3,102	5.15	15,975	33.99
1917	537,000	6.1	3,294	7.60	25,034	46.36
1918	543,000	9.0	4,887	5.00	24,435	45.00
1919	310,000	13.0	4,030	4.20	16,926	54.60
Average	476,000	9.0	4,175	4.34	17,184	36.70

RYE

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	134,100	16.0	2,146	0.59	1,266	9.44
1906	400,000	14.5	5,800	0.59	3,422	8.55
1907	376,000	14.5	5,452	0.72	3,925	10.44
1908	368,000	15.5	5,704	0.71	4,050	11.00
1909	419,020	13.9	5,814	0.69	4,012	9.59
1910	418,000	15.3	6,395	0.68	4,349	10.40
1911	400,000	14.6	5,840	0.85	4,964	12.41
1912	370,000	13.3	4,921	0.65	3,199	8.64
1913	375,000	14.3	5,362	0.62	3,324	8.87
1914	371,000	16.0	5,936	0.91	5,402	14.56
1915	350,000	15.5	5,425	0.85	4,611	13.18
1916	325,000	14.3	4,648	1.30	6,042	18.59
1917	341,000	14.0	4,744	1.65	7,877	23.10
1918	515,000	14.3	7,364	1.50	11,046	21.45
1919	900,000	15.0	13,500	1.28	17,280	19.20
Average	404,141	14.7	5,939	0.91	5,651	13.29

POTATOES

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	241,836	.67	16,203	0.56	9,074	37.52
1906	285,000	.95	27,075	0.34	9,206	32.30
1907	299,000	.90	26,910	0.45	12,109	40.50
1908	325,000	.72	23,400	0.58	13,572	41.76
1909	365,483	1.05	38,244	0.35	13,385	36.75
1910	350,000	1.05	36,750	0.31	11,392	32.55
1911	330,000	.94	31,020	0.71	22,024	66.74
1912	350,000	1.05	36,750	0.41	15,068	43.05
1913	350,000	.96	33,600	0.53	17,808	50.88
1914	364,000	1.21	44,044	0.30	13,213	36.30
1915	355,000	.59	20,945	0.56	11,729	33.04
1916	320,000	.48	15,360	1.60	24,576	76.80
1917	378,000	.95	35,910	1.05	37,706	99.75
1918	340,000	.84	28,560	0.89	25,418	74.76
1919	326,000	.88	28,688	1.35	38,729	118.80
Average	334,955	.88	29,564	0.67	18,334	54.77

APPLES (Total or Agricultural crop)

YEAR	Acres harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't	Average price Dec. 1	Total value 000 om't)	Average value per acre
1912			17,200	0.50	8,600	
1913			8,900	0.85	7,565	
1914			17,200	0.55	9,460	
1915			9,450	0.74	6,993	
1916			12,480	0.87	10,857	
1917			4,020	1.40	5,628	
1918			9,792	1.15	11,261	
1919			6,484	2.20	14,265	
Average			10,691	1.03	9,329	

Shiawassee Joins Be[illegible]rowers' Movement

Farmers at Owosso Mass Meeting Swear Allegiance to State Association and Will Stand by the Colors of Organization

Is This Treason?

SAID A. B. COOK before the mass meeting of farmers at Owosso: "I have raised beets longer than any other man in Shiawassee county. But I did not sign a contract for 1920 acreage, and I will NEVER sign another beet contract until the farmers have a part in its making. If that is treason, make the most of it."

THE BOAST of the sugar manufacturers that they had Shiawassee county "sewed up" was a little premature, or else it was a bad job of "sewing." Hundreds of farmers of that county who signed the blanks presented by the field men of the Owosso Sugar Company, without being advised of the higher cost of labor, have written the companies and cancelled their acreage. This fact came out at the big mass meeting of five hundred growers held at Owosso on Tuesday of last week, every last man of whom got to his feet and by his standing signified that he would join the beet growers' association and accept the terms it may negotiate for them with the manufacturers.

The attendance and the enthusiasm at the Owosso meeting was a surprise even to the most sanguine leaders. Manager, C. E. Ackerman explained what had already been accomplished by the growers in other counties, and expressed the hope and belief that Shiawassee county would join solidly in the movement and hasten the day when the manufacturers will no longer dictate the terms of the sugar beet contract. John Ketcham, who had been to Washington to present the claims of the sugar beet growers to the Attorney General told the farmers that the Department of Justice was already at work investigating the relative costs and profits of sugar beet growing and beet sugar manufacturing, and that the Attorney General had faithfully promised that he would assist the growers to get a square deal. This encouraging information, Mr. Ketcham said, should induce the growers to stand pat and not sign any more contracts.

Colorado Represented

Albert Dakan, of Longmont, Colorado, chairman of the research and publicity committee of the United States Beet Growers' Ass'n, was present and made some startling charges against the sugar beet trust. These charges were all the more interesting to Michigan beet growers because they involved a prominent Michigan man, Chas. B. Warren, present Republican national committeeman and large stockholder in Michigan sugar companies. Mr. Dakan has spent the better part of the last several years in digging up official records showing the methods employed by the sugar trust in securing control of the beet sugar industry of Colorado, Utah, Michigan and other states, and he throws an illuminating light upon the manner in which the sugar companies at the command of the trust bought up prominent farmers, subsidized newspapers, and hoodwinked the farmers. Mr. Daken said in part:

"H. O. Havemeyer was a genius in business organization. By 1900 he was absolute master of the U. S. sugar business. About that date he saw the beet sugar industry looming high on the western horizon and realized its meaning as a competitor and set out to seek control. Many truly independent companies were springing up in Michigan, Colorado and Utah-Idaho territory. To these regions the secret agents of Havemeyer proceeded. In every beet sugar factory community competing sites were secured by these agents. They bluntly told the independent factory owners to give Wall Street control or Wall Street would build competing plants beside those already built and pay any price, "even $10 per ton for beets." The going price to farmers was $4.50 per ton.

"No independent factory could stand out against the sugar trust's millions. By 1906, Havemeyer reigned absolute in both beet and cane sugar in the nation.

"The people of the United States then began to tire of exploitation at the hands of the great captains of industry. Officials were elected to serve humanity instead of mammon. Among other things a suit was started to dissolve the sugar trust. Its offices in Wall Street, Denver and other cities were raided by federal officials who secured thousands of private, confidential letters and records. These were admitted under oath by the sugar men as correct and printed in the record of that case which is pending in the U. S. District Court in the Southern District of New York.

"The sugar beet growers' committee secured the above record and many other documents in its search for information.

The confidential letters of the sugar men tell such an astounding story of brazen exploitation that it is deemed wise to present a few of them. The methods of C. S. Morey in the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, are duplicated or practiced by Charles B. Warren of Michigan, and Bishop Cutler, of Utah. The private letters show intimately how these minions of the sugar trust secured "prominent farmers" in every factory community to spy on their brother farmers, throw cold water on farmers' organized efforts and keep the trust officials posted and also keep country newspapers in line. These letters also tell how sugar factory managers are really community managers, who dominate commercial clubs, county fairs, school boards and local politics, designedly in the interest of the trust.

"Every farmer should have copies of these letters. The story they so graphically tell teaches him the absolute necessity of organization on his part for self protection. The same men who were trained by Havemeyer to exploit the farmer still sit in the seats of power in the sugar business of this country. There is no evidence that they have reformed. Beet growers have as yet only an imperfect organization, still it has won many millions of dollars for them, as the following records prove. It looked like a hopeless task to tackle such a power, but its the story of David over again.

Why Beet Growers Found it Necessary to Organize

This question is strikingly answered by the following letters: (p. refers to page of Sugar Trust Suit Record.)

"117 Wall St., New York.

"Mr. C. S. Morey, Denver, Colo

"Dear Sir: It occurred to me today that you might probably be willing to assume a confidential relation between me and my associates in reference to a possible purchase of the stocks of the different Beet Sugar Corporations in your state. Your early and favorable consideration will be appreciated.—H. O. HAVEMEYER, Pres. Amer. Sugar Refining Co. (p. 332, Vol. 1.)

Morey Accepts and Boards Wall Street's "Boat."

"Denver, Colorado.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: I stated frankly to Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Granger that I had put myself in your boat and was going to act with you in every way.—C. S. MOREY.

Gets Some "Good Farmer Friends" to Help Run the Boat.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: We have thought best to let the farmers cool off a little and are not taking any hand in the matter of their meetings aside from having some of our good farmer friends present to keep us posted and also to counsel the farmers to be sensible and moderate in their demands. If we get in too tight a place we shall consult with you before we make any change whatever in our contracts.—C. S. MOREY. (p. 442.)

"Prominent Men" to Help "Fix Tax Assessments."

"Denver, Colorado.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: Nearly every prominent citizen of Fort Collins owns a farm and a great many of them are beet growers. We want the influence of the community on our side. The influence of a few very strong men would save us a good deal of money in water rights, litigation and in the assessment of our property taxes.—C. S. MOREY. (Vol. 4, p. 1867.)

"Voluntary Raise" Exposed

"Mr. C. S. Morey, New York City.

"Dear Sir: 'We must take the initiative in this matter and before the farmers make their demands we must publicly announce that we voluntarily raise our price. After having seen Mr. Havemeyer in New York wire me at an early date what course you advise us to pursue so that I may take advantage of the situation, and disarm our farmers by making the first announcement.—C. A. GRANGER, (General Manager.)

Cities Instructed to Aid Wall Street

"In December, 1911, the beet growers sent a committee of three men from Colorado to Washington before the Hardwick Committee. These men gave the farmers' side of the business. Immediately after their testimony was in a general letter sent to Commercial Clubs to select "good farmers to go to Washington and attempt to discredit what the farmers committee had done quite thoroughly. The Commercial Clubs of Northern Colorado responded with alacrity, carefully handpicked a strong delegation of "prominent good farmer friends," as Morey describes them, and sent them to Washington and they did their best for the sugar trust.—(Senate Lobby Probe Report, Vol. 2, p. 1383.)

Business Men and Public Mislead

"The officials of the Greeley sugar factory in order to checkmate the farmers' committee, took some prominent Greeley business men, among whom was the editor of the local leading paper, down to the factory opened the books and 'showed them that that factory was only making about 3 per cent on its investment. This was a willful misrepresentation, for the farmers' committee has possession of documentary evidence of a very great profit made at that factory over the period disclosed and the methods used by the company in doctoring its books for such deceptive purposes. Then for years the sugar company officials have systematically conveyed half truths to business men in confidence and have vaguely threatened to 'close down or move a factory unless the business men joined in helping squelch the farmers' movement for a better price.' Go into almost any sugar factory town and some credulous 'business men will be found who turn pale with fear for the loss of a factory, at the mention of the farmers' efforts.' The company officials have always stoutly affirmed that they voluntarily raised the price of beets without any reference to the farmers' demands, indeed would have paid more if the farmers had stayed home and kept still."

(*Note: Mr. Dakan has given M. F. a very convincing report of what organization has accomplished for the farmers of the western states. This will be published in a later issue, together with correspondence showing how the manufacturers not only manufactured sugar but public sentiment as well, favoring their cause. When you read this you will better understand the source of some of the stories that have appeared in the country press about the enormous "profits" of beet growers.*)

Does It Pay to Organize?

NO ARGUMENT should be needed other than that contained in the accompanying report of Mr. Albert Dakan that farmers must organize for their protection against the selfishness of the sugar trust and other trusts. Some farmers are slow to organize. Others are jealous and suspicious of their neighbors. Others are skeptical. They think belonging to an organization means just paying in dues and attending meetings. But, my friends, in this day and age it means something more than that. If you have confidence in the integrity of the officers of the organization which you are asked to join, with your help that organization can become a tremendous power for good, and the small dues you pay to help support it will be returned to you a thousandfold. Read what Mr. Dakan says about the value of organization to the beet farmers of the western states. Here in Michigan we have never had a substantial organization reaching into all the beet counties. But even the THREAT of organization and the holdings of a few meetings have had the effect in the past of inducing the manufacturers to pay a higher price after they had solemnly declared that they could not afford to pay a higher price. Have the manufacturers in the state of Michigan ever raised the price of beets voluntarily? Have not all the increases been as a result of some suggestion or urging or forcing on the part of the growers themselves. If even the semblance of an organization has been able to gain these concessions in the past what cannot a solid and well financed organization do in the future? Every beet grower in Michigan knows what the answer is. The Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n is young but it has already enrolled over seven thousand members. Join now if you have not already done so, and put this association in a position where it can negotiate the terms of all future contracts, and spare you the annual controversy over the price.—Editor.

WE expect to meet five thousand beet growers at the big mass meeting to be held in Saginaw next Monday, March 8th, at the Saginaw Auditorium.

The All-American Farmer-Labor Congress Perfects Co-operative Plans

Organization Leaders Prepared to Apply Co-operatize Principle to Ally Commercial Activities

THE ALL-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress just held in Chicago was a most important meeting in this country in its practical results, according to a statement issued by the Farmers' National Council. Over four hundred delegates representing leading National and State farm and labor organizations, many local Federations of Labor, International Unions and the big Railway Brotherhoods, spend three days in discussing the practical problems of direct trading, of co-operative banking and of standardization of co-operative methods.

The day before the Congress opened Mr. C. H. Gustafson, president of the State Farmers' Union of Nebraska, and president of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission issued an interview denying the statement which had been given wide publicity, that the Congress contemplated starting a third political party and expressing his great regret that any such rumor had been started.

Organization

The committee on Organization, of which Mr. George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council was chairman, favored the continuance of the Commission created by the November Conference, with power to add to its number and recommended that the plan as reported be approved by the Congress as defining the work of the Commission during the coming year. That plan and scope included educational work on co-operation, unifying, strengthening and standardising existing co-operative organizations and planning for the extension of co-operatition on a sound basis. It also included a joint legislative program of farm and labor forces for the two year extension of government operation of the railroads, for retention of the government built ships and of natural resources still in public ownership, the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the packers, and financing of the costs of the war through the highest rates of taxation levied during the war. The Organization Committee also recommended that a National Farmer Labor Co-operative Congress be held every year on Lincoln's Birthday, and that the preparation of a budget covering the cost of maintaining the work of the Commission and the committees provided for be assigned to a special committee appointed by the chairman of the Commission. An amendment from the floor was adopted that the Committee should all report to the Commission, and the committee's report was unanimously adopted by the Congress.

Banking and Credits

The Committee on Banking and Credits of the Commission recommended a general endorsement of the credit union movement and that such steps as are possible be taken to aid the further development of credit unions in states where laws make them possible of successful operation, and that action be taken to secure the enactment of credit union laws in states of the union where adequate laws do not exist and that United States congressmen be petitioned to enact at as early a date as possible a general law authorizing the creation of credit unions and of people's banks. It recommended too, the appointment of a permanent committee of five members to serve without pay to carry out the committee's recommendations, to be composed of the following members: Warren S. Stone, C. H. Gustafson, Geo. P. Hampton, Sydney Hillman and Frank A. Rust.

It was recommended that this committee be empowered to select additional members resident throughout the United States to co-operate in its work, to encourage the establishment of National or State banks to meet community needs, and to be affiliated with the Federal Reserve Board whenever possible. This report too, was unanimously adopted by the congress.

Direct Trading

The Committee on Direct Trading endorsed the establishment of direct trading and marketing and that a special committee be appointed to draft a plan of organization to safeguard the interests of all organizations having this purpose, now in existence. It also suggested that the Congress ask that the thousands of army motor trucks not used, should be turned over to be used to cheapen the cost of distribution of farm products.

Standardization of Co-operative Methods

The Committee on Standardization of Co-operative Methods advocated that co-operative stores be uniform in appearance and that there be uniform arrangement of goods and stated that while in the short time the co-operative work has been carried out in this country it has not been possible to work out a system of bookkeeping which would be universally applicable; that a tentative system of uniform accounting has been developed to the point which makes it possible to keep records so that accounts of stocks and sales may be taken weekly, monthly and quarterly and be audited.

Co-operative Legislation

The Committee on Co-operative legislation recommended that a national law for incorporation of co-operative societies be prepared and presented to congress by a committee of five after investigation and that a uniform model co-operative law for states be prepared; advocated endorsement of the principles of the Plum Plan and endorsed the two year extension of government operation of the railroads.

The committee on co-operative education urged a nation wide campaign on the fundamental principles of co-operation and the essentials of the Rochdale system and the establishment of training schools for co-operation.

The Committee on a Co-operative Press advocated the establishment of co-operative newspapers as rapidly as possible.

Women and Co-operation

The Committee on Women and the Co-operative Movement of which Miss Jennie Buell, secretary of the Michigan State Grange was chairman, advocated that women become identified with the co-operative movement to the same extent as the men and on the same basis and with equal representation and that existing community groups in the beginning be made the nucleus for direct trading between the producers and consumers. The reports of all the committees with a few amendments were adopted by the Congress.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing especially the principles of direct trading provided in the marketing section of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the packers, and the general principles of that bill reaffirming the delegates belief in the enforcement of the constitution of the United States as it is written, and endorsing the world war veterans organization's efforts in this direction, and opposing the sale of the German ships and all the ships we have constructed.

Results of the Congress

The results of the Congress are chiefly four: (1) The fact was put before the American people though the splendid publicity given the Congress that while competition may be the life of trade, co-operation is the life of the traders—and we are all of us traders. This general appreciation of the importance of co-operation is essential to the extension and success of the co-operative movement. (2) Steps were taken to secure the establishment of credit unions on a sound basis and state and national banks to be affiliated with the Federal Reserve Bank whenever possible. (3) Plans were perfected for the standardization and effective operation of co-operative organizations to avoid mistakes of inefficiency, and the too great haste which makes waste. (4) Knowledge of the successful direct trading such as is carried on by the farmers' union of Nebraska was sent throughout the country and the delegates, both labor and farmers determined to organize co-operatively so that, as expressed by Mr. Gustafson consumers co-operatives could meet at city gates the co-operative organizations of farmers bringing their products to these city gates.

Hiram Johnson Leads; Hoover, Wood and Ford Follow in Order Named

Bryan Stands Fifth in List, Followed by Lowden and LaFollette: the President Makes Poor Showiug

THE FEATURE of last week's return in M. B. F.'s straw vote was the support given to Sen. LaFollette, whose name is not included among the candidates. Bryan has showed up strong since we listed him among the candidates, and is frequently indicated as second or third choice where the voter has some other preference. But the most popular of all is Hiram Johnson, who has received nearly twice as many votes as the next nearest candidate. Johnson is to visit Michigan this month, and make a tour of the state in company with Louis C. Cramton, his campaign manager.

Thousands have not yet voted and they'll have to hurry to get in their votes before the presidential preferential primary in April. Let's roll up a big vote and see how close we can come to forecasting the primary vote. When you renew your subscription, send in your vote. If you have already renewed your subscription, send in the vote anyway.

What Our Readers Say About the Candidates

BRYAN, HIS CHOICE

I like your plan of Straw Vote for President. "Wm Jennings Bryan" is my choice, you may ask why? I will tell you. In what I have read of his history I have always found him fighting for principle when he knew it was a losing game. That is the kind of a man I want at the head of our government. I am so tired of policy measures when it is anything to get there.

I believe Bryan is as near the Lincoln type of man as we have got in our nation today. Would like to see him win out. These other men are probably good men and represent a barrel of money, but "the love of money is the root of all evil". This is what our guide book says and don't we see it demonstrated. Men trying to carry out their selfish ends regardless of right or wrong. May the Lord help us to get the right man, this is my prayer.—*E. O. Coates, Benzie County.*

LaFOLLETTE FOR PRESIDENT

After looking over the names of the candidates I fail to find my ideal of a statesman. In this crisis of our national life the principles of personal right and personal liberty have been almost taken away from us. If we are to regain and maintain those rights we must have leadership that is tried, true and honest. A leader that has been hired and has proven his qualities, one that has not wavered from his cause, when assailed by the press of the country with intense abuse, one who, by the force of his own far-reaching and clean understanding unimpeached integrity and power, has faced alone the storm of falsehood and deceit. Such a man is R. M. LaFollette.—*Will Sischo, Fremont, Mich.*

FORDNEY GETS A VOTE

We would favor our good Mr. Fordney, who is honest and reliable. It would seem such a healthy change. There are some names in your list that it seems a pity to print in same columns with others of real honest Americans. I would take from the list the names of Woodrow Wilson, Wm. G. McAdoo, Herbert F. Hoover, and because of Wm. H. Taft's Irish-English explanations he would be sure not to get the nomination. We want no generals for an executive. No more war stuff to cripple the masses at the gain of the classes. There are other names like Senator Lodge and LaFollette that would look like success for party and country.—*N. D. Crosby.*

HOOVER GETS TWO

I enclose straw vote slip. Please record two votes in our family for Herbert Hoover. We believe that this nation should have a real business executive of proven ability at its head during the coming years of reconstruction, and unquestionably Mr. Hoover has demonstrated that ability. I look at this like all farmers must look at the matter of election of public officials from now on. Choose the best man for the place and eliminate about ninety per cent of this foolish ineffectual partisan squabbling. —*A Reader.*

HOOVER FOR PRESIDENT

Why not a campaign for a farmers' candidate for President? Do you know of any candidate, who understands better the world's food supply and its distribution than Herbert Hoover? The fact that he is not seeking the nomination recommends him to me.—*F. B. W., Washtenaw County.*

CLIP THIS COUPON

My Choice for President

I AM interested in the character of the man who is to be the next president of the United States, and have indicated my choice below:

William E. Borah ☐	Herbert F. Hoover ☐	Frank Lowden ☐
Wm. Jennings Bryan ☐	Miles Poindexter ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo ☐
Champ Clark ☐	Wm. H. Taft ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐
Henry Ford ☐	Woodrow Wilson ☐	John J. Pershing ☐
Gen. G. W. Goethals ☐	Leonard Wood ☐	Robert LaFollette ☐
Warren G. Harding ☐	Hiram Johnson ☐	

of the warehouse amendment? .....

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Profitable Gains From Feeding Sugar Beet Silage

Experiments Show That This Type of Silage Has a High Feeding Value

(Continued from last week)

THESE CATTLE were delivered to the beet growers from the range in November, 1918. Marketing began on February 10 and was concluded about April 1, 1919. The 2,250 steers showed an average gain of 170 pounds per head. The average spread in the price of the feeders and the finished cattle was 2 1-2 cents per pound. The beet growers in some instances pastured the cattle upon their different fields for a time after receiving them, but were fed and finished mainly with alfalfa hay, beet-top silage, and beet pulp. The most satisfactory practice was to start with pulp and hay and later add the silage, finishing with about 30 to 35 pounds of silage and 15 to 20 pounds of hay per day. Not many feeders used grain. Several used a light spread of beet molasses upon the pulp or hay. After making deductions for the market price of hay and all other feeds and also for wages for the time spent in feeding, the 32 beet growers made net profit of more than $40,000 in feeding this lot of steers. This did not credit the operation with the several thousand tons of manure which was later spread upon the beet fields, thus greatly aiding to maintain soil fertility.

John Stosich was one of the most successful of the 32 feeders. His 26 steers were delivered to him on November 22, 1918, at an average weight of 1,018 pounds. On March 11 they weighed out at 1,265 pounds gross, showing a gain of 247 pounds per steer. During the first three weeks the steers were grazed on the fields, gleaning feed from along the fences, irrigation ditch banks, and the autumn growth on the grain and other fields that otherwise would have been waste. On December 15 they were started upon a light feed of hay and about 75 pounds of wet beet pulp per head each day. The pulp was gradually increased to 140 pounds. On February 1 beet-top silage was mixed with the hay and pulp. The pulp was gradually decreased, and finally the beet-top silage was entirely substituted for it, finishing the steers on 30 pounds of silage and less than 20 pounds of alfalfa hay daily. The steers produced 225 loads of manure, which Mr. Stosich spread upon 15 acres that were seeded to beets in April, 1919.

These results are mentioned in detail because they illustrate an entirely profitable method of marketing surplus hay with the beet tops and other farm-grown feeds. At the same time they produce a fertility that renders it possible to increase the beet tonnage

Siloing and feeding the beet tops mixed with pulp, hay, and molasses were the incentives which started the beet growers in this particular district to feeding cattle. They would not have undertaken to do the feeding had it not been for the increased supply of feed they had secured as a result of siloing their beet tops. Their winter profits in the feeding operations handsomely supplemented their earnings from the growing of crops during the summer. They had no worry about marketing and delivering surplus hay. They were enabled to fertilize properly an increased acreage and to meet the perplexing problem of maintaining soil fertility. This procedure has stabilized the beet crop with these growers, and it has also greatly aided them in establishing a crop rotation, which is seriously needed in most beet-growing areas. Making better use of the beet tops will reduce the hay requirements and allow part of the alfalfa land to be plowed. More feeding means more manure available on the farm, while better fertilized soil allows other intensive crops to be grown profitably in rotation with beets, grain, and alfalfa. The procuring of the steers and the supervision of their feeding were done by an experienced feeder employd by a sugar company. The entire enterprise also had the assistance of the farm bureau and the extension division of the University of Idaho.

Profitable Gains

A sugar company in Colorado owns and operates several thousand acres of land tributary to its sugar factories, feeding regularly several thousand head of cattle. One lot of 135 steers made an average gain of 2.3 pounds per head daily in a period of 115 days, counting the shrinkage in buying on the Denver market and on the outshipment to the Kansas City market. This company found the following ration per steer per day to be good: 25 pounds of beet-top silage, 60 pounds of beet pulp, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, 4 pounds of beet molasses, and 3 pounds of cottonseed cake. Accurate records of the operations showed a labor cost of 70 cents per ton for hauling the tops and filling the silo. This company calculates that cured silage was produced at the rate of 35 per cent of the weight of the marketed beets and that a heavy crop of beets will yield from 5 to 6 tons of silage per acre of beets. A 10-ton crop of beets has yielded 3 1-2 tons of cured silage per acre. In estimating siloing capacity (the earth-silo type) about 38 cubic feet for each ton of beet tops is calculated, allowing a settling of 12 inches for a well-packed silo 5 feet in depth. The following analysis of corn silage was made at the company's laboratory:

Comparative Analysis of Beet-Top and Corn Ensilage

Constituents	Beet-top silage. 1	Corn silage 2
Moisture	64.36	68.50
Ash 3	9.25	1.51
Crude protein	2.87	3.12
Crude fat	.44	80
Crude fiber	5.46	6.53
Nitrogen-free extract	17.62	20.54

1 It is possible that silage produced from beet tops grown in other localities might show a higher or a lower feeding value.

2 The analysis here given for corn silage is considerably higher than the generally accepted standard analysis for the product.

2 Dirt gathered with the tops makes a high ash content.

Opening the e silo

A Value Nearly Equal to Alfalfa Hay

A firm of feeders in the northern Colorado district after an experience of several years says—

We believe 1 ton of tops properly siloed is worth almost, if not altogether, as much as a ton of alfalfa hay for feeding to cattle. Any farmer, regardless of the size of his beet field, can cheaply make a pit, save all of his tops, and feed them at any time, as there is no limit to the time that they will keep. We have been very successful in getting good gains on our cattle since we started feeding them in this way.

Collateral Value

The average beet grower concludes that 2 tons of good beettop silage is worth 1 ton of good alfalfa hay. Very few men who have fed the silage think that it has a value less than 50 per cent of the value of hay. Those who consider the value as great as the estimate above quoted probably reach conclusions that are not entirely based upon the intrinsic value of the silage. There are two collateral values in the silage that are not shown in the laboratory analyses, namely, (1) the succulent character of the feed, which stimulates an appetite in the animals and causes them to consume greater quantities than where dry, cured feeds only are used; and (2) the beet-top silage when fed with alfalfa hay helps to balance the ration and causes the animl to utilize better all the feed consumed.

Type of earth silo used in the west. Commercial types of silos are best and do not require so much care in packing, etc.

Extensive Feeding Tests

A firm of extensive beet growers in Idaho feeds several thousand sheep and grows from 75 to 150 acres of beets each year. For two successive seasons they have made and fed about 500 tons of beet-top silage. They recently made the following statement:

We did not keep check on all of our feeding all winter, but we weighed the feed to some of the herds of sheep long enough to satisfy ourselves that a ton of beet-top silage is worth as much as a ton of hay. We have also proved to our satisfaction that beet-top silage for fattening sheep and cattle is cheaper and will fatten quicker than grain or corn. We think that the tops, if gathered immediately after being cut off, will weigh half as much as the beets.

It should be noted that the above statement is based upon observation rather than upon actual test by weight, but it shows what value the growers place upon beet-top silage used as a stock feed. The growers referred to above find that by feeding 3 pounds of beet-top silage per head per day they can reduce the hay requirements for sheep more than half.

After an experience of two seasons with beet-top silage a successful Idaho feeder offers the following suggestions:

The beets should be topped from windrows or piles and the tops gathered immediately, free from dirt, and placed in small piles or hauled directly to the silo. Pack firmly in the silo. If the silo is located on sandy soil, build a concrete retaining wall for each side. It is important to eliminate the dirt. Th pounds of beet-top silage per head day were fed for a period of 40 day 800 head of sheep, about one-half e and one-half lambs, which made a of 4 pounds per head more than sh of like quality that were fed entirely beet pulp and hay. The silage comes warm, even in mid-winter, and is grea relished by the sheep.

Sheep grazing on beet tops left in the field

This feeder made 125 tons of sila from 25 acres of beets. It cost h about $1 per ton to gather and silo t tops.

Unanimous Approval

As against the very few adve experiences which hase been report the following statement taken fr the *Farm Bureau News*, the offic organ of the Sevier County (Uta Farm Bureau is offered:

Without an exception, every man siloed beet tops last year reports e lent results and savings from the f that it furnished. Most of the far reporting rate the value of the silag about 2 tons of silage equal to 1 to the best alfalfa hay. One or two say that it is nearly equal in feed value to alfalfa hay.

Feeding Aged Ewes

One man had bad results in feed beet-top silage to aged ewes. Sa ples were taken from the silo analyses indicated that the silage normal. It is likely that the cause of trouble was the feeding weak ewes of too much of the suc lent silage at the outset. In most stances, those who use aged ewes f that silage will cause them to prod more milk for their lambs than t otherwise would, which allows th better to sustain their usual large p centage of twin lambs. Two instan were reported where the milk was excessive when beet-top sil was fed to aged ewes, and the ud became swollen and feverish and g trouble in this respect. Beet-top si should always be fed lightly at start.

Feeding Steers

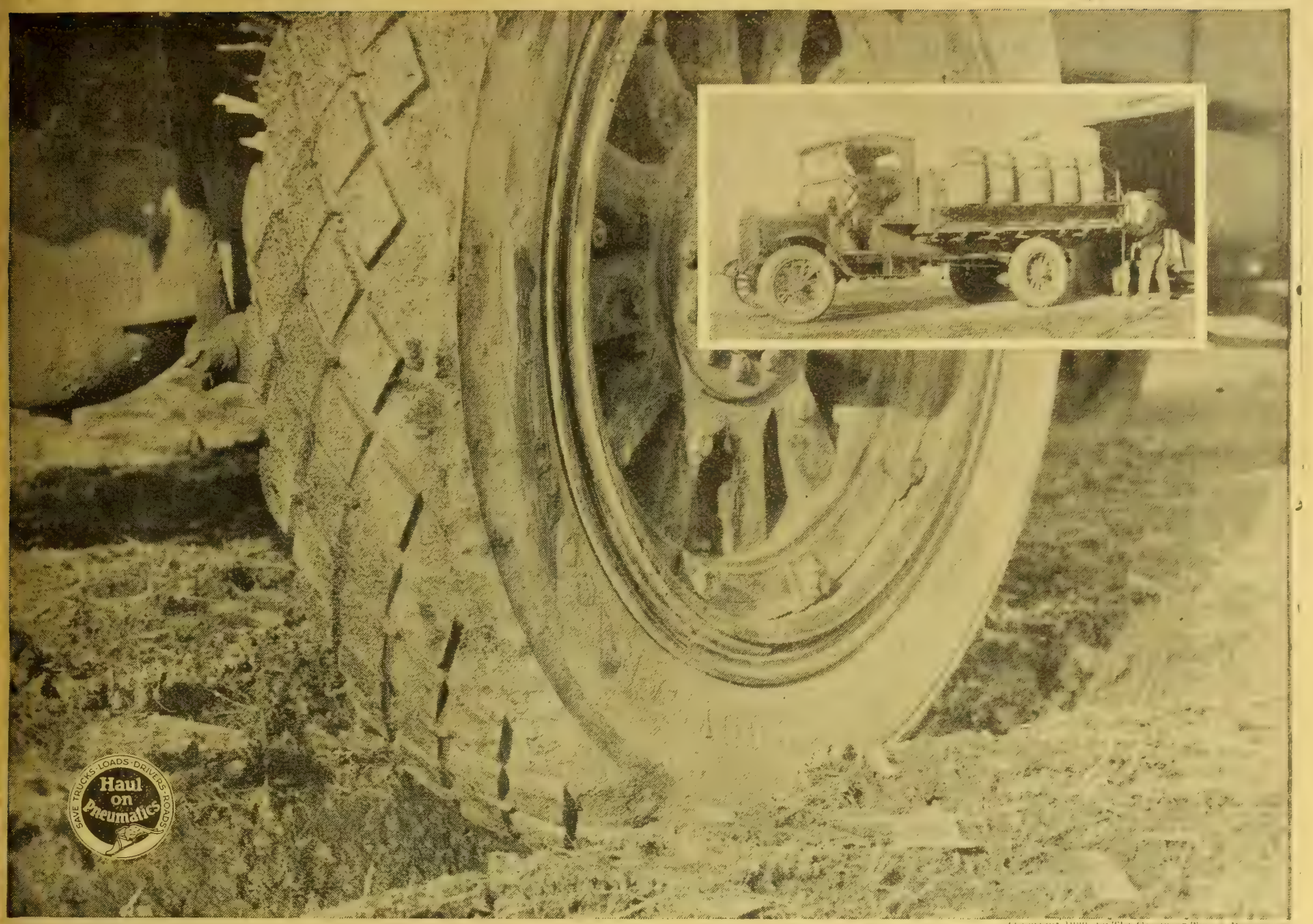
In another instance an exten feeder lost several head of st while feeding beet-top silage. The were gathered carefully from a sa soil. The silo was located on a sa spot. It is difficult to gather from a sandy field and then silo sandy earth with sandy side wall a pit silo without having an exces proportion of sand in the silage. some instances as much as 5 per of the net weight of the silage found to be sand and dirt. Comp ing in the stomach of the anima almost sure to follow when the sand or dirt in the silage.

Beware of Moldy Silage

Steers have died as a result of properly feeding hay and grain. important that the moldy silage is found on and near the surfac sides of the silo be carefully rem and destroyed. Moldy silage is more dangerous than moldy stra moldy hay. These often cause with animals.

In a few instances horses wer allowed to get to the beet-top silo gorge themselves. Even good sila not recommended for horses, pig calves. Moldy silage is almost su cause trouble if fed to any kin stock. The total number of ba results reported from the feedin beet-top silage is very small.

(Further details on gathering s aging and feeding the by-produc beets may be found in Farmers' B letin No. 1095 which may be obt free by writing the Bureau of Pu tions, U. S. Department of Ag ture, Washington, D. C.)



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THERE are farmers everywhere throughout this country today who have practically duplicated the experience related above by this Kentuckian.

They have proved that Goodyear Cord Tires free them from slow hauling, either by horses or solid-tired trucks, and thus free them from one of the worst handicaps ever placed on farming effort.

The use of the spry Goodyear Cords has the effect of moving a farm closer to town, of speeding up the other power-driven machinery on it, and so of getting each day's work done most easily and quickly.

Thus the perfected pneumatic truck tire is a powerful factor in that progress which not only is increasing decisively the income of the farmer but also is making his activities far more pleasant.

Its traction, cushioning and nimbleness have been made thoroughly practical for farm trucking by Goodyear Cord construction, which adds a tremendous toughness well known to rural users of Goodyear Cord Tires.

Accurate information detailing the results attained by farmers, ranchers and country motor express lines with pneumatic-tired trucks can be secured by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

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"Your Threshing Was Clean"

There's a lot of satisfaction and profit in having customers not only satisfied, but *boosting* for you. That is your advantage if you have a

Red River Special

The thresher that does *more* work and *better* work than others. It is the greatest grain saver built—beats the grain out of the straw—the result of 72 years' experience building threshing machinery exclusively.

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USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK
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WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

SHIAWASSEE BREEDERS'

The Shiawassee Co. Jersey Breeders' Association held its first annual winter meeting on Wednesday, February 18 at Owosso. Owing to impassable roads and an epidemic of "flu" only about twenty people were out for the meeting. In spite of small attendance a very enthusiastic meeting was held. A business session was held at 10:30 in the office of County Agent H. E. Dennison, at which time election of officers was held for the ensuing year. The following officers were re-elected, President F. M. Crowe, vice-president, F. A. Thompson, Secretary, L. C. Reynolds, and treasurer, Mark Grout. Directors for the coming year are F. G. Frederick, Geo. Winegar, Sr., C. S. Richardson, H. C. Moore and Chas. Vandermark.

A luncheon was held at Christian's tea rooms at 12:00 after which the following program was given:

"Jersey Cattle in their Native Home," Professor A. C. Anderson; "The Value of Live Organizations in Promoting Jersey Interests," Mr. Alvan Balden, president of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

At 3:00 the breeders attended the Lincoln theatre in a body to see the film, "Hearts and the Jerseys," which was loaned by the American Jersey Cattle Club for the occasion.

Plans for the ensuing year if carried out will put the Jersey Breeders of Shiawassee county on the map. Action looking toward Register of Merit testing and the standardization of breeding through the selection of similar blood lines in sires were some important things done at this time.

Shiawassee county has nearly two hundred head of pure bred Jerseys and with a good live organization working in connection with the state and national organizations the breeders feel that this county can become a real Jersey center.

Live Stock Shippers Being Penalized

According to the new rules adopted by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange a co-operative shipper of live stock is not an absolute criminal at least an offender against the rulers of the stockyards and as such must and will be fined for each and every offense. Where the specially privileged stock buyer may sell a carload of cattle at the yards for a commission ranging from $14 to $18, the co-operative shipping association's farmer must pay from $14 to $25. The same rate applies to calves and in the case of hogs the stock buyer can get away with a charge of from $10 to $12, but Mr. Farmer for his crime of butting in in an attempt to cut down his expense of doing business must pay from $12 to $16. Great game, isn't it? Yes, for it is estimated that the co-operative shipping association shipping to the Chicago markets will during 1920 pay from one and one-quarter to one and one-half million dollars more into the pockets of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange than they did in 1919.—*Organized Farmer.*

Dep't of Agriculture Seeks Co-Operation of Farm Organizations

In seeking solutions for present-day problems in which agricultural interests of this country are so vitally interested, it is the desire of the United States Department of Agriculture to secure co-operation and frank suggestions from any and all organizations directly concerned with farm progress, declared Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture today, in welcoming a delegation of 100 farmers representing the National Board of Farm Organizations in session in Washington.

"The industries which this department is designed to serve are of tremendous magnitude and there is no one, I believe, who appreciates this more keenly than the Secretary of Agriculture," said Mr. Meredith. "If we are to serve the farmers of this country, and through them the Nation as a whole, they must have contact with the department and the department with them. Therefore, I am speaking no idle phrase when I say that I want the suggestions which you men and others can give. Frank, honest criticisms will be gladly received also. It is by such contact of mind with mind that the best results will be obtained. I want you men to know that whenever you come to this department with suggestions or requests for help, we will do all in our power to serve you."

Muir Co-Op. Association

The Co-operative Shipping Association of Muir and Lyons has purchased lots on east Main street in Muir. Whether this means the erection of a general warehouse, an elevator or coal sheds is not yet given out, but it evidently presages a branching out into other lines of business by the association, which is already doing the bulk of the shipping of live stock.

OAKLAND BUREAU ACTIVE

C. B. Cook, Oakland county farm bureau agent, has returned from Columbus, O., where he was called for the fifth time to explain to Ohio farm bureau men the manner in which Michigan and Oakland county have built up their strong organizations. Mr. Cook and B. F. Beach, farm bureau business advisor, have four meetings scheduled for the week in communities desirous of establishing branches of the farm bureau.

Greatly Reduced Food Production Is Threatened

Serious risk of reduced food production this year because of high wages demanded by farm laborers, high cost of farm equipment and supplies, and because of pronounced movements of people from the farms to the cities is indicated by reports and letters that are reaching the United States Department of Agriculture from many sections of the country.

The most definite of these reports come from New York state, where records of the population on 3,775 representative farms on February 1 this year and February 1 a year ago were made by Federal and state workers. It was disclosed that during the past year the number of people on these farms decreased nearly 3 per cent and the number of hired men decreased more than 17 per cent. If the same ratio holds for all farms in the state about 35,000 men and boys left farming to go into other industries, while only about 11,000 have changed from other industries to farming. This is a more rapid movement from the farms to other industries than took place in the early part of the war.

The same condition in varying degrees exist in all sections, according to the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates, although they are not so acute farther from industrial centers.

Another New York report, applicable in some degree in every part of the country, is that farm wages this year will average 14 per cent higher than they were in 1919, although in 1919 they were 80 per cent higher than they were at the beginning of the war. Estimates from 350 farmers in all parts of New York state indicate that experienced farm help, hired by the month, will be paid this year about $52 a month and board, as compared with $45.50 last year. Experienced married men, not boarded but provided with a house and farm products, are expected to receive on the average about $68.50 a month in cash as compared with $60 last year.

Numerous letters to the Department of Agriculture from its field workers or from farmers indicate a widespread disposition to cut down plantings so that the work of cultivating can be attended to by the farmer himself or by members of his family. The assertion that farmers can not pay the high wages demanded in competition with other industries and make a profit on their products is frequently made. Many farmers also, declare it is unfair to them to be under the necessity of working ten, twelve or more hours a day when the tendency in other industries is toward a shorter working day and a decreased output.

U. S. LIVE STOCK FIGURES

In the United States, the total value of all live stock decreased from $9,828,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1919, to $8,561,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1920 as compared with $5,890,000,000 in 1914 and $4,911,000,000 in 1919. Total numbers of all live stock in 1920 were 215,760,000, compared with 218,446,000 in 1919, 190,655,000 in 1914 and 196,480,000 in 1910.

While milk cows have been Wisconsin's most valuable class of live stock since 1914, it has become the most valuable in the United States this year, when horses and other cattle both gave it place. Milk cows numbered 23,747,000, as compared with 23,475,000 in 1919, 20,737,000 in 1914 and 20,625,000 in 1910. Total value was $2,022,000,000, compared with $1,836,000,000 a year ago $1,118,000000 in 1914 and $728,000,000 in 1910.

Other cattle decreased from 45,085,000 in 1919 to 44,385,000 in 1920, as against 35,855,000 in 1914 and 41,178,000 in 1910. Value was $1,915,000,000 compared to $1,993,000,000 in -1919, $1,116,000,000 in 1914 and $785,000000 in 1910.

Horses numbered 21,109,000 in 1920, 21,482,000 in 1919, 20,962,000 in 1914 and 19,33,000 in 1910, and were valued at $$1993,000,000)this year, compared to $2,115,000,000 last year, $2,292,000,000 in 1914 and $2,143,000,000 in 1910.

There were 72,909,000 swine in on farms in the United States in 1920, compared to 74,584,000 in 1919, 58,933,000 in 1914 and 58,186,000 in 1910. They were valued at $1,386,000,000 this year, compared to $1,643,000,000 last year, $613,000,000 in 1914 and $533,000,000 in 1910.

Sheep have declined in number steadily since 1910. On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 48,615,000, compared to 48,866,000 a year ago, 49,719,000 in 1914 and 52,4[illegible]8,000 in 1910. Total value in 1920 wa[illegible] $512,000,000; in 1919, $568,000,000; in 1914, $200,000,000, and in 1920, $216,000,000.

Fifteen Million Loaned to Farmers During January

During the month of January, 1920, an aggregate of $15,055,985 was loaned to 4,402 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $2,607,300, the Federal Land Bank of Houston following with $2,487,985. The other banks closed loans in January as follows: Spokane, $1,969,200; Louisville, $1,322,700; Omaha, $1,132,800; Columbia, $1,041,500; New Orleans, $988,200; Wichita, $924,000; Baltimore $780,200; St. Louis, $702,250; Springfield, $578,300; Berkeley, $571,400.

During January 6,377 applications were received by the twelve banks asking for $25,073,153, and during the same month 6,352 loans were approved by them amounting to $21,552,875.

On January 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,944 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 118,189 farmer-borrowers as of that date amounted to $318,445,231. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers to-wit: $7,941,265, the grand total of loans now in force is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

St. Paul	$42,378,400
Spokane	41,164,270
Omaha	38,925,890
Houston	36,088,750
Wichita	26,161,300
St. Louis	23,874,100
Louisville	22,588,100
New Orleans	21,870,900
Columbia	16,972,100
Berkeley	16,191,100
Baltimore	12,716,100
Springfield	12,127,940

Up to January 31, 1920, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to wit: $7,941,265, the Banks amounted to $18,788,277.65. Of this amount all but $287,426.53 or 1.3 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $108,031.03 represent delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

Townsend Measure Would Relieve States of National Highway Expense

Main Features of Michigan Senator's Bill Described and Commended by National Grange

SENATOR Chas. E. Townsend, senator from Michigan, is author of and sponsor for the Townsend Highway bill, one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation now pending in Congress. This bill proposes to substitute for the present "hit and miss" co-operative State Aid System. A fully operative National System by which there would be built and maintained entirely at National expense a National connected highway system. It has the support of farmer interests in a large way; of automobile owners as represented in all their large organizations; of highway organizations quite generally; and of the automobile building industry almost to a man.

Readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will be interested in this bill its principal provisions, and some of the things that have happened to it before it reached the present form in which it was written and introduced just prior to the holiday recess of the Senate.

The following paragraphs from a recently issued statement by Senator Townsend gives the principal provisions of the bill:

"1. Authorizes the construction and maintenance of a national system of highways exclusively at the expense of the national government."

"2. Creates a Federal Highway Commission to be named by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate to take over all the highway functions now exercised by the Department of Agriculture, and to construct and maintain a national highway system.

"3. The national highways shall consist of two main highways in every state, comprising one per cent of the total highway mileage of each state as ascertained by the commission, where one per cent is not sufficient to cause these highways to connect with (a) adjacent states, (b) bordering countries, (c) waterways, the commission is authorized to extend the mileage in that amount."

"4. All highways shall be adequate for present and future needs, with a right of way 66 feet, and a minimum surface of 20 feet.

"5. The commission is directed to consult the state highway departments as to locations of those highways and is further authorized to have all the work undertaken by the State Highway Department, supervisory power remaining with the commission.

10. For the purpose of carrying out the Act there is appropriated $50,000,000 which shall become immediately available; $75,000.000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and $100,000,000 for each of the three succeeding years, in all $425,000,000."

An earlier draft of this bill introduced in the 65th Congress and printed, was distributed widely by Senator Townsend. Among others, it was sent to over 7,000 different subordinate granges. According to reports made public by the National Grange office in Washington, the replies received were over 12 to 1 in favor of the Townsend bill. Following this referendum, a number of changes, suggested by the Granges, were incorporated in the bill. It was sent to hundreds of other organizations with similar results, and the result of the constructive criticisms from all these sources is embodied in the present bill.

At its session in Grand Rapids in November, 1919, the National Grange passed the carefully prepared resolution dealing with the highway problem and referring to the Townsend plan, endorsing its principal features, and instructing its Washington representative, Thomas Clark Atkeson to co-operate with others in perfecting a satisfactory bill and securing its passage and enactment if possible.

A study of the fundamental economics of the highway problem explains both the reason for the action by the Grange, and the reason farmers generally are favoring the Townsend plan, when it comes to their attention.

Roads were at first the work of the individual, the foot path, the bridle path. Next they were the work of the neighborhood or community. Then in this country the towns (in the north) or the counties (in the south) took hold of the problem. Automobile development brought about hard surfaced expensive highways, and now town and county aid has grown into state and federal aid. All this did not happen or develop by accident. There is a fundamental economic reason, but a reason and a condition which has escaped general attention.

Whom does this road benefit?

At first it was, of course, essential to the individual. He needed it to get to his dwelling place. But as agriculture developed to a productive industry, as cities grew and the surplus products of the farms became the food of villages and cities, then the benefit of the road shifted. That shift in benefit has reached its height at this moment, and today the road is of more benefit in dollars and cents to the city dweller than to the farmer himself.

A good road cheapens the hauling cost of every pound of freight that goes over that road. Haulage cost is an item, added to production cost that along with the other items of distribution, is passed on to the consumer to pay. Decrease the cost of haulage, the consumer benefits. The bulk of the freight hauled over American roads is farm products going to market.

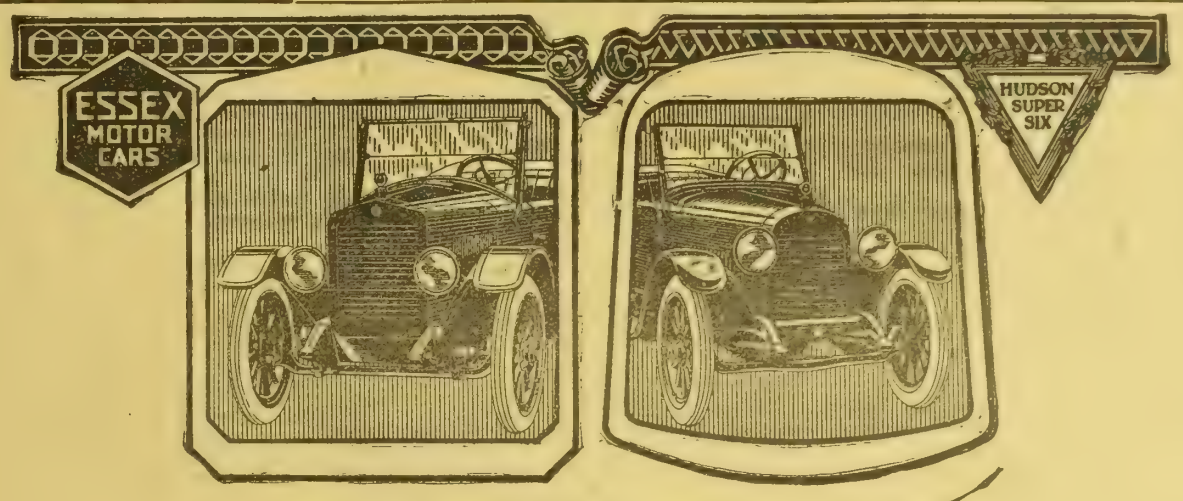
A good road by a farm does not make that farm a pound more of grain or meat or anything else; nor does it enable a farmer to produce any farm product at less cost to him. What the good road does to the farmer is to increase the livability of country life, give better access to church, school; some opportunities and recreation, but these are items difficult if not impossible to translate into cash value.

When propositions to spend millions on hard-surfaced roads are presented to the farmers, these facts are the ones they think about. Every step in the development of highway policy has come because of this situation, whether it was appreciated or not.

Good roads are of benefit to the whole public. The Townsend bill is the first appreciation of this in a broad national way. The Townsend bill undertakes to set apart suffcient mileage of highways, estimated at one per cent of the total in each state, to make up a national system. These roads which would be the most expensive to build because the most necessary and hardest used by the great increasing truck trafffic, the government would build and maintain at its own expense. This is the broadest recognition yet in evidence of the appreciation of all the public, that good roads are of benefit to all the public, by reason of their efficiency in reducing transportation costs on all commodities hauled over these roads.

It is hoped and expected that the enactment of the Townsend bill and the building of this national system will lead to and be followed by similar activity on the part of the states. A state relieved by the national construction of the part of the national system in that state—the roads of most importance and greatest expense in the main—will have its resources available to build the next important roads on greater mileage because less expensive. In like manner, counties and towns can work out thir problems, each from resources untouched

(*Continued on page* 21)



Only Essex Shares Hudson's Qualities

They Show Why Essex Went 3037 Miles in 50 Hours

A critical public has judged the Essex.

In the year past it set a world's sales record.

More than $35,000,000 was paid for 22,000 Essex cars now in service.

That shows how men wanted what Essex offered.

Now Essex proves the accuracy of motordom's judgment.

Let the official tests speak:

On the Cincinnati Speedway a stock chassis Essex made a new world mark of 3037 miles in 50 hours, under observation of the American Automobile Association.

With other trials the same Essex ran a total of 5870 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes driving time, averaging over a mile a minute.

Both Have This Motor Heat Control

Still another Essex phæton holds the world's 24-hour road mark of 1061 miles.

The Essex and Hudson are of course totally different types.

But note the advantages Essex shares with Hudson.

For instance, the radiator shutters by which efficient operating heat is maintained in coldest weather. They mean everything to satisfactory winter driving. Closed, they keep the heat in.

No unsightly hood covers are needed. They give summer efficiency to gasoline. They end hard starting. And in warm weather, opened, they give the maximum cooling.

The Performance Leaders in Every Community

The Essex, of course, does not cost as much as the Hudson, and though it is admittedly the runner-up in performance, it can never be all the Super-Six is.

In speed—in acceleration—in hill-climbing—in endurance—no stock car ever matched Hudson's famous records.

In every community you will find the two cars most noted for performance are the Hudson Super-Six and Essex.

Demand for both is so large that only by placing your order ahead can you insure delivery when you want it.

Essex Motors—Detroit, Michigan

(542)

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, has become bored by the city's luxury and tameness and has decided to go on an extensive fishing trip. Regan, a former colleague of Francis' father, is plotting to get the young man out of the way so that Regan may be free to manipulate the great Tampico oil stocks in which young Morgan is heavily invested and in which he has great faith. Regan gets Torres, a dusky-skinned visitor, to lure Francis to the Carribean Islands where a pirate ancestor of Morgan has buried a great treasure. The lure works and young Morgan starts out on the trip alone. Becalmed in a small vessel at sea, he lands on an island whither he had been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover she has quarreled with. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, who's name is Henry Morgan is also hunting for the hidden treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia. Francis returns to the first island to get Leoncia to forgive Henry.

"MORGAN, Francis Morgan, as I explained there, Henry and I are some sort of distant relatives—forty-fifth cousins or something like that."

To his bewilderment, a great doubt suddenly dawned in her eyes, and the old-familiar anger flashed.

"Henry," she accused him. "This is a ruse, a devil's trick you're trying to play on me. Of course you are Henry."

Francis pointed to his mustache.

"You've grown that since," she challenged.

He pulled up his sleeve and showed her his left arm from wrist to elbow. But she only looked her incomprehension of the meaning of the action.

"Do you remember the scar?" he asked.

She nodded.

"Then find it."

She bent her head in swift, vain search, then shook it slowly as she faltered:

"I . . . I ask your forgiveness. I was terribly mistaken, and when I think of the way I . . . I've treated you . . . "

"That kiss was delightful," he naughtily disclaimed.

She recollected more immediate passages, glanced down at her knee and stifled what he adjudged was a most adorable giggle.

"You say you have a message from Henry," she changed the subject abruptly. "And that he is innocent . . . ? This is true? Oh, I do want to believe you !"

"I am morally certain that Henry no more killed your uncle that did I——"

"Then say no more, at least not now," she interrupted joyfully. "First of all I must make amends to you, though you must confess that some of the things you have done and said were abominable. You had no right to kiss me."

"If you will remember," he contended, "I did it at the pistol point. How was I to know but what I would get shot if I didn't."

"Oh, hush, hush," she begged. "You must go with me now to the house. And you can tell me about Henry on the way.

Her eyes chanced upon the handkerchief she had flung so contemptuously aside. She ran to it and picked it up.

"Poor ill-treated kerchief," she crooned to it. "To you also must I make amends. I shall myself launder you, and . . . " Her eyes lifted to Francis as she addressed him. "And return it to you, sir, fresh and sweet and all wrapped around my heart of gratitude . . . "

"And the mark of the beast?" he queried.

"I am so sorry," she confessed penitently.

"And may I be permitted to rest my shadow upon you?"

"Do ! Do !" she cried gaily. "There ! I am in your shadow now. And we must start."

Francis tossed a peso to the grinning Indian boy, and, in high elation turned and followed her into the tropic growth on the path that led up to the white hacienda.

Seated on the broad piazza of the Solano Hacienda, Alvarez Torres saw through the tropic shrubs the couple approaching along the winding drive way. And he saw what made him grit his teeth and draw very erroneous conclusions. He muttered imprecations to himself and forgot his cigarette.

What he saw was Leoncia and Francis in such deep and excited talk as to be oblivious of everything else. He saw Francis grow so urgent of speech and gesture as to cause Leoncia to stop abruptly and listen further to his pleading. Next—Torres could scarcely believe the evidence of his eyes, he saw Francis produce a ring, and Leoncia, with averted face, extend her left hand and receive the ring upon her third finger. Engagement finger it was and Torres could have sworn to it.

What had really occurred was the placing of Henry's engagement ring back on Leoncia's hand. And Leoncia, she knew not why, had been vaguely averse to receiving it.

Torres tossed the dead cigarette away, twisted his mustache fiercely, as if to relieve his own excitement, and advanced to meet them across the piazza. He did not return the girl's greeting at the first. Instead with the wrathful face of the Latin, he burst out at Francis:

"One does not expect shame in a murdered, but at least one does expect simple decency."

Francis smiled whimsically.

"There is goes again," he said. "Another lunatic in this lunatic land. The last time, Leoncia, that I saw this gentleman was in New York. He was really anxious to do business with me. Now I meet him here and the first thing he tells me is that I am an indecent, shameless murderer."

"Senor Torres, you must apologize," she declared angrily. "The house of Solano is not accustomed to having its guests insulted."

"The house of Solano, I then understand, is accustomed to having its men murdered by transient adventurers," he retorted. "No sacrifice is too great when it is in the name of hospitality."

"Get off your foot, Senor Torres," Francis advised him pleasantly. "You are standing on it. I know what your mistake is. You think I am Henry Morgan. I am Francis Morgan, and you and I, not long ago, transacted business together in Regan's office in New York. There's my hand. You shaking of it will be sufficient apology under the circumstances."

Torres, overwhelmed for the moment by his mistake, took the extended handed and uttered apologies both to Francis and Leoncia.

"And now," she beamed through laughter, clapping her hands to call a house-servant, "I must locate Mr. Morgan, and go and get some clothes on. And after that, Senor Torres, if you will pardon us, we will tell you about Henry."

While she departed, and while Francis followed away to his room on the heels of a young and pretty mestiza woman, Torres, his brain resuming its functions, found he was more amazed and angry than ever. This, then, was a newcomer and a stranger to Leoncia whom he had seen putting a ring on her engagement finger. He thought quickly and passionately for a moment. Leoncia, whom to himself he always named the queen of his dreams, had, on an instant's notice, engaged herself to a strange Gringo from New York. It was unbelievable, monstrous.

He clapped his hands, summoned his hired carriage from San Antonio and was speeding down the drive when Francis stolled forth to have a talk with him about further details of the hiding place of old Morgan's treasure.

After lunch, when a land-breeze sprang up, which meant fair wind and a quick run across Chiriqui Lagoon and along the length of it to the Bull and the Calf, Francis, eager to bring to Henry the good word that his ring adorned Leoncia's finger, resolutely declined her proffered hospitality to remain for the night and meet Enrico Solano and his tall sons. Francis had a further reason for hasty departure. He could not endure the presence of Leoncia—and this in no sense uncomplimentary to her. She charmed him, drew him, to such extent that he dared not endure her charm and knew if he were to remain man-faithful to the man in the canvas pants even then digging holes in the sands of the Bull.

So Francis departed, a letter to Henry from Leoncia in his pocket. the last moment ere he departed, was abrupt. With a sigh so quickly repressed that Leoncia wondered whether or not she had imagined it, he tore himself away. She gazed after his retreating form down the driveway until it was out of sight, then started at the ring on her finger with a vaguely troubled expression.

From the beach Francis signaled the Angelique, at anchor, to send a boat ashore for him. But before it had been swung into the water, half a dozen horsemen, revolver-belted, rifles across their pommels, rode down the beach upon him at a gallop. Two men led. The following four were hand-dog half-castes. Of the two leaders, Francis recognized Torres. Every rifle came to rest on Francis, and he could not but obey the order snarled at him by the unknown leader to throw up his hands. And Francis opined aloud:

"To think of it ! Once, only the other day—or was it a million years ago?—I thought auction-bridge at a dollar a point was some excitement. Now, sirs, you on your horses with your weapons threatening the violent introduction of foreign substances into my poor body, tell me what is doing now. Don't I ever get off this beach without gunpowder complications? It is my ears, or merely my mustache, you want?"

"We want you," answered the stranger leader, whose mustache bristled as magnetically as his crooked black eyes.

"He is the honorable Senor Mariano Vercara e Hijos, Jefe Politico of San Antonio," Torres replied.

"Good night," Francis laughed, remembering the man's description as given to him by Henry. "I suppose you think I've broken some harbor rule or sanitary regulation by anchoring here. But you must settle such things with my captain, Captain Trefethen, a very estimable gentleman. I am only the charterer of the schooner—just a passenger. You will find Captain Trefethen right up in maritime law and custom."

"You are wanted for the murder of Alfaro Solano," was Torres' answer. "You didn't fool me, Henry Morgan, with you talk up at the hacienda that you were some one else. I know that some one else. His name is Francis Morgan, and I do not hesitate to add that he is not a murderer, but a gentleman."

"Ye gods and little fishes !" Francis exclaimed. "And yet you shook hands with me, Senor Torres."

"I was fooled," Torres admitted sadly. "But only for a moment. Will you come peaceably?"

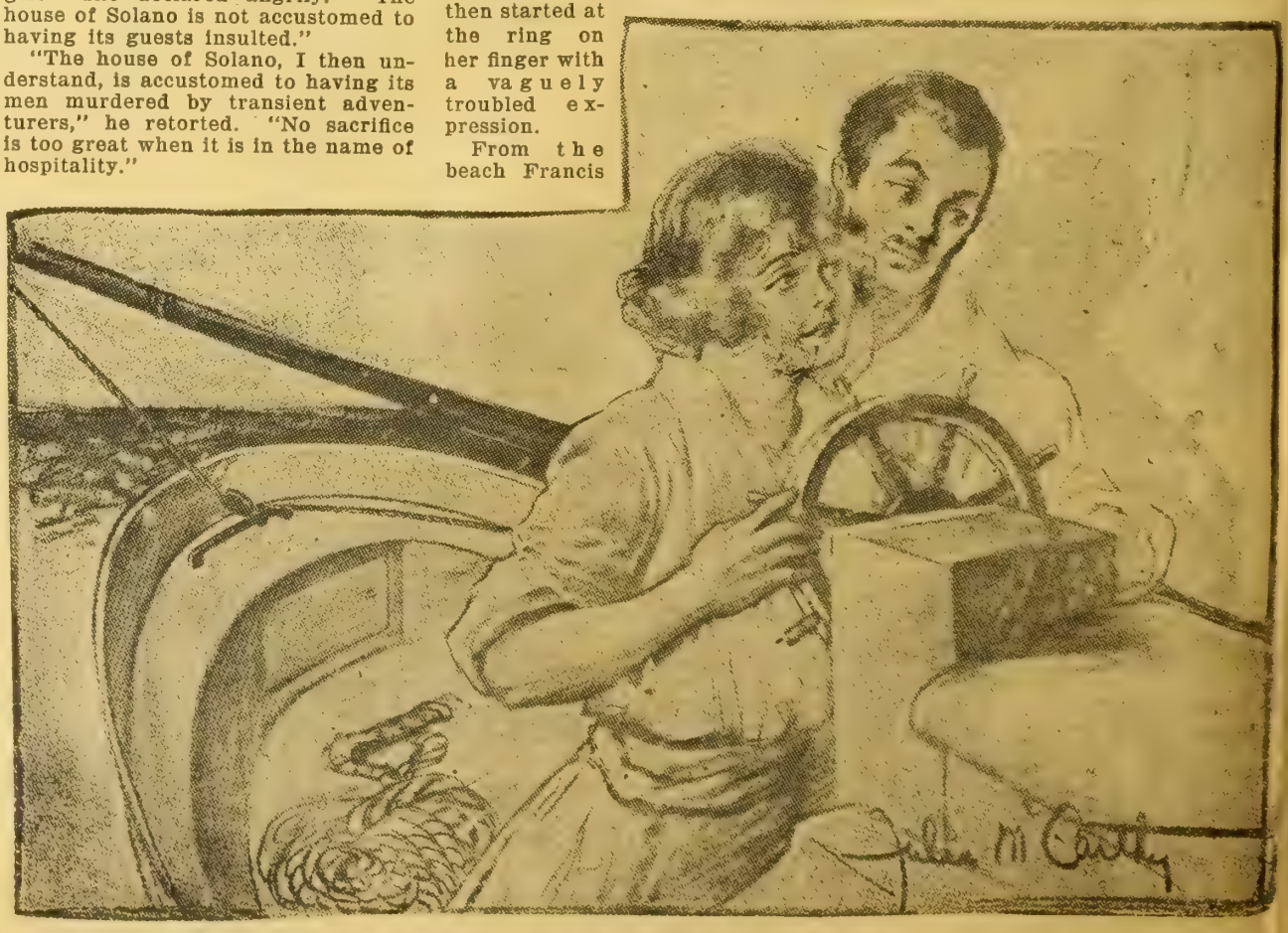
"As if——" Francis shrugged his shoulders eloquently at the six rifles.

"I suppose you'll give me a pronto trial and hang me at daybreak."

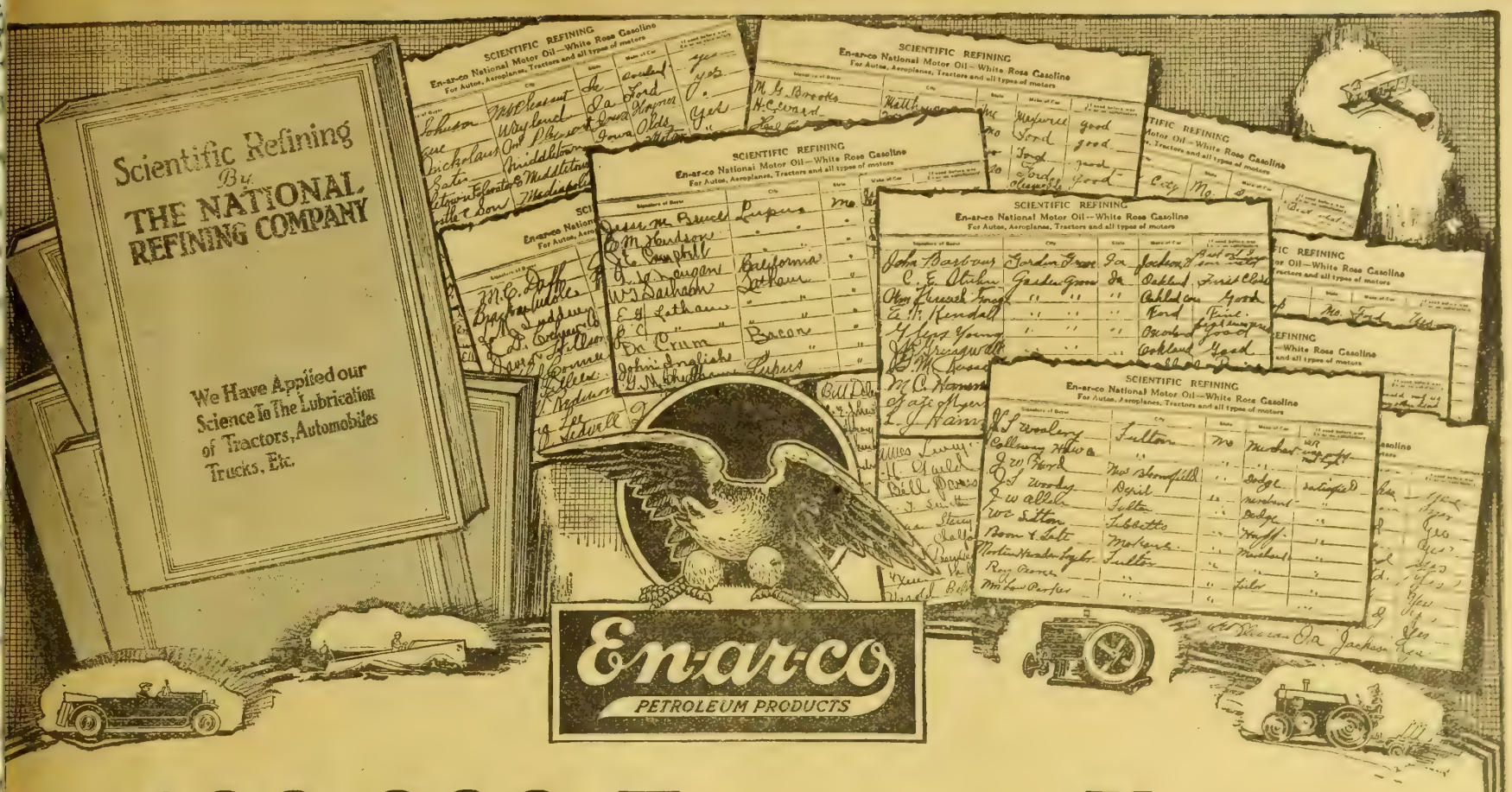
"Justice is swift in Panama," the Jefe Politico replied, his English queerly accented but understandable. "But not so quick as that. We will hang you at daybreak. Ten o'clock in the morning is more comfortable all around, don't you think?"

"Oh, by all means," Francis retorted. "Make it eleven, or twelve noon—I won't mind."

(Continued on page 14)



The escape from Torres and his murderous gang



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"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 12)

"You will kindly come with us Senor," Mariona Vercara e Hijos, said, the suavity of his diction not masking the iron of its intention. "Juan! Ignacio!" he ordered in Spanish. "Dismount! Take his weapons. No, it will not be necessary to tie his hands. Put him on the horse behind Gregario."

Francis, in a venerably whitewashed adobe cell with walls five feet thick, its earth floor carpeted with the forms of half a dozen sleeping peon prisoners, listened to a dim hammering not very distant, remembered the trial from which he had just emerged, and whistled long and low. The hour was half-past eight in the evening. The trial had begun at eight. The hammering, from which place of eminence he was scheduled at ten next morning to swing by a rope around his neck. The trial had lasted half an hour by his watch. Twenty minutes would have covered it had Leoncia not burst in and prolonged it by the ten minutes courteously accorded her as the great lady of the Solano family.

"The Jefe was right," Francis acknowledged to himself in a matter of solioquy. "Panama justice does move swiftly."

The very possession of the letter given him by Leoncia and addressed to Henry Morgan had damned him. The rest had been easy. Half a dozen witnesses had testified to the murder and identified him as the murderer. The Jefe Politico himself had so testified. The one cheerful note had been the eruption on the scene of Leoncia, chaperoned by a palsied old aunt of the Solano family. That had been sweet—the fight the beautiful girl had put up for his life, despite the fact that it was foredoomed to futility.

When she had made Francis roll up the sleeve and expose his left forearm, he had seen the Jefe Politico shrug his shoulders contemptuously. And he had seen Leoncia fling a passion of Spanish words, too quick for him to follow, at Torres. And he had seen and heard the gesticulation and the roar of the mob-filled court-room as Torres had taken the stand.

But what he had not seen was the whispered colloquy between Torres and the Jefe, as the former was in the thick of forcing his way through the press to the witness box. He no more saw this particular side-play than did he know that Torres was in the pay of Regan to keep him away from New York as long as possible, and as long as ever if possible, nor than did he know that Torres himself was in love with Leoncia, was consumed with a jealously that knew no limit to its ire.

All of which had blinded Francis to the play under the interrogation of Torres by Leoncia, which had compelled Torres to acknowledge that he had never seen a scar on Francis Morgan's left forearm. While Leoncia had looked at the little old judge in triumph, the Jefe Politico had advanced and demanded of Torres in stentorian tones:

"Can you swear that you ever saw a scar on Henry Morgan's arm?"

Torres had been baffled and embarrassed, had looked bewilderment to the judge and pleadingness to Leoncia, and in the end, without speech, shaken his head that he could not so swear.

The roar of triumph had gone up from the crowd of ragamuffins. The judge had pronounced sentence, the roar had doubled on itself, and Francis had been hustled out and to his cell, not entirely unresistingly, by the gendarmes and the Comisario, all apparently solicitous of saving him from the mob that was unwilling to wait till ten next morning for his death.

"That poor dub, Torres, who fell down on the scar on Henry!" Francis was meditating sympathetically, when the bolts of his cell door shot back and he arose to greet Leoncia.

But she declined to greet him for the moment, as she flared at the Comisario in rapid-fire Spanish, with gestures of command to which he yielded when he ordered the jailer to remove the peons to other cells, and himself with a nervous and apologetic bowing, went out and closed the door.

And then Leoncia broke down, sobbing on his shoulder, in his arms: "It is a cursed country, a cursed country. There is no fair play."

And as Francis held her pliant form, meltingly exquisite in its maddeningness of woman, he remembered Henry, in his canvas pants, barefooted, under his floppy sombrero, diging holes in the sand of the Bull.

He tried to draw away from the armful of deliciousness, and only half succeeded. Still, at such slight removal of distance, he essayed the intellectual part, rather than the emotional part he desired all too strongly to act.

"And now I know at last what a frame-up is," he assured her, farthest from the promptings of his heart. "If these Latins of your country thought more cooly instead of acting so passionately, they might be building railroads and developing their country. That trial was a straight passionate frame-up. They just knew I was guilty and were so eager to punish me that they would not even bother for mere evidence or establishment of identity. Why delay? They knew Henry Morgan had knifed Alfaro. They knew I was Henry Morgan. When one knows, why bother to find out?"

Deaf to his words, sobbing and struggling to cling closer while he spoke, the moment he had finished she was deep again in his arms, against him, to him, her lips raised to his; and, ere he was aware, his own lips to hers.

"I love you, I love you," she whispered brokenly.

"No, no," he denied what he most desired. "Henry and I are too alike. It is Henry you love and I am not Henry."

She tore herself away from her own clinging, drew Henry's ring from her finger, and threw it on t floor. Francis was so beyond h self that he knew not what was ing to happen the next moment was only saved from whatever might be by the entrance of the Co isario, watch in hand, with aver face striving to see naught else t the moments registered by the se ond hand on the dial.

She stiffened herself proudly, a all but broke down again as Fra slipped Henry's ring back on h finger and kissed her hand in fa well. Just ere she passed out t door she turned and with a whis ed movement of the lips that devoid of sound told him: "I lo you."

Promptly as the stroke of the cl at ten o'clock Francis was led o into the jail patio where stood gallows. All San Antonio was ously and shoutingly present, cluding much of the neighbo population and Leoncia, Enrico lano, and his five tall sons. En and his sons fumed and strutted, the Jefe Politico, backed by the C isiaro and his gendarmes was ad ant. In vain, as Francis was fo to the foot of the scaffold, did L cia strive to get to him and did men strive to persuade her to le the patio. In vain, also, did father and brothers protest Francis was not the man. The J Politica smiled contemptuously ordered the execution to proceed

On top the scaffold, standing the trap, Francis declined the istrations of the priest, telling in Spanish that no innocent man ing hanged needed intercessions the next world, but that the men were doing the hanging were in of just such intercessions.

They had tied Francis' legs, were in the act of tying his a with the men who held the n and the black cap hovering nea put them on, when the voice of singer was heard approaching without and the song he sang wa

"Back to back again the mainmas
Held at bay the entire crew

Leoncia, almost fainting, rec ered at the sound of the voice, a cried out with sharp delight as descried Henry Morgan enteri thrusting aside the guards at gate who tried to bar his way.

At sight of him the only one pr ent who suffered chagrin was T res, which passed unnoticed in excitement. The populace was accord with the Jefe, who shrug his shoulders and announced t one man was as good as another long as the hanging went on. A here arose hot contention from Solano men that Henry was likew innocent of the murder of Alfa But it was Francis, from the scaff while his arms and legs were be untied, who shouted through the mult:

"You tried me! You have tried him! You cannot hang a m without a trial! He must have trial!"

And when Francis had descend from the scaffold and was shak Henry's hand in both his own. Comisario with the Jefe at his ba duly arrested Henry Morgan for murder of Alfaro Solano.

CHAPTER IV.

"WE MUST work quickly that is the one thing sur Francis said to the li conclave of Solanos on the piazza the Solano hacienda.

"One thing sure!" Leoncia cr out scornfully ceasing from her guished pacing up and down. "T one thing sure is that we must s him."

As she spoke she shook a passi ate finger under Francis' nose to phasize her point. Not content, shook her finger with equal empha under the noses of all and sundry her father and brothers.

"Quick!" she flamed on. "I course we must be quick. It is th or . . . " Her voice trailed off the unvoiceable horror of what wo happen to Henry of they were quick.

"All Gringos look alike to Jefe," Francis nodded sympathe ally. She was splendidly beaut and wonderful, he thought. certainly runs all San Antonio, shrift is his motto. He'll

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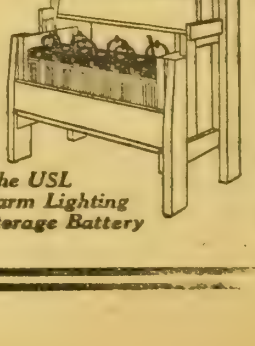

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ry no more time than he gave We must get him out tonight."
Now listen," Leoncia began in. "We Solanos cannot permit . . . execution. Our pride . . honor. We cannot permit it. ak! any of you. Father—you. gest something . . . "
nd while the discussion went on, ncis, for the time being silent, stled deep in the throes of sad- . Leoncia's fervor was magni- nt, but it was for another man it did not precisely exhilirate . Strong upon his was the mem- of the jail patio after he had been ased and Henry had been arrest- He could still see, with the same at the heart, Leoncia in Henry's s, Henry seeking her hand to as- ain if his ring was on it, and the kiss of embrace that followed. h, well, he sighed to himself, he done his best. After Henry had led away, had he not told Leon- quite deliberately and coldly, Henry was her man and lover, the wisest of choices for the ghter of the Solanos?
ut the memory of it did not make a bit happy. Nor did the right- of it. Right it was. That he r questioned, and it strengthen- him into hardening his heart nst her. Yet the right, he found is case, to be the sorriest of con- tion.
nd yet what else could he ex- ? It was misfortune to have ar- l too late in Central America, was all, and to find this flower oman already annexed by a pre- s comer—a man as good as him- and, his heart of fairness pted, even better. And his heart airness compelled loyalty to y from him—to Henry Morgan, he breed and blood; to Henry gan, the wild-fire descendant of ld-fire ancestor, in canvas pants floppy sombrero, with a pen- t for the ears of strang young living on sea biscuit and turtle and digging up the Bull and the for old Sir Henry's treasure.

d while Enrico Solano and his talked plans and projects on broad piazza to which Francis on half an ear, a house servant , whispered in Leoncia's ear, led her away around the ell of piazza, where occurred a scene would have excited Francis' ris- les and wrath.
ound the ell, Alvarez Torres, in e medieval Spanish splendor of of a great haciendado-owner, as still obtains in Latin Ameri- reeted her, bowed low with doff- mbrero in hand, and seated her rattan settee. Her own greet- was sad, but shot through with usness, as if she hoped he ght some word of hope.
he trial is over, Leoncia," he softly, tenderly, as one speaks e dead. "He is sentenced. To- ow at ten o'clock is the time. It very sad, most very sad. But . " He shrugged his shoulders. I shall not speak harshly of He was an honorable man. His fault was his temper. It was uick, too fiery. It led him into chance of honor. Never, in a moment of reasonableness would ve stabbed Alfaro——"
e never killed my uncle!" Le- cried, raising her averted face. nd it is regrettable," Torres pro- d bently and sadly, avoiding lisagreement. "The judge, the e, the Jefe Politico, unfortune- are all united in believing that d. Which is the most regret d. Which is most regrettable. which is not what I came to see bout. I came to offer my ser- n any and all ways you may and. My life, my honor, are r disposal. Speak. I am your "
pping suddenly and gracefully e knee before her, he caught and from her lap, and would instantly flooded on with his , had not his eyes lighted on amond ring on her engagement g. He frowned, but concealed rown with [illegible] drive it from his features and to speak.
knew you when you were small, la, so very, very charmingly and I loved you always—No, ! Please. My heart must Hear me out. I loved you s. But when you returned your convent, from schooling abroad, a woman, a grand and noble lady fit to rule in the house of the Solanos, I was burnt by your beauty. I have been patient. I refrained from speaking. But you may have guessed. You surely must have guessed. I have been on fire for you ever since. I have been consumed by the flame of your beauty, by the flame of you that is deeper than your beauty."

He was not to be stopped, as she well knew, and she listened patiently, gazing down on his bent head and wondering idly why his hair was so unbecomingly cut, and whether it had been last cut in New York or San Antonio.

"Do you know what you have have been to me ever since your return?"

She did not reply, nor did she endeavor to withdraw her hand, although his was crushing and bruising her flesh against Henry Morgan's ring. She forgot to listen, led away by a chain of thought that linked far. Not in such rhodomontade of speech had Henry Morgan loved and won her, was the beginning of the chain. Why did those of Spanish blood always voice their emotions so exaggeratedly? Henry had been so different. Scarcely had he spoken a word. He had acted. Under her glamor, himself glamoring her, without warning, so certain was he not to surprise and frighten her, he had put his arms around her and pressed his lips to hers. And hers had been neither too startled nor altogether unresponsive. Not until after that first kiss, arms still around her, had Henry began to speak at all.

And what plan was being broached around the corner of the ell by her men and Francis Morgan? Her mind strayed on, deaf to the suitor at her feet. Francis! Ah—she almost sighed, and marveled, what of her self-known love for Henry, why this stranger Gringo so enamored her heart. Or any man? No! No! She was not fickle nor unfaithful. And yet? . . . Perhaps it was because Francis and Henry were so much alike, and her poor stupid loving woman's heart—while it had seemed she would have followed Henry anywhere over the world, in any luck or fortune, it seemed to her now that she would follow Francis even farther. She did love Henry, her heart solemnly proclaimed. But also did she love Francis, and almost did she divine that Francis loved her—the fervor of his lips on hers in his prison cell was inerasable; and there was a difference in her love for the two men that confuted her powers of reason and almost drove her to the shameful conclusion that she, the latest and only woman of the house of Solano, was a wanton.

A severe pinch of her flesh against Henry's ring, caused by the impassioned grasp of Torres, brought her back to him, so that she could hear the spate of his speech pouring on:

"You have been the delicious thorn in my side, the spicked rowel of the spur forever prodding the sweetest and moist poignant pangs of love in my breast. I have dreamed of you. and for you. And I have my own name for you. Ever the one name I have had for you: the Queen of my Dreams. And you will marry me, my Leoncia. We will forget this mad Gringo who is already dead. I shall be gentle, kind. I shall love you always. And never shall any vision of him arise between us. For myself, I shall not permit it. For you . . . I shall love you so that it will be impossible for the memory of him to arise between us and give you one moment's heart-hurt."

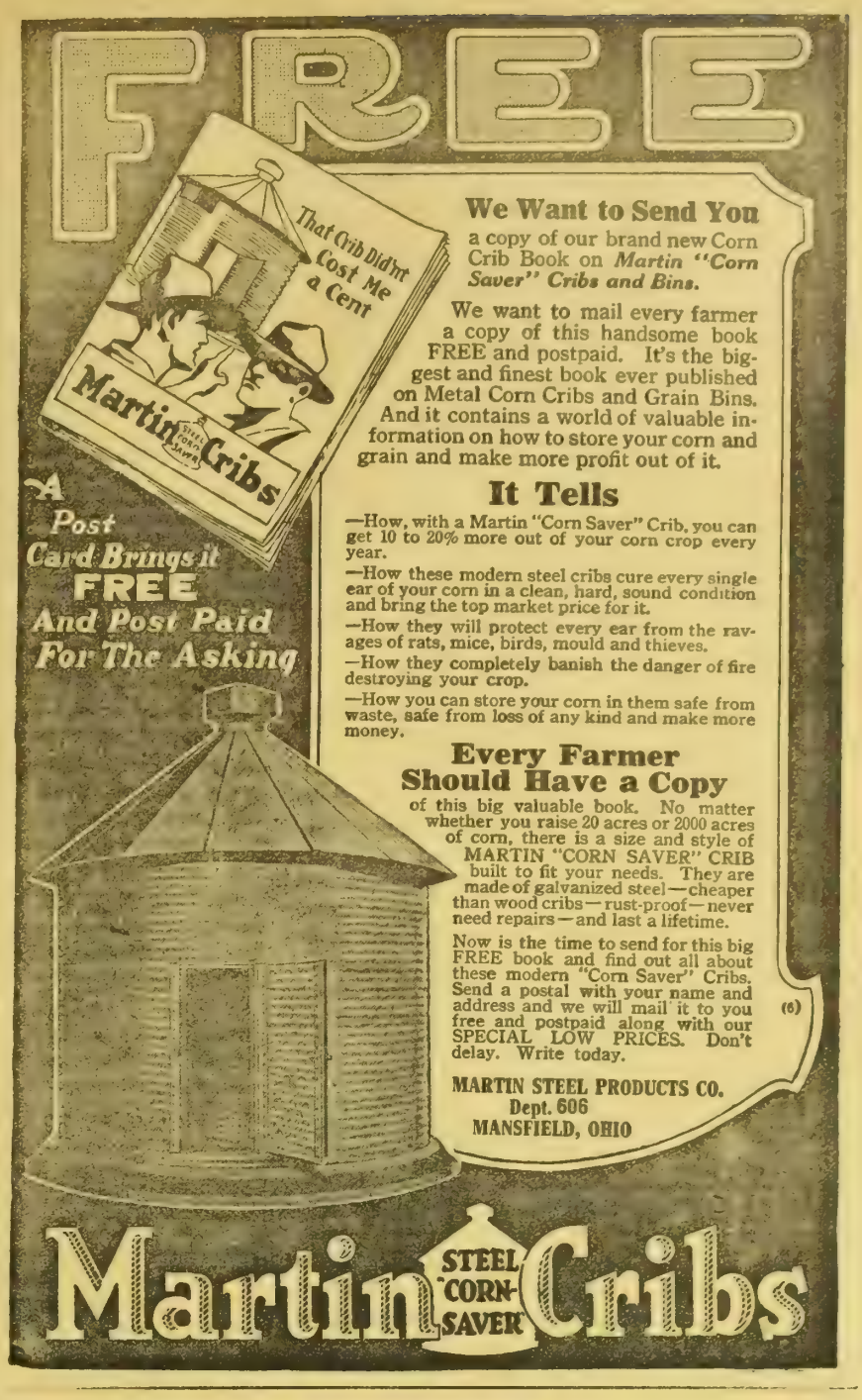
Leoncia debated in a long pause that added fuel to Torres' hopes. She felt the need to temporise. If Henry were to be saved . . . and had not Torres offered his services? Not lightly could she turn him away when a man's life might depend upon him.

"Speak!—I am consuming!" Torres urged in a choking voice.

"Hush! Hush!" she said softly. "How can I listen to love from a live man, when the man I loved is yet alive?"

Loved! The past tense of it startled her. Likewise it startled Torres, fanning his hopes to fairer flames. Almost was she his. She had said loved. She no longer bore love for Henry. She had loved him, but no longer. And she, a maid and woman

(*Continued on page 23*)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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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The Militarists Take a Licking

AFTER every war there is a certain amount of unscrambling to be done. Useless fighting equipment is scrapped and the vast army of private soldiers and petty officers is demobolized. But there is always a large number of army officers who do not want to be unscrambled. They enjoy the easy, respectable job of officering, and they and their friends try to induce Congress to provide them with an army or something to officer. In these efforts they are encouraged and aided by another substantial group of citizens who have money invested in Mexico or other foreign countries, or perhaps would invest their money in other countries if they could be assured of the protection of the United States government in case the people of the other countries would not stand for the exploitation of their natural resources. Naturally they want a large standing army and compulsory military training. Between this class of citizens and army officers in the American Legion Congress has been pestered to death to enact such legislation. But they are not the only ones who have been busy. The men and women of the United States who have something more at stake than army jobs and investments in foreign countries have been doing a little lobbying themselves and because they represent a very considerable part of the population Congress has been obliged to listen to them. As a result, the army reorganization bill has been passed by the House minus the clause for compulsory military training.

Military training is a dead issue in this country now, but there is something that goes with military training which is a very live issue, and that is physical training. In every grade in every school in the United States physical training should be taught as a part of the curriculum. In the lower grades this training need not be more than the simplest calisthenics, deep breathing, chest expansion, body bending, etc., but in the higher grades, the dumb bells, the Indian club, the basket ball, and the more intricate gymnastics should be brought into use. Moreover, the taking of these courses should be as compulsory as the reading or arithmetic lesson. We are not a nation of weaklings as some of the military training exponents claim, but we have not yet developed as strong a race of men and women as it is possible to develop. Too many of our children are sickly and too many of our adults are chronic sufferers. The time to build the body aright and enure it to the hardships and diseases of life is when it is young and yielding. We do not want,—we will not have,—compulsory military training, but we should by all means have compulsory physical training.

Effect of Industrial Activity on Agriculture

THE MICHIGAN Manufacturer and Financial Record is greatly perturbed over the suggestion recently made by Orlando Barnes, of the State Tax Commission, that the state derive an additional source of revenue from the income tax, and the editor of that journal seizes the opportunity thus presented to vent his long accumulated spleen against the agricultural interests of the state, likening those who would compel the people of the cities to pay their just portion of the state taxes to the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. Listen to this mess of error:

"The farmer who has seen Michigan pass from an agricultural state to the fifth industrial area of the nation; who has seen great industries grow up until they furnished employment to thousands of men; who has experienced the doubling, trebling and quadrupling of his farm values by reason of the great markets that the industrial cities have built up at his very doors; who has been so blind that he could not see his own opportunity as a producer, and so dense that he could not present the attractive side of farm life to his sons, letting them grow up to become recruits for the city's industrial life, has engendered a jealousy in his own mind."

We will not accuse the editor of this organ of the industrial interests of hypocrisy. No doubt he believes all that he has written. But his ignorance of the rural mind and the influence of industrial prosperity upon the markets for farm products, the value of farm property, and upon the farm labor supply is truly pitiful. Yes, it is altogether true that the farmers have seen the industrial centers of Michigan grow into great and prosperous cities. And at the same time they have seen their farm help migrate in a steady stream to the factories of these great cities which have bid for their services and secured them because the farmer could not meet the competition. They have seen their farm values and assessment increase by leaps and bounds, but it has not occurred to their critics that this increase has added nothing to the productive capacity of the farms nor to the farmers' net income. Farm values are high in the lower part of the state, not because the demand exceeds the supply or because the net income from the products of these farms is much greater than in former years, but because we are in a period of price inflation and the land speculator has put an artificial value upon the farms which is partly upheld by the speculation in the immediate vicinity of the big cities where fancy prices are paid for farm property to subdivide into city lots. It ill becomes those who have taken the farmers' sons and hired men to criticize the farmers for their failure to keep them.

A careful investigation will prove that the proximity of great manufacturing centers to agricultural communities is a curse rather than a blessing to the communities, and that the largest number of abandoned farms are found in the eastern states where industrial activity is the greatest.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen

WINTER is hanging on with a powerful grip. Snow-bound fields and roads, and ice-bound lakes and brooks give no sign that spring is anywhere about. Even the old-timers who remember so vividly the fierce winters of the early eighties and ninetes whistle and say, "Gosh all hemlocks!" when they look at the thermometer these late winter mornings. Where is spring? Is she lost, strayed or stolen?

Paradoxical as it may seem, the shortest month of the year is at the same time the longest month of the year. Or so it seems to those who are anxious for the springtime. December, January and February are, according to the almanacs, the months of winter. March is supposed to usher in the spring. But March fell down on the job this year all right as we haven't seen anything of spring in these parts. How about yourself?

Ah, well, all things have an ending. Each day the old earth swings her northern latitudes a little nearer the sun and in the places having a southern exposure the snow melts a little nearly every day. Very soon now,—perhaps tomorrow or perhaps a couple weeks from tomorrow,—the feathered harbingers of spring will put in an appearance; the little fringes of ice that cling to the edge of the swifter streams will break up and float away; the snow in the meadows and woodlands will yield to the warm smiles of the sun and the soft touch of the southern winds.

Then the earth will soften and John will be scolded for tracking in the mud. And the Plymouth Rock rooster who seems to think that the minute the snow is gone his hard ought to speed up production, will scold his wives for not laying more eggs. And we shall all feel again the great joy of living throbbing in our veins, and we shall want to be out of doors, and smell the freshness of the ozone left by the first warm rains. These are the signs of spring. Let 'em come.

Milo Campbell After Wool Gougers

MILO CAMPBELL, candidate for governor, bearded the lion in his den, so to speak, when he appeared before a Boston club last week and attacked the Boston wool dealers as gougers and profiteers some of whom were present at the meeting. For a long time Mr. Campbell has been on the trail of the men who were responsible for the gigantic wool swindle during the war, which took millions of dollars out of the pockets of farmers and placed them in the pockets of the Boston wool dealers. Mr. Campbell's publish charges and his personal appeals to the department of justice failed to secure action against the offenders, whose guilt was substantiated in the public eye when they failed to make answer to the charges. As a result of Mr. Campbell's investigations and disclosures of the wool trust, there must come an elimination of the excess profit takers resulting in greater returns to the producer and cheaper clothing to the consumer. We admire Mr. Campbell for his courageous exposure of the Boston wool trust, and feel proud that we are to have the opportunity of supporting him for governor of the state of Michigan.

Wheat Guaranty Will Continue

THE GUARANTEE on wheat will continue despite the desperate efforts of Sen. Gronna of North Dakota to have it removed. The farmers did not feel like changing their entire wheat holdings upon Gronna's judgment, and so petitioned Congress not to consider the Gronna proposal.

Some farmers are worrying about the wheat market. They are not certain whether they ought to sell their crop now or take a chance on a higher price. It must be borne in mind that the government guaranty expires June 1. Between now and then a farmer can secure at least the minimum government price. After that date he must take his chances. Should the exchange situation clear up, there is good probability that wheat prices would advance, but if there is no improvement in the trade conditions, there is little prospect of any material price changes. We caution farmers to study this situation very carefully lest they be caught with their grain on a falling market when the government guaranty is removed.

The editor of a newspaper who owns a block of stock in a sugar company suggests that the attorney general investigate the losses of the sugar companies and make the farmers help share them. Sure, that will be all right. Share the profits of the beet sugar business the last ten years with the farmers, and the farmers will have plenty of cash to pay their share of the losses.

The Michigan Manufacturer & Financial Record admits that for eight years the "balance of power in the state legislature has been held by the industrial counties." Well, why brag about it? We only have to look at our tax receipts to know the statement is correct.

Order your lime and fertilizer yearly. With the fertilizer shortage, the car shortage, the farm help shortage and the food shortage a good many farmers are going to be short on crops and cash next fall.

A clothing expert is reported as saying that a suit of clothes which cost $25 last fall will cost $100 this fall. If that's the case, most of us will have to go back to the old spinning wheel.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

PRICE FIXING

I see on the third page of your issue of Feb. 7th an article by John D. Miller, "Shall the state fix the price of farmers' milk?" and you invite criticisms of the proposed law. Will say, yes, the state should fix price of milk, but the proposed law should get no mercy from farmers or anyone else. It would be unfair to the producer in more ways than one. In fact, Lenine is much fairer to his people than a lot of proposed legislation is to the people of this state. How shall we get a fair price? Well, here is one way it could be done: Let the Gleanrs, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, etc., each year at their annual round-up elect one of their number as a part of a committee to meet at a certain date with the pure food commissioner and determine what the actual cost of producing milk is for that year as near as may be and then add ten per cent to the actual cost and that shall be the price of milk for that year or it might be for a three months' period or a six months' period. Then let the municipality where milk is sold organize a milk committee of such a nature that it could absolutely control the situation and the city become responsible to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner who shall see that on complaint the city is treating everyone fairly. Milk prices to be published in papers of city as often as they are made and the price the milk producers get also to be published. And at same time there should be a clause compelling manufacturers and all others handling goods in this state of whatsoever kind to label their goods in such a way as to show prices they sold gods at and the date of such sale and that every jobber or dealer through whose hands the goods shall go, shall also brand the price and date he sold the goods for, or in other words: the cost plus 10 per cent shall be the selling price of the goods. If it shall be determined that a 10 per cent increase is not a sufficient amount for handling the goods, then a commission of experts from that trade, business or profession shall determine what shall be a just profit. The findings of the commission shall be subject to appeal and revision by the Supreme Court of the state. There to be no haggling in justice and circuit courts. I believe that if the principles mentioned were carried out we could get appropriate justice instead of the wild helter-skeltering nightmare of profiteering we have now.—*Wm. Kilpatrick, Cheboygan.*

That's a rather novel suggestion, to say the least. But would it work? No two individuals or firms produce goods at exactly the same cost. A firm may lose money one year only to make it up the next. Under legalized price-fixing he would have to bear his losses, but his gains the following year could not exceed ten per cent of his cost for that year. Again, production fluctuates. At one period there is a great surplus of food and other commodities, and rather than bear a total loss the producers thereof bid against each other which lowers the price and has a natural tendency to increase consumption. In order to make such drastic price-fixing legislation effective there would have to be maintained a very elaborate and expensive administration machinery to care for the inevitable complaints and punish the profiteers. What do our other readers think of Mr. Kilpatrick's suggestion?—Editor.

STANDS WITH BEET GROWERS

I enclose my subscription to your paper. I am with the beet growers first, last and all the time. I did not know there was a move on foot to get better prices for our beets until I received your circular. I had three and a half acres of beets last year, worked them good, and had them nice and clean, and got only $35 from them after all the expense was paid. The sugar company takes absolutely no risk. They take a note for the seed with 7 per cent interest. We give them a note for the work with interest. If we raise any beets, all right. If we don't we lose our work and pay them for their side of it just the same. I am ready to sign a contract with every beet grower in the state not to sow a beet seed unless they will sign on the $12 contract based on 9 cent sugar. If all the beet growers will do that they will see how quickly the sugar companies will come across. They are going to put an extra expense on us by raising the wages of the help they furnish. Unless we can get the $12 contract I will never plant another seed.—*J. W. Noble, Genesee county.*

You feel exactly the same as most of the beet growers do, whether they grow one acre or fifty acres of beets. If the farmer is to take the major risk he ought to have the major profits out of the industry, and he is going more than half way when he rests his claim on an even 50-50 split.—Editor.

BOOST BY TELEPHONE

While I hve not written to you before complimenting you upon your unswerving stand on all problems pertaining to the farmers' interest, I wish to thank you nevertheless. I am behind any movement that will have a tendency to improve farming conditions. I believe Mr. Campbell is the right man to make the run for next Governor and I pledge my vote and support in his campaign. As I believe in boosting the good cause I am enclosing $1 bill to renew my subscription for one year. Am also sending two other subscriptions, one year each for which they agree to pay later. The reason I am not sending their money is that I called them on the telephone this morning and got their subscription that way. (Tell others to boost over the telephone when time is limited.—*Reader, Conway, Mich.*

WILL JOIN THE FARM BUREAU AND RUN IT

Am enclosing amount for three years' subscription. Have great confidence in your paper, and know that the farmers of Michigan feel that in your paper and work they have a watchman of their interests that is always on the job. That is just what we need, and lots of it. A majority of farmers depend upon you to know what is wrong. We shall join the Farm Bureau and we shall run it.—C. O. Richwood, Ionia County.

All right, Mr. Booster, we accept your suggestion and thank you for your interest and help.—Editor.

SITE-VALUE TAXATION

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." So please allow me space to answer a question put by Mr. Stanley Warner in your issue of Feb. 21.

Mr. Warner says: "I don't see how Mr. Grenell can be in sympathy with the farmer and at the same time advocate single tax or the 'untaxing of wealth.'" And another correspondent says: "The single tax is a beautiful theory, but it has never worked out successfully."

It is because I look upon the farmer as the most excessively taxed of all wealth producers that I advocate "untaxing wealth." For nearly all that the farmer possesses is wealth. What I mean by "wealth" is those values created by human exertion. Thus to untax wealth is to untax farmers.

Two values attach to every farm: one is wealth value, which is usually large; the other is unearned increment value, also known as social value, which is invariably small. I would untax the wealth value entirely, and increase the unearned increment tax in order to absorb the unearned increment.

"But," someone may say, "what difference does it make whether we raise taxes from land values or from wealth values?"

It makes all the difference between being a prosperous farmer or a tax ridden farmer. Do the farmers of Michigan realize that the "unearned increment" in land value in the city of Detroit alone, is more than all the unearned increment attaching to Michigan farm land? That is to say, on 50,000 Detroit acres there is a billion dollars of unearned increment. And less than a thousand persons and corporations and estates own over half of the value of the city of Detroit.

That is to say, shifting taxation from wealth to unearned increment would relieve the farmers and make the owners of the values they have not earned pay the taxes.

Farmers think the single tax law will tax land. Not so. It aims to tax land value—a very different thing. Land value makes a city lot on Woodward avenue, in the center of Detroit—a lot 60x100 independent of improvements, worth on the market $300,000. This is a social value, and is produced by the million people living in and around it; by one person, black or white, rich or poor, as much as by any other person. This social value ought to be made to pay the taxes, because it is independent of the individual exertions of the units.

The taxation of site values means the untaxing of values created by labor. It will encourage industry and enterprise and discourage land speculation. And in this untaxing the farmer, of all classes, will receive the greatest benefit.

Now one word as to the single tax being fine in theory, but which never has been tried. If a thing is right in theory it will work; when it does not work it proves that that theory somewhere holds a fallacy

The single tax (site-value taxation) is working. It has been working for a number of years. Those who are living under single tax conditions are prospering. They have resisted every effort to go back to the "tax everything" blundering and inequitable way of collecting revenue.

The single tax is working in the Canadian northwest, in Australia, in New Zealand. That is one of the reasons why 25,000 farmers from the U. S. entered Canada last year and took up land. They pay no taxes on their improvements. Used land, worked, pays no more taxes than unused land being held for speculative purposes. The social value (unearned increment) and not the improvements made (wealth) determines the tax. Farming is encouraged; land speculation is discouraged.—*Judson Grenell, Washtenaw County.*

Well, we're getting down to concrete cases now. Give us some more of them. —Editor.

POLICY OR DUTY

In sending my vote on president, I think Johnson is the best successor to the Americanism and vital principle of Roosevelt. I believe in the ultimate operation of the railroads by the government but it might not be best to try to continue under the present circumstances. It might be wise to turn the roads over to private operators again for trial. I think the farmers would do well to choose the M. B. F. as the best agent and representative of their interests. So many farm papers now offer to be the agents and advertising mediums for speculators and manufacturers and their claim to be a farmers' paper is a pretense.

I don't see why a farm paper cannot be published for the interests of farmers and at the same time be the best advertising medium.

In regard to the Farm Bureau. I thing the great task of the farmers is to convince the nation that food productions and soil conservation must be made a national issue. That the financial, manufacturing and business interests of the country must co-operate with the farmers by equalizing prices that farmers may be enabled to keep up the soil, the farm equipment and labor supply.

Farmers cannot keep up the fertility of the soil and the food supply while all the organized industries are using the press fixing and price-fixing power against them. Exploitation must be stopped, the soil is already on strike, and it will require national co-operation with the farmers to recompense her and induce her to call off the strike.

We cannot maintain the present standard of living, increase the population and continue to exhaust the soil. We are undermining the foundations of our structure to build it up and it is pretty top heavy.

We are flouting God and nature and defying the law of compensation. What we need is a higher standard of righteousness and common honesty and a regard for nature. If we build up our character and our soul we will have nothing to fear.

A plunge into debauchery of character and natural resources is the greatest danger that threatens us.—*—John E. Belt, Lapeer County.*

There is no reason why the interests of farmers and the manufacturers of the commodities which they use should clash. Anything that makes the farmer more contented and more prosperous should be encouraged by those who want to trade with farmers. Most of them realize this, and it is only an occasional advertiser who withdraws his patronage from a farm paper because he is displeased with its policy. A good many farm papers, however, live in fear of their advertisers, and color their editorial policies and news stories to make them pleasing to their advertisers. This is a policy which M. B. F. will never adopt. It will lose its advertising, if need be, before it will sacrifice the interests and respect of its readers. But we are convinced that we shall not often be confronted with such an alternative as that, for we believe that the majority of men who advertise in these columns like the majority of farmers who read these columns are big enough to concede us a right to hold and express our opinions and will not seek to lead us from our chosen conrse. —Editor

The Week's Editorial

A WRONG CONCLUSION

Some town people (you have heard them, so have we), have in times past apparently forgetful of what their own attitudes have been concerning matters of public welfare, have accused the farmer of being the author, abettor, and instigator of all kinds of anti-enterprise propaganda and have therefore deplored his retirement from his agricultural pursuits to take up his abode among the urban dwellers, where churches, schools, etc., will be more convenient for himself and family.

Such accusations may be true of some farmers somewhere, but North Branch's experiences in this particular have been decidedly negative to the imputation. We, of town, if we will but frankly admit it, must take off our hats to the farm folks of this community. They have us standing still when it comes to public as well as individual improvements.

What would have become of the good roads program now so generally being carried into effect hereabouts if the farmers had been afraid of taxation, and the "tight wads" some people are pleased to call them? Our farmers have eagerly assumed heavy burdens of taxation that their market places might be made more easily and agreeably accessable and the comforts of the pleasure drivers inestimably enhanced. Furthermore, they have and are continually building better, more modern and sanitary equipped homes, as well as otherwise making their premises more sightly and productive.

Those who have sold, leased or turned over their farms to the control of their sons and have come to this village to reside, with very few exceptions, if any, can be counted among those who are ready and willing to support every reasonable movement for municipal improvement, and are the least of the canters against the taxes which such undertakings would involve.

In view of the object lessons so conspicuously in evidence, we will be obliged to be up and moving if we keep pace with our farmer friends.—*North Branch Gazette.*

BRITISH PROPAGANDA

I wish to tell you that you publish the only farm paper in Michigan, that is worth the price of subscription. The old style of "pussyfoot" farm papers make a fellow tired. I also wish to say that D. E. Crosby hit the nail squarely on the head in every sentence he wrote in your Feb. 21st issue. Thousands, yes, millions of people have felt the same way but

(*Continued on page 27*)

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There is no improvement in the exchange or money situation. Exports have fallen to a negligible uantity, the effect of which has already been seen upon prices of food products. The demand for loans from all classes of industry was never greater, and because of the huge decrease in the nation's gold supply the Federal Reserve banks have been obliged to call in some of their loans to member banks, which in turn are becoming more stringent in their loans to patrons. In a measure, this is a good thing. Millions of dollars have changed hands since the war through speculation, encouraged and aided by the ease with which the big speculators have been able to secure money. This class of loans will be the first that the banks will shut down on, and with good effect upon the crazy speculative tendencies of the time. However, if the gold supply continues to decrease farmers may experience some difficulty in securing loans for their farming operations this spring and summer, and in any event will be obliged to pay top-notch interest charges. The country realizes, however, that the farmers credit needs must be supplied, and he will probably be the last to suffer in case of a money stringency. The situation is not particularly encouraging, neither is there cause for alarm. The Federal Reserve System was provided to meet just such emergencies with which we are confronted and confidence is expressed that it will not fail to keep the financial structure intact and the wheels of commerce going.

The most serious thing that the farmer faces today is the falling prices on his products. This started several weeks back, but has continued, with intermittent recoveries which have not lasted long. It looks like the first step in the gradual downward revision in the high cast of living, but why the most numerous and essential class in the United States be the first to feel the brunt. Could the markets of the world be unlocked to American food products through the stabilizing of the money exchange and larger purchasers of European goods the tenor of the markets would be exactly the opposite.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, March 3rd.—Corn up 2c, oats 1c, and rye 3c. Market strongest in month. Beans firmer. Potatoes higher. Cattle and hogs firm after weak start.

CHICAGO, Mar. 3rd.—Corn market firm upon receipt of crop reserve reports. Oats advance 2 cents. Hogs steady; firm; sheep and lambs weak. Potatoes strong and higher.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT DEMAND SLOW

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.47		2.60
No. 2 White	2.45	2.53	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30½	2.38
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34½
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

There is no denying the fact that the upward trend seen in the wheat market several weeks ago has been halted, and many think permanently for the balance of the year. Exports for the week ending Feb. 14th were 2,708,000 bushels, and for the following week 3,882,000, as compared with 5,468,000 bushels exported for the week ending Feb. 22nd, 1919. The *Price Current Grain Reporter* says in this connection: "Prospects are for a large carryover of wheat at the end of the crop year, as the export movement has dropped to almost nothing, actual clearances of domestic grain during the first two weeks of February, as near as can be ascertained, having been around 2,000,000, only a remarkably small showing."

We must watch the wheat market very carefully for the next three months. The government's guarantee expires the coming June, and no man knows what will happen thereafter. If Europe is not going to be in any condition to take a large part of our supplies we are going to be obliged to take a loss on our wheat after June 1st or hold it over another year. Indications point to a below normal crop in 1920. "Winter wheat conditions are by no means bright," says the above journal, "and there is sufficient evidence at hand to indicate that the abandoned acreage this year will be somewhat above normal, and unless weather conditions are ideal a small crop will be secured. Scattered reports from the northwest do not indicate any increase in the spring wheat acreage, but this will ultimately be offset by the large amount of grain carried over into the new crop."

We have been asked by a number of readers to advise them personally what to do with the balance of their wheat holdings. If we only knew! Were trade conditions normal wheat would be selling now for 25 per cent more than it is. If trade conditions improve during the next few monthhs which is very doubtful, the foreign business would soon shoot the price upward, but if you want our honest opinion, we will say that the farmer who can get $2.20 net for his wheat will be money ahead in the long run to get it while the getting is good.

CORN GETTING BEARISH AGAIN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.60
No. 3 Yellow	1.56	1.50	1.57
No. 4 Yellow	1.52	1.48	1.54
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow			1.54
No. 3 Yellow	1.38	1.33	1.52
No. 4 Yellow	1.33	1.31	1.49

After the bulls upset all the dope of the bears at the beginning of last week and actually turned a declining into an advancing market, the bears again got control, and are using the expectations of a freer car movement as an argument that the great bear movement has begun. As a matter of fact, the only bulls who've got the courage of their convictions and the power to back them up are the farmers who want $1.50 for corn, f. o. b. loading stations. If these boys persist long enough in their demand for dollar and a half corn, they'll get it, despite the roars of the bear speculators. The market dopesters figure out that henceforth and forever, now that the railroads have gone back to the private owners, all trains will run on the nick of time, empty cars will be available at every siding for loading, and crops will be moved from producer to consumer like clock-work. Of course, they're going to be fooled, but they don't know it, and their ignorance is keeping the grain markets in a wabbly condition with prices most uncertain. However, we cannot see how a freer movement of the crop at this time when farmers are hanging back from selling is going to result in lower prices. We should think that it would have exactly the opposite effect. Free car movement, enabling dealers to fill contracts and orders on schedule time, makes everybody feel good, and there is nothing more conducive to a bull market than good feeling and optimism. If they but know it, the farmers hold the situation in the palm of their hands, and can feed the market at virtually their own price providing their grain is handled promptly all down the line.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye is little higher, but there is no particular strength to the market, being influenced by substantially the same conditions that are affecting other markets at this time. Barley prices have not changed for some time, and the market is easy. Rye $1.61 per bushel. Barley $2.90@8 per cwt.

OATS HOLDING THEIR OWN

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.94	.	1.03
No. 3 White	.83	.88	
No. 4 White	.82	.86	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Standard	.61½	.60	.68½
No. 3 White	.61	.59	.67
No. 4 White	.60	.58	.65

Oats are not so strongly affected by the conditions that are bearing other grain markets. France is taking considerable of the crop under financial arrangements entered into last fall. Some difficulty is being experienced, it is true, in export contractors meeting their obligations, but even this has litte effect upon the general situation. There will continue to be occasional fluctuations in the oat market, but unless trade conditions become demoralized, the trend will continue to be upward at least until we know something about what the 1920 acreage is to be and the growing conditions.

BEANS AT STAND STILL

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.50	8.00
Red Kidneys	14.25	14.50	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	7.75	6.75	7.50
Prime	7.00	6.00	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

The bean situation looks bad, but according to those who deal in beans and watch the market closely, the looks "be deceiving." We want to caution our readers right here that the recent drop in beans means nothing at all. In fact, the cheering news comes that beans will probably go a little lower, BUT this will be in preparation for the rise that is expected to come. We are advised that little if any trading is being done at present prices. The world must have beans and it can only defer its purchases about so long and then it must go into the market and bid for the supplies. The present dullness may continue for another month or perhaps two at the outside, but basing our judgment upon information that we believe to be absolutely reliable, buyers will be actively in the field by that time, and in view of the short supply prices are bound to soar. The market today is in no condition to warrant a farmer selling.

POTATOES STEADY

SPUDS PER CWT. MAR. 1, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.66	4.60
Chicago	4.60	4.70
Pittsburg	4.67	4.60
New York	4.50	4.40
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.70	1.90
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Pittsburg	2.00	1.90
New York	2.05	1.90

The unseasonable cold weather has held the potato market firm and price changes of the past week have been upward on most markets. The Chicago market was easy at the opening of the week, but on Thursday and Friday last, there were advances ranging from 10 to 20 cents per cwt. The Detroit market has been a good one all season long, and at no time with the exception of the early part of February were the supplies over sufficient. In spite of the cold

"I've Bought APEX Seeds for 35 Years"

It is no uncommon thing today to find farm owners in Michigan who have used APEX seeds for 35 years consecutively.

Their sincere respect for the APEX brand, after a 35 year period, is well worth remembering when *you* purchase seeds.

To carry the brand APEX—seeds must be absolutely high grade, vigorous and pure of quality—they must pass analysts' tests for germination and Michigan Seed Law requirements—they must be grown in the North of America to insure their success in the hardy, rugged soils and climate of Michigan.

For 35 years produced under the name of APEX by Michigan's Seed Specialists.

Ask your dealer or write us

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN COMPANY
MICHIGAN SEED SPECIALISTS
DETROIT MICHIGAN
Dept. 2

APEX

Re-cleaned and Tested

FIELD SEEDS

weather the big markets like Chicago and Pittsburg are getting plenty of supplies, and a week or two of warm weather would certainly mean lower prices.

Each day that passes more firmly convinces us that potatoes will not go again to the high level of late January, and we urge our readers to get their holdings on the market before warm weather arrives. An early spring might prove disastrous to the market, but weather conditions point to cool weather well into April and should afford farmers every opportunity to move their crop at fair prices. According to authentic reports the high prices here have attracted foreign growers and several thousand bushels of Danish potatoes have come in through the port of New York the last two weeks. And more are on the way if we can believe the following from the *Chicago Packer*:

"The information comes from Denmark to the effect that there would be several heavy consignments of potatoes in here within the next few weeks. The New York branch of the Department of Agriculture received a cable Tuesday stating that the steamship "Frederick the Eighth' which left Copenhagen February 19 had 7,433 sacks of potatoes aboard. The sacks weigh 150 pounds each. It requires about 12 days for the trip so the boat should dock in New York harbor the fore part of next week. There are also about 200 tons of Danish cabbage aboard.

"Some of the potato men who are importing Danish potatoes evidently expect to do some business, as up to the middle of this week, custom house permits for the admission of foreign potatoes into this port covered about 365,000 sacks. Potato men do not expect anything like this amount here because importers in all commodities always ask for permits greatly in excess of what they expect to receive."

RECORD HAY PRICES

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	31.50 @ 31
New York			42.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	36.50 @ 36	34.00 @ 35

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 34	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32
New York	41.00 @	39.00 @ 40	
Pittsburg	36.50 @ 37	38.50 @ 38	39.50 @ 39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25
Chicago	26.00 @ 28	25.00 @ 27	24.00 @ 25
New York	28.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 30	29.00 @ 30	27.50 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.50 @ 26	24.50 @ 25	24.50 @ 25
Chicago	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24	21.00 @ 23
New York	25.00 @ 27	22.00 @ 24	21.00 @ 23
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 28

Record prices were made on hay this week in Eastern markets due to protracted storms and consequent famine conditions. Consumers' stocks have been working down for several weeks and they have been forced into the market regardless of prices. Country roads are almost impassable on account of deep snow and heavy drifts and the amount of hay loaded is very small. Shippers, however, are making every effort to get hay to market and with a break in the weather increased supplies and a return to normal values is certain. Railroads are furnishing cars more freely but the rail movement is slow because of the storms. Future prices will depend entirely on the movement to market and conservatism on the part of shippers is necessary to avoid losses on goods that can not move immediately, for when the movement does increase consumers will buy in limited quantities and the decline will probably be even sharper than the advance.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

CATTLE MARKET CONTINUES DOWNWARD COURSE

Detroit—Receipts, 746; canners and cutters, 75c lower; butcher cows 50c lower; all other grades closing dull and 25c lower, some going over unsold; best heavy steers, $10.75@11.25; best handy weight butcher steers, $9@9.75; mixed steers and heifers, $8.75@9; handy light butchers, $8@8.50; light butchers, $6.50@7.50; best cows, $8@8.50; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $5@5.50 canners, $4@5; best heavy bulls, $8@8.50; bologna bulls, $7@7.50; stock bulls, $7@7.25; milkers and springers, $65@125. Veal calves: Receipts, 547; market steady; a few fancy brought $21.50@22; bulk of sales, best, $20@21; others, $8@15. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 901 market slow; best lambs, $19.50@20; fair lambs, $17@18.50; light to common lambs, $12@15.50; fair to good sheep, $12@13; culls and common, $6@8. Hogs: Receipts, 2,363; market fairly active; pigs, $15.25@15.50; heavy, $14.50; mixed hogs, $14.75@15.

East Buffalo—Cattle. Repeipts, 120 cars; prime shipping steers, $14@14.50; best shipping steers, $11.50@20.50; medium shipping steers, $10.50@11.50; Canadian heavy steers, $11@11.50; Canadian steers and heifers, $9.50@10.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $12@13; light native yearlings, good quality, $10.11; best handy steers, $10.50@11; fair to good kind, $10@10.50; handy steers and heifers mixed, $9@10; western heifers, $9@10; state heifers, $9@10; best fat cows, $9.50@10; butchering cows, $7@8; cutters, $6@7; canners, $4.50@5.25; fancy bulls, $9.50@10; butchering bulls, $7.50@8.50; common bulls, $7@8; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $9.50@10; medium feeders, $8@9; stockers, $6.50@7; light common, $6@6.50. Hogs, receipts, 80 cars; steady; medium and heavy, $15.50@15.75; mixed, $16; yorkers and pigs, $16@16.25. Sheep. Receipts, 40 cars; steady; top lambs, $20.75@20.85; yearlings, $16@18.50; wethers, $15@16; ewes; $14@14.50. Calves, $7@23.

Chicago—Hogs: Receipts, 44,000; estimated tomorrow, 40,000; steady to 15c lower; bulk, $14.25@15; top, $15.25; heavy, $14.40@14.60; medium, $14.50@15; light, $14.85@15.25; light light, $14.50@15; heavy packing sows smooth, $13@15.50; do rough, $12.25@12.75; pigs, 13.25@14.50. Cattle: Receipts, 13,000; estimated tomorrow, 13,000; firm; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime $14.25@16; medium and good, $11.50@14.25 common, $9@11.50; light, good and choice, $12@15.25; common and medium, $8.50@12; butcher cattle, heifers, $6.50@13; cows, $6.25@11.75; canners and cutters, $4.50@6.25; veal calves, $15.25@16.50; feeder steers, $7.50@11.50; stocker steers, $6.75@10.25. Sheep: Receipts, 13,000; estimated tomorrow, 10,000; firm; lambs, $17.50@20.30; culls and common $14@17.25 ewes, medium, good and choice, $11.25@14.50; culls and common $6@$10.75.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Eggs in good supply and brisk demand. Butter steady and quiet and receipts not large. Farmers are not liberal sellers of potatoes and there is an increasing demand. An advance is quoted and the market is firm in other vegetable lines owing to moderate offerings. All fruits are in moderate demand and quiet. Receipts of poultry are small and the market holds its firmness owing to active buying by consumers.

Apples—Western boxes, $3@4; Spy, $3.25@3.50; Baldwin $3@3.25; Greening, $3.50@3.75; Steel's red, $3.75@4 per bu.

Honey—White comb, 32@35c a lb.

Cauliflower—$2.50@2.75 per case.

Potatoes—$7 per 150-lb. sack.

Onions—Indiana, $5.75@6 per 100-lb. sack.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 37@28c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 19@20c; heavy 17@18c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 36@38c; Leghorns 35@36c; hens, 38@40c; small hens, 36@37c; roosters, 23@24c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c; lb.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 37@38c ducks, 40@42c; geese, 28@30c per lb.

SKY IS CLEARING

Couldn't do without BUSINESS FARMING no-how. Here's my $1. I am going to write Mr. Fordney today and give him my respects. I am farming 180 acres, every foot of it available tiled to perfection and one of the best kept up farms in the Thumb and through such shysters as Mr. Fordney we are kept grubbing. I am one of the fellows promised by Mr. Wilson a golden harvest through the war. He said if we did not reap it it would be our own fault. Consequently I started in with 55 acres of beans and kept from two to seven men all summer hoeing and cultivating. If my memory serves me right we got the Pinto Deal. I have been 41 years farming and have done enough overtime work to have made 5 men rich as farmers would reckon, and thank the Lord I believe the sky is clearing for a fairer dawn. Hoping and trusting.—*J. D. S., Tuscola County.*

Our Many-Tongued Ancestors

Born of the diverse nations of the earth, Americans appreciate, now more than ever before, the necessity for national unity; one flag, one purpose, one form of patriotic understanding.

A confusion of tongues makes for a confusion of ideas and principles. Everything which goes toward the up-building and maintenance of a one language people makes for national strength and national progress.

It is in such service that the Bell Telephone has played so vital a part. Its wires reach every corner of the country, making intimate, personal speech between all kinds of people a matter of constant occurrence.

But the telephone is no interpreter. If its far reaching wires are to be effective, those who use them must speak the same language. The telephone best serves those who have become one with us in speech.

Yet uniformity of language is not enough from those who would gain the greatest good from the telephone, neither is financial support enough; for complete service makes essential true co-operation on the part of every subscriber.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

WHAT'S A FARMER?

A farmer is:—

A capitalist who labors.

A patriot who is asked to produce at a loss.

A man who works eight hours a day twice a day.

A man who has every element of nature to combat every day in the year.

A man who is a biologist, an economist and a lot more ists.

Who gives more and asks less than any other human being.

Who takes unto himself for his own sustenance and that of his family, those of his products that other people will not utilize.

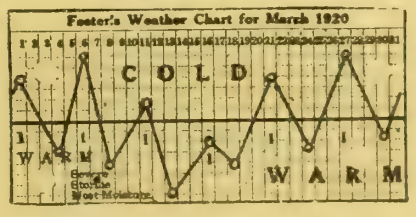
Who is caricatured on the stage and in the daily papers, but who can come nearer taking hold of any business and making it go than any other American alive and in captivity.

That's what a farmer is.

—Sharpless News.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vanconver about March 8, 13, 18, 24, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 9, 13, 19, 25; plains sections 10, 14, 20, 26; meridan 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys 11, 15, 21, 27; eastern sections 12, 16, 22, 28, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near March 13, 17, 23, 29. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind

These disturbances will control the weather of the Provinces and States from near March 8 to 29. Most severe storms and most precipitation are expected during the week centering on March 12. Most precipitation is expected where most has occured and least where least has occured since first of last December, because no material change has occured in the causes.

High temperatures are expected to cross continent during weeks centering on March 6 and 27. General low temperatures are expected during the ten days centering on March 13.

Fair cropweather is expected for March, east of Rockies, except in river valleys that extend east and west with high ridges south of them. Cropweather of March in the southern part of the cotton belt and on Pacific slopedoes not promise best results. There are two dangers that the crops of 1920 must contend against. Too much rain in large sections and the cutworms that such weather favors and a shortage of rain in other sections together with the bugs that dry weather favors.

These extremes of wet and dry will not continue all thru the crop season and therein lie our best hopes. Then excessive rains are sometimes followed by a deficiency of moisture and thus the farmer worries along between hawk and buzzard. But no worse mistake could be made than to flee from the evils you know on the farm into the evils you do not understand in the cities. The best investment anyone can make at this time is to buy a good little farm and keep it as a nest egg.

W. T. Foster

BAKER'S COCOA
IS GOOD
for Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
Supper

Any time that *any one* wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS

BE PRUDENT

The economical and effective way to sustain strength is to keep your body well nourished. Be prudent. A little of

Scott's Emulsion

after each meal has been an insurance policy of robustness to tens of thousands. Be prudent. Let *Scott's Emulsion* help keep you strong right through the winter.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-47

Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

Important as umbrellas in March

Because Piso's wards off ill effects of cold, rainy weather. For 55 years it has ended distressing coughs and eased inflamed, irritated throats, hoarseness and throat tickling. Keep it in the medicine cabinet ready for immediate use at the very first symptoms.

30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old.

PISO'S for Coughs & Colds

YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

on great political issues. Send 25c for "What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting," by Judson Grenell, to Waterford Publishing Company, 308 Thompson, St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS, Tested, Pure, Sure to Grow, at Wholesale Prices. Catalog free. Free premium with order. Allen's Seed House, Geneva, Ohio

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

AGAIN the Lenten season is with us and we hear of the foregoing of pleasures and luxuries. Every person certainly has a right to his own belief in this matter, but I was impressed the other day by a little Sunday School lesson I heard a progressive woman teaching her class in connection with this subject:

"I gained my inspiration from the resolution adopted by the Boy Scouts during Scout week," she said—to "do one kind act each day during that week," and I just thought that if we tried to do one kind act or say one kind word to some one less fortunate than ourselves, we would be following very closely in the footsteps of our Savior, and so I am going to adopt their slogan during the Lenten season, and I hope that when the season is past the habit will be so firmly grounded, that I shall continue it throughout the year. And I am simply making the suggestion to you today. I shall not ask for a definite promise, but think it over, girls and see if, in perhaps taking some of your own time in the doing of a kind act for another, you will not find that you are not keeping the true letter of the law."

And when the next day I called on a sick friend, only to find that this same Sunday school teacher, who is a busy woman with a family of five to do for, had been there before me, with a cup of custard for the sick woman, I knew that she was living her religion every day.

We haven't heard from our poet, Mrs. Dillenbeck, for a long time, so I am glad this week to be able to give you a poem particularly adapted to the season, from her pen, entitled: "A Simple Prayer."

Shrubs and flowers add to the attractiveness of the home grounds. Mrs. Wm. Yuill, of Yale, R 6, is here shown tying up her plants. This is one of the pictures awarded a prize in our picture contest.

WOMEN ENTER THE GAME

IT WAS just about this time last year that Mrs. Julia Martin sat in her sitting room on the farm where she had come as a bride, and faced the problem of the future for herself and two sturdy, growing boys. The ravages of the flu had claimed her husband, whose early efforts had directed to paying for stocking his farm, and now, just when he was in a position to turn his work into money which might be laid aside for the future, he was taken and as his widow sat in her home, she realized that the task before her was no easy one.

Should she sell the farm for what she could get for it and move into the city twenty miles distant and there secure some work for herself and endeavor to make enough to keep her boys in school, or what should she do. To hire help and run the farm of eighty acres she knew from experience was out of the question, for hadn't Will vainly tried to get a man just during the harvest time.

Were she to move to the city, what would she do? She had married young—never had any business training, and, although she was an excellent housekeeper, wife and mother, what could she realize on that now if she were to go to the city. No one would want even a housekeeper who had two growing boys to feed.

One thing was sure. She had made up her mind that her boys should receive a good education. They must continue in school.

All her life she had spent on a farm. She understood gardening poultry raising and knew that she could soon learn what was necessary to know about small friut raising. And she was healthy and strong.

Gradually, the light dawned on her. She would advertise sixty acres for sale, reserving for herself the end twenty. On this twenty she would build a very modest little cottage, where, with all the rooms on one floor, it would take the minimum of effort to do the housekeeping. Then she would invest in an incubator, a brooder, build some small chicken houses in the most approved style and start in to raise some chickens for early market, and keep hens for winter eggs.

And she would have her strawberry bed transplanted before she sold the big house and the sixty acres. She would invest in some raspberry bushes and currant shrubs. With the help of her two boys nights and mornings she figured that she could raise enough on the twenty acres to feed her chickens without buying and also the one cow which she planned to keep.

Her plans are now complete—already the first eggs are in the incubator and when a friend who knew her offered to take me out I was more than delighted. "Perhaps some of our readers will get an idea," thought I. And so I pass it on to you for what it is worth.

But before closing I must tell you of her plans to "sell her goods." "Everyone tells me that people in the cities are more than anxious to get fresh vegetables, chickens, eggs, etc., and so I have figured out that I shall not need a machine to take my products to markets, but instead I am asking each of my friends who knows a family in the near-by city who own a car, to give me their names and addresses, and I am going to write them a little note, and see if I can't market my products without stepping out of my yard.

"Just a minute, let me read you a letter I have framed up and see if you think it will work." Full of admiration for this energetic little woman, I awaited with curiosity, the reading of the letter which she was to send out.

"I am planning to write each one personally, for while it may take some time at first, I figure that when once I get a customer, I shall never need to write again and that each customer I get will tell their neighbors if they are pleased, and after I am once started, my project will advertise itself." Here is the letter:

"Dear Mrs. Brown:

"Our mutual friend, Mrs. Graham, advises me that you own a machine and often motor into the country on Saturday afternoons and in the evening. I have a small garden truck farm and also raise poultry, for sale and thought you might be interested in motoring out and securing a supply of fresh eggs, a chicken or fresh vegetables from the garden.

"You can reach me by telephone and if you can arrange to call the evening before, can have a chicken dressed for you.

"I am advising just a few people as of course I can supply only a limited number of customers. Therefore if you wish to secure your vegetables and eggs from me, please notify me as soon as convient as I do not wish to notify more people than I can supply.

"Yours very truly,"
(Mrs.) Julia Martin.

This little woman had thought herself unprepared to face the world alone and yet her resourcefulness amazed me and I am sure that she will make a success of her venture. Her boys will be kept in school and away from the city until they have their morals firmly grounded and will live wholesome lives.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that there is money in raising poultry and in the sale of eggs—for some people—and the people who make the money out of this business are those who give thoughtful consideration and study to the subject — in other words who make a business proposition of it. Most farms have a few chickens—there are enough scraps from the table to feed a few; the flock is increased and it is necessary to have regular feed for the chickens. But often no attention is paid to the breed or strain, it's just a hit and miss assortment of chickens, when the truth of the matter is that in order to be a truly paying proposition, as much attention should be given to the breeding of chickens for laying or for early marketing as to the other farm stock.

It is generally the women of the farms to whom falls the care and the feeding of the flock, then why should not she make of it a business—secure the chickens which are known to be layers if she is going into it to raise hens for the eggs, or select a strain which will be ready for market most quickly if she is raising broilers.

If one goes into the business for real profit, then of course it pays to secure an incubator. In some agricultural schools, the running of an incubator is taught as part of the regular course in agriculture.

Cromwell, in his book "Agriculture and Life" states:

The larger incubators heated by water, which in turn is heated by coal, give better satisfaction. There are a number of rules for running the incubator which are easily learned. Here are the principal ules:

1.—Select part of the hens that show constitution, vigor and vitality.

2.—Trapnest these the first year. Sell the eggs. Do not allow male bird to mate with these the first year.

3.—After a reasonable rest with good feeding, mate the best layers from these with males whose ancestors were known to be egg strains. From these matings get eggs for setting.

4.—Set the incubator in a well-ventilated room where the temperature does not vary rapidly or far.

5.—Overhaul incubator carefully to see that it is in good order and be sure that you understand all parts.

6.—Start the incubator some days before you are to put in the eggs to be sure that you understand how to run it. Be sure that the lamp burns freely and that the regulator regulates.

7.—Disinfect the incubator carefully before each setting is put in.

8.—Be sure that the incubator is set level as this insures an even distribution of heat in the incubator.

9.—Use high grade oil that will not smoke or char the wick.

10—Keep the lamp burner clean. If necessary boil it.

11.—Be sure that the wick is long enough to reach the bottom of the lamp. Put in a fresh wick for each hatch. Many hatches are spoiled by having the lamp go out or the temperature go too high because of a faulty wick.

12.—Fill the lamp in the afternoon. This insures a supply of oil and a freshly trimmed wick for night.

14.—Do not handle or even touch the eggs with oily hands.

15.—Test eggs on the sixth or seventh day, throwing out infertile eggs.

16.—Keep the machine dark during hatching time. Do not open it unless absolutely necessary.

17.—Follow the manufacturer's directions. He probably knows best how his machine should be run.

18.—Leave the chicks in the nursery for twenty-four to forty-eight hours after hatching. They do not need feed.

19.—Don't spend your valuable time helping weak chicks. If they can't get out of their shells, they probably are not worth helping.

20.—Have the brooder ready and transfer the chicks to it without chilling them. Start with the same temperature for the brooder that you had in the incubator and lower gradually, say five degrees per week, beginning after the second or third day.

A SIMPLE PRAYER

By C. Shirley Dillenback

Help me to earn by honest toil and not by strife,
My daily bread, so fitly called the staff of life;
Nor stint the measure of my daily toil—
Though those who merit may not reap the spoil;
To help each comrade that I find in dire distress,
Although, perchance, there never is redress—
To seek each day such comforts as will give,
Contentment with the humble life I live;
To see some good in everyone I meet,
Though it be a beggar of the village street,
Or fallen maid whom others fain would shun—
Let me remember each as someone's cherished one;
To keep my faith though others strive for gold
And earn at last a shelter in the fold—
Where each receives the merits he has won
So let me live until the race is run
In harmony with all my friends and God
As those in ancient times who tilled the sod.

We are very sure that Our Page will be much more attractive than it has been from the fact that we are receiving so many pictures of homes and farm scenes of our members. All that we can use will be paid for with a special prize, and those that are not available for use will be returned.

More and more the subscribers are coming to learn that our Personal Service Shopping Department is a real benefit. Special patterns have been secured for subscribers during the past week, and we bought a rubberized apron with pockets for one subscriber who was going down south and wanted such an apron to hold her wash cloth, hair pins, and the numerous other articles a woman needs in the dressing room. These aprons are very handy as they can be tied around the waist while you are dressing and all your toilet articles are close at hand, and at night they roll up and the different articles are kept in their separate compartments, much like the comfort kits the soldier boys used to use. They would be fine to take on a long motor trip.

The Food and Drug Department of the state have felt the hardships of the "flu" as well as others, and because of their depleted forces, have not been able to get our questions relative to patent medicine answered as yet, but never fear, we will keep after them and secure the information for those who inquired.

WOULD RELIEVE STATES OF HIGHWAY EXPENSE

(*Continued from page 11*)

by the larger and more expensive systems. This is the ideal of the Townsend bill.

This is what is comprehended in the resolution of the National Grange which reads as folliows:

"The present and potential development of high power motor trucks and high speed passenger cars practically revolutionized the highway conditions and necessities of this country, and with due regard for the demands of the present and the future necessities for permanent, hard surfacd highways we believe that the time has come when all the National Government highway activities should be unified in a single administrative department, under such limitations of powers as will secure the greatest possible degree of efficiency and economy in the expenditure of national funds. We favor the working out of a national highway law that will best serve the welfare of the whole country and distribute the expense of highway construction equitably between the beneficiaies."

There should be no misapprehension about this unduly relieving country people of highway expenses. After all these hard roads are built for the expense of which the farmers will pay their full share of all taxes direct and indirect, there will still remain several million miles of dirt roads which the country people will build and take care of just as they always have done. State highway departments will have a man-sized job in every state after the meagre one per cent called for in the Townsend bill are built and maintained by the Federal Government.

Senator Townsend has a broad and statesmanlike grasp of this whole problem. Farmer people everywhere will make no mistake in urging the passage of this bill by the present Congress.

WE THANK YOU

Can't get along without M. B. F. Best paper in the state for the farmers. Hope we land our governor.—*Reader.*

CALUMET Saves

Calumet Baking Powder forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

There's nothing you can do, nothing you can use that will help so much in keeping down food expense.

CALUMET is so perfectly made—so perfect in keeping quality — that bake-day failure is impossible. Nothing is wasted or thrown away. Everything used with it—flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring—is converted into wholesome bakings.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength — therefore you use less. You save material it's used with.

Made in the world's largest, most modern baking powder factory. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Order today! Conserve! Economize! SAVE.

All Baking Materials

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

makes the kind of bread you can serve three times a day and always have it eaten.

And good bread is an excellent body-builder. It is a splendid food for children.

In fact, there's nothing better for the kiddies than good bread and butter or bread and milk.

It makes them grow sturdy and healthy.

But you MUST have GOOD bread for old or young. It should be light, tender, flavory and wholesome—just the kind LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use," bakes.

Better baking satisfaction or your money back is guaranteed.

Valley City Milling Company

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: One of our little friends asked me this week how many subscribers it would take to earn a pencil box, and so I know that some of you are still interested in getting subscriptions for your favorite paper and earning prizes. The pencil boxes are awarded for only one new subscriber. If you are working for a prize ,be sure and send the names of your subscribers, with the $1.00 for each subscriber, direct to me and tell me what prize you wish.

I still have a couple of flash lights which I ordered at Christmas time so that I would have them on hand as soon as they were won, and I know there are just lots of boys who could get just one subscriber and earn one of these lovely flash lights. There is also left from the Christmas prizes a Boy Scout jack knife on a chain, which is just lying here waiting to be won, and it only takes one subscriber to get that also.

One little girl inquires this week if I am Scotch. I know that my name sounds Scotch, and it may be possible that way back in my history some of my ancestors came from Scotland, but it is so far back that I am unable to trace it, so I guess I am mostly just "Yankee." Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

THE JUNIOR COOK
Rudabago

Many times tasty and inexpensive vegetables are not used as much as they should be because the cook doesn't know the best way of preparing them. Rudabago is the very cheapest of all winter vegetables and when cooked this way is one of the most delicious.

Peel and cut into inch size pieces about 2 pounds of rudabago.

Wash, cover with water and put on to cook, in a tightly covered vessel.

After it has boiled hard for ten minutes, put over a low fire and cook for 1 and one-half hours.

Take off cover, mash the vegetable with a wire masher and add 1 teasponfull of salt—more if desired.

Stir well. Increase heat slightly and cook for one-half hour more.

By this time the vegetable should be thick and a rich yellow and should be cooked dry enough to serve on a plate with meat without seeming "watery."

At the end of the half hour add 1 tablespoonful meat drippings (bacon is best) and cook five minutes more. Serve hot.

If any is left over, pour in a baking dish, cover the top with cracker crumbs, dot with meat fat and bake 20 minutes o until browned and hot.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Girls Names—1. Harriet. 2. Bernice. 3. Druisilla. 4. Katie.

EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE!

On page 13 of this issue at the botton of the National Refining Company advertisement is a coupon, which if mailed with two 2-cent stamps to this address, 2020 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, will bring any reader of M. B. F., an exciting game called the "Auto Tour."

If your father, brother or uncle owns a tractor or an automobile, just ask him how much oil or gasoline he buys per year, and write in the name of his machine on the coupon. The company want to send circulars and quote prices, but there is absolutely no obligation to buy. The game comes free for the information and the two 2-cent stamps.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, 11 years old. I am in the 5th grade at school. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Clinton Stevens. I like him very well. We live on a 40 acre farm. For pets I have two yellow cats. We have 2 horses, 4 cows and 1 calf and about 40 chickens. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Eva Sherman, Worley, Mich.

Oranges

OUTSIDE the snow lay thick upon the ground and the wind whistled round the eaves, but inside the fire crackled merrily and under the reading lamp a bowlful of oranges, round and yellow, smiled like so many little shining suns and invited Jamie to partake of their sweetness.

"My, these oranges are good, grandma," said the little boy, pulling off the fragrant peeling. Where did they come from?"

"Probably from Florida or California where it's nice and warm most of the time," said his grandma, looking up from her knitting. "Let's see—are they navel oranges?"

Jamies held one up for her to see.

"Yes, they are navels. Then they came from California, most likely for most of the Florida oranges have seeds in them."

"What is a navel orange, grandma?" Jamie asked.

His grandma picked up an orange. "Do you see that little cluster of skin at the end? Sometimes inside of that is another tiny little orange. And then navel oranges never have any seeds."

"How'd that happen? Did some smart man make them grow that way?"

"No, they grow that way naturally."

"How do new orange trees grow if there'n any seeds to plant?" the little boy wanted to know.

"They are budded or grafted," said his grandma.

"What does that mean?" Jamie asked.

"A small piece with buds on it is cut from a tree that is bearing oranges, and set in the wood of a tree which has become too old to bear any more fruit. It is tied securely into the slit bark of the old tree, and after a while it begins ot grow and makes a fine young tree."

"Don't any oranges grow from seeds?" asked Jamie.

"Oh, yes, but the best trees are made by budding. If you plant several orange seeds in a flower pot and keep them nice and warm and give them plenty of water, you can raise a little orange tree yourself—a seedling, but it won't grow very large."

"How big are regular orange trees?"

"About as high as this ceiling. The leaves are always green, and there are blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit on the trees all at the same time."

"How funny! How long does it take for oranges to get ripe?" Jamie asked.

"About a year, but there are usually three crops a year, and the trees keep right on blossoming all the time."

"Do the trees grow in orchards?" the little boy asked.

"Yes, they are set out in rows, with ditches containing water between them."

"Water? What for?"

"The countries where the oranges grow have what they call dry seasons when there isn't any rain, so the trees have to be watered and this is done by the ditches—irrigation ditches, they are called," explained his grandma.

"How many oranges grow on one tree?" asked Jamie.

"Anyway from 250 to 500 a year in California, although in more tropical countries there are more than that on one tree."

"One time I had an orange that was red inside. What kind of an orange was that?" Jamie wanted to know.

"That was a blood orange," said his grandma.

"Are there many kinds of oranges, grandma?"

"Over a hundred different varieties. Did you ever eat a tangerine?"

"I always call tangerines kid glove oranges. Why do people call them that?" asked Jamie.

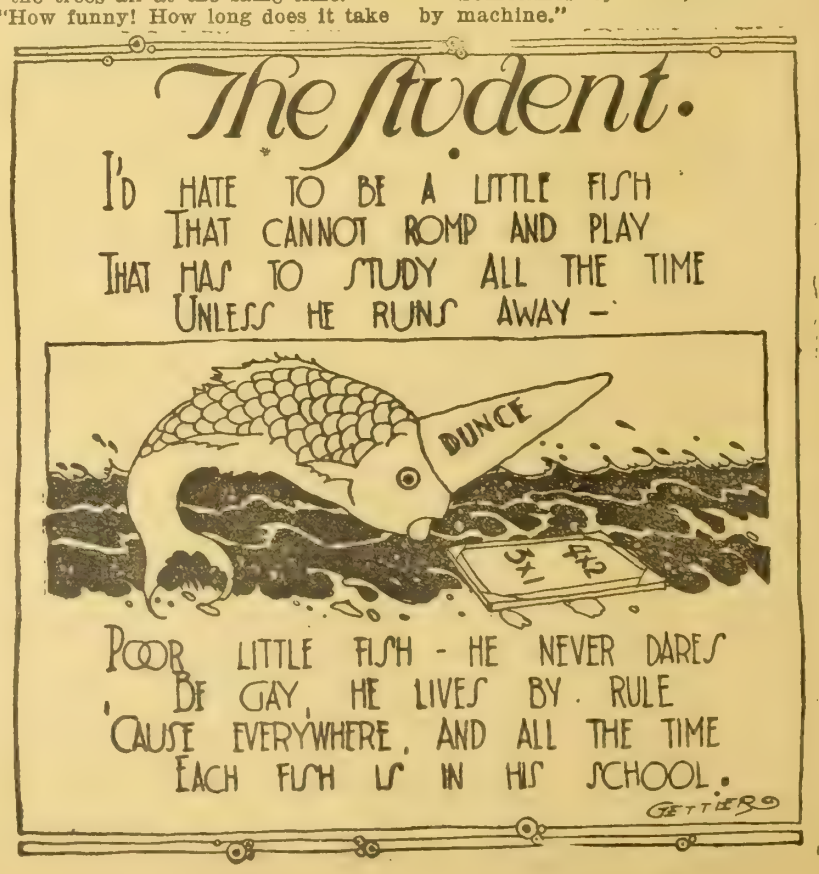
"I suppose it is because they are so easy to peel and eat that you could do it without soiling your gloves."

"I wonder if I could!" laughed Jamie. "But what makes some oranges kind of brown, grandma? Is that another kind?"

"They are called russet oranges," replied his grandma, "but they are not any special variety. You could here, because the orange growers did not know how to pack them so they wouldn't rot. They have to be handled very carefully. Each orange is picked by hand and put into a bag or basket. The pickers and packers must have their finger nails cut very short, for the slightest prick in the skin causes the orange to decay. And they must not be bruised, either. After they are picked they are set aside for a few days to rest—curing, that is called, then they are sorted."

"How are they sorted?" Jamie wanted to know.

"Sometimes by hand, but usually by machine."


The Student.
I'D HATE TO BE A LITTLE FISH
THAT CANNOT ROMP AND PLAY
THAT HAS TO STUDY ALL THE TIME
UNLESS HE RUNS AWAY -
DUNCE
5th
4th
POOR LITTLE FISH - HE NEVER DARES
BE GAY, HE LIVES BY RULE
'CAUSE EVERYWHERE, AND ALL THE TIME
EACH FISH IS IN HIS SCHOOL.
GETTIER

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer boy. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a little black dog. My father takes the M. B. F. He likes it very much. As my letter is getting long must close.—Donald Miles, Vermontville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am 10 years old and in the 4th grade. My father takes M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters and stories. My hair is light and I have got blue eyes. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Agnes Dora Peterson, Rodney, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would like to join the Children's Story Club. I am 10 years old and in the 3rd grade. I have 1 mile and a quarter to walk to school. I have 5 brothers and one sister. I like to read the Doo Dads. Well, I will close and if my letter escapes the waste basket. I will write a story. Good bye, Horace Cooper, Pewamo, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade in all of my studies but one and that is spelling. I am in the 6th grade spelling. Our teacher's name is Alice L. Hughes. For a pet I have one rabbit and 20 chickens. I hope to see my letter in print. Well I must close.—Gerald E. Dobbyn, McDonald, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl, 11 years old and live on a 40 acre farm. We have 4 cows, 4 pigs and 2 horses. For pets I have a dog, 12 years old and a cat 2 years old. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Mildred Rowden, Auburn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Gould. I like her real well. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I also like to read the Doo Dads. I have no sisters or brothers. I would like to have some one of the members of the Children's Hour write to me. I hope to see my letter in print. Velma P. Gilmore, Remus, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the McNitt school. My teacher's name is Anna Cook. I like her very well. I did not go to school today. We have 5 calves, 8 cows, 6 pigs, 15 sheep, 3 horses and for pets I have a cat and a dog. I would like to know how to get a pencil box. If you will write and tell me how I could get one I would be well pleased. I will close, hoping my letter will escape the waste basket. Yours truly, Sylvia Nostrant.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old. My father is a bookkeeper at the Federal Sand and Gravel Co. We live about a mile from town, so my sister Jean and I stay with my aunt Fannie in town and go to school. I like to read the Children's Hour. Are you Scotch? I thought by your name you was; I am. My uncle James Bell sells farms and he takes the Michigan Business Farming, and my other uncle is Senator McRae and he takes the Business Farming too. I like the Doo Dads but they were not in the paper this week. This is all for this time, hoping to see my letter in the Business Farming.—Elizabeth McRae, Greenbush, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This the the second time I have written. Before I did not see my letter in print so am writing again. I am a little girl, nine years old, and am in the fifth grade. My birthday is the 9th of January. I live on a 80 acre farm We have 50 chickens about 15 turkeys, four horses, 12 cows, 5 pigs, one big one and four little ones. We have a car which we got in the fall. It is an Overland. I have two brothers and one sister. Thelma will be 21, the 23 of February. Floyd is 13 and in the 5th grade Philip is 6 and in the 1st grade. My teacher's name is Miss Jessie McKellar, which is very nice. My letter is getting long. I hope my letter is in print. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. We'll close for this time Martha A. Bell, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I live on an 80 acre farm. Then we have an 80 acre farm rented and we bought 40 acres more. We have 7 horses, 25 head of cattle and 12 pigs and 9 of them are little pigs. They are very curly. And I have 5 other sisters and two brothers. Their names are Ida 16, Walter, 14, Ralph 11, Edith 9, Marion 7, Esther 3, Velma 1 year. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Colby. I like her very much. I would like to see some more of the Doo Dads. I will give a riddle: 30 white horses upon a red hill, now they chant, now they dance, now they stand still. Answer: your teeth. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Miss Blanche Thomas, Sandusky, Mich.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 15)

of delicacy and sensibility, could not, of course, give name to her love for him while the other man still lived. It was subtle of her. He prided himself on his own subtelty, and he flattered himself that he had interpreted her veiled thought aright. And . . . well, he resolved, he would see to it that the man who was to die at ten next morning, should have neither reprieve nor rescue. The one thing clear, if he were to win Leoncia quickly, was that Henry Morgan should die quickly.

"We will speak of it no more . . now," he said with chivalric gentleness, as he gently pressed her hand, rose to his feet, and gazed down on her.

She returned a soft pressure of thanks with her own hand ere she released it and stood up.

"Come," she said. "We will join the others. They are planning now, or trying to find some plan to save Henry Morgan."

The conversation of the group ebbed away as they joined it, as if out of half-suspicion of Torres.

"Have you hit upon anything yet?" Leoncia asked.

Old Enrico, straight and slender and graceful as any of his sons despite his age, shook his head.

"I have a plan, if you will pardon me," Torres began, but ceased at a warning glance from Alesandro, the eldest son.

On the walk, below the piazza, had appeared two scare-crows of beggar boys. Not more than ten years of age, by their size, they seemed much older when judged by the shrewdness of their eyes and faces. Each wore a single marvelous garment, so that between them it could be said they shared a shirt and pants. But such a shirt! And such pants! The latter, man-size, of ancient duck, were buttoned around the lad's neck, the waistband reefed with knotted twine so not to slip down over his shoulders. His arms were thrust through the holes where the side-pockets had been. The legs of the pants had been hacked off with a knife to suit his own diminutive length of limb. The tails of the man's shirt on the other boy dragged on the ground.

"Vamos!" Alesandro shouted fiercely at them to be gone.

But the boy in the pants gravely removed a stone which he had been carrying on top of his bare head, exposing a letter which had been thus carried. Alesandro leaned over, took the letter, and with a glance at the inscription passed it to Leoncia, while the boys began whining for money. Francis, smiling, despite himself at the spectacle of them, tossed them a few pieces of small silver, whereupon the shirt and the pants toddled away down the path.

The letter was from Henry and Leoncia scanned it hurriedly. It was not precisely in farewell, for he wrote in the tenor of a man who never expected to die save by some inconceivable accident. Nevertheless, on the chance of such inconceivable thing becoming possible, Henry did manage to say good-bye and to include a facetious recommendation to Leoncia not to forget Francis, who was well worth remembering because he was so much like himself, Henry.

Leoncia's first impulse was to show the letter to the others, but the portion about Francis withstrained her.

"It's from Henry," she said, tucking the note into her bosom. "There is nothing of importance. He seems to have not the slightest doubt that he will escape somehow.

"We shall see that he does," Francis declared positively.

With a grateful smile to him, and with one of interrogation to Torres, Leoncia said:

"You were speaking of a plan, Senor Torres?"

Torres smiled, twisted his mustache, and struck and attitude of importance.

"There is one way, the Gringo, Anglo-Saxon way, and it is simple, straight to the point. That is just what it is, straight to the point. We will go and take Henry out of jail in forthright, brutal and direct Gringo fashion. It is the one thing they will not expect. Therefore, it will succeed. There are enough unhung rascals on the beach with which to storm the jail. Hire them, pay them well, but only partly in advance, and the thing is accomplished."

Leoncia nodded eager agreement. Old Enrico's eyes flashed and his nostrils distended as if already sniffing gunpowder. The young man was taking fire from his example. And all looked to Francis for his opinion or agreement. He shook his head slowly, and Leoncia uttered a sharp cry of disappointment in him.

"That way is hopeless," he said. "Why should all of you risk your necks in a madcap attempt like that, doomed to failure from the start?" As he talked, he strode across from Leoncia's side to the railing in such way as to be for a moment between Torres and the other men, and at the same time managed a warning look to Enrico and his sons. "As for Henry, it looks as if it were all up with him——"

"You mean you doubt me?" Torres bristled.

"Heavens, man," Francis protested.

But Torres dashed on: "You mean that I am forbidden by you, a man I have scarcely met, from the councils of the Solanos, who are my oldest and most honored friends."

Old Enrico who had not missed the rising wrath against Francis in Leoncia's face, succeeded in conveying a warning to her, ere, with a courteous gesture, he hushed Torres and began to speak.

"There are no councils of the Solanos from which you are barred, Senor Torres. You are indeed an old friend of the family. Your late father and I were comrades, almost brothers. But that—and you will pardon an old man's judgment—does not prevent Senor Morgan from being right when he says your plan is hopeless. To storm the jail is truly madness. Look at the thickness of the walls. They could stand a siege of weeks. And yet, I confress it, almost tempted when you first broached the idea. Now when I was a young man, fighting the Indians in the high Cordilleras, there was a very case in poina. Come, let us all be seated and comfortable, and I will tell you the tale . . . "

But Torres, busy with many things declined to wait, and with soothed amicable feelings shook hands all around, briefly apologized to Francis, and departed astride his silver-saddled and silver-bridled horse for San Antonio. One of the things that busied him was the cable correspondence maintained between him and Thomas Regan's Wall street office. Having secret access to the Panamanian government wireless station at San Antonio, he was thus able to relay messages to the cable station at Vera Cruz. Not alone was his relationship with Regan proving lucrative, but it was jibing in with his own personal plans concerning Leoncia and the Morgans.

"What have you against Senor Torres, that you should reject his plan and anger him?" Leoncia demanded of Francis.

"Nothing," was the answer, "except that we do not need him, and that I'm not exactly infatuated with him. He is a fool and would spoil any plan. Look at the way he fell down on testifying at my trial. Maybe he can't be trusted. I don't know. Anyway, what's the good of trusting him when we don't need him? Now his plan is all right. We'll go straight to the jail and take Henry out, if all you are game for it. And we don't need to trust to a mob of unhung rascals and beach-sweepings. If the six men of us can't do it, we might as well quit."

"There must be at least a dozen guards always hanging out at the jail," Ricardo, Leoncia's youngest brother, a lad of eighteen, objected.

Leoncia, her eagerness alive again, frowned at him; but Francis took his part.

"Well taken," he agreed. "But we will eliminate the guards."

"The five-foot walls," said Martinez Solano, twin brother to Alvarado.

"Go through them," Francis answered.

"But how?" Leoncia cried.

(*Continued next week*)

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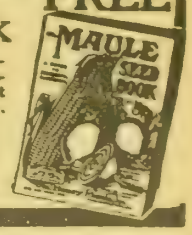

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Box 15, Bridgman, Mich.

CULL BEANS FOR CATTLE

Will you please tell me through your valuable paper whether cull beans are good for brood sows and fattening hogs, and if so, how much, and how to prepare for feed. Also are cull beans, corn and oats ground together good for milch cows?—A. E., Burt, Mich.

When used in proper quantities beans may be fed to dairy cattle with good results.

There are three ways in which cull beans may be fed:

1. They may be ground and mixed with other grains.

2. They may be fed whole by soaking from ten to twenty-four hours before feeding.

3. They may be fed after cooking. The cooking of cull beans entails considerable labor and where a considerable number of cows are to be fed this method of preparing is seldom feasible. When the beans are soaked it is best to put the wet beans on the silage and then drop the ground feed on both of them. This causes the provender to stick to the silage and the cow ingests all of the material together.

It has been our experience after a good many trials in feeding beans that a cow will not consume over three pounds of the dried beans per day and still clean up her feeding regularly. So in making a grain mixture it is not advisable to allow more than three pounds of dry beans for each mature cow fed.—*A. C. Anderson, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.*

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TAX EXEMPTION LIMIT

I have a forty acre farm near the village of F—— and would like to know how many cows and horses I may keep without taxes. I have three jersey cows and a span of horses. I like the M. B. F. very much and will soon have to renew. —Mrs. M., Oakland County.

The law does not specifically exempt any number of animals from taxation. A person who is a householder is entitled to an exemption of $500 on household provisions, furniture and fuel and an exemption of $200 on personal property actually used in his business. Your subscriber, therefore, would be entitled to an exemption of $200 worth of livestock used on his farm if he is actually a householder in the township. Horses and cattle not over one year old and sheep and swine not over six months old on the second Monday of April are also exempt from taxation.—*B. F. Burtless, Secretary Board of State Tax Commissioners.*

DETROIT MILK PRICE

Please give me some information about the Detroit Commission's milk price. I have not seen anything of it in your Michigan Business Farming for a long time. I wish you would publish it in your Business Farming every time the Commission sets the price.—J. J. H. ,Vassar, Mich.

We referred your letter to Mr. R. C. Reed, secretary of Michigan Milk Poducers' Association. His answer follows: Will say that we will try in the near future to give the report of the Detroit Commission findings. Frequently, I do not know of the meeting of the Commission until a very short time prior to its sitting and have about all that I can do to keep my locals advised in proper time. The Commission is not called by myself; it is a law unto itself and does its own sweet will, which has been very fortunate for the producers of Michigan up to the present time. There will be no meeting of the Commission until the latter part of next month as the milk price for March is on the same basis as the milk price for February, or $4.05, f. o. b., Detroit.—*R. C. Reed, Secretary, Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n.*

LUPINE SEED

With great interest I followed up articles about lupine and seradella. I know these plants and their value and though as much as I would like to sow them and as hard as I tried for the last two years I could get no seed. Some seed stores didn't know it at all. Some didn't handle it. Now if I could get information where to obtain some if only several pounds of each I'd very much appreciate the favor. —P. K., Big Rapids, R 1.

Mr. Schmidt advises that he procured his seed from Nungessen, Dickinson & Co., of Hoboken, New Jersey.

AUCTIONEE R'S LICENSE

I would like to know if I have got to get a license for auctioneering farm sales and how much is that and do I have to have a state and county license?—J. M. E., LeRoy, Mich.

An auctioneer must file a bond with two sureties in the sum of $2,-500. This will entitle him to act for four years. There are certain duties he must perform as pointed out in the statute. The law applies to each partner of a firm. See C. L. 1915, Sec. 7021 and following. Apply to Secretary of State.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

OAT SPROUTER

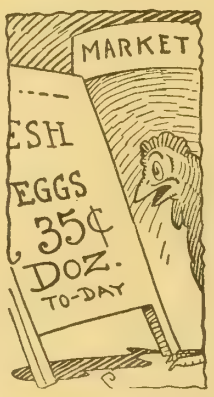
I have just bought a house with a furnace and wish to know how to make oat-sprouters.—Subscriber.

On the basis of 100 hens build frames that are 10 x 20 inches and 2 inches deep using on the bottom common lath far enough apart to allow the water to trickle through but near enough to prevent the oats from dropping through. Soak the oats twelve hours in warm water. Spread them on a tray one inch thick. This is for Monday. Tuesday prepare the second tray in the same way and following with a tray each day of the week until he has the full seven. Place these in a frame work as drawers would be in a common bureau. Sprinkle with water at 65 degrees temperature every morning. Keep them near the furnace in the furnace room. By the following Monday the first tray will be ready to feed the sprouts. They should be from 1-4 to 1 1-2 and well matted with roots. We recommend one cubic inch per hen per day but two cubic inches would not be out of the way. After the tray has been emptied spray it with a weak solution of formaldehyde to prevent moult and start over again.—*C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

Will you kindly advise me how much a cord of stone should weigh? —J. B.

It is very difficult for us to state the weight of a cord of stone, as different stone are composed of different substances which cause them to very greatly in weight. However, one cord of stone composed of bed rock weighs 22, 240 pounds.

SENSE AND NONSENSE



NOBLE BIRD

Hen—My I certainly am helping to lower the cost of living.

His Identity

"Permit me, sir!" suavely said a distinguished looking stranger in Wayoverbehind to the owner of the balky mule. "I fancy I can start the stubborn but useful animal"

Approaching the varmint from the front he addressed a few words to him in low, well-modulated tones, whereat the mule flapped his ears in pleased acquiescence and marched onward with his load.

"Well, I'll be dod-swizzled!" exclaimed an innocent bystander. "Did you see that? Who is that feller, anyhow?"

"He is a representative of a large Eastern publishing house who calls upon and sells to prominent citizens valuable literary works that they do not want and haven't got any use for," replied another and somewhat more sophisticated bystander

His Likely Fate

"I hear your hired man has mysteriously disappeared," said Farmer Bentover. "What do you s'pose has become of him?"

"I don't know," replied Farmer Hornbeak, "but I kinda suspect he yawned and fell down his own throat."

Not Censored!

Women should not be censured for wearing narrow skirts—it may be their only safeguard against jumping at conclusions.

"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."

Men employ speech only to conceal their thoughts.—*Voltaire*, 1778

COULDN'T MAKE HIS FEET BEHAVE

Bug — I just can't help dancing when they beat this drum.

A lady passenger, on a train going through the country, saw a wind-mill for the first time. Upon her return to her home city, she told some of her friends how kindhearted the farmers are. "Just think of it," said she: "They have electric fans for their cattl."

In Bad Shape

John, aged four, came downstairs one morning with a very bad cold in his head. Running to his mother, he exclaimed: "Oh, mother, both my eyes is leaking and one of my noses is frozen up."

A Quick Shave

A man came running into a barber shop and said to the barber, who happened to be an Irishman:

"Shave me as quick as you can; I want to catch the next car."

Pat, the barber, hustled and soon had the man shaved, when he said:

"Well, you did a quick job!"

"Yes," says the barber, "but I could have shaved you quicker than that if I had had a little more time."

According to Orders

The doctor consulted his thermometer and looked startled. Then he hurriedly tested his patient's pulse.

"Good gracious, man!" he gasped. "What have you been doing? Your temperature is up to danger point and your pulse is terrific. Have you been limiting yourself to infant diet, as I told you?"

The patient nodded feebly.

"Yes, doctor, I have," he whispered. "During the last twenty-four hours I have eaten three apple cores, over a dozen match stalks and various buttons; but I find considerable difficulty in chewing the coal."

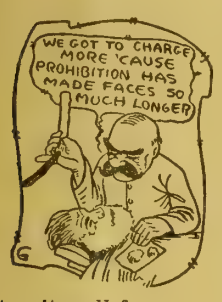
BLISS

Fish — My, my, I do believe that fellow is going to drop in for lunch.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST FINISHED

SAY! Do y' know, I got quite a s'prise las' week an' for a little spell was a feelin' purty dum good—got a raise in wages—hadn't 'zactly asked fer it neither; jest kinda hinted that I'd sort a like it ya know. Well I got it; we all did, an' by gosh! I was figgerin' on what a lot of things I was goin' to do with all that extra money, 65 cents a day extra means quite a bit in a year ya see. Well I didn't have to figger very long, hardly atall ya might say, 'cause the other fellers, the business fellers heard of it 'bout as soon as I did an' they had everything planned to git that money, an' they're gittin' it all right too, believe me! they know how to git it all right.



First thing, my meals went up, 5 and 10 cents. I'm takin' 'em at a restaurant now, my reg'lar boardin' mistress bein' in a hospital tryin' to git well from an operation—5 and 10 cents—an' many of the things I eat was gittin' cheaper, eegs, butter, likes o'that. Not only meals went up but the pesky barbers, they heard about the raise an' up went their prices, 5 and 10 cents on a shave an' 15 cents on a hair-cut. They had to live they said, an' I said mebbe they did but I didn't see no real reason for it, safety razors an' everything bein' so cheap, but they stuck an' so more of my money found a outlet.

Then socks went up, an' clothes, sugar and flour; doctors raised their rates an' ice took an upward jump; jest think of it, ice goin' up, when we got more of the darn stuff than we know what to do with. Well, I soon found that I wuz worse off with the raise than I was without it, financially speakin', an' so I can't see where a raise in wages has helped me a darn bit, can you? 'Course, I wuz glad to git it an' appreciated it all right, but the things I wanted to do with it I can't 'cause it all goes for livin' an' breathin' an' clothes any way, so what's the use?

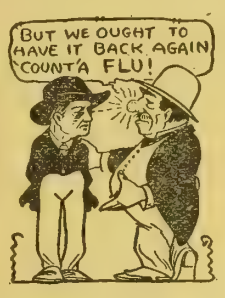
An' speakin' 'bout clothes! They wuz a feller blew into this town the other day—quite a oldish feller—sed he come in to see the sights of a big city; sed things wuz purty dull to home, not much goin' on. He said, "Why," he said, "a feller dropped dead in the postoffice over there last week an' they didn't find him for three days;" "gosh!" he sed, "I'd hate to drop dead on the streets back home," "I swan!" he sed, "they would not discover me 'til they had 'nother band concert." I asked 'im where he hailed from an' he sed, "from Marshall, Mich., b gosh!" Then, being a former resident of that thrivin' city, I kinda got in conversation with the ol' feller an' asked 'im how he liked our town, "O, fine," he sed; "Hot dog! but there's some purty sights here." He sed, "Why, you got the swellest women, classy an' right up to date dressers, too." "Why," said he, "I stood right there by the bank corner an' watched the young women go by; stood there 'bout a hour," he sed, "an' then went an' give half my money to a blind man sellin' led pencils, an' if the wind had been blowin' a little harder," he sed, "I'd a gin him every darn cent I had."

Well, I left 'im an' went an' stood on that same corner fir quite a spell an' 'though I didn't give away any money, by ginger! I've got a lot of sympathy fer them that can't see.

Yes, this a darn nice town all right, as towns go—lots of work an' reasonably fair wages—but as I have off'en sed before I don't think young men can save as much money here or in any other city as they can workin' on a farm, an' in the city you're a nobody 'less you've got a good big bank account an' live high; you're jest a part of a machine, only one of the cog wheels, so to speak, an' ain't sure of your job 15 minuits.

'bout the quickest work that has been done here in some time, happened the week bginnin' Fb. 15, 1920. On Monday night, by holdin' a hammer over her head an' threatenin' to kill her, a feller named McCauley, compelled a young widow of a month or two, to promise to marry him; Tuesday they were married; Friday morning he beat her head in with an ax; Friday afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock they found him dead in a roomin' house, he havin' committed suicide by the pizen route. The woman left three children by a former husband, with no one, apparently to look after them.

Oh, yes, things seem to be swift in the city, any city, thievin' an murderin', everything happens; hold-ups an' marriages, which is only another name for hold-ups sometimes, an' divorces, gosh! more divorces, purty dum nigh than marriages or births, ain't it awful how some folks jest love to git into the divorce courts; oh, well, lawyers are supposed to have to live, same as barbers or ice men, pickpockets or bootleggers; mebbe they have to be here but not on my account they don't.



Speakin' of bootleggers brings up the question of booze, a feller got a talkin' to me 'h'other day an' he sed, "Don't you think doin' away with licker has a good deal to do with this influenza epedimic?" "Dunno's I do," I sez, "Why?" "'Cause," he sed, "I notice I never had any such thing when there wuz plenty of likker to be had." "Well," I sez, "neither did I, an' so far, I ain't a havin' it now, be you?" "Well, no,' he sez, "not yit I aint, but gosh, all hemlocks! I might have it enny time, an then what?" he sez. I sez to 'im, "My dear sir, the probabilities are, you won't, but if you did git it your chances for recovery are a darn sight better than they would a been two or three years ago when you kept so full of booze you looked like a puffed-up warty toad an' if a rattle snake had bit ya he'd met a instant an' horrible death." Cordially, *Uncle Rube.*

A Few Gloom-Chasers From Today's Mail

We have confidence in M. B. F.—*G. S. M., Cass County.*

Can't farm without M. B. F.—*C. P., Mecosta County.*

I think your paper is all right. I take quite a few papers but I think yours the best.—*W. E. R., Saginaw County.*

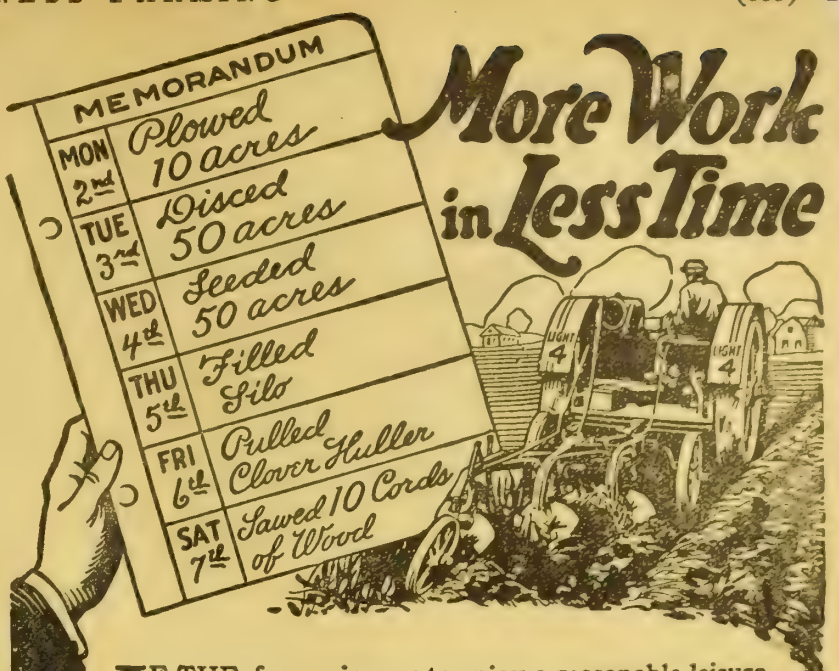
Am reading your farm paper and hope you will keep right on and not get cold feet. We farmers need a paper that will stay by us.—*R. L., Cass County.*

I do not want to miss any issues of M. B. F. By the way, we have another name for the paper at our house which is "Honest Abe". —*Jay Miller, Shiawassee County.*

You are doing a good work for the farmers. Best paper I receive—*W. A. E., Saginaw County.*

Please send me your paper for which I will enclose one dollar for one year. I think it is a fine paper, one that we all ought to take.—*W. H., Wayne Co.*

Dear Sir —Enclosed find our straw vote. There are four voters at our house and all boosters for Johnson. The man that did a lot to get the boys out of Russia and we think that every soldier should boost for Johnson. Now a word about M. B. F. the only farm paper in Michigan worth reading because it always takes the side of the farmer. Hurrah for Johnson for President.—*A. F. R., Osceola County.*


MEMORANDUM
MON 2nd Plowed 10 acres
TUE 3rd Disced 50 acres
WED 4th Seeded 50 acres
THU 5th Filled Silo
FRI 6th Pulled Clover Huller
SAT 7th Sawed 10 Cords of Wood

More Work in Less Time

IF THE farmer is ever to enjoy a reasonable leisure such as nearly all city people now have—he must do more work in less time.

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar

25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

THE HUBER Light Four

"THE TRACTOR DEPENDABLE"

Draws Three Bottoms

Turns an Acre an Hour

goes a long way toward making the 8-hour day possible on the farm. But it can work any amount of overtime. So it's easy to get whole days off to go fishing or make a trip to town.

The work costs no more—usually less—than it would if you did it by the old slow methods.

That is possible because the Huber Light Four is the "Tractor Dependable". It works all day every day. And it gets the most out of every hour and every gallon of fuel.

The Huber Light Four is powerful enough to pull three plows and a steady stream of power flows from its mighty motor through all spur gear direct to the draw-bar. Light tractor weight combined with great traction power; high wheels that roll easier and increase the amount of surface "grip;" center draft on all loads, preventing loss of power from side pull. The combination of all these—with a dozen other Huber features—makes the Light Four the last word in tractor dependability—and fuel economy, too. And everywhere the Huber is known as the "Tractor that Always Keeps Going".

Weight 5,000 lbs; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor, oversize; Perfex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds 2½ and 4 miles per hour.

Write for booklet "The Foundation of Tractor Dependability".

THE HUBER MFG. CO., 666 Center St., Marion, O.
Canadian Branch—Brandon, Manitoba
Makers also of the Huber Junior Thresher
Interested dealers should write for our attractive proposition

GET Your Cream Separator NOW!

ONLY $2 DOWN A Year to Pay

on This Easy, Self-Earning Plan!

You won't feel the cost at all. The machine itself will save its own cost and more before you pay. We ship any size separator you need direct from our factory and give you a whole year to pay our low price of $38 and up. Read what Alfred Geatches, North Jackson, O., says: "We are getting more than twice the cream we were before. The separator is very easy to clean and runs very easy." Why not get a fully guaranteed New Butterfly Separator for your farm and let it earn its cost by what it saves?

(22)

New BUTTERFLY

EASY TO CLEAN

Cream Separators have these exclusive, high-grade features: Frictionless pivot ball bearings bathed in oil—self-draining bowl—self-draining milk tank—easy-cleaning one-piece aluminum skimming device—closed drip-proof bottom—light-running cut steel gears, oil bathed. Guaranteed highest skimming efficiency and durability. We give

30 Days' FREE Trial—Lifetime Guarantee

against all defects in material and workmanship. We ship you the size machine you need and let you use it for 30 days. Then if pleased you can make the rest of the small monthly payments out of the extra profits the separator saves and makes for you. If not pleased, just ship the machine back at our expense and we will refund what you paid. You take no risk. Write for FREE Catalog Folder now.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO

CREAM WANTED

We want more Direct Shippers of Cream.
We guarantee correct weights and Tests.
We insure the return of your empty can or a new one.
We guarantee the legitimate top market price at all times.
Write for shipping instructions and full information.

We are absolutely responsible. Ask your banker.

DETROIT CREAMERY Co.
Cass and Grand River Aves., DETROIT

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 WORD PER [illegible] C. Minimum [illegible] accepted, 20 words. To maintain [illegible] we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on [illegible] are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each [illegible] of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word [illegible] regardless of [illegible] of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must [illegible] by Saturday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

182-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, $[illegible]; fully equipped, [illegible] buildings, exceptional [illegible] humming RR town; 175 acres can be tilled for bumper crops; wire-fenced pasture for large herd, home-use wood; large orchards, 10-acres grapes bringing around $320 per acre; spacious 11-room house, new basement barn, cement floor, other buildings fine condition; water house and barns from windmill. Aged owner to retire before spring work includes for quick sale 3 horses, 7 cattle, hogs, complete list farming implements, $12,250 gets all, easy terms. Details page 74 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 33 states, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

80 ACRES, SOIL CLAY LOAM, 6 ROOM house, barn, sheds, silo, granary, good well, young orchard. 45 acres cleared, 10 ready for plow, 10 cows, 3 mares, 2 brood sows, all tools. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. ROGERS, R5, Marion, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF FARMS for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

280 ACRES GOOD CLAY AND GRAVEL loam soil. 120 acres under cultivation. Good fences, good roads, good buildings, water, 160 acres, 2 miles from Marion, Mich., 120 lays 3 1-2 miles from Marion, Mich. Price $60.00 per acre, write owner. W. J. TURNER, Marion, Mich.

120 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 1-2 MILE from town, good buildings, 50 fruit trees, windmill, silos. Will sell stock and machinery with farm. Easy terms. Address Box 24, Bentley, Mich., Bay Co.

FOR SALE—640 OR 720 ACRE FARM. J. E. SHARP, Grant, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM 122 ACRES, 3 MILES from Lansing, on good road. All improved. Good buildings. Best of soil. S. W. HEMPY, R7, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES BLACK AND CLAY loam, 15 acres timber, 60 acres tile drained. Large 11 room brick house, 3 large barns, hog, and hen house, 3 wells and a nice young pear orchard. This is a grand farm and must be seen to be appreciated. 1-2 mile from R. R.—L. W. ASQUITH, Armada, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 84 ACRES, 3 MILES east of Hopkins. Well improved. Price right. A bargain. Write GEO. A. TUTTLE, Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, 120 ACRES good buildings, except house, small orchard, maple grove, good fences, clay loam soil, good drainage, 90 acres cultivated, 30 woods and pasture, 50 acres meadow, 8 acres wheat, 11 acres plowed. Price $8,000. Terms. GEORGE JOHNSTON, R3, Port Hope, Mich.

200 ACRES, GOOD CLAY AND GRAVEL loam soil. Can be sold as two separate farms. 2 sets of buildings, 3 small orchards, other fruit and berries. Small lake on farm, and farm corners on a fine lake. Near good roads and market. For further particulars write LOCK BOX 294, Fenton, Mich.

114 ACRE FARM, REASONABLE 2 1-2 miles Brighton, rolling, gravelly soil, 15 acres timber, good orchard, 7 room house, basement, barn, etc. Borders good fishing lake, hunting and trapping, with or without stock and tools, for price and terms write, G. SEMRAU, Brighton, Mich., Route 2.

LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE facts in regards to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, Landology, Skidmore Land Co., 398 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION

MARCH 11, 1920

LOCATION: Five Miles from Center of Grand Rapids, Michigan

THE ANNADALE FARM consists of 120 acres on the Grandville, cement paved road, five miles from the center of Grand Rapids. Five minutes' walk from Interurban Station. The buildings consist of a ten-room house, 60-stall cow barns, 12-stall horse barns, 2 silos, 3 calf barns, large and airy henhouse, two tool sheds, pigsty, milkhouse, icehouse, employees' rest room, corncrib (capacity 1,000 baskets), grainery, workshop and hay storage (capacity 120 tons). Also about 50 tons of ensilage in silo, 100 loads of manure in barnyard, and 25 tons of alfalfa hay.

There is an ample supply of water furnished by a deep well and tank in the barnyard and a stream flows through the pasture. The land is sand loam, well fertilized, with 20 acres planted in wheat, about 26 in alfalfa, 30 in pasture, and the balance under cultivation.

The above property together with ample farm equipment and household goods will be sold by public auction on March 11th, 1920, at 10 a. m. Easy terms of payment can be arranged. For additional information, address Henry T. Heald, 531 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

$3.95 MEN'S DOUBLE SOLE WORK shoes, brown or black, sewed tongues, sizes 6 to 11, wide toe Army lasts. Sent post free. Actual $5 values. DAVIS BROS., 210 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing, Michigan.

REGISTERED FARM SEEDS
Michigan's highest yielding varieties. Michigan 2-row Barley, Reg. No. 9F1 at $2.35 per bu., and Wisconsin Pedigree at $2. Sacks extra. W. I. BANDEEN, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

TOBACCO—"OLD HOMESPUN" CHEWING or smoking. Grown and sold by Kentucky Farmers. Not doped, just plain OLD NATURAL LEAF. Trial offer, 2 lbs. postpaid $1.00. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N., Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CANADIAN FIELD PEAS ready to sow, $6 cwt., bags included, with 150 pounds or more. WALTER BROWN, Shepherd, Mich.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR sale. Plants by the twenty-five, fifty, hundred and thousand. The most extensively grown of any blackcap. Send for price list. ELMER H. NEVINS, Nurseryman, Ovid, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

SENATOR DUNLOP STRAWBERRY PLANTS —Money makers. 1919 demand exceeded supply. Prospect same this season. Order early. $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500. Per 100, 75 cents. J. E. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

$2.35 CHILD'S RUBBER BOOTS, SHINY, fresh, perfect goods, sizes 5 to 10 1-2. Sizes 11 to 2, $2.65. Post free. DAVIS BROS., 210 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing, Michigan.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WE PAY $200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X682, Springfield, Illinois.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

VIOLIN WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR sale. Free trial. Easy payments. Handmade and sweet toned Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kansas.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS $5 per 1,000 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, R2, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF LARGE MULES. 6 and 7 years old, sound, kind and good workers. L. W. ASQUITH, Armada, Mich.

MICHIGAN CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONey in 5 lb. pails, 12 pails to case or 24 pails in barrel. ARCHIE BREAKIE, Grindstone City, Mich., R 1.

1,000,000 FORMULAS, RECIPES, FERTILizers, stock remedies, tonics, facts, tables. How to make and do everything! 1,016 pages. 500 engravings. "Can I find it? Yes; and 999,999 others." Valuable book for every farm; postpaid, only, $2.20. Pay postman on arrival. Money back if you want it. Send no money! Just a postcard—now! C. GOODNOW, Dept. "H6," South Sudbury, Mass.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN, GENERAL farm and dairy work. Must take full charge at times. Near Pontiac. Address, EDWARD PHELPS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR SALE—100 TONS OF LOOSE MIXED hay. CHESTER WELCH, Elwell, Mich.

$2.29 BOYS' COPPER TOE LACE SHOES sizes 9 to 13 1-2, solid soles, will wear. Sent post free. DAVIS BROS., 210 S Wash. Ave., Lansing, Mich.

MARRIED MAN WANTED

Wish to hire married man to work on this farm with small [illegible] no children. Must be competent and reliable, without bad habits; good opportunity for a man who is willing and able to give honest efficient service. Address

HERBERT W. MUMFORD
Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

and help your friends by selling them Michigan's own farm weekly. Liberal commission and all supplies free. Write today. Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

County Crop Reports

CALHOUN—Farmers are not doing much as it takes all of the well to take care of the sick. Hay is bringing a good price for there is not much to be had. Potatoes are high and scarce. There is no building in the county. Lots of auctions, five or six a week.—C. E. B. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek:—Wheat, $2.30@$2.33; oats, 85; rye, $1.47; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $30; potatoes, $3; springers, 27; butter, 60; eggs, 53; lambs, 10@17; hogs, 14; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 10.

MISSAUKEE (S)—Practically all that the farmers are doing is their chores. Some are hauling gravel on a three and a half mile road. There are still some potatoes left in this neighborhood which the farmers are holding for higher prices. Hay is very scarce. Other feed is also scarce. Many farmers are buying feed. No coal can be gotten here. The supplies are about all run out. Farmers buying wood, others getting pine stumps and burning them. Are having plenty of cold weather this winter. The coldest we have had was 20 below zero. We also have a large supply of snow this winter. Anybody not having enough, come and get some. The following prices were offered at Falmouth on Feb. 23: Wheat, $2.20; corn, $1.60; oats, $1; rye, $1.45; No. 1 light mixed, $35; rye straw, $16; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6 cwt.; potatoes, $3.50; butter 55c; eggs, 45c.—J. S.

MANISTEE—The farmers are cutting and hauling wood; some are hauling hay and doing barn work. Weather has taken another slight change to cooler with some snow. Quite a number of people are sick with the grip or pneumonia and influenza again. Farmers are not selling very much now for it is too cold. No potatoes hauled and no cars. They say beans are cheaper. Not much building here; some are buying seed and feed.—H. A. The following prices were quoted at Bear Lake:—No price is quoted on potatoes and few, if any, are being bought on account of the shortage of cars. Navy beans are $5.25 per cwt. Red Kidney beans $10 per cwt., rye $1.30 per bushel, wheat $2 per bushel; butter, 50; eggs, 45, butterfat, 45; beef, 5@7c on foot, 10@13 dressed; pork 11@13 on foot, 15@17 dressed; veal, 10@13 alive, 18@22 dressed; chickens, 20@25 per lb., alive, 25@29 dressed. Hides are 16@20c per lb.

MONROE—(N.E.)—Very fine weather now; had a slight thaw; snow about gone and the roads are good. Wheat appears to be in poor condition, but cannot tell till spring how it will come through. Lots of sickness and some deaths. Hay and fodder of all kinds high and very scarce, not much grain left to ship out. Lots of auction sales with poor attendance. Many farms for sale, no help what is left going to the city to work leaving farm idle, as they can earn more than farming and be at home for board and nights, as the Interurban goes through this territory. The following prices were offered at Newport, Mich on Feb. 24, 1920:—Wheat, $2.20; corn, $1.80 on ear; oats .85; hay no 1 timothy $32.00; no 1 light mixed $30.00; wheat oat $8.00; potatoes $7.00 per 150 lbs.; onions .06; cabbage .06; poultry hens .30; springers .30; butter .50; eggs .56; live stock (live wt.) sheep changing every day; hogs, 10@11c; beef steers, 8c; beef cows, 6c; veal calves, 17c.—W. E. M.

WEXFORD—We have had a few days of nice weather. Trains were hung up for a few days last week on account of the severe blizzard, worst that has been known for many a moon, but at present things have resumed their normal stage. Quite a number of flu cases throughout the county. There have been three or four cases in this vicinity. The entire family of Tony Kerzich was down with it, and Miss Slagle had to officiate as nurse and do the chores at the barn for nine haed of cattle, and two horses. Mr. Volf's family were also sick with the flu and John Dehu's but all are getting better now. Quite a number were obliged to leave camp on account of sickness in their families.—S. H. S. The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, $2.14@$2.20; corn, $1.35, shelled; oats, 80; rye, $1.30; buckwheat, $2.50 cwt.; beans: C. H. P., $6; red kidney, $8.50; hay, $31; potatoes, $3 cwt.; hens, 22@25; springers, 22@25; ducks, 25@30; geese, 2528; @butterfat, 62; eggs, 45; apples, $3.50 per cwt.; veal calves, 16@32; hogs, 16@18.

SANILAC (N.E.) — Lots of snow, making the roads in bad condition. The Flu also is taking its toll in this locality, nearly every home having more or less to do with it, many homes have been saddened by its effects. But in spite of the fact, the farmers have organized around Croswell, and hereafter they expect to do their own shipping and buying of farm produce, also coal and many other things if the local dealer do not come out and play square.

Through this association will let you know in future reports how things are running. The Croswell Milling Co. is trying to sell out to the Gleaners. That is the report and we all hope it is true. Some hay and stock is moving but most farmers are waiting for a raise in prices. Heavy horses in good condition are in big demand and sell at a fair price. The following prices were offered at Croswell, Mich., on Feb 24, 1920. Wheat $2.80 bu.; corn $2 65 cwt.; oats .84 bu.; rye $1.44 bu.; hay no 1 timothy 25-26; no 1 light mixed 23-25 beans (C. H. P. pea) $6.00 cwt.; potatoes $2.50; geese .20; torkeys .30; butter .60; butterfat .60; eggs .50; hogs $15.00 cwt.; veal calves .16; fruits apples $1.50.

MIDLAND—The following prices were paid at Midland by the Orr Bean & Grain Co.:—Wheat, fall, $2.35, spring, $2.40; corn, shelled, $1.45; oats, 84; rye, $1.40; buckwheat, $2.85; beans, $6; barley, $2.85; peas, $3.90.

MECOSTA—Farmers are busy getting ice, cutting wood and doing odd jobs. Some are selling beans and potatoes, others are holding for a change in the market. Weather has been very cold. There was a meeting in Evart this week for the purpose of buying a Gleaner elevator. The following prices were offered at Hersey, Mich. Wheat 228@230; Corn 135;oats 90;rye 110; hay-no 1 timothy 30; no 1 light mixed 26; beans, (C. H. P. pea) $6; red kidney, $7; eggs, 43.

MUSKEGON—Farmers are busy getting wood and putting up ice. Not very much being sold at present. About two feet of snow. A great many farmers are holding beans for higher prices. Not much encouragement for next year. The flu has claimed several in this neighborhood. The following prices were offered at Ravenna on Feb. 20: Corn, $1.60; oats, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $30; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $5.50; potatoes, $2.25.—E. E. P.

MONTCALM—The farmers are cutting logs and buzzing wood. Some are putting up ice which is 21 inches thick. The school is closed on account of the teacher's illness. The snow is about 24 inches deep in the woods. The people of Lakeview are suffering for the want of coal and wood.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.50; corn, $1.60; oats, 90; rye, $1.68; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $30; straw-rye, 15; wheat-oat, 15 beans: Pea, $8; red kidney, $13.75; potatoes, $3.50; onions, $2.50; hens, 22; springers, 20; ducks, 24; geese, 20; turkeys, 40; butter, 65; butterfat, 65; eggs, 48; sheep, 60; lambs, 8; hogs, 15; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 15@23.

INGHAM—Cold weather and snow. Very good sleighing with very little thaw since fore part of December. Farmers in this place are getting in logs to saw. Two new barns to be built in the spring. Lots of sickness here still. Ten auction sales billed for next week all within a few miles of here. Some are tired of farming, others getting older, and no help. Not much selling of stock at present. Outlook good for co-operations buying two elevators, one at Eden and one at Mason. Expect to close deal soon. What has become of Foster's Weather Guide? We miss it.—C. I. M. The following prices were paid at Mason—Wheat, $2.20@$2.25; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.40; barley, $2.50; hay: No.1 Timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $25; wheat-oat, $12; beans, Pea, $8; potatoes, $2.25; butter, 52@55; butterfat, 63; eggs 45@52; lambs, 18; hogs, 14; beef steers, 10@11; beef cows, 5@8; veal calves, 19.

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, doing chores and attending auction sales. The weather has been very cold and we have had quite a bit of snow. The main roads are opened for automobiles but they are far from being in good shape for any kind of travel. There is good sleighing on most country roads and considerable teaming is being done. The fields are covered with a layer of snow which makes a good protection for crops. Farmers are selling potatoes, hay, wood and live stock. A meeting of the milk producers of this vicinity was held at Fenton on Saturday, Feb. 28. Auction sales are very plentiful and prices received are lower than formerly. A number of the farmers are selling out and moving to the cities. Farm help will be very scarce this year.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50 oats, 93; rye, $1.45; buckwheat, $3 cwt.; beans: C. H. P., $6; red kidney, $11; hay, $25@$30; potatoes, $2.40@$2.50; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $8 bbl.; cucumbers, $2.50 doz.; hens, 32; ducks, 32; geese, 32; turkeys, 40; butter, creamery, 62@63; dairy, 55@58; eggs, 50@52; apples, $2.50@$3.50; beef steers, $11@$12; beef cows, $8.50@$9; veal calves, $21@$22; sheep, $12@$13; lambs, $19@$20; hogs, $14.25@$14.50.

MANISTEE—There is not much doing except chores, getting wood and breaking roads, as it has stormed most of the time this last week and is cold. Lots of snow but not good sleighing. Some are buying straw and rye-straw at that. There is nothing doing with potatoes; too cold and car shortage is the cry. Not much building going on here this winter.—C. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.40; oats, $1.60; rye, $1.30; beans: (C. H. P.) $5.75 cwt.; (red kidney), $10; hay, $33@$35 ton; rye-straw, $10; hens, 20@25; butter, 50; butterfat, 45; eggs, 45; beef steers, 5 to 7 alive; veal calves, 10 to 18 alive; hogs, 11 to 13 alive.

M. B. F. best farm paper published. Keep it coming.—*W. A., Huron Co.*

Enclosed find $1 for which please keep M. B. F. coming to my address for another year. Don't forget to send this week's copy. I admire the way M. B. F. goes after things. Just keep right on fearlessly and also keep the farmers posted as much as possible on all the markets and I think you will not lack for subscriptions.—*H. T. W., Kalamazoo County.*

What the Neighbors Say

(*Continued from page* 17)

they did not dare to say anything in this free country of ours.

One of the main causes of the so-called unrest in this country is that our people are realizing more and more that we have been used as a tool to take the chestnuts out of the fire for dear old England, the great empire which is built up by land grabbing and piracy.

We had to fight against "militarism and autocracy" and at the present time, our 100 per cent Americans are trying hard to saddle these same things on this country. Mr. Crosby says, "awful tales of Hun atrocities, made up in English newspaper officers," that is just where most of these stories did originate and a very large number of Americans did realize this fact during the war but our pro-English element which had brought us into the war, continued to spread these lies broadcast over the country for two easons viz: to help out dear old England and to prolong the war so that they might make millions and billions of war profits.

Not every one believes the old chestnut that Germany would have come over here to conuer us after fighting England and France. If Germany had been so land hungry why is it that she did not go to war with her small neighbors like Holland, Switzerland, Luxemburg and others and why is it that these small nations did not join the allies when they realized for certain that Germany would lose the war?

The following is taken from the Winnipeg Evening Bulletin, a Canadian paper:

"Captain A. A. Cameron, assistant professor of the Manitoba University in a lecture held in this city ast night made the statement that the British army never encountered any difficulty in regard to poisoned wells —Mr. Cameron who was an officer of the first water tank Co. R. A. M. C. during the war asserted that he did not know or hear of a single case where a well had been intentionally poisoned by German soldiers."

The above statement is made by a Canadian officer who certainly had no object to defend the Germans.

How different were the "awful tales" we read in our pro-English papers during the war.

No wonder the president suffered a nervous breakdown, he probably realized at last that he fell in with a bunch of hypocrites and land grabbers at Pais which has the Huns beaten ten to one.

Where are the fourteen points which were accepted as a basis for peace? How about self determination which was so loudly proclaimed before the shameful conference at Paris.

I am not a pro-German in any sense. I was born here in Michigan over 50 years ago and am generally able to consider things from both sides but I would like to ask the question. What did we gain by our entering the war?—*Theo. Bengal, Fowler, Mich.*

Will some of our readers tell Mr. Bengal what we gained by entering the war?—Editor.

M. B. F. PAVES WAY FOR ORGANIZATION

Will you please outline in your valuable paper the steps necessary to be taken in a county not yet a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in order that it may become a member.

Sanilac is one of the best agricultural counties of the state and there is none that needs the services of the bureau more than do we. Yet so far as I know there has been no move made to organize us and there is no application in.

The farmers here are all talking organization. All we lack is leadership. I believe that a few dollars spent in advertising the Farm Bureau in the local papers of this county would awaken the farmers so that at least 95 per cent would sign up at once. There are always a few dead ones but they can be converted or squeezed out of business later. This may sound rather rough but is the method that has been successfully employed by the other two big organizations, labor and capital.

I have been a reader of your paper for years. I believe that it is doing, or at least is attempting to do a greater service to society than is any other paper in Michigan. I am not saying this to tickle your ears, but because I sincerely mean what I say. I figure it like this: an ideal democracy such as we wish ours to be is the greatest producer of human happiness that has ever been devised by man. This republic can not become ideal nor can it remain as good as it now is without it be the home of a contented intelligent and happy people. The people of this country cannot remain contented and happy unless there is a reliable and continuous supply of food of honest quality and honest quantity and a reasonable supply ahead for a rainy day. This supply of food cannot come from a race of economic slaves but must be furnished by a self-respecting, intelligent and contented class of farmers.

Intelligent men will not stay on the farm unless farming can be made to pay well enough that his wife need not be a slave, that he need not work his children to an extent which would not be allowed anywhere else but in a country community and where he himself may have some time for recreation and mind development.

Such a profitable mode of farming can never be reached without an organization that can meet at the conference table on equal terms with organized capital and organized labor.

Your paper is doing more than is any other paper in Michigan to build up such an organization.

Therefore, I say, your paper is doing more than is any other paper in Michigan, to keep this old ship of state off the rocks of discontent which leads to all sorts of social disaster.

Anything that I can do to help with the good work will be cheerfully done. I am in favor of Wood for president and Campbell for governor. Am in favor of the treaty with the reservations. But NEVER without them.—*A. Y., Tuscola County.*

If you will write to Mr. C. S. Bingham, secretary Michigan State Farm Bureau, Birmingham, he will advise you of the Bureau's plans for organizing Tuscola county. To better the economic condition of the farmer, and bring about that era of happiness, contentment and universal justice which you so will describe is the ambition of every man who has a hand in the making of this publication. No greater encouragement could come to us than the showing that they understand and appreciate these efforts. —Editor.

THE NEWBERRY TRIAL

While attending the Newberry trial (voluntarily) I had "one sweetly solemn thought," i. e., the protoplasmic Newberry cannot destroy what Ford can build up. Let us get some satisfaction out of that.

The vital question is not the guilt or innocence of the man. The important thing is—why these vast expenditures were made. When we find out what business interests in New York really financed the deal we will gain a more comprehensive view of the machinery of our "self government."

Why do we call it self government when we sell the majority of our votes for a cigar or a circular letter. People who do so are as guilty as Newberry. If each man would make a business of writing—letters of praise or condemnation to public officials he would be well repaid for his trouble. The influence of the public would then be very great. Why not use this influence instead of being influenced by the self-advertisement of the official before election and then allowing him to do as he pleases afterward.

The Newberry case shows up the need of an initiative, referendum and recall in this state.—*S. W., Barry Co.*

Michigan already has initiative and referendum laws, but not the recall. Your suggestion for keeping our public officials advised of our views is a fine. —Editor.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Spring Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Spring Is Here. Soon the litters of pigs will be coming, the calves, the lambs, and the colts will be dropped. Feed your brood sows Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before and after farrowing. It makes the bowels active, relieves constipation, promotes good health and good digestion which means healthy pigs and a mother with a milk supply to nourish.

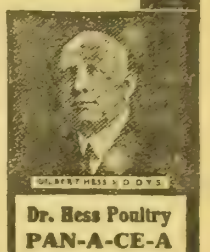
Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Give your brood mares a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. And your work horses. It puts your team in fine fettle. You cannot afford to plow, harrow, sow, mow, reap or team with a team out of sorts, low in spirits, rough in hair, blood out of order, or full of worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for sheep—especially good for ewes at lambing time.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your town. Get 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, 1 lb. for every sheep. Feed as directed and see the good results. Guaranteed.

25-lb. Pail, $2.25; 100 lb.-Drum, $7.50
Except in the far West, South and Canada
Smaller packages in proportion
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



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Abortion is unnatural, and denotes a run-down condition of the genital organs. Strengthen these organs and they will resist the ravages of the Abortion germ.

KOW-KURE is a medicine that acts directly on the genital and digestive organs, giving them the vigor of perfect health. Cows treated with KOW-KURE before calving *do not* abort. You save both the calf and the cow's health by using the KOW-KURE preventive treatment.

KOW-KURE is also invaluable in the prevention and treatment of Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Bunches, Scours and Milk Fever. Sold by feed dealers and druggists; 60c and $1.20. Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

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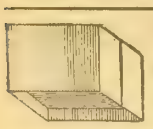

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DETROIT
Not connected with any other house on this market.

The Live Stock Situation for 1920

(*Continued from page* 5)

curity. Packers, however, say they are unable to handle this paper and need the assistance of the banks if it is to be carried out.

Hog supplies at all markets have been gradually deminishing since the first of the year. Arrivals for the first two months will show a sharp decrease when compared with export business should fade away, the the previous year. Allowing that the increased demand in this country must be taken into consideration. Labor is well employed at the present time and wages are the highest ever known and some traders are promised further increases this spring. The laboring class is the meat buying power of this country. When workers have the money they have liberal portions of meat at every meal. This is noted in the butcher shops where they do their buying. Then with supplies falling off and the domestic demand the largest ever known, it seems that the export question should not be taken into consideration too seriously and it should be used less as propaganda by the packers when they wish to carry out a bear campaign in the market.

The sheep and lamb market of course needs no bolstering because a more profitable season was never before noted in the history of the trade. No matter what a feeder handled he was able to make money because for more than three months prices enjoyed an unbroken advance. This really put lamb and mutton in a class by itself. Even at the present time, this class of offerings is selling comparatively high when compared with others. Low prices a year ago last fall and winter caused many men to clear out the big range owners of the west trimming their herds closely which resulted in the small arrivals and naturally prices advanced. Most sections of the west are still short of foundation stock and it is the belief that relief from small receipts will not be possible for some time to come.

The general situation in live stock matters has been very uneven and moreso uncertain for some time past. It is such conditions that have caused the feeders to become skeptical and doubt the sincerity of the packers. But men in the country state that the affect will be noted in the future. They claim that the hog supplies at the present time are smaller than generally expected and the low prices last fall and winter will be a gauge for the next crop of pigs.

On that account, it is the belief that arrivals of stock during the summer months will be relatively small and regardless of present conditions, prices are looked upon as subject to advance. An arrangement of some kind that would allow export business to be carried out, is looked for. If this materializes, it is plainly seen that the small surplus of stocks in this country will not last long and the meat business will be carried out on a cash basis moreso than ever before.

A New Electric Milking Machine

A SMALL electric milking machine mounted on wheels so it can be moved from cow to cow has just made a considerable stir in the dairy world. The new Moto-Milker requires no pipe line or installation, is ready to use when unboxed, and is so simple and handy that is is suitable for the vast number of dairies having from 8 to 20 cows.

Cups with rubber linings fit over the cows' teats and a gentle suction sucks the milk out. Then, intermittently, compressed air squeezes and massages the teats to keep them in perfect condition. The milking is done almost exactly as the calf does it, and the method is really far more natural and calf-like than squeezing the teats by hands.

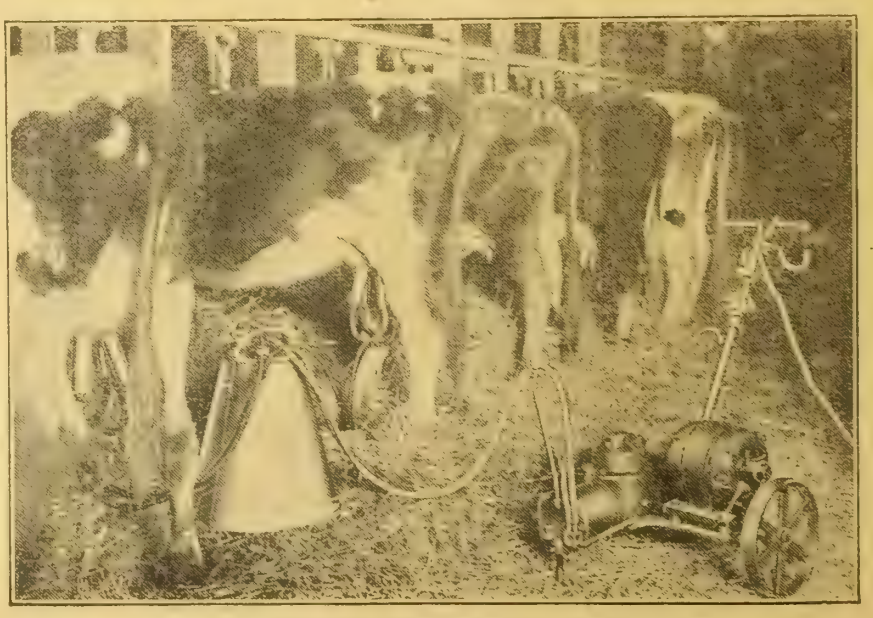
The gentle massage by compressed air is comfortable to the cow and makes her let her milk down faster. Fast milking is generally believed to increase a cow's milk production as time goes on, and government and other tests have proved it to be the case with this milker.

The same milking priciple in exactly similar teat cups with the compressed air squeeze is now in use on over one million cows, many of them pure breds that have been milked in this way for six and seven years running. Hence the good effect on the cows is well established and is recognized by most agricultural colleges.

The new electric milker is simple in the extreme. An electric motor drives a slow moving piston which makes suction on the back stroke and compressed air on the forward stroke. This piston gives the slow pulsation of suction and pressure which milks the cow so comfortably. Rubber tubes connect the pump to the milk pail and teat cups. No gas engine is necessary and most of the parts needed on pipe-line milkers are eliminated. There are no pulsators, no gauges, no tanks, no belts, no pipe lines, no stall cocks, no springs, and the high speed pump and gas engine are eliminated. Any 3-4 K. W. farm lighting plant will run the milker, the power cost being about 2c per day.

Two cows (eight teats) are milked at a time, and one man can milk about 18 to 20 cows per hour. Thus one man does the work of about three, not only releasing the other men for other work, but making the owner entirely independent of hired help so far as the dairy is concerned. The labor saving usually amounts to between $300 and $400 yearly. In a rush time or if the help should leave, the farmer can order one of these machines during the day and be using it the same evening.

Additional information regarding this wonderful little machine will be supplied by M. B. F. to any reader upon request.



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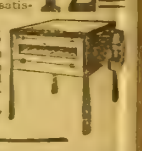
The 1920 Sensation at $12.45



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140 Egg, $12.45. Detroit Brooders, 140 Chick, $7.10. Both for Special Combination Price, $17.50, complete. Freight prepaid to your station. Order from this advertisement or write for full description.
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Red Clover and Timothy mixed—the standard grasses cannot be surpassed for value or pasture. Contains seed per cent clover, per right to sow. Thoroughly cleaned and sold on approval, subject to government test. A trial this mixed seed if you want our great Burpeale Have Pure Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field and Grass Seeds. Don't buy until you write for free samples and 116 page catalog.
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MIXED ALSYKE and TIMOTHY
Greatest of hay and pasture combinations. Extra choice seed tested for purity and germination. Write for free samples and our big catalog of field and garden seeds. Wonderful values in Clover, Alsyke, Millets, Field Peas, Rape, etc.
$9.00 PER BUSHEL (45 lbs) BAGS FREE
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500 Maple Syrup LABELS $1.45
These labels are of a desirable size and are printed in two colors, border in red and any wording you wish in black. They will help you get more for your syrup or produce. Cash must accompany order, which will be sent to you prepaid. Order labels now
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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad, or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today !)
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

March 8. Jerseys. Henry J. and Carleton R. Lewis, Ypsilanti, Mich.
March 13. Poland Chinas. W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.
Mar. 26. Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.
April 7, Holstein, Angus and Poland Chinas. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FOR SALE

Four year old granddaughter of KING OF THE HENGERVELDS.
Due May to 27 lb. bull.
J. L. ROCHE & SON
Pinckney - - - - - - - Michigan
Livingston County

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest. Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

For Sale: Registered Holsteins, 7 young cows, A. R. O. bred to 31 lb. bull. Herd on State Federal accredited list. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

TWO GREAT BRED BULLS

One a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Mich.

AM OFFERING
TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS

Sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mobile and dams gr. daughters of King Segis.
No. 1 born Oct. 16, 19, nicely marked, nearly 1-2 white, record of dam butter 7 days 21 lbs. Milk, 530 lbs. Price $75.
No. 2 born Jan. 23, beautifully marked trifle more white than black from nearly a 22 lb. dam with 536 lb. milk Price $60.
Ask for pedigrees and full particulars.
FRED M. BOYD
Waldron, Mich.

HERE'S A BULL GOOD ENOUGH TO HEAD A REGISTERED HERD

A grandson of the $50,000 bull. His dam a 20 lb. jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price $350. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Breedsville, Mich.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM
YPSILANTI, MICH.

Offers 2 grandsons of KING OF THE PONTIACS, also 2 sons of A. R. O. granddaughters of KING OF THE PONTIACS.
Price $100 to $175
Herd under state and federal inspection. . . . .
All bulls offered for sale are from A. R. O. cows. Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. Dams are heavy producing young cows. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.
G. & P. DeHOOP, Zeeland, Mich., R 4

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX
Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pietje Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - - R2 - - - Michigan

I WILL HOLD A COMBINATION SALE of registered and grade Holsteins, registered and grade Angus, horses and Poland China Hogs, on April 7th, at my farm, 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, on Jackson-Springport state road.
VERNON CLOUGH, R2, Parma, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL
Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

REG HOLSTEINS HIGH CLASS BULLS

Ready for service. Prices to suit every breeder. from $100 up.
Herd under Federal supervision. Headed by one of the best 36 lb. sons of "King of the Pontiacs.
Will accept a few good cows for service.
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HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.
BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.
Price $200.
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

nicely marked, more white than black, prize winning son of a 20.6 lb. four-year old granddaughter of PONTIAC KORNDYKE.
READY FOR SERVICE
Sire, MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA 204,234 from a daughter of GLISTA ERNESTINE, Cornell's great 30 lb. cow. His three nearest dams average 31 lbs. and his 46 nearest tested relatives average over thirty pounds. Write for particulars.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. TWISS, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS FOR sale. Registered cows, heifers, bull calves, bred sows and fall pigs, either sex. The farmers' kind at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON
Union Phone Fowler, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREED-ers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN. Bad Axe. Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
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POLLED SHORTHORNS YOUNG STOCK either sex, also young cows. White Wyandottes.
FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females $200 and up. Bull calves at $100. Cows all hand milked. ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 (son of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS
E. J. TAYLOR, Owner
Fremont, Mich.

Individually good and breeding unsurpassed. No females for sale at present, but am offering two exceptionally good bull calves by COLLEGE BEAU 422153, only son of that grand old matron "DELILA" illustrated in January 24th issue of "Business Farming" and founder of M. A. C. Hereford herd.
Come and see them.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

ANGUS

THREE BULL CALVES

Registered Guernseys, sired by PENCOYD PATRIOT whose 3 nearest dams average 30.5 lbs. fat. Bred to improve your herd, and offered reasonable. Guaranteed to be as represented.
P. S. MYERS & SON, Grand Blanc, Mich.

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.
ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

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GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE: GUERNSEY BULL, GRANDSON of Gov. of the Chene from A. R. O. dam, 10 mos. old. Also other bulls from 2 to 7 mos. old. Write for particulars.
C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Mich.

JERSEYS

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Ma- jesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE
PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL
Calved April 28th, 1919. His dam, Gertrude No. 6191, her sire, King Edgard No. 2219. His dam College Bravura 2nd, World's Champion Brown Swiss Cow. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

RED POLLED

REG. RED POLLS
Bulls serviceable age. No. 30665, Elmwood Rival, ton bull heads herd.
J. A. BATTENFIELD & SONS, Fife Lake, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

AN OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITY

is offered right here for some Michigan Ayrshire breeder to get his offering before 70,000 Michigan business farmers.

Some one is going to grab this opportunity and send along a little ad that will pay him handsomely.

ARE YOU THE ONE?

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion, Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531 a black horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $300.
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

Percherons for Sale—21 Head

Sevier 130757 at head of herd. A horse carrying the blood of Imposant, his sire and Hartley's Samson, two 2,400 lb. horses. He is 42 months old, weighs 2,150 lbs. carries 14 inch bone (six weeks.)
CHAS. OSGOOD & SONS, Mendon, Mich.

BELGIANS

We are forced to sell our entire herd within thirty days. 3 imported mares, 5 young mares and 2 young stallions 3 and 4 years old. This is an extra good lot and must be sold regardless of price.
L. H. LEONARD, Caledonia, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cattle and Sheep
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One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS, SIRED by BIG BONE 4th. Bred to BIG LONG BOB for May farrow.
MOSE BROS.,
St. Charles Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold [illegible] gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

Must Sell L. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow. Reasonable if taken at once.
H. M. JEFFRIES, St. Louis, Mich.

L T P C NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE. Come and see or write
ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL yearlings including prize winners. Out of 1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable pirces. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. BRED GILTS SIRED BY MOUW'S Big Jones 3rd, out of Grand Defenders of Dexter's Giant, bred to Wilson's Big Bob, a good son of Battleship Big Bob $40 to 100 boar. Gilts priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

[illegible] ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; [illegible] on hand. Also registered Percherons, Shorthorns, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

[illegible] sows and gilts bred to MICHIGAN BUSTER BIG DesMOINES 5TH, BOB O-LINK or WONDER BUSTER. Fall pigs.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

THE OLD FASHION
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
CHOICE GILTS—BRED
March, April—$50 to $100
J. M. WILLIAMS,
No. Adams, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR be by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET in the King row buy a Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.
He has more Grand Champion Blood in his veins than any other boar in Michigan.
I have 15 choice Gilts bred to him for March and April farrow. Fall pigs of either sex.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS, BOAR pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices. Inspection invited.
FRED C. VOSS, Avoca, Mich.

L T P C A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND April Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE
Large Type P. C. Hogs

Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder. They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

DUROC

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Ralph and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLES BIG TYPE DUROCS yearling, spring and fall boars and gilts for sale. Are booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE, R3, Plymouth, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY
BRED SOWS SERVICE BOARS

Booking orders for weanling spring pigs
$25 EITHER SEX

We denver the hogs before you pay
IRA BLANK Potterville, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS BRED GILTS FOR APRIL FARrow, sired by Liberty Defender. Dams Col. breeding, good quality, weighing 225 lbs., not fat, price $65, while they last, bred to Orion boar.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

MEADOWVIEW FARM. REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Fall pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY swine. Both sex. All ages. Rhode Island Red Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. 40 a. and 80 acre farms. Easy terms.
W. U. BARNES, Wheeler, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER. Weidman, Mich.

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS SIRED BY Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd first aged boar at Detroit in 1919, and bred to All Col. of Sangomo. He is an intensely Col. bred boar and the Col.'s were never more popular than now. Priced from $65 to $100 each.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

A FEW BRED DUROC GILTS, BRED TO A son of Principal 6th. These gilts are long-bodied with good hams and shoulders and will weigh 250 lbs. Bred to farrow in April. Pedigree on request. Price crated, $100 each.
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FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FARrow in March and April. Bred to MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.
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FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS of quality. Three good boars, farrowed in Mar and April, 1919, weighing 300 to 350 lbs. each. Modern type with big bone. Write for pedigrees and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

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JOHN GIBSON, Fosters, Mich., R. No. 2.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Choice Bred Gilts, 2 extra fine Service boars. Choice Sept. pigs, either sex or pairs.
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Mud-way-aush-ka farm

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O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
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O I C'S Choice bred gilts for spring farrow, good [illegible] boars. Are booking orders for spring pigs. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin.
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O I C BIG TYPE EASY FEEDING SHORT nose, small ears, two fall boars. Also sows. 1 spring boar. Gilts bred. Thrifty. W. Wyandotte Cockerels.
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February 16, 1920.

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We can say that we have more than got results from our ad., as we have been swamped with inquiries.
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Feed Some Steers Next Winter

By T. JAMES SHERIDAN, Farmer, Kent County, Mich.

ALL FARM markets have been in such an unsettled condition these last couple of years that the farmer hardly knows what to do. And the livestock market has led the list in breaks and slumps just at the critical time. The average farmer can't afford to take many chances until conditions settle somewhat. The man who can invent a way to take all chance out of farming has not yet appeared. So we must do our best under the conditions at hand.

On a good many Michigan farms it will pay to plan to produce a little extra doughtage in this seasons crops. Put in an extra five acres of corn this spring if possible. And plan to have the silo full and a little to spare this fall if you can. Then in November or December, according to the market conditions and your best judgment, get a couple of your neighbors to go in with you and buy a carload of steers. That will give you six or seven each and save freight by buying in carload lots.

Get light, thin stock. What are termed "canners" is about the grade you want. They will weigh about six hundred pounds each and sell near the bottom of the market; probably under ten cents per pound. It doesn't matter that they are quite thin so long as they are healthy. The thinner they are the cheaper you can buy and the greater gain per pound youn will make in fattening them. And the gain in the price per pound is where your profits lay, not in the number of pounds they gain. The gain in weight will cost all it brings in most cases.

When you get them home don't attempt to see how fast you can fatten them. Start them in easy on ensilage and hay; no grain. A good feed of ensilage twice a day with a feed of hay once or twice depending upon the supply you happen to have. If you feed them hay at noon, feed straw mornings and nights with the ensilage. Give them as comfortable quarters as you can. But don't try to make it frost proof. Frost won't hurt them if it is dry and the wind is shut out. A good tight shed with an open south or east door will do nicely if you use lots of bedding.

Do not look for sudden gains with this method of handling or you will be disappointed. For the first month or six weeks you will not see much if any gains, but keep at it. It has these merits: it is easy and inexpensive. The extra work the half dozen feeders will make you won't amount to more than two hours each day. And as the feed consists entirely or nearly so, of such roughages as the best farming practice teaches that you can't afford to sell off the place anyway it is surely inexpensive.

If your ensilage and hay are of good quality by March first your steers will begin to show some roundness of form. You will begin to see that they are actually getting fat on that ration and are growing nicely. But if for any reason one or two of them seem to be falling behind the others a bit and their hair seems tight on them, feed a couple of ears of corn broken, or its equivalent, once or twice a day to the backward ones, beginning about March first.

Don't expect to fatten them to a marketable condition on this ration. That isn't the intention. Though we have more than once turned off good beef during February and March using just the ensilage and hay ration, without one pound of grain, and they were cattle that went onto winter feed pretty thin in flesh at that. But the whole idea in the present case is to get them into good, thrifty condition by the time pasture comes on in the spring.

When the pasture season opens turn your feeders into the best pasture you can procure. And be sure it isn't over-stocked. If you are hiring the pasture pay an extra dollar per head to make sure the owner doesn't take in too many head in the early part of the season while your feeders are there, if necessary. If it is your own pasture and you are in the habit of taking in a few head for your neighbors make arrangements for them to keep their stock at home until July first so as to give your steers all the pasture they can use. It won't inconvenience your neighbors so much as it might seem to at first glance.

Their pasture that carries their dairy herd during the dry season of midsummer and fall will carry the young stock too for a month or two in the spring in pretty fair shape. Then after your steers go to market you can take care of their young stock when the dry spell comes on. That plan works good for both parties.

When you put your steers in pasture is when you really expect them to put on meat. If the pasture is good, with lots of water at all times and a little shade, they won't disappoint you. By July first if not sooner they will be ready for market. And if they have done reasonably well they will have gained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds each. Watch your cattle and the markets and use your own best judgment about when to market them.

I would add this much: as a general practice I do not think it will pay you to ship them to the packing house markets. Light, grass fed cattle do not find favor there as a rule. And they shrink a lot on the way. But they are just prime for your own local butchers summer trade. So sell them to him if you can. You don't have to sell them all the one day. Turn them in as fast as he can use them. It doesn't cost you much to keep them an extra week on grass and you avoid all the shrinkage. But again, use your own best judgment. If the packing house markets are high on light cattle ship them. If the three of you ship together again it will save freight by making a car lot. Either way the cattle should turn you a profit and the expense and chance is small.

HOG RHEUMATISM

I have a bunch of shoats that weigh about 90 or a 100 lbs., and they are all getting lame; appear to be stiff and very sore for when I move them they just squeal awful. I have been feeding corn in the ear and all the milk they would drink twice a day. I wish you could send me word at once how to treat those shoats for I fear I will lose the whole bunch.—L. F. S., Remus, Mich.

Your hogs are affected with rheumatism, either muscular or articular. Th elatter is far more common and the attacks more severe. About the only way you can distinguish the difference between the two; in the articular form the onset of the trouble is more sudden. The affected articulations become swollen and are very sensitive; the animal refuses to place weight on them or, if compelled to do so, expresses pain. If articulations of more than one leg are simultaneously affected, the animal remains lying down, arising only after considerable urging. There is usually some rise of temperature and a diminished desire for food. The disease runs a variable course, the attacks being intermittent. An attack usually continues for about two weeks, then the animal apparently recovers, but sooner or later the attacks recur. The treatment for both is practically the same; provide good, dry quarters and give twenty grains Sodium Sulphur three times a day. The outcome of the disease is uncertain, and if the animals are in butcher condition they can and should be slaughtered as soon as the symptoms disappear.

Senator Cummins, on the floor of the Senate, recently said that the $900,000,000 a year rental paid the private interests of the railroads by the government was so exorbitant as to "shock the moral sense of mankind." He said $700,000 would have been a fair rental. This is where $400,000,000 (two years' excess) of the $700,000,000 alleged "loss" under government operation went. Director General Hines says that if rates had been raised when the government took over the roads instead of six months later, the operating revenue would have been increased $494,000,000. This accounts for a total "loss" of $894,000,000. In reality government operation produced a profit on these figures alone, of $194,000,000—but the government didn't get it.—*Detroit Forum.*

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VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM
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COCKERELS, DRAKES, ANCONAS, BUFF barred, Columbian, Silver Penciled and White Plymouth Rocks; Rouen drakes, price, $3 each.
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FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse geese, White Pekin ducks, either sex, $4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Mariette, Mich.

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W. C. COFFMAN, Benton, Harbor, Mich., R 3

JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS are hen hatched, good layers, grow quick, sold on approval. Males $4 to $8 each. Photos. Circulars.—John Northon, Clare, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels from Trapnested State Contest winning strain, direct. Sired by pedigreed male, 260 egg record. Also a few choice Partridge Rock Cockerels, prices $3, $4 and $5.
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Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

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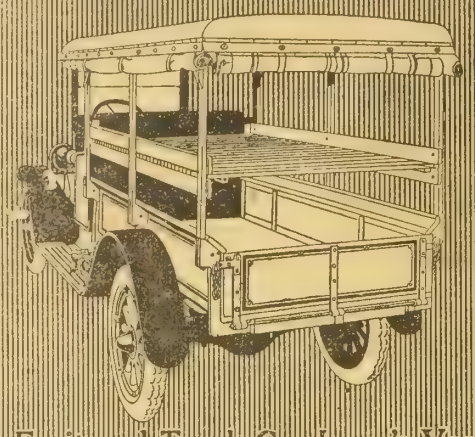

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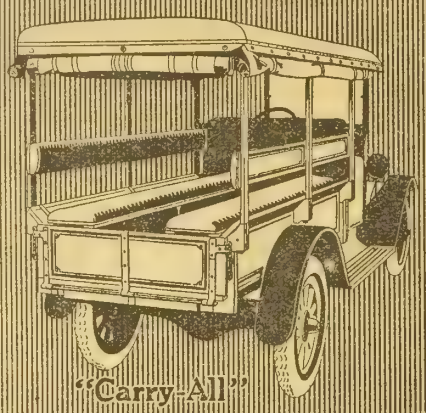

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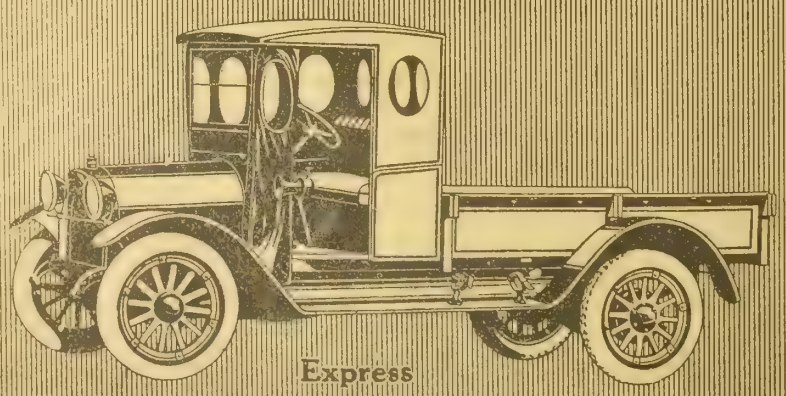

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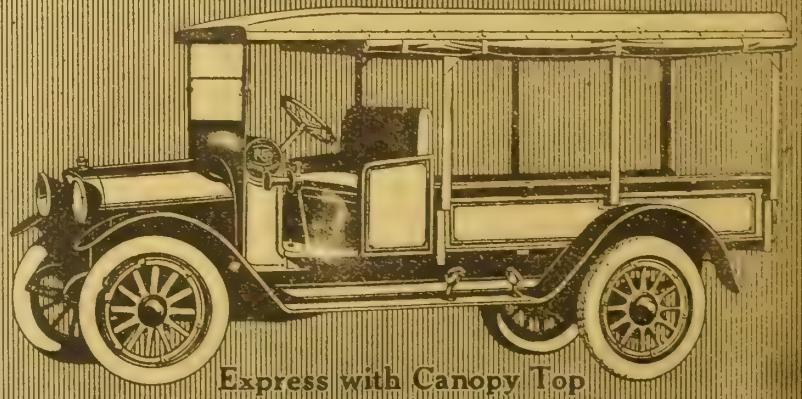

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Figure back—you'd have been a very rich man by now.

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A Reo "Speed-Wagon"—on pneumatic tires—will enable you to rush your produce to market within a few hours after you have gotten the top quotations—and to deliver the most perishable fruits or live stock in prime condition and with the minimum of depreciation in weight and value.

Free yourself from a non-competitive, small-town market!

The "Speed-Wagon" brings several markets within reach and stimulates competitive bidding.

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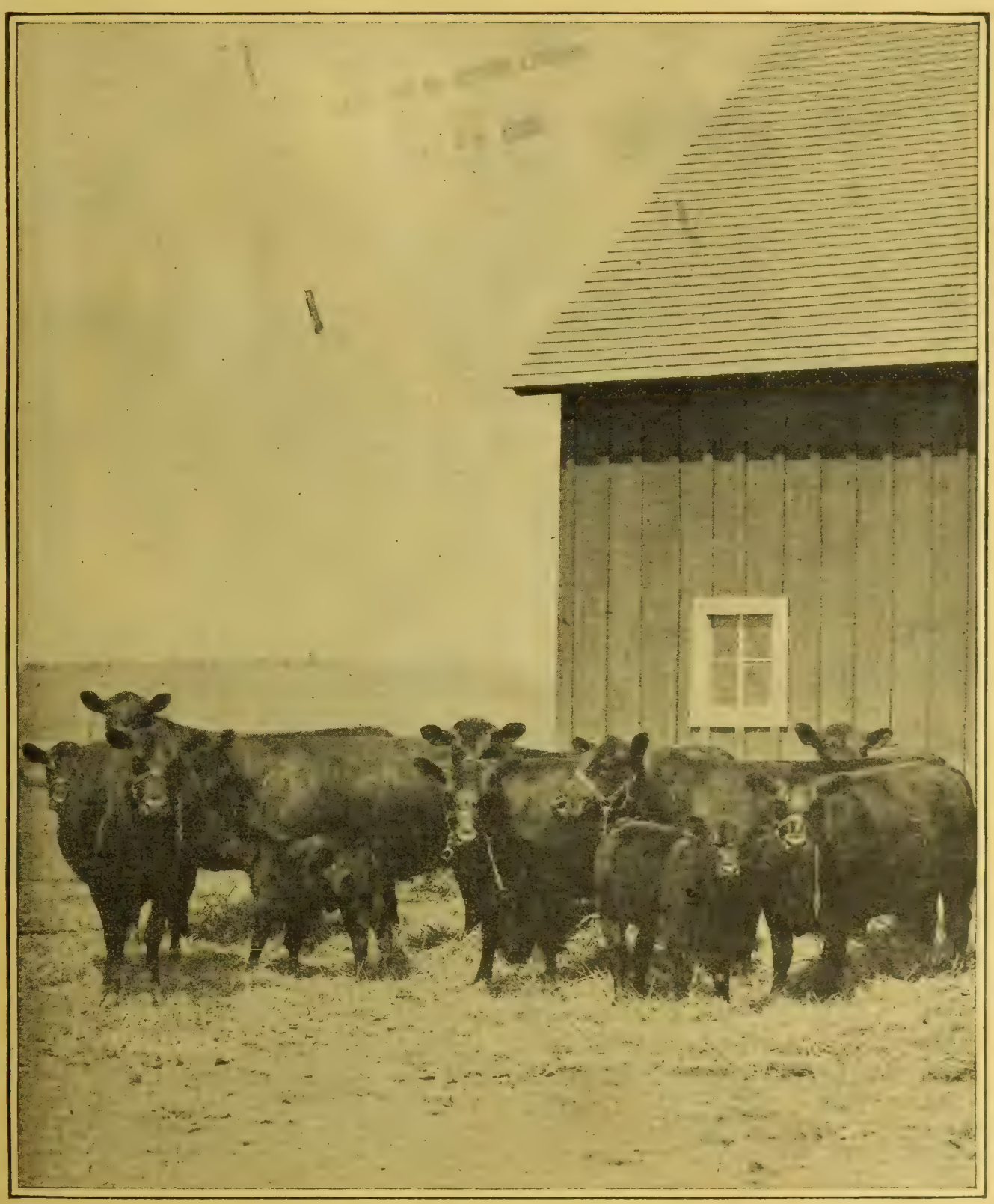
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 27 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR



"Doddies." Get your choice at the Aberdeen-Angus sale, Saginaw, March 26th.

In This Issue.—Michigan Milk Prices Reported Below Average.—How Can We Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm?—American Farm Bureau Federation Becomes Permanent Organization.—Soil Composition as R[illegible]on Productivity.

"How Can We Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm?" Asks Fred Cressey

Mecosta County Farmer, After 27 Years Experience, Working for Himself aud the "other fellow" will Stick to the Farm.

AS I SETTLE myself back on the davenport this Sunday morning to read the M. B. F., I see the headlines in big letters, "The Farmer and His Hired Man." After reading this page and also the editor's earnest appeal for help to solve this problem I thought that perahps after 27 years' experience working for myself and the other fellow, (the other fellow mostly) that perhaps my experiences might help a little.

In the first place I am going to tell you the answer to the problem as I see it, and then I am going to try to prove it. It isn't the hired man problem that is staring us farmers in the face any more than it is the question of keeping our boys and girls at home. I claim that it is practically all the same question. Mrs. Stockman has answered the question very good so far as this one man is concerned; her figures are all very true and should have a great bearing on a married man with four or six children, but how about the single man with no responsibility, no one to support but himself? How about your boy and my boy, your girl and my girl? That is the question that has gotten a lot of us up a tree.

The Farm or City?

FRED CRESSEY has had enough of the city's grind. He has been through the "mill" and was considerably worse off when he got through than when he started. He has found that the average city job does not pay, that high wages and easy hours are a snare and delusion. He writes his experiences here in response to the complaints of farmers and hired men who are tired of the hard work and small income on the farm and are planning to go to the city. Read his story. You'll agree that he ought to know what he is talking about, and perhaps it may change your viewpoint toward the city. Let us hear from others who have found from actual experience or that of a neighbor that "the old farm isn't such a bad place after all."—Editor.

Today, our boys and girls are leaving us and going to the city, with a few exceptions of course. The hired man is dissatisfied. Some have gone and others are thinking about going. Can we blame them? No! Why? Because we do not; we can not, offer the wages and the pleasures and the opportunities that they get in the cities. There you have the whole thing in a nut shell. Now in order to keep them on the farm, we have got to offer them something near what they get in the city. The city has the street cars, the Y. M. C. A., the moving pictures, and among other attractions is the excitement of mingling with the crowd, the whirls of the street and the shop.

There is something about it that I am unable to explain but nevertheless it is a fact that when the boy or girl comes home for a vacation they are glad to see you and all that. You drive to town, meet them at the train, take them home, fill them up with fried chicken and the best of good things to eat, then you start talking about the farm, things that are nearest to your heart; they give you a blank stare. When you have run down and sit back to give them a chance to say something, they commence to talk shop, base ball, basket ball, what they have learned to do in the shop and the wages they are making. You wake up to the fact that they are not interested at home; things are altogether too slow and in a few days they are ready to go back. Someone is going to jump up and say "Keep them at home. Don't let them get a taste of that city life." I would like to see you do it.

I have a neighbor with five children. His oldest girl finished her 10th grade when she was 16 years old. She wanted to take up commercial bookkeeping. The father was not able to send her to college but he made her this proposition. He gave her $75 to take a six-weeks' course. In that time she would find out what it was going to cost; how long it would take; in short how much she would have to have to put her where she wanted to be. She took the six-weeks' course and came home all "lit up." Then she was going to work and earn the money with her father's help and she would go back to school. She started in picking beans in the elevator at home. When that shut down she got on the train and went to Flint to look for work. She got it and after six months came home to rest. Her father commenced to talk about how much money she had saved and when she was going back to school shook her head and with a shrug said, "There is nothing stirring. Why, father, I am making as much money now as I will after I have gone to school. I am making more than your local teachers are making," and no argument that that father could put up would change her mind. That isn't all of it. She has a brother and sister who will be through school in a year or two. The father has thrown up his hands. He told me just the other day that as soon as the other children are out of school they will go to town. She came home loaded with poison and they have swallowed it.

Now you can figure your head off but here is the situation. The automobile manufacturers want the help. They have got millions of dollars invested and they are making from 25 to 60 per cent on their investment. They know that all they have to do is to dangle good wages, good times, plenty of excitement before the eyes of the young people and they are going to get them. The managers and heads of the manufacturing companies are sitting in cool offices with their feet under a mahogany table smoking 25-cent cigars, figuring these things out, and what are you and I doing? We are plodding around the field, following a plough or drag under a hot sun, the perspiration streaming down our backs, figuring. Figuring what? Figuring how in the name of the good Lord we are going to pay our taxes and 7 per cent interest on the mortgage along with other expenses too numerous to mention.

Now about the farmer that pays his help $500 bonus each year. How many men does this farmer keep and how much of a farm does he work? It is a pretty safe bet to say that he is a big farmer; that he has other interests outside of the farm, and that he does not depend on the farm for his bread and butter; also that he had his tools and machinery before these high prices came into effect. Another thing, he has the money to take advantage of every opportunity that comes his way. Now we may say, for example: I hire one man while the big farmer hires five or six men and possibly more. He makes a specialty of one or more articles. He can advertise or handle in large quantities thereby making a bigger profit on any one man than I can on my one man. Again, if he has an article to sell and the market does not suit him he can hold it until such times as he sees fit to sell it. Can we little fellows do that? No. When the interest on taxes come due we have got to sell.

Now I want to say this to my hired man friend, with a family of six on his hands, as I have already stated, I

(*Continued on page 9*)

PENINSULAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Peninsular Fire Insurance Company of America

Grand Rapids, - - - - Michigan

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

A BIG, new, red-blooded stock company, with ample capital, that will insure *farm property* on the same basis that city property is insured--rated according to fire preventive construction and location of buildings.

It is the opinion of conservative business men that most farm property is not adequately protected against fire. Much farm property does not carry fifty per cent. of its present value.

If the farmer's buildings should be destroyed now, it would be a catastrophe for him---meaning years of saving and scrimping to replace them.

Very few farmers have increased their insurance since the World War, (city property owners have) yet it would cost one-half to two-thirds more now to replace their buildings.

No farmer—no business man—can afford to be *underinsured.*

Why not *increase* your present insurance by placing an additional policy with the *Peninsular Fire Insurance Company of America?*

Ask our agents or *write us* for our rate schedule on farm property. You will be surprised at our low rare for three and five year term policies.

J. FLOYD IRISH, Sec'y and Managing Underwriter.

COLON C. LILLIE, President.

Volume VII
Number 27

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

March 13th
1920

Michigan Milk Prices Reported Below Average

On a Par With Eastern Prices, Less Than Southern, but Higher Than Western

FARMERS of Michigan who sell their milk to a distributing company are receiving less than many farmers in the eastern and southern states but slightly more than the farmers of the central and western states. These are facts gleaned from a rcent report of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, covering nearly every state and important city in the United States.

It is generally supposed that the farmers in the Detroit area are receiving an exceptionally high price for their milk as compared with prices elsewhere. But this is not true. The Detroit price for February was $4.05; the average of the principal markets for the entire country was $4.36. This figure is a little misleading, however, as it covers the southern states where there is little dairying, and where, in some instances the price of milk at this time of the year goes as high as $6 per cwt. But let's compare the Detroit price with that of other industrial cities located in or near dairying sections.

The following cities have a higher wholesale milk price than Detroit: Hartford, $4.14; Sioux City, Iowa, $4.-10; Kansas City, $4.93; Boston, $4.65; Newark, N. J., $4.12; New York, $4.12, (8 per cent milk); Cincinnati, $4.25; Columbus, $4.20 (4 per cent milk); Pittsburg, $4.21; Providence, R. I., $4.-65.

Cities which have a lower wholesale price than Detroit: Milwaukee, $3.85 Seattle, $3.52; Grand Rapids, $3.48; Cleveland, $3.95; Toledo, $3.85; Philadelphia, $3.94; Buffalo, $3.78; Los Angeles, $3.76; Chicago, $3.78.

February Cost and Selling Prices of "Standard Grade Milk"

The following table presents the prevailing prices of "standard grade milk" in various markets of the United States. The term "standard grade milk" is used to refer to that grade of milk which is most generally sold within the particular city for which prices are quoted. This grade of milk may be either raw or pasteurized but in case of most of the larger cities it is pasteurized. The "dealer's spread" or the difference between cost and selling prices for both wholesale and retail transactions, can be ascertained if the butter fat test of milk as delivered to different classes of trade is known. To reduce prices per hundred weight to either a gallon or a quart basis divide by 11.63 or 46.53 respectively.

Markets	Price to Farmer	Price to Consumer
San Francisco Cal.	$4.04	$0.16
Denver, Col.	3.15	.13
Hartford, Conn.	4.14	.17
Washington, D. C.	4.18	.17
Atlanta, Ga.	5.31	.22
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.90	.15
Des Moines, Ia.	3.75	.15
Topeka, Kans.	3.75	.15
Portland, Me.	3.72	.15
Baltimore, Md.	4.30	.16
Boston, Mass.	4.65	.17
Springfield, Mass.	4.65	.17
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4.00	.15
St. Louis, Mo.	4.07	.16
Lincoln, Neb.	3.70	.15
New York, N. Y.	4.12	.16—17
Albany, N. Y.	4.04	.16
Cleveland, O.	4.24	.16
Columbus, O.	4.20	.14
Harrisburg, Pa.	3.65	.13

Milk Prices for February

Table A presents a comparison of the prices offered to producers by milk dealers, or concerns whose chief business is the market distribution of fluid milk. These prices are to be paid producers who make deliveries in their own cans either at local plants or at country shipping stations.

The states making up the several geographic divisions are as follows: New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas; Mountain: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada and Pacific: Washington, Oregon and California.

In most of the important milk consuming centers of the United States the prices of natural milk, bought and sold for direct consumption, are determined in advance of delivery. Price changes do not generally occur oftener than once a month. Usually the leading city milk dealers send notices to their patrons several days in advance of a change from the schedule of prices then in effect. The particular schedule of prices in effect during any month of the year is usually the result of an agreement reached between representatives of producers and the leading city distribution concerns. In some of the larger markets, dealers negotiate with representatives of producers' marketing companies which have the exclusive agency for the sale of a large percentage of the producers supplying those markets.

The prices agreed upon are usually based upon estimates of producers' production costs, modified by the dealers contentions with regard to the operating costs and the probable demands for fluid milk estimated on the basis of the proposed schedule of prices. If dealers agree to handle the entire production of all of their regular patrons, and if a surplus production seems probable, then the basis of the dealers' buying prices is complicated by considerations regarding the probable value of the surplus.

Unless otherwise qualified the prices given in the first column in the above table show the cost of milk delivered to dealers at either city railroad terminals or at the dealers' distributing plant where deliveries are made direct by producers. When the price paid by dealers to producers applies to deliveries at country receiving stations and does not include payment for transportation to the city, the average transportation cost of some dealers has been added to the country station price in order that the cost to the dealer (not including country station expenses) may be shown.

TABLE "A"

Sections	Standard or Grade "B" Milk (3.5 per cent butterfat)		Comparing January and February Prices for the same Markets			
	Range of Prices per cwt.	Average price	Number of Markets	Average Jan. prices	Average Feb. Prices	Increase or D'crease
United States	$2.55—6.16	$3.76	501	$3.83	$3.76	-7c
New England	3.50—4.65	4.15	68	4.23	4.15	-8c
Middle Atlantic	3.19—4.18	3.63	109	3.76	3.63	-13c
E. North Central	2.90—4.31	3.67	189	3.71	3.67	-4c
W. North Central	2.55—4.63	3.41	81	3.80	3.42	-38c
South Atlantic	3.80—6.16	4.38	58	4.22	4.38	16c
E. South Central	2.80—4.35	3.59	9	3.89	3.59	-30c
W. South Central	3.64—5.98	4.62	25	4.65	4.35	-30c
Mountain	2.79—3.58	2.94	18	3.11	2.94	-17c
Pacific	2.67—4.20	3.62	89	3.66	3.65	-8c

Evansville Indiana System of Determining Milk Prices

In this market dealers pay producers twice monthly. The semi-monthly changes in prices are dependent upon the prevailing prices paid for butterfat in that territory during the current month, the changing market prices of shorts, and an agreed upon schedule of allowances for seasonal changes in market supply and costs of production. The following formula is used for determining the prices to apply to milk delivered in any half monthly period.

The average of butterfat prices paid by creameries for the preceding 15 days multiplied by the average butterfat test of milk, plus the price of 30 pounds short (on a ton basis) to cover value of skim milk for feeding purposes, plus premium of 40 cents per cwt. of whole milk for extra costs of producing good quality of market milk, plus or minus the seasonal allowances to encourage more uniform production. The seasonal additions or subtractions are as follows:

January, add 15 cts. per cwt.; February, add 15 cts. per cwt.; March, add 15 cts. per cwt.; April, subtract 20 cts. per cwt.; May, subtract 20 cts. per cwt.; June, subtract 30 cts. per cwt.; July, subtract 20 cts. per cwt.; August, add 10 cts. per cwt.; September, subtract 10 cts. per cwt.; October, subtract 15 cts. per cwt.; November, subtract 15 cts. per cwt.; December, subtract 15 cts. per cwt.

Applying the figures as they were for the first fifteen days in December, we have: 4 lbs. butterfat at $.745 is $2.986; (For the first 10 days the price paid for fat in cream was 76 cents a pound. For the next five days the price was 72 cents per pound, making an average price of $.745 per pound). Skim milk in 100 lbs. milk (30 pounds shorts at $2.65 per cwt.), $.795; premium for production of clean market milk, $.400; addition for December, $.150. Total, $4.330.

If any producer delivers milk in quantities 20 per cent in excess of the amount called for by his contract, no allowances are made for the value of skim milk or for extra production costs but such surplus is paid for by the dealer on a straight butterfat basis. If a producer falls more than 20 per cent short of the amount called for by his contract with dealer, he is paid on the same basis that applies to the normal supply but a reduction of 5 cents per lb. of butterfat is made in such a case.

Boston Price Agreement

Dealers in the Boston market agree to pay the price given in the first column of Table III for 3.5 per cent milk delivered in Boston with a flat deduction of 3.72 cents per cwt., for can service and graduated deduction for dealers' station expenses, freight and war tax on freight ranging from 22.9 cents to 64.6 cents per cwt. for the nearest and fartherest zones respectively.

For January the dealers agreed to pay the above price for 18 per cent of their sales of whole milk. Where milk is bought by weight and test the dealer will pay 4c for each $1 of 1 per cent above 3.5 per cent and deduct 4c per cwt. for each $1 of 1 per cent below 3.5 per cent butterfat contents. Where farmers furnish cans between the farms and R. R. or milk station a premium of 2.3c per cwt. shall be paid.

For balance of milk purchased, the dealers will pay the average Chamber of Commerce price for creamery extra butter for the month of February 1920 for the butterfat in each cwt. of such milk plus 32 1-2c for each cwt. of such milk. This price applies to such milk delivered at the railroad station, milk station or usual point of delivery in the country.

The dealers shall report to the New England Milk Producers' Association or to some person acceptable to it, under oath, the amount of milk purchased and the test thereof and the amount of milk sold as fluid milk. Such report to be subject to verification by the association.

Has Co-Operative Milk Distributing Arrived?

THERE ARE a score or more Producers' Co-operative Milk distributing companies in the United States. Some of them are very successful. Others are yet in the experimental stage, and one or two have decided that they can more cheaply market their product through independent concerns. Grand Rapids has tried the co-operative plan, and the farmers are now ready to sell out. Berrien county farmers have tried it and are satisfied. In succeeding issues we will tell the experiences of farmers who have tried the co-operative plan.—Editor.

The March 20th Issue of Michigan Business Farming Will Contain—

1. Learning how to Boss the Farmer's New Hired Man,—the Tractor,—at the M. A. C.
2. Uncle Jasper's Pump—A Case of Mistaken Economy.
3. Is there Need for the Michigan Potato Growers' Association?
4. Construction of a Practical Sheep Barn for Central Michigan.
5. How Gov. Lowden reduced the Illinois Tax rate. This is the plan which Milo Campbell will carry out in Michigan if elected.
6. Corn Production in Michigan.
7. The Problem of the Country Church—by Mrs. George E. Innis, a farmer's wife.
8. The Milk Surplus Problem.

Soil Composition as Bearing on Productivity

What Science Has Done to Determine Causes of Soil Depletion and Restore Essential Plant-Food

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

IT IS AGREED that the composition of soil and its bearing on soil productivity and its exhaustion is of vital importance to this and other nations, whose welfare depends largely upon agriculture. Soil depletion is a subject that has been much discussed and studied, and although opinions may differ, an abundance of experimental evidence tends to show that the maintenance of soil fertility is in the main based upon mathematical principles; that is to say, if the composition of a soil is known, and also the rate at which the essential elements are added to and removed, the length of time required to deplete the soil of its fertility, can be approximated. It is impossible to do more inasmuch as it is not known just what constitutes the lower limits to which plants may remove the mineral plant food constituents from soils.

The composition of soils is determined by means of chemical analyses. The methods in use are very refined and only an expert analyist can obtain reliable results and to make a complete anlysis of a sample of soil requires many hours of rather exacting work. This means, of course, that this is a matter that must be considered more from the point of view of kinds of soil on large areas than from that of the individual field or farm. The results of chemical analyses are criticized by some on the ground that they have certain shortcomings and are, therefore, of little value. I am led to conclude, as a result of discussions by others and from an abundance of experimental data and correlations, that I have been able to make between the results of laboratory and field investigations, that the chemical studies of soils are of great value and have thrown much light upon the problems pertaining to soil productivity. Unquestionably, our present knowledge of soils and soil fertility would be much less comprehensive if chemical studies had never been resorted to.

The question at once arises wherein lies the value of soil analyses. In order to answer this question we must first see what an analysis shows. The reaction of the soil is determined, that is, whether or not it requires lime; the humus or vegetable matter content, as well as the total nitrogen, and amounts of the essential mineral elements as well as others are determined. A knowledge of these amounts, to be sure, is important information which aids greatly in planning permanent systems of soil management. We are safe in saying that at present we have no laboratory method by means of which the immediate fertilizer needs of the soil can be determined, but that the chief value of the analyses, lies in the fact that they afford a foundation upon which to base rational system of soil management. It is true that a knowledge of the amounts of the raidly soluble matter in a soil may, and has, thrown some light upon the soil problems, but inasmuch as there are a number of factors that influence the available plant food in soils, this method is somewhat limited in its usefulness.

The chemical composition of soils varies markedly. Such factors as the method of formation, the nature of the material from which derived, and also its age or stage of decomposition, or disintegration, as well as the climatic condition, profoundly influence the composition of soils. The results of studies of various investigators show in an uncontrovertible manner that residuary soils formed in humid regions, as a general rule, contain less soluble plant food than those formed in arid regions. A summary table of the average results of analyses of over 500 samples of soil from arid regions and about 700 from humid regions throws much light upon this subject.

Oxides of	Arid Soils	Humid Soils
Silicon	75.87	88.21
Aluminum	7.21	3.66
Iron	5.48	3.88
Phosphorus	.16	.12
Calcium	1.43	.13
Magnesium	1.27	.29
Sodium	.35	.14
Potassium	.67	.21

The seven essential elements of crops removed from the soil are widely but not uniformly distributed. Indeed, if they were, the much discussed and studied soil fertility problems would be of less importance.

The separates, that is, sand, silt, and clay, vary in composition. These were isolated from several soils and analyzed. The results show that the coarser particles contain more silica and less of the important minerals, and also less of the essential elements, especially is this true of residuary soils in humid regions. There are, however, less differences in this respect between the separates of soils formed in arid regions and those deposited by glaciers, inasmuch as less leaching has taken place because of less rainfall under the former and the younger deposits of the latter.

Industry, commerce and education rely upon agriculture for their support. Improvement of agriculture is the basis of all general prosperity. The fertility of the soil is the greatest of the natural resources and is the supporter of all agriculture. Better seed, disease control and tillage, although essential cannot materially increase the productivity of depleted soils. Fertility may increase it several hundred per cent.

I shall now discuss the amounts of certain of the elements of plant-food that soils carry. The composition of soils may be expressed on the percentage basis and as the number of pounds per acre. In making the latter calculation the precentage is multiplied by 2,000,000 or the weight of the surface layer of soil over one acre to a depth of seven inches. Nitrogen is derived from organic matter that has accumulated in the soil since its formation. Moreover, when the organic matter goes out of a soil so does the nitrogen. Since this is true this important element varies tremendously with soil texture or kind of soil drainage conditions and the management of the land. It may be increased somewhat by certain methods which are to be discussed in more detail subsequently, but since the vegetable matter decays constantly during the warmer portions of the year provision must be made to constantly renew it in the soil. Chemical analyses of a large number of samples of soils taken from the older farms in Cass county show that in many instances the amount in the surface seven inches of soil has decreased from about 4,000 lbs. to about 1,200 lbs. An examination of census reports and interviews with numerous farmers reveal that this can be attributed to a comparatively low acreage of clover especially during the last quarter of a century, as well as to losses by leaching from manure before it is applied to the soil. One tenth of one per cent or 2,000 lbs. of this element is considered to be a pair supply for light soils and for the heavier ones about fifteen hundreths of one per cent or 3,000 lbs. Michigan's soils vary tremendously in their nitrogen content. We have found many light soils that contain less than 1,000 lbs. per acre, other sands much more while the fine textured soils range from about 1,200 lbs. to more than 4,000 lbs. per acre.

There is a shortage of phosphorus in the soils of the world and many soils in the humid areas respond to its application. With the exception of sulphur, soils in general are more deficient in this element of plant food than all others. One tenth of one per cent or 2,000 lbs. per acre is considered to be a desirable amount.

The phosphorus content of representative soils from several counties is given in special bulletin No. 284. This may be obtained by writing to Dean, R. S. Shaw at East Lansing. In general we have found that our prairie soils are highest in this element, some carrying more than 1,800 lbs. per acre, the pine and scrub oak lands lowest or about 750 lbs. while other timbered lands usually lie between.

Soils must release large amounts of potassium to crops. It is usually present in soils in rather large amounts and is needed in smaller amounts than phosphorus, yet there is a wide range in the quantities that they carry. Some peat and muck soils contain less than five thousand pounds per acre and it is generally understood that sandy lands contain much less than do the fine textured ones. A soil that has about 3,000 lbs. or more is well supplied with it, however, some heavy soils possess more than 100,000 lbs. per acre.

We have made fewer postassium determinations than nitrogen or phosphorus on Michigan soils yet the indications are that the sandy loams, loams and clay loams contains as much or more than the above standard. In addition we have not found that Michigan sandy soils are not strikingly low in this substance, in fact very few samples have shown less than 20,000 lbs. per acre and many of them carry almost as much as the heavy soils. This work is being pursued in our laboratories and at a later date the results of our investigations will be ready for distribution.

The sulphur content of soils in general does not run as high as phosphorus. It is carried in both the vegetable matter and mineral portion of the soil mass. Recent investigations in some regions show that the application of materials that contain this element results in greatly increased yields of several crops. However, I shall discuss this matter in detail in another article.

Lime or calcium may exist in the soil in several forms but as a rule the most of it is united with the silicates as calcium silicate. About seven hundred samples of soils taken in the humid region averaged 13 per ecnt. It is desirable to have sufficient lime in the soil as the carbonate to give a clear cut test for it. Our studies of the southern half of Michigan reveal that aside from the old Maumee lake bed the areas that contain sufficient lime are small indeed. We are provided with less definite information of the soils of the northern counties, especially with the light phases of hardwood lands. The pine lands that we have been able to test are deficient in it.

In the next article I shall discuss available plant food in soils.

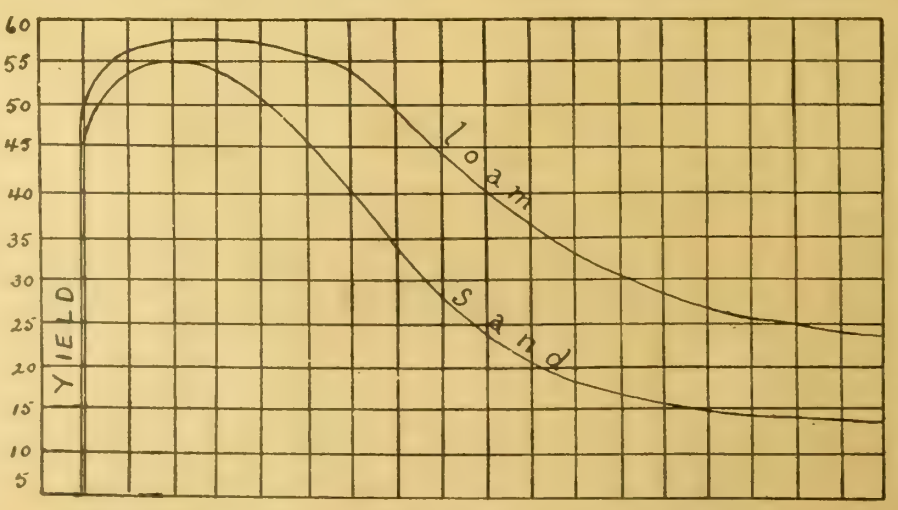


Chart showing the decline in yield of crops on fine and coarse textured soils when improperly handled.

PREPARING FOR ALFALFA

I would like some information about alfalfa and how to start it. I have some high sand ground, not the poorest in Michigan, but I have tried clover of every kind except sweet clover. It will do well until the hot dry mid-summer, then kill out. Now I hope to place alfalfa on this ground and wish to know if it is necessary to inoculate with clover first if so, will sweet clover act the same as another?—F. N. Coleman.

Alfalfa is a very exacting crop. It requires an abundance of lime in the soil and all the available mineral elements, especiall phosphorus and potash. In addition it makes its best growth where the soil contains and appreciable quantity of active vegetative matter. Unless one has a soil that is in a pretty good state of fertility or is able to purchase lime and apply an abundance of plant-food it certainly is not advisable for him to attempt to grow this crop.

If you will send us a sample of soil we shall examine it for lime content and advise you relative to its use. As a general rule, however, it is essential that not less than two tons of pulverized limestone or about four or six cubic yards of marl should be applied to soils that are to be seeded to alfalfa. In addition not less than six loads of stable manure which will furnish some nitrogen to the start of the crop and especially some potash, and also at least 300 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate per acre.

Sweet clover and alfalfa may be inoculated with the same organisms. If one is to prepare the land for alfalfa by growing the sweet clover previous to this it is essential that the sweet clover be inoculated before it is planted. If the owner of the land does not wish to precede the alfalfa by the sweet clover it is advisable that a few pounds of this clover be sown with it inasmuch as its presence will increase the yields of the first appreciably.

It should be borne in mind that sweet clover is about as exacting with respect to lime as the alfalfa. We have found that phosphates pay when used on soils that are to grow this clover. Last year the only seeding that remained on our experimental plots was the sweet clover where lime was used; where lime was absent it failed and June clover perished on both limed and unlimed sandy land.—*M. M. McCool.*

Speculators Are Blamed for High Land Values

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Defends Farmers Against Charge of Profiteering From High Land Values

A METROPOLITAN newspaper recently printed on its front page an article by one of its staff correspondents, devoted to what purports to be an exposure of profiteering by farmers in Iowa. The article is full of inaccurate statements and misinterpretations of facts by farm management specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. These inaccurate statements and misinterpretations are not peculiar to the particular newspaper in question. They have been made or insinuated by a considerable number of newspapers and other publications. But the staff of this particular newspaper very accommodatingly chose, as the scene of his story, the one place in the United States where his statements could be most definitely disproved by the Department of Agriculture. The division of Land Economics, Office of Farm Management, has just completed a study of the recent increase in land values in Iowa and is in position to indicate the conditions that actually exist in that state.

Here is a typical paragraph from the newspaper article:

"Land values all over this agricultural region have been inflated to a preposterous extent. The big boom started in Iowa last summer and has been booming ever since. Last year there was an unprecedented turn over in Iowa farm lands and values were artificially increased by speculators to such an extent that land formerly selling at $30 an acre found willing purchasers at $400, $500, up to $800 an acre."

THOSE WHO profess to believe that all the farmers are getting rich at the expense of their fellow men, point to increasing land values as an evidence that farming pays big dividends. Now what is the truth about the present values of farm lands? Have they advanced in proportion to the value of other commodities. Do the present productive capacity and rent value of Michigan farm lands warrant the assertion that these lands are worth twice as much as they were ten years ago. Is it not a fact that the land speculator, playing upon the credulity of the city folk, have placed a value on farm lands which is all out of proportion to their productive worth? And isn't it a fact that assessing officials use this speculative value as a real basis upon which to figure their assessment? It would be fine if every farmer could sell his farm at this speculative value. But we know what would happen after a few thousand of them had passed into the hands of the city gullibles. They would be thrown back onto the market and the bottom would go out with a thud. Tell us, Mr. Farmer, what you think of the matter.—Editor.

"Formerly" was 30 Years Ago

The most interesting and apparently the most agile word in that paragraph is "formerly." Land was "formerly" selling at $30 an acre in Iowa. But "formerly" was 30 years ago. Not since about 1890 have farm land values in the state ranged anywhere around that figure. And these lands are not now selling at $400, $500 and up to $800 an acre," as the correspondent says. The average selling price of Iowa farm land is not higher than $250 to $275 an acre. Out of 1,500 instances of actual sales on which the Department of Agriculture gathered information, less than a dozen represent prices of $500 and less than 5 per cent represent as much as $400 an acre.

The impression is created all the way through the article that the high prices of food are caused by the high price of land. The fact is, however, that the prices of foods rose and the rise in land values followed. The further fact is that if the government were to take from the Iowa farmers by taxation nearly all of the net earnings of farm lands, as single taxers advocate, prices of farm products would still be as high as they are now, unless lowered by some other cause. Prices of food products have moved up in approximately the same proportion as general prices in response to the same world-wide causes—war scarcities and currency inflation. If prices of farm products were to any degree lower than they are, they would be entirely out of line with the prices of other products.

How Land Values are Based

Every economist knows that farm land values are based on the earning power of land as manifested, largely by its rent and that the earning power and rent are the result of prices of products in relation to the expense of production. During the war prices of food products rose rapidly, and expenses of production, for a time, did not rise with the same rapidity. The result was that farmers made somewhat larger net earnings than formerly and, consequently, found it possible to pay more for land than before.

Here are other statements from the article:

"The farmers in this region are richer today than they have ever been in their lives, and this means that nowhere on earth before has the man who tills the soil profited as these folk are profiting.

"Today it is the east which is paying tribute to the money barons of the western farms.

"Moreover, unless the east keeps on being held up by the prairie speculators who have driven the cost of farm lands up to these absurd figures, and continues to pay interest on the watered stock or fictitious values now represented in these farms, in the form of abnormal and outrageous prices for wheat and corn and meat, the western bubble will break.

"So long as the consumers stand for being robbed, existing values can be maintained. When the consumers revolt and refuse to pay, the bubble will be pricked, and when the explosion comes, great will be the casualty list among those arrogant agricultural gentlemen who now levy tribute upon the whole world. High prices of land must be maintained or else the bubble of fictitious values will burst.

"Riches," "tribute," "robbery," and like words are short enough to serve and ugly enough for anything, but they have the disadvantage of being rather too indefinite. Fortunately the facts are available. One of the studies made by the Department of Agriculture included a group of 324 farms in the richest portions of Iowa. The average net income of these farms in 1918, with no allowance whatever for interest on the investment in land and equipment, was $3,480. If 5 per cent be allowed for interest on the investment at the value of the land before the recent "boom," there is left on the average, only $1,124 to pay for the labor of the farmer and for the risk to the business. On the basis of average values of land in August, 1919, there would be left an average of only $151 to pay the interest on the value of the land and equipment—the interest, as the correspondent says, "on the watered stock or fictitious values now represented in these farms in the form of abnormal and outrageous prices for wheat and corn and meat." After all, $151 does not seem rather "abnormal and outrageous."

City People Get 2-3 of Increase

"Wildcat speculators," these Iowa farmers are called. But the facts show that nearly one-half of the people engaged in buying and selling farm lands in Iowa during the recent "boom" were city people, and this one-half who lived in the cities got about two-thirds of the money represented by the increase of sale value in farm lands during 1919.

In the light of these facts and of the almost universal prevalence of what might be called profiteering, the Department of Agriculture thinks it is unfortunate to single out as a profiteer the farmer—the man who sells his goods in an open market characterized by intense competition and free, so far as the farmer himself is concerned, from any element of monopoly or price control.

There can be no question, the department believes that the recent increase in the price of Iowa farm lands is unfortunate, even in relation to farm earnings, under the favorable conditions of production and prices in 1918, and that it is doubly unfortunate if the world faces the period predicted by many economics prophets. The land economics specialists of the department say, however, that the increase was an inevitable result of the present industrial system and that the farmers were no more to blame for it than any other class of people.

What Organization Has Accomplished for the Beet Farmers of the West

THE CORRESPONDENCE printed below shows how the sugar trust sought to cover up its actual profits, and what methods it followed to spread propaganda in its interest. Nor have these tactics been entirely abandoned by the sugar men. Numerous articles have recently appeared in Michigan papers giving the difference that the beet growers are getting exceptionally good returns, and these articles all bear the earmark of having been written or inspired by the manufacturers. The letters and the concluding information showing what organization has accomplished for the western beet growers are submitted and vouched for by Mr. Albert Dakan, Longmont, Colo.

W. B. Thomas, President American Sugar Refining Company, 117 Wall St., New York.

"My Dear Mr. Thomas: Enclosed herewith I hand you a copy of our financial Exhibit and Income Statement. This is the form in which we expect to publish these statements.

"You will notice that this year, in addition to the regular 2 1-2% depreciation which we have been deducting for the last three years, we have set up $1,000,000 in Depreciation Reserve. I did not put this year's earnings to appear as large as they would if we had not made this entry.

"You will note that our total surplus is shown by these statements as a little over $5,000,000. This does not include any surplus from the Billings company; the Great Western Ry. Co. and other corporations which really add nearly $2,000,000. Our sugar is invoiced at 4c, and judging from the present market indications, there is at least $1,000,000 profit that will show up next year's business. The value of our real estate and railroad over and above the amount at which they are carried is at least $500,000, so that our actual surplus is nearer $6,000,000 than $5,000,000.—C. S. MORSE, Gen. Manager.

"The above letter was written, it should be noticed, at the end of the 1909-10 campaign. So the Great Western had been organized five years and in those five years had piled up a surplus of $9,000,000, besides besides paying regular dividends and high salaries; had done that with sugar selling at an average of $4.57 per 100, over that period and beets at $5.00 per ton.

"At the end of the 1918-19 campaign the company's surplus is estimated at approximately $50,000,000.

"That the farmers have the true basic facts on the cost of producing beet sugar will be admitted by any interested party upon reading the following:

((New York, June 6, 1909.

"Mr. Robert Oxnard, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request I herewith tabulate the cost of producing 100 lbs. of granulated sugar by the American Beet Sugar Company and that of a typical plant.

	Am. Beets	Typical Plant
Cost of Beets	$2.170	$2.045
Operatinfi Expenses	.952	.810
Maintenance	.603	.810
Interest	.072	.038
Sugar in Process	.097	.000
General Expenses	.091	.043
Total	$3.985	$3.211

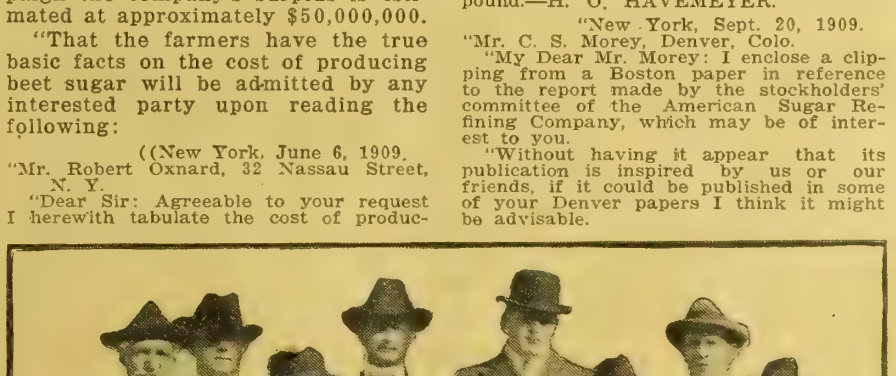
Invite your attention to the difference and hope that during your administration the cost of producing 100 lbs. granulated will not exceed 3 1-4 cents a pound.—H. O. HAVEMEYER.

"New York, Sept. 20, 1909.

"Mr. C. S. Morey, Denver, Colo.

"My Dear Mr. Morey: I enclose a clipping from a Boston paper in reference to the report made by the stockholders' committee of the American Sugar Refining Company, which may be of interest to you.

"Without having it appear that its publication is inspired by us or our friends, if it could be published in some of your Denver papers I think it might be advisable.



Delegates to the National Board of Farm Organizations, a convention of which were in session in Washington last week. Lower row, L to R: Gifford Pinchot, Director N. B. F. O. C. S. Barrett, President National Farmers Union. J. H. Kimble, Sec'y Farmers National Congress. E. P. Cohill, Md. Agri. Ass'n. C. O. Drayton, Pres. Farmers Equity Union. Back Row: L. to R.: J. W. Batcheller, Pres. So. Dakota Farmers Union. Leroy Melton, Sec'y Farmers Equity Union. Dr. T. B. Symons, Md. State Agri. College. Chas A. Lyman, Sec'y, N. B. F. O.—Copyright Keystone View Company.

The interesting features are—that the investments are considered conservatively valued; that the plants are placed at a conservative figure; that there is keen competition in the sugar business; that the Affairs of the company are more open, and that the company is not owned by a few rich people.—W. B. THOMAS. (p. 1982, Vol. 4.)

Enormous Benefits Result From Beet Growers Organization

"Slowly, slowly, the beet growers of Northern Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana have builded their organization. In 1909 beets were $5 per ton. Now, for the crop of 1918, the farmers have through their organization secured $10 per ton. Many of the factory towns of Northern Colorado have experienced a change of heart and have appointed a business man to go with the farmers' committee before the sugar officials and fight for a fair price. The farmers appreciate this and advise efforts to secure the moral support of all the towns for what is fair to the growers.

"Counted in dollars the gain to the growers through organization is very much beyond what any one on the outside realizes. For several years past the Great Western Sugar Co. has been securing annually two million tons of beets. In February, 1917, the company had put out its contracts for that year. The growers were not satisfied, held mass meetings, sent a big committee to Denver and secured not only a flat raise of 50 cents per ton but a written agreement from Mr. Morey to that effect and also an agreement for a conference before the 1918 contract was put out. That 50 cent

(*Continued on page* 17)

American Farm Bureau Federation Becomes Permanent Organization

Tariff, Strikes, Reciprocity, Freight Rates, Credits and Foreign Exchange Receive Scrutiny of Farmer Delegates

BEFORE an enthusiastic assemblage of 300 representative farmers of 28 leading states at the La Salle hotel March 3rd, the American Farm Bureau Federation was swept into a permanent organization.

In the election which followed, J. R. Howard, of Clemons, Iowa, who has served as temporary president since the last November convention, was elected president for the coming year by an unanimous vote. No other nomination was made. S. L. Strivings of Castile, N. Y., who has served as vice president, was continued by a full vote of the delegates. Each responded amid wild applause with a brief talk acknowledging their appreciation of the honor and responsibilities of their positions.

Howard Promises All Sections Co-operation

In a brief speech accepting his office, Howard said he wouldn't promise not to make mistakes, but he would try not to make the same one twice. He promised full co-operation to all sections and in all problems. Calling attention to the fact that there was no more rich farm regions to develop he declared that agriculture was entering a new period where greater stability of farming as a business was demanded and must be fostered.

When Strivings was nominated vice president, a dozen states seconded it. Mr. Strivings said the problems of farmers demanded the best thought of every one. He admonished patience among the states and said there must be built out of the federation a fabric as solid as oak.

He declared the big task ahead is to make the country see that farming is made reasonably prosperous without selfish purposes. Bartering away the farm products to the rest of the world to give a market for our manufactured products must not be allowed to be carried on as in the past.

Touches on Tariff

Indirectly the speaker touched on tariff problems by saying that we must be very careful in opening wide the portals of this country to foreign grown foods. The federation, he declared, must stand for a square deal to all citizens of the nation, however, as well as to farming.

With typical farm enterprise the assembly plunged into the business at hand and reconvened after supper worked late into the night. It is the talk among all that the federation is to be a business organization and not educational in its activities. It shall devote itself to develop the business and economic side of farming. It will not dabble in politics.

Six women delegates were present, Mrs. M. E. Judd, of Dalton, Ga., president of the Whitefield county fair of her state, is one. The other five were Mrs. L. E. McClung, Rupert, W. Va.; Mrs. C. H. Savage, Storrs, Conn.; Miss Gertrude M. White, Andover, Conn.; Mrs. John C. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich., and Mrs. Charles Cchuttler, Farmington, Mo.

Following the naming of a resolution committee resolutions were recommended for the protection of farm products from foreign competition, milk and potatoes being cited, also on the farm income tax, wood pooling, collective bargaining and an international conference on production.

Dept. of Agriculture Official Speaks

Dr. A. C. True, director of the states relations service of the United States department of agriculture, was called on for a talk, in which he said that it was vital not only to agriculture that it be prosperous, but to the entire nation. A new condition which farmers must consider and profit by was the grouping of workers and industries for efficiency.

He traced the growth of agricultural education the latest development being the extension service provided for under the Smith-Lever act. Education must be thought of henceforth as relating to all features of farm life, with especial emphasis on the economic aspects.

The American Farm Bureau Federation had the promise of a wonderful and useful career, he declared. Under wise and intelligent leadership and the backing of American farmers there was every reason to believe the organization would flourish and do a great constructive work.

Budget of $200,000 for Year

An extended discussion in the afternoon of the lines along which the federation should carry out its work brought up the resources available.

Acting Secretary, John W. Coverdale, of Ames, Iowa, stated that $200,000 was in sight for 1920.

The president's salary came up for discussion first and vice president Strivings stated the executive committee after considering the loss which any man qualified for the job would have to suffer in leaving his farm decided on $15,000 a year. The president is elected annually. Traveling expenses were estimated at $3,000. It was the general opinion that the president should be "the man" in the federation and the management of the general office placed in the hands of a competent executive. The expenses of the office, salary of secretary and clerks was estimated at $10,000 to $14,000 depending on where the office was located.

Members of Executive Body

The temporary executive committee was elected, viz:

Northeastern region—B. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vt.; E. F. Richardson, Millis, Mass.; H. E. Taylor, Freehold, N. J.

Middle states—O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; Howard Leonard, Eureka, Ill.; C. H. Gray, Nevada, Mo.

Southern region—Gray Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va.; J. W. Morton, Athens, Ga.; George Bishop, Cordell, Okla.

Far west region—W. H. Walker, Willows, Cal.; W. J. Jamieson, La Veta, Colo.; J. F. Burton, Garland, Utah.

An amendment to the constitution offered by Prof. Crenshaw of Kentucky and supported by O. E. Bradfute of Ohio, E. H. Cunningham, of Iowa and others was passed after much discussion pro and con. The amendment reads, viz.:

"Effective Jan. 1, 1921, the annual dues of each member state in the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be 50 cents per capita of the individual county farm bureau memberships affiliating with the state organization, providing that in states not having a membership the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation fix a reasonable sum for same.

The present membership of the federation is 485,000 farmers and the per capita fee averages 40 cents.

Some of the features of the program which is now under consideration for the coming year are:

National legislation that will prevent strikes and unnecessary suffering.

Investigation of the tariff in relation to farm products.

Kill the clause offering reciprocity with Canada.

Investigation of marketing, live stock prices and foreign competition.

Lower freight rates.

Investigation of foreign trade relations.

Investigation of credits and foreign exchange.

Establishment of a Washington office, with experts to watch and report on legislation.

Those who attended from Michigan were: C. A. Bingham, A. J. Rogers, A. E. Illenden, Mrs. J. C. Ketcham, R. Blemhuber, R. Montieth, M. L. Holbrook, O. D. Hagerman, Dr. Ebel Mumford, A. M. Berridge, Roland Morrill, R. G. Potts, James Nicol, the last named being voting delegates. —*By L. E. Troeger, in Chicago Live Stock Drovers' Journal.*

Upper Peninsula Farmers Protest Against Attacks on Farm Loan System

EDITOR MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING: An article in the Feb. 26th issue of your magazine has aroused considerable concern not only to myself but to a number of farmers in this locality, and it is gratifying to feel at liberty to advise you regarding the same, and to ask a favor of you in the way of granting space in the columns of your magazine for the publication of a resolution by our farm loan association, which is herewith enclosed and is self explanatory.

The article above referred to is the article by W. G. McAdoo and the editor's note of warning accompanying same. Will say at this time that the members of our association wish to extend to M. B. F. their appreciation and thanks for that note of warning, and beg to ask one more small favor, as we are not in possession of the correct address, and ask that you forward same to proper address of the following named officials at Washington; namely, Rep. Scott, Senator Townsend, J. W. Fordney and the Secretary of Agriculture. Trusting you may see fit to grant these favors we are sincerely yours for better conditions.—*Thompson-Inwood National Farm Loan Association by Dell Smith, Mgr. of Board.*

Resolution of Protest

By Thompson-Inwood National Farm Loan Association of Manistique.

"Whereas, it has come to the observation of this association that attacks have and are being made on the Federal Farm Loan System, and whereas an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the U. S. to overrule the decision of Judge Van Valkenberg in favor of the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act. And whereas, speeches are reported to have been made by the Hon. J. W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the house of representatives and by Rep. McFadden, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, in opposition to the tax exemption clause in the act, which speeches are said to be given a wide circulation by the mortgage brokers of America, and whereas bills has been introduced in both the Senate and House to force liquidation of the Joint Stock Land Banks, and whereas it is reported that threats that the tax exemption on farm mortgages and land bank bonds would be knocked out by the present congress have been made by the mortgage brokers of America. All of which go to indicate that the force of the efforts to cripple the farm loan system is not yet spent, and whereas the federal farm loan act was devised and enacted for the express purpose of supplying a generally recognized and long felt need in the agricultural program of the nation, namely, the creating of a system of farm credit that would enable the farmers of the nation to borrow money on farm land security on long time loans at a low rate of interest to aid them in carrying out their part of the great agricultural program of the nation, namely, providing food and clothing for the people of a nation, and, whereas, the commercial end of this great enterprise was already taken care of by a system of commercial credit as represented by the Federal Reserve Banks, the stocks of which is owned by the National Banks of the U. S. and are exempt from all federal, state and local taxation, as is also all state, county and municipal bonds in the hands of wealthy people and whereas, under the present workings of the farm loan system, borrowers are required to pay the taxes on the mortgaged properties, the removal of the tax exemption clause from the act would leave the borrower subject to double or even triple tax on the value represented in the mortgage executed against it. First, by direct tax on the property; second, by a tax on the mortgage, held by the land bank, and third, by a tax on the bond issued against the mortgage, and yet further without the tax exemption clause it would be impossible to dispose of the bonds of the land banks at the low rate of interest at which they are now sold, and borrowers would be compelled to pay, in addition to taxes on his acknowledgement of indebtedness (for what is a mortgage but an evidence of indebtedness) an increased rate of interest on that debt

"Now, therefore be it resolved, that the tax exemption clause in the federal farm loan act is nothing more than right and just, in the light of the foregoing facts, and was so conceded but three years ago by the congress of the U. S.

"Be it further resolved, that the removal of that clause or the passage of any bills now pending or hereafter introduced in congress that might cripple or injure the present workings of the farm loan system could only be looked upon as a willful discrimination against the agricultural interests of the U. S. and a disposition on the part of congress to yield to the pressure and influence of farm mortgage brokers and money lenders who seek to destroy the farm credit system and again place the farmers of the nation in a position where they can again dictate rates of interest and terms on which farmers may borrow money and to cast on him an unequal portion of taxation.

"Be it further resolved that any act as above mentioned by the congress of the U. S. should and would be met by disapproval, resentment and protestations, not by this association alone, but by the thousands of farmers throughout the U. S. who are finding refuge in this great system from the Shylocks of old who seem to be again in evidence in such force as to again demand that pound of flesh, the taking of which they must know would necessarily mean the spilling of the blood of this great credit system.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our representative in congress with our request that he use his efforts and influence to defeat any and all measures tending to injure the farm loan system, and also a copy to the Secretary of Agriculture with a like request, also that a copy be sent for publication to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, a farm magazine published at Mt. Clemens and having a wide circulation. Submitted and adopted this 24th day of February, 1920, by the Thompson-Inwood National Farm Loan Association of Manistique, Mich.—*By Board of Directors, Albert Huber, Albert Hucbscher, Angus Eachern, Dell Smith.*

Bankers' Ass'n Approves Loans on Warehouse Wool

AT THE RECENT meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Michigan State Bankers' Association, we are advised by Comfort A. Tyler, they unanimously endorsed the pure fabric law, also endorsed the proposition to finance pure-bred lamb clubs in the state of Michigan, also approved of assisting the new Wool Growers' Association of this state by advancing individual farmers 75 per cent of the estimated value of the wool on the association warehouse receipts.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

The Institute of American Meat Packers has issued the following statement:

Absence of foreign demand for American pork continued throughout February to be a vital influence upon the market. Export business continued virtually at a standstill. This situation was summarized in a special bulletin issued February 17.

Heavy shipments of pork last fall have apparently put a stop to any further demand from Europe for some time to come. In many continental ports there are consignments of American pork which are not being sold on account of the depreciated value of foreign xechange.

There seems to be some prospect of British buying in limited quantities for the March period through their appointed agency in New York.

At home there was a good volume of pork trade throughout the month, but consumers seemed to want the choice and higher-priced cuts. High wages in the south have led to the purchase of choicer cuts of pork than in former years, and the result is a lack of sale for the heavier cuts of salt pork.

These heavy meats are being made in good quantity, and greater consumptive demand will necessarily have to be developed.

Hog prices were higher the last of January and the first of February than at any time during the winter's packing. With a strong demand for light hogs, the spread between prime light and prime heavy hogs widened until the difference amounted to about one cent a pound.

A significant factor is that hog receipts from the first of January until the present time have been from 15 to 20 per cent lighter than last year. There is some difference of opinion among those in close touch with the situation as to what this means.

One view is that farmers have been slow to market their hogs, probably because of price conditions, because they wished to carry on further feeding, or because of difficulty in obtaining cars for shipments. Taken in conjunction with the Government report of January 1 which showed only about two per cent fewer hogs in the country than one year ago, this would suggest that there is a large surplus on the farms. Consequently, receipts from now until summer may be as heavy or heavier in numbers and also in weight than they were in the corresponding period of 1919.

Another view is that the lighter receipts so far this year indicate actual decrease of hogs upon farms.

In the beef markets the supply of dressed beef is considerably in excess of that available for home consumption one year ago. The Government, in 1919, was still buying beef in rather large quantities. Absence of any such demand this year leaves a great deal more beef to be absorbed by consumers.

With demand no more than fair, a further depressing factor continues in the Government's disposal of considerable so-called Army beef.

Another factor which has had great influence upon the beef trade has been the relatively strong demand for hind quarter beef and the poor demand for forequarter beef. A more even demand would be an economic gain to the consumer and to the meat industry.

Receipts of sheep and lamb have been less than those one year ago. A smaller number of stock is on feed, a situation brought about largely because Colorado producers stayed out and did not buy for feeding purposes at prevailing prices. Iowa, Illinois and other central states bought freely of lambs, but these animals have for the most part been marketed.

Practically the entire supply from now until the first of June must come from the Scott's Bluff territory in Nebraska and Colorado.

A larger demand from the housewife for cuts from the shoulder and stew meat would help in equalizing the prices of all cuts. It would lower the cost of more fashionable cuts and would lead to a better consumptive demand for the carcass.

Previous to the war, the United States was not an exporter of beef, and the situation can probably adjust itself to a basis of domestic consumption on a line of prices which we hope will be equitable both to producer and consumer.

The pork situation, we believe, is quite dependent on the foreign demand. The situation is, of course, complicated by foreign exchange.

Lapeer Farmers Endorse Bureau

The following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted at the Burnside Township Farm Bureau meeting, Burnside, Feb. 20, 1920:

Whereas, we, the farmers of Burnside township, knowing the conditions that have existed so long, have organized the Farm Bureau for the betterment of the same. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we demand a reasonable margin of profit over and above the cost of production of our products.

Be it further resolved, that this organization declares it to be its earnest desire and purpose to co-operate with other state federations of farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations in efforts for improvement of agricultural conditions not only this state, but other states of our nation. Signed—*Anthony Esper, D. McNary, W. B. Wilson, Committee on Resolutions.*

Will Detroit Develop as Live Stock Market?

SOUTH MICHIGAN growers of high grade beef, in the years in which they assiduously have been building up their herds in numbers and quality, have seen the city of Detroit grow from a population center numbering a few hundreds of thousands to more than a million. Meantime firstclass Michigan grown beef has been going to the Chicago market, and still goes—away from this population center of a million, just as it always has done. And to the Chicago market go Detroit wholesale dealers through their agents, there to buy Michigan grown beef and bring it back to Detroit for sale to retailers and their customers in this city.

Why this diversion to a far market of a food product from Detroit's gateway? and what justifies such a transaction involving two long hauls, first of the live stock o the Chicago yards, then of the dressed beef back to the market so near its origination? Who pays the shot?

George B. Smith, of Addison, Lenawee county, probably knows as much about conditions and their causes as any man in Michigan. He is secretary of the Tri-State Beef Growers' Association, composed of owners of high grade herds in this state, Indiana and Ohio. He is an Angus breeder and grower.

"The reason," said Mr. Smith, incidental to a recital of a plan to correct conditions, "the good beef goes to Chicago is the lack of a competitive market in Detroit and the fact that top prices invariably run from four to five cents a pound under the Chicago price for the very same animals. The one fact is the cause of the other, no doubt."

"In the first place," said Mr. Smith, "get the fact that more than 75 per cent of all the meat consumed in Detroit is beef. I have been told by packers that it amounts to 95 per cent but that seems a large estimate. Then the second fact, which is that Detroit beef, the product manufactured and sold in this city, is not in the bulk prime beef, but the product of dairy herds cows and the progeny of milch cows. Prime beef, grown for its food value, solely, is a minority factory in the Detroit market.

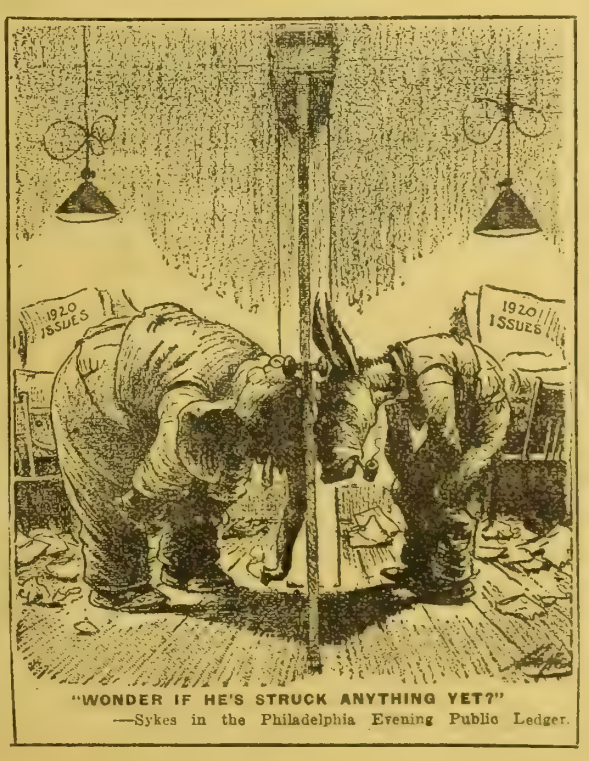
"At the same time that the Detroit packers pay 20 cents a pound for Angus beef in Chicago the best they will pay for the same cattle in Detroit is about 16 cents a pound, and this in spite of the fact that the haul to Chicago and the haul back to Detroit would be a saving, deducing only the cost of the haul from the farm in Michigan to the yards in Detroit. The low price for poor beef, ruling the Detroit market rules price for high grade cattle—and there you are."

Mr. Smith acknowledged that it didn't sound logical, but it was the fact. And as practical business men the members of Tri-State Association of Angus growers have tackled the situation. This is their plan, now in course of operation:

They have procurred from Detroit packers, all the important ones, aconcession of Chicago prices. They are to ship their stock to Detroit and get for it the top price which the local packers are accustomed to pay in the distant market. Arrangements are being made to distribute this high grade beef, after "manufacture" by the packers, to a selected list of retailers. This list will be advertised. Housewives in Detroit, according to the plan, will be enabled to ask for and get Michigan grown, first class beef, from these advertised dealers.

The saving is not planned to be in the form of a reduction in price paid to the grower, in the reduction of price paid to the packer by the retailer, or in margin of profit made by the retailer. In none of these, but in a saving of transportation charges, handling and shrinkage incidental to long hauls and delayed slaughter.

Mr. Smith and other members of the Ass'n are at work on sales plan. Meantime, first shipments of high grade Michigan beef cattle is being made from Manchester by L. Whitney Watkins, from his herd of Angus cattle. This is a shipment which under the old arrangement would have gone to Chicago, and part of it, no doubt have been brought ultimately to Detroit, at much unnecessary added expense, for sale to distributing patrons of Detroit meat markets.—*Fred Janette, in the Dctroit News.*



"WONDER IF HE'S STRUCK ANYTHING YET?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

BIG RESULTS FROM N. E. MICHIGAN LANDS

Northeastern Michigan scored heavily at the Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, held at Chicago in February when 10 head of shorthorns from the Prescott ranch sold for an average of $1,477.50 each, a figure considerably above the average of all sales at the congress. Three of these Prescott hifers sold for $3,300, I3,050 and $2,250 respectively. The figures show not only what sort of cattle Northeastern Michigan can produce but they also show that it pays to raise thoroughbred stock.

From Comins, Mich., located in the center of the Northeastern Michigan district, little known to the outside world because it is not reached by a railroad, but containing thousands of acres of fine farm lands, comes a letter from Meno Steiner in which he says that from 19 acres of alsike clover he received $2,236.89 for seed and chaff last year and that in 1918, from nine acres of this same piece, he received $676.12 for the clover seed and chaff. He says: "We bought this land 15 years ago at $8 per acre and the more it is cultivated the better it gets.

A 21-acre tract of reclaimed muck land near Pinconning, which was planted to sugar beets last year brought the owner $3,722, which paid the $2,800 which the owner paid for his farm and the remainder went into a house on the property.

The booklet on "Ranching in Northeastern Michigan," which the Development Bureau published a few weeks ago, is attracting wide attention among stockmen. Prescott & Son distributed a number of them at the Shorthorn Congress last month, many of them going to stock breeders from Dakota, and the result has been that they are receiving requests for many more copies from neighbors of these people.

Back From Europe; Talks Prosperity

Trade with Europe will soon assume many pre-war characteristics, with the added feature of being many times more brisk, in the opinion of A. C. Frank, export manager of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Frank recently return to New York City after a trip of three months in England and continental Europe.

"Although they are still suffering from the industrial difficulties which were the inevitable inevitable result of the war, the European nations will soon regain their old-time commercial aggressiveness, I believe," Frank said. "The resourcefulness they showed in the war will reassert itself in peace and they will again demonstrate their stamina by reclaiming a share of world's trade.

"The industrial activity of Belgium is particularly noteworthy. This plucky country, undaunted by its tremendous hardships, is now rapidly placing its factories on a quantity production basis, and is doing much toward the rehabilitation of the devastated districts.

"International trade, after the resumption of European industries, should develop, I believe, to a degree heretofore considered impossible. I look for an unparalleled era of trade among all nations."

$1,300 Worth of Potatoes From $400 Worth of Land

A year ago Wellington Rouse, of Greenbush, bought the old Burton place, paying $400 for it. This property is located in the sand west of the village and had been in disuse for many years. Last week Mr. Rouse sold $1,200 worth of potatoes raised on this cheap land and has $100 worth of spuds left, besides the crop from five acres of millet.

Let's see now—$400 from $1,200 leaves $800 in cash to pay for seed and labor and the land. He has the extra potatoes and millet for good measure—all in one season.

Looks like a pretty good profit and furnishes an object lesson for boosters for the light lands that are to be found in some sections of Northeastern Michigan.—*Alcona County Review*

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

A slight improvement in the money exchange, a report that England would shortly begin to export gold to this country to take care of purchases and stabilize her credit, increased building activity, increased demand for steel, stiffening of grain prices—these were the features of the past week's trade and market situation. The money shortage is acute in some sections and industrial corporations are selling liberty bonds to secure money to carry on their operations. To all appearances those who need money and have ample credit are experiencing no difficulty in securing loans. This is taken as indication of soundness and the general feeling throughout the country the past week has been one of greater confidence that has prevailed for some time.

Grains were generally firm thruout the week. Cattle were in poor demand the first of the week but picked up some as the week advanced. Hogs were steady for the most part, though there was little improvement in the demand. Beans were firm and potatoes advanced. Butter and eggs were on the decline. Taken as a whole the conditions were fairly satisfactory and gives us reason to believe that most of the farm products have reached their low level.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Corn and oats are firm despite bearish reports of supplies. Hay in better supply but good demand. Cloverseed 25c higher.

CHICAGO—Exception of wheat grains in fair demand, supplies short and markets firm. Predictions freely made higher prices despite light foreign demand. Hogs strong and higher; cattle firm; mutton firmed up after week of declines.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT CONTINUES IN POOR DEMAND

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.42		2.60
No. 2 White	2.40	2.40	
No. 2 Mixed			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30½	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34½
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Not even the announcement that England was in the market for a large quantity of flour checked the slump in wheat and the week opens with a decidedly weak condition in that market. A good many terminal markets are over-supplied, mills are making flour for the government and are not for the time being interested in purchases of wheat for independent trade. J. Ralph Pickell, publisher of the Rosenbaum Review, opines that wheat will go to $3.50 before the government's guaranty is removed, June 1st, but the market will have to get a hump on itself to make J. Ralph's prediction come true.

CORN GOES UP

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.61	1.78½
No. 3 Yellow	1.62	1.59	1.76½
No. 4 Yellow	1.58	1.56	1.74
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.62
No. 3 Yellow	1.44	1.43	1.60
No. 4 Yellow	1.41	1.40	1.57

Not even a government report which showed a higher supply of corn in farmers' hands than generally supposed had any effect upon the strength of the corn market at the opening of the week. Supplies on both the Chicago and Detroit markets were considerably short of demands, and as a result the price advanced. The spring break-up of the country roads is expected to still further decrease supplies for the next three or four weeks and a firm market is expected to rule.

OATS FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.97	.92½	1.02½
No. 3 White	.96	.91	
No. 4 White	.95	.89¾	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.65	.63	.73
No. 3 White	.64½	.62	.72
No. 4 White	.63½	.60	.71

Oats were firm on the Detroit and Chicago markets with no changes in price. Export buying which had been rather active the past week was slower and the government's report of oats remaining in farmers' hands was higher than the bulls had reckoned with. Nevertheless, there were no bearish tendencies to the market, and it is confidently expected that the oat market will continue on its upward trend.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has recovered its firmness and it quoted at $1.73 on the Detroit market. Barley has advanced 25 cents per cwt., and is jobbing at $3 @3.25 per cwt.

BEANS STILL LOW

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.25	8.00
Red Kidneys	14.25	14.00	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	6.75	7.75
Prime	6.75	6.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

There is nothing new to report on the bean market. The market is easy at $6.75@6.90, and there is talk of still lower prices. We are informed that there will be some real news to announce on this market within another week or two.

POTATOES HIGHER

Potatoes reached their highest level of the season last Saturday on the Detroit market when a few cars of

SPUDS PER CWT., Mar. 7, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.35	5.30
Chicago	5.25	5.10
Pittsburg	5.15	5.10
New York	6.00	5.90
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.70	1.60
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Pittsburg	2.00	2.00
New York	2.08	2.00

choice stock sold for $8 per 150-lb. bag. This is 5 and one-third cents per pound or $3.20 per bushel. No other markets were quite so strong, although nearly all reported higher prices. Unquestionably the reason for these abnormal prices was the continuance of the severe weather. The principal barometer of this market the next sixty days will be the weather. If cold weather continues throughout March, and according to the weather prophets it will, prices will be sustained, but a couple weeks of warmer weather would certainly mean lower prices. The same farmer who bet us a year ago that potatoes would go to $2 per bushel takes issue with our views on this year's potato markets and holds that many farmers might have lost money had they followed the advice given in our December 27th issue. If our readers will refer to all the issues for that month they will note that we predicted higher prices, and when prices reached their highest level the last of December we advised our readers to begin marketing their spuds. The price at that time was good. The average farmer could have made money, and we still claim that the farmer who sold one-fourth of his holdings during the month of January as we suggested was acting the part of a good business man. The time to market potatoes is when the price is going up. Those who wait for the top-notch price seldom get it, for they fail to recognize the top-notch price until after the crest has passed and the market recedes. Then, as in thousands of instances in the past, they sell on a declining market and lose money. If I had a thousand bushels of potatoes today I would sell at least one-half of them and if the price went up another dollar a bushel in the next month I would have no regrets. For my common sense would tell me that in nine years out of ten when prices are abnormally high the market would go the other way. We want our readers to have the highest possible prices for their products, but in the average years these are best secured by a gradual marketing of their crops during the period when demand is strong and prices pay a profit.

HAY IN BETTER SUPPLY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30
New York	54.00 @ 55		51.00 @ 54
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	36.50 @ 38	34.00 @ 35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 34	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	31.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30	26.00 @ 32
New York	50.00 @ 52		48.00 @ 51
Pittsburg	36.50 @ 37	38.50 @ 38	39.50 @ 39
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 29
New York	35.00 @	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 30	29.00 @ 30	27.50 @ 28
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	25.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 24
New York	31.00 @ 33	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 25
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 28

Receipts of hay are on the increase in nearly all markets and there is a slightly easier tone as a consequence. Demand however, continues good and no materially price changes are anticipated during the next thirty days.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Detroit.—Cattle: receipts, 723; canners steady; all others strong, to 50c higher; best heavy steers, $11.50 @12; best handy weight butcher steers, $10@11; mixed steers and heifers, $9.25@9.75; handy light butchers, $8.50@9; light butchers, $7@8; best cows, $8.50@9; butcher cows, $6.50@8; cutters, $5.50@6; canners, $4@5; best heavy bulls, $8 Z8.50; bologna bulls, $7.50@8;

stock bulls, $6.50@7; feeders, $8.50 @9.50; stockers, $7@8; milkers and springers $65@115. Veal calves. receipts, 315; market slow, best, $20 @21; others, $8@15. Sheep and lambs: receipts, 967; market steady; best lambs, $19@19.50; fair lambs $18@18.50; fair to common lambs, $15@16; yearlings, $16@17; fair to good sheep, $12@13.50; culls and common, $6@8.50. Hogs: receipts, 2,042; market strong; pigs, $15@ 15.25; mixed hogs, 16.65.

Chicago—Receipts 39,000; steady to 10c higher; closed weak; bulk, $14.65@15.50; top, $15.65; heavy, $14.25@15.15; medium, $14.90@ 15.60; light, $15.10@15.65; medium, $14.90@15.60; light, $15.10@ 15.65; light light, $14.50@15.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.25 @13.75; do rough, $12.50@13; pigs, $13.50@14.75. Cattle: receipts 14,000; strong; beef steers, medium and heavy; choice and prime, $14.50@16; medium and good, $11.85@14.50; common, $9.75@ 11.85; light, good and choice, $12.75 @15.40; common and medium, $9.50 @12.75; butcher cattle, heifers, $7.35@13.75; cows, $7.10@12.75; canners and cutters, $4.90@7; veal calves, $15.25@16.75; feeder steers, $8.75@12; stocker steers, $7.25@ 10.75. Sheep: receipts, 17,000; strong; lambs, 84 lbs. down, $17.25 @20; culls and common, $14@17; ewes, medium, good and choice, $11 @14.25; culls and common, $6@ 10.75.

LIGHT BEEF TONNAGE AIDS CATTLE VALUES

An advance of about $1 per cwt. in live stock cattle values since the recent period of demoralization is attributed to various causes, but that beef consumption has expanded is not admitted in packing circles. Chicago has received only about 150,000 cattle during the past three weeks and at other markets supply has been light. Cattle are going to market deficient not only in weight, but beef yields, few dressing over 55 per cent. At a conservative estimate beef tonnage is 20 per cent less than a year ago, when every market in the country was full of mature steers finished in anticipation of a broad post-war European demand that never materialized. This winter feeders made few heavy cattle, a fact on which they are now congratulating themselves, as demand centers on cheap light grades.

Market opinion differs as to what is likely to happen during the next 30 days. The probability is that a further advance of $1 per cwt. would dislodge many cattle now munching corn as the feed bill is prohibitive of profit.

Two sources of cattle supply promise seasonal volume for the next ninety days. One is south Texas, which has approximately 300,000 fat grassers ready to go to the shambles, and the Lancaster section of Pennsylvania credited with 150,000 winter-fed bullocks. Iowa has liquidated, other sections of the corn belt report a substantial deficiency compared with a year agon and there will be no distillery-fed cattle this year, prohibition having killed that industry. If beef consumption, repressed artificially during the war, revives, this crop can be readily absorbed. but the beef market is an invalid concern. Adverse factors to an active, if not higher, cattle market are a crash in hides, grease and other by-products.

Hog Values Recuperate

Hog values have recuperated materially since the bear drive late in February, when average cost at Chicago was depressed to $14.06. Last week late it reached $15.04, or practically $1 per cwt higher. This is a meritorious performance in view of prostration of export trade, owing to an adverse rate of foreign exchange, and has strengthened the growers' position. Packers still profess doubt as to the deficiency in the winter crop that has been apparent for two months, but buy hogs freely on every break. Nobody at the stockyards is bullish on anything but an impression is gaining ground that pending the June break present prices will be maintained.

Announcement that the British government will dump 300,000 frozen New Zealand lamb carcasses into the North American market to be followed by another consignment if this gets a good reception broke the dressed lamb market $6 per cwt. and the live market 75c last week. Frozen stuff will probably not sell freely through regular channels, but can be used advantageously by hotels and restaurants and the innovation means competition for the domestic producer. Lambs have declined about $2 per cwt. since the recent high spot, and if Colorado crowds the residue of its winter crop into the market hopper further depreciation is probable.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Firmness in the leading lines of farm stuff and in many cases higher prices are quoted owing to activity in buying and a small movement of produce to market. Scarcity felt in potatoes and the market made a large advance without attracting an increase of shipments. The country is taking little interest in the market at he presen level of prices and demand is incrasing. It is about the same with poultry, although the market has not shown much advance. Receipts are small and consumers are taking everything promptly. Hogs are scarce and calves easy. Receipts of butter are not sufficient for the wants of the market and an advance is quoted. Consumers have been active buyers all week. Eggs are in good supply and consumers take everything. There is no chance for an increase in stocks with the present conditions. Fruits show no activity. Prices are considered very high and consumers are practicing economy.

Apples—Western, boxes, $3@4; Spy, $3.25@3.50; Baldwin, $3@3.25; Greening, $3.25@3.50; Steel' red, $3.50@4 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Honey—White comb, 32@35c per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, $5@6 cwt.

Cauliflower—$2.75@3 per case.

Potatoes—$8 per 150-lb. sack.

Onions—Indiana, $5.50@5.75 an 100-lb. sack.

Calves, (dressed)—Fancy, 26@27c a lb.

New potatoes—Bermudas, $15@16 per bbl.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 19@20c; heavy 17@18c lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens large 36@38r; Leghorns, 35@36c; hens, 38 @40r; small hens, 36@37c; roosters, 23@24c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@ 45c; turkeys, 44@45s per lb.

1,500 BEET GROWERS SWEAR LOYALTY

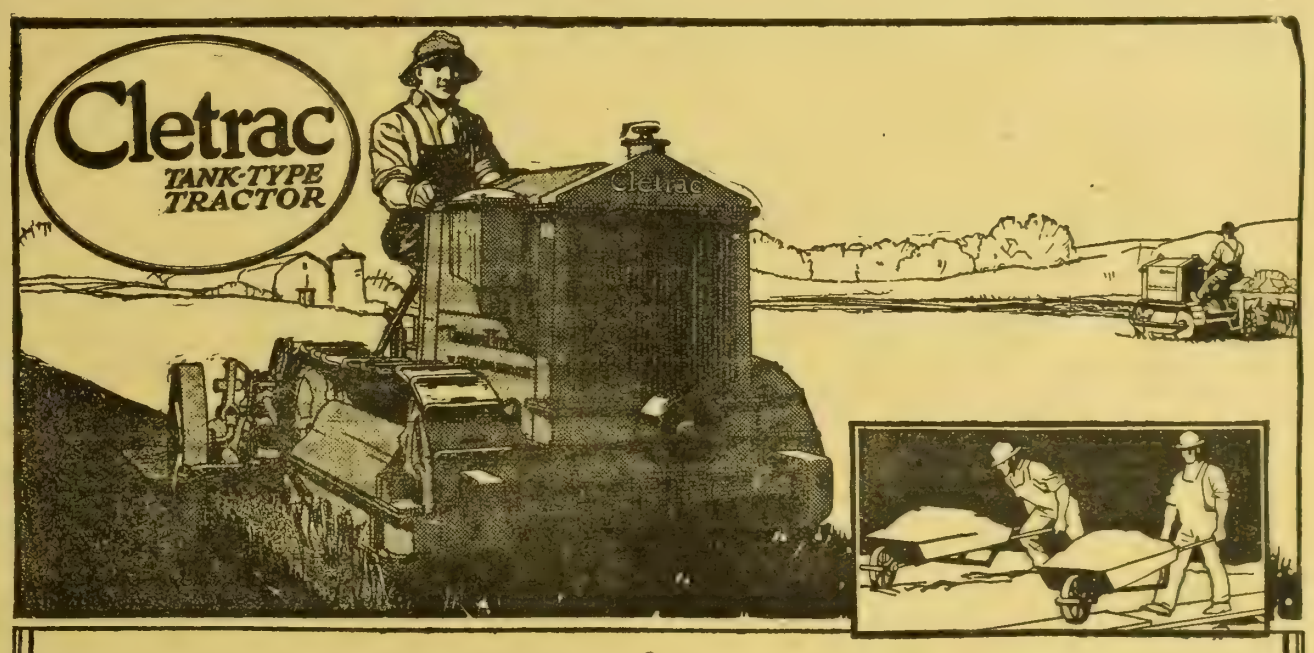
Fifteen hundred beet growers—one out of every seven beet growers in Michigan—thronged the big auditorium at Saginaw Monday and in an enthusiastic demonstration, stated their determination to stand loyally by the position taken by the executives of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, and grow no beets this year unless the sugar manufacturers granted their representatives a conference. Speakers included Mr. Thos. Price, president of the Saginaw Beet Growers' Ass'n; G. E. Ackerman, manager of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n; John C. Ketcham, president of the State Association; C. G. Patterson, acting secretary of the United States Beet Growers' Ass'n; Forrest Lord, editor M. B. F., Dr. W. W. Diehl, agricultural field worker of the Methodist church in Michigan, and Ashley M. Berridge, member executive committee Michigan State Farm Bureau. There was no mistaking the sentiment of the farmers present, and it is fair to say that they represented 90 per cent of the beet growers. It was the largest single meeting of real farmers that has been held in Michigan in recent years, a fact which sugar company representatives who sat quietly throughout the meeting, and were apparently very much impressed with, later commented upon. Full details of this important meeting will be presented in our March 20th issue.

HOW CAN WE KEEP THE BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FAR?

(Continued from page 2)

have had 27 years' experience working out most of the time. I was working for the C. H. Sheep Construction Co., of Kansas City, Mo., craning a steam shovel in New Mexico on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., getting $100 a month and that was good money in 1906 and 1907. I was trying to pay for a home here in Michigan. I had a family of five; had to buy everything of course. One morning in November, 1907 we woke up and were out of a job. Anyone can remember those times when the banks were all closed. I had $450 in checks on the Bank of Commerce of Kansas City under my belt, and the government examiners closed the doors. By a little streak of good luck I got my money and came home. For 16 months money would not buy a job. You can guess where my savings went. Again, during the winters of 1917 and 1918 I was working for the Mason Motor Co. at Flint, Mich., making from $5 to $6 per day and I had a family of seven by this time, and just when I commenced to think we were going to get through the winter in good shape, what happened?—everything shut down—no coal. There were hundreds of men in that shop, many of them making $8 to $10 per day and when they could not get thru the gates that morning they were down and out. Why? Well, there are a dozen reasons why, but that is another chapter.

I want to tell my friend, that if he is making anything like a good living with that family on a farm by all means stay there. You cannot save a penny in the city and you are not sure of a living. You might say that others live there. No, sometimes they live, and the rest of the time they just stay. I know what I am talking about. I have been there. I may say in conclusion that the city is no place in which to raise a family of children.—*Fred Cressey, Mecosta County.*



Don't Wait for the Spring Rush— Get Your Cletrac Now

SPRING'S almost here! A few weeks more and you'll be faced with loads of work, limited time, unsettled weather—with help scarce and costly.

Put a Cletrac on the job! It replaces six or eight horses, works longer hours and more days, saves time and cuts costs.

It speeds up plowing—and fast plowing now means less work later, because it pulverizes the soil and cuts down work of preparing the seed bed. Travels easily over soft and sticky ground, turns short, gets the corners and swings back to the furrow quickly. Puts more acres under cultivation and helps produce bigger crops.

And the Cletrac not only plows—it prepares the seed bed, harvests, hauls. In winter when the horses are laid up, eating expensive feed and getting daily care, the Cletrac is busy clearing roads and sawing wood.

The quick popularity of the Cletrac has led to a bigger output, with lower manufacturing costs. That's why we can offer you an *improved* Cletrac *—and at the same time lower the price from $1585 to $1395, f.o.b. Cleveland.*

Don't wait until the Spring rush hits you—be ready for it. Get your Cletrac *now.*

One of the more than 1200 Cletrac dealers is near you. See him today or write for the helpful booklet *"Selecting Your Tractor"*

"Largest Producers of Track-Type Tractors in the World"

The Cleveland Tractor Co. 18939 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker and a former colleague of young Morgan's father, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, whose name is Henry Morgan, is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island to ask Leoncia to forgive Henry which she does. .He is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politice of San Antonio who proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang Francis when Henry appears and is thrown into prison. Leoncia finds she loves both men. The Solanos and Francis plan to release Henry.

"THAT'S what I am arriving at. You, Senor Solano have plenty of saddle horses? Good. And you, Alesandro, does it chance you could procure me a couple of stick of dynamite from around the plantation? Good, and better than good. And you, Leoncia, as the lady of the hacienda, should you know whether you have in your store room a plentiful supply of that three-star rye whiskey?

"Ah, the plot thickens," he laughed, on receiving her assurance. "We have all the properties for a Rider Haggard or Rex Beach adventure tale. Now listen. But wait. I want to talk to you, Leoncia, about private theatricals. . . . "

CHAPTER V.

IT WAS in the mid-afternoon, and Henry, at his barred cell-window stared out into the street and wondered if any sort of breeze would ever begin to blow off Chiriqui Lagoon and cool the stagnant air. The street was dusty and filthy because the only scavengers it had ever had known since the town was founded centuries before were the carrion dogs and obsence buzzards even then prowling and hopping about in the debris. Low, white-washed buildings of stone and adobe made the street a furnace.

The white of it all, and the dust, was almost achingly intolerable to the eyes, and Henry would have withdrawn his gaze, had not the several ragged mosos, dozing in a doorway opposite, suddenly aroused and looked interestedly up the street. Henry could not see, but he could hear the rattling spokes of some vehicle coming at speed. Next, it surged into view, a rattle-trap light wagon drawn by a runaway horse. In the seat a gray-headed, gray-bearded ancient strove vainly to check the animal.

Henry smiled and marveled that the rickety wagon could hold together, so prodigious were the bumps imparted to it by the deep ruts. Every wheel, half-dished and threatening to dish, wobbled and revolved out of line with every other wheel. And if the wagon held intact, Henry judged, it was a miracle that the crazy harness did not fly to pieces. When directly opposite the window, the old man made a last effort, half standing up from his seat as he pulled on the reins. One was rotten and broke. As the driver fell backward into the seat, his weight on the remaining rein caused the horse to swerve sharply to the right. What happened then—whether a wheel dished, or whether a wheel had come off first and dished afterward—Henry could not determine. The one incontestable thing was that the wagon was a wreck. The old man, dragging in the dust and stubbornly hanging on to the remaining rein, swung the horse in a circle until it stopped, facing him and snorting at him.

By the time he gained his feet a crowd of mosos was forming about him. These were roughly shouldered right and left by the gendarmes who erupted from the jail. Henry remained at the window and, for a man with but a few hours to live, was an amused spectator and listener to what followed.

Giving his horse to a gendarme to hold, not stopping to brush the filth from his person, the old man limped hurriedly to the wagon and began an examination of the several packing cases, large and small, which composed its load. Of one case he was especially solicitous, even trying to lift it and seeming to listen as he lifted.

He straightened up, on being addressed by one of the gendarmes and made voluble reply.

"Me? Alas senors, I am an old man, and far from home. I am Leopoldo Narvaez. It is true, my mother was German, may the Saints preserve her rest; but my father was Baltzar de Jesus y Cervallos e Narvaez, son of General Narvaez of martial memory, who fought under the great Bolivar himself. And now I am half ruined and far from home."

"Prompted by other questions, interlarded with the courteous expressions of sympathy with which even the humblest moso is over generously supplied, he managed to be politefully grateful and to run on with his tale.

"I have driven from Bocas del Toro. It has taken me five days, and business has been poor. My home is in Colon, and I wish I were safely there. But even a noble Narvaez may be a peddler, and even a peddler must live, eh, senors, is it not so? But tell me, is there a Tomas Romero who dwells in this pleasant city of San Antonio?"

"There are any God's number of Tomas Romeros who dwell everywhere in Panama," laughed Pedro Zurita ,the assistant jailer. "One would need a fuller description."

"He is the cousin of my second wife," the ancient answered hopefully, and seemed bewildered by the roar of laughter from the crowd.

"And a dozen Tomas Romeros live in and about San Antonio," the assistant jailer went on, "any one of which may be your second wife's cousin, Senor. There is Tomas Romero, the drunkard. There is Tomas Romero, the thief. There is Tomas Romero—but no, he was hanged a month back for murder and robbery. There is the rich Tomas Romero who own many cattle on the hills. There is . . . "

To each suggested one, Leopoldo Narvarez had shaken his head dolefully, until the cattle-owner was mentioned. At this he had become hopeful and broken in:

"Pardon me, senor, it must be he or some such a one as he. I shall find him. If my precious stock-in-trade can be safely stored, I shall seek him now. It is well my misfortune came upon me where it did. I shall be able to trust it with you who are, one can see with half an eye, an honest and an honorable man." As he talked, he fumbled forth from his pocket two silver pesos and handed them to the jailer. "There, I wish you and your men to have some pleasure of assisting me."

Henry grinned to himself as he noted the access of interest in the old man and of consideration for him, on the part of Pedro Zurita, and the gendarmes, caused by the presence of the coins. They shoved the more curious of the crowd roughly back from the wrecked wagon and began to carry the boxes into the jail.

"Careful, senors, careful," the old one pleaded, greatly anxious as they took hold of the big box. Handle it gently. It is of value and it is fragile, most fragile."

While the contents of the wagon were being carried into the jail, the old man removed and deposited in the wagon all harness from the horse save the bridle.

Pedro Zurita ordered the harness taken in as well, explaining, with a glare at the miserable crowd: "No a strap or buckle would remain the

(*Continued on page* 15)

TEXACO
MOTOR OIL

REEL off the miles on the way to town along the white-ribbon road, secure in your knowledge that all's well with your car. For TEXACO Motor Oil will keep the car performing without let-up or miss. It is a fine, lasting oil that completely retains its lubricating properties despite engine heat. It so perfectly seals the clearance between piston and cylinder, that no gasoline can leak into the crank case. Thus full compression is secured, and every last ounce of power used that the gas has to give. Be certain to get the can with the red Star and green T.

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nly Cure for High Cost Epidemic

A BACK TO the farm" movement is the only sure cure for the "high costs" epiic that is disturbing the whole try and unless it begins soon on xtensive scale foodstuffs are apt ualify as a luxury, Roland Morof Benton Harbor, president of Michigan State Farm Bureau,

Mr. Morrill has been gatherstatistics on the shortage of lain the rural districts of the counand his summary is startling: many farmers are being drawn the country by big industries he nation's good, he points out. r. Morrill says, "The problem of ily supply of good food is imant to the successful operation ny or all industry. The country ot get by quite so easily as sugd by a worthy Detroit lady who recent ladies' club meeting calls kill "high cost" eggs and butemarked that she saw no reason aste time discussing the farmer ll present bought their butter eggs of the grocer.

ut attention must be focused on farmer. A careful canvass of shows a shortage of farm hands his spring of more than 50,000 which means that Iowa must not less than 500,000 people er feeding list. It appears that 10 principal middle western s will show a shortage this g of half a million farm hands; that the country-wide shortage be between 1,000,000 and 1,000 which means the cutting off upplies for between 15,000,000 20,000,000 consumers. Of e these figures are approximate. od season will not produce such ic conditions. On the other , adverse weather conditions make the situation more alarm-

nd this shortage will not be first by the farmer, who by the of the life game must provide he sustenance of his own famefore providing for others. stics show that the average er can market only 35 per cent s products after feeding his own family, but that he can market about 90 per cent of products produced by his employes. In other words, if there are 20,000,000 farm owners in the country who support at home 55,000,000 people, they can do so without employes and can supply about 20,000,000 others or possibly 75,000,000 in all with food and clothing materials. Food and clothing supplies and materials for the other inhabitants of this country must be produced by hired labor on the farm.

"Just at present there is a lot of fool propaganda going the rounds about farmers going on strike. That word "strike" is as obnoxious to the average farmer as a rattlesnake and the idea is pure bunk. The farmer knows his place and will fill it as a good citizen, but his power to save the nation from hunger and worse is limited to the industrial support of those who must depend on him for their existence, a matter which in the present crazy industrial rush is being overlooked."

"There must be a readjustment of labor. Ten years ago the automobile, the phonograph, the player piano and the movies would have been classed as luxuries; now they are called essentials. In manufacture, sale and maintenance these industries now employ one third of the labor of the country. This labor is of the highest class drawn from other industries who in turn replenished their farces from the farms. The farmers have no reserves to fall back on. The war has virtually stopped immigration.

"The situation is just this—a 'back to the farm' move must start quickly or thousands of people in this country are going to go hungry. And this move must be started in the cities. The remedy for the conditions we are facing today lies in the hands of big industries, and also their employes. The demand for men from the country must cease and the continuing strikes for higher wages and shorter hours must stop. Otherwise the cost of living will be a game with the sky as the limit."

, Seulke, Cornell, to Aberdeen-Angus Field

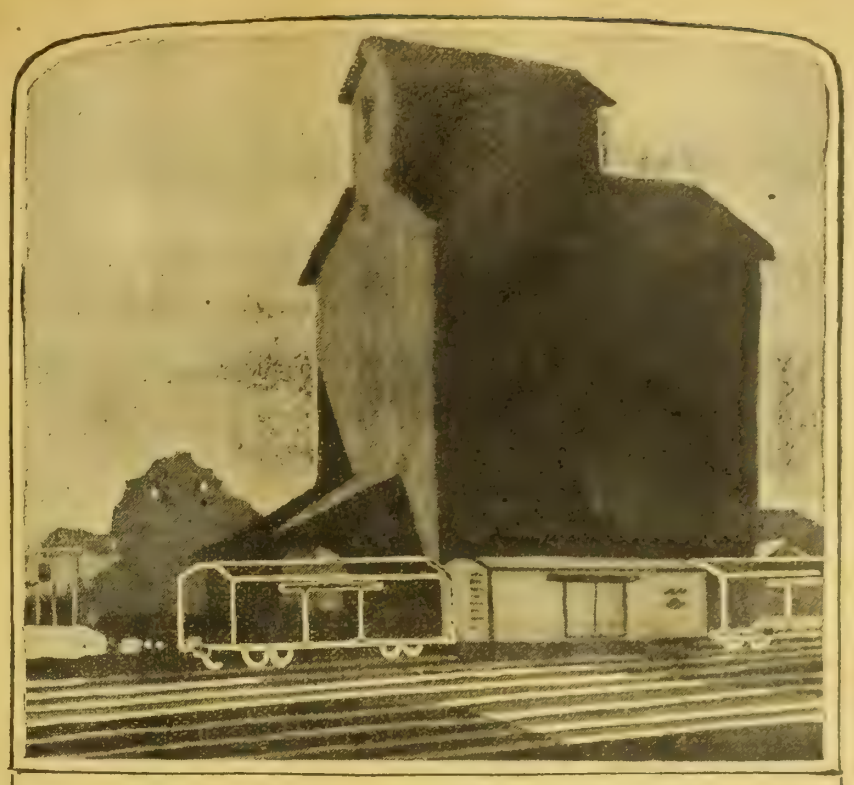
DR. K. J. Seulke, professor of the Animal Industry at Cornell University, N. Y. took up his new duties as Eastern fieldman for the American Aberdeen -Angus Breeders' Association, Feb. 15. Dr. Seulke's field extends from the Ill.-Ind. boundary east to the At- north of the Ohio river and Virginia.

Seulke was chosen as the best for the new field and comes gly recommended by breeders, e and experiment station people usiness men. He was raised on diana live stock farm; is a grad- of Purdue University, from ce came two Aberdeen-Angus l champion steers at the Inter- nal Exposition, and he has de- from both Pennsylvania State ge of Agriculture and Cornell. onducted a live stock survey of na a few years back, and his at Cornell is almost wholly responsible for a beef herd at that institution. His beef bulletins from Cornell Station are standard for that territory.

The addition of Dr. Seulke to the Aberdeen-Angus corps, gives this breed one of the strongest field forces carried by any pure-bred live stock association Dr. C. D. Lowe, Knoxville, Tenn., has charge of the south, and E. T. Davis, veteran breeder, showman and importer, the middle west. An additional man will be appointed for the territory west of the Rocky Mountains soon. Some hundred and twenty-five public sales of Aberdeen-Angus pure-breds will be held by breeders under the management of these men the coming season, Dr. Seulke already having arranged to give New York its first sale, at Albany, April 1, while Michigan's first sale will be held at Saginaw, March 25. Ohio will also have a spring sale, as will district associations in Indiana, at Miami, Kentland and Logansport, in March and April.

Some $2,500 in prize money will be offered for shows in connection with these sales of state and district associations, the American Aberdeen- Angus Breeders' Association contributing sums of $50 to $100, depending on the number to be sold.

Arnold F. Knoop, of Monee, Ill., with his tractor, the mechanical construction and operation of which he learned at the Michigan State Auto School.



There is one freight car today where three are needed

How the Railroad Situation Affects Your Farm

Every Spring brings an enormous demand for Solvay Products. Thousands of farmers call for Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash during the months of March, April and May. Naturally, they want immediate deliveries.

While in the past, the railroads have handled their burden of the season's excess shipments more or less adequately, conditions this year are entirely different.

Railroad Congestion This Spring Will Be Serious

Few new box cars or locomotives have been supplied to the railroads for over two years. At the same time, depreciation of rolling stock has been enormous, and the percentage relegated to the scrap heap abnormally large because there has been no replacement to offset this increased depreciation. There are fewer operatives, fewer box cars, fewer locomotives. Yet, in the face of these conditions the country's industries are planning to do more shipping in 1920 than ever before.

This situation will have a serious effect on your plans if you fail to provide against delayed shipments.

Ordering in Advance is Absolutely Essential

This year, as in the past, we are making effort to deliver our enormous amount of spring shipments into the consumer's hands as promptly as possible. But it will be absolutely impossible to satisfy all our customers on deliveries unless we can obtain their cooperation.

You may be one who will not be satisfied if you neglect this warning. We want you to appreciate the seriousness of the situation—to visualize the effect of delayed shipments upon your crops—so that you will not delay a moment your orders for Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U. S." Potash.

The Solvay Process Company
2097 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Michigan

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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FORREST LORD.....Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM.....Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

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Paying the County Agent

COMMENTING upon the successful efforts of an Indiana congressman to prevent a cut in the appropriation for the county agents from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, the Price Current Grain Reporter says:

"County agents now receive pay from the federal and state governments and from the county funds, but the county agents, or many of them, do not seem to realize that there is any impropriety whatever in accepting money from county funds and then making it a large part of their business to as far as possible destroy or interfere with the business of the merchants and others in the towns who are compelled to pay taxes for their support. Rep. Purnell says the country needs more county agents and not fewer, which is probably true, if they are of the right sort and tend strictly to their business of farm advisers and do not act as commercial agents to disrupt the mutual relations of farmers and traders in villages. In this respect a great many county agents are getting to be a public nuisance, not because their activities are improper if paid for by the farmer himself but are if paid for by the people of the towns."

The complaint is justified. We are acquainted with a hardware merchant who spent weeks of valuable time drumming up sentiment among the citizens of his town for a county agent. The board of supervisors made the appropriation and the county agent was hired. He was a hustler from the word go, and in less than six months' time the co-operative associations which he had formed were selling lime, fertilizer, fencing and other farm supplies in direct competition with the merchant who was instrumental in getting the county agent and with all the hardware merchants who helped to pay his salary. The merchant looked upon this as a case of rank ingratitude. Can you blame him?

On the other hand, the county agent was but doing his duty to the farmers. He was hired to work for them, and anything that would advance their interests was a part of his job. No rules were laid down for him to work by; no stipulations were made as to what he should and should not do. He was but one figure in a great system, the methods of financing which and the work of which has become established and approved by the country at large. True, there have been and still are some county agents who try to walk the chalk line and please everybody who through taxes contribute a part of their salary. As a result they please nobody, not even themselves.

The trouble is that the method of financing the county agent system is all wrong. Who wants a hired man, anyway, who gets part of his wages from a third party, and doesn't dare to milk the cow, for instance, unless the party approves. Which is the wiser thing to do—let the cow go dry, discharge the hired man, or remove him from obligations to the other party? If the county agent has proven his worth, and we doubt if any farmer longer questions that, the farmer ought not to expect that he shall be paid from the public funds, even though a large part of them are contributed by agricultural interests. The county agent cannot be entirely free and independent to study and improve the conditions of agriculture, if he is in anyway tied up to commercial interests. The same applies to farm organizations who receive financial support from others than farmers. The sooner all such bonds of financial obligations are severed the better it will be for the farmer, his organization and his county agent.

Reaction

IT WAS Hiram Johnson who said, "What I fear is not revolution, but reaction." Revolution in the United States is remote, improbable, if not impossible, but reaction is upon the nation. In our struggle to recover our balance from too much leaning to radicalism we stand in danger of falling the other way.

During the war we frowned upon free speech if it was against the war. That was entirely proper, as much of the freedom of speech at that time was designed to give aid and comfort to the enemy. But now that the war is over and there is no enemy to aid, those who stand in fear of honest criticism would muzzle the country with an anti-free speech law. That is reaction.

From the day when our forefathers conceived this nation, we have prided ourselves upon being a peaceful, unwarlike people, holding institutions of militarism in distrust and dislike. Wars have forced us to raise volunteer armies and conscript those who would not volunteer. In every conflict we have been successful. We are at peace with the world and have no immediate need for a large standing army and strong naval force. Nevertheless our Congress is being importuned to create a large standing army and fasten a military system upon the country, that is a counterpart of the system which brought ruin to Germany and damnation to the rest of the world. That, also is reaction.

In times past labor has not had a square deal. The war created a shortage of men and an abnormal demand for the things which are made by men. Necessity forced employers who could not be moved in any other way to pay higher wages and improve labor conditions. Just as employers have taken advantage of labor when there were two men for every job, labor is now trying to take advantage of the employer when there are two jobs for every man. The public resents the attitude of labor and would crush the organizations which labor has built up to protect their interests. The attempt to embody in the railroad bill a provision which would deprive labor of its weapon of protection was another example of the reaction of the times.

Most lamentable of all is the fact that a large body of people have caught this contagion of reaction and do not recognize its manifestations when they appear. Some simple people would believe that the anti-sedition bills before Congress are aimed only at the anarchists and the communists. A careful reading of the bills will soon convince them that no matter at whom the bills are aimed they are full of buckshot which will hit the honest critic as well as the preacher of violence. As for military training, the good people are asked to believe that its prime object is to make us a nation of healthful, red-blooded citizens. And labor, we are told, is flirting with the reds and must be rendered powerless. We are asked to deprive labor of its right to organize, its right to set a price on its commodity, and its right if need be to strike.

We have scant sympathy for the professional agitator or propagandist whether he represents labor, manufacturing, commerce or agriculture. But we deplore the tendency to judge all the great bodies of people wrapped up those enterprises by the acts of a few. For t reason we question the wisdom and justice the resolutions adopted by the American Fa Bureau Federation against the right of la to strike. Resolutions aimed against the ri of capital to withdraw its money from en prise, or the right of farmers to decrease acreage of certain crops or to collectively gain would be equally as indefensible. Of w value is organization to labor if labor can set a price on its commodity and enforce price when necessary by striking? Of w value is organization to farmers if it will permit them to bargain collectively and ref to sell their crops or grow more if they can get a fair price for them? The cases are id tical. What is sauce for one is sauce for other.

We cannot take from labor or any ot class of people the right to bargain collectiv fix prices based on value, and to withdh their commodities from the channels of tr if they so desire. Providing, however, that the exercise of such right no effort is made coerce others to take similar action. Lab only weapon of protection is the strike. Th is a better way to settle industrial dispu but until the employer or the government p vides the better way, we must be content w the poorer way. The same truth applies disputes of every name and nature which volve the industry and the agriculture of country.

LINCOLN ON LABOR

THE PRUDENT, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all.—Abraham Lincoln.

Standards for Farm Products

IF "HONESTY is the best policy" would it not be well to apply it to transactions? The government and the sumer insist that the farmer be honest. they have established certain standards what he is getting, is it not also in the s ard for grains; if a certain percentage of grade is found in grain of otherwise high q ity, the whole is graded low. There is a st ard for wool; a standard for potatoes; a st ard for beans. Now if it is in the interes the public welfare to standardize farm pr ducts and tag them so the purchaser may k what he is getting, is it not also in the s interest to standardize and tag manufact articles so that the farmer may know wha is getting? Take clothing, for example. man who buys a suit of clothes nowadays t as much chance as the fellow who gets a through a matrimonial bureau. Both look good but what about the wearing qu ies? That is what counts. The suit of clo may be all shoddy and in six weeks' tim all shabby, and the wife may prove a lemon in less than six weeks' time sour her husb But at the present time there is absolutel way in which to distinguish between looks quality. Clothing ought to be standard marked and sold according to the amoun virgin wool they contain. And matrimo bureau wives ought to be classified, and ad tised according to looks, health and tem Otherwise there is fraud and deception.

The same is true of seeds, feeds, gasoline derwear, paints, and a score of other art which the farmer buys. He has no wa of knowing whether he gets his money's wort or not until after he tries them, and then it's too late. Who can in justice say, that the th the farmer buys should not be as scrupul sold on their merits, as the things he produ

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The State Constabulary seems to have put their foot in it, in a raid on the homes of tw brothers in Iron City; after the state co said there was no violation of the prohib laws. The raid was undoubtedly intende for an argument for the retention of the us organization which has been saddled on he state.—*Hastings Journal-Herald.*

"It's no time for new ideas," says Leo rd Wood. Mebbe this explains why some of presidential aspirants haven't any.

Take up the slogan. "The Campbells are com ng."

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

OPPOSED TO GOV'T CONTROL

In answer to your request as to my opinion whether or not the government should have control of the railroads two more years, my answer is "No." We have had hell enough the last two years and don't want any more such "d—" foolishness when people are suffering for the want of all the necessaries of life. Even if we have the money to buy coal we can't get it for no other reason than the miserable way of all business being under government control. Take for instance sugar. They say the government set the price, and still the price is going higher every day. It's nothing but graft and our measly government officials uphold it. Now, I am a farmer producing grains of all kinds and also milk and I saw in the last issue of M. B. F. you ask for all farmers' opinions as to whether or not we want the governor to appoint a three-man commitee to fix the price of milk. I should say "not." We don't want to support three more political suckers, as that is all it would be. Talk about the Reds that we hear so much about. My opinion is that if we could send 99 per cent of our government officials to Russia we could then expect to set up a government for the people and by th people which it should be. I think this will give you my opinion of government control of everything that the farmer raises.—*F. Markel, Macomb County, Mich.*

We "get" you. But consider. What would have happened had the government not taken control of the railroads at the beginning of the war, and run them at public expense since then? Speaking before the United States Senate last December, Senator LaFollette said: "The truth is that the railroad system of this country had broken down prior to the war, and if there had been no war the roads would have been infinitely worse off than they are today unless the government had taken them over to operate them or had financed them. The point I am making at this time is that the railroads of the country were wrecked, not by government operation during the war but private operation prior to the war." These assertions are frankly substantiated by railway executives themselves. You have cited sugar prices. In the face of the greatest shortage of sugar of the last half century, have you thought what prices might have been had not the government taken control? There are instances, it seems, when circumstances make government control necessary and wise. There are other instances when it is indefensible. Apparently no rule can be established that will always apply. The government which you criticize is your government, and the officials who direct its affairs are your officials. If you do not like them, you have the power, with the aid of other farmers, to change them in any way you see fit. Why not exercise that right? —Editor.

AS A CITY CONSUMER SEES IT

I am enclosing subscription price of your farm paper, and in my judgment if more city people would invest a few nickels in taking and reading a reliable agricultural paper, they could judge more intelligently the situations between the grower and consumer, and who is at fault for conditions as they now exist. I believe it is very unwise for farmers to leave their farms for city life, and will regret it after seeing the white lights for a short time as conditions will change in a few years and the farmer has his good living first hand, and the crumbs go to the city. So, farmers, stick to your farms and live a life worth living. I am not financially interested in farming, but interest myself in things necessary. —*G. E. Waterman, Washtenaw Co.*

Yes, unquestionably it would do the farmer's cause much good if some of the leading agricultural papers could be placed in the hands of city dwellers. The present attitude of the consumer toward the farmer is largely the result of misunderstanding.—Editor.

APPROVES BEET GROWERS' STAND

I have been very much interested in the stand taken by you in behalf of the farmers not only of Michigan but the whole country, and am pleased to see that we have one editor that has got some lime in his spine, and not a rubber tube.

I was one of the members of the executive committee of the state grange that started the fight three years ago for a raise in the price of sugar beets. While I don't grow beets I am glad to see the good work go on.

I am also glad to see the farmers get together to make the effort to elect not only a governor but they should go right down the line, and elect the legislature. While Milo Campbell was not my choice for governor I am going to support him to the best of my ability.

I am sending in a vote for McAdoo as my first choice for president, I believe that his record in financing the railroads shows him to be a big man, eminently qualified to handle the affairs of the nation, Wm. J. Bryan would be my second choice, and Herbert Hoover third, I think it would be a good idea to have each give first, second and third choice. I will now close with the best wishes for your paper.—*W. H. Welsh, Manager Farm Sales Dept., Civic and Commercial Ass'n, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Your attitude toward the farmer's interest and their candidate for governor is most commendable, and shows that you are indeed a true friend of agriculture. —Editor.

WILL NOT STAND BY OLD PARTIES

If you will allow me a little space in your paper I would like to pass my opinion with regards to a farmer's view on the political issue in Michigan. I would not support any candidate for office that does not come out independently from the two old parties. Milo Campbell may be a good man, but he says that he is running on a Republican ticket and if elected will stand by that party's principles. I think we have had too much of one party now in Michigan. You need never expect very much good from any party where the people will continue to roll up a hundred thousand majority. We have got to keep elections more even. I believe in an independent farmer's state and congressional ticket in Michigan this fall. Yours for success.—*John S. Beng.*

I am very sorry to see you take this stand. What have the principles of either of the great national parties got to do with out local and state issues?—Editor.

COLLEGE QUESTIONS VALUE OF LUPINE AND SERRADELLA

As one of Michigan's most widely read farm papers, the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING exerts a powerful influence on Michigan agriculture. This influence is reflected just now by the numerous inquiries coming into this office on the use of lupine and serradella from the reading of a very interesting article in one of your recent issues on the use of these crops by Mr. Carl Schmidt of Serradella Farm, Oscoda County.

I have not personally visited this farm but have received a full report from Mr. J. W. Nicolson of this department in regard to Mr. Schmidt's operations. I understand that considerable success has been met with in improving the quality of very light land through the use of lupine and serradella by Mr. Schmidt. However, in the estimation of Mr. Nicolson, and others who have visited this farm, there is no indication that this use has been practical nor did I note in the article of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING any cost accounts or estimates.

I believe it would be of great interest to all those who read the article, describing Mr. Schmidt's farming methods, to see a second article written by a competent investigator from your staff, who will make a careful study of Mr. Schmidt's methods from a practical standpoint as well as the standpoint of general interest.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

Michigan Business Farming was possibly in error in publishing the results obtained by Mr. Carl Schmidt with lupine and serradella before consulting competent advice upon the matter. Acting upon Prof. Cox's suggestion, we are seeking to establish the practicability of these legumes or determine under what conditions, if any, they may be used profitably as soil builders. Until this investigation is completed, it might be well for our readers to proceed slowly in seeding these crops. We feel that the opinion of the farm crop leads of the M. A. C., should be the determining factor.—Editor.

THE RAILROADS

I read in the paper some time ago that the heads of the Farm Bureaus, Gleaners and Grangers sent a petition to government to hold the control of the railroads for two more years. I have talked with a good many farmers and failed to find one in favor of it. I have 2,500 bushels of beans and am interested in your articles in your paper on beans. I think your paper a very good farm paper.—*E. O. Walker, Supt. Bliss Farm, Swan Creek, Mich.*

The Farm Bureau did not join in the petition that was sent to Washington in the straw vote we are conducting upon the subject, the majority of farmers seem to favor government control. But there's no use arguing the point any further as the roads went back to the private owntrs March 1st. Under the guaranteed dividend clause in the railroad law, the roads will have to have higher rates which you and every farmer in the United States will help to pay, and which, it has been estimated, will add $4,000,000,000 annually to the already high cost of living.—Editor.

THE FARMER AND THE FOOD SUPPLY

The practical question arises as to the food supply in the near future. The soil, being its source, the necessity for its thorough and complete cultivation is imperatively demanded. But this cannot be accomplished without adequate labor of man and this is difficult, if not absolutely impossible to obtain because of so large a portion of our population being gathered into city homes, until house-room is difficult to obtain, while, yet in the rural districts, many houses are left uninhabited, it being estimated that in one state 24,000 houses are standing empty. Will the pendulum of migration swing back to the rural districts? One of two conditions is sure to result in the near future, more help must be provided for tilling the soil, or more people will be obliged to restrict their appetites to a limited supply of food. The farmer and his family will not be of the latter class, for it is their privilege to satisfy their own needs first. "Back to the Farm," must be the slogan if adequate supply of food products is provided. American farmers are now producing but a portion of what they can be made to produce, if cultivated as the soil is cultivated in the thickly settled portions of Europe.

The discussion of this question in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of Feb. 21st, is interesting reading and Mrs. Dora Stockman has shown very clearly the situation which the hired man will be obliged to meet, who leaves the farm and moves to the city. The writer has a neighbor who keeps two hired men, paying $65 per month for the entire year, furnishing house-rent, fruit, ground for a garden and one man has remained with my neighbor for several years.

As a nation we have become extravagant in our demands; only the best will satisfy us and a return to the less expensive ways of former years is the remedy needed. But this can hardly be expected in this age of automobiles, telphone, phonograph, flying machines wireless telegraph and prospective communication with the moon.

An earnest and courteous discussion of this question can but be helpful, provided we are broad enough in our views to look broadly at both sides of the question.—*J. T. Daniells, Shiawassee County.*

True as gospel! If the farmer has made both ends meet or laid something aside for a rainy day, it is because he has practiced thrift. When the people of the cities have acquired this simple habit, they will cease their wailing about the H. C. of L.—Editor

WOULD PATTERN AFTER NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

I am an interested reader of your paper and on most, or many subjects can endorse your opinions, but will say I cannot endorse your opinions on political action. If I get your correct ideas they are in opposition to the farmers and labor uniting in an organization outside the two old parties.

You advocate co-operation in buying and selling of products and condemn profiteering. You condemn the Newberry method of buying office in state and national legislatures. You condemn the yearly increase of taxation but we seem to come to the parting of our ways at about this point.

You think to elect a farmer governor is the main thing and to accomplish that, that his name should be placed on the Republican ticket. Now as I see it, when we vote that ticket we are, indirectly, endorsing the Newberry iniquity, also endorsing the high cost of living and profiteering, and thus lend our influence against co-operation and endorse indirectly the merchants' and manufacturers' organizations and, as is clear to everyone, that organization is fighting the co-operative system to the death.

A large proportion of the voters of Michigan are studying carefully the accomplishments of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League, which is really doing something for the people. In six years they have taken peaceful possession of both legislative assemblies through the ballot, inaugurated a state banking system, state-owned elevator; provided for furnishing flour, feed, etc.; passed state insurance laws and many other relief measures for the whole people and all without profit, or raising of taxes. No other state has equaled, or, at least

(*Continued on page* 17)

The Week's Editorial

PITY THE POOR BEAR

The bear in corn this season has had a hard pull and a disastrous one financially. Ever since the crop was harvested he has been predicting a decline and working hard to bring it about, only to see the market recover after every attack and emerge stronger than ever. In past seasons the farmer has played into the hands of the bear by selling liberally on a declining market. It was one of the truisms of the trade that the farmer would hold his grain until the price began to break and then rush to sell, but he appears to have gained wisdom and now shuts off the supply the moment the price declines to a certain level. This has been the undoing of the bear. Relying on the grower to supply the goods he has several times sold freely at declining prices, but the farmer has not come to his assistance by loading the market with grain and the result has always been a prompt recovery and the bear scrambling to get in out of the wet.

In other years the discomfiture of the bear has always been a delight to the average citizen and especially to the farmers whose goods were depressed, but this year finds the bear in great favor owing to the general desire of the public to see lower prices. The fact that he is popular, however, is not helping much. The bear loses at every turn and the farmer keeps his head and holds back the grain when the price is not to his liking. The latest example of this has just been witnessed. The bear predicted that the farmer would sell, in fact, had to sell because the season is far advanced and the time for selling corn is almost past. The railroads promised a good supply of cars to move the corn and the bear saw fortune only a little way off. He grasped opportunity by selling the farmer's goods and forcing the price down, but the farmer again stood pat and now the bear has another sore paw to nurse. After a short period of decline the market came back as strong as ever owing to the smallness of offerings and the seller was forced to settle.

A feature of the market that is greatly in favor of the farmer is the high quality of the corn, which makes it safe to hold. A soft crop must be harvested, but not so with fine grade of the past harvesting. There is every prospect of a short corn crop this year owing to the shortage of farm labor and the farmer feels quite safe in carrying his grain over. For this reason he is not worried over the passing of the usual time for marketing. Recent reports showing the quantity of corn back in the country are not such as to cause the holder much anxiety. The supply is less than supposed and the farmer is in a position to hold the grain over to the next crop if he is not satisfied with the price.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

HEALTH AND WEALTH

THE WOMAN in town who plays tennis or the man who follows a golf ball around miles of ground is simply seeking health by exercising in the open, and this may be necessary and very wise for townspeople, but for the women of the farm, there is more profit to be gotten from her out-of-door exercise, if she will spend it in her garden—whether that garden be a vegetable of flower garden. Recently we took up the subject of popcorn raising for profit, and now in this issue we shall consider the possibility of the flower garden.

Every woman loves flowers, but some haven't the so-called "knack" of making them grow. All this "knack" really is, is a knowledge of the needs of the flowers as to soil, time of planting, amount of moisture required, the right kind of fertilizer, etc., and any woman who sets about her task with a determination to make of it a paying proposition instead of just a haphazard posy bed, will find that there is much to learn, and that the study and work are both absorbingly interesting.

There has been a shortage of flowers, and this shortage promises to continue. First it came about by the government requisitioning all coal not needed for absolute necessities, and so a lot of greenhouses were closed, and many of these will never be opened again. And of course they were depended upon for flowers for decorations for summer as well as winter.

If you decide upon this as an investment proposition it is well to take only a limited number of varieties of plants at first and make a success of their culture before attempting a large number.

And if you desire the flowers to bloom early, which means that you can command the best price, then you should plant the seeds in the house, so that about Decoration Day your plants will be large and sturdy enough for transplanting. In planting in boxes, be sure that your boxes are provided with proper drainage, so that the soil will not sour.

Asters are perhaps one of the hardiest plants; have a profuse bloom and are very easy to cultivate. Because of their long stems and beautiful foliage, they are much sought after as a decoration in the late summer.

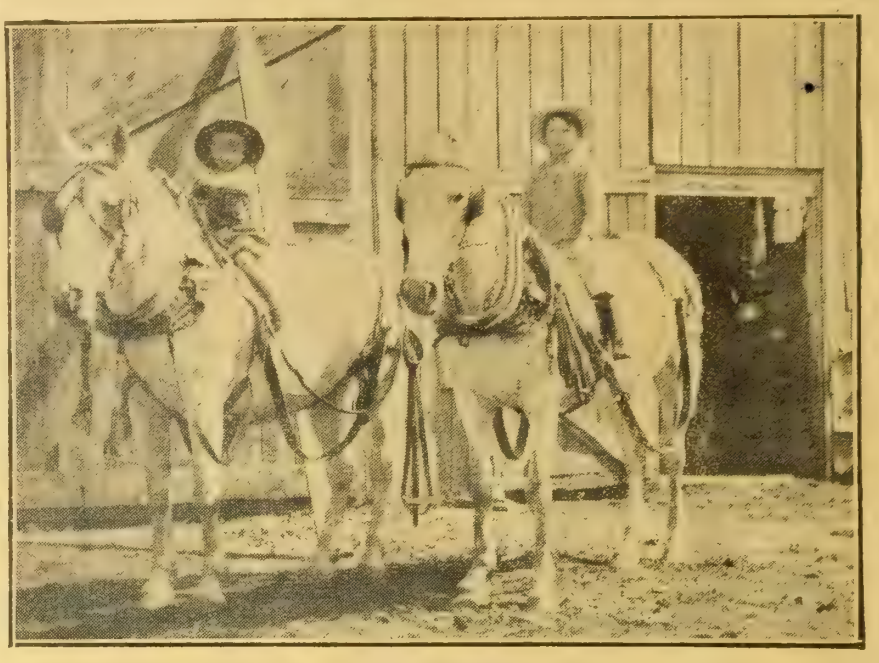
Sweet peas and roses are lovely for the June weddings, graduations, etc., and although they require a little more care, will pay one for the time spent. In order to have roses productive, they must be well mulched in the winter and the stalks tied with straw to quite a height. Sweet peas do not require very rich soil, a clay sub-soil with a sandy top is best. They are planted in a trench about six inches deep. They must be planted where they will not get too much sun and they require a great deal of moisture. The trench in which they are planted is only lightly covered with earth until the plants are about three inches high, when the ground is filled in around them.

As to marketing your product. A line in your county paper stating what kind of flowers you have, and that you are prepared to fill orders for all occasions will undoubtedly bring you all the orders you can care for the first year. Another scheme if you have more than your townspeople will buy is for you to secure the names of the florists in your nearby city. Write them a letter, telling them that you have, say for instance, asters which will be ready for market, beginning such a date, and that from that date on you will be able to furnish them with three dozen per day during the season, or as many as you can be sure that you can send. Advise them as to the colors you have, and also tell them how long the stems are. This all has a bearing on the price they will pay. In shipping it will be necessary for you to sort them as to length of stems.

The florist will undoubtedly be willing to supply you with the knock-down paper boxes, marked "flowers" in which to send them to him.

The most important step at this stage of the game is to prepare them for shipment in such a way that they will reach the florist fresh. In order to do this, you should pick your flowers with shears, after sun-down the night before making shipment. Cut the stems a little on the slant. Place the flowers in a deep crock or other receptacle so that they will be in water up to their heads, and set these crocks right on the cool cellar floor and let them remain there until morning. Then take your boxes in which you are to ship them into the basement. Have plenty of oiled paper. Tie your flowers in bunches of a dozen; wrap them in the oiled paper, so that a little air as possible will reach them and also line the box with the paper. Then so plan it that the boxes will reach the express or postoffice just in time to catch the train so that they will go through as quickly as possible.

The woman who spends her spare moments in the house crocheting or embroidering, may complain that "She could just fly she is so nervous" but did you ever hear such a statement from the woman who spends all her spare time in the open air?



FUTURE FARMERS

The craze for motors is ever increasing, but when the snow, sand or mud are deep, faithful horses supply the dependable motive power. J. L. and Ivan are the children of Anna and John L. Stark, and reside at Fountain, Mich.

Sunrise in Wintertime

By C. Shirley Dillenback.

Ho! Come with me to the sleeping farm—
Far from the city's man-made charm,
Would you see a picture the eye to please
Just gaze while the hoar-frost is on the trees.
The scraggly poplar has changed somehow,
Gone are its imperfections now
As it stands like a princess with arms outstretched,
Showing intricate patterns so finely etched
With the wintry sky like an azure sheen
Filling the vacancies in between.
See the ermine drifts piled row on row—
Where the gentian and golden-rod used to grow
Light up and glisten with rainbow tints
As the winter's sun, like an errant prince,
Laughs at you o'er the snow clad hills
Have you ever experienced such splendid thrills,
In princely hall with music's chime
As you do at sunrise in wintertime?

WOMEN IN POLITICS

MATTHEW ARNOLD said: "If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit of mankind, it will be such a power as the world has never known."

And right now, women in Michigan are coming together armed with the most powerful weapon in a democracy—the vote. And in order to intelligently use that weapon we must study the questions presented and the qualifications of the men who ask for our vote. Then, once having elected a man we should stand by him. He may make mistakes—but who doesn't—and it's a sure thing that he will make more mistakes if he is not given a substantial backing than he will if you give him your confidence.

There is only one kind of criticism that is helpful and that is constructive criticism. When you say a man is wrong and yet suggest no remedy; when you knock behind his back and do not face him squarely with your complaints, it is indeed striking from the back. Petitions signed by a sufficient number of voters cannot help but have a bearing on the question at issue, but just neighborhood talk against a measure will hurt the administration without doing a particle of good.

Bainbridge Colby, the new secretary of state, has defined loyalty to America as "loyalty to her chosen servants" and I believe our readers will be interested in the following excerpts from an address given by that new official recently at a "loyalty week" meeting held in New York:

"We must stifle the voice of hatred and faction," added Mr. Colby. "We must realize that there is not a man in America who does not hold office as a result of the free choice of our citizens. It is a high patriotic duty that we should support and sustain the men who have been placed in positions or difficulty, burden, responsibility and even danger, as the result of our suffrage.

"An intelligent and conscientious opposition is a part of loyalty to country, but we must not, if we are loyal, seek to disperse our energies in a partisan warfare that is waged without regard to its consequence to the well being, security or honor of the country."

The speaker referred to General Pershing as the "true American" who is "a lesson in loyalty to country, which makes all spoken words seem weak and futile."

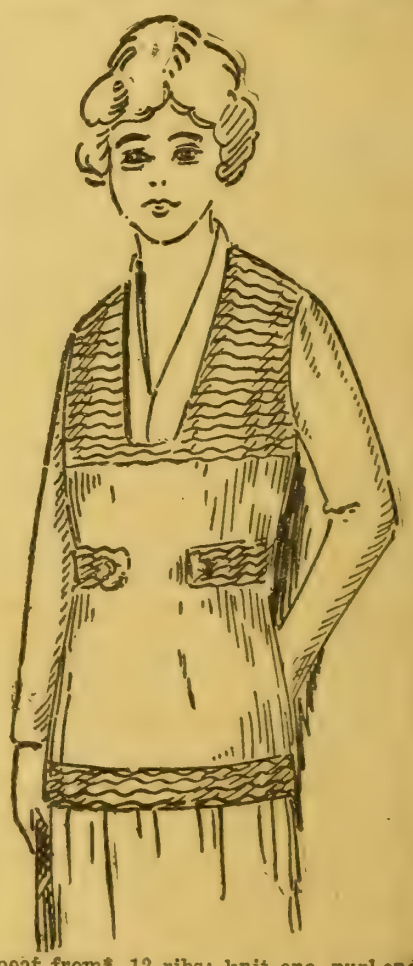
Declaring that the "social and industrial structure" of America is founded on "enlightened citizenship," Mr. Colby asserted he "was deeply concerned with the diminution of the teaching strength of the country as a result of the disproportionately low salaries being paid to teachers thruout the country.

"We must look to this right promptly," he added. "It is a condition that must not be suffered to continue."

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS

IN REPLENISHING the wearing apparel the sleeveless sweater is found to be indispensable for the coming spring and summer seasons.

Back—Cast on 81 stitches with No. 6 needles and knit 12 ribs plain; knit one, purl one, for 44 rows or 22 ribs being careful to begin and end each row with knit one. With No. 3 needles knit 12 ribs plain. With No. 6 needles knit one and purl one, 20 rows or 10 ribs. Knit first and last 12 stitches plain of every row and knit one and purl one in the central stitches for three ribs. Bind off six stitches at each end for armhole. Knit the first and last six stitches plain and knit one and purl one on the central stitches six ribs. Knit all stitches plain, 30 ribs. Place first 23 stitches on to a stitch holder; bind off 23 stitches; start front on last 23 stitches Knit plain one side, 30 ribs and place on stitch holder. Knit second side 30 ribs plain. Knit across one front, cast on 27 stitches. Knit across the second front, knit six ribs plain. Knit the first and last six stitches plain and knit one and purl one on central stitches, six ribs. Cast on six stitches at each end of row. Knit the first and last 12 stitches and knit one and purl one on the central stitches for three ribs. Knit one and purl one, 10 ribs. With No. 3 needles knit plain 29 stitches; knit one and purl one, 27 stitches; knit plain 29 stitches, and repeat from*, 12 ribs; knit one, purl one on all stitches, 22 ribs. Knit plain 12 ribs and bind off. Sew underarm seam. Finish with crocheted buttons.



HE'LL GET IT ANYWAY

The wealthy old lady was very ill and sent for her lawyer to make her will. "I wish to explain to you," she said weakly, "about disposing of my property."

The lawyer was sympathetic. "There, there, don't worry about it," he said, soothingly; "just leave it to me."

"Oh, well," said the old lady, resignedly, "I suppose I might as well. You'll get it anyway."

Winds and Rains; Aches and Pains

EXPOSURE to bad weather means *rheumatic twinges* and other handicapping after-effects. We can't be too careful in relieving *pains* and *aches*, *stiff joints*, *sore muscles*, *lumbago*, *sciatica*.

"We keep a large bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house all the time to use when an attack comes on. You know Sloan's is one of the old timers. Doctor Earl S. Sloan put it on sale 38 years ago.

"We get the biggest bottle because it's more economical. A little applied to the spot *penetrates without rubbing* and promptly eases up the pain and ache."

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

5 GREAT NOVELTIES 20 cts. The glorious crimson **Woolflower** recently introduced by us has succeeded everywhere and proved to be the most showy garden annual. Nothing can surpass the mass of bloom which it shows all Summer and Fall.

We now have three new colors—pink, yellow and scarlet, aswellascrimson. All these colors mixed. **20 cts. per pkt.**

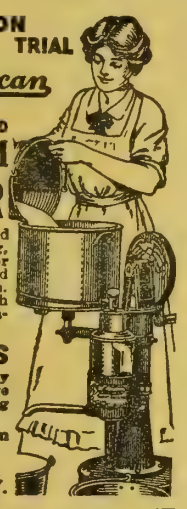
With each order we send 1 trial pkt. each of **Giant Kochia**, most decorative foliage annual. **Salvia Hybrids**, white, pink, striped, scarlet, plumed, etc., mixed. **Japan Iris**, new hybrids, all colors. Magnificent. **Giant Centaurea**, superb for garden or vases. **And our Big Catalog, all for 20 cts.**

Big Catalog, free. All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants and new berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Peas, Asters, Pansies, etc. All special prize strains, and many sterling novelties.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc. Floral Park, N.Y.

$19.95 Upward ON TRIAL

American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of

Monthly Payments

Bowl a *sanitary marvel*, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan.

Western orders filled from Western points.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Bx 3067 Bainbridge, N. Y.

60 BEST PAYING VARIETIES Hardy Northern raised Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pure-bred heavy laying strains. Fowls, Eggs & Incubators all at low prices. 24 years experience. Large new Poultry Book & Guide FREE.
W. A. Weber, Box 37 Mankato, Minn.

STRAWBERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS

Quality plants that satisfy. Send for catalog.
GEO. H. SCHENCK
Elsie, Mich.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM THIS SPRING?

Try a Classified Ad in M. B. F. Business Farmers' Exchange.

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "*Diamond Dye*" Color Card.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 10)

second after our backs were turned."

Using what was left of the wagon for a stepping block, and ably assisted by the jailer and his crew, the peddler managed to get astride his animal.

"It is well," he said, and added greatefully: "A thousand thanks, senors. It has been my good fortune to meet with honest men with whom my goods will be safe—only poor goods, peddled's goods, you understand; but to me, everything, my way upon the road. The pleasure has been mine to meet you. To-mormorow I shall return with my kinsman, whom I certainly shall find and relieve from you the burden of safeguarding my inconsiderable property." He doffed his hat. "Adios, senors, adios!"

He rode away at a careful walk, timid of the animal he bestrode which had caused his catastrophe. He halted and turned his head at a call from Pedro Zurita.

"Search the graveyard, Senor Narvaez," the jailer advised. "Full a hundred Tomas Romeros lie there."

"And be vigilant, I beg of you, senor, of the heavy box," the peddler called back.

Henry watched the street grow deserted as the gendarmes and the populace fled from the scorch of the sun. Small wonder, he thought to himself, that the old peddler's voice had sounded strangely familiar. It had not been because he had possessed only half a Spanish tongue to twist around the language—the other half being the German tongue of the mother. Even so, he talked like a native, and he would be robbed like a native if there was anything of value in the heavy box deposited with the jailers, Henry concluded, ere dismissing the incident from his mind.

In the guardroom, a scant fifty feet away from Henry's cell, Leopoldo Narvaez was being robbed. It had begun by Pedro Zurita making a profound and wistful survey of the large box. He lifted one end of it to sample its weight, and sniffed like a hound at the crack as if his nose might give him some message of its contents.

"Leave it alone, Pedro," one of the gendarmes laughed at him. "You have been paid two pesos to be honest."

The assistant jailer sighed, walked away and sat down, looked back at the box, and sighed again. Conversation languished. Continually the eyes of the men roved to the box. A greasy pack of cards could not divert them. The game languished. The gendarme who had twitted Pedro himself went to the box and sniffed.

"I smell nothing," he announced. "Absolutely in the box there is nothing to smell. Now what can it be? The caballero said that it was of value!"

"Caballero!" sniffed another of the gendarmes. "The old man's father was more like to have been peddler of rotten fish on the streets of Colon and his father before him. Every lying beggar claims descent from the conquistadores."

"And why not, Rafael?" Pedro Zurita retorted. "Are we not all so descended?"

"Without doubt," Rafael readily agreed. "The conquitadores slew many——"

"And were the ancestors of those that survived," Pedro completed for him and aroused a general laugh. "Just the same, almost would I give one of these pesos to know what is in that box."

"There is Ignacio," Rafael greeted the entrance of a turnkey whose heavy eyes tokened he was just out of his siesta. "He was not paid to be honest. Come, Ignacio relieve our curiosity by letting us know what is in the box."

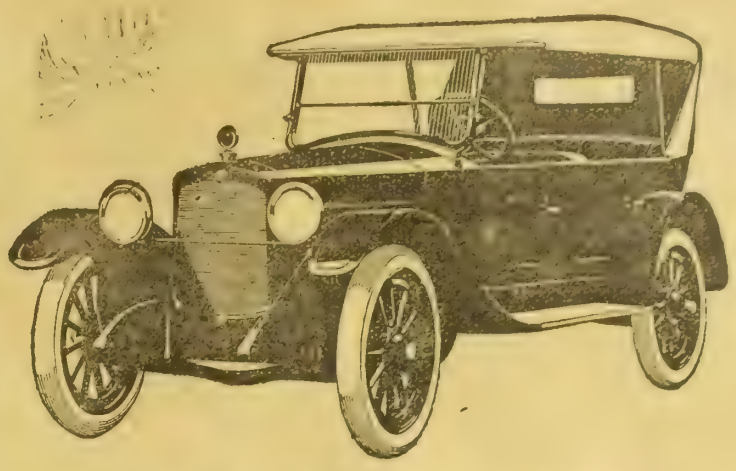
"How should I know?" Ignacio demanded, blinking at the object of interest. "Only now have I awakened"

"You have not been paid to be honest, then?" Rafael asked.

"Merciful Mother of God, who is the man who would pay me to be honest?" the turnkey demanded.

"Then take the hatchet there and open the box," Rafael drove his point home. "We may not, for as surely as Pedro is to share the two pesos

(*Continued on page* 19)



GRANT SIX

FOR a number of years the Grant Six has been one of the most popular cars selling to farmers, because it has always been remarkably good value at a reasonable price.

This year's car is by all odds the finest Grant Six that has ever been built. The high radiator and hood with aluminum molding give a new touch of distinction and with the long, low body lines, make a decidedly handsome and stylish car.

The famous Grant Six overhead valve engine has been steadily refined and improved until it is one of the most flexible and responsive motors ever put into a car. It has power and speed beyond what most men will dare to use.

The Grant Six is an ideal car for farm use because of its remarkable spring suspension. The rear springs are underslung and 56½ inches long—the longest springs ever used in a car of 116 inch wheel base. When the rear seat is filled the springs are flat so that the full spring action is obtained and the car travels over rough, bumpy roads with utmost comfort.

This model exceeds in wheel base and in size any former Grant Six.

In buying the Grant Six you get a car you can be proud of, a car that will satisfy you completely—a powerful, roomy, speedy, comfortable car of unusually fine appearance.

Write for new illustrated catalogue and name of Grant Six dealer in your community.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

BLUE BIRD BRAND FARM & GARDEN SEEDS

In the Legend, the Blue Bird stands for Purity, Happiness and good Luck. In Seeds, for the Best that Grows. Our 1920 catalog gives the Legend and tells why the Blue Bird was adopted as a trade mark for Good Seeds. It furnishes the most complete information on Red Clover Alfalfa, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Millets, Sudan Grass and other Farm and Garden Seeds of any free book published. It is larger and more beautifully printed than ever before. It will assist in planning your crop campaign for the coming season. A post card will bring YOUR FREE COPY.

Supplies of many seeds are very light. Order Now. Save money and have your seed when wanted.

THE C. E. DePUY CO., Seedsmen, Pontiac, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS, Tested, Pure, Sure to Grow, at Wholesale Prices. Catalog free. Free packets with order. Allen's Seed House, Geneva, Ohio.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Our free Catalog describes and illustrates a full line of choice small fruit plants. SEND FOR IT
J. N. ROKELY RS Bridgman, Mich.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic
Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

SWEENEY SYSTEM

of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
63 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sick Baby Chicks?

There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring a hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work.

It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

35c, 75c, $1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-88, Omaha, Neb.

NINE MONTHS TO PAY

Immediate possession on our liberal Easy Monthly Payment plan—the most liberal terms ever offered on a high grade bicycle.

FACTORY TO RIDER prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own new model factory and sell direct to you. We put real quality in them and our bicycles must satisfy you.

44 STYLES, colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous RANGER line. Send for big, beautiful catalog.

Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys by odd jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., make the bicycle earn money to meet the small Payments.

DELIVERED FREE on Approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments.

TIRES wheels and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept P159 Chicago

Clover

Highest quality Northern grown seed. Carefully cleaned and tested. We have a big stock and ordering now will save you money. Get our samples of Medium and Mammoth Red, Sweet Clover, Alsyke and Mixed Alsyke and Timothy. Catalog of guaranteed field and garden seeds—FREE. Write for it today.

THE ADAMS SEED CO. Box 16 Decorah, Iowa

YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

on great political issues. Send 25c for "What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting," by Judson Grenell, to Waterford Publishing Company, 308 Thompson, St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

SEED CORN

Have you any to sell?

A little ad in M. B. F.'s Classified Business Farmers' Exchange will do the trick!

YELLOW GLOBE DANVER ONION
and DANISH BALL-HEAD CABBAGE SEED

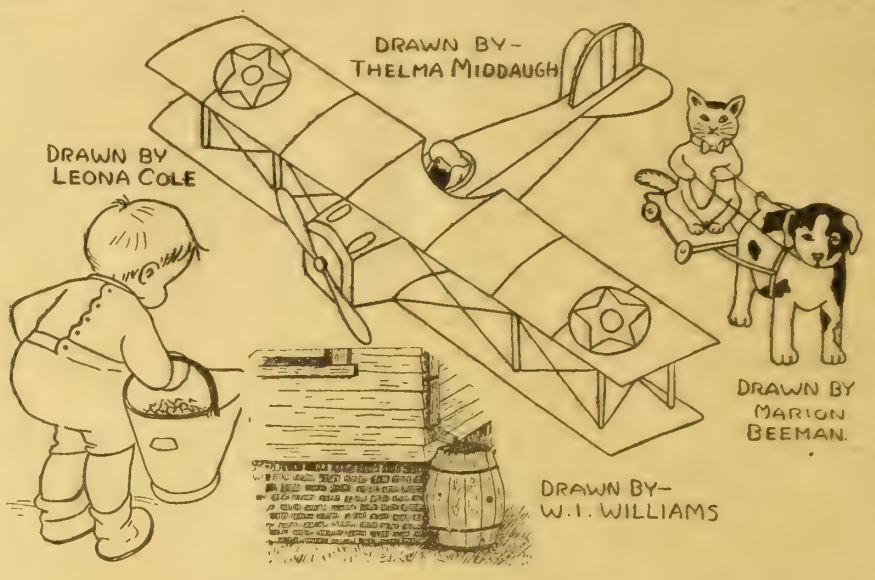
Special surplus offer for first quality seed. Send this adv. in to us. Ask for 1920 catalogue.

Ebeling's Seed Store,
Estab. 53 Years Syracuse, N. Y.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN:—I know that a whole lot of you little folks who have submitted original drawings have been anxiously awaiting to see them in the papers and to receive your prizes, and I am very glad to be able to print the drawings this week and award the prizes.

The four drawings published this week were awarded the prize of a "Trip Around the World" in postal cards, but greater than the actual value of the prize you receive is the fact that your drawing was good enough to be reproduced in the paper. I am sure that you will be glad to cut them out and preserve them and that you will be encouraged to try harder than ever and that others will also try for the prizes and to have their pictures given honorable mention in our paper.



The names and addresses of the four who drew the pictures on this page are, Leona Cole, of Webberville, Mich.; Walter Williams, of Sencea, Mich.; Marion Beeman, of Empire, and Thelma Middaugh, of Nessen City, Michigan, and there is an additional one which will be published next week and the winner announced.

And I am still getting inquiries relative to prizes for securing subscriptions to M. B. F. One little girl asks how many subscribers it will take to secure a wrist watch and also how many to secure a camera. It will require ten new subscriptions at $1 each to secure either of these prizes. Both prizes are well worth working for. The boys have been very successful in earning Boy Scout Knives which are awarded for only one new subscriber and also flash lights which take only two subscribers.

One of our little girls sent me a picture of the home which she drew, and while it is very good, our artist tells me that it is out of "perspective," and therefore we cannot publish it. I wish that Beulah would take another subject and submit another drawing as she has talent and with something not so difficult as a house, it might not be difficult for her to win a prize. Remember these prizes for original drawings will be awarded just as fast as we receive enough drawings to warrant it and every time there are four prize drawings they will be published. Affectionately yours,—*Laddie.*

The Adventure of Practice

MARY LOUISE had such a big family it was a wonder she could keep track of them all. There was the French doll, Suzanne, that brother Tom brought home from France; and the Scotch doll that Aunt Margaret had sent over from the old country when Mary Louise was three years old; and the rag doll Mary Jane that the farmily suspected Mary Louise loved the most of all. Those three had been the favorites for many a day. But when Christmas came the family was increased by four more and then the nursery was full to overflowing.

One morning, not very long after Christmas, the house was so cold that Mary Louise's mother said everybody should bring their work or their play and sit in the living room where a big, cheerful log fire made things warm and comfortable. Mary Louise was willing enough for she loved to play in front of the fire, but moving as you know, is hard work. Especially when one has such a big family.

Mary Louise took one trip for the old dolls, Suzanne, Peggy (the Scotch lassie) and Mary Jane; then she went again for their chairs and extra clothes. The third trip was for the four new dolls, Elizabeth, Georgia, Bessie and Practice. Practice had that queer name, by the way, because he was given Mary Louise by her mother to keep her company while she did her practicing every day. Mary Louise liked the idea of having him sit on the piano in front of her while she practiced scales and finger exercises. She didn't get lonesome and yet he didn't bother by talking as a person might.

Now just how or why it happened Mary Louise didn't know. Probably because she had taken two trips upstairs before she was getting a little tired. Or maybe it was because she had such a big family; maybe folks with big families don't count their children till bed time. But however it happened, Practice got lost. When Mary Louise loaded up her arms to go down stairs he was tucked tight under her elbow just as cozily as could be. And when, that night, after the house was again nice and warm, Mary Louise went to put her family to bed, Practice wasn't there!

"Have you seen Practice?" Mary Louise asked her mother.

"No, I haven't, dear," replied Mrs. Brown, "didn't you bring him down with the rest of the family?"

"I did," said Mary Louise, "but he's gone."

"Have you seen Practice?" she asked her brother Ned. But he had not seen the doll either, so Mary Louise had to go to bed with one of her family missing and every mother knows that's a very painful feeling.

But it wasn't painful for Practice. He was having the time of his young life. He had slipped out from Mary Louise's arms right by the window box in the big upstairs hall. And there he lay, in the shadow, till night time.

When the house was dark as midnight, he heard a little wee, wee sound, close by and a tiny little voice whispered, "Please may I take a bit of your soft warm jacket? I need some yarn to line my nest. My babies like soft warm things."

Practice, much interested, replied, "Help yourself! My little mother likes to knit and I know she'll make me a new one! But tell me all about your family."

While the stranger nibbled at the dark blue jacket he told Practice about his family up in the attic and about the cousins in the basement and Practice was so interested he almost wished the night would never end.

In the morning, Mary Louise spied Practice and she's wondering to this day how in the world he got that awful hole in the back of his brand new jacket. But, of course, she made him a new one. Such a pretty one that it seems a shame Practice can't tell her all about his adventure, and what happened to the jacket with the hole.

THE SLEEPYTOWN EXPRESS

Just beyond the rainbow's end a river ripples down
Beneath a bridge, around a bend and flows through Sleepytown—
Through Sleepytown, where goblins toil to fashion wondrous toys
And make up fascinating games for little girls and boys.
And automobiles, just the size for little hands to drive
Await to whirl you all about as soon as you arrive.
But no one ever is allowed in Sleepytown unless
He goes to bed in time to take the Sleepytown Express!

I know a foolish little boy who always starts to whine
When he is asked to trot upstairs before it's half-past nine.
And often he will stamp his feet and shake his tousled head.
And make a racket, even then, when he is sent to bed.
Of course, when he has said his prayers it always is too late
To catch the Sleepytown Express,—it starts at half-past eight,
And so, in all his long, long life—he's five years old this fall—
That little boy has never been to Sleepytown at all.

But other wiser little boys, and little girls as well,
As soon as 8 o'clock has struck rush right upstairs, pell-mell,
Get off their clothes and say their prayers, just of their own accord,
And, when the train comes rolling in, they're there to climb aboard.
Then, through a long, delightful night they wander up and down.
And have a most exciting time in queer old Sleepytown;
And not for cake or anything that children could possess
Would any of them ever miss the Sleepytown Express.

—JAMES MONTAGUE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade. I have been looking for the Doo-Dads. My little brother, Clayton, cried because they were not in. I have four sisters and two brothers. Their names are Louisa, Luella, Naomi, Helen, Clayton and Freddie. I am going to get some chickens and the money I get is mine. I am writing a verse.—Herlandra Ewald, Elkton, Mich.

A Mouse

A little mouse sat down to spin.
Puss came by and she peeped in.
What do you make my good little man?
Making a coat as fast as I can.
Shall I come in and wax your thread?
No thanks, Mrs. Puss, you'll bite off my head.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you but I did not see my first letter in print. We live on an 80-acre farm. We intend to have 10 acres of beets this year. We have four horses, Jess, Charley, Maud and Tobias. We have six cows, Flora, Bell, Rose, Bess, Aggie and Margarete. I am a girl 11 years old in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Alice Russell. For pets we have three cats. Mother said that was the last incubator full of eggs we could have; our incubator holds 110 eggs. I have two brothers and five sister. What is the matter with the Doo-Dads that they are not in the paper? Perhaps they are having a war with the Brownies or other small people. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. I wish some of the girls of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Naomi Ewald, Elkton, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I like to read the stories and letters very well. I am 10 years old and in the 4th grade. I have one sister, Amber, and three brothers, Tracie, Russell and Chester. My teacher is Miss Cowin. I like her very well. I used to live on a 40-acre farm but last fall we rented our land and moved to town. I don't like the city at all. I want to go the farm again. My father is the Rawleigh man. I like to see chickens, and I like to take care of them; they are so pretty. I hope to see my letter in print. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Reva M. Loomis, Cadillac.

County Crop Reports

GRAND TRAVERSE—We are having fine weather at present. Farmers are hauling in corn and getting wood. Still lots of sickness. Auction sales will begin soon.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Williamsburg:—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.40; oats, $1; rye, $1.50; hay, $36; potatoes, $3.50; cabbage, 12; butter, 45; butterfat, 70; eggs, 50.

ALLEGAN—Farmers are busy doing chores and attending sales, of which there are a plenty. Good grade cows at sales are selling for $100 and up. Corn, oats and hay also are in great demand, judging by the prices paid. We have had very mild, pleasant weather the last few days, and a few days more will put an end to our sleighing. Very few potatoes have been sold in this section during the past two months.—W. F.

MONROE, (West)—We are having some warmer weather at present. The snow and ice are almost gone from the fields. The wheat looks bad, but a good warm rain would make it look better. Some farmers have been drawing manure forenoons while the ground is frozen. The roads are getting bad and most of the farmers who had to move took advantage of the good roads while they were frozen. A lot of farms are changing hands.—W. H. L., Dundee.

MONTCALM—Farmers are hauling produce when the weather permits. The weather is very unsettled; rain turns to snow and freezes. The soil is frozen to a depth of about four feet. Farmers are selling potatoes mostly.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.10 bu; corn, 55; oats, 70; rye, $1.50; hay: No. 1 timothy, $30 No. 1 light mixed, $35; straw-rye, $12; wheat-oat, $14; beans: $6.75; red kidney, $12; potatoes, $4; hens, 27; springers, 25; ducks, 22; geese, 25; turkeys, 38; butter, 60; butterfat, 65; eggs, 45; apples, $2.

JACKSON, (South)—Weather cold and windy. The long-looked-for rain made the roads almost impassable in places where the snow was deep, and then freezing again made travel difficult. Farmers busy getting up wood and marketing their grain before the rain. Hay brings $30 per ton at the barn. Help very scarce and the farmers with few exceptions are arranging their work and planning to put in no more crops than they can take care of alone. Month hands, when they can be secured, are demanding $50 to $70 a month, including board and washing.—G. S. The following prices were paid at Hanover:—Hay, $30; hens, 30; butterfat, 70; eggs, 55.

INGHAM—The first rain for three months came yesterday; it rained all day and took the snow except drifts; turned cold at night and is frozen solid again. Farmers looking over tools, harnesses, etc., making repairs where needed, but cannot accomplish much yet. A little stock, some scattering bunches of hogs were sold this week. Auction sales are still numerous. Farmers say not many acres of beans this year and it looks like few acres of everything with the help so scarce.—C. I. H. The following prices were paid at Mason:—Wheat, $2.20@2.25; corn, $1.40; oats, 80; rye, $1.40; hay; No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $25; barley, $2.50; beans, $6; potatoes, $2.25; butter, 50@55; butterfat, 65; eggs, 45; lambs, 18; hogs, 14; beef steers, 10@11; veal calves, 19.

SHIAWASSEE, (East)—The cold winter and heavy snow storms have put all farm work at almost a standstill. The roads are almost continually blocked by snow and snowplows are being used constantly on all the main roads, but without much success, as the high winds cause the snow to drift and make the tracks worse than before. There are many changes in real estate owing to the high prices paid for farm lands paid by parties coming in from other states, a good many from Illinois.—D. H. M. The following prices were paid at Corunna:—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.45; oats, 85; rye, $1.50; hay: No. 1 timothy, baled, $25; No. 1 light mixed, baled, $23; straw-rye, $10; wheat-oat, $8; potatoes, $1.75@$2; onions, 9c lb.; cabbage, 8; hens, 25; springers, 28; butter, 50; butterfat, 65; eggs, 48; sheep, $12@14; hogs, $15; beef steers, 75; beef cows, $25; veal calves, 11@12; apples, $2.50.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—The past week brought us good weather until Thursday when it rained all day and turned colder, making the roads almost impassable except for sharp-shod horses. The fields are bare and the fall grains are exposed for thawing and freezing. No damage can as yet be noticed. Some beans moving at $5.75 per hundred and many report it to be the last ever drawn. What difference does it make what is sold, grain, produce or live stock price considered either high or low to the farmer, if the profiteers and speculators have a chance at the commodity? The farmer will get the small end of it on the windup. I believe that a complete 'farmer slate" in local, state and national elections will do more to right matters in time, and particularly, if voted regardless of present political parties. Auctions are the order of the day; prices fair except grains. Corn in the ear at $1; oats, $1; hay and roughage being at about fair market price.—A. F. W.

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood and attending auction sales, besides doing their regular chores. Some teaming was done during the first part of the week, but none is being done now on account of the poor roads. We had warmer weather with rain this week which has left most of the fields bare and the roads in bad shape with neither sleighing nor good wheeling. Last night and today it was much colder and everything is covered with ice. Unless we get snow to cover the crops again they will surely be injured considerably by this kind of weather. Farmers are selling some hay, potatoes, wood and live stock and are buying coal, feeds, flour and clover seed. Some beans are in the farmers' hands and are being held for higher prices. Potatoes are about all sold. Indications point to a considerable decrease in the acreage of all crops this year. Most farmers are planning on working what they can do themselves, and letting the rest go.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50; oats, 93; rye, $1.55 buckwheat, $3 cwt.; beans: C. H. P., $6; red kidney, $11; hay, $28@30; rye, wheat and oat-straw, $10@15; potatoes, $2.50@2.65; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $8 bbl.; cucumbers, $2.50 doz.; hens, 32; springers, 32; ducks, 32; geese, 32; turkeys, 40; butter: dairy, 55; creamery, 60@62; eggs, 50@52; apples, $2.50@3; beef steers, $10.50@11.50; beef cows, $7.50@8.50; veal calves, 19@20; sheep, $12@13; lambs, $18.50@19.50; hogs, $12.50@14.50.

WOULD PATTERN AFTER NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

(*Continued from page* 13)

surpassed them in improvement of their school system, justice to returned soldiers, peacefully settling the coal trouble and in every way illustrating true democracy. Now why should not the people of this state be able to elect men to our highest offices who will go and do likewise?—*P. P. Miner, Saginaw County, Mich.*

The Non-Partisan League is not a political party, in the strict sense of the term. It endorses and elects candidates on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. Moreover, it is not in sympathy with the third party movement, preferring to support men for office who will purge and perfect the existing parties. The attitude of the League on this subject will be explained in a later issue.—Editor.

WHAT ORGANIZATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

(*Continued from page* 5)

raise meant a million dollars gained by organized efforts from the company, on the 1917 crop, and Morey admitted the raise to be the result of a conference in the following letter: (Letter to J. A. Hicks—3-7-18.)

"Then in September, 1917, the farmers' organization sent another large delegation to Denver for a conference with the company. The farmers asked $10 for 1918 beets. The company after several weeks of study concluded it would be very patriotic to give an average of $9 and covered acres of newspaper space telling of its patriotic action. The farmers' organization again got into action, raised about $2,000 and sent a committee to Washington to lay the matter before Mr. Hoover. The committee performed its duty to such good purpose that Mr. Hoover was convinced that the company should pay still more for its beets. He appointed a commission to get sworn testimony at factory towns on the cost of beet raising. That commission made its investigation, reported back to Mr. Hoover, recommending an alternative price of $10 flat per ton, or $9 minimum with 64 cents advance for each 1 per cent increase of sugar content above 14 per cent, and many other vitally important improvements in the treatment of the growers by the sugar company, as the report will convince any man. Ten dollars was accepted by the company.

"The average price of beets in 1917, was $7.50, the farmers by means of their organization got a raise of $2.50 per ton for 1918. On the basis of a two million ton crop then, the Great Western Sugar Company will pay $5,000,000 to its growers as a result of their organized effort for the 1918 crop.

Enclosed find check for $3 for my renewal and two of my neighbors. We like M. B. F. and think you are working for the farmers' interest, first, last and all the time—E. V. S., Kent County.

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Do not plant clover unless you plant it right.

Lime, good seed, and a good seed bed make the difference between a stand and failure.

Plant with a drill if you have one; if not, cover the seed with a harrow.

SEE that beautiful field of tasseled corn? Hear the cool rustle and swish of the blade-like leaves and the sturdy stalks as the breeze roves through the even-standing forest of green and gold?

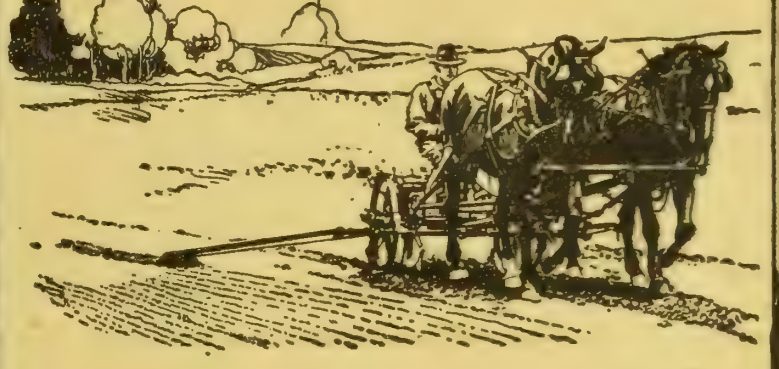
Bright prospects for some one! That field of corn may belong to you. If the stand is regular and heavy it is just the kind that grows where an International Corn Planter has been at work earlier in the season. Bright crop prospects go hand in hand with these planters because—

The variable drop clutch will deposit 2, 3, or 4 kernels to the hill, as desired, and it works with a high degree of accuracy. Correct planting is an essential to good crops.

The tongue is adjustable to height of team and, together with the quick action check spring, results in an evenly checked field that can be cross cultivated without digging up any of the hills. Insures healthy, even stand of corn.

A foot drop lever is provided for planting head rows or dropping hills without wire. Makes a nicely completed, full field when used the first way and enables you to make use of every foot of ground in "patchy" fields.

If you are interested in bright corn prospects it will pay you to scribble your name and address along the margin of this advertisement and mail to us so that we can send you an illustrated pamphlet telling all about International Corn Planters. Later—see the International dealer.



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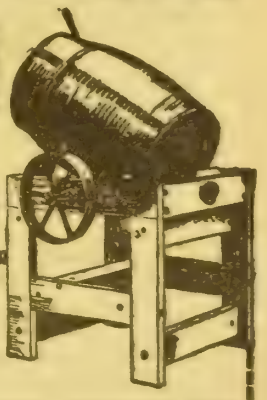

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$2,000 DOWN SECURES 800 ACRES WITH pair horses, 2 mules, 12 cows, 10 heifers, bull, 5 steers, all high grade Holstein, hogs, poultry, hay, fodder, carriages, wagons, harness, implements included; $4,300 gets everything, easy terms, biggest bargain ever offered in this rich dairy and farming section, by owner whose oil interests in the South require quick removal. Near main line depot and market city. Dark loam soil cuts 3 tons hay the acre. 75-cow pasture, wood, timber, large orchards; vast quantity berries for high prices at local stores. New 12-room house, 2 immense basement barns, silo, corn storage barn, granary, running water house and barns. Details page 7 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 33 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

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80 ACRES, 60 CLEARED, FREE OF stumps, 20 timber. Soil, clay loam, in fruit belt. Spring creek, barn 40 x 50, small house. One mile woven wire fence, cedar posts, 20 acres rye, 5 acres fall plowed, if sold within 30 days, $3,000 takes it, $1,200 down. MILFORD PRESTON, Hersey, Mich.

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FOR SALE—CANADIAN FIELD PEAS ready to sow, $6 cwt., bags included, with 150 pounds or more. WALTER BROWN, Shepherd, Mich.

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WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YRS. WITH some experience, to work on farm. Write ERNEST A. DEAN, South Lyon, Mich.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

WOMEN AN' CLOTHES

WE'RE A'HEARIN' a good deal these days 'bout the immodesty of women—in their ways of dressin' I mean—that they are exposin' 'most altogether too much of what should or't to be hid an' a lot of things like that. Preachers are wailin' from the pulpits—the older preachers ya understand—the younger an' more up-to-date ones ain't sayin' much about it yet their eyesight bein' clearer an' mebbe better, but the ol' fellers! Gosh! They jest about go into tantrums about it. "Why it's absolutely indecent" says one; "it's ree-diculous an' outrageous," sez another, an' they keep howlin about it til I git to thinkin' mebbe they been lookin' closer'n a mere man, 'specially a preacher, ort to look.

Jest this mornin' I've been readin' an article by Rev. Lucien Johnston, taken from the *Baltimore Catholic Review*, an' what he sez is a plenty, believe me. Why Lucien sez; I will not quote his exact words, they're too durn high falutin' for me, but here's the substance of it: "If women leave certain parts of their bodies undraped, (meanin' undressed) because they think they have beautiful forms, then men should wear no clothes at all, for men have much more beautiful forms than women," and that neither man nor woman has as beautiful an' symmetrical forms as almost any other member of the animal world, even the caterpillar an' some species of beetles, has got us beat a-thousand ways when it comes right down to hard tacks. An' accordin' to the Rev. Lucien, 'bout the only thing the human family can claim superiority over is the hog an' an' the parrot. Gereusalem crickets! Would not that git ya? Why Lucien claims that men realize this fact and cover their bodies with suitable clothes to beautify 'em, but women have not reached that high standard of mentality an' like the ostrich, consider themselves safe if their heads are covered an' they have a string of beads around their necks. Now as I said before, these ain't exactly his words but it's 'bout what he means an' so much for that.

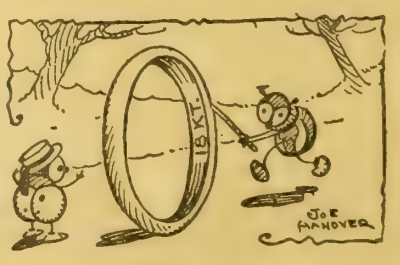
Well, now comes one from Elinor Glynn—you all know Elinor, she's quite a success as a writer—well, she ort not to be quite so plain spoken about her own sex seems to me, but lissen to her now: "A friend insisted on my going to a ball last week, and after my quiet months at Versailles I was startled at the nakedness of evreyone. What is causing this almost universal desire to expose the person to view? The standard of decency in such matters has always been only geographical, but in all countries where the later christianity held sway morality had caused a set of instincts which experienced horror at any undue exposure of any part of the body but the face, neck and hands. The result of this was that a woman's figure was a thing of mystery and fascination because it was hidden and imagination had to be called in to picture it. Now hardly anything is left to the imagination; almost everything can be stared at boldly, and the eye forced to realize that five women out of ten are ugly, misshapen creatures, often with coarse skins. Have you ever remarked how much finer and whiter men's skins are than women's, as a rule?"

Now I've given Elinor's exact words an' I'll admit she's handin' it to women purty darn strong but she's capable of doin' things like that so you can blame her an' not me for what she sez. I know an' you know that hundreds of women appear on the streets of every city in the land every day in the week in dresses that make them look perfectly silly—some of 'em so tight the wearer can hardly walk in 'em, others so short, top an' bottom, they'e nothin' much but a girdle—every manner an' kind of dress; seems as if the more exposure the better the wearer wuz suited—an so with all'ts bein' said an' printed I've jest been doin' a little thinkin' of my own an' I come to the conclusion that women an' young girls don't go an' tog up in them sort o' duds to please themselves, nor to please old preachers nor reformers of any kind b'gosh! It is every woman's desire to be attractive; she lives for that, an' dresses for it. She thinks because a lot of addlepated, cigarette weakened, bow-legged young molly coddles stand around on the street corners and gaze at 'em in awe-struck wonderment they are showing admiration for them, poor silly little girlies! If they could only hear the remarks that were being made by these same non-essentials, by gosh! they'd go home an' yank off such rediculous gowns, put on some sensible clothes, wash the paint an' powder off'n their faces, wash the back of their necks an' behind their ears an' then an' there resolve to be what the Creator intended them to be, good, true, natural, lovable women, women who were created to be mothers, in due time, not painted dolls nor subjects for morbid and half-baked 'sight' seers on the city streets.

Preachers may preach; reformers may rave until the world ends, but women will not change their mode of dress as long as they think they are in style and the style is attractive. The question of morality never enters into the question of dress, not with women it doesn't and the only thing that will change her views in regard to the way she dresses is for the one an' only young man to tell her she doesn't look good in that costume. It will never be worn again, take it from me!

Well, this a longer letter than I intended to write, but like all great writers, the things I know least of I write most about. Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

Sense and Nonsense



PINE SPORT

Little Bug—My what a fine hoop this makes.

MacHennery came out into the kitchen one Sunday night to find his hired man lighting the lantern.

"Where are you going," he asked.

"Goin' out to see my girl," answered the hired man.

"Heck!" snorted MacHennery. "When I done my courtin' I never carried a lantern. I went in the dark."

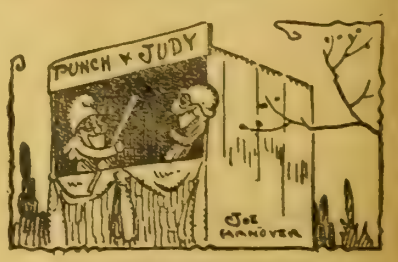
"Yeah," retorted the hired man. as he took up the lantern and started for the door. "Yeah, and look what you got!"

Proved it Five Times

Mrs. Jones read from her evening paper that John Smith died Saturday.

"But he died Friday," interposed her husband.

"He died Saturday," interposed his wife; it says so here. I thought it was Friday myself, but I went out and bought five copies of the paper to be sure, and it was the same in all of them, and they wouldn't make the same mistake six times."



A POPULAR SHOW

Mr. Judy—Do you know my dear that this show of ours has had the longest run in the dramatic art.

"HEARTS OF THREE

(*Continued from page* 15)

with us, that surely have we been paid to be honest. Open the box, Ignacio, or we shall perish of our curiosity."

"We will look, we will only look," Pedro muttered nervously, as the turnkey pried off a board with the blade of the hatchet. "Then we will close the box again and—Put your hand in, Ignacio. What is it you find? . . . eh? what does it feel like? Ah!".

After pulling and tugging, Ignacio's hand had reappeared, clutching a cardboard carton.

"Remove it carefully, for it must be replaced," the jailer cautioned.

And when the wrappings of paper and tissue paper were removed, all eyes focused on a quart bottle of rye whiskey.

"How excellently it is composed," Pedro murmured in tones of awe. "It must be very good that such care be taken of it."

"It is Americano whiskey," sighed a gendarme. "Once, only, have I drunk Americano whiskey. It was wonderful. Such was the courage of it, that I leaped into the bull ring at Santos and faced a wild bull with my hands. It is true, the bull rolled me, but did I not leap into the ring?"

Pedro took the bottle and prepared to knock its neck off.

"Hold!" cried Rafael. "You were paid to be honest."

"By a man who was not himself honest," came the retort. "The stuff is contraband. It has never paid duty. The old man was in possession of smuggled goods. Let us now gratefully and with clear conscience invest ourselves in its possession. We will confiscate it. We will destroy it."

Not waiting for the bottle to pass, Ignacio and Rafael unwrapped fresh ones and broke off the necks.

"Three stars—most excellent," Pedro Zurita orated in a pause, pointing to the trade mark. "You see, all Gringo whiskey is good. One star shows that it is very good; two stars that it is excellent; three stars that it is superb, the best, and better than beyond that. Ah, I know. The Gringos are strong on strong drink. No pulque for them."

"And four stars?" queried Ignacio, his voice husky from the liquor, the moisture glistening in his eyes.

"Four stars? Friend Ignacio, four stars would be either sudden death or translation into paradise."

In not many minutes, Rafael, his arm around another gendarme, was calling his brother and proclaiming that it took little to make men happy here below.

"The old man was a fool, three times a fool, and thrice that," volunteered Augustino, a sullen-faced gendarme, who for the first time gave tongue to speech.

"Viva Augustino!" cheered Rofael. "The three stars have worked a miracle. Behold! Have they not unlocked Augustino's mouth?"

"And thrice times thrice again was the old man a fool!" Augustino bellowed fiercely. "The very drink of the gods was his, all his, and he has been five days alone with it on the road from Bocas del Toro, and never taken one little sip. Such fools as he should be stretched out naked on an ant heap, say I."

"The old man was a rogue," quoth Pedro. "And when he comes back tomorrow for his three stars I shall arrest him for a smuggler. It will be a feather in all our caps."

"If we destroy the evidence—thus?" queried Augustino, knocking off another neck.

"We will save the evidence—thus" Pedro replied, smashing an empty bottle on the stone flags. "Listen, comrades. The box was very heavy—we are all agreed. It fell. The bottles broke. The liquor ran out, and so were we made aware of the contraband. The box and the broken bottles will be evidence sufficient."

The uproar grew as the liquor diminished. One gendarme quarreled with Ignacio over a forgotten debt of ten centavos. Two others sat upon the floor, arms around each other's necks, and wept over the miseries of their married lot. Augustino, like a very spendthrift of speech, explained his philosophy that silence was golden. And Pedro Zurita became sentimental on brotherhood.

"Even my prisoners," he maundered. "I love them as brothers. Life is sad." A gush of tears in his eyes made his desist while he took another drink. "My prisoners are my very children. My hearts bleeds for them. Behold! I weep. Let us share with them. Let them have a moment's happiness. Ignacio, dearest brother of my heart. Do me a favor. See, I weep on your hand. Carry a bottle of this elixir to the Gringo Morgan. Tell him my sorrow that he must hang tomorrow. Give him my love and bid him drink and be happy today."

And as Ignacio passed out on the errand, the gendarme who had leapt into the bull ring at Santos, began roaring:

"I want a bull! I want a bull!"

"He wants it, dear soul, that he may put his arms around it and love it," Pedro Zurita explained, with a fresh access of weeping. "I, too, love bulls. I love all things. I love even mosquitoes. All the world is love. That is the secret of the world. I should like to have a lion to play with . . . ."

The unmistakable air of "Back to Back Against the Mainmast" being whistled openly in the street caught Henry's attention, and he was crossing his big cell to the window when the grating of a key on the door made him lie down quickly on the floor and feign sleep. Ignacio staggered drunkenly in, bottle in hand, which he gravely presented to Henry.

"With the high compliments of our good jailer, Pedro Zurita," he mumbled. "He says to drink and forget that he must stretch your neck tomorrow."

"My high compliments to Senor Pedro Zurita, and tell him from me to go to hell along with his whiskey," Henry replied.

The turnkey straightened up and ceased swaying, as if suddenly become sober.

"Very well, senor," he said, then passed out and locked the door.

In a rush Henry was at the window just in time to encounter Francis face to face and thrusting a revolver to him through the bars.

"Greetings, camarada," Francis said. "We'll have you out of here in a jiffy." He held up two sticks of dynamite, with fuse and caps complete. "I have brought this pretty crowbar to pry you out. Stand well back in your cell, because real pronto there's going to be a hole in this wall that we could sail the Angelique through. And the Angelique is right off the beach waiting for you—Now, stand back. I'm going to touch her off. It's a short fuse."

Hardly had Henry backed into a rear corner of his cell, when the door was clumsily unlocked and opened to a babel of cries and imprecatitions, chiefest among which he could hear the ancient and invariable war cry of Latin-America, "Kill the Gringo!"

Also, he could hear Rafael and Pedro as they entered, babbling, the one: "He is the enemy of brotherly love;" and the other, "He said I was to go to hell—is not that what he said, Ignacio?"

In their hands they carried rifles, and behind them surged the drunken rabble, variously armed, from cutlasses and horse pistols to hatchets and bottles. At sight of Henry's revolver, they halted, and Pedro, fingering his rifle unsteadily, maundered solemnly:

"Senor Morgan, you are about to take up your rightful abode in hell."

But Ignacio did not wait. He fired wildly and widely from his hip, missing Henry by half the width of the cell and going down the next moment under the impact of Henry's bullet. The rest retreated precipitately into the jail corridor, where, themselves unseen, they began discharging their weapons into the room.

Thanking his fortunate stars for the thickness of the walls, and hoping no ricochet would get him, Henry sheltered in a protecting agle waited for the explosion.

(*Continued next week*)

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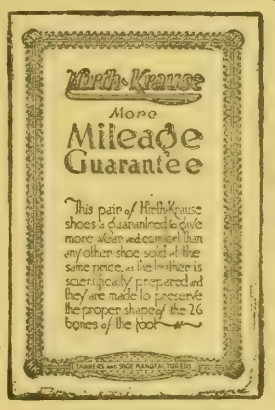
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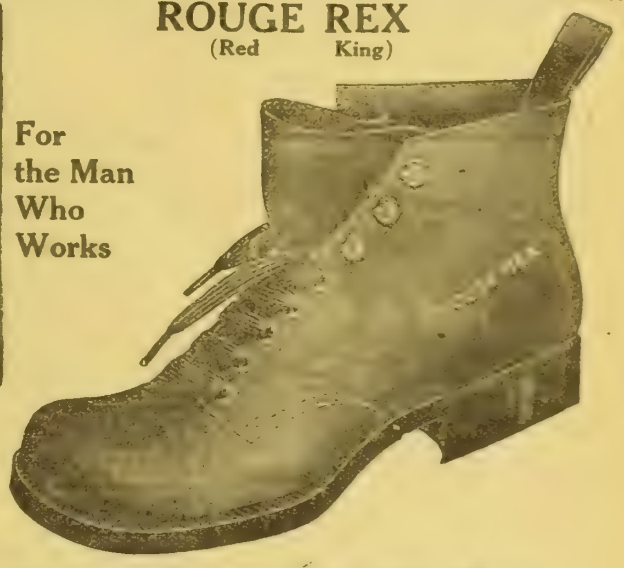

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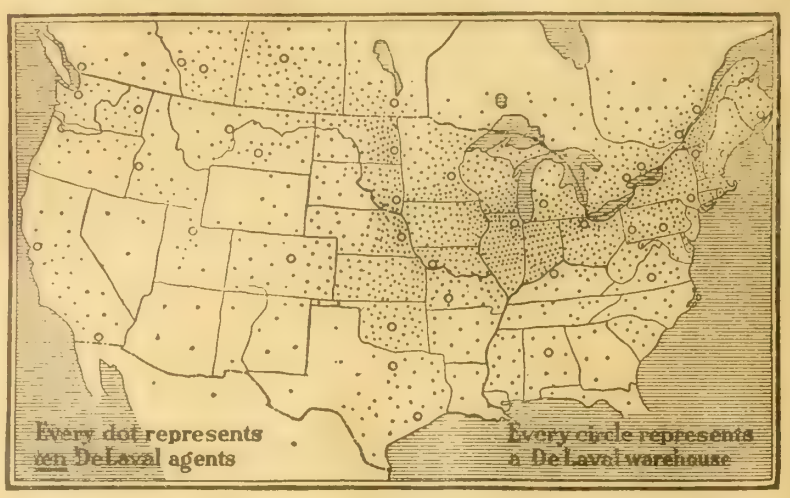

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MUCK LAND FOR ONIONS

I have five acres of low muck land to put in crop this spring. I am planning on putting in eight pounds onion seed. Would it pay to put in carrots or beets to ship for stock This land is well drained. Three acres have not been cropped; been plowed three times; been too wet. I ditched it last fall and plowed it. Potatoes do well on it; had 1-2 acre last year and got $2 a bushel.—C. E. S., Glennie, Mich.

If you are planning to grow onions 8 pounds on five acres are hardly sufficient. You should plant at least three pounds to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, rolled and fertilized. I don't believe that onions are a profitable crop considering an average number of years, unless you have arrangements for storage. There is always a time in the year in most seasons when the onions can be sold at a profit but in years of over production the fellow who is not in shape to store his onions is caught. It is true that carrots and beets are valuable when you are feeding on your own farm but the lack of demand and the cost of the handling makes it a doubtful proposition as to raising stock carrots or beets to sell. In general, I would say that if this is connected with the high land farm with stock to feed, it might be well to try carrots and mangels. Oats and peas, are a practically sure crop on muck, where hay is needed and labor is short. In Osceola county last year in a muck demonstration, Canada field peas were green, alive and growing long after the frost had killed everything else. The hardiness of the Canada field peas and the fact that it is a legume makes it a very valuable feeding crop to grow on muck.

If you will write me as to what kind of farming you practice, I will be able to advise you more fully. The complications of labor shortage and the type of farm management practiced would have considerable bearing on the crops to plant.—*Ezra Levin, muck land specialist, M. A. C.*

BARBED WIRE LAWFUL FENCE

Can the owner of a farm compel owner of adjoining farm to build line fence that will stop sheep? Is barbed wire a lawful fence if either party objects? How early in the spring can I compel a family to move from my house if there has been no agreement as to when they should vacate?—B. W., Fremont, Mich.

The owner of a farm can be compelled to build only a "lawful" fence such has been several times described in these columns. He is not bound to build such a fence as will turn any animal but must build of the kind and dimensions designated in the law. If he builds such a fence the owner of an animal whatever it is, is responsible for its breaking thru such a fence and for all the damage it commits. I believe that properly built barbed wire fence is lawful fence regardless of objections by adjoining owner. A person may be removed from a house as soon as his time of occupancy expires whatever time of year it happens to be. If no time was specified for the occupancy you would have to give notice required by law.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RETAIL SUGAR PRICES

We have to pay 17 cents a pound for sugar. Is this right?—Subscriber

You are lucky. In some towns in Michigan sugar is as high as 19 and 20 cents. Your letter was referred to the Department of Justice and the following reply has been received: Permit me to assure you that the Department of Justice is deeply concerned in this matter. Extensive investigations of refiners, wholesalers and retailers have been conducted to apprehend profiteers, and action is being taken in cases where the facts warrant prosecution. Generally speaking(the high prices have been found to be attributed to the increased prices paid to planters or to the dealers in Cuba, who are not amenable to the law. Where you have reason to believe that a merchant is profiteering, the matter should be promptly reported to the fair price committee, or, if no committee is functioning in the particular locality, the facts should be presented to the district U. S. Attorney, who should be furnished with a memorandum of sale, if possible, and such other data or information as is available.—*Howard Figg, Special Assistant to Attorney General.*

COLLECTING NOTE ON TRANSFERRED PROPERTY

A is owing B a note which is due next month. A being old and disabled signs over his property both real and personal to C, a neighbor, for his care the remainder of his life, with the understanding that C shall pay all debts accumulated before and after the transaction. Now C refuses to pay B's note. Is it collectible? Also how can it be collected?—Mr. F. M., Merrill, Mich.

If "A" transferred his property to "C" for the consideration stated, which is a lawful consideration, "C" can be compelled to pay the note, if "A" will not. I think the usual practice would be for "B" to take judgment against "A" and afterwards take a judgment creditor's proceedings to reach the property transferred to "C."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE POISON IN AMERICA'S CUP

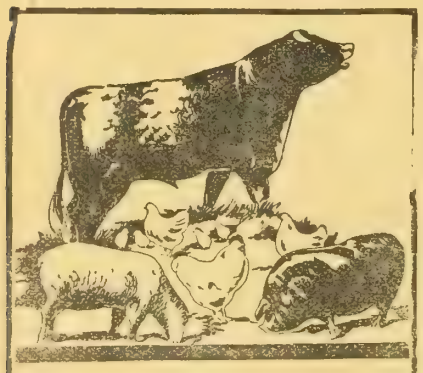
Will you please advise me where I can procure Philip Frances book. "The Poison in America's Cup?"—D. E. C., Fremont, Mich.

This book is published by the Little Books Library, 61 Washington Square, New York City. Price 25 cents postpaid.—

THE RENTER'S RIGHTS

What is the law in regards to a renter holding a meadow? The renter rents from year to year and has seeded a meadow to clover and timothy. The following spring a new renter finds that the seeding has failed to catch, and wishes to plow the ground for corn. The old renter says the ground belongs to him just the same as if his seeding has caught, and intends to crop the field himself. What is right and what redress can be had?—W. B., Hartford, Mich.

The renter's time usually expires at the end of the year and he has no right to hold longer unless specially provided in the lease. The new renter would have the right to plow the field for corn.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*



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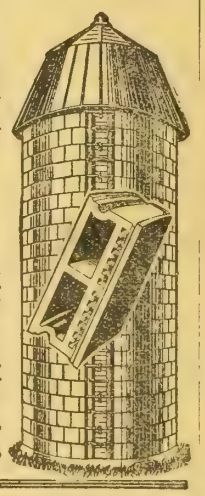

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

March 13, Poland Chinas. W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.
Mar. 26, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.
April 7, Holstein, Angus and Poland Chinas. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Ten Purebred Holstein Cows Against 20 Scrubs

Two neighbors, on adjoining farms—one milks 20 scrub cows—the other 10 purebred Holsteins. They care for their cows in the same way; they get almost the same amount of cream and the same sized check from the factory where both sell their milk. Though both men take in the same amount of money, the man with the scrubs uses the whole of his receipts to pay running expenses, while the Holstein man lays aside nearly half. Another item: The Holstein man feeds his skim milk to purebred calves; the other man feeds his to scrub calves. It costs no more to raise a $100.00 purebred than to raise a $30.00 scrub.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FOR SALE

Four year old granddaughter of KING OF THE HENGERVELDS.
Due May to 27 lb. bull.
J. L. ROCHE & SON
Pinckney - - - - - - - Michigan
Livingston County

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale: Registered Holsteins, 7 young cows, A. R. O. bred to 31 lb. bull. Herd on State Federal accredited list. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. Dams are heavy producing young cows. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.
G. & P. DeHOOP, Zeeland, Mich., R 4

LONG DISTANCE
HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX
Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

I WILL HOLD A COMBINATION SALE of registered and grade Holsteins, registered and grade Angus, horses and Poland China Hogs, on April 7th, at my farm, 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, on Jackson-Springport state road.
VERNON CLOUGH, R2, Parma, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL
Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

REG HOLSTEINS HIGH CLASS BULLS

Ready for service. Prices to suit every breeder, from $100 up.
Herd under Federal supervision. Headed by one of the best 36 lb. sons of "King of the Pontiacs.
Will accept a few good cows for service.
HILLCREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
JOHN P. HEHL
Detroit, Mich. 181 Griswold St

HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days;; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the $30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are stong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.
BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price $100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.
Price $200.
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

nicely marked, more white than black, prize winning son of a 20.6 lb. four-year old granddaughter of PONTIAC KORNDYKE.
READY FOR SERVICE
Sire, MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA 204,234 from a daughter of GLISTA ERNESTINE, Cornell's great 30 lb. cow. His three nearest dams average 31 lbs. and his 46 nearest tested relatives average over thirty pounds. Write for particulars.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. TWISS, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE
2 Registered Holstein Cows

both 4 years old. One due to freshen March 5th, the other one is milking, bred in December to 33 lb. bull. Federal tested for tuberculosis. Price $600.
Also registered Holstein bull 1 yr.-old, light color, price $100. 3 heifer calves $100 each.
Wm. C. SCHOOF, R 2, Washington, Mich.
Phone 41-F-13, Washington Exchange

TWO GREAT BRED BULLS

One a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Mich.

For Sale, 30lb Bull Born Jan., 1918

We have bred all our heifers with him as we are using a 38-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke on the cows. We are offering him for $600 and guarantee him right in every way or your money refunded. Send for pedigree.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE
Nine head of cows and heifers, high producers and registered.
For particulars address
CLARK HILL and EARL THORNE
Clio, Mich.

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS FOR sale. Registered cows, heifers, bull calves, bred sows and fall pigs, either sex. The farmers' kind at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON
Union Phone Fowler, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at $10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, $250.00 to $300.00. Bulls, $200.00 to $250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cattle and Sheep
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females $200 and up. Bull calves at $100. Cows all hand milked. ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 [illegible] of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

E. J. TAYLOR, Owner
Fremont, Mich.
Individually good and breeding unsurpassed. No females for sale at present, but am offering two exceptionally good bull calves by COLLEGE BEAU 42153, only son of that grand old matron "DELILA" illustrated in January 24th issue of "Business Farming" and founder of M. A. C. Hereford herd.
Come and see them.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

ANGUS

LONGEVITY OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Old Granny lived to be 36 years old and produced 25 calves. There are many cows "old enough to vote" that are producing Aberdeen-Angus calves today. A 14-year-old registered Aberdeen-Angus cow recently sold for $4,000 with calf at side. Aberdeen-Angus excel at longevity and ability to reproduce many times. Write for "History of Aberdeen-Angus."

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
817 M. B. Exchange Ave., Chicago

LOOK FOR OUR LARGE AD IN NEXT WEEKS M B F

announcing the
1ST. ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE
of the
MICHIGAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
at Saginaw, March 26, 1920
Write for catalog to
WARD HATHAWAY, Sec'y
Ovid, Mich.

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH. Addison, Mich.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

THREE BULL CALVES

Registered Guernseys, sired by PENCOYD PATRIOT whose 3 nearest dams average 678 lbs. fat. Bred to improve your herd, and offered reasonable. Guaranteed free from disease.
P. S. MYERS & SON, Grand Blanc, Mich.

Registered Guernseys For Sale

1 bull calf, born Nov. 6, 1919.
1 bull, 17 months old.
1 cow, born Jan. 11, 1918.
1 7-8 grade cow, 4 yrs. old Apr., due Apr. 22.
HERBERT L. BUSSELL, Owosso, Mich., R2

FOR SALE: GUERNSEY BULL, GRANDSON of Gov. of the Chene from A. R. O. dam, 19 mos. old. Also other bulls from 2 to 7 mos. old. Write for particulars.
C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Mich.

JERSEYS

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE

PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL
Calved April 28th, 1919. His dam, Gertrude No. 6191, her sire, King Edgard No. 2219. His dam College Bravura 2nd, World's Champion Brown Swiss Cow. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYRSHIRES

AN OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITY

is offered right here for some Michigan Ayrshire breeder to get his offering before 70,000 Michigan business farmers.

Some one is going to grab this opportunity and send along a little ad that will pay him handsomely.

ARE YOU THE ONE?

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET in the King row buy a Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.
He has more Grand Champion Blood in his veins than any other boar in Michigan.
I have 15 choice Gilts bred to him for March and April farrow. Fall pigs of either sex.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS. SIRED by BIG BONE 4th. Bred to BIG LONG BOB for May farrow.
MOSE BROS.,
St. Charles Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE boars all sold
Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

Must Sell L. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow. Bargain if taken at once.
H. M. JEFFRIES, St. Louis, Mich.

L T P C NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE. Come and see or write
ELDRED A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL yearlings including prize winners. Out of 1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable pirces. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. BRED GILTS SIRED BY MOUW'S Big Jones 3rd, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant and bred to Wiley's King Bob, a good son of Harrison's Big Bob $10,100 boar. Gilts priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

tried sows and gilts bred to MICHIGAN BUSTER BIG DesMOINES 5TH, BOB-O-LINK or WONDER BUSTER. Fall pigs.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

THE OLD FASHION
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
CHOICE GILTS—BRED
March, April—$50 to $100
J. M. WILLIAMS,
No. Adams, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. C. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices. Inspection invited.
FRED C. VOSS, Avoca, Mich.

L T P C A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND April Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE
Large Type P. C. Hogs

Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder. They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

DUROC

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLES BIG TYPE DUROCS yearling, spring and fall boars and gilts for sale. Are booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE, R3, Plymouth, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY
BRED SOWS SERVICE BOARS

Booking orders for weanling spring pigs
$25 EITHER SEX
We deliver the hogs before you pay
IRA BLANK Potterville, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS BRED GILTS FOR APRIL FARrow, sired by Liberty Defender. Dams Col. breeding, good quality, weighing 225 lbs., not fat, price $65, while they last, bred to Orion boar.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSONS OF BROOKwater Cherry King or Panama Special. $20 at weaning.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

MEADOWVIEW FARM. REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Fall pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY swine. Both sex. All ages. Rhode Island Red Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. 40 a. and 80 acre farms. Easy terms.
W. U. BARNES, Wheeler, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS SIRED BY Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at Detroit in 1919, and bred to All Col. of Sangomo. He is an intensely Col. bred boar and the Col.'s were never more popular than now. Priced from $65 to $100 each.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

$12.50 FOR A DUROC SPRING PIG, 6 weeks old, either sex. M. A. C.-Brookwater breeding. Reg. papers free. Express charges paid. Booking orders now.
D. W. SUTHERLAND, Grand Ledge, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FARrow in March and April. Bred to MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS of quality. Three good boars, farrowed in Mar and April, 1919, weighing 300 to 350 lbs. each. Modern type with big bone. Write for pedigrees and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

PHILLIP'S PRIZE WINNING DUROCS FOR sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts, prices right, let me convince you.
Henry D. Phillips, Milan, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for $40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Berkshires

Place orders for bred gilts for June farrow. Also boars and spring pigs. 1 2-year old sow due to farrow Apr 26th.
RUSSELL BROS., F 9, Merrill, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY BOARS, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free.
F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIG FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Lovering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES

This add will save you from $10 to $20 on the purchase price of every bred sow or gilt of the most prominent blood line, bred to good boars for Mar. and Apr. litters. A few fall pigs left of either sex. These are all good and well grown. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

BRED GILTS ALL SOLD
ONE SPRING BOAR LEFT
FALL PIGS FOR SALE
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES BRED SOWS AND BOARS for sale, also fall pigs of both sex. Best of breeding. Call or write
RAYMOND SKINNER & SON, Henderson, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES BRED GILTS NOW READY TO SHIP. FALL PIGS from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich R4

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'s Choice Bred Gilts, 2 extra fine Service boars. Choice Sept. pigs, either sex or pairs.
CLOVERLEAF FARM R1, Monroe, Mich.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C. swine won exhibition prize at Saginaw Fair. Our herd boar, C. C. Michigan Boy, was the largest hog of all breeds shown. Pigs of this big type, prize winning stock, registered free and shipped C. O. D.
JOHN GIBSON, Forters, Mich., R. No. 2.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s
A few boars of serviceable age. Now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Write your wants to
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

FOR SALE O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR APRIL farrow. $50. Bred to Bartlett's Choice No. 35649. Will register in buyers name.
WILL IHRISCINSKE, Imlay City, Mich.

Mud-way-aush-ka farm

offers O. I. C. bred gilts and two serviceable boar pigs. Also bred to lay Barred Rock hens and pullets, Embden Geese and White Runner Ducks.
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O I C'S Choice bred gilts for spring farrow, good fall boars. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin.
A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich., R1

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IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 9

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REG. SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES 1 TO 3 years old, large, healthy, well fleeced. Representatives of this flock gave satisfaction in 15 states last season. Rams all sold. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
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FOR SALE Shetland Pony, born May 25, 1919. Also bred mare, 2 years old.
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BELGIAN HARES, CHOICE STOCK, 3 AND 6 months old, also S. C. Ancona Cockerels. Write for prices, Sheridan Rabbitry, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

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FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion. Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $300.
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Sevier 130757 at head of herd. A horse carrying the blood of Imposant, his sire and Hartley's Samson, two 2,400 lb. horses. He is 42 months old, weighs 2,150 lbs. carries 14 inch bone (six weeks.)
CHAS. OSGOOD & SONS, Mendon, Mich.

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We are forced to sell our entire herd within thirty days. 3 imported mares, 5 young mares and 2 young stallions 3 and 4 years old. This is an extra good lot and must be sold regardless of price.
L. H. LEONARD, Caledonia, Mich.

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TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS
a Percheron and a Belgian, both 8 years old. Reason for selling, colts in the way. For particulars address
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If you are planning on a sale this spring, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
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of Registered Durham Cows, Heifers, Calves, Bulls.
Just east of Hadley Village, Friday, March 19th.

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ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

Rations, by Dept. of Agriculture

CALVES to be finished on pasture may be handled in the same way as those to be fattened in the dry lot. The grain allowance may be smaller at first but after the calves are turned on pasture it should be increased as they become able to utilize greater quantities of concentrates.

Calves that are to be "fed out" as long yearlings or two-year olds or sold as stockers and feeders may be fed considerably more cheaply during the first winter. The winter ration may consist principally of silage and cheap roughages, but some concentrates should be used to keep the calves growing and in a thrifty condition. They should be run on pasture the following summer and sold in the fall as feeders or fattened out the following winter as long yearlings. If it is desired to keep them longer, the cattle may be "roughed" through a second winter and fattened the next year.

Feeding the Cattle Herd

When feeds are high in price the use of cheap rations is especially desirable for the maintenance of the breeding herd. Cows raised for the production of calves only can be fed very cheaply on silage and dry rougrages combined with a small quantity of protein-rich concentrates. By the use of leguminous roughages the protein-rich concentrate may be omitted.

Dual-purpose cows kept for dairy products as well as calves should receive feeds nearly identical with those for dairy cows, for best results. Considerable quantities of concentrates must be used if the cows are to produce the maximum of dairy products. The cost of the feeds in the ration should be considered and home-grown feeds utilized whenever possible. Cows that are milked should receive 1 pound of concentrate for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced, depending upon the fat content of the milk. This is the customary grain allowance and is satisfactory.

The purchase of feeds is not to be discouraged but should be reduced to a minimum. A successful cattle raiser must grow the necessary roughages and not rely upon their purchase.

During the summer months the cow herd should be maintained largely on pasture. Should the pastures become very short a supplemental feed should be provided. This can best be supplied by silage if availuable; otherwise forage crops, or even hay, may take its place. In the fall the cows may be maintained on meadows and aftermath, and later in the fall on stalk fields in regions where a considerable part of the corn crop is not cut or used for silage.

For the reader's convenience in working out winter rations for breeding cows in various sections of the country the United States has been divided into several sections, viz., Far West or Coast, Western Range, Southwestern, the Corn Belt, East, and Southeast, and a few general rations prepared for each. These rations are only suggested and must be varied according to local conditions.

The rations suggested are per thousand pounds of live weight and are only for beef cows in calf. Cows that are producing milk should have considerably more concentrates for best results.

Ration 1.

	Pounds.
Corn silage	35
Corn stover	10
Cottonseed meal or oil meal	1

Ration 2.

Alfalfa or clover	10
Corn stover or straw	15

Ration 3.

Corn silage	40
Straw	5
Oil meal or gluten feed	¾

Ration 4.

Corn silage	35
Clover hay	10

Rations for Wintering Stockers

Ration 1.

	Pounds.
Corn or sorghum silage	15
Alfalfa, clover, soy bean or cowpea hay	4

Ration 2.

Corn or sorghum silage	15
Oat, rye, or wheat straw	8
Cottonseed meal or oil meal	1

Ration 3.

Corn or sorghum silage	10
Lespedeza hay	3
Oat or wheat straw or stover	3
Cottonseed meal, oil meal, or peanut meal	1

Ration 4.

Corn or sorghum silage	15
Lespedeza or pea-vine hay	10
Velvet beans in pod	4

Ration 5.

Corn or sorghum silage	15

Michigan Jersey Makes a Fine Record

Majesty's Iris 265701, owned by Mr. Edwin S. George, of Pontiac, Mich., recently completed her year's authenticated test, as a seven year old, with 17,469.7 lbs. of milk, 955.87 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 1,171.6 lbs. of 85 per cent butter, to her credit. Her average fat per centage for the year was 5.47. She holds two previous records, one as a three year old of 589.2 lbs. of fat from 11,250.8 lbs. of milk and the other as a four year old of 678.97 lbs. fat from 12,905 lbs. of milk. Iris is the second highest Jersey ever tested in Michigan. She is the ninth highest fat producer and the tenth highest milk producer of the breed. She is a daughter of Royal Majesty, one of the many noted Jersey sires.

HOG SITUATION FOR 1920 LOOKS DISCOURAGING TO FARMER

Editor, M. B. F. In reply to Mr. G. I. Christie's statement regarding the hog situation and farm products for 1920, will say this: Just tell him that the farmers of Michigan have listened to that kind of hot air until they are getting about tired of it. There is not a man feeding hogs this winter that is going to any more than play even. I know of two men who went to Chicago last fall and bought a carload of cattle each. One of them has already shipped his and got returns and he lost just $2,000. I was talking with the other man not long ago, and he told me that he was looking for his cattle to lose him about $50 per head. Now just ask Mr. Christie if he can give any reason why these men lost so heavily. I will tell you my opinion as to why they lost.

Last fall they went over to Chicago, swallowed a lot of that hot air they have there; bought those cattle for 12 and 13 cents; shipped them about three or four hundred miles; put them in and fed them this $60 to $80 a ton grain and $30 per ton hay; then had to ship them back and take almost the same money they paid for them last fall. Now here are two men I know of who were trying to help the nation out with its low production of food stuff, and what premium have they got for it? They got what Paddy shot at.

Now, with the farmer facing a situation of this kind, I think the farmers of Michigan would like to see Mr. Christie's figures showing them just where the great fortune in the 1920 hog crop is going to be. I will admit that hogs will be a good price along in June and July, but where will hogs be then, Mr. Christie? They will be just where they were the July after the armistice was signed, in the packers' hands. Then next September when the farmer gets ready to put the spring crop of hogs on the market, you have not told us what price to expect. I think if you were going to try to tell us, and tell us the truth, you would say, around 12 or 13 cents for you would not want to hurt our fellings telling us we should have 20 cents.—*S. E. Welch, Melvin, Mich.*

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You hustlers start right now raising pure bred registered sheep. Our clubs have done it for lots of boys and girls and their dear mothers too. You have choice of several breeds and won't have to borrow from dad or any one or run any risk. Write today; just ask for particulars and "Nature and Care of Sheep."

Manager TIX TON BOY CLUBS
Grand Ledge, Michigan

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The Day Old Chick business is on.
Thirteen Heavy Breeds.
Three Especial Egg Breeds.
You will be particularly interested in the extra heavy laying breeds: White Leghorns inspected and certified as heavy producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.
Cockerels—We still have Barrel Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Turkeys—One White Holland Tom.

We solicit your interest in the Homestead Farms plan of Pure Bred Poultry raising.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk B, Kalamazoo, Michigan

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PURE BRED UTILITY STOCK

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. L. WYANDOTTES
WHITE ORPINGTONS
BARRED ROCKS, BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS
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WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM
Frazer Miller, Prop. Bloomingdale, Mich.

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CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Phile Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

COCKERELS, DRAKES, ANCONAS, BUFF barred, Columbian, Silver Pencilled and White Plymouth Rocks; Rouen drakes, price, $3 each.
SHERIDAN POULTRY YDS., R5, Sheridan, Mich

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse geese, White Pekin ducks, either sex, $4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

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CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND Pullets bred from Detroit and Boston winners. Good laying strain. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed.
TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FROM great layers.
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton, Harbor, Mich., R 8

JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS are hen hatched, good layers, grow quick, sold on approval. Males $4 to $8 each. Photos. Circulars.—John Northon, Clare, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels from Trapnested State Contest winning strain, direct. Sired by pedigreed male, 260 egg record. Also a few choice Partridge Rock Cockerels, prices $3, $4 and $5.
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PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYers. That narrow, straight snappy barring. Score cards on hens and pullets to 94 points. Am an old timer in the business. Eggs for hatching, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Single comb, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. White, Buff and Barred Rocks.
S. C. R. I. Reds. Anconas, White Wyandottes.
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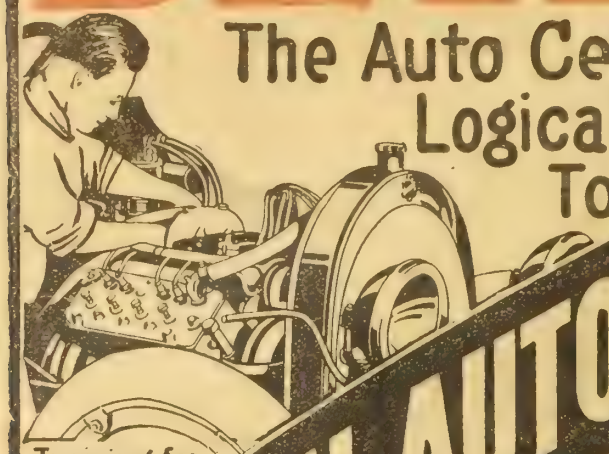

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I would like one of your new catalogs and The Auto News.

Hoping this will find you all well, and thanking you again, I am,

Yours truly,
HERBERT FUHRWERK,
Harbor Beach, Mich.

I am making good (thanks to the "Old Reliable" M. S. A. S. faculty, par excellence), with every job that happens along, which is to say that I am kept more than busy, although I haven't opened a garage yet. I am out on the road nearly every day, starting autos and gas engines, locating electrical troubles, etc., etc. So you can see that I am busy.

I can truthfully say that I have never regretted one minute of the time that I spent in the M. S. A. S. and would advise anyone who wanted a thorough training in the Auto Industry by all means to go to the "Old Reliable" M. S. A. S. and there they will find just the place for them.

I intend to start a garage in this town, Vineland, next spring as I now own a nice large building 36'x60' and intend to fix it up this winter when I have a little time.

One of your satisfied graduates,
FRED. HAIST,
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I am just getting along fine. Working in a Chandler Garage have more work than I can do, not just on Chandlers, but all makes. I have charge of the garage, am making $300 per month at the least, have made $375 but as an average between $350 and $375. That is pretty good, but will do better. Yes, and by the way, I rather hear a motor hit keen than eat.

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Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 28 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

(Left to right) Robert Blemhuber, Marquette county; Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Barry county; Roland Morrill, President, Berrien county; R. G. Potts (standing) Vice-President Macomb county; A. J. Rogers, (standing) Benzie county; C. S. Bingham, Secretary, Oakland county; A. E. Illenden, Lenawee county; Jas. Nicol, Allegan county; Ashley M. Berridge, Montcalm county.

A Business Organization for Business Farmers

THE FARM BUREAU has well been called "the farmer's business organization." It recognizes that farming is a business and the farmer a business man and proposes to assist the farmer in the solution of his business or economic problems. The responsibilities of the Michigan State Farm Bureau rest for the time being upon the shoulders of the folks shown above. They have got a big job ahead of them, a greater job perhaps than many realize. It is the job of making good. Promises are easily made. Pictures of the future are easily painted, but their realization means hard work, good judgment and courage to blaze the untried trails. The first year or two of the Farm Bureau's life, as a full-fledged farmers' organization will be trying ones to both officers and members. Farmers who expect an immediate return on their investment are going to be disappointed and perhaps become a little impatient. But all should remember that Rome was not built in a day. It takes time to lay the foundation for any great work. A certain amount of experimentation is necessary; there will have to be some cutting and trying, and despite the utmost care mistakes will be made. As we have said before we cannot afford to let the Farm Bureau fail. Too many farmers have pinned their faith to it. Too many farmers are looking to it to direct them to economic freedom. Failure of this great movement would set farm organization back a score or more of years and undo much of the work that has already been done. As long as the Farm Bureau is controlled by farmers for farmers it should have the support of all who have the farmer's interests unselfishly at heart. We hope those of our readers who have joined the Farm Bureau will give it a fair and square chance to make good, and not become too impatient of results.

In This Issue: Classification of Wools—Meat Production Drops—Trector Study at M.A.C.—Losses of Plant Food from Soils

"The Red Flag Never Flies Over the Farm House."---Wood

This is

LEONARD WOOD

The Man Who Has Pledged Himself to Solve the Farmers' Problems! He Has Always Made Good!

LEONARD WOOD, the man who won the unqualified endorsement of Theodore Roosevelt, greatest American of his time, is the man who should get your vote in the primaries April 5th.

A vote for Leonard Wood is a vote for Roosevelt's principles, for the very same things that Roosevelt would be advocating if he were alive today.

A vote for Wood is a vote for a candidate whose backers have pledged themselves to see that the voice of the Michigan people is heard in the state and national conventions. Wood is fighting for the nomination, not merely to gather up delegates to be transferred to some other candidate at a "psychological moment," to be decided by the party leaders.

Leonard Wood in his public utterances has shown a thorough understanding of the farmers' problem and a warm sympthy for the farmer. He says:

"Our stability rests largely in the agricultural population. The Red flag never flies over the house of the farmer who owns his farm. If the American farmers had not played the game as they did, we would have lost the war because we would not have been able to feed our allies in the field as well as ourselves. If the American farmer had struck, the Germans would have won the war. The farmers sent their sons to war and in spite of the shortage of labor, they, by tremendously increasing their efforts, gave the world the biggest crop in history. Agriculture is not only the principal source of our wealth, it is the groundwork of our most stable citizenship.

We must have a department of agriculture conducted FOR THE FARMER by men who really know farming from the furrow to the crop. It should be the intention of the national government at Washington to make farming conditions such that there would be fewer tenant farmers and more owned farms."

Theodore Roosevelt said of Leonard Wood: "He has made all good Americans his debtors by what he has done."

Let Us Keep Roosevelt's Spirit Marching Through Michigan!

Paid for by
Leonard Wood League of Michigan
Fred M. Alger, President.
Walter C. Piper, Vice-President.
Chas. A. Weissert, Sec'y-Treas.

Losses of Plant Food Elements From Soils

Leaching, Erosion, Volatilization and Cropping Held Responsible for Depletion of Fertility

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

THE REMOVAL of elements of plant food from soils in numerous ways is to be reckoned with in permanent systems of agriculture. In some instances it becomes a serious menace to soil productivity in a surprisingly short period of time. The losses may be accounted for in a large measure by leaching, erosion, volatilization, cropping.

Under all systems of soil management in humid regions there are greater or less losses of the elements of plant food from the surface soil downward to an away with the drainage waters. In general, there are three ways of making determinations of such losses. Much available information has been obtained by means of lysimeter studies. Lysimeters are galvanized iron, cement, or wooden receptacles of various capacities usually sunken in the earth and filled with the soils to be studied. These receptacles are so arranged that the drainage water can be collected and analyzed. The oldest and most extensive lysimeter experiments are those conducted by the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England. There are, however, several experiment stations in this country that are carrying on such work.

Another method of determining some of the changes that take place in soils when variously treated are by means of tile or underdrains. It is more difficult to control the conditions by this method, but, on the other hand, the soils are studied in their natural condition and thus the results obtained are of fundamental importance. The composition of the water in streams and rivers may be determined and, to be sure, the results of such determinations are instructive.

There are several conditions that influence the amount of the various elements lost from the soil by leeching. Those that are not important are:

1. The time, amount, and distribution of the rainfall.
2. The texture of the soil.
3. The fixing capacity of the soil.
4. The composition of the soil.
5. The presence of growing crops.
6. The addition of fertilizers.

Other conditions being the same, the higher the rainfall the more plant food is lost from the soil by leaching. It is held by some that a given amount of rainfall during the summer months removes greater quantities from the soil than at other seasons of the year. This is doubtless the case under some conditions, but it seems that such is governed by the kind of crop grown, and nature of the soil, and to other conditions. It is probably true that a given precipitation, when uniformly distributed, removes less material from the soil than if not so distributed, since less water may pass through the soil.

It is generally held that less elements of plant food are lost in the drainage water from sandy soils than from silts, loams or clays. Usually, such is the case, the drainage water from sandy soils is so-called soft water, at least not so hard as it is from other soil classes, but there are exceptions. Some sandy soils are high in total and available mineral matter, and, therefore, the amount lost may be greater than is lost from many of the less fertile fine textured soils. When soluble substances such as nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate and others are added to sandy soil the amount washed out by rain water may be much larger than it is from heavier soils.

Before discussing the influence of the fixing power of soils on the composition of drainage water from soils a brief explanation of this phenomenon is in order. It has long been known that solids includings soils will, to a greater or less extent, retain either on their surface, or within, or both, numerous gases, liquids and fertilizer constituents. In general, the amount as well as the tenacity with which the subsances are held, depend upon the fineness of division of the solid, the finer the subdivision the greater the amounts retained; and, in addition, the composition of the soil mass and the substances with which it comes in contact are important. This power of soil is spoken of as absorption.

The subject of absorption has received a great deal of study and any one can easily determine the power of the soils to remove mineral matter from solution by passing through a volume of sand, loam, or clay, a quantity of salt water. The first portions issuing are devoid of their salty flavor. It is well to note in this connection that there will be a larger amount free from salt coming from the fine textured soils than from the coarser ones. If barnyard liquid is passed through a layer of fine soil it will be colorless, or nearly so, when it appears in case of sands it will be somewhat colored. If ammonia, or other gases, are passed into, or come

Interior of lysimeter house at East Lansing. The drainage waters from lysimeters sunk in the ground outside the pit are collected in the larger containers, taken to the laboratory and analyzed for various elements of plant food. The effect of different systems of management on the losses of these are being studied at the College.

in contact with a layer of soil, appreciable amounts of these gases are retained by the soil particles.

Soil absorbs or fixes some substances far more firmly than others; for example, nitrogen in the form of vegetable compounds, such are urea or compounds of ammonia, are readily fixed or held by the soil, but, on the other hand, nitrogen in the form of nitrates is held less firmly by most soils. The loss of phosphorus and potassium from soils by leaching is almost negligible on account of the fact that they are firmly held by the soils. It is probable that applications of soluble phosphates and potash to sandy soils low in vegetable matter results in appreciable losses. It is well to note that calcium, magnesium and sodium are less firmly held by the soil, and therefore, the losses as above stated are quite large.

In most cases where salts, such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, or in fact any of the ordinary fertilizer materials, or lime, or common salt, in solution are brought into intimate contact with the soil it gives up to the solution other bases in exchange for those held. This exchange often results in the release of some substances valuable in the formation of plant food, such as phosphorus or potassium. Thus, as previously discussed, the addition of such substances may increase plant growth in part by their indirect action. It should be noted, however, that the released base, or bases, may be taken up and held by the soil lower down. Fixed substances are very gradually released to the soil water and are generally considered to be available for crops. This phenomenon should be looked upon as being of a great deal of importance in the conservation of mineral plant food that are added to the soil.

Some compounds are more readily soluble, and, as above stated, more firmly held by the soil mass than others. It may be cited, for example, the chloride, or sulphate or nitrate of calcium and other bases are more soluble than the carbonates. Again, the greater the amount of organic matter in soils, other conditions being the same, the less the loss in this manner on account of the very high fixing capacity of this material.

It is of prime importance that soils occupied by crops lose less of the valuable elements than those uncropped or bare. Such differences are due in part to the fact that less water passes through soils that are occupied by crops, in part to the presence of small amounts in solution, and still further, to the removal of the solvent effect of certain compounds upon others.

Lyon and Bizzell of Cornell University determined the loss by leaching of different substances from cropped and uncropped soils. Certain of the results obtained are presented below:

Substances removed from one acre of land in one year.

	Bare Soil	Cropped Soil
Total substance	2584	800
Nitrogen	119	11
Potash	11	6
Phosphoric acid	trace	trace
Lime	726	264

At the Michigan Experiment Station it has been found that the amount of water that passes through four foot layers of an uncropped sandy soil is appreciably greater than that passing through the same volume of soil occupied by crops.

There are certain fertilizer constituents when added to soils that react with other compounds in the soil to form, in some cases, more soluble compounds and also those that are less strongly held by the soil, thus in some instances increasing the amount of the various substances in the drainage water. From a practical standpoint the increase in the loss of calcium or lime and nitrogen are of chief concern. It is well known and recognized that any condition or set of conditions that results in the increase of the amount of the chloride, sulphate, or nitrate of calcium, other conditions the same, result in greater losses of calcium or lime from the soil. However, the increased loss in most instances perhaps is due to the formation of the nitrates. In general there is a close correlation between the amount of calcium and nitrogen removed by drainge water in soil, inasmuch as the greater part of the nitrogen passes away as calcium nitrate.

The results of studies by the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England show in an uncontrovertible manner that the addition of large amounts of fertilizers and stable manure increase the losses of nitrogen and calcium. Cognizance should be taken, however, that rather excessive amounts of fertilizers were added to the soil and it is doubtful if similar results would be obtained from soils of different composition and under different climatic conditions.

There are on record results of experiments which show that the use of fertilizers, due to their stimulation of the root development and, therefore, a greater absorbing system and greater yields, may actually decrease the loss of some elements of plant-food from the soil through the drainage waters.

The loss of plant food elements by erosion or so-called "washing" of soils accounts for a greater loss on many sloping lands than leaching. In fact, one needs but to visit a hilly farm after a torrential rain to be convinced that more plant food may be removed from the surface soil within a few hours by this manner than is removed from the soil by several crops. Furthermore, it is the surface or the most valuable portion of the soil that suffers most in this respect. There are many fields that were once productive but are now unprofitable, due largely to erosion. The preventative methods were discussed previously.

Some nitrogen is lost from the soil in the gaseous state, or by volatilization. Under exceptional or abnormal conditions such as water soaked soils, or where excessive amounts of manure are applied to the soil, or where precautions are not taken to incorporate fresh manure with the soil, appreciable amounts of nitrogen may escape into the air and thus be lost. It is probable that appreciable amounts of nitrogen escape into the air from soils that are high in vegetable matter, that is when tilled.

The rate of soil depletion by cropping depends upon several factors, such as the kind of crop, yield of crop and the manner of disposal of the crops grown.

The composition of crops differ, therefore, the rate of depletion of soils varies somewhat with the kind of crops grown. Moreover, some parts of the crop contain more mineral matter than others. If part or all the high ash containing portions are returned to the soil the loss to be sure is less than if all is removed and none returned. We know as a result of a great deal of experimental data that soils long cropped in general contain less of the essential plant food elements than they did in the virgin state.

It is maintained by some writers that the surface soil may receive an appreciable amount of mineral plant food from the subsoils by the upward movement of film water. It is probable that a small amount of several of the elements, such as calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium passes upward from the lower layers of the soil, that is when the surface soils are in part depleted of their soil moisture, but as stated the upward movement of film water is indeed very slow, and, furthermore, the results of dysimeter and drainage water studies as well as the composition of cropped and uncropped soils show in an uncontrovertible manner that undoubtedly the general trend of the various elements is downward rather than upward. It is probable that the deep rooted plants remove a certain amount of their mineral constituents from the lower layers of soil; thus when the upper portions of the plant decays, or are left on the soil, there may be an increase of mineral constituents in the upper layers.

Analyses of rainwater show that there is brought to the surface of the soil approximately six pounds of nitrogen per acre annually. This amount varies undoubtedly with the total rainfall and other conditions. In addition, it has been shown that approximately 15 lbs. of sulphur are added to the soil annually in this manner.

Standard Partition for Mixed Cars of Live Stock

Live Stock Federations Urge Adoption of Standard Gate by Co-operative Shippers of Stock

By E. J. TROSPER

Secretary, National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers.

LIVE STOCK shippers have long felt the need of a standard practical partition to be used in shipping mixed cars. The Michigan State Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers have, through their state manager, C. E. Compson, found a solution for the trouble in the form of a standard gate partition.

Old Nailed-in Partitions Expensive and Troublesome

In the past each live stock shipper has been permitted to construct his own partition and as a direct result we have about as many types of partitions as we have shippers. This system has proven very unsatisfactory to both the railroad and the shipper for the following reasons:

1. The average man when permitted to construct a partition according to his ideals fails to construct one that will deliver his stock to market in proper condition. The local railroad agent knows less about partitions than does the shipper.

2. The old system of partition is expensive because in each instance it costs from three to four dollars to construct. The partitions are then torn out at the terminal market and smuggled away by the workers of the yards for kindling wood, etc.

3. Improperly constructed partitions have, according to the railroads been responsible for from twenty to forty per cent losses in transit; at any rate, railroads frequently refuse to pay claims using the poorly constructed partitions as their argument. So far the shipper has been the "goat" regardless of the merits of partitions constructed.

4. In the construction and tearing out of railroad partitions the stock cars are badly mutilated.

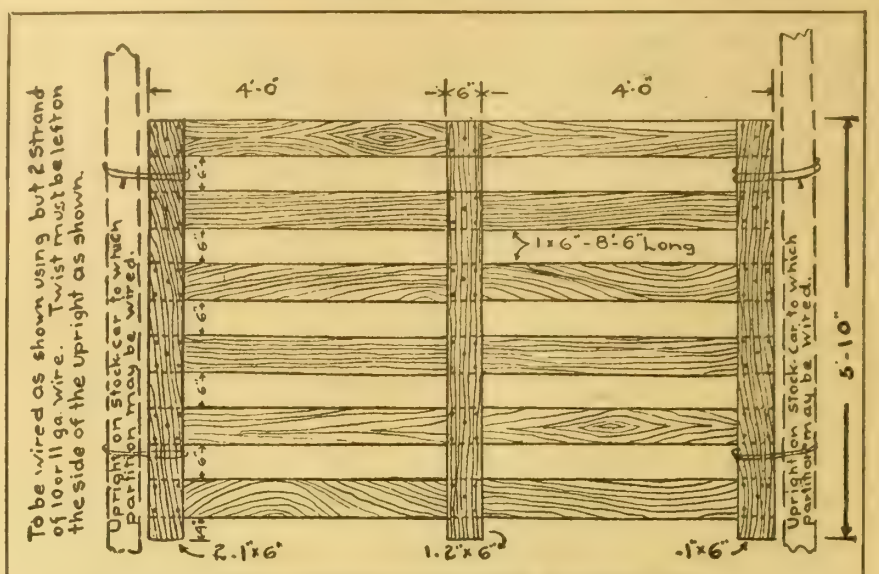
The Advantages of Standard Gate Partition

1. In standardizing the gate partition and getting the specifications before the local railroad agent and shipper there will be no excuse for the wide variations and disastrous results which have been so common by construction and use of the "old way" partitions.

2. It costs no more to buy or build a standard gate partition than it does the old kind. By stenciling name and address on the top board of the gates, they may be returned to their owners every few weeks. We plan to make arrangements through the state federations of co-operative shippers to have the gates returned. This plan has been working successfully in Michigan and is endorsed by the Michigan railroads and Detroit Live Stock Exchange.

3. There will be no excuse for shippers not being able to collect the majority of claims on live stock killed or crippled enroute when the "gate" has been approved of and accepted by both parties. The railroads will not be able to refuse to pay claims on the theory of a faulty partition.

4. Stock cars will not be mutilated because in using the standard gate not a nail is driven into the car except in case of heavy stock it may be desirable to place a 2 x 4 edgewise at center and run to the roof of car. The Michigan shippers have found that by using more wire the 2 x 4 may be eliminated.


4'-0"
6"
4'-0"
1x6"-8'-6" Long
To be wired as shown using but 2 Strand of 10 or 11 ga wire. Twist must be left on the side of the upright as shown.
Upright on Stock car to which partition may be wired.
Upright on Stock Car to which partition may be wired.
5'-10"
2-1"x6"
1-2"x6"
1"x6"

"PLAN FOR SINGLE DECK STOCK CAR PARTITION"

These specifications are for a partition for light weight stock. If partition is to be used for heavy stock it should be strengthened by adding a 2 x 4 placed edgewise at center and run to roof of car. This 2 x 4 to be cleated to top of car and at the floor. Also by an additional wire fastened to each side of car. Designed by C. E. Compson,, Manager of the Michigan Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers and Vice President of the National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers.

5. The gate may be removed f feeding in transit or unloading the terminal twice as quickly as t nailed-in partitions.

6. The "gate" is simple in co struction and may be made or boug in quantities at the shippers leisu

7. All sections of the U. S. e cept our big feeder section ship large amount of mixed car lots. T average co-operative shipping ass ciation can save from $50 to $100 lumber alone in a year's time. Wh we stop to consider the decrease number of dead animals and t ability of the shipper to get prop action on claims it is easy to unde stand why the gate is proving popular.

Specifications for Standard Ga Partitions

The gate should be made of go sound 1 x 6 lumber such as Sout ern pine planed on both sides. should be nailed with 10s where the are three thicknesses and with where there are only two. All na should be well clinched. The gat are to be wired to the stock car u right at the top and bottom wi three wrappings of No. 10 or 11 fen wire. The gate may be reinforc by nailing a cleat in the middle the gate preventing boards from b ing knocked off. It is desirable build your gate so that the boar will be closer together at the botto The name and address of your ass ciation should be stenciled on the t board.

It is the ambition of the Nation Federation of Co-operative Li Stock Shippers to have the 3,500 l cal shipping associations adopt t gate partition. Details of supply a return of gates will be worked o through the state federations of li stock shippers. For further infor ation, write C. E. Compson, Remu Michigan, or E. J. Trosper. Room 9 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago

Important Live Stock Facts Brought Out at Packers' Legislative Hearin

Statistics Show Huge Waste and High Cost in Packers' Methods of Distribution

(Submitted by Farmers' National Council.)

THE HEARINGS on the Anderson bill to control the meat packers have shown beyond question and with strength enough to convince any doubting members of the committee on agriculture, that the people of America, producers of live stock, and consumers of meat products alike, demand promptly legislation to control the meat packers. There are twenty-one members of the committee on agriculture. Two members, William W. Wilson and John W. Rainsy, represent Chicago districts, while Illinois has in all three representatives on the committee, Pennsylvania two, and sixteen states are represented by one member each.

Congressman Anderson, who made the opening statement before the committee, outlined in a masterful way the results of the investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission and added information which he had secured from his own study of the packer situation. He emphasized the wastefulness of the packers' methods of slaughtering such large proportion of the meat supply of the country in twelve central points. He said that in 1918, 69 per cent of the cattle of the United States were produced west of the Mississippi river and 69 per cent of the people lived east of the river. In that year the section of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason and Dixon Line, sent 1,000,000 cattle into the great slaughtering sections of St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York; and about 700,000 of these were moved back into the south in the form of meat. In 1918 about ten million cattle were marketed west of the Mississippi river and about five million, one one-half of the total were consumed west of the river.

Urges Legislation

Commissioner William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission gave the gist of the Commission's findings and answered the charge of the packers that they had not been permitted to put al the information into the record that they wanted, saying that "over and over again," the packers had been invited to put what they said had been omitted into the record and they had always declined to do so. Commissioner Colver called attention to the fact that the Trade Commission had recommended, to remedy the evils found to exist in the meat packing industry, that the stock yards and refrigerator cars be owned by the railroads, and operated as part of their service. While he ws discussing the bearer warrants of Armour & Co., which enabled the holders to draw dividends without having their identity disclosed, Congressman Dainey asked whether this was not a practice which was common among business corporations in European countries, and Commissioner Colcer replied, "I think so, I think it was invented in England to beat the income tax law." Asked whether there had been any communications between the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General on the latter's decree in regard to the packers, Mr. Colver said, there had been some but chiefly as to commodities, and expressed himself on this situation: "I do not think that government by decree or government by injunction is the orderly American way. I think government by legislation is proper." He also said, "if it is right to divorce wholesale groceries, it is right to divorce butter, eggs, cheese and poultry. If it is not right to divorce wholesale groceries, it is not right to divorce other things.

The members of the Committee on Agriculture were deeply impressed when Waren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Railway Locomotive Engineers, appeared in favor of legislation which would adequately control the packers. Mr. Stone commented on the continuous increase in the cost of living, and the burden it is placing on the consumers and urged that the railroads acquire the stock yards and refrigerator cars, in order that there might be an equality of opportunity for distributing live stock and live stock products, and in order that the co-operative associations of producers and consumers might have a better opportunity for direct trading. Mr. Stone said that he appeared, not pimarily in his official capacity, although there are 2,100,000 members of the Railway Brotherhoods, but as a citizen concerned with the problem of the high cost of living.

Challenges Packers' Efficiency

Mr. Ed. C. Lasater of Falfurrias, Texas, member of the Farmers' National Council, a large live stock grower and dairymen of Texas, expressed himself without any quibbling on the packer legislation. Mr. Lasater said that we could not get legislation on the packers by "pink tea" hearings and that we must face the facts, that the live stock producers of America are getting discouraged and will not continue to raise live stock unless they have a better chance to market without pocketing a loss. He quoted the charge of the Federal Trade Commission that the joint legislative funds of the packers have been used to pay the unaudited expenses of lobbyists, and help elect friendly Congressmen. He turned over to the Committee the report on the cost of production of cattle on his ranch, compiled by Price-Waterhouse and Ernst a Ernst, and the figures of the Depa ment of Agriculture on the cost production. The Garfield Public A countant's figures covered the yea 1913 to 1917, and showed that t cost of production of a twelve mon calf on the average was $46.37. M Lasater sold three crops at a pri of $35 per head, at a net loss of ov $10 per head, figuring interest char es on his equity of about sixty p cent in the business, and he stat he got a little over 2 per cent, whi the banker got 8 per cent. The co of producing two year olds w $67.04, of three year olds, $89.5 An audit of his books by Price, W terhouse, and Ernst and Ernst sho ed for nine years operation a profi in round figures of $644,437, on a average investment of $2,563,90 which was an average of about 2 per cent. He had sold, however, re estate, for $737,170, so that has m loss on his nine years' work was in round figures, $98,733. To me the situation Mr. Lasater urged th the railroads be required to acqui the refrigerator cars, and all stock yards, which had a business in th last calendar year of over 100,00 head of cattle, on which may hav in the future calendar year. He al emphasized the need of securin cheaper credit for live stock produ ers who now pay about 8 per cen which is often nearly half the co of production.

Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washingto representative of the Nation Grange said that "the packers hav the power to exploit the people, an if they have that power, whe he they exercise it or not, it is the dut of the public to protect itself again the possible exercise of this power o exploitation on the part of the pack ers or any other monopoly in th country."

Meat Production Drops; 1919 Still Ranks High

Department of Agriculture Records Show Heavy Decline in Beef—More Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork Slaughtered

THE UNITED States consumed several pounds less per person of beef in 1919 than in 1918. At the same time, its exports of beef declined 56.8 per cent from the previous year. The United States Department of Agriculture attributes the decline in domestic consumption to high retail prices and the falling off of exports to the fact that the European countries which took so much American beef during the war are returning to the cheaper sources of supply in South America and Australia. The decrease in beef was so large as to bring down the total meat production 4 per cent lower than in 1918, in spite of the fact that production increased greatly in pork and considerably in mutton and lamb and veal.

Exports of pork and lard in 1919 were unparalleled. The exports were equivalent to 18,000,000 hogs weighing 200 pounds each. A million more hogs were slaughtered than in 1918. Domestic consumption of lard declined to the extent of 2 pounds per person.

The slaughter of calves in 1919 was greater than ever before—1,250,000 head more than in 1918. The drought in the west is ascribed as one of the main causes of so many calves being marketed. Veal is not exported and domestic consumption increased about one pound per person.

Twenty per cent more mutton and lamb meat were produced in 1919 than in 1918, but the consumption of mutton and lamb is so small that the increase meant only one pound per person. This source of meat supply, which decreased steadily for many years, has been on the upward trend since 1917.

These facts are given by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its annual analysis of the meat situation recently made public.

The outstanding features of the meat situation during 1919 were a heavy decline in beef slaughter with corresponding loss in beef exports, and a great increase in the exports of pork products, although the swine slaughter was only slightly larger than the previous year.

The slump in beef was to some extent offset by substantial increases in the slaughter of veal and of mutton and lamb, and the increase in pork just mentioned. But on the whole the decrease in beef was so large as to bring down the total meat production to 4 per cent lower than in 1918.

By weight, in terms of dressed meat (without lard) the total slaughter in 1918 yielded a little over 18 billion pounds and in 1919 a little under 17 1-3 billion pounds. The difference was about 715,000,000 pounds.

This seems a large quantity of meat, but nation wide computations in these times are apt to be in colossal terms, and it must be remembered that the unprecedented total for 1918 was wrought under the impetus of a great war effort, when all production records were shattered. Considering that the armistice had been signed before the close of 1918 and that the conditions facing breeders and feeders were full of uncertainty, last year's production must be rated as a great achievement, since it far exceeded that of any other year previous to 1918.

Pork and Lard Exports Unparalleled

Exports of pork and lard in 1919 were unparalleled in the history of our foreing trade. Total shipments amounted to 1,897,198,000 pounds of pork (mostly bacon and hams) and 784,946,000 pounds of lard. The magnitude of this single branch of our export trade is not easy to realize. Stated in terms of live animals averaging 200 pounds in weight, this quantity of products would represent a herd of approximately 18,000,000 hogs, and therefore one such hog would be "deported" every 1 3-4 seconds throughout the entire year.

The two factors previously mentioned—restricted beef supply and heavy shipments of pork products—had some effect on the home meat consumption, which in total fell from 150 pounds per capita in 1918 to 142 pounds in 1919, a decline of 5.4 per cent. Last year's figure nevertheless was 12 pounds higher than that of 1917, when the people partly abstained from eating meat.

There was a sharp decrease in lard consumption during 1919, amounting to 2 pounds a person, but there was also a relatively large increase in the consumption of mutton and lamb. As a whole, however, the fundamental reason for the decreased meat consumption in 1919 may likely be found in the high retail prices which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year.

The Bureau of Animal Industry annually issues tables showing the salient facts connected with the meat industry of the nation. The information includes numbers and average weights of animals slaughtered under the Federal inspection and otherwise, quantity of each kind of meat produced and consumed, exports and imports, etc. Tables covering the calendar years 1914 to 1919 are now available and may be had on request.

Cattle Slaughter Fell 14 Per Cent

About 2,000,000 fewer beeves were slaughtered last year than in 1918. It is estimated that the cattle yielded 6,571,226,000 pounds of dressed beef in 1919 as against 7,640,712,000 pounds in 1918, which is a decrease of 14 per cent. The lowest yield in the last six years was 5,638,565,000 pounds in 1914, after which there was a gradual rise each year, culminating in the big record of 1918. Last year's total goes back to slightly below that of 1917. Approximately three fourths of the cattle slaughter is now conducted under government inspection.

Relatively the most striking item of all the meat exports in 1919 was obtainable, by which it is shown that the falling off in beef shipments. Compared with 1918 the decrease was 56.8 per cent, the respective totals being 728,236,000 pounds in 1918 and 314,381,000 pounds in 1919. Beef exports from the United States, however, have been almost wholly coincident with Europe's war needs. The trade, it is predicted will revert to the sources of cheaper beef from South America and Australia.

Home consumption of beef decreased 11.7 per cent in 1919.

Veal Production Increased

In sharp contrast with cattle the slaughter of calves in 1919 was greater than ever before. The drought in the west is ascribed as one of the main causes of the increased marketings. In round figures 9 million calves are estimated to have been marketed last year, which is a million and a quarter more than 1918 and represents an increase of 17 per cent.

As no exports or imports of veal are recorded, the consumption follows the production, and increased from 7 pounds to 8 pounds a head of the population.

Increase in Mutton and Lamb

Sheep and lamb slaughter reached the low point in 1917. About 1 1-4 million head more were marketed in 1918, and last year there was a further increase of more than 3 million head. The increased yield in meat in 1919 amounted to 103,486,000 pounds and was a gain of 20 per cent, but the consumption of mutton and lamb is so small compared with pork and beef that increase meant only 1 pound a person of the population. The trend, however, is upward.

In this connection an interesting comparison is made with mutton and lamb consumption in certain other countries, according to latest figures this class of meat is especially popular in Britain and largely consumed also in France. The countries for which such data are available and the proportion consumed of mutton and lamb as compared with all meats consumed are given as follows:

United Kingdom	21.8
France	11.4
Canada	6.6
United States	4.2

Thus the proportion ranges from upwards of one-fifth in England to about one twenty-fifth in the United States.

Our foreign trade in mutton and lamb is very small compared with other meats, and the imports generally exceed the exports.

Pork Still Plentiful

A million more hogs were slaughtered last year than in 1918 and 13 1-2 millions more than in 1917, and although 2 million more hogs were marketed in the record year of 1916 their average weight was almost 13 pounds less a head, so that 1919 stands easily first in pork production. The year's slaughter yielded the enormous total of 9,269,185,000 pounds of pork and 2,119,222,000 pounds of lard.

The record-breaking exports absorbed 20.5 per cent of the pork and 37 per cent of the lard. The large foreing demand helped to reduce the home consumption 3 per cent on pork and 14 per cent on lard, as compared with 1918.

Last year's per capita consumption of pork was, in fact, smaller than in any recent year except 1917.

Horses Slaughtered for Meat

As a sign of the times it is of interest to note the Federal inspection of horse slaughter, which began in September, 1919. Up to the end of the year 433 horses were so slaughtered, and about one-half of the resulting meat was certified for export.

There had been no previous Federal supervision of horse slaughter since 1903. At that time inspection was limited to a single establishment which had been in operation for several years. The inspection was necessary, as in the present case, to permit of consignments being made interstate and for export.

The consumption of horse meat is not uncommon in certain parts of continental Europe, and was in vogue long before the late war. The fact that horses are slaughtered in non-federally inspected establishments in the United States is perhaps not so well known. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry reported in 1918 that horses were being so slaughtered at six widely separated places situated in the East and Middle West and on the Pacific coast. The output of these places aggregated about 2,000 or more carcasses annually. As to the consumption of this horseflesh, it is known, of course, that zoological gardens, menageries, etc., account for a large part of it for the feeding of flesh-eating animals.

As before stated, consumers in 1917 refrained to some extent from eating meat. Pork products were especially desired for export, and the result for the year was a smaller total consumption than ever before recorded.

Producers came to the rescue in 1918 and provided such an abundance of animals that a large surplus was available for the home consumption after meeting the export requirements. In 1919 the shorter supply of cattle and augmented shipments of pork products brought the total consumption down 8 pounds a person.

The quantities of each kind of meat above given, it is explained, are figured from a "dressed," or butcher's meat basis, which includes the bones and butcher's waste. They include also such parts are are canned and cured—bacon, hams, canned meats, etc. On the other hand, there are considerable quantities of edible meat which are not included in the dressed weights of the animals, such as the liver, pluck, etc. Allowing the one to offset the other the figures used are considered as approximating the actual meat consumption.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT

THE FOLLOWING data are quoted from a table prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing the annual per capita consumption of meat in the United States. They present some interesting contrasts:

Meat	1917, pounds	1918, pounds	1919, pounds
Beef	61.23	66.74	58.95
Veal	6.39	6.90	7.96
Mutton and lamb	4.59	4.95	5.90
Goat meat	0.18	0.14	0.09
Pork (excl. lard)	57.59	71.35	69.08
Total meat	129.98	150.08	141.98
Lard	11.51	14.57	12.48
Total meat and lard	141.49	164.65	154.46

Johnson Still in Straw Vote Lead

HIRAM Johnson continues to hold a substantial lead over all other candidates in the M. B. F. straw vote. Henry Ford is second; Herbert Hoover, third; Wood, fourth; Bryan, fifth; Lowden, sixth. Because of the lack of interest in Borah, Clark, Goethals, Poindexter, Taft, Pershing, and because none of them except Poindexter are avowed candidates we are taking these names from our ballot. We are a little disappointed in the number of returns that have been received, less than 600 votes being recorded so far. Please clip the coupon this week, and mail it in.

CLIP THIS COUPON

My Choice for President

I AM interested in the character of the man who is to be the next president of the United States, and have indicated my choice below:

Wm. Jennings Bryan ☐	Leonard Wood .. ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐
Warren G. Harding ☐	Hiram Johnson ... ☐	Robert LaFollette . ☐
Herbert F. Hoover ☐	Frank Lowden ... ☐	Henry Ford ..... ☐
Woodrow Wilson . ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo .. ☐	

Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment? .....

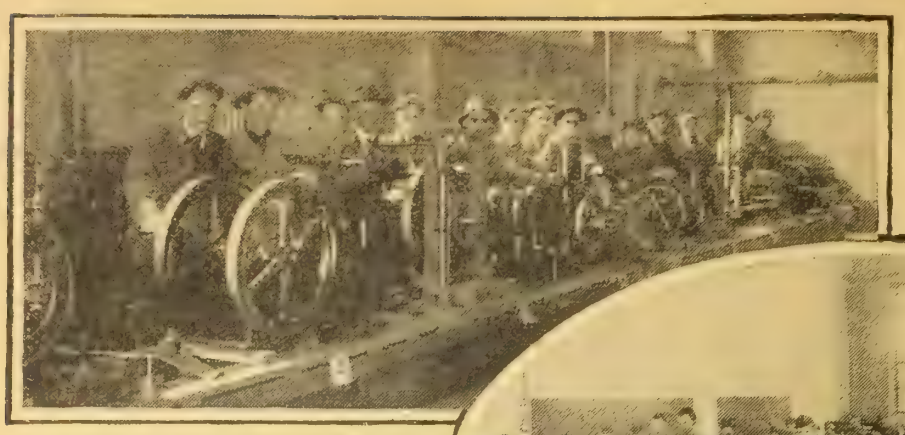
M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

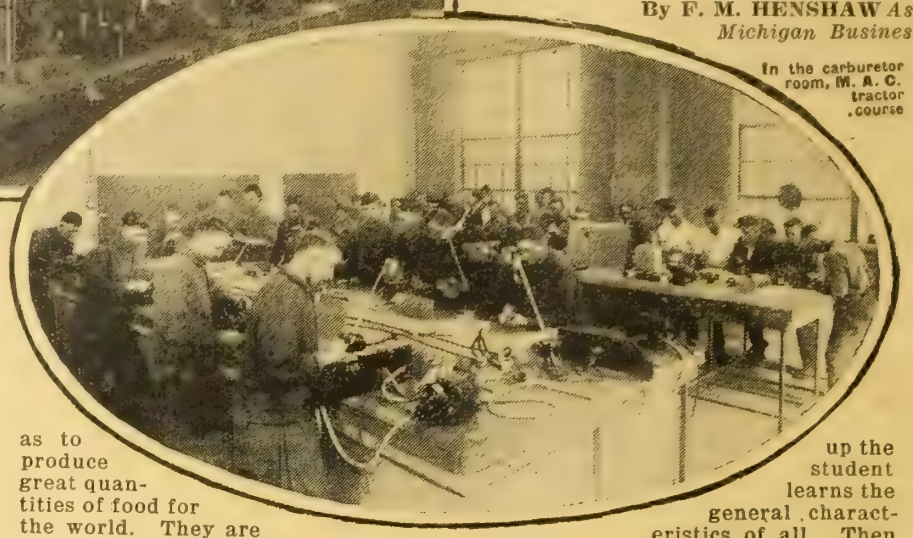
Tractor Study at M.A.C

Farmer Boys Learn How to Handle the New Hired Man, the Tractor

By F. M. HENSHAW *Associate Agricultural Editor*
Michigan Business Farmer, M. A. C.



Learning the first principles of the gasoline combustion engine.



In the carburetor room, M. A. C. tractor course

HAS THE tractor come to stay in Michigan? Has it filled the bill sufficiently well where it has been tried to warrant its wholesale use in developing the agriculture of the state and in opening up land hitherto untouched?

If you want to know, just ask the hundred odd Michigan farmer boys enrolled in the winter course in truck and tractor work at the Michigan Agricultural College. The tractor has fired the imaginations of these boys. They believe in it. To them it is the symbol of the day that is coming when the gas engine and power will eliminate much of the present arduous labor on the farm.

If you don't believe the tractor means romance to these boys, just visit the school and watch them at work. You will see them caress their favorites among the big machines at the college just as they fondle that pet driving horse at home. You will see them deeply absorbed while an instructor explains the workings of some type of motor. You will see them rapt in attention while a plow expert explains the adjustments for various kinds of soil-breaking. You will see them working in the blacksmith shop till their shirts are damp with sweat, while they accomplish nearly as much in a couple of days as the regular student does in a whole terms.

Interest in the M. A. C. tractor school, as interest in the tractor everywhere, is constantly increasing. Seventy men registered for the first course in February and the number is considerably greater in March. These men are learning all about the tractor not merely in order to start selling them or to obtain jobs at factories where they are made. They want to know how to operate and repair them because they expect to use them on Michigan farms. Replies to questions put to the tractor students show this is true.

But they are not going back with any false ideas about the tractor—not if O. E. Robey and the men who are aiding him with the course can help it. They are being shown the limitations of the tractor as well as its advantages, so that when they go home they will have a clear understanding of its place on the Michigan farm.

But there are others besides Michigan boys who are enthusiastic about the future of the tractor. When the second course opened on March 1 among the registrants were 50 men of Russian extraction from Detroit who expect to return to Russia with tractors which they will introduce among their fellow countrymen. These men forsee a rosy time when the vast area of eastern Europe will be developed by modern methods so as to produce great quantities of food for the world. They are the pioneers, but among such a people they believe the tractor needs only a strong foothold in order to make rapid headway.

As the course is arranged, one week is spent in the study of gas engines, one week in the study of the tractor itself, three and one-half days on carburetion, three and one-half days on ignition, and three days in the blacksmith shop. When the students register they are divided into groups, one of which begins on gas engines, one on tractors, etc. The groups change off as soon as one section of work is finished. In this way equipment and instructors' time are efficiently used.

By this arrangement it is also possible for a student to register at any time during the first four weeks and continue until he has passed through all departments. If he desires to familiarize himself still further with any particular branch or work he is permitted to remain.

A system of identifying by serial number similar to that prevailing in the army is used. Pins bearing the students' numbers are issued and thereafter Jim Jones becomes No. 86. This method is particularly happy as it affects the Russian students for many of them cannot speak English and some of the names probably would give instructors trouble to pronounce.

The schedule calls for two hours of lecture and six hours of shop work each day. The morning lecture from 8 to 9 o'clock is concerned with technical subjects and maps out the road to be followed during the next six hours. From 9 until 12 and from 1 until 4 students are busy in the shops and with the tractors. At 4 they assemble in one of the big lecture rooms of Agricultural Hall, where experts among the factulty of the college show them the significance and application of the course in its broader aspects.

The week of gas engine instruction in reality is a course in general power farming. On the opening morning students are requested to fill out a questionnaire showing the extent of their previous knowledge, and reference to this questionnaire tells the instructor which men are most in need of individual help. From the nine types of engines set up the student learns the general characteristics of all. Then he is kept at work upon one or two until thoroughly familiar with them. In the course of the week he experiments with timing, wiring and the Prony brake test to determine horsepower; he completely dismantles one engine and reassembles it; he makes all sorts of repairs; he learns to lace belts, to test batteries, to babbitt. Because ropes often must be used in connection with the use of power on the farm, he is taught how to splice them and how to tie various knots.

Problems which come up in actual operation of the tractor are met in the week spent with the machines themselves. The student is shown the workings of the magneto, clutch and transmission and spends two or three half days at curing troubles likely to occur, after which he takes one of the machines outside and drives it about the M. A. C. farm just as he would at home.

Practically every type common to Michigan users is among the tractors assembled especially for the course. There are little tractors and big tractors, factory tractors and home made tractors, two wheel tractors and four wheel tractors, tractors that steer from a seat directly above and tractors that steer from the seat of the plow or other implement behind. They include the Fordson, Sampson (General Motors) Port Huron and Titan (International Harvester) Case, Rumely Oil Pull, Huber, Heider, Bates, G. O., Universal Moline, International 8-16 and Chippewa Chief.

The Chippewa Chief is a big covered tractor built by E. J. Myers, of Shepherd, Mich., and driven overland 70 miles to East Lansing in January. Its builder spent 14 years perfecting his model. Its chief distinctive feature is a wide caterpillar rear which makes travel over snow drifts and very soft ground possible.

In general the students have shown great aptitude both in operation and repair. The ordinary troubles of the tractor have puzzled them little.

In taking up the study of carburetion the student attacks the subject first from a theoretical angle, in that his first day is wholly occupied with the laws of magnetism. When he is not busy at the blackboard he is busy at the bench, and at the day's close he writes an examination. On t following days he delves into t mysteries of magnetos, wiring coils; concentrates upon generato starting motors and batteries, finishes with a half day in review.

He next turns his attention points of ignition such as timing a adjusting, and easily gets at t heart of the matter through worki with a chassis set up for the purpo with the ignition system of a comm make of car exposed to view. He as in the tractor room the studen show quick perception of the pri ciples involved and troubles fail keep them guessing long.

Work at the forge is designed give the student an idea of the han ling of metal, so that in a pinch may resort to home remedies. working long periods at a time sh course men accomplish much mo in proportion than the regular st dent, but instructors say they sh unusual aptitude and contrast th eagerness with the indifferent spi shown by service men during the A. T. C. regime. Practice in maki bolts, hooks, rings and staples a in welding and tempering constitu the blacksmith course.

Men proficient in the operation tractors are in demand and the c lege fills a number of requests fr outside sources. A letter of reco mendation is given to each man w satisfactorily performs the requir work.

The course is rounded off with struction as to the manner in whi the tractor is related to common a ricultural problems. In one lectu on soils the student is given a su mary of the conditions which ma for good tilth and the part the tra or may play in keeping the soil There are certain times when r or other conditions are particula favorable for the working of the s and it is because the tractor is ava able at these critical occasions t it is especially useful. In the fall particular there is usually a peri most appropriate to plow for spri planting in this season the trac may be relied upon to pay for its u keep. However, there are certa times when the soil will suffer packed down with such a heavy m chine.

In spite of the tremendous a vantages of tractor farming, st ents are not given to understand will wholly replace the horse. two lectures by Ralph S. Huds superintendent of the M. A. C. far they are reminded that, in act farm usage, when the tractor g wrong on a rainy day or in the b forty its repair may not be so sim as in the shop at the college.

The horse is necessary to do s isfactory work in fields where th are wet spots, on steep hillsides, light sand, or among stones, bogs stumps. The horse still is need to market grain and livestock co veniently and economically. Hor may be grown on the farm and m be replaced readily and cheaply.

As to the convenience of the hor compared with the tractor, acco ing to Mr. Hudson horse work ne

Lining up in "battle formation." Twelve tractors are used in the course. They include the Fordson, Samson (General Motors,) Port Hurson and Titan (International Harvester,) Case, Rumely Pull, Huber, Heider, Bates, G. O., Universal Moline, International 8-16 and Chippewa Chief.

is seriously hindered by weather conditions, work may be planned and carried out with certainty, and substitute teamsters may be more easily obtained than substitute tractor drivers. The horse has an advantage in his reserve strength and the flexibility of his power is invaluable on the farm where the pull required varies with nearly every job.

In several ways the horse is economical as well, Mr. Hudson points out. The initial cost is not great, feed for horses is raised on the farm, horses produce valuable by-products such as manure, hides and colts, the cost of medicine for horses is much less than the cost of repairs for tractors and many farm tools are designed for use with the horse.

Although Mr. Robey as acting head of the farm mechanics department has general supervision over the course, actual details of its administration are in the hands of E. C. Sauve, another member of the same department.

"The interest manifest in the truck and tractor school," said Mr. Sauve, "is an evidence of the growing popularity of the gas tractor. The farm mechanics department is receiving more inquiries than ever regarding its practicability, and if the reports of tractor salesmen are true, a very prosperous year faces them.

"Men on the staff of the farm mechanics department are not agreed that all farms of reasonably large acreage can profitably support a tractor. We are agreed, however, that the man who attends a tractor school of merit is, in large measure, a determining factor in its success. Of course there are other factors, such as the first cost and the ability or inability to obtain repair parts and expert service when needed.

"It is my contention that it is a mistake for prospective tractor owners of Michigan to consider the purchase of a machine manufactured in a distant state unless such companies have established, or give promise to establish branches so as to meet the farmers' service needs. This is a vital question and these conditions must be met in order to prevent dissatisfaction among tractor users.

"The tractor is with us to stay. It does meet the need of greater production with less help. It supplements the horse during the peak load and in some instances permits of displacing one or more of them.

"Answers to questionnaires pertaining to the minimum acreage which would prove a profitable investment indicate that a large number believe a tractor of an 8-16 rating (that is, eight horsepower on the drawbar and sixteen horsepower on the belt) would be profitable on an eighty acre farm. In most cases such answers were received from first year tractor users and might differ from the facts through the lifetime of the machine.

"Actual figures to prove or disprove this statement are not available. It is quite generally believed that the average tractor should be made to work 50 days a year to prove a profitable investment. This statement is rather general, but as yet no specific instances are available. This year's farm census may throw some light on the question."

Examining the pulley on an "Oil Pull." The little pulley often gives the farmer his greatest service from the tractor.

If We Divided All the Money How Much Do You Think You Would Have?

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS
Vice-President of National City Bank, N. Y. City.

(Concluded from a previous issue)

LET US go back to the idea of not paying anything to invested capital, but of dividing all the profits among the workers. In 1918 the average earnings of all the employees of the United States Steel Corporation were $1,685 a year. The corporation's net earnings after taxes were deducted were $209,281,104 for that year. This was the amount before making any interest payments on bonds or dividends on stock.

Now imagine that no interest or dividends would be paid. Suppose that the thousands of men and women who have bought the bonds or the stock, of the Steel Corporation, allowed it to use their savings for nothing and were willing that all the profits be divided among the steel employees. In that case, the average pay of these employees would be $2,460 a year.

Of course, 1918 was a year of abnormally high profits; and therefore the employees would have received more than in ordinary years. Very many people make a serious mistake by looking only at the fat years, and forgetting all about the lean ones, when they talk of the dividends paid to capital. The only just way of estimating the return received by the capital invested in any business is to take the record of that business over a long period of years.

If you will do that, you find that the average return is moderate—except in cases of extraordinarily good mnagement. It is the brains and energy of the men at the head of a concern which are chiefly to be thanked for the consistent growth and prosperity of its business. On the whole, the other employees are about on a par with those in other organizations.

The great purpose, however, in most of the present discussions of industrial affairs is to find some way of stimulating all workers to have a greater share in promoting the prosperity of the business with which they are connected, and of seeing that they get their reward for this gain in prosperity.

A concern which can produce more goods at a lower cost than its competitors can make them will earn, and deserve to earn, greated profits. And if all the workers combine in the effort to accomplish this, they should benefit accordingly. But it is an incredible fallacy to think that a reduction of effort, with its inevitable corollary of lower production and higher cost, can possibly bring a reward to anybody at all.

The only sane method of trying to increase our reward is to increase our service. "Dividing up the money" won't do it; not perceptibly, at least.

In 1917, the number of persons in this country who paid taxes on incomes of over $10,000 a year was 161,996. Suppose you confiscated the amount of their incomes above $10,000 and distributed the money to the 110,000,000 people in this country. How much do you think your share would be. Just $32.37 for that year.

If you think $10,000 too much for any man to receive, cut all incomes to $5,000 and divide the amount thus saved. You would be able to give each person only $44.06 more per year. And if you make $2,000 the limit of any man's income, the distribution would then be $68.33 a year. These calculations are based on the 1917 report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

But if you kept this up, if you continued to confiscate and parcel out the amount in excess of $10,000 you would soon have little enough to handle. Nobody would care much about working hard enough to earn more than $10,000 a year, just to see someone else get it.

You may think that if all the private wealth of the country could be divided among all the people, you would be a rich man. But Professor King showed that in 1910—the latest year for which he had figures—the active capital in this country, if divided among all the people, would be $521 to each of us.

Remember that this would not affect merely the people with fortunes. If you had saved a thousand dollars, it would take more than half your savings away from you and give them to someone who had saved nothing. What incentive to ambition, industry, and thrift would there be in such a state of society? It would be a calamity—not only industrially, but morally as well.

Certain theorists want to do away with leadership in industry. They have only to look at the countries where there is little such leadership, and little employment of capital in industry, to see that these are the very places where the conditions of life for the masses are the most hopeless and degrading.

Compare the Asiatic countries with the United States. In China, for example, there are guilds of laborers; but they do little to improve the lot of the wage earner. The people there live and work under conditions almost incredible to us.

Here in the United States we have the most wonderful development of machinery to be found anywhere. It makes life richer for us all, because it enables us to produce more of the things that elevate living conditions. Every man, woman and child in the United States benefits every single day by this development. And it has been brought about by individual leadership and ambition—and by the use of capital.

The old spinning wheel and loom represented a very small investment of capital and no industrial leadership. The modern textile mill represents a large investment and the work of energetic leaders. You can compare in the same way the village shoemaker and the modern shoe factory, the old time smithy and the modern steel mill, the old stage coach and the modern railroad, the homemade tallow candle and the modern electric light.

You must remember that it was not enough to invent these improvements. An invention is worthless until industry takes it up. Agriculture would be the primitive thing it was a hundred years ago if energetic men and invested capital had not made modern farm machinery available.

The progress in our standards of living has marched side by side with the growth of capital invested in industry. In 1899, the capital employed in manufacturing in the United States amounted to $1,770 for each person employed in the manufacturing industries. In 1904, it was $2,117 to each person; and in 1914 it was $2,848, showing that the increase in capital at work has been greater than the increase in human effort which has accompanied it.

It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people that this movement should go on. As our population increases it becomes more difficult to supply them with the necessaries and comforts of life. The only way to do this, and to give them still more of these necessaries and comforts, is to increase our power of economical production.

To do this, we must have capital. And capital as I said before is nothing but the combined savings of all the people. There are stockholders

(Continued on page 27)

Sugar--From Michigan to Montenegro!

FROM THE beetfields of Michigan to the mountains of Montenegro came a precious cargo. One day there could be seen on Lake Scutari, floating down through the Montenegrin mountains, a long, shallow, flat-bottomed boat loaded with yellow brown, heavy sack. A couple of boatmen guided the unwieldly craft while in the center of the boat, standing on one of the canvas sacks, was a tall mountaineer with a loaded rifle over his shoulder and a bandolier of cartridges around his waist.

This mountaineer was the police chief of the district and all the way from Scutari to the little dock at Plavnitza he guarded his precious cargo,—a cargo of American sugar. To the people of this wild little Balkan state this sugar was worth its weight in gold, for it was the first the natives had tasted for five years.

Think of that, Mrs. Housewife, when you are unable to obtain from your grocer this necessary commodity, or when you have to be content with two measley little pounds. No sugar for five years !

This cargo of sugar was a gift of the American Red Cross and was distributed among some of the remote mountain villages in Montenegro.

The shortage of sugar in the Balkans and also in France and Belgium, is appalling, when we consider what a large part it plays in the planning of our American menus. The children of war-torn Europe have suffered especially because of this lack of sugar and wherever possible, the American Red Cross has supplied this need to anemic little folks.

The Red Cross worker in Northern France obtained two tons of American sugar last Christmas, boiled it down and converted it into bonbons for 10,000 children, the first candy many of them had ever tasted.

This cargo of American sugar, photographed while floating down Lake Scutari through the Montenegrin mountains, came from the beet fields of Michigan. It was distributed by the American Red Cross among some of the remote mountain villages and was the first sugar the people had tasted fo five years.

The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE

THERE are five separate and distinct general farm organizations in Michigan, in addition to a score or more organizations for the promotion of special branches of husbandry. Every member of these organizations is naturally interested in what both his own organization and all the others are doing for the farmers. We have established this department for the purpose of keeping our readers informed on the activities and progress of farm organization, and we ask the officers of both local and state units to send us brief news items of their meetings, etc., for publication in this department.—Editor.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK PLANTS

THERE IS a growing interest in the movement to reduce the costs of marketing fluid milk through co-operative city distribution. Increasing sanitary requirements of city milk inspection departments and mounting costs of market distribution have given a considerable impetus to this movement. The number of co-operative city milk plants in actual operation is not large when compared to the number operated for profit under private ownership and management, but such enterprises have been projected in practically every section of the United States, and considerable number of co-operative plants have actually been put into operation during recent years.

Co-operative milk plants are now being operated in cities ranging in size from 15,000 to over 600,000 in population, but generally the co-operative idea applied to city milk distribution has gained adherents more readily in the smaller sized cities where private initiative had failed to develop a satisfactory system of milk marketing. Action has usually been initiated by local dairymen who sought to obviate unnecessary costs by erecting a pasteurizing and bottling plant. These plants furthered more economical city distribution, either through routes operated by the association itself or through subdealers to whom it might sell.

Reference to index pages of trade publications would indicate that probably one of the first successful efforts along this line in the United States was that of the Erie County Milk Association of Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1899 approximately fifty local dairymen retailing milk in Erie organized a stock company for the purpose of engaging in the co-operative distribution of the milk produced by its members. At the outset this association consolidated the deliveries made from sixty-five routes into twenty-three. Although the original amount of stock issued ($30,000) had not been increased up to the year 1917, the current market value of this stock had increased to approximately $150,000.

Since the organization of that pioneer, co-operative milk distributing company, a considerable number of associations have been organized for a similar purpose in other cities. Not all of these however, have met with equal success. The beginning of many of them was beset with difficulties at the outset, owing to inadequate finances; and at least one, which had been operated profitably for approximately ten years, was forced into bankruptcy on account of an inadequate accounting system and lack of intelligent supervision by the association's board of directors.

NEW PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE FARM ELEVATOR

A committee consisting of B. B. Lincoln, Wm. Harwood and Warner Ramsey, appointed at the last meeting of neighboring farmers at the Rose Theatre has conferred with the directors of the Bad Axe Farmers' Elevator, and finds that the proposition as finally decided upon by the directors under which Harbor Beach farmers may purchase stock in the Bad Axe elevator, is in substance as follows:

The directors of the Bad Axe elevator state that they have a property valued at $70,000 beyond their indebtedness: that at the time the company was organized nine years ago, $1.00 invested in stock at that time was worth 100 cents; today a dollar is worth about 50 cents in comparison with 1911 dollars. That the elevator has issued $16,000 of stock, but is only paying interest on about $10,000 of stock. That for the above reasons stock in this elevator is worth a great deal more today than it was nine years ago; that the directors could sell their plant and equipment and realize $7.00 for every dollar originally invested.

The plan submitted by the directors is that Harbor Beach farmers buy $25,000 of stock in the Bad Axe elevator, which sum will be used to purchase or build an elevator in Harbor Beach, buy equipment and merchandise and have at least $10,000 for operating expenses. For every $100 paid in for stock, a share valued at $50 par will be issued and the interest to be paid on the $100 is to be $3.00 annually. To make a decision as to whether or not local farmers will accept this proposition a meeting will be called in the near future, at which the Gleaner plan of elevator co-operation and other plans will be submitted.

EATON COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The membership campaign now being conducted in Eaton county by the Michigan State Farm Bureau has to date resulted in securing 1,357 members in the county. This number will be increased every day as some were missed by the solicitors because of sickness or absence from their home.

CO-OP ASS'N HOLDS ANNUAL

The Grand Ledge Co-operative association held its annual meeting March 6.

The hall was filled to the doors with enthusiastic co-operative farmers. The financial statement was read by the secretary showing the association to be in fine condition, with a membership of 296. Forty-eight shipments of 96 cars or 118 decks, consisting of 9,158 head of stock as follows: 553 cattle, 3,419 hogs, 1,205 calves, 3,981 sheep and lambs; home weight 1,814,261 lbs. net or Detroit weight 1,185,001 lbs. Gross price $251,610.85.

Actual expense of doing business was $10,298.30.

Average selling price per car, $2,654.30. All expense per car $108.34. The cost per dollar for doing the business was four cents.

years. Meeting was adjourned

C. H. Barton, J. R. Lowell, Elmer Vigt, A. C. Benjamin were elected directors. Each for a term of 1 years. Meeting was adjourned to same Saturday in Jan. 1921.

E. E. Compson, state manager, gave a talk on taking more pains in preparing stock for market.

WALTON FARM BUREAU ORGANIZED AT OLIVET

The Walton Township Farm Bureau was organized at a meeting of the farmers held at the township hall in Olivet, about 40 men being present. Officers were elected as follows: Robert E. Dixon, president; A. C. Fisher, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of these two officers and Frank Herrick, Austin Bradley, Matthew Shilts, Charles Bugbee and Frank Halsey. The delegates chosen to represent the bureau at the Eaton County Farm Bureau meeting to be held in Charlotte Wednesday are Carl Hitchcock and Earl Corey. Frank Halsey and Frank Etson were chosen delegates to the meeting of the wool growers' association, to be held Friday in Charlotte.

Is There Need for the Michigan Potato Growers' Association?

Advisability of Continuing This Organization Brought Into Question at Annual Meeting During Farmers' Week

By A. M. SMITH
President Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

NOW THAT the Michigan Potato Exchange and the Gleaners' Clearing House Association have become so well organized it has been suggested that these two organizations could take care of the work which the Michigan Potato Association has been doing in the past. On the surface that would appear to be possible, but in reality I believe that our first judgment regarding that is wrong. It is doubtless true, that out of the efforts along the line of co-operraive marketing instituted by the Gleaners in Michigan, the enthusiasm put into the potato growers by the stirring articles in M. B. F., and the great meeting held at Lansing Farmers' Week, 1918, by the Potato Growers' Association, then has evolved the Michigan Potato Exchange, and what has become a practically re-organized Greaners' Clearing House Association for selling potatoes. Marketing privileges for potato growers in Michigan are firstclass as we all know. Competition is keen in the potato markets of the state and with present high prices potato growers are well pleased with the splendid improvement in the whole potato situation. But let us not forget that in part the very gratifying condition has been due to some causes beyond the potato growers' control or rather independent of his efforts.

(1.) Consumption of potatoes the past season has been large, and even when shipments of potatoes were above the average of former years the markets readily absorbed the surplus.

(2.) Car shortage at times has undoubtedly boosted prices rapidly and held them high.

(3.) Doubt in the minds of growers and shippers as to the accuracy of the government report and a determination on the part of growers to hold their potatoes for a good price have also helped to stiffen the market and make it strong. These last two considerations may very largely account for some of the high prices which have prevailed. And so some potato growers, indeed, I fear too many, think they have things in a satisfactory condition for their interests, and that they do not need to bother their heads for the future. But after due consideration and a survey of all conditions and considerations, I have come to the conclusion that the Michigan Potato Growers' Association is needed today more than ever.

At present potato growers consist of three classes:

(1.) Those who market thru the Gleaners' Clearing House Association.

(2.) Those who market thru the Michigan Potato Exchange.

(3.) Those who market in the large cities direct to consumers.

(4.) The large growers who themselves ship in car lots to commission men and

(5.) The grower who sells his crop on the open market to the highest bidder.

We have no method of knowing what percentage of potatoes are sold outside of the Mich. Potato Exchange and the Gleaners' Clearing House Association but we would be inclined to estimate that more than half the potatoes raised in Michigan are marketed independent of these organizations, and this condition, we believe, will continue.

Therefore, it is evident that the growers of the state need an organization through which they may unitedly speak. And it should be an organization which is thoroughly representative, and also one which will not only consider the commercial commodity, but also be connected up in an official way with the splendid extension work of M. A. C., so efficiently carried on under Mr. C. W. Ward. There are a few things which the potato growers need right now in the way of legislation to enable them to reach out and profit by new opportunities.

It is a well-known fact that good seed potatoes are about half the crop or perhaps more, and there has been developing in recent years a tremendous demand for good northern grown seed. Such seed is in great demand in the south and in order that some guarantee as to quality might be given, some states have arranged thru legislation to authorize the "Certification" of seed potatoes. Michigan has been slow in moving to obtain the splendid profits obtainable for seed potatoes guaranteed by some responsible authority to be true to name and practically free from disease. It is high time that we got into this game and reap the golden harvest which comes to such progressive growers as have been and are producing a choice potato and for which they should receive a premium price. A selling organization could hardly consistently certify its own product satisfactorily to the purchaser. Neither can we expect that Mr. C. W. Ward alone and single-handed, can handle such an enterprise. But the Michigan Potato Growers' Association when it is given proper powers and authority and also sufficient funds through legislation, working with and properly connected by legislation with the Extension Department of M. A. C., can become an organization to inspect and certify seed potatoes in Michigan and such an organization will bring millions of dollars in extra profits to the potato growers of our state.

Now, Mr. Potato Grower, what we want of you is membership in the Michigan Potato Growers' Association. If you are a member of a county potato growers' association, we want such association to meet and talk over this whole matter and then if such an association is not already a member of the state association we want you to pass a resolution at once that you will join us. Then we want the Gleaners' local members of the Clearing House Association and the members of local potato marketing associations to connect up with us in some method to be devised so that the Michigan Potato Growers' Association will be a powerful central organization thru which every potato grower in the state can speak, and which will, we believe, be instrumental in bringing about new legislation in the interests of the potato indusry, which will be exceedingly profitable not only to potato growers but to the great state of Michigan.

This plan as briefly oulined can be modified and improved upon, but the basis for the enterprise proposed we believe, is sound. The need in Michigan for some concerted well-directed plans and movements in behalf of the great potato industry of our state we are just beginning to realize and also that this great industry, producing one of the most essential food products for man is just in its infancy. Not many states can produce potatoes profitably. Michigan has millions of dollars' worth of potatoes in her great tracts of virgin, cut-over lands as well as in her improved lands and the potato growers of Michigan should intelligently seek to secure these millions which will be the just reward of faithful labors, intelligently directed.

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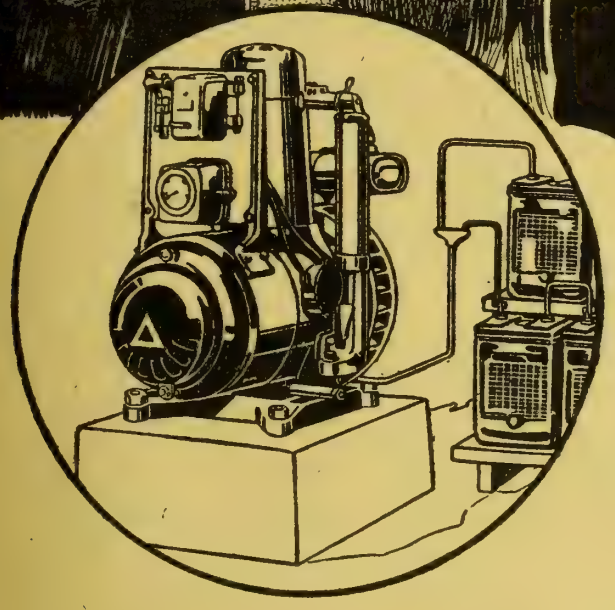

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There's a Satisfied User near you

Hundreds of Sugar Beet Contracts Returned

Some of Biggest Growers in State Withdraw Their Acreage From 1920 Contract

WE WISH every beet grower in Michigan could have attended the mass meeting at Saginaw last week and heard Mr. C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City, who is secretary of the .United .States .Beet Growers' Federation, and one of the big men in the beet growers' movement for recognition. Patterson is a Mormon, and has all the simple directness, keenness, ability, and love for a square deal for which the Mormons have become famous. He knows the sugar industry, both cane and beet,—from a to z, and is undoubtedly one of the best informed men of the day upon the development of the industry, its control and its future. He has been to Washington a dozen times in behalf of the beet growers of the west and is responsible for many of the victories that have come to the western growers.

Patterson claimed that Utah was slowly taking the lead over Michigan in the production of sugar beets. He said that Michigan had the lead up to a couple of years ago, but since that time his state has been gradually nosing ahead. The beet sugar industry in Utah had its inception way back in the fifties when Brigham Young first settled in that state. The Mormon leader bought a complete sugar plant in France, floated it up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and thence hauled it piecemeal by ox-cart to Salt Lake City. A member of the colony was sent to France to learn the art of sugar making. Although the initial venture failed, and it was many years later that Utah founded its first successful sugar factory with the financial backing of the Mormon church, the early impetus is given considerable credit for the later interest.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that organization in Utah had been severely handicapped because of the position held by the Mormon church, and although the beet growers of Utah have for many years been seeking better prices through organization, they are only just beginning to make appreciable headway.

It is the opinion of Mr. Patterson that both the cane and beet sugar industries of the country are dominated by the American Sugar Refining Company, through its intrepid head, H. O. Havemeyer. His contentions are largely borne out by testimony that was given in the suit of the United States government against the American Sugar Refining Company, et al, seeking the dissolution of the trust, such testimony consisting among other things of letters written by Mr. Havemeyer to Colorado and other western sugar men, and to such Michigan men as Chas. B. Warren, Worthy L. Churchill, Wm. H. Wallace, and others, showing a definite connection between these men and the sugar trust. The transcript of testimony is available and as the beet growers' campaign progresses we shall reproduce portions of it in these columns for the purpose of showing that the sugar managers of Michigan may be but the instruments of Wall street.

Mr. Patterson does not blame the sugar manufacturers for having an association to protect and advance their interests. Nor does he blame them for putting out contracts at the lowest possible basis. "That is business," he said, "good business, in accord with recognized business principles. The fault lies entirely with the farmer. If it is good business for the manufacturer to have his association and to make the contract as he sees fit, it is also good business for the farmer to have his organization and name his own terms of contract." He pleaded with the growers to stick to their association and to refuse to sign contracts this year that did not meet with the approval of their association.

C. E. Ackerman, the live wire manager of the Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n, who with the aid of his associates has succeeded in organizing seven out of the ten thousand beet growers of the state, gave an enthusiastic talk upon the importance of agriculture, and stated that the success of all industry depended upon the success of this basic industry. Mr. Ackerman painted the future of agriculture in glowing colors and predicted that Michigan was destined to become the greatest agricultural state in the union, but that it behooved the farmers to organize in order to take the greatest advantage of the opportunities that were coming.

Mr. Ackerman stated that the present organization of farmers was as solid as could be built and that each local unit had ample funds in its local bank to carry on its part of the campaign. He reminded his hearers that even though the officers of the Association failed to perform their duties the farmers were in a position to go ahead with the work. In answer to the charge declared that he had done so at Owosso, in the presence of several farmers some of whom were present at the Saginaw meeting and vouched for his statement. Mr. Ackerman is a large grower of beets, his 1920 contract calling for 120 acres. It was disclosed also that other large growers, one a Shiawassee county farmer growing 200 acres of beets, had recently returned contracts, showing beyond a doubt that the big growers of beets were convinced of the justice of the present movement and would stay in the fight to the finish.

Forrest Lord, editor of Michigan Business Farmer, gave a brief talk, declaring his conviction that the present controversy involved a principle of right and square dealing which must be recognized and defended. He stated his belief that the all-important issue at stake was not merely the terms of the 1920 contract, but the manufacturers' recognition of the farmer as the most important party to the contract and entitled to a voice in the making of its terms. He stated his belief that if the farmers would be loyal to the organization they have perfected henceforth they would be invited into conference with the manufacturers, like one business man to another, and the contract be discussed and disposed of in a friendly spirit of compromise.

John C. Ketcham gave one of his forceful, pungent addresses punctuated with facts and figures which told a graphic story of the difference between the returns of the manufacturers and the farmers from the beet sugar industry. He quoted from an article published in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post which quoted the manufacturers saying before the Department of Justice that they could not afford to sell sugar for less than 10 cents a pound. Mr. Ketcham assumed from this statement that they could afford to sell it for 10 cents a pound and that consequently what they received above that figure was velvet. Other facts brought out by Mr. Ketcham are as follows:

"The high price being paid for granulated sugar and its reported scarcity and the probable higher price yet to be paid for it is leading many people to look into this question which so closely touches the pocketbook of every family in the state and nation.

"The Sugar Beet Growers' Committee representing the thousands of Michigan farmers who grow this important crop, is interested in producing a good supply of sugar and in securing a fair division of the proceeds of this great Michigan industry. Being offered a contract for 1920 which raises the labor cost to the farmer six dollars per acre without a corresponding increase in price for beets, the growers have instructed their committee to fight for an equal division of the net profits of the beet industry.

"That both the growers and the consuming public may know the facts upon the fight that is being waged the growers' Committee presents the case of the farmers based upon government reports and cost of production figures compiled from various sections of the state. Having been refused a conference by the sugar manufacturers and thus denied complete information on this side, the figures submitted in the following study of the manufacturing side are compiled from such 1919 factory reports, and from the government studies and reports of the sugar beet industry. The conclusions will be of interest to every beet grower and every sugar consumer. Who gets the millions?

"The January crop report for Michigan just issued jointly by the state and federal government shows a yield of 1,001,000 tons of beets for Michigan in 1919 so far reported. These, the report says, were grown on 110,448 acres. The price paid according to the report is $11.28 per ton, or $11,291,000. Estimating the average New York price of sugar at 12c, there will be a bonus of $1.72 per ton added to the reported price of $11.28 bringing it to a total of $13 per ton, or a total of $13,013,000 to be paid to the farmers for their 1919 crop of sugar beets. Production costs presented at the Saginaw convention of beet growers averaged $106 per aere, or a total of $11,707,488. These figures give the farmer no pay for his managerial ability—just brawn labor. The balance is $1,305,512 above cost of production for the farmers with larger investment of capital, greater risks and heavier labor costs than the manufacturer. This gives $118 profit per farmer counting an average acreage of ten per farm or $11.80 per acre.

"Turn now to the manufacturing side. The average of sugar extraction reports which the growers committee has seen for 1919 shows 225 pounds of sugar from each ton of raw beets, or a total of 223,223,000 pounds. At an average price of 12c this represents the tidy sum of $26,786,760. To this should be added the net value of the two important by-products of dried pulp and syrup, which according to such factory reports for 1919 as the Committee has seen, represents a net value of $2,038,025 or a grand total of $28,824,785.

"Owing to the above mentioned refusal of the sugar manufacturers to confer with the growers committee, dependence must be placed on the exhausted reports of the sugar beet industry by the Federal government to determine factory costs. According to government reports Michigan beets represent 75 1-2 per cent of the net factory cost of sugar. Allowing the 5 1-2 per cent for freight and field expenses, the price paid the farmers for beets would equal 70 per cent of the factory cost of sugar. If, therefore, the farmers receive $13,013,000 for their beets, and this is 70 per cent of the net cost of sugar, the total factory and beet cost for the 1919 beet sugar crop of Michigan would be $18,592,000. This pays for brain as well as brawn. Adding to this a 4 1-6 per cent selling charge which includes freight, commission, etc., we have a total of beet, factory, field, and selling expenses of $19,706,115. Deducting this from the receipts, we have the impressive total of $9,118,617 net to the factories in contrast with $1,305,512 net to the farmers.

"It is, therefore, evident that the factory profit is seven times the farm profit. The beet growers' committee contends that there should be a fifty-fifty division of the net prots in order to insure a large production of this important crop, and to encourage the growers to have a larger investment, greater risks, heavier labor and equal brain power invested. This is the fight of the sugar consumer as well as the sugar beet grower. It the consumer does not want the price to go still higher, he must join in securing the grower a fair division of the net proceeds so that the growers will be able to continue in the business."

Mr. John Shepherd, of Clinton County, member of the executive committee of the beet growers association adds that the committee estimates that 156,000 tons should be added to the government report to cover the quantity in transit and that not yet reported. Also, that 110,448 acres were harvested, which constituted 78 per cent of the acreage planted. The 31,139 acres that were abandoned because of the poor stands or unfavorable weather conditions, constituted 22 per cent of the entire acreage planted. This caused the growers a loss of $40 per acre or $1,245,560, which loss just about wipes out the $1,305,512 which the committee's figures show above cost of production for the farmer.

Profits of Columbia Sugar Company

EDITOR Michigan Business Farmer: In figuring a profit for the sugar beet companies, do you figure the value from the costs of the factory or from the amount the stock sells on the market now? To explain the question: The Columbia Sugar Co., of Bay City, Mich., sold stock at $10 per share when they built their factory. Some time ago they issued one extra share of stock for every share outstanding. A man having fifty shares of stock valued at $500 dollars now has a hundred shares. Instead of paying dividends on $500 they pay dividends on one thousand dollars. They pay 8 per cent per annum on the $1,000 and 1 per cent a quarter extra, making $120 dividend on the original $500 invested. They bought heavily of Liberty bonds and have lately purchased the Alma Sugar Company plant. Was this Alma plant purchased from the profits of the Bay City plant? The Columbia sugar stock seems to be a good investment as it is quoted at $18.50 per share.—Subscriber, Bentley, Mich.

"Save Money on Meat" Campaign

THE DEPARTMENT of Justice has announced its campaign to educate the consumer on purchasing the cheaper cuts of meat has began.

It is expected that retailers will stock the less costly cuts in adequate quantities to fill the demand. Only meat of unquestionable quality will be permitted to be sold. Undoubtedly

It is apparent from the tables given below that the saving in one week in the middle western states alone will run into prodigious sums. These tables embody quotations on some high-priced meat cuts and some relatively inexpensive meat cuts. The prices are per pound:

It is apparent from tables given below that the saving in one week in this territory alone will run into prodigious sums. These tables embody quotations on some high-priced meat cuts and some relatively inexpensive meat cuts in the middle western markets . recently. The prices are per pound:

Expensive Beef Cuts	
Steer short loins, No. 1	.69
Beef tenderloins, No. 1	.65
Beef tenderloins, No. 2	.60
Steer ribs. No. 1	.32
Less Costly Beef Cuts	
Chucks No. 1	$ .15
(roasts, chuck steaks, pot roasts)	
Briskets No. 1	.19
Medium plates	11½
Flank steaks	.24
Expensive Pork Cuts	
Tenderloins	.55
Choice loins	.31
Less Expensive Pork Cuts	
Pigs feet	.7½
Best shoulders	.23

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

OPS ON FARMS, MARCH 8TH

The Crop Reporting Board of the reau of Crop Estimates makes the lowing estimates from report of correspondents and agents:

The amount of corn on farms rch 1, 1920, was about 1,092,095,- 0 bushels or 37.4 per cent of the 19 crop, against 855,269,000 bush- or 34.2 per cent of the 1918 crop farms March 1, 1919, and 1,253,- 0,000 bushels or 40.9 per cent of 1917 crop on farms March 1, 18. About 16.3 per cent of the p will be shipped out of the coun- s where grown, against 14.5 per t of the 1918 crop and 22.1 per t of the 1917 crop so shipped. The portion of the 1919 crop which he rchantable is about 86.9 per cent quivalent to 2,535,130,000 bush-) against 82.4 per cent (2,062, 1,000 bushels) of the 1918 crop d 60.0 per cent (1,837,728,000 shels) of the 1917 crop.

The amount of wheat on farms rch 1, 1920, was about 165,539,- 0 bushels or 17.6 per cent of the 19 crop, against 128,703,000 bush- or 14.0 per cent of the 1918 crop farms March 1, 1919, and 107,- 5,000 bushels or 16.9 per cent of e 1917 crop on farms March 1, 18. About 60.1 per cent of the p will be shipped out of the coun- s where grown, against 58.8 per nt of the 1918 crop and 51.1 per nt of the 1917 cop so shipped.

The amount of oats on farms arch 1, 1920, was about 422,815,- 0 bushels or 33.9 per cent of the 19 crop, against 590,251,000 shels or 38.4 per cent of the 1918 p on farms March 1, 1918, and 9,208,000 bushels or 37.6 per cent the 1917 crop on farms March 1, 18. About 25.7 per cent of the p will be shipped out of the coun- es where grown, against 27.4 per nt of the 1918 crop and 32.3 per nt of the 1917 crop so shipped.

The amount of barley on farms, arch 1, 1920, was about 38,010,000 shels or 22.9 pe cent of the 1919 op, against 81,746,000 bushels or 1.9 per cent of the 1918 crop on rms March 1, 1919, and 44,419,- 00 bushels or 21.0 per cent of the 17 crop on farms March 1, 1918. bout 34.8 per cent of the crop will e shipped out of the counties where own, against 39.0 per cent of the 18 crop and 39.7 per cent of the 17 crop so shipped.

PRICES OF CONTRACT PEAS

Three cents per pound seems to e about the average price paid for eas in Michigan, although a few anners are paying as high as 4 1-2 nts per pound. A number of com- anies are going to pay 3 1-4 cents is year. Have located one com- any in Michigan which is paying 2 -2 cents per pound, but a short time go this company had no contracts r acreage at all.

No canner in Wisconsin seems to e paying more than three cents per ound, flat basis, and a number are aying less.

There is a shortage of seed this ear, especially in Northern Michi- an. The average price charged the rmers last year was three dollars er bushel for the seed. A few com- anies charged only $2.50 per bush- l and a number $5 per bushel or ore.

The canners have to pay from $6 o $10 per bushel for the seed, mak- ng up this loss on the canned pro- uct. Six dollars seems to be about he average price paid. The seed ompanies are filling their contracts bout 75 per cent. The higher pric- s are paid for about 25 per cent of he seed in order to fill their con- racts.

Farmers both in Michigan and New ork are not making money grow- ng contract peas, but farmers in Visconsin are apparently doing a lit- le better. The state of Wisconsin eems to be particularly adapted to he growing of peas, as the climate s cool. One half of the peas packed n the United States are grown in Visconsin.

It is doubtful if there would be much profit in growing peas, especially in the lower part of Michigan even at four cents per pound, under the present conditions.

The canning industry is a profitable one as a rule. However, all companies claim they are not making money.

Many companies are finding it difficult to secure acreage this year. What is needed in Michigan is a state organization of the growers of contract crops. New York already has such an organization.

Would it be possible for these growers to join with the sugar beet growers? Kindly give us a good article on the need of a state organization.—*G. W. R. C., Kent County.*

MICHIGAN GETS TWO GREAT ABERDEEN-ANGUS

A cable just received from Scotland contains the news that Michigan is to get two of the greatest young Aberdeen-Angus bulls in the old country. These were bought by President Alex Minty of the Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to head the Woodcote herd, at Ionia. One of them was reserve champion at Perth, early in February, and the other stood high in his class and is a half brother of the great breeding bull, Edgar of Dalmeny, at the head of the Wildwood herd, at Orion, owned by William E. Scripps, the Detroit publisher. This bull achieved the highest fame in the breeding world during the past year when his son was made grand champion at Perth and his crossbred daughter grand champion fat animal of Great Britain.

If the two bulls are released from the quarantine station in time they will be seen at Saginaw, at the Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale, March 26. Some sixteen of Michigan's leading herds including the Wildwood and Woodcote herds, have entered registered cattle, both bulls and female for the show and sale at Saginaw. Never have Michigan farmers and live stockmen been offered such an opportunity to get cattle with which to found pure bred beef herds. Mr. Scripps has generously offered Michigan an opportunity to get calves sired by his great bull by offering to breed two heifers to Edgar of Dalmeny that are to sell in this sale.

CREAMERY AT GRANT PAYS FARMERS $80,884

The annual report of the Grant Cooperative Creamery Association shows a large increase in the business conducted during the last year. It manufactured 157,837 pounds of butter, an increase of 8,000 pounds over 1918. It paid the farmers $80,884.85 for butter fat which was an increase of $17,300. The officers were re-elected and an accountant was engaged. J. C. Kritzer is president.

Watch Your Clover Seed

Insist on knowing whether the clover seed you buy is home grown or imported.

There is really a reason, just as there is a real reason for clover.

Here Is Still a 1918 Price!

Primrose Cream Separators Are Fighting the H.C.L.

PRIMROSE today presents a red-letter opportunity that no man interested in dairy profits can afford to ignore. Indulge your old habits of economy and buy a **Primrose Cream Separator,** which in this day of skyrocketing prices still sells as it sold two years ago. Primrose price today is but slightly more than the low price prevailing in 1914, instead of 60 or 100 per cent more, as in most cases where high-grade steel products are concerned. Buy Primrose now at the 1918 price. Why is so low a price possible?

Because:

The growing popularity of Primrose Separators has resulted in greatly increased demands;

The demand has resulted in greatly increased production;

Increased production means buying raw materials in greater quantities and keeping labor and manufacturing equipment operating at full capacity at all times;

Large-quantity raw material orders with quick turnovers into machine sales, means lower costs; active labor and equipment produce more for each dollar of operating expense than idle labor and equipment;

The increases in the general cost of raw materials and labor have been practically offset, in the case of Primrose Cream Separators, by the reduced costs of unit production and distribution, due to the increased demand.

Therefore the prices of **Primrose Cream Separators** still stand at the old figure of 1918—considerably less than the present high-priced separators. Make the most of this rare opportunity. See your International dealer.

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Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks.
To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

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We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

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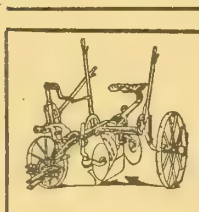

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Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and Pulverizers

Represent actual experience, gained in forty-five years of close attention to business, and are built with a conscience. You always get full value for your money from the factory at Crestline.

Call on the Burch dealer and see, or write for our CalalogU3 which tells about labor and money-saving implements for farmers.

The Burch Plow Works Co.

Crestline, Ohio

$19.95 Upward ON TRIAL

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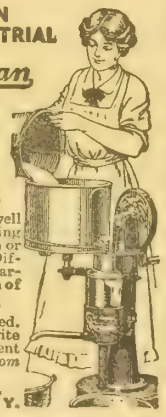

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Bowl *a sanitary marvel* easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. *Western orders filled from western points.*

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Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to four feet deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition.

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"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker and a former colleague of young Morgan's father, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, whose name is Henry Morgan, is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island to ask Leoncia to forgive Henry, which she does. He is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio who proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang Francis when Henry appears and is thrown into prison. Leoncia finds she loves both men. The Solanos and Francis release Henry.

IT CAME. The window and the wall beneath it became all one aperture. Struck on the head by a flying fragment, Henry sank down dizzily, and, as the dust of the mortar and the powder cleared, with wavering eyes he saw Francis apparently swim through the hale. By the time he had been dragged out through the hole, Henry was himself again. He could see Enrico Solano and Ricardo, his youngest born, rifles in hand, holding back the crowd forming up the street, while the twins, Alvarado and Martinez, similarily held back the crowd forming down the street.

But the populace was merely curious, having its lives to lose and nothing to gain if it attempted to block the way of such masterful men as these who blew up walls and stormed jails in open day. And it gave back respectfully before the compact group as it marched down the street.

"The horses are waiting up the next alley," Francis told Henry, as they gripped hands. "And Leoncia is waiting with them. Fifteen minutes gallop will take us to the beach, where the boat is waiting."

"Say, that was some song I taught you," Henry grinned. "It sounded like the very best little bit of all right when I heard you whistling it. The dogs were so previous they couldn't wait till tomorow to hang me. They got full of whiskey and decided to finish me off right away. Funny thing that whiskey. An old cabellero turned peddler wrecked a wagon load of it right in front of the jail——"

"For even a noble Narvaez, son of Baltazar de Jesus y Cervallos e Narvaez, son of General Narvaez of martial memory, may be a peddler, and even a peddler must live, eh, senors, is it not so?" Francis mimicked.

Henry looked his gleeful recognition, and added soberly:

"Fancis, I'm glad for one thing, most damn glad . . . "

"Which is?" Francis queried in the pause, just as they swung around the corner to the horses.

"That I didn't cut off your ears that day on the Calf when I had you down and you insisted."

CHAPTER VI.

MARIANO Vercara e Hijos, Jefe Politico of San Antonio, leaned back in his chair in the courtroom and with a quiet smile of satisfaction proceeded to roll a cigarette. The case had gone through as prearranged. He had kept the little old judge away from his mescal all day, and had been rewarded by having the judge try the case and give judgment according to program. He had not made a slip. The six peons, fined heavily, were ordered back to the plantation at Santos. The working out of the fines was added to the time of their contract slavery. And the Jefe was two hundred dollars good American gold richer for the transaction. Those Gringos at Santos, he smiled to himself, were men to tie to. Surely they were developing the country with their henequen plantation. But, better than that, they possessed money in untold quantity and paid well for such little services as he might be able to render.

His smile was even broader as he greeted Alvarez Torres.

"Listen," said the latter, whispering low in his ear. "We can get these devils of Morgans. The Henry pig hangs tomorrow. There is no reason that the Francis pig should not go out today."

The Jefe remained silent, questioning with a lift of his eyebrows.

"I have advised him to storm the jail. The Solanos have listened to his lies and are with him. They will surely attempt to do it this evening. They could not do it sooner. It is for you to be ready for the event, and to see to it that Francis Morgan is especially shot and killed in the fight."

"For what and fo why?" the Jefe temporised. "It is Henry I want to see out of the way. Let the Francis one go back to his beloved New York."

"He must go out today, and for reasons you will appreciate. As you know, from reading my telegrams through the government wireless—"

"Which was our agreement for my getting you your permission to use the government station," the Jefe reminded.

"And of which I do not complain," Torres assured him. "But as I was saying, you know my relations with the New York Regan are confidential and important." He touched his hand to his breast pocket. I have just received another wire. It is imperative that the Francis pig be kept away from New York for a month—if forever, and I do not understand Senor Regan, so much the better. In so far as I succeeded in this, will you fare well."

"But you have not told me how much you have received nor how much you will receive," the Jefe probed.

"It is a private agreement, and it is not so much as you may fancy. He is a hard man, this Senor Regan, a hard man. Yet will I divide fairly with you out of the success of our venture."

The Jefe nodded acquiescence, then said:

"Will it be as much as a thousand gold you will get?"

"I think so. Surely the pig of an Irish stock gambler could pay me no less a sum, and five hundred is yours if pig Francis leaves his bones in San Antonio."

"Will it be as much as a hundred thousand gold?" was the Jefe's next query.

Torres laughed as if at a joke.

"It must be more than a thousand," the other persisted.

"And he may be generous," Torres responded. "He may even give me five hundred over the thousand, half of which, naturally, as I have said, will be yours as well."

"I shall go from here immediately to the jail," the Jefe announced. "You may trust me, Senor Torres, as I trust you. Come. We will go at once, now, you and I, and you may see for yourself the preparation I shall make for this Francis Morgan's reception. I have not yet lost my cunning with a rifle. And, as well, I shall tell off three of the gendarmes to fire only at him. So this Gringo dog would storm our jail, eh? Come. We will depart at once."

He stood up, tossing his cigarette away with a show of determined energy. But, half way across the room a ragged boy, panting and sweating, plucked his sleeve and whined:

"I have information. You will pay me for it, most high, Senor? I have run all the way."

"I'll have you sent to San Juan for the buzzards to peck your carcass for the worthless carrion that you are," was the reply.

The boy qua
ed at the thre
then summon
courage from t
emptiness of b
ly and meag
ness of livi
and from his
sire for t
price of a tic
et to the ne
bull fight.

"You will remember I brought y
the information, Senor. I ran
the way until I am almost dead,
you can behold, Senor. I will t
you, but you will remember it was
who ran all the way and told y
first."

"Yes, yes, animal, I will reme
ber. But woe to you if I rememb
too well. What is the trifling
formation? It may not be worth
centavo. And if it isn't I'll ma
you sorry the sun ever shone on yo
And buzzard-picking of you at S
Juan will be paradise compared wi
what I shall visit on you."

"The jail," the boy quavered. "T
strange Gringo, the one who was
be hanged yesterday, has blo
down the side of the pail. Merci
Saints! The hole is as big as t
steeple of the cathedral! And t
other Gringo, the one who looks li
him, the one who was to hang
morrow, has escaped with him o
of the hole. He dragged him out
the hole himself. This I saw, m
self, with my two eyes, and then
ran here to you all the way, and y
will remember . . . "

But the Jefe Politico had alrea
tuned on Torres witheringly.

"And if this Senor Regan
princely generous he may give y
and me the munificent sum that w
mentioned eh? Five times the su
or ten times, with this Gringo tig
blowing down law and order and o
good jail walls, would be nearer t
mark."

"At any rate the thing must be
false alarm, merely the straw th
shows which way the wind blows
this Francis Morgan's intention
Torres murmured with a sick
smile. "Remember, the suggesti
was mine to him to storm the jail.

"In which case you and Senor F
gan will pay for the good jail wall
the Jefe demanded, then, with
pause, added: "Not that I believe
has been accomplished. It is not p
sible. Even a fool Gringo would r
dare."

Rafael, the gendarme, rifle
hand, the blood still oozing down
face from a scalp wound, ca
through the courtroom door a
shouldered aside the curious on
who had begun to cluster arou
Torres and the Jefe.

"We are devastated," were Ra
ael's first words. "The jail is 'mo
destroyed. Dynamite! A hundr
pounds of it! A thousand! W
came bravely to save the jail. B
it exploded—the thousand pounds
dynamite. I fell unconscious, ri
in hand. When sense came back
me, I looked about. All others, t
brave Pedro, the brave Ignacio, t
brave Augustino—all, all, lay arou
me dead!" Almost could he ha
added, "drunk;" but his Latin-A
erican nature so compounded,
sincerely stated the catastrophe
it most valiantly and tragically pr
sented itself to his imaginatio
"They lay dead. They may not
dead but merely stunned. I crawle
The cell of the Gringo Morgan w
empty. There was a huge and mo
stous hole in the wall. I crawl
through the hole into the stre
There was a great crowd. But t
Gringo Morgan was gone. I talk
with a Moso who had seen and w
knew. They had horses waitin
They rode toward the beach. The
is a schooner that is not anchored.
sails back and forth waiting for the
The Francis Morgan rides with
sack of gold on his saddle. T
moso saw it. It is a large sack."

"And the hole?" the Jefe
manded. "The hole in the wall?

"Is larger than the sack, mu
larger," was Rafael's reply. "B
the sack is large. So the moso sa
And he rides with it on his saddle

"My jail!" the Jefe cried.
slipped a dagger from inside his co
under the left arm pit and held
aloft by the blade so that the h
showed as a true cross on which
finely modeled Christ hung crucifie
"I swear by all the Saints the ve

nce I shall have. My jail! Our tice! Our law!——Horses! ses! Gendarme, horses!" He ried about upon Torres as if the er had spoken, shouting: "To hell h Senor Regan I am after my ! I have been defied! My jail lesolated! My law—our law, d friends—has been mocked. ses! Horses! Commndeer them the streets. Haste! Haste!"

Captain Trefethen, owner of the relique, son of a Maya Indian her and a Jamaica negro father, ed the narrow after deck of his ooner, stared shoreward, toward Antonio, where he could make his crowded long boat returning meditated flight from this mad erican charterer. At the same e he meditated remaining in or- to beak his charter and give a r one at three times the price; he was strangely torn by his con- ting bloods. The negro portion nseled prudence and observance Panamanian law. The Indian por- was urgent to unlawfulness and promise of conflict.

t was the Indian mother who de- ed the issue and made him draw jib, ease his mainsheet, and be- to reach inshore the quicker to k up the oncoming boat. When made out the rifles carried by the anos and the Morgans, almost he up his helm to run for it and ve them. When he made out a man in the boat's stern sheets, ro- ace and thrift whispered in him hang on and take the boat on rd. For he knew wherever wo- n entered into the transactions of a that peril and pelf as well en- ed hand in hand.

nd aboard came the woman, the l and the pelf—Leoncia, the rifles a sack of money—all in a amble; for, the wind being light captain had not bothered to stop on the schooner.

'Glad to welcome you on board, ." Captain Trefethen greeted ncis with a white slash of teeth ween his smiling lips. "But who this man?" He nodded his head indicate Henry.

'A friend, captain, a guest of e, in fact, a kinsman."

'And who, sir, may I make bold ask, are those gentlemen riding ng the beach in fashion so lively." Henry looked quickly at the group horsemen galloping along the d, unceremoniously took the bin- lars from the skipper's hand, and ed through them.

'It's the Jefe himself in the lead," reported to Leoncia and her men- k, "with a bunch of gendarmes." uttered a sharp exclamation, red through the glasses intent- then shook his head. "Almost I ught I made out our friend Tor- ."

'With our enemies!" Leoncia ed incredulously, remembering Tor- ' proposal of marriage and prof- of service and honor that very on the hacienda piazza.

'I must have been mistaken," ncis acknowledged. "They are ing so bunched together. But its Jefe all right, two jumps ahead the outfit."

'Who is this Torres duck?" Henry ed harshly. "I've never liked n from the first, yet he seems al- ys welcome under your roof, oncia."

'I beg your parson, sir, most grat- dly, and with my humilious res- ts," Captain Trefethen interrupt- suavely. "But I must call your at- tion to the previous question, sir, ich is: who and what is that cav- ade disporting itself with such nestness along the sand?"

'They tried to hang me yester- y," Francis laughed. "And to- rrow they were going to hang my sman there. Only we beat them it. And here we are. Now, Mr. pper, I call your attention to your d sheets flapping in the wind. u are standing still. How much ger do you expect to stick around e?"

'Mr. Morgan, sir," came the ans- r, "it is with dumbfounded re- ct that I serve you as the charterer my vessel. Nevertheless, I must orm you that I am a British sub- t. King George is my king, sir, d I owe obedience first of all to n and to his laws of maritime be- een all nations, sir. It is lucid to comprehension that you have oken laws ashore, or else the offi- s ashore would not be so assid- uously in quest of you, sir. And it is also lucid to clarification that it is now your wish to have me break the laws of maritime by enabling you to escape. So, in honor bound, I must stick around here until this little difficulty that you may have appertained ashore is adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, sir, and to the satisfaction of my lawful sovereign."

"Fill away and get out of this, skipper!" Henry broke in angrily.

"Sir, assuring you of your gratification of pardon, it is my unpleasant task to inform you of two things. Neither are you my charterer; nor are you the noble King George to whom I give ambitious allegiance."

"Well, I'm your charterer, skipper," Francis said pleasantly, for he had learned to humor the man of mixed words and parentage. "So just kindly put up your helm and sail us out of this Chiriqui Lagoon as fast as God and this failing wind will let you."

"It is not in the charter, sir, that my Angelique shall break the laws of Panama and King George."

"I'll pay you well," Francis retorted, beginning to lose his temper. "Get busy."

"You will then recharter, sir, at three times the present charter?"

Francis nodded shortly.

"Then wait, sir, I entreat. I must procure pen and paper from the cabin and make out the document."

"Oh, Lord," Francis groaned. "Square away and get a move on first. We can make out the paper just as easily while we are running as standing still. Look! They are beginning to fire."

The half breed captain heard the report, and, searching his spread canvas, discovered the hole of the bullet high up near the peak of the mainsail.

"Very well, sir," he conceded. "You are a gentleman and an honorable man. I trust you to affix your signature to the document at your early convenience——Hey, you nigger! Put up your wheel! Hard up. Jump, you black rascals, and slack away mainsheet! Take a hand there, you, Percival, on the boomtackle!"

All obeyed as did Percival, a grinning shambling Kingston negro, who was as black as his name was white and as did another, addressed more respectfully as Juan, who was more Spanish and Indian than negro as his light yellow skin attested, and whose fingers, slacking the foresheet, were as slim and delicate as a girl's.

"Knock the nigger on the head if he keeps up this freshness," Henry growled in an undertone to Francis. "For two cents I'll do it right now."

But Francis shook his head.

"He's all right, but he's a Jamaica nigger, and you know what they are. And he's Indian as well. We might as well humor him, since it's the nature of the beast. He means all right, but he wants the money, he's risking his schooner against confiscation, and he's afflicted with vocabularitis. He just must get those long words out of his system or else bust."

Here Enrico Solano, with quivering nostrils and fingers restless on his rifle as with half an eye he kept track of the wild shots being fired from the beach, approached Henry and held out his hand.

"I have been guilty of a grave mistake, Senor Morgan," he said. "In the first hurt of my affliction at the death of my beloved brother, Alfaro, I was guilty of thinking you guilty of his murder." Here old Enrico's eyes flashed with anger consuming but unconsumable. "For murder it was, dastardly and cowardly, a thrust in the dark in the back. I should have known better. But I was overwhelmed, and the evidence was all against you. I did not take pause or thought to consider that my dearly beloved and only daughter was

(*Continued on page* 21)

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BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Beans, Beets and Mr. Fordney.

IT HAS been suggested that the sugar barons of Michigan may have something to do with Congressman Fordney's sidestepping of the bean tariff proposal. Sounds logical, all right. Both beans and beets grow well in Mr. Fordney's district. The farmer who becomes dissatisfied with his returns from beans grows sugar beets. When he tires of growing sugar beets he turns to beans. The crops are, therefore, in a measure competitive. High priced beans mean less land planted to sugar beets, and high-priced sugar beets mean less land planted to beans.

It is a well known fact that Congressman Fordney is the sugar interests' "handy man" in congress. Indeed, it has been hinted that that the American Sugar Refining trust gave very material assistance in securing for Mr. Fordney the important position which he holds as chairman of the House Ways and Means committee. At least Mr. Fordney's political career has been closely identified with the sugar industry, and it is not to be supposed that he would take any action which would injure that industry.

As early as the first of last December the sugar manufacturers of Michigan were aware that they would encounter some difficulty in securing sufficient acreage for their 1920 operations. Naturally this difficulty would be increased if beans were high and offered the farmer a better inducement than sugar beets. The proposed tariff on bean imports was designed to stabilize the bean market and keep the price at a high enough level to pay the farmer a fair profit. None know better than the high protectionists like Mr. Fordney how a high-protective tariff stimulates the industry which is protected, and it would not be at all strange if the sugar men, fearing that a high bean tariff would add to their difficulties in securing beet acreage, got busy, and called Mr. Fordney off the job. If this is the case, both bean growers and sugar beet growers will suffer. With low priced beans, it means that more farmers will be willing to contract sugar beet acreage, and the more farmers there are bidding for acreage the less the sugar companies will have to pay for their beets.

If the above is not a true explanation of Mr. Fordney's remarkable shift on the proposed bean tariff, these columns are open for him to s[illegible]

The Farmer's Thrift.

"[illegible]E PEOPLE of the cities find it hard to [illegible]derstand [illegible]y, if the farming business is poorly remunerated as claimed, so many farmers own automobiles, phonographs, modern homes, etc. You have to patiently explain that only a comparatively few farmers own these things, and that you cannot judge the rule by the exception.

The great secret of farm prosperity is thrift, —constant, unstinting thrift,—three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year. The average salaried or business man of the city spends enough for his clothes alone in one year to clothe the farmer and his entire family for a similar period. He spends enough in theater tickets to buy that farmer's phonograph. He spends enough for other enjoyments to pay the upkeep on the farmer's automobile. Thousands of farmers are prosperous, to speak comparatively, but few are so prosperous that they can stand the gait which their city cousins set for them. Give a farmer a little prosperity, introduce him to the ways of the city, and in a year or two he will find that the profits of his business will not keep pace with the new demands which he makes upon it in order to ape his city cousin.

Another reason why farmers appear to be prosperous is because every member of the family ,—father, mother and all the children, from stalwart John to little Mary, help to perform the work for which they receive little if any pay. Were the prosperous farmer to pay all members of his household for their work at the same rate he would have to pay others, he could not continue in business at the present scale of farm product prices.

These are reasons why some farmers can buy automobiles, phonographs, electric lighting plants, and up-to-date machinery, and are the world's greatest purchaser of the commodities of industry.

The Business Farmer.

WE SURRENDER. We have tried our best to call this paper, "Michigan Business Farming," but our readers simply will not have it that way. We bow to their superior judgment. Henceforth it shall be "The (Michigan) BUSINESS FARMER."

As a matter of fact, the title "Business Farmer," was first adopted by the Rural Publishing Company six years ago when it established and published for one year a market paper called, "The Michigan Business Farmer". For various reasons the venture was not continued, although the first year's experience demonstrated beyond a doubt that there was a need and demand in Michigan for that kind of a paper. This demand became so urgent during the trying days of 1917 that the new Michigan Business Farming was founded, and has succeeded, so our subscribers tell us, in meeting this need and becoming a substantial power for the good of Michigan agriculture.

But folks found it easier to say "The Business Farmer", and this name has become so commonly used that it readily identifies us to any farmer who has ever heard of the paper. It's a great name, too. It is on the tongue of all who speak of the farmer. Writers, speakers and the press have fallen into the habit of referring to the farmer as the "business farmer." They are beginning to recognize that farming is a business and that the farmer is a business man. Moreover, the Farm Bureau, calls itself the farmer's "business organization." Members of the Farm Bureau should bear in mind that the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is the farmer's business farm paper. With this understanding, let us then get down to business.

Stay on the Farm.

THE MOST apparent result of the unrest on the farm is the stream of farmers that has been moving cityward for the better part of the past five years. We may theorize as we will; we may put our foot upon the soft pedal when we talk of farmer's problems; we may blind ourselves to the inadequacy of farm compensation by the pretty picture of farm environment, but we cannot altogether shut out or ignore this fact—that the farmers are going to the cities.

The high wages and pleasures of the city are like the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. It glitters from the distance but when it is approached it is seen to be but tinsel. When Farmer Fred Cressey wrote in the March 6th issue of the Michigan Business Farmer that perplexing as the problems were upon the farm, they were more complexing in the city, he wrote from experience and knew whereof he spoke. He had tried both, but looking ba[illegible] over the vicissitudes of his life from the f[illegible] side of fifty years, his advice to the landowni[illegible] farmer is, "stay on the farm."

The average farmer cannot make a succ[illegible] of business or life in the city. In the fi[illegible] place, he does not have enough money to inv[illegible] which will bring him sufficient returns to m[illegible] the higher cost of living. In the second p[illegible] he is unversed in city ways, and is no match f[illegible] the folks of the city whose wits have be[illegible] sharpened by much dealing. Moreover, li[illegible] the city becomes very tiresome and lonely [illegible] the man or woman who has become accusto[illegible] to the silences and the beauties of the coun[illegible] Once in a while you find a farmer who h[illegible] perhaps $50,000 which he is fortunate enou[illegible] to invest in a sound and well-paying prop[illegible] tion, but he is not by any means the ru[illegible] Those who have less than that to invest m[illegible] find other work to do, and usually that work[illegible] in the close confines of a factory where a m[illegible] born and reared out in the open spaces w[illegible] never meant to work.

Have you not seen in the smaller towns a[illegible] villages men well on toward the sunset of l[illegible] who lead a disconnected, discontented lif[illegible] They are retired farmers, men who have spe[illegible] many years of hard work at the plow and ha[illegible] reached the point in life when they think th[illegible] have earned a rest and can afford to "retire[illegible] But the most tired farmer of all is the "[illegible] tired" farmer, and usually the good wife is [illegible] lonely as he for the old farm home and t[illegible] chickens and the cows and the pigs and t[illegible] horses. Life in the town is indeed a sore d[illegible] appointment to the average man of the far[illegible] The novelty soon wears off, and life becom[illegible] a mere existence, consisting of a morning a[illegible] afternoon walk to the postoffice, a bit of g[illegible] sip at the barber shop or out on the streets [illegible] a Saturday when the old neighbors drive in[illegible] town. But the zest of life, that which com[illegible] with the performing of necessary work, t[illegible] keeping busy of the hands and mind, the g[illegible] ting up in the morning to perform a defin[illegible] task and finishing it at night,—is all gone.

Experience is a wise teacher and experien[illegible] has taught us that the best place for the farm[illegible] is on the farm. There with the help of u[illegible] selfish leaders he may be able to work out [illegible] problems and raise his profession to the level [illegible] dignity and compensation enjoyed by oth[illegible] professions.

Live Stock Losses

THE CATTLE feeder who went into t[illegible] market last spring and bought high-pr[illegible] ed feeders will not soon forget the slump [illegible] late 1919. The losses that were sustained [illegible] farmers from the totally unexpected decline [illegible] the hog and cattle market will run into ma[illegible] millions of dollars.

We are told that the reason for these [illegible] clines was the stoppage of exports due to [illegible] high rate of exchange. This may be true, b[illegible] we have heard nothing of the losses encou[illegible] ered by other industries of the country fr[illegible] the same cause. Food is not the only comm[illegible] dity we have been exporting to Europe, b[illegible] it seems that the producers of food were t[illegible] only ones to suffer when exports began to l[illegible] There must be a reason for this. Either t[illegible] packers of the country have deliberately l[illegible] to the farmers regarding the foreign mark[illegible] or have manipulated the market in order [illegible] depress it and fill up their storage plants w[illegible] low-priced meats. We think it would be e[illegible] tirely proper for Congress to appoint an a[illegible] ricultural commission to investigate the worl[illegible] meat and livestock situation, and ascertain [illegible] behalf of the farmers the exact reason for t[illegible] unusual decline in prices.

The losses of the livestock farmers ha[illegible] brought home to them in a forceful way t[illegible] great need for fuller information regardi[illegible] the world food supply and demand. At pr[illegible] ent such facts as are procurable by agenc[illegible] more or less handicapped by allegiance to [illegible] terests other than agricultural are fragme[illegible] ary and therefore of little value. If there [illegible] a way to bring light to those who now so bli[illegible] ly produce and market that way must [illegible] found, and it is the farmer himself who m[illegible] find it.

What the Neighbors Say

AN AMERICAN'S REPLY TO MR. BENGAL

In Mr. Bengal's communication of March 6th he takes the stand that this glorious old United States has been fooled and used as a tool by other allied nations. His reasons for coming to this conclusion are that we, as a nation have gained nothing by the late war. In taking this attitude in my opinion Brother Bengal displays a vast ignorance of American ideals. I do not believe that our country ever enters a war for material gross. If Mr. Bengal will cast his mind back over the aims of the United States. In every war, with possibly one exception, in which our country has engaged, he will find that honor and self-respect and not gold or territory were the objects of that war.

In the Revolutionary war our colonies fought against British greed and oppression and won. In the War of 1812 the United States fought against British arrogance as shown by their stopping our ships on the high seas and impressing our seamen into British service. In the Mexican war our soldiers fought for the rights of the small new republic of Texas. In the Civil war we fought for the unification of our country and incidentally the abolishment of slavery. In the Spanish war we took up arms because of the cruelty of the Spanish government to the people of Cuba lying at our very doors and finally, in our last great war we fought against the Huns and their appropriate ally, the "unspeakable Turk." Not to gain gold, not to gain land, not to gain a reputation as a military nation but to protect our citizens in all of their rights and as a protest against the most vile atrocities ever perpetrated by a so-called Christian nation.

In the course of his article Mr. Bengal states that not all people believe the stories of Hunnish cruelty. "There are none so blind as those who won't see." If all of the stories come thru British sources I would doubt them myself, but when our own country has sent reliable men as committees to investigate these reports and they confirm the report I think all reasonable doubts are past. Furthermore if he will look impartially on the conduct of the Hun all through the war from start to finish he will see the same indications of the cowardly bully. On commencing war the Huns were prepared so that for a time they swept everything. During that time what boasting, what conceit in the "supermen" of their army, but when in the end disaster threatened them how they grovelled like whipped curs before the very soldiers they professed to hold in contempt so short a time before.

In conclusion I would summarize our gains from this was as follows:

We have upheld our national honor; we have made an effective protest against barbarism; we have shown all people of the world that although we do not believe in militarism we have enough courage to fight to a finish for principles of right and justice.—*Patrick L. Gallagher, Clinton County.*

A very large number of people in this country were inclined to doubt the authenticity of the stories of German cruelty and torture to prisoners and non-combatants, but investigations conducted by the United States proved that many of them were true. It has never been claimed, to our knowledge, that this kind of "frightfulness" was a settled policy of the German government, altho it seems that German governors and military men in authority, were permitted to rule the localities over which they had charge as they pleased. Some German commanders were incredibly cruel; others were more humane and just. When men of naturally cruel natures are given positions of authority it is to be expected that they will rule cruelly. It will be recalled that in our own Civil War the commanders of some confederate prisons were notorious for the atrocities they practiced upon their prisoners, whereas others were kind and as forgiving as military men dare to be. Undoubtedly soldiers and officers in every army engaged in the Great War were guilty of atrocious deeds, many of which have never come to the public's attention. But it is fair to assume, in the light of such information as is available, that some of the German officers persistently preached and practised frightfulness in its most frightful forms. Looking back over the conflict, what did we gain by entering the war? Let us ask rather what we might have lost had we not entered it? No people ever gain anything by war. They think they do, but it is not until after the dead are counted, the financial loss ledgered and the burden of debt weighed that they realize their terrible mistake. Let us, for the sake of God and humanity, protect ourselves and our posterity from another such war as we have just passed through. —Editor.

A PLEA FOR BRYAN

For fifty-one years I have voted as a Republican, but not always for Republican candidates. And since, at a campaign banquet given at Chicago in honor of the two presidential candidates, Bryan and Taft, seated at the table side by side, and Bryan had the moral courage to turn his wine glass bottom up, that incident, coupled with the other incident in Roosevelt's administration of monetary panic, when Roosevelt called Bryan to Washington in council, requesting his advice as to the best relief measure for that and other monetary panics in this country, Bryan was the first one to advise a federal banking law that would secure disposition against loss by deposits in state and United States banks. And thus the elements of purity and righteousness, first, and a broad far-seeing mind in statesmanship, second, are elements that combine in the person of Wm. Jennings Bryan.

And he is the only living Democrat that can possibly poll enough Republican votes to win the next presidential election. I vote for Bryan for the next president, as a Republican voter, and for Campbell for governor.

A League of Nations? Yes, a league nations that shall contemplate immediate disarmament of all nations, both on land and sea, and provide an arbitration court that will settle all international disputes and a small international army under the control of this court, with which to enforce its decisions. But no league of nations that will involve a greater expense and equipment in our country than has ever been known before in times of peace, or that will make us sponsers for other European conflicts such as we have just emerged from. Nor a league of nations for us, such as has been fixed at Paris by our pro-English American autocratic president, who, through blundering statesmanship (or intentionally) brought about a seeming necessity for leading this nation into the world war at the sacrifice of this country to greater invasions of its rights by our neighbor, Mexico, than was experienced by us from the belligerent foe of the English allies.

Had Roosevelt or Bryan been president, this country would have maintained its neutrality. How? First: These men were very American. Second: They were both in policy Democratic and would not have permitted England to have interferred with our commerce with the central powers by her blockade of German waters and, hence, the counter U-boat blockade of English waters by Germany would never have happened.

Furthermore, there is no European power that ought to be permitted to reach the arm across the sea and grasp with its hand American soil. and Canada has lost her last and greatest opportunity of gaining her independence which she or her citizens, undoubtedly, would have done, had it not been for the power of autocratic rule which dominates her from the Imperial appointive rule of England's throne. When shall the world return and abide by divine Theocratic rule that shall imply disarmament of all Christian nations, except for defence.—*C. C. Thompson, Kent County.*

It's a sign that a new day is dawning in American politics when citizens can lay aside their partisan differences and cast their ballots for men whom they admire on opposite party tickets. We shall have better public officials and better government when all can bring themselves to do this.—Editor.

SWIFT & CO., TAKE EXCEPTION

We wish to compliment you upon the constructive article by O. M. Kile, "Where Do We Stand Today on Packer Question?" which appeared in the February 7th issue of the BUSINESS FARMER. We are especially interested in the broad and constructive stand taken by Mr. Kile in that section of the article "Objectionable Features in the new K-Bill."

The body of the article hardly supports that part of the headline which reads "Farmers Mistrust Palmer's 'Settlement' and Insist on a Finish Fight to Put Packers Forever Beyond Control of Life's Necessities." This is an example of one of our chief difficulties, namely, the broad conclusions and charges, without supporting facts, which are worked into newspaper and magazine headlines.

As a matter of fact, even when the individual businesses of the five larger packers are considered as one lump total it is found that they handle only about 40 per cent of the total meat supply of the country which can hardly be thought of as controlling the entire industry, especially when we consider that they are in keen and active competition with each other in handling even this 40 per cent. And the percentage of other commodities handled by the larger packers is even smaller. Thus although the wholesale grocers claimed that the packers were forcing them out of business evidence was presented at the Congressional hearings to show that the larger packers handle only about three per cent of the total grocery business of the United States.

As to the demand of the cattle growers' associations for legislation to prevent price fluctuations, we can only say that no one would welcome more than the packer some method which might lessen these market changes. But although both packers and producers have given this question a great deal of thought no one has arrived at a satisfactory solution, and no one has attempted to point out how legislation or government regulation could prevent these fluctuations which are the result of economic laws and conditions.

We shall be glad to have you publish this letter so as to bring these thoughts to your readers' attention. Very truly yours—*SWIFT & CO.*, per *L. D. H. Weld, Manager, Commercial Research Department.*

Sure! We always believe in letting the other fellow tell his side of the story even when he has an iron in the fire. We want our readers to know, however, that when Swift & Company placed their propaganda advertising in nearly all the farm papers of the country, they overlooked the Business Farmer. We suspect their oversight was the result of our demand that the packing industry be licensed and supervised, and they didn't want to encourage a farm paper that took that stand. Perhaps they also knew that any time they wanted to get a hearing in our reading columns they could have it free of charge. Oh, well, such is life.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

MILITARY TRAINING

KEEP up the fight against compulsory military training. So writes Mrs. C. V. Simpson of Minneapolis, Kan. I might quote from dozens of similar letters from men and women in Kansas and Oklahoma. The advocates of compulsory military training do not understand the spirit of the American people. They keep reiterating the tiresome claim that military training will develop the young men of the country in a physical way and teach them respect for authority. The best citizen, in fact the only kind of a citizen worth having in a republic like this, is one who has an intelligent respect for proper and lawful authority but at the same time feels himself the equal of any other man no matter what position of authority the other may hold.

For instance, the ideal citizen has a high respect for the office of President of the United States and for the office of governor. He recognizes the right of either the president or the governor under certain conditions to call on him to leave his business and give his time and services to the general government or state, but at the same time he expects to meet either the governor or the president as his social equal. If he were required every time he went into the office of the governor to stand at attention, click his heels together, give a military salute and then wait until given permission to speak, he would have a feeling of hatred toward the governor or the president.

Our military system has been handed down to us from the time of the Prussian Van Steuben. It has all the faults of the Prussian system. It creates a military caste. Some years ago I was visiting Fort Riley. A cavalry officer was riding out over the reservation. Behind him at regulation distance rode his aide. Why did the regulations require the aide to ride so many paces to the rear? The natural place for the aide would seem to be at the officer's side where he could be addressed easily. The reason of course was to show that the aide was an inferior person. He must not presume to ride in commanding officer. At that the aide had many more privileges than the common soldier, who must hold communications with his commanding officer thru the medium of non-commissioned officers designated by the army regulations. For the soldier to approach his commanding officer as the citizen would approach the governor would subject him to severe punishment. Is it any wonder that the common soldiers came home from France sore on their officers? Is it any wonder that these men who served in the ranks are almost universally opposed to compulsory military training? It is this abominable system which the advocates of compulsory training wish to foist upon this country. As Senator Borah has well said: It is the very tap root of militarism against which the world war was supposed to be waged. There is a systematic propaganda being spread thru the country. The paid agents of the organization back of this propaganda have been traveling over the country for the past three years at least. I have been visited by several of these agents; well groomed and well fed; they have their arguments learned by rote as parrots learn to speak certain sentences. Who pays these men?

Evidently there is money and an abundance of it behind the movement. I confess that when I see one of these traveling distributors of military propaganda or when I read some of their literature it has a tendency to make me see red. I say now, as I have said before, I will not knowingly support any man for either president or congress who favors compulsory military training.—*Kansas Farmer*, (Topeka.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Roosevelt, with all his bigness, represented but a faction of the Republican party. Its reactionary wing was, and is, numerous as well as forceful. A reactionary Republican is just as good a Republican as a progressive Republican. That is why "no definite political policy can command the support of all Republicans." They may agree on a platform of "safe and sane generalities," but when it comes to definite application of concrete principles the party is like the proprietor of Balaam's ass—"Doubleminded, unstable in all its ways." How can such a party "change its policies to meet changing conditions?"

But, "A new party formed today might easily outgrow its usefulness in twenty-five years." Sure, maybe in less time. Whenever the issues which called it into being are settled, and new ones arise on which its members cannot agree, it is time to scrap the old party and make a new one. Political parties are but scaffolding to support statesmen who build our Temple of Liberty.—*Stacy Brown, Ionia*

That's well said. But if a part of your scaffold broke down would you employ a gang of workmen to repair it, or would you tear the entire structure down and build anew?—Editor.

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT IS WEAK

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.42		2.60
No. 2 White	2.40	2.40	
No. 2 Mixed	2.40		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.35	2.31	2.36½
No. 2 White	2.33	2.29	2.35
No. 2 Mixed	2.33	2.28	2.33

Because of recent reports from the fall wheat sections of the west we shall have to revise our earlier estimate of the wheat situation. Indications as they are at present point to a shortage of this crop. Says the *Price Current Grain Reporter*: "A crop scare in winter wheat of no mean proportion is getting under way and a week or so of good growing weather will determine whether the crop is alive or not. The southwest continues to suffer from drought and Hessian fly reports from the soft wheat states are increasing rapidly. Reports indicate that the abandoned acreage this year may exceed the average of 3,000,000. Leading seed houses claim that there is very little demand for spring wheat for seed this season, and with a scarcity of labor in both the American and Canadian northwest, no material increase in the acreage is expected."

Despite the bullish crop reports the wheat market continues weak. But contrary to an opinion expressed in these columns a couple weeks ago, there are now good reasons for believing that wheat will be higher following the removal of the government guarantee in June. It will all depend upon the progress of the winter wheat crop the next month or six weeks and the acreage planted to spring wheat. There is a disposition on the part of the farmers of Michigan to plant more spring wheat, and while this is a risky crop and the Agricultural College has repeatedly advised against it for Michigan, we expect to see a record acreage planted in Michigan this spring.

CORN PRICES REACH HIGH POINT

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 14, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.76
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.59	1.73
No. 4 Yellow	1.56	1.56	1.70
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.78½
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.58	1.77
No. 4 Yellow	1.57	1.60	1.75

Corn prices have again reached the high point of the marketing season, and all the efforts of the bears to depress them. Consumption, recent reports show, has been the largest on record. At least some such explanation must be given for the large dent made in the supposed corn supplies back on the farms. "Practically two-thirds of the corn crop," says one grain paper, "was consumed in four months." This journal continues in the following truthful fashion: "Scientific marketing on the part of farmers is now a recognized fact, and while heretofore every effort has been made to stimulate production little has been done until recent years to assist in marketing. The movements of grain this season has been relatively small per day, but the receipts were perisistent, reversing conditions of before the war, when there were several well-defined gluts at terminals, with consequent depressions. As a matter of fact, all the fluctuations earlier in the year were the direct result of the government propaganda to lower the cost of living. The farmer has simply beaten the government at is own game."

The first effect of the news of the overthrow of the German government was to depress the corn market, but most of the losses of last Thursday and Friday were recovered by the close of the market on Saturday. What we have said concerning the corn market, from the very beginning of the harvesting season, seems to bid fair to come to pass. We have persistently predicted a steadily advancing market, and except for occasional slumps as above mentioned, that has been the trend of the market all along, and will, we believe continue to be the trend.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, MARCH 16—Wheat quiet, rye up 1c, beans inactive; firm; live stock steady and dull, potatoes down 10c; receipts of grain large.

CHICAGO, MARCH 16.—Grain market strong; corn up, oats gain 1 3-4c; hogs lower; potatoes weak.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE OUTSTANDING feature of last week's trade situation was the overthrow of the German government by the military leaders, which had a depressing effect upon marketing conditions. Prior to the announcement of this development the entire industrial situation looked good. In fact, quoting one publication, "developments of the past two weeks have been of a character to stimulate to a greater degree of confidence in the general situation than has obtained at any time since signing the armistice." The Foreign exchange situation improved slightly during the week, and was taken as an indication of greater confidence in Europe's financial condition.

The markets for the first part of the week ruled steady to higher, with one or two exceptions. The German debacle was freely used by the bears as an argument for lower prices which prevailed during the close of the week, but rallied again late Saturday. Argentine news was of a rather mixed character, some traders taking it bearish, others bullish. It is stated that growers have set $1.50 as the minimum for which they will sell their corn. Supplies of corn have not been coming to market freely, and the time for a strong crop movement is past. It is generally felt that supplies for the ensuing two months will be light, because of poor condition of the roads and the farmer being occupied with other duties.

Generally speaking the grain situation is good, and no immediate downward changes are anticipated.

OATS WEAKEN SLIGHTLY

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 14, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.96½	.92½	1.03½
No. 3 White	.95½	.91	1.03
No. 4 White	.94½	.89½	1.02
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.67	.64½	.73½
No. 3 White	.66½	.63	.72
No. 4 White	.65½	.61	.71

Oats have declined slightly in the last week and at present the market is very easy. Attention is being attracted to a group of dealers in Canada who have been selling oats for a long time and are believed to be heavily short which if so will have a tendency to liven the market. Detroit markets report receipts of oats very small.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has advanced 1 cent and is the most active and strongest of the grains owing to heavy export buying. Rye is jobbing at $1.74. Barley is still firm at $3@3.25 per cwt.

BEANS STILL ASLEEP

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 14, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.50	7.25	7.75
Red Kidneys		14.00	14.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.35	7.50
Prime	6.00	6.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

There has been no activity in the bean market for many weeks, and the Detroit price is down to $6.50. You will remember that we cautioned you two weeks ago to look for a further slump, and so you cannot blame us for congratulating ourselves that for the first time in several months we have hit the nail on the head. There is news of a serious decrease in bean acreage this year which will certainly mean higher prices. California's 1920 crop will be way short of normal, and the acreage in Michigan will be cut at least a third. H. A. Arnold of the Michigan Potato Exchange reports very little demand for seed beans, most of the farmers who grow beans being in the market this year for grain seeds. We think it would be a serious mistake for the farmers of this state to turn entirely to some other crops. This bean market is going to come back before another crop and it's going to come strong. Nothing can prevent it, and if the cut in acreage in other ean states is to be as large as reported, we shall have another year of record-breaking bean prices.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1920.—Wa. n waves will reach Vancouver about Mar. 24. 30, Apr. 6, 11 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 25, 31, Apr. 7, 12; plains sections 26, Apr. 1, 8, 13; meridian 90, great lakes, lower Mississippi vtlleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 27, Apr. 2, 9, 14; eastern sections 28, Apr. 3, 10, 15, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Mar. 29, Apr. 4, 11, 16. Storm waves will follow one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Including the storm predicted to reach meridian 90 near March 22 these disturbances will control North American weather from near March 20 to April 16. Severe storms are expected during the weeks centering on April 9 to 22. Last date will be most severe and will be followed by a northern cold wave that will carry frost further south than usual. The valuable warnings given thru these bulletins, of the severe storms to occur during the weeks centering on Jan. 19, Feb. 5 and March 8, are sufficient justification for the unusual, general interest being expressed by the thousands from middle Provinces of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts.

The long cropweather period is now in full force and will continue to end of April. The general wet and dry spots are now fairly well located for April and the most excessive precipitation is expected around the great lakes and least to the northwestward of central Texas. Most precipitation is expected during the weeks indicated for most severe storms.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES CONTINUE IN GOOD DEMAND

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR 14, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.35	5.30
Chicago		5.50
Pittsburg	5.65	
New York	6.00	5.90
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.70	1.60
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Pittsburg	1.80	1.75
New York	2.08	2.00

The potato market still holds to the record it set last week and from the way it appears now will continue to until the cold weather breaks up as receipts of potatoes on all markets are very small and there is brisk buying by the consumers. It is a problem as to whether prices will go higher. If it were a month or so back, with potatoes in such demand as they are at present, the market would certainly go higher, however, with warm weather coming on soon when everyone will rush their surplus on to the market and with new potatoes coming on the market soon at a slightly higher price it does not look as if they would be much higher.

There is a great shortage of cars, especially refrigerators and if it continues into warm weather it will have a bad effect on the market as shippers will not buy at the present price and take chances of their rotting while waiting for cars.

The Chicago Packer reports the Chicago markets continue strong with prices ranging somewhat higher than a week ago. Some of the operators, who last week expected the strength to be short lived, have changed their opinion regarding the immediate future of the market and some have predicted a $6 market by the middle of next week. All agree, however, that next week's market will be made by the weather.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	28.00 @ 29
New York	50.00 @ 53		48.00 @ 51
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	37.50 @ 37	35.00 @ 36
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 30	26.00 @ 32
New York	49.00 @ 51	46.00 @ 48	
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	38.00 @ 39	39.50 @ 39
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28
New York	35.00 @	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 30	29.00 @ 30	27.50 @ 28
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	25.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 24
New York	31.00 @ 33	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 25
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 28

Although the peak of the market is passed and values have begun to decline, there is no great amount of hay moving in the East and markets are in a fairly good condition. Famine prices are over, however, and any further shortage in supplies can be due only to the condition of the country roads. In the West there is little hay loading due to this cause and markets are correspondingly firm. Reports of poor quality hay are almost universal and the best grades, when found, make quick sales. The shortage of hay in New England was very acute during the blizzard and there are many instances where feeders were compelled to slaughter their cattle because of the inability to secure hay or grain. This forced hay in some instances to fabulous prices and it will probably be some

weeks before a normal surplus can be accumulated.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

The following table shows the highest prices, also the prices for No. 3 timothy in the market the past week:

	High	No.3
New York	$53.00	$49.00
Boston	48.00	42.00
Philadelphia	44.00	42.00
Baltimore	46.00	42.00
Pittsburg	38.50	33.50
Chicago	34.00	28.00
Chicago, prairie	24.00	
Detroit	34.00	30.00
Kansas City	31.00	25.50
Kansas City, prairie	23.00	
Minneapolis	27.00	20.00
Minneapolis, prairie	24.50	
St. Louis	35.00	29.00
St. Louis, prairie	24.00	
St. Paul	27.00	21.00
St. Paul, prairie	25.50	
Omaha	21.00	
Cincinnati	37.00	34.50
Richmond	41.00	38.00
San Francisco	41.00	
Jacksonville	42.50	
Montreal	31.00	

—*Hay Trade Journal.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Improvement in the wool market has been slow this week although the transportation situation is somewhat cleared. Transactions have been few and medium to low wools are rather easier.

"Conflicting reports are received on the goods situation as regards the distant future, although the mills are well occupied at the moment, so far as they can obtain supplies on the old orders in hand."

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 97c@1; fine unwashed, 74@76c 1-2 blood, combing, 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing, 69@70c.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 67@68c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, 1-2 blood, 72@75c; 3-8 blood, 65@67c; 1-4 blood, 64@65c.

Virginia, Kentucky and similar: 1-2 blood unwashed, 85@86c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 67@68c.

Scoured basis: Texas: Fine 12 months, $1.90@1.95; fine 8 moths, $1.60@1.70. California, northern, $1.90@1.95; middle country, $1.70@1.75; southern, $1.50@1.60. Oregon, eastern No. 1 staple $2@2.10; eastern clothing, $1.70@1.80; valley No. 1, $1.75@1.80. Territory—fine staple, $2.05@2.15; 1-2 blood combing, $1.85@1.95; 3-8 blood combing, $1.30; fine clothing, $1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, $1.65@1.75. Pulled extra, $1.95@2.05; AA, $1.80@1.90; A suppers, $1.65@1.75. Mohairs, best combing, 60@65c; best carding, 55@60c.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Consumers are taking potatoes freely and there are only moderate receipts. Out of 32 cars shipped from Michigan points Thursday, Detroit got only 5, which is far from enough to meet the ordinary consumption of the city. In other lines the vegetable market is firm and there is a firm tone in the fruit deal, with only moderate trading. Apple movement has been slow for a long time and shows no improvement. Poultry shows a gain in activity. Consumers took all the hens and chicks offered and the demand was not satisfied. In dressed calves and hogs there is a fair supply and moderate trade. Butter is not in heavy supply and the market holds steady. Eggs are coming in freely and the market is easy.

Apples—Steel Red, $3.50@4; Spy $3.25@3.50; Baldwin, $3@3.25; Greenings, $3.25@3.50; western, $3.50@4.25 per box.

Butter—Fresh creamery, 66@67c per lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. brick 64@68c.

Cabbage—Home grown, $5@6 per 100 lbs.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed under 150 lbs., 20@21c; over 150 lbs., 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Fancy country dressed, 26@27c; choice, 24@25c per lb.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 37@38c; geese, 28@30c; ducks, 40@42.

Eggs—Fresh, $44@44 1-2c per doz.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, large, 36@38c; small, 33@36c; hens 38@40c; small hens, 35@37c; roosters, 23@24c; ducks, 40@45c turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Onions—Indiana $5.50@5.75 per 100-lb. sack.

Potatoes—Jobbing, Michigan, $8 per 150-lb. stack.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Detroit Livestock

Cattle—Receipts, 742. Best heavy steers, $11.50@12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $10@11.25; mixed steers and heifers, $9.50@10; handy light butchers, $8.50@9.25; light butchers, $7@8.25; best cows ,$8.50@9; butcher cows, $7@8.25; common cows, $5.50@6; canners, $4.50@5.25; best heavy bulls, $8.50@9; bologna bulls, $7.50@8.25; stock bulls, $6.50@7.25; feeders, $8.50@10; stockers, $7@8; milkers and springers, $65@150.

Veal calves—Receipts, 210; market active and $2 higher; best, $20@21; others, $9@16.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 540. Market 25c higher. Best lambs, $19.50; fair lambs, $18@19; light to common lambs, $13@17.50; yearlings, $15@17.50; fair to good sheep, $12@13.50; culls and common, $6@8.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,898. Market prospects: pigs, $15.50; mixed hogs, $15.75.

East Buffalo Livestock

Cattle—Receipts, 175; market steady. Calves—Receipts, 300; market 50c lower; $6@23. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; pigs, 50c to 75c higher; others, 10c to 15c higher; heavy $16@16.25; mixed, yorkers and light yorkers, $16.75@16.90; pigs, $16.50@16.75; roughs, $13.50@13.75; stags, $8@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; lambs 50c higher, $13@20.50; yearlings, $12@18.50; wethers, $15.50@16.06; ewes $6@14.50; mixed sheep, $14.50@15.00.

Chicago Livestock Market

Fair to good steers, $11.25@13.25; good to choice fed steers, 13.25@15.00; good to choice yearlings, $13@15.25; good to prime corn fed steers, $15.00@15.50; common to fair steers, $9.75@11.25; cows, common to medium, $6.50@7.75; medium to good cows, $7.75@10.25; good to choice cows, $10.50@12.50; fair to good heifers, $9.00@11.00; good to choice heifers, $11@13.50; medium to good canning cows, $5@5.50; medium to good cutter cows, $6.00@6.50; common to choice heavy calves, $8@10.50; fair to choice vealers, $15@17; good to prime bulls, $10@10.25; fair to good butcher bulls, $8.50@9.50; selected bolognas, $7.75@8.25; canner bulls, $6.50@7.25; fair to good stockers, $8.50@9.50; fair to good feeders, $9.50@10.50; good to choice feeders, $11@13.25. Hogs: bulk of sales $14.75@15.50; medium to choice, 250 lbs. and up, $14.50@15; medium to choice, 200@250 lbs. up, $15@15.80; good to choice, 150@200 lbs. $15.75@16; heavy mixed packing, $13.40Z13.65; heavy packing sows, $12.75@13.25; pigs, 13.50@14.50. Sheep: good to choice native lambs, $18.50@19; fair to good native lambs, $18@18.50; inferior to fair native lambs, $16.50@18; choice to prime fed western lambs, $19.25@19.50; feeding and shearing lambs, $17@18.50; yearlings, best grades, $17@17.75; wethers, best grades, $14.50@15.50; cull wethers, $8@10; cull ewes, $7@9.50; better to grade ewes, $13.50@14.50; aged to yearling breeding ewes, $7.50@12.50; buck and stags, 7.50@9.

Supply of Cattle Dwindling Steadily

Packers are concerned about future cattle supply. The long advertised shortage is steadily materializing with a prospect that a year hence it will become acute. Although packers profess to sell much of the beef they handle at actual loss making their money out of the by-products ,the fact is indisputable that the cattle industry is the main anchorage of the packer. So far this year a deficiency of about 13 per cent in cattle supply and 20 per cent in beef tonnage has been recorded, compared with the corresponding period of 1919, which was a period of heavy production, but all the signs discernible, both at the market and in feed lots and pastures, herald increasing scarcity.

Cattle were cleaned up at the lowest prices of the week . In the case of plain, heavy bullocks depreciation compared with the high spot of Monday was 75c to $1 per cwt., while light steers and yearling cattle did not lose to exceed 25c. The week's run carried a large proportion of weighty Illinois and Iowa cattle that had been held back for a favorable spot. The advance of the two previous weeks exerted a magnetic influence, filled killers up with heavy beef and congested outlet channels. The recent advance necessitated marking wholesale beef values up $1 to $2 per cwt which had the effect of restricting consumption and aggravating the situation.

Light Hogs Strong

Although hog growers are protesting that the process of converting corn into pork is unprofitable they are faring far better than cattle feeders. Under fairly heavy receipts the market has acted well, light hogs reacting last week to the high point of the year. Light hogs have become rarities, as the crop has grown into weight and the country is now cashing the tail end of the winter feeding.

Live mutton trade is less robust than recent. Colorado lambs are moving freely, pelts are slow sale and packers are protesting that a break of $6 per cwt. in dressed lamb has caused heavy loss. Heavy importations of New Zealand and Canadian frozen lambs have aggravated the situation. Thirty days hence Colorado stuff will be practically all in, insuring a period of scarcity until Southern stuff begins moving in June. The 1920 lambs crop promises to be 25 per cent less than that of last year.

GRADES OF HAY AND STRAW

Established by National Hay Association
(Revised July 25, 1917.)

HAY

No. 1 Timothy Hay—Shall be timothy, with not more than one-eighth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, may contain some brown blades, properly cured, good color, sound and well baled.

Standard Timothy Hay—Shall be timothy, with not more than one-eighth clover or other tame grasses, may contain brown heads and blades, otherwise good color, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Timothy Hay—Shall be timothy not good enough for Standard, not over one-fourth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, fair color, sound and well baled.

No. 3 Timothy Hay—Shall include all timothy not good enough for other grades sound and reasonably well baled.

No. 1 Light Clover Mixed Hay—Shall be timothy mixed with clover. The clover mixture not over one-third, properly cured, sound, good color, and well baled.

No. 2 Light Clover Mixed—Shall be timothy and clover mixed, the clover mixture not over one-third, properly cured, fair color, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Mixed Hay—The same to contain at least fifty per cent timothy, and balance other tame grasses, not to exceed twenty per cent clover, properly cured, bright natural color, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Clover Mixed Hay—Shall be timothy and clover mixed, with at least one-healf timothy, good color, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Clover Mixed Hay—Shall be timothy and clover mixed, with at least one-fourth timothy, reasonably sound and well baled.

No. 1 Clover Hay—Shall be medium clover, containing not over fifteen per cent timothy and five per cent other tame grasses, properly cured, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Clover Hay—Shall be clover, sound and reasonably well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

Sample Hay—Shall be sound, reasonably well baled, mixed, grassy, threshed or, hay not covered by other grades.

No Grade Hay—Shall include all hay, musty, or in any way unsound.

ALFALFA

Choice Alfalfa—Shall be reasonbaly fine leafy alfalfa, of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled.

No. 1 Alfalfa—Shall be reasonably coarse alfalfa, of a bright green color, or reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of a good color and may contain 2 per cent of foreign grasses, 5 per cent of air-bleached hay on outside of bale allowed, but must be sound and well baled.

Standard Alfalfa—Bay be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter; or it may be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, 20 per cent bleached and 2 per cent foreign matter; or it may be of greenish cast, of fine stem and clinging foliage, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All to be sound, sweet and well baled.

No. 2 Alfalfa—Shall be any sound, sweet and well baled alfalfa, not good enough for Standard, and may contain 10 per cent of foreign matter.

No. 3 Alfalfa—May contain 25 per cent stack spotted hay, but must be dry and not contain more than 8 per cent of foreign matter; or it may be of green color and may contain 50 per centh of foreign matter; or it may be set alfalfa and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All to be reasonably well baled.

No Grade Alfalfa—Shall include all alfafa not good enough for No. 3.

STRAW

No. 1 Straight Rye Straw—Shall be in large bales, clean, bright, long rye straw pressed in bundles, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Straight Rye Straw—Shall be in large bales, long rye straw, pressed in bundles, sound and well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

No. 1 Tangled Rye Straw—Shall be reasonably clean, may be some stained, but not good enough for No. 1.

No. 1 Wheat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean wheat straw, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Wheat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean; may be some stained, but not good enough for No. 1.

No. 1 Oat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean oat straw, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Oat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean, may be some stained, but not good enough for No. 1.

Grades Adopted by the Government in Addition to N. H. A. Grades.

No. 1 Heavy Clover Mixed—Shall be clover containing 20 to 40 per cent timothy or 10 to 25 per cent tame grasses, bright, natural color, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Mixed Hay—Shall contain at least 50 per cent timothy, the balance other tame grasses, not to exceed 20 per cent clover, properly cured, bright natural color, sound and well baled.

Sow Seeds of Success In Your Garden
Write Today for Isbell's 1920 Catalog
Some vegetable gardens pay their owners $100.00 in returns for every $5.00 spent. They are a constant source of big profit. They give pleasure to everybody in the home—old and young alike. They yield the finest vegetables and yield lots of them, because they are planted with—
Isbell's Seeds
"As They Grow Their Fame Grows"
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Isbell Gardens Pay! For the same reason that pure bred cattle produce thoroughbred offspring. Every ounce of Isbell Seed is tested. Isbell's seeds are produced in the North where earliness, hardiness and sterling qualities are bred into them. Isbell's 1920 book on seeds and gardening tells what and how to plant and what to expect from the crop. It's one of the most authoritative catalogs in America. Ask for your copy. Mail coupon.
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Without obligation, send me your 1920 Catalog of Isbell Seeds.
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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

By MABEL CLARE LADD

PICTURES FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE

DID YOU ever take a picture with a camera or kodak? If not, then you have missed a real pleasure. I know of no simple pleasure out of which I derive more real excitement than being able to "snap" my little nephew's picture when he is busy with his toys, and, all unaware of my designs, is in a perfectly natural pose. And in the years to come these pictures will prove more interesting to the family than any taken by the commercial photographer.

Then there are the family celebrations when, on some holiday we gather around the family board. You wouldn't think of hiring the local photographer to come and take a picture, but perhaps before another year has rolled around, some one of that group may be missing or too far away to be with you, and then how the value of that little snap shot will increase.

This is not a diversion for children alone—you will be just as interested as they once you take your first picture and then anxiously await its return from the developing tanks and printing frames.

And for those who will take the time and patience to make a study of it, so that your picture will be interesting—will have just the background to bring out the subject snapped; the business can be made profitable. Of course the field is limited, but there isn't a farm paper which won't buy a few snap shots if they are well taken ,of good farm buildings, thoroughbred stock, etc., and surely the country, with its woods, hills, lakes and streams furnishes the best background that can be found anywhere. Be sure if you are taking a person clothed in white, for instance, that there is a dark background. This may be accomplished by a group of shrubs, or others in the same picture who have darker clothing.

Never let the sun shine directly into your kodak or you will not get a good picture. Be sure the kodak is level and, properly focused as to distance and unless you can hold it perfectly steady, you might better use a tripod or stand, fence or stump —anything to steady it, while you take the "snap shot," while of course no one ever attempts a time exposure without the kodak is on a solid foundation. Inside pictures and pictures taken out of doors after five o'clock should always be "time exposure" pictures.

The less expensive kodaks are better for the beginner, as they are not so intricate to operate. After you have mastered this machine, if you find that your interest will warrant it, then it is plenty of time to invest in a more expensive outfit. The small size, box size and shape, can be bought for as little as five dollars and will last for years.

Aside from pictures of special costumes taken at parties, etc., the best idea is to keep away from the unusual garb—the natural subject in its proper environment will last longer and be more interesting to both you and your friends and if you want to market it, you will find that there will be a more ready sale.

THE SECRET'S OUT

WE HAD A suspicion that men had just as big a bump of curiosity as women, but they denied it, and how were we to prove it? Well, the question has been answered at last. And I'll tell you how I know it. They have been curious to know just what it was that interested the women folks so in M. B. F., and so in order to find out they were obliged to read the paper from cover to cover, including the Women's page. How do I know this?

Because they are sending in pictures of their children and their homes to be printed on our page—

These wonderful trees which form a windbreek in winter and cool shade in the summer keep us from getting a real good view of the comfortable farm home of Mrs. Paul Monroe, of Hudson, Mich., but we are glad to give it space in this week's issue. It is one of the pictures which was awarded a prize in the contest for pictures of farm home scenes.

in fact are entering the contest for prizes, but gracious knows what they expect to do with the prizes which we are awarding. For listen ! The prize consists of one of those rubberized gingham aprons that are so handy to use when a woman washes either clothes or dishes. However as this is strictly a woman's contest, if they enter they must be content to at least let their wives have the prize, so I am sending to each man who sends in a picture for entry in this contest where the picture is judged good enough to print, one of these useful prizes, knowing that he will have to either give it to friend wife or else wash the dishes.

And now my bump of curiosity leads me to wonder which he will do with it.

* * *

And that's not all !—one of our subscribers—yes, a man, wrote me the other day, stating that as his wife had used the Personal Service Shopping Bureau with so much satisfaction, he wondered why our shopper wouldn't buy a special kind of fishing tackle which he wished to use. Of course we bought it. That's what we have the bureau for—the greatest service to the greatest number of people—are you using the Bureau?

WOMEN IN POLITICS

HAVE YOU ever attended a political mass meeting? If not, then you have a surprise in store for you. At least you have if your idea of such a meeting and mine agree—that is the idea I had prior to last night.

Ever since I have been old enough to think I have heard people speak of politics as being "rotten," and so in my mind's eye I had pictured a oplitical mass meeting as being a mob of excited men who sat in a room filled with smoke and with the air so foul that you could scarcely breathe. Nevertheless, believing this, I felt that now I was going to be able to vote for a president this year for the first time in my life, I wanted to personally hear a certain candidate who was scheduled to speak—I wanted to know what his ideas and ideals of Americanism consisted of —and so feeling that in numbers there was safety, I inquired until I found a few women who were willing to go with me to this mass meeting. We went early to avoid getting in a "howling mob," but as we approached the meeting place, we saw others going just as they might go to church or to a concert, in groups or couples, all quietly discussing their affairs or the coming meeting. But there was strangely different crowd than I had expected. These people who sat on either side were just the kind of people who lived in the flat next to mine. Armed with the evening paper to while away the time until the speaking should commence, they quietly found seats, and read or visited as they preferred.

After a little time a band began to play—national and popular airs followed each other and in the enjoyment of this concert the time quickly passed.

The speaker laid stress upon the statement that the woman's new found right to vote was not only a privilege but an obligation and he cited the fact that in little Belgium there was a penalty imposed upon those who did not take advantage of their opportunity to use the ballot.

Perhaps you did not have enough interest in the last election to register—or perhaps you were unable to do so. If so, be sure that you register for the presidential primary election April 5, 1920. And if you are a mother and since the last election a daughter has come of voting age, be sure that that daughter registers, or else she will lose the right to vote at the coming election which is undoubtedly the most important presidential election which has come in your life time or may ever occur again.

For the information of those not thoroughly posted on the subject, a few questions are given and answered which may assist you.

1.—Am I registered?

If you have voted in your home town since the Presidential election in November, 1916, you are registered.

2.—Have I invalidated my registration by moving?

If you have moved to a different town since you last voted, your old registration is no longer valid. You must register again in the town nearest your residence.

3.—Who may register?

Any citizen of the United States who is or may be 21 years of age on or before April 5th; and who will have lived in Michigan six months and in the county and township in which you are registered twenty days on or before April 5th.

4.—Who is a citizen?

Any person born in the United States. Any person born abroad of alien parents, whose father became naturalized prior to such person reaching the age of 21 years. Any person who has been fully naturalized.

5.—Under what name shall married women register?

A married woman should register under her own name. That is, the wife of John Doe should register as Mary Doe, not as Mrs. John Doe.

6.—Must a woman state her exact age?

No, she is only required to state that she is 21 years of age or upwards.

The Seed Catalogue

By C. Shirley Dillenback

True harbinger of spring it comes about this time of year—
Just as we're counting every sun and wishing spring were here.
It slips in on the rural mail—with all its splendid hints,
Concerning things that you should plant—and um—such florid tints,
Each one is best—there's not a flaw in anything that's shown—
They're all the earliest by test, of any ever grown.
And land, such pumpkins and such squash, they're likes was never seen
Such cabbages and 'matoes too—and here's a wonder bean—
Why—one's enough to make a meal—I guess it must be so
They wouldn't dare to print a lie—for my pa ought to know,
Then daddy gets his glasses out and mother gets her pen—
The wintertime is put to rout, we plan our garden then.
And mother talks of posie beds and father talks of corn—
There ain't a thing the whole world out to make me feel forlorn—
There's all our favorites on the list, for ma and I and dad
And I've my garden spot picked out—the best 'twas ever had.
Law, how that stuff comes popping up—enough for all our needs,
Those catalogues are just the stuff, they never mention weeds.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

THE QUESTIONS relative to the ingredients contained in patent medicines and their value or harmfulness are of such a nature that it takes longer for us to secure the desired information than any others asked. However, we believe that investigation on this subject is well worth while and we are glad to announce in this column, answers to several asked some time ago. The analysis of these so-called medicines was made by a state chemist in the employ of the Food and Drug Department, so we are sure that in giving you his findings and recommendations we are giving to you authorative information.

Mabel Clare Ladd, Editor Women's Department, M. B. F.

I appreciate your offer to find out if patent medicines are harmful or not. I should like to know if Dr. Miles remedies, Nervine blood medicine and other preparations are injurious or not. Do they act as a stimulant only, or give permanent relief? Thanking you for the favor of finding out for me, I am, Mrs. M. H.—

"The Dr. Miles' Nervine is a preparation containing glycerine, sugar and bromides in the form of potassium sodium and ammonium salts. It also contains traces of benzoiac acid. This remedy contains bromides in sufficient quantity to be harmful, if too frequent doses are taken."

Dear Miss Ladd: I saw in your paper an offer to find out for us what is contained in certain patent medicines which we might think helpful and I should very much like to know what is in Shoop's Restorative. The label on the bottle states that it contains 12 per cent alcohol but does not mention any of the other ingredients.—D. K.

"In reply to your inquiry relative to 'Shoop's Restorative,' would advise that it contains benzoiac acid in quantities insufficient to be of therapeautic or curative value. It contains also berberin hydrastin which are used in small doses as simple bitters. There is also some sugar. We judge that the remedy is of little value and harmful effects might easily be produced if large doses were taken."

* * *

More and more people are coming to learn what the medical profession

BAKER'S COCOA

IS GOOD for Breakfast Luncheon Dinner Supper

Any time that *any one* wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

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DETROIT Incubators and Brooders $12.45

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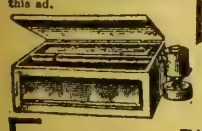
140-Egg Capacity Sent Complete Ready to Use Prepaid to Your Freight Station



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140-chick capacity—a triumph of mechanical ingenuity. Sent prepaid to your freight station. Order direct from this ad.

BOTH Incubator and Brooder for $17.50

This is my record-smashing offer. A complete hatching and chick-raising outfit—worth every cent of $25.00, for a mere $17.50. Order early, direct from this ad, or

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Gives full and interesting facts regarding both machines. Write for Free Copy today.

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Nature makes great demands upon a growing child's strength.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is a tonic-nutrient—abundant in those elements that confirm the body in growth and strength. Wise parents give *Scott's Emulsion* to their children often—they know it helps them grow and keep strong.

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Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
Our free Catalog describes and illustrates a full line of choice small fruit plants.
SEND FOR IT
J. M. ROKELY RS Bridgman, Mich.

has known for years and that is that nature has provided a remedy for almost every ill—and that what we most often need is not medicine which is usually so strong if it does any good that our stomachs are all upset through taking it, as it is a corrective treatment. For instance, there is more nervous prostration in cities and villages than in the country—because of the method of living, and the first remedy recommended by the highly paid nerve specialist is plenty of exercise in the open air and complete rest from the usual line of activities and they usually recommend that the patient go to a sanitorium—not because they need medicine but because most clever doctors have found that a patient will not rest from his present worries and work at home. But that rest does not mean inactivity for almost all nerve specialists insist on plenty of exercise—but that exercise must be in the open—when the quantity of fresh air breathed and the work given the muscles will tire the body to the extent that sleep—the best remedy in the world for tired nerves—will come unassisted by sedatives.

There are times when, undoubtedly nature has been abused until she needs assistance in righting herself but when we have reached that stage, we surely are not in a position to prescribe for ourselves through the reading of circulars promising a cure for all ailments and it is the safest course to consult a reliable physician.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 15)

bethrothed to you; to remember that all I had known of you was straightness and man-likeness and courage such as never stabs from behind the shield of the dark. I regret. I am sorry. And I am proud once again to welcome you into my family as the husband-to-be of my Leoncia."

And while this whole hearted restoration of Henry Morgan into the Solano family went on, Leoncia was irritated because her father in Latin-American fashion, must use so many fine words and phrases, when a single phrase, a hand grip, and a square look in the eyes were all that was called for and was certainly all that either Henry or Francis would have vouchsafed had the situation been reversed. Why, why, she asked herself, must her Spanish stock, in such extravagance of diction, seem to emulate the similar extavagance of the Jamaica negro?

While this reiteration of the betrothal of Henry and Leoncia was taking place, Francis, striving to appear uninterested, could not help taking note of the pale-yellow sailor called Juan, conferring for'ard with others of the crew, shrugging his shoulders significantly, gesticulating passionately with his hands.

(*To be continued*)

NO PLACE FOR THE DEACON

Unobserved, and unannounced, the president of a church society entered the composing room of a newspaper just in time to hear these words issue from the mouth of the boss printer:

"Billy, go to the devil and tell him to finish that 'murder' he began this morning. Then 'kill'." William J. Bryan's youngest grandchild, and dump the 'Sweet Angel of Mercy' into the hell-box. Then make up that 'Naughty Parisian Actress' and lock up 'The Lady in Her Boudoir.'"

Horrified, the good woman fled, and now her children wonder why they are not allowed to play with the printer's youngsters.

For Two Stems of Clover

Lime the land for clover.

A ton of lim oen wheat in the fall will make two stems of clover grow where one grew before.

Seeds Almost Given Away. Last Chance. Big "Home Garden Box" 40 varieties earliest and best vegetables and 40 of prettiest flowers. Big packets, over 8,000 choice seeds—enuf to grow $100 worth of delicious food. ALL mailed with catalog for 25c to introduce. 6 boxes $1. Order today. Get up a club. Tell your friends. Name this paper and address.

A. T. COOK, Seedsman
Hyde Park, N. Y.

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: "Beauty," the prize horse drawn by Hazel Ball and reproduced in this issue, looks so real and lifelike that we are sure Hazel has great possibilities. Our artist who judged the drawings submitted, stated that the detail work was perfectly splendid. Now let others try—it takes care and pains—but if you have talent we will help you through our paper what we can to develop it.

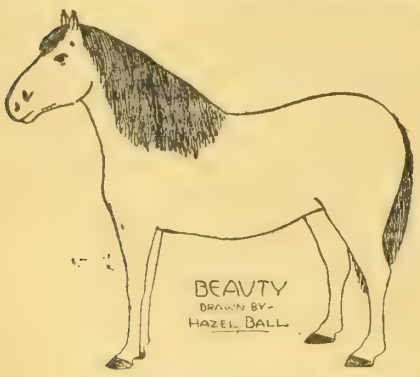
Last week I was attending a meeting in a building in which the Boy Scouts were also holding a meeting and on my way past the door of their room I glanced in and was attracted by a large blackboard on which the word "Service" was written in a very unusual way. On making inquiry I was informed that "Service" was their slogan—their watchword—and that the definition was as follows:

S—mile
E—arnestness
R—eliability
V—oice
I—nitiative
C—ourtesy
E—nergy.

And it was such a good slogan for both boys and girls, and the Scouts have made it stand for so many excellent things in this definition that I felt sure my boys and girls would all be glad to adopt it as their own and learn the definition.

A prize was awarded this week to Loretta Moore, of Levering, Ro. No. 1, who sent in the first answer to the puzzle, giving the girls' names correctly. Affectionately yours—*Laddie.*

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE DRAWING



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—I am a boy 10 years of age. I have three brothers, Donald, Kenneth and Julius. I am sending the girls' name puzzle. I live on an 80-acre farm. Well, I must close.—Ellis E. Bazzett, Bradley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am sending the answer to the puzzle. The first name is Harriet; second, Bernice; third, Madeline, and fourth, Kaffe.—Loretta Moore, Levering, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a little girl of 7 years. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I live on a farm. We have five horses, seven cows and some cattle. Our cats are wild and I cannot catch them. I like the stories that are continued best—Margaret Ridley, Capac, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have been looking at M. B. F. and like the children's page especially. I am 10 years old. I have two brothers, one 14 and one 15. There are 24 in my school. Our teacher is Mrs. Emma Bennett. I hope to see my letter in the paper.—Agnes Smith, Webberville.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 10 years old the 6th day of May. I am in the 7th grade at school and my teacher is Mrs. Hurford. I have never written to you before so thought I'd write now. I send an answer to the puzzle. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Dorothy Dean, Milford, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a little boy 7 years old. I began school last fall and have gone through the primer and the first reader. I am nearly halfway thru the second reader now. I live on a farm and like it. I have a little brother. I would like to see my letter in your paper. Mama reads the letters to me.—Leon Nilb, Niles, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I thought I would write you another letter. I am a boy 11 years old. I will be 12 the last of March. One of my schoolmate's birthday is on the same day only she is a year older. You wanted us to tell which we liked best, a continued story or a complete story every week. I like a complete story every week. I like Walter Wellman's picture puzzle very much and hope you will have one in the paper every week. I guess I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Raymond Solgat, Caro, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I am writing to you as I did not see my other letter in print. I have four brothers older than myself and one sister younger. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Sister Achatia. I will close now and hope t see my letter in print.—Verena J. Martin, Westphalia, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have just finished reading the "Children's Hour," and I enjoy it so much. I have tried my luck at guessing the puzzle. I think they are, Harriett, Bernice, Drusilla and Katy. My father takes the M. B. F. and has taken it for the past two years and likes it very much. Well I must close hoping to see my letter in print.—Rebecca Hayes Bailey, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is my first letter to you. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the children's page. I am 12 years old and go to school as much as I can. I am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Alice Goodsell. I like her very much. I have two sisters, Pauline, 11 years and Ruth, 8. I will close hoping to see my letter in the paper.—Eleanor Mae Criger, Columbiaville, Mich.

The Windy Month

LONG ago when there were but ten months in the calendar year March had the distinction of being the first month, and it was not until 713 B. C., when the Emperor Numa added January and February to the calendar that March took the position which is now occupies. The month was named in honor of Mars, the god of war, but by the old Anglo-Saxons it was called Lencten monath, which means "length month," and was so terms to signify the lengthening of the day at this time of the year.

This month like all others has many superstitions connected with it. It was thought that anyone born between the first and the twenty-first of the month would have a very poetic temperament, would be very thoughtful, studious, faithful to duty and conscientious, kind but stubborn and obstinate in holding to opinions and above all very economical. If your birthday comes after the 21st of the month it is thought that in addition to all these characteristics, you will be very active and magnetic; you will think deeply and all things connected with culture will interest you; you will want to be surrounded by beautiful and costly things and you will have a love for the luxurious things of life. You will fight hard to have things your own way; you will have executive ability and you will be very fond of good music.

The bloodstone which stands for courage and wisdom is the March stone. The verse which explains its powers reads:

"Who in this world of ours their eyes
In March first open, shall be wise.
In days of peril firm and brave
And wear a bloodstone to their grave."

The flower for March is the violet. The blue violet stands for faithfulness and modesty; the while violet stands for candor and wisdom.

There are also a few superstitions connected with the weather in March Here are two of them:

"So many frosts in March, so many in May."

"March in Janiveer, Janiveer in March I fear."

March seems to have been a popular month for musicians and painters. Among the many whose birthday falls in March are:

Saint Gaudens, the sculptor; Michael Angelo, the painter; Edwin Landseer, the painter; Dudley Buck, the composer; Albani, the singer; Sarasate, the violinist; Guilmant, the composer; Johann Strauss, the composer; John Sebastian Bach, the composer; Malibran, the singer; John MacWhirter, the artist; Raphael, the painter; Tamburni, the singer; Joseph Hayden, the composer; William M. Hunt and John LaFarge, painters.

Dear Laddie:—I live on a 96-acre farm. We have 13 head of cattle, four horses, 27 pigs and 13 rabbits. I have three sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are, Marion, Beatrice and Hilda. My brothers' names are Ronald and Arthur. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Herman A Motz, St. Johns, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you but hope it won't be the last. I am 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. My parents have taken the M. B. F. for a long time. I have two sisters and three brothers. My teacher is Miss Alice Goodell. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Camilla L. Cody, Columbiaville, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Foster. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have one sister, 8 years old and a baby brother, five months old. We live on an 109-acre farm. We have two horses, one colt, three cows, two yearlings, a calf a hog and about 55 white Wyandotte chickens, also three white Peki ducks. For pets I have a dog, Rex, and two cats, Blackie and Tiger. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Ruth Gray, Millington, Mich.

A FARM CUT-UP

BY WALTER WELLMAN

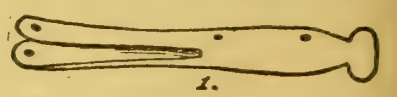
Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before. I hope this letter will escape the wastepaper basket. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Ruth Hood. We have three cows, two pigs, four horses, about 45 chickens and four ducks. We live on a small farm. I will close for this time. Below is a small verse.—Merien Wiley, Adrian

A Lullaby

When little children say Good Night,
And climb in downy beds,
The baby angels come and sing
Above their drowsy heads,
And sleeping lips curl up in smiles,
And childish hearts are light.
As soother by tender lullabies,
They pass the long dark night.

A NOVEL TOY

LOTS OF fun may be had with two round clothes pins, which mother will give you from her wash day supplies, or which you can buy at any store. Pierce each of the clothes pins with holes as shown in the first figure, making four holes in each pin; the first about three quarters of an inch below the top, the second through the center of the pin directly above the legs and the third and fourth through each leg near the bottom. An awl or screw driver can be used to make these small holes. Then cut off the legs close to the place where they join the pin and have left a piece such as you see in the second figure. The next thing to do is to get two thin pieces of wood, three inches in length and drill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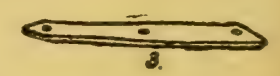
3.

three holes into each; one at each end and one in the middle as in the third figure. Then take some very fine wire and join the slips of wood that you have just pierced to the top of the clothes pin, putting one piece on each side for arms. Bend the wire at each end in the form of a loop so the arms will not slip, but give the arms enough freedom to move easily. Cut off the left over wire.

Attach the legs in the same way to the lower holes in the body of the pin. Take a long piece of black thread and tie one end of it to a pin, pass the string through the holes in the center of the arms and tie it about two feet from the pin. Then pin the little performers to the carpet or tie to the lower run of a chair. Take hold of the free end of the thread and hold it so the dolls just touch the floor. Pull the thread and the little men will wrestle with each other.

If you work this novel toy in a semi-darkened room and hold the end of the thread behind you as you jerk it, any on-looker will be much mystified and wonder what is making the queer little clothes pin wrestlers perform so strangely.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'
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Grand Ledge, Michigan.

The Non-Partisan League Refuses to Join The Third Party Movement

Declares Itself Independent of Affiliation With All Political Parties, Preferring to Maintain Non-Partisan Principles

THERE IS A wide-spread belief that the Non-Partisan League is an independent political party, and have been frequently taken to task for our opposition to the formation of a new political party "along the lines of the Non-Partisan League." The facts are that the Non-Partisan League is non-partisan and supports men for office on both the leading tickets. The Non-Partisan League is doing the very thing we have advocated in these columns, namely, supporting men instead of parties. In the absence of a non-partisan organization in Michigan we hope our readers will exercise a non-partisan spirit and vote for the men they believe best qualified for the job, regardless of their party politics.

The following letter and newspaper clipping states the position of the League clearly:

"My attention has been called to an editorial which appeared in your paper under the heading "FarmerLabor Fusion on National Politics Continues," which says:

"Those who thought that the proposed 'hitching up' of the farmers' Non-partisan League with organized labor was nothing more than an idle dream have another guess coming. Last week Gov. Lynn J. Frasier, of North Dakota, met with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Duncan McDonald, president-elect of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and these three worthies laid the foundation of what is fondly hoped to become a national political party that will supersede all the parties."

The rest of the editorial is comment based on the statement made in this opening paragraph. The facts are that Governor Frazier, while invited to participate in the Chicago convention for the organization of a labor party, is not taking part in any third party declined, as the Non-partisan League movement. Conservative labor in Minnesota and in other states, which is co-operating with the Non-partisan League in a nonpartisan way, to get enacted a joint program of reforms wanted by both labor unions and farmer organizations, also refused to participate in the labor party organized by Mr. Fitzpatrick and others.

Enclosed find a copy of the *Non-Partisan Leader*, official paper of the League, which makes the position of the League plain on this point.

I may add that the *Non-Partisan Leader* has approved editorially the suggestion of Samuel Gompers for non-partisan participation of labor in politics. Mr. Gompers opposes the third party idea of the radicals in labor.

While not attempting to influence your editorial policy, I think that you will not object to my pointing out inaccuracies as to the facts, and I trust you will be willing to correct the matter referred to.—*Oliver S. Morris, Editor the Non-Partisan Leader.*

False reports concerning an alleged amalgamation of the Non-partisan League into a new national labor party formed at Chicago have been spread over the country by the press. While invited to do so, the Non-partisan League did not participate as an organization at the Chicago Labor party convention. The League's views regarding a third party and co-operation with labor in politics were given on the convention floor through friendly labor delegates. Governor Frazier of North Dakota, was not a delegate to the convention and did not attend it, despite various reports in the papers to that effect. The governor was in Chicago to attend the national conference of the National Public Ownership League, which met a few days prior to the labor convention. He was there only a day or so, as he had to hurry back to North Dakota on account of the coal strike.

It was explained to the labor convention that the Non-partisan League is just what its name, "Non-partisan" indicates—that the League will not amalgamate or affiliate with any political party. The League everywhere, except in a few instances where circumstances have prohibited it, has worked, and will continue to work, through all the parties, and not as a third party. It recommends for nomination, or indorses, after they are nominated, candidates in different parties who are progressive and believe in the League program, and seeks the election of these men on the party tickets with which they are affiliated, whether they are Republicans, Democrats or Labor party men.

Where the Labor party has a candidate filling the League requirements, and when his indorsement seems the proper thing to do to win victory for the farmers, the League would not hesitate to indorse him, just as it would indorse a Republican or Democrat, under similar circumstances. It may be, if the Labor party is successfully organized, that some League candidates in various states will be on that ticket. But there is and can be no amalgamation or affiliation with the Labor party, any more than with any other party, under the principles on which the League is organized. The League has working political agreements with organized labor in several states, under which labor, like the League, exerts its political strength in combination with the League in the non-partisan way above described.

Furnishings for Governor's Office Come High

ALBERT E. SLEEPER had his private office and reception in the reception parlor in the capitol redecorated and furnished last summer, and the bills are beginning to come in. The Board of State Auditors is paying them out of the state emergency fund.

Bills already received total $13,127. Of these the board has paid $11,047 out of the emergency fund. There are several bills yet to come, which are expected to run the total to about $15,000.

The windows in the governor's offices have been dressed up to the tune of $2,006. There are five of these windows in the two rooms making the drapery bill $401 a window. There are also two pairs of portieres which cost $358.

Fan in Art Mounting

A bronze desk lamp at $27.75 has been provided and an electric fan in an art mounting has been established on an imposing andd ornate pillar. The bills of this fan and pillar have not been rendered.

The governor's private washroom cost to paint $211. A mirror was provided, at the cost of $85. To shut this from the public view, there is an art leather screen billed at $75.

As the governor sits at his work when in Lansing, he occupies a $150 chair, has his feet upon a $1,300 carpet, leans upon a $470 desk, takes a letter from a $14 Gothic tray and dips his pen into a $25 ink well. His waste basket is a $10 affair. A little bookcase, two feet wide and five high, costs $175.

Pillows Cost $109.50

There is a davenport that cost $280, and is equipped with half a dozen pillows, costing $109.50. For the governor's stick and hat, there is a $30 costumer. Four chairs for guests in the inner office cost $372.

The fireplace, which burns gas, is decorated with a pair of gilt andirons costing $93 and a fire set billed at $53. The fireplace, built when the capitol was new and furnaces unreliable, has been furnished with an imported marble facing hearth and curb at a cost of $40.

Two davenports in the governor's parlor cost $500; two cathedral chairs $325; two special tables, $475; six common chairs, $730. One of the largest items is $3,795 for decorating the walls and ceilings of the offices. This, however, includes work on the outer office as well as on the governor's private office and parlor.

Say Expenses are not Unreasonable

Although the expenditures seem large, the state officers contend that they are not unreasonable. O. B. Fuller, auditor-general, points out that the governor's office had not been refurnished in 40 years. The carpets which were worn threadbare in most places and were full of holes, had not been off the floor even for cleaning, during four administrations,, it is said.

The Board of Auditors points out that payment of the furniture and decorating bills out of the emergency fund is made necessary by the action of the Legislature in abolishing the general fund. The work on the governor's office was authorized last April, the members say, when the general fund was still in existence. The bills are late in arriving and in the meantime the general fund has ceased to exist.

Plant Beans Among Small Fruits

WE PLANT navy beans between the rows of our small fruit, and find that it not only supplies us with a table necessity bought by many farmers, when they had as well produce it at practically no cost but also it is beneficial to the fruit vines.

We use the lister to lay off the bean-rows, having only one horse hitched to it, on account of the limited room. The lister is set to run rather shallow—only four or five inches deep. It is a good plan to work the soil with a five-shovel cultivator just before listing, to head off weed-growth.

The beans are drilled in somewhat shallow, as they are down where the soil is moist, and the sub-soiler has been allowed to run deep, to form a well-pulverized seed-bed. An inch of covering should be the limit. One seed in a place, six to eight inches apart, is about the right way to plant.

Cultivation is very simple and easy, the fine, moist soil being drawn from the ridges down into the furrow, around the plants. This is done as soon as the plants come through the ground, and continued till they are laid by. Thus the crop is kept well-cultivated, and the fruit-vines are kept free of seeds.—*M. Coverdell, Worth County, Missouri.*

How To Avoid Delays in Shipments This Spring

Few box cars and few locomotives have been supplied to the railroads during the past two years. Yet American industries want to do an abnormally large amount of shipping in 1920.

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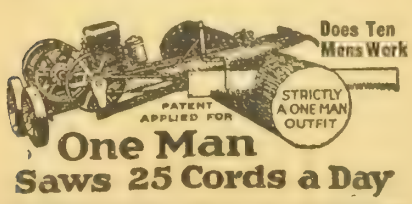

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LICE ON POULTRY

My poultry have lice. How can I get rid of them?—Subscriber.

There is no time in the year but that lice and mites may infect poultry. Poultry raisers and poultrymen in general are very familiar with the pest. But many farmers do not know of the presence of these pests in their houses and on their hens till the house seems alive with them and the hens begin to droop and die from them. Mites work at night. They secrete themselves in cracks, nailholes and under the roosts through the day. They aree blood suckers. Hens lessen the egg production. To get rid of them, roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes should be removed. Spray thoroughly with crude petrolium 1 part, kerosene 4 parts. Crude oil is about right. Pour kerosene on top of roosts. A few days of this treatment will rid hens of lice. There seems to be more than two dozen kinds of lice that infest poultry. A good dip is made by using from 3-4 to 1 oz. of Sodium Floride to 1 gal. water. Dip the hen thoroughly except her head. Dip the fowls in this solution on a bright, warm day in July, August or the fore part of September and on a day that is free from wind. This method is very effectual. During the other months of the year the Sodium Floride can be dusted among the feathers of the fowls. A pinch of dust should be distributed about as follows: 1 pinch on the head, one pinch deposited among feathers near the skin on the following parts of the body—neck, breast, thighs, on spread wing (underside) tail and back.

Another good remedy for lice is the Blue Ointment method, as follows: Rub well on to the skin three pieces of ointment, each as large as a small pea. One of these pieces should be rubbed on just under the vent, the other two under the wings. The ointment should never be daubed on and left for it is poison and the bird will get it.—*C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

WHO PAYS FOR ABSTRACT

A sells a farm to B on a Land Contract. A later sells the farm to C and gives warranty deed for same and the contract passes on with the deed and terms to C, the new purchaser; but no mention is made in the deed of the existing contract. Afterwards C sells the farm to D and gives a warranty deed the same as A gave to C with no mention of the contract, in the deed. B finally makes his last payment and asks for deed from D, the last owner by deed. It is discovered when the deed is given to B by D that the land contract given by A to B called for an abstract; but it seems no abstract was given by any of the parties; the grantors claiming that they supposed that an abstract came along with the deed; but the attorney who drew up the deeds (the same one drew both deeds) overlooked the abstract. The contractor B did not make claim for abstract at the time the deed was given him by D. The question is, who is legally bound to pay for this abstract, if one must be be furnished under the terms. Suppose also that there had been found that a defect—such as mortgage, or any flaw in title, who would be holding to make the title good? If D would be holding, could he go back on A and C who gave warranty deeds?—A Subscriber, Hartford, Mich.

"B" has contract relations only with "A" and will have to look to "A" for the abstract. If "A" did not protect himself in his dealings with "C" and "D" he must stand the loss. Any defect in title would have to be made good by any of the warrantors. The one who makes good may look to any who precede him.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CLEARING LAND

We are contemplating the breaking up of a section of second growth timber land in the northeastern part of this state some time in March or April, and would like to inquire what is the most practical way for clearing brush and timber of this nature. The trees consist of poplar brush, none being over five inches in diameter. Have you ever heard of caterpillar tractors being used for breaking down brush and trees of this size?—Hesse Bros., Detroit.

Your inquiries referred to a well-known lumberman in northern Michigan who has cleared thousands of acres of such lands. His reply is as follows: Our way has been to go in and cut down small timber leaving a stump of 3 or 5 feet high. As soon as the brush from the large cut timber is dry enough, burn it over, and then pile the unburnt pieces in piles and burn. Most of the small stumps can then be pulled with a team, and by leaving the stmp high as we said you can get a good purchase to tip your stump over.—*H. Dunden.*

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. (Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for a reply.)

BAD ROADS; RURAL CARRIERS

The road is open up to and beyond my place, for one-quarter of a mile from there on there is some drifts. Can the rural carrier stop coming as far as our place? There are six houses on the road. Is he within his right when he turns off this road and goes around? He would have to retrace nearly a mile in making the six miles but most of the time he could get through. He claims it would make him so late getting home if he had to retrace. —L. B. D., Lawrence, Mich.

I would be of the opinion that the carrier would be obliged to make only a reasonable effort to cover the route and that the keeping open of the road is up to the residents of the district. However I think you will find that the acts of the carrier are very largely under the direction and control of the postmaster. You should consult him. I believe they are willing to require a carrier to make his route if the roads are kept in reasonable shape for him to get through.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FULL VALUE ON LAND FOR HIGHWAY

One of my neighbors desires to have a road between his land and mine. If they should decide to put a road thru have I the right to charge the full value of the land (that is the price I paid for it three years ago plus tax and interest to date and the cost of clearing) or does the township board decide the price to be paid for it? As far as I am concerned I do not need the road. I have heard it said that if the land owner signs the petition for the road he loses the right to charge anything for the land. Is this true?—J. M., Falmouth, Mich.

One is entitled to full value for the land taken for a highway regardless of what he paid for it. The payment of taxes upon land does not enhance its value but improvements placed thereon does enhance its value. However, the value should be determined as of the day of the condemnation proceedings. Land may be worth very much more today than it was worth three years ago. Some pieces have increased a very large amount and it should be the price on the day of condemnation. If the owner signs a petition for a highway that waives damages for the opening; then he would not be entitled to any damages, but if there is no such clause in the petition he does not waive his right to damages for the opening.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TREATING SEED TO KEEP AWAY CROWS

My attention has been called to Mr. Carl E. Schmidt's use of Diamond Dyes for the purpose of preventing injury by crows to recently planted corn. As you know, dyes are very largely coal tar products and would have the same effect, at greater cost, as the coal tar treatment. By the coal tar method the corn is shelled and moistened with warm water, drained, and about 2 tablespoons of coal tar is mixed thoroughly through a bushel of seed corn.

In experiments along this line we have found this coal tar method as effective as any of the patented preventatives on the market, and found also that this method does not retard germination as several of the commercial products do. We have not tried the mixture of tincture of aloe and waste dye.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

INSURANCE FOR LOSS OF EYE

A takes a lumbering job from B and I hired out to A. While working a chip flew and destroyed the sight of one eye. Now B had his men in the mill insured but not the men working for A. Would I be able to collect anything from B for my eye, and if so how much A is a poor man so could not collect from him.—A. J., Tustin, Mich.

From the brief statement I would be of the opinion that "B" would not be liable to you. However, I would suggest that you write the full statement of facts to the INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD, Lansing, Mich., for their interpretation.—*W. E. Brown legal editor.*

POSITION OF SILO IN BARN

What would be your advice on putting up a silo in the barn? I have a 12-ft. feed alley and my barn is high enough only it would take up part of my room in the feed alley and be a little unhandy in feeding a few of the stock. The barn is 40x60; no basement. One side of the driveway is for the granary and feed; the other I have the horses and cows with heads together and the 12-ft. feed alley between them. My silo is a cement stave 10x30 but have heard so much of silo inside nowadays on account of freezing that I am undecided what to do, whether to use part of my feed alley for silo or put it outside.—M. H. Stanton.

It is hardly nesessary to put a silo inside the barn in order to avoid freezing. Barn space is usually too valuable to make use of it in this way. If silage is properly taken out of the silo, there is very little trouble experienctd from freezing. I would recommend that the silo be placed on the south or east side of the barn where I think, you will have very little trouble from freezing of the ensilage.—*O. E. Robey, Acting Head Department of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

A LAWFUL FENCE

A rented a piece of land from B with the understanding that B reserve and fence off a small garden spot, and orchard, which they failed to do. A put up a good fence around the garden to protect B's garden from A's stock. B immediately constructed an inside fence, ordering A to remove her fence, which she did. B's fence proved worthless, permitting A's stock to get thru and under into B's garden, and thru it over into A's crop. Now who is compelled to keep up that fence, A or B? Also will you please print Michigan law in regard to the fencing of sheep, as A understands from neighboring farmers that owners of sheep must take care of their own sheep and adjoining land. Are they not responsible for their half of the fence?—A Woman Farmer, Capac, Mich.

If "B" agreed to fence the garden and orchard reserved then "B" would be obliged to construct and maintain a "lawful fence" only and if such fence was constructed and "B's" stock broke it down "B" would be liable. If it was not a lawful fence then "B" would not be liable. One must construct a "lawful" fence between occupied and cultivated or improved farms. If the fence is a lawful fence and any animal breaks through the owner is liable for the damage done by his beasts. One must fence against sheep as much as cattle but he builds a "lawful" fence in either case. If sheep get through or over a "lawful" fence the owner would be as liable for their breach as for any other animal.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SHORT WEIGHT

If a grocery dealer sells buckwheat flour that does not hold out with weight on sack can he be made to stand good for it? The sack is marked 10 pounds but only weighs nine pounds. He charges $1 a sack for it and in trying to crawl out of it he says that he bought it of a farmer and got beat, but sacks are stamped manufactured by Swalter and Stutz, Saranac, Mich.—R. M., Lake Odessa, Mich.

If one sells a sack of flour marked "Ten Pounds" and upon weighing it is found to be nine pounds he is liable for the difference. I would suggest that if the price of articles do not suit you that you buy elsewhere or go without until you teach the seller that only a fair price will be tolerated. Peoples' willingness to pay extortionate prices is the strongest inducement for one to ask such prices.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

REMOVING IMPROVEMENTS MADE AFTER MORTGAGE

I have 80 acres with a mortgage on it due Dec. 1st, 1920. I have in the past bought and paid for and built a silo. Have I a right to sell silo or move it off the farm; I have a deed of the place.—G. P., Williamsburg, Mich.

You would have a right to remove the silo if it did not endanger the security of the mortgage. If by removing the silo the property would not be worth enough to pay the mortgage, taxes, interest and expenses of foreclosure, then you would not have a right to sell it and you might be prevented by injunction or be liable to an auction for lessening the value of the property.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FROZEN ENSILAGE

Is silage as good after being frozen as before?—Subscriber.

"When frozen ensilage is completely thawed before feeding, the freezing has practically no effect on the value of the silage."—*A. C. Anderson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.*

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

PLAIN FACTS

THIS LETTER'S goin' to be short but she's goin' to be snappy an' as near to the truth as I'm capable of writin' it, an' it's in answer to a letter from a friend of M. B. F., who lives near Carson City, Mich. Among other things this friend sez: "I am in favor of a farmer governor (Campbell) but what is the use?. I am afraid they will all turn out like Fordney on the bean question."

Now, b'gosh! I want to say right here that I'm tootin' no horn for Fordney—neved did either—an' I ain't doin' any tootin' for no other man 'less I know somethin' to toot about, an' I jest want to say to the aforesaid friend from Carson City an' to any others that may be kinda straddle of the fence an' don't seem to know jest which way to jump, that if we take the time to look up Mr. Campbell's record jes as far back as we care to go, we'll find he's no slacker when it comes to doin' things; yes an' we'll find he has never in all his public career shown the white feather nor taken a back seat when there was a fight on; that he has always stood firm for what he believed to be the right thing.

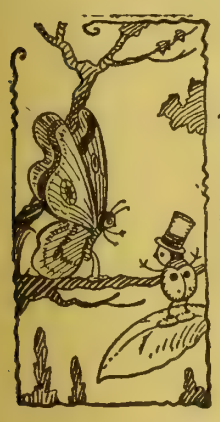
Milo D. Campbell gets most of his income, his bread an' butter so to speak, from his farmin' interests. He is now an' always has been a good friend to the farmer and the laborin' man. There is nothin' in his past political career for which he nor his friends an' supporters need make any excuses; he has always been on the square, played his cards above the table; (any gambler will tell you what this means; 'course you know Milo don't play cards, that's only a figger of speech as it were); well, anyway he has always been faithful to his duties an' darned if I can think of any kind of reason why he wouldn't be jest as honest an' jest as faithful as governor as he has been in all his past public life.

Now you see when you elect a man to office on a certain platform, have his word that he will work for certain things an' you have confidence in the man an' believe he will do as he says he'll do; then if he fails to do that you have a right to be disappointed in him an' to bail him out good an' proper at various an' divers times an' places an' to let him know you are thoroughly disgusted with 'im.

Now I'd ruther work for a man an' vote for a man who had promised to do certain things; I'd ruther see such a man elected guv'ner, even if I had to meet with disappointment in the end an' lose confidence in 'im, than to see some feller elected who had made no promises, an' would make none till he knew what the political ringston wanted him to do, a man from whom the farmers an' the laborin' men could expect nothin' an' by gosh!! they wouldn't stand no chance to be disappointed 'cause they would git nothin', jest what they expected.

An' so I'm askin' our friend from Carson City an' all other readers of M. B. F., if they ain't ferred to buckle down to business, git together an' work for Milo D. Campbell; an' he will be true—we have no reason to think otherwise—even his political enemies can find nothing to criticize; an' you know if there wuz anything, them birds would find it. Let's git together then an' rush things through with a whoop; don't let the big interests nor the political wire pullers side track us from the main issue; an' remember the crooks an' the sharpers an' the big proteers, that kind of fish don't want Mr. Campbell for governor 'cause they can't pull the wool over his eyes and thehy know it darn well, an' they'll line up agin' him an' that's jest the reason the farmers of this great but tax-burdened, commission-ruled, old state, need Milo D. Campbell for their next governor. Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

Sense and Nonsense



THE ETERNAL FEMININE

Miss Butterfly (Just out): Kind sir, can you tell me if I am wearing the season's newest colors?

Mighty Funny

The portly gentlemtn strolled up to one of the seats in the park and having seated himself comfortably, was soon absorbed in his newspaper. After a while he was annoyed by a small boy yho persisted in steadily staring at him, and at last he could bear it no longer.

"What are you looking at, little boy?" he inquired." Is there anything funny about me?"

"Not yet," replied the youngster, "but there's going to be when you get up. Them seats have just been painted."

Uncomfortable Ease

"I don't care much for these 'ere progressive farmers," said the hired man. "I'd lots rather work for one of the old-fashioned kind."

"Why?" asked the hired man from the adjoining farm.

"Aw, a rail fence is a heap more comf'able to set on than barb wire."

Where Did He Go?

She: "I'll never go anywhere again with you as long as I live."

He: "Wh-why?"

She: "You asked Mrs. Smith how her husband was standing the heat; and he's been dead two months."

Not Just the Same

"Do you find married life the grand sweet song you expected?"

"Well, it is at least a grand refrain."

Refrain?"

"Yes; I'm called upon to refrain from smoking, refrain from cards, refrain from going to the lodge, and when there isn't anything in particular to refrain from, just refrain."

He's Sure Shiftless

"Gabe Giggery don't amount to much does he?" asked a citizen of Sandy Mush, Ark.

"Amount to much?" returned the neighbor addressed. "He don't amount to nuth'n. Why, he's so dadburned shuckless that he won't even keep his wife's ax sharp !"

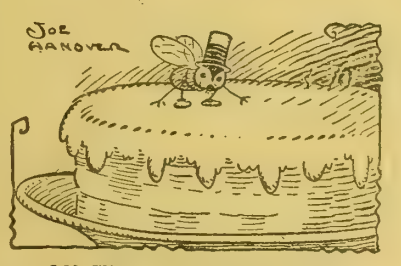
Not a "Close" One

It was at Saturday morning inspection. The commanding officer spotted a private who was unshaven. "Why didn't you shave this morning?" he demanded.

The private became nervous. "You see, sir," he stammered, "there were eight of us shaving by the aid of a single mirror, and I guess I must have shaved somebody else."

"What is the proper length of a girl's dress."

"A little over two feet."



ON THE FROSTED CAKE

Prof. Fly—My this glacier or whatever it is, has a sweet taste.

A Single Stroke

—and that tough old stump or boulder you have been wishing was some place else is shattered into easily handled pieces.

The Giant Farm Hand **DU PONT** Red Cross Dynamite

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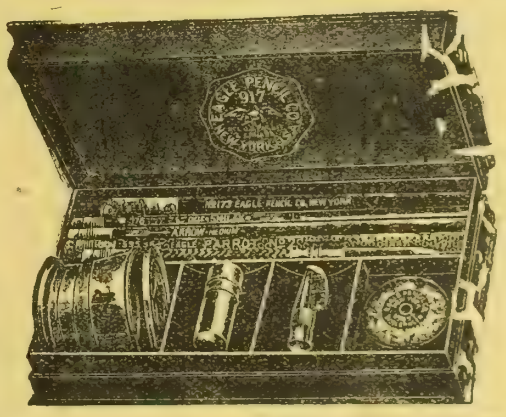
Boys! Girls! This School Outfit YOURS for a LITTLE Extra Work



During the past 30 days more than 50 "LIVE WIRE" boys and girls have secured this dandy outfit which consists of 3 pencils, 1 pen holder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 12 pen points and holder, 1 pencil sharpener, 1 ink and pencil eraser and 1 aluminum collapsible drinking cup, all packed in a beautiful box, without it costing a penny.

HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking Michigan Business Farming, had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they ought to be taking M. B. F. if they expected to keep abreast of the times and derive the same benefit over 70,000 farmers are now enjoying. Then they explained that they were working for a school outfiit. That settled it, their friends subscribed and now the School Outfit is theirs.

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All you have to do to win this outfit is to call on two of your friends who are not now taking M. B. F. and ask them to help you win the outfit by giving you their subscription to M. B. F. for one year at $1.00 each. Send us the $2.00 with their names and address plainly written and the outfit will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

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160-ACRE MICHIGAN STOCK AND GENERAL farm, $2,600. If owner could take time from his business to manage this farm, you could not buy it for twice the price, only 1 1-2 miles R R town. Level fields in good cultivation, clay loam soil, clay subsoil, 30-cow pasture, apple orchard. 2-story house, barn, etc. $2,600, easy terms, gets it. Details page 68 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 33 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FARMS FOR SALE—GOT A LARGE LIST of farms for sale, hay and grain, corn potatoes, stock and poultry farms, and some of the best fruit farms in West Michigan. Good market for your farm produce and stock. You do not have to pay an agent's fee of any kind. Just pay the farmer his price if you buy. Write me what kind of farm you want and terms. Address GEO. J. ROSPLOCK, Farm Agent, 204 Third St., Ludington, Michigan.

FOR SALE—94 ACRES IN IONIA CO., NEAR Grand Ledge and Mulliken. Good buildings. C. V. BALDWIN, Grand Ledge, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM 122 ACRES, 3 MILES from Lansing, on good road. All improved. Good buildings. Best of soil. S. W. HEMPY, R7, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 84 ACRES, 3 MILES east of Hopkins. Well improved. Price right. A bargain. Write GEO. A. TUTTLE, Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE: FARM 120 ACRES, FRUIT OR stock or both. Write for list. MRS. H. A. BUTTERMORE, Beulah, Mich., R 1.

FOR SALE—115 ACRE FARM. GOOD land. One-half mile from Millersburg. MRS. D. DALTON, Millersburg.

FOR SALE—GOOD 40 ACRE FARM, 15 acres cleared rest easy to clear, 3 room house, barn, chicken coop. Fenced. Train runs through 4 miles north and 1 1-2 miles east of Coleman. M. GIMESKY, R 1, Coleman, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES GRAVELY LOAM good buildings on good road. Two miles from shipping station, 3-4 mile to school. For information write W. W. HARRINGTON, R R No. 1, Alamo, Mich.

FARM BARGAIN: 100 ACRES GOOD CLAY loam soil, 80 acres level, 20 acres gently rolling. Nice young orchard, apples, peaches, pear, plums, cherries, grapes and berries. 15 acres wheat, 8 acres rye, 20 acres new seeding, 5 acres timber, 40 rods to school, good basement barn, two houses and good outbuildings, well fenced, good well, windmill, 75 bbl. reservoir, water piped to barn. 4 1-2 miles to market on good gravel road. For further particulars address owner, PHLORUS HALE, Saranac, Mich.

40 ACRES (33 CLEARED, 7 PASTURE) gravelly soil. Small cement block house, barn. On main road and R. F. D., 3 miles from Beaverton. $1,800—$800 down. M. J. HUBER, R 3, Beaverton, Mich.

80 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, WELL FENCED, 12 x 32 silo, good barn, good house, good well and chicken house. Nearly 40 acres cleared, one mile from school, 1 1-2 mile from R. R. station. Fine location on trunk line road. Priced to sell. For particulars write to owner, HENRY NEFF, Comins, Oscoda Co., Mich.

120 ACRE FARM—GOOD BUILDINGS. Will trade for 40 or 60 acres, or take house and lot some good town, as part payment. C. E. PETERS, R 1, Breckenridge, Mich.

FOR RENT—320 ACRES OF EXCELLENT pasture land, well watered, partly cleared. For particulars write W HARLAN REEVES, Belding, Mich., R 3.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, BEST KIND of soil. 140 acres under plough. 75 acres tiled, 8 in. drain, good fences. Rock well, 105 ft. 2 in. casing. Good house, 10 rooms. Barn, 128 by 36 by 40, cement floors. Large granary and hog pen. Bargain if taken soon. R. C. WOODARD, Elsie, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE—FARM, 120 ACRES WITH ALL the stock and machinery. Four miles from Rogers. Good buildings, good soil, 55 improved, rest timber and cut over land, easily cleared. Owner old, easy terms. Price $5,000. Address JOSEPH RITZLER, Rogers, Mich.

80 ACRES. GOOD SOIL. 55 ACRES CLEARed, balance in wood lot and second growth timber. Good well, buildings, near school, railroad station and West Michigan Pike. $30 an acre. PERCY HOPKINS, Bear Lake, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR SALE: APPLETON FRICTION FEED drag saw, with two 5 1-2 foot saw blades. Outfit has only been used one week and is in first class condition. Price complete, $75 f. o. b. Turner, Mich. DIETZEL BROS., Twining, Mich.

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FOR SALE—100 TONS OF LOOSE MIXED hay, also my farm of 250 acres. 200 acres improved. CHESTER WELCH, Elwell, Mich.

FOR SALE—DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY beans. Excellent dry or string. Write for price and sample. W. A. WORTLEY, Rushton, Mich.

REGISTERED SPRING SEEDS
College success oats reg. No. 961—350 bu.; Wisconsin Pedigree barley reg. No. 981—200 bu.; Robust pea beans class 1, Reg. No. 9B1—400 bu. Regular association prices. Can fill orders at once. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

HELP

WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YRS. WITH some experience, to work on farm. Write ERNEST A. DEAN, South Lyon, Mich.

MARRIED MAN WANTED FOR GENERAL farm work on farm of 120 acres. Must be thoroughly competent and energetic. In reply state age, experience, size of family, wages expected, etc. Address, "FARMER," care of Pioneer Times, Vassar, Mich.

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County Crop Reports

MIDLAND—Prices offered at Midland: Wheat, fall, $2.25; spring, $2.30; corn, $1.45; oats, 89c; rye, $1.50; buckwheat, $2.85; beans (C. H. P.) $5.75; barley, $3; peas, $4.25.—O. B. G. C.

VAN BUREN (E)—The roads have been fierce for some time, not good wheeling or sleighing, but both used some. The recent thaw has improved things, but still the roads are heavy. Not much produce being marketed. Help continues to be scarce and work is behind. Lots of road improvement being planned for the season.—V. G. Prices at Mattawan: Corn, $1.40; oats, $1; hay, light mixed, $36; potatoes, $2.25; onions, $5; butter, 50c; eggs, 50c; veal calves, 23.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are having nice weather at present, snow is going fast. Quite a few farmers are selling potatoes and some corn. Roads will soon be in bad shape. Auction sales are coming fast. Do not know what city folke will do for something to eat if the farmers keep on leaving the farms.—C. L. B. Prices at Traverse City: wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50; oats, 90; rye, $1.45; hay, No. 1 timothy, $36; beans (C. H. P.) $5.50; potatoes, $4.25 cwt; cabbage, 12c; butter, 45; butterfat, 70; eggs, 45.

SANILAC (S. E.)—The farmers of this locality are still busy organizing for the farm bureau. It is a bright outlook for the county around about Croswell. They went after the beet situation and are now going after the W. R. Roach Canning Co. for better prices in the growing of peas. Not much hay on the move, but some grain. Horses and cattle are on fair prices, but not many on the move on account of the poor rail road service, also the highways are in poor condition. Had some rain in this locality.—W. J. V. Prices offered at Croswell: Wheat, red, $2.30; oats, 86c; rye, $1.51; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25! No. 1 light mixed, $23@$25; beans, $6; barley, $2.75; hens, 20@25c; butter, 64c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 46c; hogs on foot, $15; dressed beef, $16; pork, $17; veal calves, alive, $16.

MASON—Recent thaws left the roads in bad condition. Typical March weather. Potatoes move to market whenever roads and weather permit. There are a few still in the producers hands. Coal is scarce and hard to get these days. Pure bred cattle are gaining in favor in this county. Shorthorns and Holsteins were accepted as standard types for the county, a few years ago, but lately the Guernseys have become more prominent and bid fair to hustle the other breeds in popularity. There are also many pure-bred hogs thruout the county. Durocs and Berkshires are favorites, though other breeds are also respected.—B. M. Prices offered at Scottville are: Wheat, $2.15; rye, $1.40; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $5.50; red kidney, $12.00; potatoes, $4; poultry—hens, 25@28; butter, 55; butterfat, 67; eggs, 50; hogs, 18; veal calves, 18@20.

MANISTEE—There is not much doing in these parts except buying a little hay for spring work, and a few cornstalks, when they can find them. We have had our first thaw this winter. March 3rd it rained all day and then turned cold and snowed and blowed. Today it is coming down. Another farmer sold out and is moving. There is some corn for sale in in these parts. There is some sickness in for pork and beef is better; the butchers are looking for it but it is getting scarce in these parts. There is some sickness in this corner of the county, flu is the cause of the most of it.—C. H. S. Prices at the local market: Wheat, $2; corn, $1.50; oats, $1.10; rye, $1.30; buckwheat, $2.50 cwt; beans (C. H. P.) $5.25 cwt; hay, $32@$35; potatoes, $3.25 cwt; hens, 25c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 45c; beef steers, 8c (alive); beef cows, 5c (alive); veal calves (alive) 10@13c; hogs, (alive) 13 1-2c, dressed, 17 1-2c.

SANILAC (C)—March came in rather winter like. At this writing the weather is rather cold. Had quite a rain on Thursday the 11th, turning to a snow before Friday morning and drifted considerable; it still keeps cold. Have some cases of the flu, but no deaths; some cases of the measles and some cases of the mumps, but as a general thing most are very well. Some farmers are drawing sawlogs and some are still getting up wood. There are a few carloads of cattle brought in for sale to furnish milk for the condensery at Sandusky. Milk in January brought $3.89 for 4.1 test and $3.65 for 3.5 test, which is the standard, then 4c a point below or above that test. Coal is rather scarce yet, hardly can get enough for domestic use.—A. B. Prices offered at Sandusky: wheat, red or white, $22.50; oats, 83c; rye, $1.56; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No 1 light mixed $20@$25; beans (C. H. P) $6; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 45c; dressed hogs, 18c; dressed beef, 15@18c.

GENESSEE—Farmers are working up wood, trimming trees, hauling manure and attending auction sales. The weather has been warmer and we have had some rain during the last few days, but it is freezing up again today. The fields are bare and the roads are in bad shape for traveling. Farmers are selling wood, potatoes, hay and livestock and are buying cloverseed fertilizer and feeds. Auction sales are still as plentiful as ever, but prices received are not averaging as good as earlier in the season, with the exception of good horses, which are working higher. M. P. Cook is selling his herd of registered Shorthorn cattle at public auction at his farm six miles south of Flint. Several farms are being sold this spring. Quite a number of tenant farmers are moving this week. No sugar beets will be put in this year, unless the sugar manufacturers come to the growers' terms.—C. W. S. Prices at Flint: Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.55; oats, 95c; rye, $1.55; buckwheat, $3 cwt; beans (C. H. P.) $6; red kidney, $11; hay, $25@$30; straw, $10@$15; potatoes, $2.75@$3; onions, $6.50; cabbage, $8 bbl; cucumbers, $2.50 doz; hens, 32@34; springers, 32@34; ducks, 32@35; geese, 30@35; turkeys, 40@42; creamery butter, 60@63; butterfat, 72; eggs, 48@50; apples, $2.50@$3; beef steers, $10.50@$11; beef cows, $7.50@$8.50; veal calves, $18@$20; sheep, $11@$12; lambs, $17@$18.50; hogs, $14.50@$15.

WEXFORD (S. E.)—The weather prophet hit it very close yesterday and today; rained yesterday and a cold wave today. Snow has drifted bad and trains will be hung up now. Of course you can't expect it different after they have gone back into the owners' hands.—S. H. S. Prices offered at Cadillac: Wheat, $2.09@$2.15; corn, shelled, $1.40, ear, 72 lbs, $1.20; oats, 90; rye, $1.30; buckwheat, $2.50; beans, (C. H. P.) $5.50; red kidney, $8; hay, $32; potatoes, $3.60 cwt; hens, 23@25; springers, 23@25; ducks, 22@25; geese, 20@23; butterfat, 66; eggs, 45; veal calves, 16@22; hogs, 16@18.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—We are having good winter weather yet. It rained the 4th, the first rain or thaw to make any water since last November. The farmers are hauling some oats and hay to market. Stock of all kinds are looking good, with plenty of rough feed and hay until grass comes. The flu is leaving a number of homes badly broken up throughout this section. Prices offered at St. Charles: Wheat, $2.25; corn, ear, 70c; oats, 85c; hay, No. 1 timothy, $26; No. 1 light mixed, $22; benas (C. H. P.) $6 cwt; potatoes, $2.50; hens, 25c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 47c; hogs, $14; beef steers, 8@10c; beef cows, 5@7c; veal calves, 18@20.

MANISTEE (N.E.)—The farmers are cutting wood, hauling hay and feeds and other jobs around farm. The weather has been cold and snowy, but today changed for a short time and rained quite hard, but soon changed again to snow. Begins to look like spring coming for another time (1920). Soil is mostly covered with snow, but it was lowered considerable today by the rain. You could see bare ground. The farmers are now beginning to sell potatoes around the country, as beans are mostly sold here. Most of farmers' crops are not sold. I am confident, possibly some potatoes. I do not know as farmers are building or buying much hay and fencing.—H. A. Prices offered at Bear Lake: Potatoes, $3.75 cwt; white beans, $5.25 cwt; rye, $1.30 bu; wheat $2 bu; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 64c; hogs, 13@13 1-2 on foot, 16 1-2@ 17 1-2 dressed; beef 5@8c alive, 8@13c dressed; veal, 10@13c alive, 18@22c dressed; live chickens, 25c; hides, 18c.

PRESQUE ISLE (W)—March 4th we had our first rain of the season. It rained all day from the E. S-E. and in the evning the wind shifted into the N-W and Thursday night and Friday we were handed out one of the wildest and severest snow storms of the season. Farmers are all through harvesting ice. Some hay for sale, but not moving yet. Holding for higher prices. The hay that is being sold goes mostly through the elevators who are having it shipped in from other parts of Michigan where stock raising isn't quite so extensive as it is here. More snow. The main highways are in pretty bad shape with drifts, but the log roads are good as they are used most. There are but few cases of flu around here although in Onaway there is reported 12 hundred cases of sickness, mostly the flu and scarlet fever. In the individual case the flu don't seem to attack the patient as severely this winter as it did last, as there don't seem to be so many deaths, although it may be that people are taking better care of themselves now than formerly.—J. S. Prices offered at Millersburg: Butter, 60c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 60c.

INGHAM (JC)—Looks like spring will be here soon for three days it has thawed very fast. Some are tapping sugar bushes getting ready to make sugar. Snow all gone, freezes nights. Quite a call for hay and fodder which is scarce and high-priced. Not much going to market. Stock coming through winter looking quite good as a rule. The auctions are still in full swing, farmers are quitting, tired of the hard work and short help at five to seven dollars a day.—C. J. M. The following prices were offered at Dansville: Wheat $2.20@2.30; corn, $1.45; oats, 78c; rye, $1.50; No. 1 timothy, $25 baled; No. 1 light mixed, $23; straw, rye, $9; wheat-oat, $10; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $5.50; potatoes, $2.60; hens, 24c; springers, 24c; ducks, 20c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 40c; sheep 8c; lambs, 15c; hogs 15c; beef steers, 10@13c; veal calves 19c.

ST. CLAIR (S)—Farmers all getting ready for spring work. The weather is quite changeable but that is usual at this time of the year. The snow is nearly all gone, and the surplus water has drained off nicely, leaving the wheat and rye looking nicely at this writing. Lots of sales every week and a great many people leaving their farms. The help question is getting more serious all the time. Farmers not selling much at present, not much hay left in farmers' hands. A few tractors are being sold around here. The Farm Bureau has organized at this place with 90 members.—I. J. The following prices were offered at Smiths Creek on March 15: Wheat $1.25@1.30; corn, $1.50; oats, 90c; rye, $1.50; No. 1 timothy, $30@31; No 1 light mixed, $30; Rye straw, $14; wheat-oat, $14; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.50; potatoes, $3; hens, 25@30c; springers, 30c; butter, 50@55c; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 45@50; lambs, 14@16c; hogs, 13; beef steers, 9@10; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 20@24.

If All the Money Were Divided

(*Continued from page 9*)

in the United States Steel Corporation. There are stockholders in the Pennsylvania railroad. These men and women have put their savings in these industries to form its capital. And their savings are at work for all of us, not merely for those who accumulated them.

People seem inclined to blame the big corporations, "big business," the "trusts," or somebody in that category for the rising costs of living. But the price tables show that the prices of manufactured good increased by lower percentages than the cost of the labor and the raw materials that entered into them.

Raw materials, foodstuffs, and labor, are the factors making for higher prices. Machinery, new capital, improved methods and management are the influences tending to hold prices down.

But it is said that some of the great corporations make too much money. Their profits are cited as proof that they either charge too much for their product or do not pay labor enough. If any business makes exceptional profits in ordinary times it must be because it is able, by superior methods, or advantages of of some kind, to produce its goods below the ordinary level of costs. In other words, its large profits are due to improved methods which it introduces before its competitors do.

Any man, or any organization, that uses improved methods before other people, or firms, introduce them, is going to benefit by his foresight, and energy. But we share in the benefit. For the improved methods, which they devise, soon become public property.

A striking example of this fact is to be found in Andrew Carnegie's career. He had a genius for business, particularly in the selection of aids, and drew about him a very enterprising and capable organization. The profits which Mr. Carnegie made in the steel business he put back into the development of the industry, and by reducing costs and prices he greatly increased the use of steel. He made his fortune by reducing prices instead of by increasing them, and in so doing cheapened machinery, implements, and industrial equipment of every kind, to the great benefit of the public.

The most advantageous position the wage earner can occupy is that where he has only to hold wages steady while their purchasing power remain the same, but will buy twice as much, is better off than one whose wages have doubled but will buy even less. To increase wages, and at the same time to lower production and increase costs, accomplishes nothing.

Employers are constantly seeking to increase production by the use of additional capital, by improving machinery, methods and management. If indivdual workers, whether brain workers or hand workers co-operate in this effort, we shall be on the only road to a genuine improvement in conditions.

It may be said that if the wage earners had higher pay they would be able to save and thus contribute capital to the advancement of industry. This is true; although it is evident that if costs are going up constantly, higher wages will not enable them to save more than in the past. But as improvements are made in industry, cheapening production, relieving workmen of the exhausting kinds of labor, and increasing real wages, the workers naturally will have a growing desire and ability to participate in ownership and management, and the employers always welcome such an inclination. Such a development is a matter of growth, and the way to hasten it is by increasing production.

The history of industry shows that every branch of it has been developed chiefly by means of the profits made in it. The fortunes so made will be found as a rule to be in the form of buildings, equipment, and facilities for supplying some public service; and year after year the profits go back for enlarging them. This conversion of profits into capital creates a direct and permanent demand for more labor. The workingman is an indispensible element in the employment of capital. The latter cannot dig a ditch, or lay a walk, or turn a furrow, without labor; they must be used together; and when two factors must be used together and are mutually dependent, the one of which the supply increases more slowly comes inevitably into a stronger position.

This is eminently the position of labor in the United States. In the ten years, 1899-1909, the last ten years for which we have census figures ,the population of this country has increased 21 per cent, the amount of capital employed in manufacturing increased 105 per cent, and the amount of power used in manufacturing establishments increased 85 per cent. Under these conditions it is evident that the demand for labor is increasing faster than the supply, and that the natural tendency of wages must be steadily upward.

Moreover, the products of industry must be distributed, which means that they must be sold back for the most part to the very people who produced them. Unless consumption keeps up with production, industry will choke down. With all this new capital in the form of new and improved equipment going into use, there is bound to be a constant increase in the production of goods per head of the population, and there must be such a continual readjustment of wages as will enable the people to buy them.

These are the natural laws which distribution, just as the vital processes of life go on unnoticed. By means of these, all of the progress of the past has been accomplished and the position of the workingman in this country made what it is, in comparison with that of the worker in China. If these laws were understood, this turmoil in industry would largely disappear and the production and distribution of all the comforts of life would rise to a proportion above our most sanguine hopes.

If all the forces that are making for discontent, disorganizing and embarrassing production and retarding industrial progress, could be turned into constructive influences, informing the population upon the gains to be had by increasing the output, and by the practice of personal thrift, not only would living conditions rapidly improve but the wage earners would soon have a large share in the ownership and control of the country's industries.

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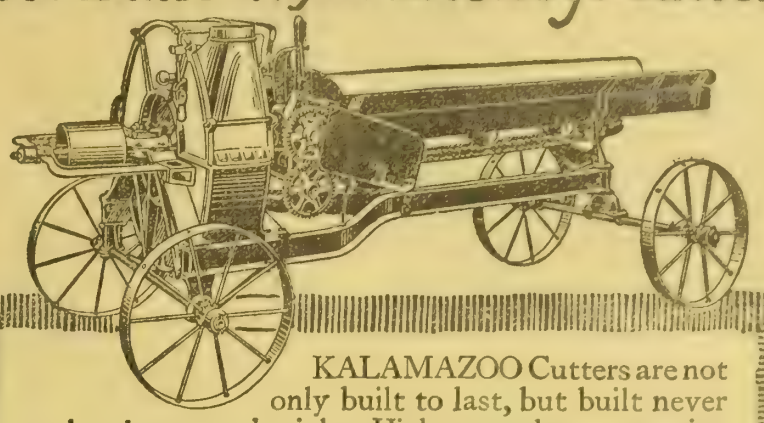

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(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Soy Beans and Corn for Hogging Down

TO PUT soy beans and corn in for hogging off at a profit is a question with some. However, I am convinced that the fellow that does so for a period of five or 10 years will be ahead in fertility of the one that cuts his corn and feeds dry thru the barn and possibly leave the manure in piles around the barn yard till they are quite materially wasted, before he hauls them out. Of course, that is for anyone to decide himself.

In putting out corn and beans you should plow good depth but not turn up more than one-fourth in. of new clay or subsoil. Then get your ground in the very best of condition, as that is one-half or nearly so of the battle of tending them. We use a combination corn, soy bean and fertilizer planter (C. B. & Q put out by International Harvester Co.) one you can set to plant from 28 in. to 44 in. or 48 in. wide I am not certain which. The soy bean box is just inside the corn box. It is small, about four or five inches in diameter and the corn is put just outside of it and in corn box. Each has separate plates so you can adjust it most anyway you want to. For planting to hog off we plant 40 inches wide (or in fact all our corn we put that width) and want corn 10 to 14 inches in row and about two or three beans between each stalk. A bushel of beans at that rate will plant from six to eight acres owing to size of beans.

We use disc furrow openers and when crop has been planed three or four days I go in with three section spike tooth harrow and give a little slope to the teeth and give it the once-over. I cannot estimate how much good is being done, as it stops the very small weeds. When corn and beans have leafed out go in again with same harrow and do the same thing over. It looks like you were ruining the crop but if you cannot stand to do it get the hired man to drive the team and you do something else. The tending of the crop closely when small is the essential thing. This has the furrows neatly filled up and a couple or three good plowings and you are ahead of weeds. After beans get in blossom don't cultivate when dew is on or when wet fro mrain as it cuts their production by getting dirt into the blossoms. If you use the same as I do, the Ito San Soys, they will be ripe and you can turn hogs in a week or two before corn is fit and they will eat the beans. If they don't get on to riding corn down turn in an old sow or two for few days and they soon learn it. That is the way we want to do it and generally do. A few beans should be pulled and fed in the pen before being turned in as some hogs wouldn't eat them till accustomed to them.

If you do not have a combination planter just plant your beans first using a rather small plate and then take you mortar off and go over again in same tracks with corn in hoppers. This doubles up the work but can be done on a small scale. However if you were putting out 40 acres of corn and beans as we will this year, you would not like that way. You cannot get the crop tended as well as generally there are a few variations of planters. Don't be too afraid of covering up the soys but plow closely the first and second plowings. If the weeds and grass get a start you cannot get rid of them very well.

For seed put in 28 in. rows and harrow a couple of times and plow each row once and maybe twice and you have the crop tended. Beans for seed should take about one-half bu. to acre of seed. The Ito San can be planted in June and be ripe before first as it about last week in May or first week takes about 90 days to ripen.

Be sure to inoculate as it is essential to the gathering of nitrogen by the beans. You can get the inoculation at the M. A. C. at a small price per bu. Just follow instructions on wrapper and you will have it all O. K.

Some time during the summer I will give an article on the best ways and means of handling the crop at harvest time.

I am sold out of seed beans for this spring, and have been returning checks all this week, so your paper brings results. However, we are going to put out ten acres for seed this year. —*G. P. Phillips Bellevue, Mich.*

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How to Prevent Garlic Flavor in Milk

DAIRYMEN and creamerymen in many states are troubled every spring by garlic or onion flavor in the milk. This is due to the cows feeding on garlic or wild onion, one of the first plants to start in the pasture in the spring. The trouble from garlic is not likely to last very long, as this week is soon cropped off and the grass becomes plentiful enough for the cattle to feed on it in preference to the onion.

Garlic flavor in milk can be removed by heating the milk to 145 degrees F. and forcing air through it at this temperature for 30 to 60 minutes, according to Farmers' Bulletin 608 of the United States Department of Agriculture. As this method requires a certain amount of equipment, it is much more satisfactory for the average dairyman to keep this odor out of milk by a few simple precautions in herd management.

There are two ways of protecting the milk from garlic flavor. First, prevent the cows from obtaining garlic; and second, manage the herd on garlic pasture, so that there will be the least possible chance of getting the flavor in the milk.

Often the garlic is found only in one patch in the pasture, and this can be temporarily fenced off and pastured with other animals not producing milk.

Where garlic is scattered all over the field it will be impossible to keep the cows away from it, but by removing them to some other field three or four hours before each milking the flavor will be reduced to a minimum. The odor in milk is strongest from cows which have just eaten garlic, and the odor is reduced as the time between the eating of garlic and milking is increased.

In case no garlic-free pasture is available, it would be advisable to drive the cattle to the barnyard three or four hours before milking and feed them on hay and silage. As the season for garlic trouble is short, this should not cause much inconvenience.

The best plan for avoiding trouble from this weed on the dairy farm is to kill it out completely. This can be done with little trouble, and those interested can obtain information on the subject by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 610, "Wild Onion Method of Eradication."

DIVIDED ON PRESIDENT

I am a non-voter at present, but am so intensely interested in politics that I had my voting brother and mother make out these coupons. There is a house divided against itself here. My brother says either Hoover or Goethals suits him, while mother and I think Bryan is the man for the job and I guess we are all right. But I don't see what you put Borah and Johnson on the list for (unless for ridicule.) There is not a farmer in this part of the country who had not had the advanced symptoms of softening of the chanium who would want to give a vote to either polecat. Henry Ford is a wonderful man we all admire greatly, but he would not be a successful president. Wish you successful endeavor for a farmer candidate for governor. Milo Campbell suits us.—*H. H. F., Fife Lake, Mich.*

In the Cow Barn

The faet that Holsteins are such prolific milk-producing cows and that Jerseys are producers of rich milk, causes considerable argument among the fanciers of these respective breeds. At a recent county fair two men were arguing. The Jersey breeder said: "I wouldn't give a Holstein stable room. I had one once and her milk was so thin that after you milked a pailful, you could put a silver dollar in the pail and see it on the bottom."

"Huh," sniffed the Holstein fancier. "You couldn't make that test with your Jerseys, because you couldn't get enough milk out of one of them critters to cover the dollar."

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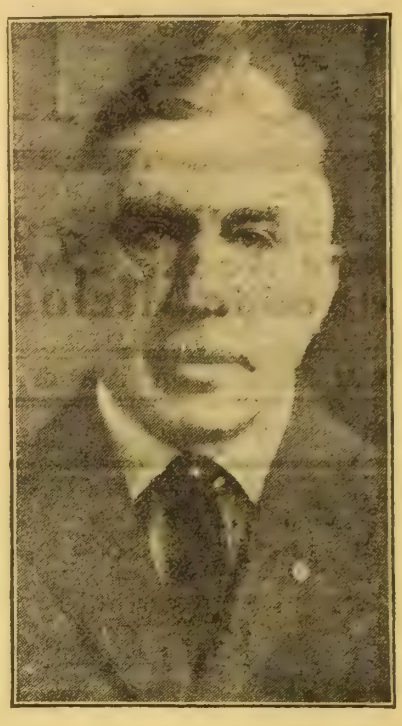
The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 29 | MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR



LEONARD WOOD

The Problem of the farmer is complex; he needs roads, schools, fairer taxation, longer credit, better living and working conditions, a chance to deal with the consumer direct, the right to join with his neighbors to buy and sell more economically—a cure for the farm tenancy evil.

The Solution is a friendly co-operating Department of Agriculture headed by a farmer who really knows farming, whose interests are the farmers' interests and who will not be afraid to put his shoulder to the wheel and help the farmer out of the rut.

The Solver must be a president who will not turn a deaf ear to the farmers' pleas, who will have good judgment in his choice of an agricultural head, and having chosen him will give him unbounded latitude so long as the farmers' interests are being best served.

Leonard Wood has pledged himself to choose such a man to inaugurate constructive legislation for the benefit of the farmer to see that he is dealt with fairly, to see that the nation's debt to the farmer is paid.

For your own sake; for your children's future; for the nation's welfare—VOTE FOR HIM—April 5th.

This advertisement paid for by Leonard Wood League of Mich. F. M. Alger, Pres.; W. C. Piper, Vice-Pres.; C. A. Weissert, Sec. and Treas.

Volume VII
Number 29

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

March 27th
1920

Detroit Milk Situation is Under U. S. Scrutiny

Federal Fair Price Board Seeks Testimony on Reasons for Present Cost of Milk in State's Metropolis

THE SCRUTINIZING eye of the United States Department of Justice has focused itself upon the Detroit milk situation, and the Federal Fair Price Board for Michigan has called a hearing for March 29th to secure testimony on the reasons for the present cost of milk in that city. Although it is contended that the investigation means no harm to the producers of milk, it must be frankly admitted that the present method of establishing the milk price for the Detroit area stands in grave danger of utter annihilation, in which case the producer of milk in that area will be forced back into the helpless position of former years.

Why Sixteen-Cent Milk?

"What we intend to find out," said Hon. Wm. F. Connolly, chairman of the board to a representative of the **Business Farmer,** "is why fresh milk stays up to sixteen cents a quart when condensed milk has gone down in price and there is a large surplus of fresh milk being produced. It's time the price to the Detroit consumer came down. We also want to find out who is making the profits out of the milk business. The grocery store pays 15 cents per quart for milk which they retail at 16 cents. They surely aren't profiteering. Who gets the difference between what the farmer receives and what the grocery store or the consumer pays. That's what we would like to know."

We suggested to Mr. Connolly that one reason for the high cost of milk was the excessive cost of distribution within the city, to which he agreed. "We are advised," he said, "that under the price agreement of the Milk Commission the creamery companies are paying exorbitant wages to milk drivers and other employes. We are told that one driver gets $62 a week for working from 4 to 7:30 a. m."

Fair Price Board Not Representative

The Fair Price Board is composed of six men and one woman. Appointments to the board were recommended by District Attorney John B. Kinnane of Bay City, and approved by the U. S. Department of Justice. A survey of the personnel of the board as it now stands reveals a weakness which has been typical of the majority of investigating boards of the past few years,—it includes no one whose business interests are related to production or distribution of milk, and hence in position to have first-hand information on these related industries. No one would question the desire of the board to be impartial, but its ability to be impartial unless in complete possession of all facts which can only be brought out by a series of questions and answers by all parties concerned as in a suit at law, is very doubtful. Fortunately the chairman of the board, Hon. Wm. F. Connolly, Democratic leader and formerly judge of the recorder's court, has a well-earned reputation for fairness and we have no reason to believe that he will not exercise his usual impartiality in considering the judicial ability of certain other members of the board, principal of whom is W. J. Cusick, president of the Retail Grocers' Ass'n., and of the Superior Grocery Co., a wholesale concern composed of Detroit grocers, upon whose advice the board passed the motion ordering the milk price investigation. The other members of the board are: C. A. Clark, of the J. L. Hudson Co.; Fred H. Diehl, general purchasing agent of the Ford Motor Company; A. E. Sarvis, director of industrial relations for the Buick Motor Co.; Wm. Brogan, of the Brogan-Dancer Co., of Lansing; Mrs. Frances E. Burns, of St. Louis, Mich.

Attend This Hearing

THE FIRST hearing to be conducted in the Federal Fair Price Board's investigation into the Detroit milk situation will be held Monday evening, March 29th at 7:15 o'clock, on the third floor of the postoffice building, Detroit. Milk producers living near Detroit should by all means attend this hearing, listen to the testimony and be prepared to testify in their own behalf. This is important.

Farmer Should be on Board

W. J. Cusick was a member of the Wayne County Fair Price committee before which a representative of the **Business Farmer** appeared several months ago to defend the farmers against the false allegations made by a member of the board. Cusick was the only man on the committee who seemed to have a pre-conceived notion that the average farmer is a profiteer and a knave and needed no defense from anyone. What he had to say on that occasion showed him densely ignorant of the farmers' position, the manner in which farm products are distributed and the portion of the consumers' dollar which the farmers receive. His ignorance makes him unreasonably prejudiced against the farmer, and in the humble opinion of the writer wholly unfit to sit on a "fair" price board. Of the other members of this committee we know but little, except that for the most part they represent industries which have profiteered largely in the past and should be the first to come under public scrutiny. It is unexplainable why the representation on an investigating board should be open to representatives of the retail grocery and mercantile trade and automobile manufacturing industry and closed to representatives of other industries.

In the hopes of making the Fair Price Board more representative we wired the Department of Justice as follows:

"We protest against appointment of W. J. Cusick, Detroit wholesaler to Federal Fair Price Board. Reason: His utterances show complete ignorance of farmers' economic problems and pronounced prejudice against agricultural producers. Inasmuch as this board is to summon farmers to its hearings we earnestly petition the appointment of at least one man to board who is affiliated or in sympathy with agricultural interest." (Signed) *Forrest Lord, editor* THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

This same request was referred personally to Judge Connolly, who stated his belief that the committee would be fair in its decision, but that he had no power to make appointments. He advised that such matters be taken up with District Attorney Kinnane, which will be done at once.

Dairy Farmers to be Summoned

Representatives of both farmers and creamery companies will be summoned to appear before the board, the board having the power to subpoena under the Lever Law. The results of the investigation, if they show excessive profiteering on the part of anyone, will be turned over to the district attorney who has power to prosecute. The contention has frequently been made by representatives of the Detroit consumers that the present method of fixing milk prices for Detroit is illegal and virtually constitutes a monopoly in restraint of trade. It is held that while ths method amply protects the producer and the distributor of milk it does not protect the consumer. It is pointed out that the Milk Commission is obliged to accept the cost and profit figures submitted by the creamery companies and the farmers, and has no legal power to examine the books of the companies to verify the figures.

No one, of course, can foretell what will come out of this investigation. It has long been the conviction of those who have given the matter any thought that the distributing companies of Detroit have been making large profits at the expense of both the farmer and the consumer. The Milk Commission has helped to secure the farmer prices somewhere near the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The creamery companies have disclaimed profiteering, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary, the farmer and the consumer have been obliged to accept their figures. If the creamery companies are profiteering, it must be admitted that both the farmer and consumer suffer as a result thereof. The consumer suffers because he cannot afford to pay the high prices charged for milk, and the farmer

(*Continued on page* 23)

The Farmer and the Consumer

THERE IS a prevailing notion in the cities that the farmers of the country have no regard for the interests of the consumer. As a result, the producer of milk has often been held up as a hard-hearted monster when the increasing price of milk has deprived the children of many poor families of this necessary food product. We can say emphatically to our city cousins that there is no more compassionate class of people in the world than the people of the farms. Most of them have at some time of their life known what poverty and hardship are. They ARE concerned in the welfare of the consumer. They DO feel for the poor of the cities when in their unavoidable price wars with milk distributing monopolies, the supply of milk has been curtailed or the price become excessive. When the New York Dairymen's League went on "strike" as their only means of protection from the organized distributing agencies of that great metropolis, they established milk stations in the poorer sections of the city in order that the people who could not afford to pay fancy prices for milk brought in from a great distance might have ample for their children. And in all cases that have come to our attention when dairymen were forced in a position to curtail their milk production or increase the price, the welfare of the consumer has always been a subject of grave discussion. The distributing companies have frequently taken advantage of this fact and have resorted to pleas in behalf of the consumer when they themselves held the key to the situation, and not the farmers.

Dairymen are being taught to reduce waste in the production of milk, to weed out the low producer and to lower production costs. A great deal has been done along this line, and the farmers rightly feel that the problem of cheaper milk to the consumer lies with the consumer who should insist that waste and inefficiency be eliminated from the present extravagant method of distributing milk.—Editor.

How Michigan's State Tax Dollar is Spent

Dennis E. Alward, Secretary of Michigan Senate Explains Division of State Taxes

HOW Michigan's tax dollar is spent is the theme of an interesting story given by Dennis E. Alward, secretary of the senate, for years a student of matters of taxation.

Mr. Alward takes for example the city of St. Johns and the township of Greenbush, Clinton county, to make practical illustrations as to the application of state taxes in Clinton county. Mr. Alward shows that out of every dollar of direct taxes collected by the state, 66.4 cents are spent for four purposes: Educational, care of insane, penal and highways. The remaining 33.4 cents of the tax dollar, he shows, goes to charitable institutions, pay of judges and expenses of the legal department, public health, military and war purposes and for all state departments, boards, commissions, the legislature and miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Alward's discussion is not a defense of condemnation of taxes. He expressly states that he knows nothing of the merits or demerits of any appropriation. He presents, however, many interesting facts in regard to taxation showing how the money collected from the people is expended and pointing out the relation to each other of state, county, city and school taxes. A chart is used to illustrate his presentation of the subject. Mr. Alward refers to the increase in all kinds of taxes this year as one of the effects of the campaign of old H. C. of L. The high cost of coal and clothing and food has hit state institutions as well as private households.

Three-fourths of the increase in the state budget this year over last is due in large measure to the increased cost to the state institutions of the three items named, and to the extension of the services of the public health department in the fighting of infectious and dangerous diseases among the people.

The new office building, the added activities of the department of animal industry and all other items put together, account for the other one-fourth of the increase.

Taxation in St. Johns

In St Johns on a valuation of $1,000, each taxpayer this year contributes $4.26 in state taxes, distributed as follows:

Educational	$1.16
Insane	.81
Penal	.64
Highways	.22
Charitable	.18
Office building	.15
Legal	.12
Public Health	.10
War loan	.06
Military	.05
Agricultural	.05
State departments, etc	.72
	$4.26

Mr. Alward points out that, contrary to the popular thought when the subject of taxation is under consideration, state taxes are by no means all the taxes that the people pay.

Combining this winter's state tax paid in the city of St. Johns with the city taxes paid last summer, the taxpayer paid for the whole year on each $1,000 of valuation, $40.48 ,as follows:

State	$4.26	10½%
County:		
General	$2.83	
Co. road	3.00	
Drain at large	.21	
Hay extension	.02	
	6.06	15 %
School	13.16	32½%
City	17.00	42 %
Total taxes	$40.48	100 %

Thus it appears that nearly 90 per cent of all the direct tax is for local purposes (county, city, school) and has nothing whatever to do with the State tax.

Clinton county this year pays in direct state taxes $139,447.17. Last year Clinton county received from the state its share of the primary school interest fund amounting to $45,107.97, which by just so much reduced the amount necessary to be raised for school purposes in the county. Ten thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars(also, was paid by the state to Clniton county last year as reward for roads, and to that extent the country road tax was reduced. The primary school fund and road reward figures for the ensuing year are of course not yet available, but it is thought certain that the amounts to be paid Clinton county will be fully as large as last year. If so, the county will receive as its share of specific taxes and state reward for roads about one-half as much as it pays in direct state taxes.

The sections shown in the chart embrace appropriations made for the following purposes:

Educational—Agricultural College, Central Normal School, College of Mines. Library Commission, Normal College, Northern Normal School, State Library, Superintendent Public Instruction, University, Vocational Education, Western Normal School.

Care of the Insane—Farm Colony for Epileptics, Home and Training School, Ionia State Hospital, Kalamazoo State Hospital, Newberry State Hospital, Pontiac State Hospital, Psychoptic Hospital, Traverse City State Hospital.

Penal—Industrial School for Boys Industrial School for Girls. Jackson Prison, Marquette Prison, Pardon Board, Ionia Reformatory, Training School for Women.

Highways—Highway Department

Charitable—Board of Corrections and Charities, Employment Institution for Blind, School for the Blind School for the Deaf, Soldiers' Home State Public School at Coldwater.

Legal—Attorney General's Department, Circuit Judges, Presiding Judge, Supreme Court.

Public Health—State Board of Health, State Sanatorium.

Military—Military Establishment Naval Militia, Grand Haven and Muskegon armories.

Agriculture — Agricultural Fair Commission. Animal Industry Department, Apiary Inspection, Farm Bureau, Horticultural Society.

State Departments, Boards and Commissions and all other purposes—Boys' Working Reserve, Community Council Commission, Great Lakes Tide Water Commission. Industrial Relations Commission, Military Reservation Fresh Air Camps, Shiloh Monument, Soldiers' Bounties, Civil War, History 32nd Division, World War, Tax on Soldiers' Land. Wisconsin-Michigan Boundary Commission. The Legislature, Auditor General's Department, Banking Department Budget Commission, Board of State Auditors, Governor's Office, State Fire Marshall, State Fish Commission, Food and Drug Department, State Game Warden (forest fires). Geological Survey, Historical Commission, Industrial Accident Board, Insurance Department, Labor Department, Mackinac Island State Park Commission. State Oil Inspector, Public Domain Commission, State Purchasing Agent, Railroad (Public Utilities) Commission, Secretary of State's Department, Securities Commission, State Police, State Treasurer's Department, State Tax Commission, Uniform Accounting, Veterinary Board, and the following boards limited to fees: Accounting, Architects, Barbers, Dental Examiners, Law Examiners. Medicine. Nurses. Optometry, Osteopathy and Pharmacy.

Greenbush Township, 1919

This is how the matter would work out in Greenbush township and about the same in other townships:

State Tax on Valuation of $1,000

Educational	$1.14
Insane	.81
Penal	.63
Highways	.22
Charitable	.18
Office Building	.15
Legal Dept.	.11
Public Health	.10
War Loan	.06
Military	.05
Agricultural	.05
All Other	.72
	$4.22

All Taxes on $1,000 Valuation, 1919

State	$4.22	22¼%
County		
General	$2.81	
Co. Road	2.97	
Drain	.71	
	6.49	34¼%
Township		
General	$4.01	
Road Repaid	1.50	
	5.51	29 %
School	2.73	14½%
	$18.95	100 %

The difference between the city and township is because the city tax is higher than the township tax and the city school tax is higher than the township school tax.—*St. Johns Republican.*

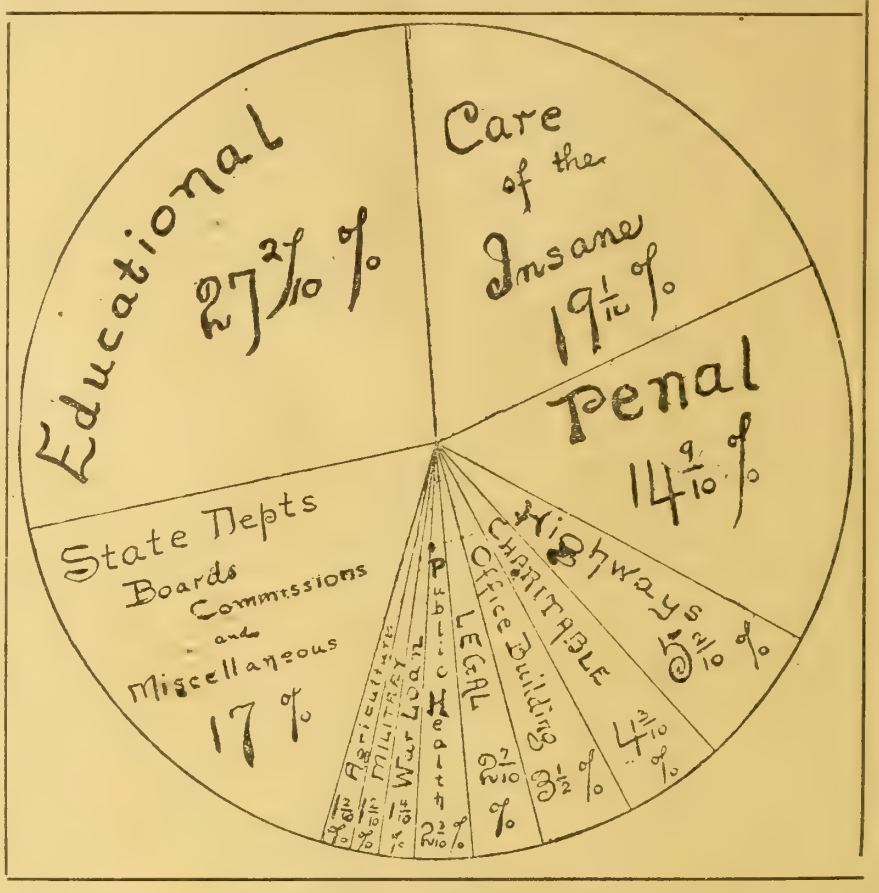


Chart showing how our state taxes are spent.

One of Many Causes for High State Taxes

By JAMES W. HELME

STATE TAXES are high. They have doubled, or nearly so in one year, and there is much grumbling thereat. Now, we must expect taxes to be higher—foodstuffs building material and clothing have nearly doubled. This means an increase in the cost of feeding and clothing all inmates of state institutions. It means that clerks and other minor employees of the state must have increased wages in proportion to the increased cost of living. The man who expects taxes to return to figures that prevailed previous to the war, is expecting too much. On the other hand, taxes have become a serious and heavy burden to the owners of real estate, and relief must be found from this burden, which is bound to increase in the future.

There are just two ways out: first, we must find other sources of revenue; second, we must cut down in every possible economical way the expenses of present institutions as far as we can.

A state income tax would give us more revenue. It is more just than real property taxation and it would reach a wealthy class of personal property owners that now contribute very little to the public treasury. This subject I may treat later in a special article.

But there are other methods of getting more revenue. Take our University. It is our largest and most expensive institution. In 1919 there was collected in taxes for the University of Michigan, the following:

Mill tax	$1,687,500
Special Appropriation	750,000
Psycopathic hospital	53,576
Total	$2,491,076

Or, in round figures, it takes two and one half million dollars to run the University a year. There are ten thousand students in attendance, showing the bare running expenses of the University of Michigan to be $250 per student. Of these 10,000 students, nearly one-half come from other states and countries. The state collects in tuition fees approximately $55 annually for students residing in the state, and $65 for students residing in other states and countries. These fees are much less than those charged in Universities of neighboring states, and as a result the attendance is rapidly increasing from the outside, necessitating additional buildings and instructors, all at the expense of Michigan taxpayers. We have placed education on the bargain counter when we allow non-resident students to get $250 worth of education for $65.

I do not believe in raising the fees to resident students but I do believe that non-resident students should pay somewhere near cost to the state. Higher fees would discourage foreign attendance and halt the necessity of increased buildings and equipment.

It is a splendid philanthropy to educate people from Ohio and other state, China, Japan and Timbuctoo at the expense of Michigan taxpayers, but how long can we stand it? Is it just to Michigan taxpayers to educate the whole world? Is it not just that non-resident students whose parents pay no taxes in Michigan should pay a greater proportion of the cost of their education?

There are several thousand studends from Ohio at Ann Arbor, yet their state has a fine university. They are attracted to Michigan by lower fees.

This is not an attack on our University. We glory in its record and reputation, but justice to Michigan taxpayers demands that they be not taxed to furnish cheap tuition to non-resident students. These students should at least pay as much as their home university would charge them. If they were compelled to, they would probably stay at home.

Many Solutions Offered to Hired Man Problem

H. H. Halladay, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and other Business Farmers Voice Their Opinions

. H. HALLADAY
te Livestock Sani-
ary Commissioner

IN attempting to discuss this question, the writer would like to emphasize the point that he is in sympathy with the hired man's point of view, and knows what physical labor and farm work mean from personal experience at hard work and long hours, never-ending details of stock

d crop management.

It was through this period of apenticeship, as you may call it, that financial start was secured and so the lessons learned, that have oved valuable in later farm exrience and the broader work of the ite as now performed, the writer ving lived fifty years upon the e farm on which he was born and w owns. So we would ask the red man to be patient and thorgh and watchful, and try to avoid stakes which spell the failure of ny young farmers, especially ose who try to hurry the perfecn state.

And let us warn the young farmnot to ape the owner's habits and e of those who have served long ars to earn their autos, their short urs, and comparative comfort. ese attainments must come gradly as experience and value inease; and, in the end, farmers, as other class, can take a real joy life and his associations.

We wish to state emphatically t no farmer can compete in the esent day high wages and short urs of factory work and other city ployments. It is absolutely imsible for a farmer to keep to that le without running a big deficit, t we hope to prove that life on a m and the clean healthful habits l surroundings are enough to balce the scale against city life.

Think for a moment of the monny, the strain on one particular nt of body or mind, to do hour er hour, day after day, through nths of employment, just the one rticular act or set of acts requirin most factories of each man emyed. This is the day of specialts, no less in labor than other prosions or business. A mechanic usly knows nothing of the construcn of the manufactured article, ext the part he is working upon. He s no information or broad view the product and the constructive cess; he is an automaton just as ch as any other machine and, like machines, will wear out quicker ause the strain or effort is all contrated on one point instead of begeneralized as it may be and is the farm. Doctors' fees, hospital is, and surgeons' charges all stand a testimony to the truth of this nt concerning laboring classes as npared to farm workers. His living ditions are often unsanitary, wded and difficult. His pleasures himself and family are disapnting and sometimes harmful, as l as expensive. If he is an Amcan, he shrinks at mingling largewith the foreign element. He comes one speck of humanity amid seething mass, and has little opportunity to develop his personality enlarge his powers of mind or ly. His net income at the end of sufficiently long period of trial inks to nothingness, and he is ally filled with unrest and disapntment.

On the farm, the satisfaction and of creating and completing some cess, be it a crop grown to har-t or stock raised to maturity, is small reward for labor. To see 's powers and efforts expand and ceed is a part of our real happis. Then the monetary reward is tainly equal in the long run.

Farm laborers cannot hold to an ht or ten-hour limit. From the y nature of the work, that is impossible, as farming is a seasonable occupation, and work rushes or goes slower according to weather conditions. Crops out and a storm coming means hustle, and hustle long enough to secure everything possible.

If the hired man is a grouch and trying to hold to pre-conceived notions of city laborers, he may as well drop his work or change his ways; for farming is in a class by itself, and no office rules of a big manufacturing concern can govern the work. Neither can the hired man expect picture shows, auto trips, and dances every few nights if he makes good at his job. This country is becoming jitneyized to death. Every man is coming to think he must have a car and run it every waking hour when not held in actual labor. He gets a car in some way, often a worn-out piece of liability, then buys gas as though it cost nothing, puts money into repairs, and loses time which should belong to his employer, and wears himself out so that he is really unfit for real labor.

I have seen this experiment tried many times, and always with the same result; a good capable man turned into a failure through indiscriminate use of an auto which he really could not afford.

I am not crying absence of pleasure for the hired man, but when he wastes his opportunities upon things absolutely a detriment to him, he should not blame his employer or his work for his downfall.

Another common fault of the young farmer particularly those who are renting or operating farms on shares, is the inability to stand prosperity. They think they must jump too fast. A good gain one year seems to turn their heads, and they think they have tapped an inexhaustible flow of wealth and they can sit back and see the money roll in. Personally, I have seen that happen to several men on my own farm. They get the wrong idea from success, and they do not learn that no lasting benefit comes other than by faithful consistent effort, as it often takes one year's profits to balance some deficit.

As the hired man, or young farmer, has many lessons to learn, just so do we have faith that he will learn them, and that the young men of our time will realize the pleasures and benefits of farm occupations and be drawn to the profession not only because it is the ideal life, but because it holds financial possibilities. He will not try to advocate strikes on the farm; he will see that they are un-American at any time or place. He will be willing to put in the necessary hours of labor to conduct the work properly. He will make his home and his surroundings a joy ,and spend his money wisely as he can see real needs or proper pleasures to be derived. He will not try to ape his employer in expenditure, but will remember that these privileges come only as they are earned and deserved. He will learn to accept prosperity as an incentive to future endeavor, not as an end to effort.

We, as employers, must be patient with the mistakes of the younger men, and lose no opportunity to encourage instead of discourage, to keep a constructive instead of a destructive attitude toward our young farmer.

Here's a Young Man Looking for a Job

My father sold out and I wish to get work on some big dairy farm where they keep Holstein cattle to learn the best ways of taking care of them. I do not know of any place near here and thought that you could give me the names of some. I am twenty-one and have lived on a farm all my life, so I think I can do it. Thanking you for past favors and wishing you success in the future, I remain—
(Name and address furnished to parties interested.)

FERTILIZER LENGTHENS YEARLY GROWING SEASON

Trees on left unfertilized. Those on right received complete fertilizer and lime. Treatment the same in all other respects. The crops on these plots in 1917 were 25 bushels per acre on the unfertilized; 762 bushels on those receiving fertilizer. The average difference in active working season on these plots is at least four weeks.

BE "HUMAN" TO HIRED MAN

I HAVE BEEN reading some of the articles on "The Farmer and His Hired Man," and as a few words of suggestion will state the following:

In order for a hired man to be a paying proposition there are several conditions that enter which must be met. First, you must be able to have work the year around that will count. That is, have lots of live stock in proportion to rest of work. Then on a bad day all that a hand should do is be busy with the stock with an hour or one and one-half hours to himself in morning and afternoon and he will appreciate it and will have done more than if he were working out in the rain and you sitting by the fire.

Second, keep a good grade of live stock, purebred if possible and then his work will mean the most when tending good stock. (Personally I have all registered stock but cattle and horses and I intend to put in small start of purebred Shorthorns this year as I did have them and sold clear out.) It costs less to feed a good well-bred animal than it does a scrub and it makes lots more gains.

Third, one should keep the manure hauled out in the winter and get all the good of it then; have it done instead of having it to do when good work days come. This does not seem very important but it is more so than is generally thought.

Fourth, don't just put out corn and beans as one fellow has written but put out a little of several crops fall and spring then the frost won't surely get them all. Or, if he had silos and live stock he could utilize that. Don't do like a fellow I know: be in on anything when he should be out and out when he should be in. Be in several lines and stay with it through thick and thin and nine out of ten you will win.

Fifth. Hands and their wives are human. Treat them so. Do not expect a hand to work more hours than you do, nor do not always have to go to town when there is a very hard piece of work to be done and expect him to have it done when you come back. He will appreciate it if you help him do the dirty work and then you go to town when everything is running normal.

Sixth, see that all your machinery and harness, etc., are all ready before you want to use them, thus not having to waste two or three days waiting for repairs. If your hand works an hour or so late to finish sowing oats or plant corn or harvest a crop don't forget it but give him a little time off to pay up and he'll appreciate it and do you good work in return.

Seventh. If the farm hand and the farmer could agree for a number of years it would save quite a lot of expense of moving and also getting used to the ways of the new boss. As a hired man who is used to a farmer's ways can do things exactly like he wants them done without asking him. The farmer could also get to depend on the hired man and would work good for both as he would be worth more and the farmer could afford to pay more for a man of that kind.

In conclusion I will say that I have had a few kinds and have observed quite a number and if both mean to get along and do the square thing there is generally satisfaction. I know one or two who have worked for the same man nine or ten years on that account. One hired man states that he is just as far ahead as when he started. I know some farmers that are in just the same place and some not quite that far so we can not judge the question from anyone's own personal testimony.—*G. P. Phillips, Eaton County.*

ADEQUATE RETURNS, SOLUTION OF HIRED MAN PROBLEM

YOU ASKED in the last week's issue, for the opinions of your readers in regard to the farmer's hired help problems. My opinion of the matter is this: The farmer has no hired help problem. What is known as the help problem with farmers is only one of the results of his failure to organize for protection against the many unions with whom he must deal. The real problem that confronts the farmer is that of how to unite for the common good of all. To secure favorable legislation both state and national. To buy in large quantities directly from manufacturers or to manufacture for themselves. To sell directly to the consumer or at least squeeze out many of the unnecessary middlemen. Thereby making a larger profit for himself.

This will solve the hired help problem and make other problems.

I do not blame the hired man for going to the city. I only wonder that more of the farmers do not go too. I have had some good hired men, loyal fellows who looked to my interests as faithfully as they could have done to their own. I never had any trouble with my men and except for the matter of wages could have kept them as long as they wished to work out anywhere. We worked together shoulder to shoulder, sharing the pleasant and unpleasant jobs together. They received twenty-five or thirty dollars per month and board and had sense enough to know that I was paying all I could afford. Those fellows are now working in Detroit at close to one dollar per hour. I could hire them back today for less money than they now receive. But half that rate continued for any length of time would spell ruin to me. They are working for men who know in advance just how much it is going to cost to produce an article and also just how much that article will sell for when completed.

I, as a farmer, am producing grain,

(*Continued on page* 27)

Congressman Fordney Says He Was Misquoted

That He Has Lessened His Efforts to Secure Tariff Protection for Michigan Beans

By THE EDITOR

THE CHARGE has been made that THE BUSINESS FARMER was unfair in accusing Congressman Fordney of "playing politics" and "passing the buck," when he was reported to have said that the reason he did not push the bean tariff bill was because the President would veto it.

We do not like to be charged with unfairness. It has been our constant aim to be fair and just in all our discussions, giving credit where credit was due, but never hesitating to criticize when criticism was merited. We have always believed in letting the "other fellow" tell his side of the "story," and the columns of this publication have always been open for that purpose, as our readers know. In the present case we shall present such "evidence" as we have to support our original statment regarding Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff, and let our readers sit in judgment and render the verdict.

The writer was one of the committee which went to Washington last fall to plead for a special tariff bill on beans. As we have previously and frequently stated Congressman Fordney took an active part in arranging the necessary hearing before the house ways and mans committee of which he is the chairman, and in otherwise assisting the bean representatives to present their facts. In the capacity of chairman of this committee, however, Mr. Fordney takes a leading role in all hearings having to do with tariff legislation, and it could not be expected that he would do less for his own constituents.

A couple weeks after the writer's return from Kashington he wrote Mr. Fordney as follows:

"October 31, 1919.

"Congressman Joseph W. Fordney,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Mr. Fordney:—

"As you can readily appreciate, Michigan bean growers are anxiously awaiting the outcome of their petition for an import duty on Japanese beans and we would greatly appreciate it if you would advise us at this time what the present status of this matter is.

"The bean market is slowly on the decline. It appears that Mr. Kimball and other speculators in Japanese beans are taking particular advantage at this time of the low import duty on the Japanese beans and are flooding the country with this product. I do not think it possible to overestimate the injury which may be caused to the domestic bean industry, unless this tariff is speedily passed. What is the best word we can give our readers on this subject?"

After a lapse of several days we received a reply to this letter from Mr. Fordney's secretary, to the effect that Mr. Fordney was out of the city but would give us the desired information upon his return. The reply, however, never came. At least upon two later occasions we wrote Mr. Fordney regarding the progress of the bill. To one of our letters we received a very brief and evasive reply; to the other none at all. Unfortunately these letters have disappeared from our files, but if Mr. Fordney will be kind enough to send us the duplicates we shall be glad to publish them.

Nearly four months had elapsed without any definite word as to the status of the bean tariff bill, and on Feb. 8th, an article appeared in the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Lansing State Journal*, and other daily papers quoting Mr. Fordney as saying that it was useless to push the bill because of the presidential veto. This news story furnished the basis for the article published in the Feb. 21st issue to which Mr. Fordney and his friends have taken exception.

On February 11th we wired Mr. Fordney asking him if he had been correctly quoted. Receiving no immediate reply to this telegram, we concluded that Mr. Fordney had been correctly quoted and accordingly published his reported statement. On February 19th, eight days after we wired Mr. Fordney, we received a letter from him in which he stated that he "must have been misquoted, as his attitude on protection had not changed." He furthermore stated that he was using "every opportunity" to push the bean tariff bill, but he did not state what had already been done along that line, or what was likely to be done.

We replied to Mr. Fordney as follows:

"February 21, 1920.

"Hon. J. W. Fordney,
"Washington, D. C.,
"Dear Mr. Fordney:—

"I greatly regret that my telegram of February 11th was not answered until February 13th, also that the answer was mailed to Mt. Pleasant instead of Mt. Clemens, and consequently did not reach my hands until February 19th.

"I enclose herewith a clipping of a news story that appeared in the Detroit Free Press, Lansing State Journal and other daily newspapers in the state of Michigan, all of the same tenor. The substance of the statements contained in these press reports I have used in the current week's issue of our publication. If it be true that you have been misquoted, and desire to say so over your signature, we shall be glad to make the proper correction."

On March 16th we received the following letter in reply to our letter of February 21st:

"March 11, 1920.

"Mr. Forrest Lord, Editor,
"Michigan Business Farming,
"Mount Clemens, Michigan.
"Dear Mr. Lord: —

"Your letter of the 21st ultimo was received March 5th. I regret that my former letter was misdirected to Mount Pleasant. There seems to have been much misunderstanding all around.

"The article in the Detroit Free Press of February 9, 1920, copy of which you enclose, did not quote me correctly. To claim or say what the article attributes to me would be altogether too assuming and would come far from indicating the real situation here. I assure you I did not say:

"'I could get a bill through Congress providing for this tariff but the president would veto it.'

"What I have said is that 'If I could get a bill through Congress of this kind, without Democratic support, the president would veto it.' I have also said that votes could not be obtained to pass a bill over the president's veto. However, many consider this an inopportune time to attempt tariff legislation and my efforts to have a bill reported have been without success. I enclose copy of letter from Congressman Osborne, the author of the bill in question, which explains the matter in a manner in which I have not explained it.

"The criticism in the Michigan papers has been disheartening, but I assure you I have not changed my position. I believe in protection and consider the present law wholly inadequate and shall continue my efforts to bring about what I consider to be much needed legislation."—J. M. Fordney.

Bean Bill Author Praises Fordney

Enclosed with this letter was a copy of a letter written to Mr. Fordney by Congressman Osborne, of California, who introduced the tariff bill. Congressman Osborne's letter was dated as the reader will note, March 6th:

"March 6, 1920.

"Hon. Joseph W Fordney,
"Chairman, Committee [illegible] Means
"House of Represen[illegible]
"My dear Mr. Chairman:

"Let me express my gratitude to you for your persistent efforts, in the fact of what I know to be the sentiment of the committee against present revision of some features of the tariff without consideration of the subject in toto, to bring up and have considered my bill H. R. 7737, to inrease the import duty on beans.

"I have observed with gratification and admiration your efforts in this behalf to attain the much needed protection of American beans, and realize the great difficulties which beset this legislation and the need of an educational campaign to apprize the people generally of the harm done this important industry by want of protective regulation against the foreign product produced by cheap labor and permitted to compete practically unrestricted with our better-conditioned and superior American labor.

"I feel that the comprehensive hearings, in which you have so ably assisted as presiding officer, have gone far to bring out the merits of the case, and sincerely hope that other members of the committee will soon show as friendly an attitude as yours, so that a measure may be enacted which will afford proper protection to American bean growers."—Henry Z. Osborne, M. C.

Information From Another Source

Because of Mr. Fordney's delay in acknowledging our letter of Feb. 21st we concluded that he had decided not to discuss the matter farther. But because of our extreme desire to secure information on the subject, we wrote to Congressman Garner, a Democratic member of the committee who was the only Democrat on the committee to make the admission that the facts seemed to show that the bean growers were entitled to some protection. Our letter to Congressman Garner follows:

"March 16, 1920.

"Congressman John M. Garner,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Mr. Garner:—

"The writer was one of the delegation that appeared before the Ways and Means Committee last October to plead for a tariff on beans. He remembers very well for the interest you took in the arguments presented by the delegation and by your very fair admission that you thought, in case the facts presented were correct, that the bean growers in the United States were entitled to some protection. It is for this reason that I am writing to you, asking a very great favor.

"It is this: Congressman Fordney, who promised the bean committee that he would do everything possible to speed the passage of a special bean tariff bill, has been very reticent as to what he has accomplished, or attempted to accomplish along this line, and letters that I have written to him have either received a belated reply or none at all, and I am uncertain to this day, as to what action, if any, our congressman has taken up in this matter. Several weeks ago the Detroit Press of the state quoted Congressman Fordney as saying that he would have difficulty in getting a special bill through Congress but that the president would veto it, and inasmuch as he could not muster enough Democratic votes to override the veto it would be useless to push the matter to a vote. Knowing Mr. Fordney to be exceptionally partisan in his views I took this statement as a deliberate attempt on his part to place the blame for inadequate protection on the shoulders of the Democratic party and the president and have taken the attitude that the bean growers of Michigan would suffer because of Mr. Fordney's political playing. Perhaps this is a little unjust to the congressman, but not as much as I have received no statement from him to the contrary. I can have no other opinion.

"Will you advise me by return mail the status of Congressman Osborne's bean tariff bill? What efforts if any has Mr. Fordney made to secure an affirmative vote of the committee on the measure, and what chance has the bill of being reported out favorably from the committee? In behalf of our publication and the bean growers of Michigan I would most cordially thank you for any information you can give us on the subject."

Congressman Garner's Reply

"March 19, 19[illegible]

"Mr. Forrest Lord,
"Editor Michigan Business Farming,
"Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

"My dear Mr. Lord:

"Your favor of the 16th received. The status of the Osborne bean tariff bill is just what it was when you appeared before the committee.

"My judgment is that none of these so-called "pop gun" tariff bills will be sent to the president for his signature. Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, is in Florida, and up to date none of the bills we have sent over from the Senate have been passed by that body.

"I have not heard anything of the proposed bean tariff bill for weeks. I don't know what Mr. Fordney's intentions or purposes in this regard are. Of course you understand that the Republicans are in the majority on the committee and whatever policies they determine on will be carried out. These tariff questions usually resolve themselves into politics, and it is seldom that Democrats participate in framing legislation of [illegible]

(Continued on page 19)

HOUSE IGNORES BEAN GROWERS

Fordney Claims Farmers in Michigan Face Ruinous Competition.

Detroit Free Press Bureau,
404 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, (Feb. 8)— Bean growers of Michigan, the second bean-producing state in the union, will be subject to keen and possibly ruinous competition with the Orient, during this session of congress at least, according to Representative Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the ways and means committee. Today he said that he could not secure enough Democratic votes to pass a bill providing for a protective tariff on beans.

"This is a matter of great seriousness to bean growers in Michigan and California," Representative Fordney stated, "and while beans are being shipped from the Orient, including Japan, and flooding the American market, the Democratic members of congress will not join with the Republicans to put a protective tariff on beans. I could get a bill passed through congress providing this tariff, but the president would veto it, and I can't rally enough Democratic votes to override his veto."

During the last 11 months up to November, 1919, heavy bean importations leaving the Orient amounted to 4,647,513 bushels at an average price of $3.46 a bushel.

Exports during the same period were 3,667,082 bushels at an average price of $5.30 The government bought up the American crop, according to Mr. Fordney, and sold it to Europe instead of putting American-grown beans on the American market. The beans from Japan were fed to millions of Americans. There was a great waste in going to the trouble to import beans for American consumption, while money used to transport beans to Europe could have been saved and the beans sold the American consumers. Congressman Fordney stated that this move of the democratic administration raised the cost of living instead of lowering it.

The bean-growers are asking a duty on beans of $2.40 a bushel in order to shut out foreign competition. In Japan a day's labor can be bought for 15 cents, while it cost around $5 in America. The aim of Representative Fordney is to save the consuming public the money that is used in transporting beans from Japan to America, by putting a tariff on beans, shutting out importations, and making American growers sell to Americans. He says: "Let Japan supply Europe, instead of the United States. We can take care of ourselves better without their aid."

The present tariff, framed by the Democrats, is 25 cents on a bushel beans.

FARM JOURNAL ROILS FORDNEY

Saginaw Representative Defends Attitude Toward Bean Tariff.

Detroit Free Press Bureau,
404 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, (March 6)—Representative J. W Fordney, of Saginaw, Michigan is feeling some indignation over a report which is being circulated in that state to the effect that he is not as zealous as he should be in the matter of securing protection for bean growers.

The story appears to have originated with a farm journal, which accused Fordney of backing down on the bean tariff and of saying that it was useless to introduce a measure at this session of congress for a higher duty because the president would be sure to veto it and it could not be carried over the executive disapproval. The contention was put forward that presidential opposition did not excuse congressional inactivity and that Fordney, as chairman of the ways and means committee, ought to have enough influence to pass such a bill through the house, if he wanted to do so.

"No one ought to be in doubt as to where I stand on protection," said Mr. Fordney, in discussing the matter. "I have said that there is no hope of getting a bill of this kind through without Democratic support in the house, but in the face of that knowledge I have done all I could to get the bill passed, and have not been able to bring it about."

In justice to the Michigan representative, it can be said that since the committee held its hearings on this bill last winter the chairman has three times brought it before the attention of the committee members and each time has been unable to get sufficient support to report it favorably.

He has met a solid Democratic opposition and enough Republican members decline to vote for it to represent a majority of the body. Without the approval of the ways and means committee the fate of the measure on the floor would be very doubtful. It might carry if it had the backing of the ways and means men, but lacking that opposition it would almost certainly be doomed to defeat. As for carrying it over a veto, which would require two-thirds of the house membership, such a project is obviously impracticable in these circumstances.

(Facsimile of news stories which have appeared in many newspapers throughout Michigan.)

Saving Grain by Feeding Corn Stover Silage

Experiments Show that Feeding Value of Corn Stover Compares Favorably with that of Ordinary Silage

By H. P. RUSK

Dept. of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

THE STOVER silage idea is not a new one. In fact, it is as old as the idea of corn silage itself, for the underlying motive of siloing corn in the ordinary way is the preservation of the stover in the most palatable and nutritious form.

Many attempts have been made to silo the stover alone and thus reduce the cost of the silage and conserve the ears for other purposes. The earliest attempts were made with green stover, cut at approximately the stage of maturity most suitable for normal silage. The attempts were successful in so far as the resultant silage was concerned, but necessitated the utilization of the ears before they were mature enough to crib, which is impracticable on most farms.

The Illinois Experiment Station has been able to make fairly satisfactory use of the snapped ears by siloing them (husk, cob and grain) separately from the stover and using this rich silage with a nitrogenous concentrate for fattening calves. However, this method so limits the utilization of the grain as to greatly curtail any probable use of the method of storing the ears. These results do have one significant lesson, and that is the practicability of snapping and siloing the ears of corn that have been caught by frost, or are so late that they can not be reasonably expected to escape such a fate. There is no doubt in my mind that this is the most efficient method of utilizing frosted corn, where the owner is fortunate enough to have the equipment and can utilize the product.

From the standpoint of the man who is running a herd of beef breeding cows or stocker cattle, the silage problem is largely one of securing a cheap and efficient roughage as the basis for a ration designed merely to carry his cattle from one grazing season to another. When corn was worth only 50 cents or less per bushel, normal silage met these requirements, but when the market price of a bushel of corn climbed to two and three times this amount, the value of the grain in the silage made it an expensive feed for wintering purposes; hence the renewed interest during recent years in the stover silage idea.

Utilizing By-products of Corn Crop

After some preliminary studies had been made, it was decided to undertake a rather extensive series of experiments on this subject. These studies have been under way for the past three years and there are some deductions that can be made with a considerable degree of assurance.

While some work has been done each year on the preparation and utilization of green stover silage, the most emphasis has been placed on the study of silage made from the stover of shocked corn. (The purpose of this was twofold.) First, because it offered the possibility of a method which would not in any way curtail the utilization of the grain; and second, because studies made by Dr. Grindley and associates in the nutrition division showed that the largest supply of digestible nutrients in the entire corn plant occurred at the stage of maturity when the corn plant is just right to cut for shocking. It is also interesting and significant that these studies showed that even in a field of corn yielding over 100 bushels per acre, there was a slightly larger total quantity of nutrients in the stalk, leaves, and husk than in the grain. This does not mean, as some enthusiasts would have us believe that silage made from the stover of the plant should be as good as that made in the ordinary way. While the stover does contain as much total nutrients as the grain, it is not in as concentrated form and is not as available. As will be shown later, it requires approximately 50 per cent more silage made from the stover of shocked corn than normal silage to maintain breeding cows.

Putting Up Stover Silage

The method adopted at the University for putting up stover silage is to cut the corn with a corn binder at the proper stage for shocking and set it up in carefully constructed shocks. Probably as much care is taken in setting up these shocks as in any other phase of the operation, and results secured indicate that the extra precautions necessary to build a shock that will stand up and shed water are amply repaid by the better color and aroma of the silage. When the corn is sufficiently cured to crib, the shocks are hauled to the silo and run through a combined husker and silo filler, thus husking the corn and putting the stover in the silo at one operation. The machine used for this operation is constructed like the ordinary husking machine, except that it has a cutter head instead of a shredder head.

There was considerable importance attached to studies of the amount of water necessary to secure the best results. These investigations indicate that a good grade of silage may be secured with a rather wide variation in the amounts of water added. Weather conditions materially affect the moisture content of the stover so that it is impossible to lay down any definite rule. But satisfactory results have been secured in this series of experiments with the addition of amounts ranging from 80 pounds to 125 pounds of water per 100 pounds of stover. The method finally adopted was to pipe water up the outside of the silo and deliver it to the top of the distributor by the means of a hose. This gave a fairly good distribution of water throughout the stover, but even then some diculty was experienced in getting the silage next to the walls as moist as that in the center. This was corrected by taking the hose out of the top of the distributor about once an hour and directing the stream around the edge of the silo for a few minutes. We do not believe the plan followed by some of putting in as much water as they could through the blower and then running a large quantity of water on top after the silo is filled is satisfactory. Water added after the silo is full does not become well distributed through the mass of stover, but forms channels down through the stover and collects at the bottom of the silo.

Compacting Silage

Another difficulty experienced was in getting the mass sufficiently compact to exclude the air and insure good keeping qualities. Finely cut dry stover blown into the silo, even with large amounts of water, does not pack like normal silage, and considerable care must be taken by the man handling the distributor to prevent an accumulation of the husks and lighter particles around the outside. The settling in this type of silage is much greater than in normal silage and the spoilage on top is considerably deeper.

When properly prepared this material goes through a siloing process much like that occurring in normal silage. Of course, bacterial action is not so rapid as in green silage, and may also be retarded by low temperatures which are likely to prevail when this type of silage is made. however, the resultant product is surprisingly like normal silage in general appearance. Under favorable conditions, the green color seems to be partially restored.

One marked difference between the silage made from the stover of shocked corn and normal sila[illegible]s the smaller amount of acidity stover silage. Some have con[illegible]ed this an advantage, but it i[illegible]ably a disadvantage for the besides having some probab[illegible]ficial action on the coarser p[illegible] the silage, is known to prote[illegible] silage in some extent agai[illegible] growth of undesirable and, i[illegible] cases, dangerous bacteria. Th[illegible] sults of two season's work conducted in co-operation with the nutrition division indicate that the addition of one-half pound of blackstrap molasses to 100 pounds of stover increases the fermentation and yields a product with an acidity much more nearly comparable to that of normal silage. Theoretically, it would pay to add this small amount of molasses, but the practicability of such a method has not been fully established.

Feeding Stover Silage

The efficiency of this silage in maintenance rations has been fairly wel lestablished by comparisons with normal silage in actual feeding trials. A long series of investigations at the Illinois station has shown that about the smallest amount of normal silage that can be depended upon to winter an ordinary 1,100 pound grade breeding cow is 40 pounds per head per day. It is necessary to supplement this amount with some nitrogenous concentrate. At the Illinois station, either one pound of cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal has been used with this ration. This will not carry the cow through the winter in high condition, but is sufficient to carry her through in fair breeding condition. It was found in these trials that it required from 55 to 60 pounds of the silage from the stover of shock corn to replace 40 pounds of normal silage in the wintering ration.

The relative cost of these two rations is markedly in favor of the stover silage ration. A study of this phrase of the test showed that under the most efficient management the actual cost of the labor and machinery charge involved in the production of stover silage amounted to approximately $1.50 per ton. This is on the basis of deducting a reasonable husking charge from the total bill, as it was though that this item should be charged to the corn in the crib rather than to the stover in the silo. On the basis of a market value of $1.30 per bushel for corn, the normal silage cost approximately $10.90 per ton. On the basis of these prices and $60 per ton for cottonseed meal, the comparative feed costs for cattle wintered on these rations during the winter of 1917-18 were 24.8 cents per head per day for the normal silage ration, and 7.8 cents per head per day for the stover silage ration. When corn yields were not so high there was less to be deducted for husking, while the labor bill was, in some cases increased, due to operating corn binder over large areas for the same tonnage, thus materially increasing the cost of the silage. (The corn on which cost figures are based yielded approximately 100 bushels per acre.)

A few short trials have been conducted on the value of silage made from the stover of shocked corn for winter maintenance of stocker steers. The results of one lot are fairly representative of all of them. During the winter of 1917-1918, one lot of 640-pound stocker steers was carried for 110 days on an average daily ration of 43.27 pounds of stover silage and one pound of linseed oil meal. The average daily feed cost was 6.24 cents and the average daily gain was 43 pounds.

It should be observed that the only advantage claimed for stover silage is its comparative cheapness. Those connected with these experiments are not recommending stover silage for dairy cattle, or, in fact, for anything except the basis of maintenance rations for beef cattle. It is quite probable that the capacity of most cattle for this silage is limited to approximately a maintenance ration.

M. A. C. Conducting Corn Stover Experiments

WE HAVE received several inquiries from our readers regarding corn stover silage, which we referred to Mr. H. W. Norton, assistant director of the Experiment Station at the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Norton informed us that the college is conducting experiments in which corn stover silage is being compared with ordinary silage for feeding steers and hoped in the near future to have some data on this subject. He referred us to the Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, which had conducted some very successful experiments along this line. This article shows the results obtained.—Editor.

Be Sure to Vote Before the Primaries

THE presidential preferential primary will be held the first Monday in April and we are anxious to have the votes of our readers on their choice for president before that date. Please, therefore, clip the coupon below with your choice marked, and mail it in without further delay.

The presidential campaign in Michigan is getting warm. Four avowed candidates, three Republicans and one Democrat, are making a vigorous campaign to line up the voters for the primary. They are Hiram Johnson, Gov. Lowden, Gen. Wood and A. Mitchell Palmer. All four have appeared at a number of mass meetings in the state. The Republican sentiment seems to be fairly well divided. Wood and Lowden are getting the backing of the organized political groups of the state but Hiram Johnson is making a hit at the meetings he is attending. To date Johnson leads in the M. B. F. straw vote and each day increases his plurality. Cong. Crampton, the Johnson manager in Michigan, claims that if his candidate gets the rural support, he will be the choice of Michigan voters at the preferential.

The order of the candidates in the straw vote is substantially the same as announced last week. Johnson, first; Ford, second; Hoover, third; Wood, fourth; Bryan, fifth, and Lowden sixth. McAdoo, who is generally considered the strong man of the Democratic administration, because of the part he played in financing the war and in securing banking and rural credits legislation, does not appear to be running very strong, but this is believed to be of the general lack of information concerning his career.

CLIP THIS COUPON

My Choice for President

I AM interested in the character of the man who is to be the next president of the United States, and have indicated my choice below:

Wm. Jennings Bryan ☐	Hiram Johnson ☐	A. Mitchell Palmer ☐
Henry Ford ☐	Robert LaFollette ☐	Leonard Wood ☐
Herbert F. Hoover ☐	Frank Lowden ☐	Woodrow Wilson ☐
Warren G. Harding ☐	Wm. G. McAdoo ☐	

Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment? .....

M .....

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Some Things I Have Learned About Sheep Barns

Details of Construction of Practical Sheep Barns as Built in Central Michigan

By MYRON A. COBB
Professor of Agriculture, Central State Normal

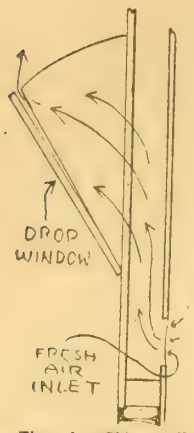


Fig. 1.—Side wall flue and drop window for fresh air.

THE planning of an ideal arrangement in a sheep barn is no easy task. There are so many factors peculiar to the animal to be considered as degree of warmth, ventilation, economy of space, arrangement and form of feeding racks and the handling of the roughtage so as to keep the wool clean.

Each sheep should have about 12 sq. feet of floor space for movement, for ventilation and to prevent the stable from becoming over warm. A shed 30 by 40 would accommodate 100 to 120 head, depending on the space used by the feeding racks as one sheep to 12 sq. ft. is net; allowance must be made for the feeding racks. Sheep are well protected by wool from the cold and will not do well in a poorly ventilated, warm and over crowded room. The basement of a barn is apt to be too warm unless well ventilated. While plenty of air is necessary, sheep must be protected from draft, every sheep barn should have a system of ventilation. The inlet for fresh air should be near the ceiling. Windows that drop back from the top are good as is also the special ventilating shafts that direct the fresh air upward. The foul air may be removed by other ventilating shafts opening near the floor and the shafts leading to the roof. The following figures, 1 and 2, make this clear. This system of ventilation is good for any stable.

Sheep should be allowed to run out in good weather, in fact the more they stay out the less they will be susceptible to disease. In case of cold winds, snow, or rain storms, they should be under cover. A sheep wet to the skin is a poor proposition regarding health and economy of feed, or production of young. The shelter provided need not be elaborate, just protection from the elements. The floors need not be of boards or cement, a good well-drained dirt floor is all that is necessary. Poorly drained floors of barn yards tend to produce foot rots.

The planning of the arrangement of the feeding racks needs special thought. With plenty of space the simplest arrangement is a long rack through the center. If this be wide, the feed can be distributed without stumbling over the sheep, spilling the grain and dropping fine chaff into the wool which will lower the value of the product. Five or six feet for the width of the rack will allow a fair space for walking and space for the hay and grain racks on each side. With plenty of space, the grain racks may be separated but this arrangement takes considerable room. A better plan is to combine the two as shown in Figure 6. The grain rack should be broad, flat and shallow so as to cause sheep to chew their feed better. The old type of V shape rack is poor. The combination grain and roughage rack should be about 3 ft. 6 inches high, 3 ft. wide; the trough 10 ft. wide and 4 ft. high.

The hay rack should be constructed so as to cause the sheep little effort to reach the hay. Otherwise there is apt to be a loss of wool on the neck and shoulders from rubbing. It is also desirable to keep the sheep from getting under the hay which will make the wool become chaffy or seedy as it is called. This is secured in Fig. 5; the center board is lowered while hay is being placed in the rack. Fig. 7 shows a wall type of rack, this method of feeding is undesirable as the hay must be carried over the backs of the animals.

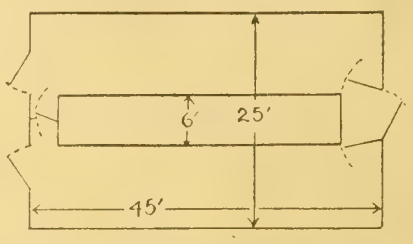


Fig. 3.—Sheep barn, feeding racks and alley in the center of the barn accommodates 50 head.

If space be limited the main feeding alley may have feeding racks running at right angles to it. These smaller be 10 to 15 feet within 3 feet of 15 inches should each sheep for feeding at the racks. This allows one to determine the number of animals that may be fed, when the length of the racks is known. The barn in Fig. 3 would accommodate 60 at the racks, while the floor capacity accommodates 90. In the barn 40 x 60 feet, shown in fig. 4 will accommodate 160 to 180 head. The efficiency of the latter plan is easily seen. In the latter plan gates may be placed at the ends of the racks, between the rack and side of the barn. This makes convenient divisions for keeping separate young sheep, bucks, lambing ewes, etc. The wide feeding alley, 5 x 8 feet, allows the distribution of feed easily. Feeding racks may be arranged on the sides of this wide alley, thus adding to the feeding capacity. The racks should be at least 3 feet wide, feeding from both sides and the combination type for greatest capacity. In these days of high cost of building plans must be made to house the greatest number advisable.

feeding racks may apart and run to the wall. About 15 inches should be allowed for each sheep for feeding at the racks. This allows one to determine the number of animals that may be fed, when the length of the racks is known. The barn in Fig. 3 would accommodate 60 at the racks, while the floor capacity accommodates 90. In the barn 40 x 60 feet, shown in fig. 4 will accommodate 160 to 180 head. The efficiency of the latter plan is easily seen. In the latter plan gates may be placed at the ends of the racks, between the rack and side of the barn. This makes convenient divisions for keeping separate young sheep, bucks, lambing ewes, etc. The wide feeding alley, 5 x 8 feet, allows the distribution of feed easily. Feeding racks may be arranged on the sides of this wide alley, thus adding to the feeding capacity. The racks should be at least 3 feet wide, feeding from both sides and the combination type for greatest capacity. In these days of high cost of building plans must be made to house the greatest number advisable.

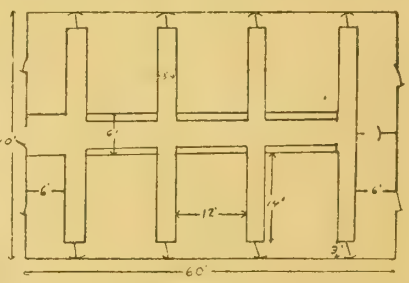


Figure 4.

If the sheep pen is separate from the other buildings, a loft should be constructed for storage of hay and grain and convenient chutes for distributing the material. The grain room may be placed on the ground floor if you have plenty of room. A common type of barn found in the sheep area of Michigan has an upright in the center and wings on either sides. The efficiency of this design is easily seen, giving storage and a large ground floor at minimum cost, see fig. 8.

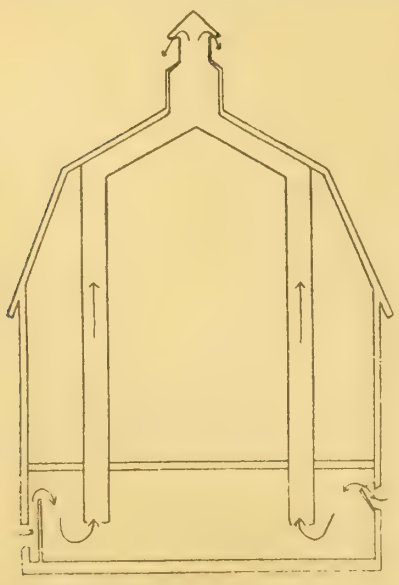


Fig. 2.—Fresh and foul air ventilating flues

Here are mathematical factors of value in figuring on housing sheep. Allow 12 sq. ft. of floor space per mature animal; 5 sq. ft. of floor space per lamb 15 inches for feeding at the racks; 1-20 of the floor space for window space; 8-10 sq. in. for foul air flue for each animal.

The above rule of 1 sq. ft. of window space for each 20 sq. feet of floor space is a fair allowance for light necessary for best results. In a shed 30 x 40 ft. there should be ten 3 x 2 windows. The windows should be high enough to throw the sunlight back into the shed. The windows should be arranged so they may be tilted back from the top for ventilation as explained, and to avoid a direct draft. Muslin curtains may be used for windows and providing ventilation. However, muslin does not afford sufficient protection for our Michigan winters.

Some arrangement should be made for furnishing water for the sheep. Halves of vinegar barrels placed in the corners of the barn and kept filled with water or shallow tanks connected with the windmill may be used. There is a notion that sheep do not need water, but this is a notion, for best results, water should be provided. One of the sheep men near Lake George Mich., found that his sheep drank water at the rate of 1-3 barrel per 100 head per day Supply plenty of good water, a snow ball is a poor substitute.

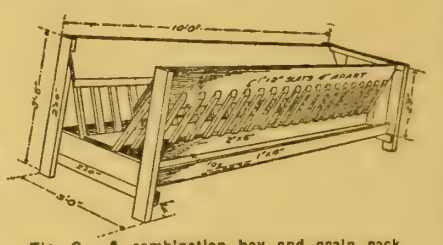


Fig. 6.—A combination hay and grain rack

WHY HAS THE AMERICAN GRAIN FARMER TURNED TO SHEEP?

ANSWERING the first question, there are several very good reasons why the American grain farmer is being forced to give sheep a place on his farm; first, because of his high priced land and the need of greater yields from it. England, with land valued much higher than ours, long ago had to sheep, and by producing forage and root crops along with other good feeds, they are able to keep their land fertilized and make their farms pay them a good dividend.

A few of the best American grain farmers have been marketing their grain through cattle and hogs, but a large majority are just grain farmers. The latter have been selling their produce from their farms and these farms are now feeling the strain of it. Another reason is high priced grain, and while some grain is required to finish and fatten sheep, they require less grain than do some other kinds of live stock. Others are realizing that they can keep a flock of sheep on their farm with scarcely any additional expense. No one, we are sure, will doubt or dispute the fact that sheep are a benefit to any farm.

Sheep are called the dual purpose animal, but they do much more than produce wool for clothing and mutton and lamb for food. They will clean up a dirty farm, turn a weedy pasture into blue grass and clover, crop down the wheat and rye in the winter and spring, causing it to stool out and produce a larger crop, fertilize the land, and because of their fine mastication, they do not scatter weed seed over the farm through their manure. They do a multitude of other valuable things towards building up a run down farm, or keeping a good farm good.

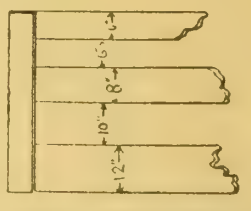


Fig. 5. Section of panel of feeding rack. The middle board may be lowered upon putting hay in the rack and avoid getting chaff in the wool.

There has been a disposition in the past to side step the second question,

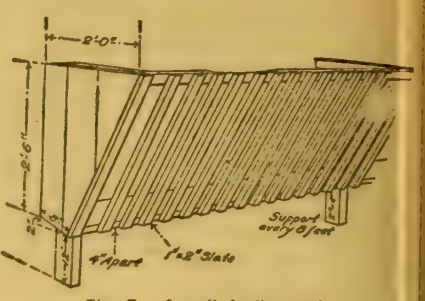


Fig. 7.—A wall feeding rack

"Why the American grain farmer has not been very successful with sheep." We are not dodging the issue, because we know that sheep are a benefit to any farm and that anyone can learn to handle them.

At the present time there are thousands of native sheep and lambs being dumped on the market and it is a common saying among the traders, "nothing but trash." The bulk of the stuff is uncastrated, and most of them are thin flesh, showing no care or breeding. It is pretty safe to say that two-thirds of the native crop of sheep and lambs come to market in the form of cull lambs, big, coarse, bucky lambs, and old, worn out, thin cull ewes. Now, is it any wonder that the consumer balks at such meat and refuses to eat it, thereby causing severe fluctuations in the market?

There is no reason why the American grain farmer should know how to handle sheep, since his business in the past has been producing grain, but there is a reason why he must first learn how to handle them if he wants them to produce for him.

Every year farmers come to market and take out these western feeding sheep and lambs. Most of them do not know that there is a rule to be followed in selecting feeders that are adaptable to the feed to be offered them.

There will be hundreds of thousands of fine quality western feeding sheep and lambs placed on the market this fall. These sheep as a whole are excellent feeders, are healthy and will get fat if properly handled, but it makes us shiver when we think of the abuses some of these sheep and lambs are subjected to and all because the farmer who takes them out does not take the trouble to study and familiarize himself with the proper methods to be employed.

Thousands of dollars worth of good sheep feed goes to waste every year, but in order to utilize this feed the farmer must know how to do it. Someone very often remarks, "What are such a big per cent of your customers good feeders, and how do they make their sheep and lambs so good?" There is no mystery about it, most of our subscribers have learned how to handle sheep and also that a half fat sheep or lamb is a failure.

We have found that the men who like sheep or would make a success with them, become discouraged when they find that there is something to be required of them and that sheep will not get fat on fresh air and scenery. Because there is such a crying need of practical information we have found it advisable to offer a book on sheep, sheep production, feeding and finishing for the market, market conditions and market demands. In this book every

(*Continued on page 28*)

Fig. 8.—A sheep barn with plenty of space for storage of feed and roomy floor space.

Sugar Beet Growers' Strike is On in Earnest

Farmers Meet Manufacturers' Defiance of their Rights by Taking Stand for "No Beets" in 1920

THE "STRIKE" is on. Eight thousand beet growers have signed an agreement to grow no beets in 1920, unless the sugar companies grant them a conference. This means that the majority of Michigan sugar factories may stand idle this year and that Michigan's production of sugar will be cut 75 per cent in consequence thereof. This also means that thousands of acres heretofore devoted to sugar beets will be planted to beans and grain, which likewise means that the farmers of the sugar beet territory will work less, worry less about their help problem, but make more money this year than during the years they have grown sugar beets.

This "strike" will be different in many respects from the "strike" with which the public is best acquainted. Instead of a "strike" of labor, it will be a "strike" of capital. Instead of men refusing to work with their hands, it will be a case of men refusing to work with their land and money. There will be no attempt to coerce farmers who are not members of the beet growers' association from growing beets if they desire. There will be no "closed shop," so picketing, no threats. The farmers who grow the bulk of the beets and belong to the beet growers' association will simply fail to grow beets this year, but will use their land for other crops.

This action may arouse some criticism on the part of the public but when the public understands that the farmer is merely refusing to invest his money in an unprofitable venture, just as man of the city might do, he will be released from blame. If the consuming public really needs the sugar contained in the beets which the farmer grows, they can be shown that the sugar manufacturers have it within their power to secure all acreage their plants can handle, and if they fail to do so, the public can be made to understand the real reasons for this and subject the manufacturers to the criticism which they will deserve. But the press of the state that has taken any interest in the matter is inclined to be friendly, and readily understands and sympathizes with the farmers' claims. Take this, for instance, from the Grand Rapids Press:

"Eight thousand Michigan beet growers about two-thirds of all in the state, have agreed among themselves not to plant beets this year unless they get a price affording what they deem a reasonable profit. This is virtually a farmers' strike—the first one in the history of the state, at least.

Three years ago farmers of Kent county began to talk vaguely, but none the less surely, of limiting their food production to what they needed themselves. Thus far few, if any, have done so. But they have held that with the increasing shortage of labor they were actually losing money on what they raised for market. With the beet growers labor is the chief item of expense. So many men and boys are needed for the hand weeding that they have to drawn from the cities and consequently have to be paid city wages. Sugar is very high and the prices of beets to growers high, but not high enough apparently to pay this city labor and leave a satisfactory margin. Hence the strike of the beet growers.

The Press has several times called attention to the possibility of such an eventuation, not in exactly the way this has come about, but because the farmers are very dissatisfied with conditions. This first real strike of farmers is only a warning to the cities of the state and to America that something will have to be done to equalize conditions between city and country labor or serious consequences will follow."

The campaign of the State Association for members is nearing its end, and the membership in all sections where local organizations have been formed includes virtually every important beet grower. Meetings are still being held regularly in all beet sections, and farmers who attend and join are all bunt unanimous in their decision to grow no beets unless under contract approved by the Association. They feel that the matter of utmost importance not only for this year but all years to come in the recognition of their association by the sugar manufacturers, and a refusal to recognize this association will be taken as personal affront to every member of the association. The members feel that they have justice on their side and they will not retract a single step from the position they have taken. The State Association has sent out the following message to all locals, which sounds like business:

"The Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association has been incorporated and central offices will be opened at Durand, Mich., for business.

"I am instructed by the directors to get every local organization on the books and an account will be opened with every local organization. Every member of every local will be recorded on the books of the State association with his postoffice address with a statement showing his standing with the Association. You are requested to get a record book and record all of your members that belong to your local with their postoffice address and also showing whether or not they are paid up.

"Also have a page allotted to record all our members that refuse or neglect to return their contracts; also have a page to record all growers that will not join our Association.

"Do this now. Get all growers in your section to join your local or some other local organization. Call meeting of your members and see that all cancel their contracts.

"Get your money all collected in from your members and open a bank account in your town with your local bank.

"We will call for 50 cents a member from each local now very soon, and be prepared to have records kept so you can account for every cent both with the individual member and the Association. All business must be done through the Durand office, which is the head office of the Association.

"When we call any money into the State Association it must be sent in the shape of a check or draft made payable to the order of Robt. P. Reavey, Sec. & Treas. of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association. Address all correspondence to the manager of the Association at Durand, Mich.

A strike has been voted if the manufacturers do not grant us a conference; so stand by and see that we all stick and we will win. Let every local help organize one more local and let every member get one more member to join even though he may not grow beets, as we farmers must now stick together.

"All we ask is for the right, and right wrongs no man." C. E. Ackerman, Mgr., Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

Scenes on the Big Ackerman Farm Near Durand

THE EFFORTS of those who are unfriendly to the beet growers to discredit the leaders of the organized movement have naturally brought forth some inquiries concerning the leaders. The question has been asked, "Who is Ackerman," the manager of the beet growers' association. We asked Mr. Ackerman to tell us something about his record as a farmer and this is what we have learned:

C. E. Ackerman was born on a farm four miles east of Pontiac, Dec. 29, 1879. With his parents he moved to a farm four miles northeast of Durand when he was but six years old and lived there continually until three years ago when he moved to Durand to secure better school facilities for his four daughters. He still owns and operates the farm of 250 acres. Last year he broke and drained 80 acres of new land, planted 70 to sugar beets and five to potatoes. Five acres failed, but from the balance he harvested 748 tons of sugar beets and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. Mr. Ackerman has two brothers, a Ford and I. H. C. 25 horse power Mogul. The tractor is shown here fitting the beet field. Each wheel is six feet wide and six feet high, with cement rollers between the wheels. The spread of the machine is 16 feet. The tractor pulls three double and is just the thing for beet ground.

The corn view shows Mr. Ackerman standing in his corn field on July 21st last. Beet field picture was taken the same day. From these facts and photographs, it can be seen that Mr. Ackerman is a fairly progressive farmer and certainly qualified to lead the beet growers' fight.

State Farm Bureau Gives Valuable Help

The funds and the publicity offered by the Michigan State Farm Bureau have been of material assistance to the beet growers. The state bureau has advised county bureau and members as follows:

"The sugar beet growers of Michigan are in a price struggle with the manufacturers that is bound to have a vital effect on the industry. Any assistance that any of the county farm bureaus or their individual members may give in helping cement the growing organization of beet growers is urged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau."

Western Manufacturers Have Made Concessions

News comes from the western beet states that the Great Western Sugar Company has announced a desire to meet with representatives of the beet growers and discuss the terms of the contract and other matters of mutual interest. Organization among the growers was the weapon that forced the Great Western Sugar Company to recognize the rights of the growers, and organization will do the same for Michigan. But it must be 100 per cent organization, backed by 100 per cent grit and loyalty.

Western Manufacturers Invite Growers into Confidence

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Great Western Sugar Company, according to a dispatch in "Facts about Sugar", that it has voluntarily offered the western beet growers an increase in the price of beets. The most significant part of the report is that relating to conferences between growers and manufacturers. It says:

A conference of delegates of the growers and representatives of the company is also proposed to devise a basis of payment for beets by which the method of payment for the future MAY BE STABILIZED AND FURTHER CONTROVERSIES AVOIDED.

In explaining its proposal the company says that ITS SINCERE DESIRE AND ITS INTEREST IS TO GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN MEETING THE VIEWS OF ITS GROWERS. The statement continues:

It appears that there is a growing sentiment in some territories in which we operate in favor of a sliding scale of beet prices based upon market prices for refined sugar.

Such basis of payment, in order to insure as high payment for beets as possible under any given set of conditions, must, in fairness, provide for a low sugar market as well as for a high one, and must, of necessity, be so drawn that the price to be paid for beets is in some measure correlated with the volume of beets handled.

Assured Beet Supply Necessary

In other words, the company can obviously undertake to pay the maximum price for beets only if it has reasonable assurance that the tonto be handled will enable factories to be run to approximate capacity, and that the volume handled will be fairly constant from year to year. WE SHOULD LIKE AT THIS TIME TO PROPOSE A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD BETWEEN THE TIME THIS YEAR'S CROP IS PLANTED AND THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR, PREFERABLY DURING THE COMING SUMMER, THIS CONFERENCE TO BE PARTICIPATED IN BY DELEGATES REPRESENTING AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE GROWERS IN ALL DISTRICTS IN WHICH WE OPERATE and by representatives of the company.

We shall undertake, if such conference can be arranged, to co-operate with growers in devising a basis of payment for beets embodying the sliding scale principle, if that is what is desired by a majority of the growers, and we have every confidence that IF SUCH CONFERENCE IS ENTERED INTO IN GOOD FAITH, A HARMONIOUS WORKING AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED WHICH WILL AVOID THE UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSIES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE

IS MICHIGAN TO BECOME SEED MARKET OF THE NATION?

Is Michigan to become the seed market of the nation for cereals? Is this state to become known for its high quality of barley and oats as well as for its wheat and its rye? If Michigan farmers continue to grow the class of product which they have in the past, and if they realize the possibilities of the seed business efficiently to take advantage of it, it would seem that they are in a fair way to become the cereal seed merchants of the nation.

In fact, the demand has become so strong that J. W. Nicholson, newly appointed superintendent of the Farm Bureau's department for the buying and selling of seed, has not been able to keep pace. This is especially true in barley and oats. While Michigan producers are probably better off in general than those of other states, they are facing a slight shortage themselves and the number williing to part with their product is small.

Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye already have made names for themselves among other states. Carload after carload of these two varieties have gone across the Michigan boundary. That they are recognized as leaders was shown last November when they won the lion's share of prizes at the International Hay and Grain exposition at Chicago.

While the new seed department of the Farm Bureau without doubt eventually will assume a wide scope in its activities, up to the present demands from farmers have far outstripped the power of Mr. Nicolson to accommodate them. He is of the opinion that some system must be arranged whereby individual farmers will pool their product or their needs through a county organization, which in turn will deal with his department. Amounts of less than carload lots are hard to handle and this method would insure sufficient quantities.

He is also of the opinion that if his department is going to function up to the limit of its efficiency, it will need large sums of money to carry on the work, especially if farmers want the department to buy seed the fall before and hold it over to supply the spring demand.

Although the Farm Bureau probably will take over most of the commercial phases, the Michigan Crop Improvement association still expects to keep its organization intact for the purpose of stimulating production and maintaining the high standard of seed used. At a meeting held a few days ago in East Lansing, A. L. Robbins, assistant professor in farm crops at M. A. C., was elected to replace Mr. Nicolson as secretary and Mr. Nicolson was named sales representative of the association. The association thus will co-operate closely with Mr. Nicolson's department. R. G. Potts, vice-president of the Farm Bureau, has been invited to attend all meetings of the board of directors of the association.

With two strong organizations arriving at same goal, it would seem that the growth and use of high quality seed in Michigan is assured.—*F. W. Henshaw, Associate Editor M. B. F., M. A. C.*

GLEANERS SEEK A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS

Gleaners have opened a membership drive in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other middle western states, with the objective of 100,000 new members for their agricultural organization. In Michigan, which already has 70,000 members, the campaign is in full swing. Important rallies and meetings are under way in many districts of the state, according to an announcement at the Gleaner Temple, in Detroit, the national headquarters of the Gleaners.

Illinois is preparing for a state rally to be held at Kankakee, April 15, followed by a house to house campaign of the important farm sections of the state. Ohio and Indiana will follow with big state meetings, to act as openers for membership invasions in those important territories. Other parts of the middle west will be canvassed later.

Mr. Charles Midgley, of Reed City, Michigan, has been put in charge of the "Flying Squadron," an organization of experienced Gleaner organizers who are scouring the counties of Michigan for new members and with great success. The squadron is armed with a battery of movies, showing the vast and varied activities of the Gleaners, who conduct lodge work, fraternal benefit insurance, legislative activities, and allied work, including a marketing organization which is lining up a hundred or more elevators and stations, including the Armour & Co. elevators in Michigan. A series of rallies is now in progress in Michigan. Bridgeport will hold an important get-together of several hundred farmers March 18. Other important rallies for the month include that at Bad Axe, Mar. 22; Cass City, March 23; Croswell, March 24. April 8 an especially important turnout will occur at Adrian.

Tractor demonstrations, movies showing the co-operative achievements of organized farmers, speeches by presidential and gubernatorial candidates and other men of the hour, picnics and elaborate programs will be features of coming get-togethers of the Gleaners and their friends. Thousands of persons are expected to attend many of the rallies.

Organization of co-operative elevators by the Gleaners will accompany many of the big meetings during the membership drive. With total capitalization of $1,500,000 to back the centralized business of the Gleaner chain, one or more groups of farmers petition for admission to the system nearly every day.

CO-OPERATE ELEVATORS TO FEDERATE

To federate the 75 odd co-operative farmers' elevator associations in the state, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has called a meeting of representatives of them in Saginaw, March 30, when ways and means of co-ordinating their general activities and avoiding disastrous competition may be discussed.

The farm bureau also has urged the sugar beet refiners to meet with the growers in the next week. The growers have issued an ultimatum to the effect that they will plant some crop other than sugar beets this spring unless refiners consent to a conference on a new price for beets. Eight thousand of the 12,000 growers in the state are pledged to stand by the ultimatum. The sugar beet industry in Michigan is valued at $30,000,000.

The membership of the State Farm Bureau passed 30,000 in the last week, when drives were completed in Wayne and Livingston counties and half completed in Lenawee. Monroe completed the week before, has announced more than 2,500 members, the record for the state so far. St. Clair with 2,150 members had been the record county. Berrien and Clinton counties are next on the campaign schedule.

ADRIAN COMMUNITY MARKET PAYS STOCK DIVIDEND

During the year ending January 1, 1920, the Adrian Community Market earned a net profit of $2,508.64 on a total paid up capital of $7,047.50. On the basis of this profit a dividend of 6 per cent on all paid up stock was authorized by the stockholders. The total business on which the profit was gained was estimated in the treasurer's report at $171,709.61.

J. G. Coe was named to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Director F. C Ehinger, Walter Haley on the next ballot was elected to succeed L. H. Remus. Franklin J. Russell was unanimously elected to succeed himself on the board of directors.

After the election of the board of directors, W. G. Braden, the retiring manager of the market, gave a short talk summarizing accomplishments since the market started in business about two years ago. He also outlined the policy which he considered the market should follow in the coming years.

T. M. Joslin reviewed the benefits that have come to Adrian through the activities of the Community Market. Paul J. Miller, president of the market also spoke commending the work done by the retiring manager. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Mr. Braden for his work. Mr. Braden will go to Pontiac to take a position similar to that which he occupied at Adrian.

OHIO FARMERS' ELEVATORS

An increase in farmers' elevators in Ohio is reported by H. E. Erdman of the Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University, who has been studying the farmers' elevator movement in Ohio during the past few years. At present there are probably more than 200 companies in operation in Ohio.

Some of these companies do a large business annually; a number of the companies have decreased their capitalization during the last year and many of the newer companies are starting out with a capitalization of from $40,000 to $60,000.

Illinois Agricultural Association Advocates State Rural Credits Law

THE agricultural committee of the Illinois constitutional convention, which has been all dressed up for six weeks or more, has at last found a suitable job. Representatives of the farmers of Illinois appeared before the committee in Springfield on February 26 and requested the committee to do two things:

(1) Make a careful analysis, from a farm standpoint, of all revenue and taxation proposals which come before the convention.

(2 Bring before the convention the desirability of putting a clause in the new constitution, which will allow the legislature to establish a state rural credit system.

D. O. Thompson, speaking for the Illinois Agricultural Association and its 60,000 members, appeared before the committee in support of these proposals. With him were S. H. Thompson of Adams county, J. W. Morgan and F. S. Haynes of Henry county, Frank I. Mann of Iroquois Co., J. W. Kirkton of Livingston county, Eugene A. Eckert of St. Clair county, Ralph Allen of Tazewell county, E. W. Burroughs of Madison county. These men represented the Illiinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois State Grange, and the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

"We are here not only as farmers but also as citizens of Illinois," said Thompson. "We are asking no special favors for farmers as a class, but we believe that this convention should be ever mindful of the fact that farming is the greatest industry in the state. Every feature of the new constitution which affects farmers should, therefore, be studied.

"With reference to the matter of taxation we request that this agricultural committee of the convention, made up largely of farmers, pay especial attention to revenue proposals. We believe that the new constitution should be just to all classes in its taxation clauses. We are not prepared to say at this time how these clauses should be written, but we may have something definite to say when all the proposals are in.

"This convention will not be playing fair with the young farmers of Illinois unless it makes possible the establishment of a state rural credits system. As land has been mounting higher and higher in price, it has been increasingly difficult for young men to acquire farms of their own. The result is that many of them must live all their lives on rented farms, while it drives the very best of our young farmers to regions of cheaper land where they have an opportunity to own the farms they work. This state of affairs has reached the condition where it challenges the attention of everyone who has the best interest of the state at heart. Our organization is of the opinion that more liberal credits for the purchase of farms will assist materially in solving this problem.

"The federal farm loan system is fine as far as it goes, but it has not been of material assistance in Illinois. A maximum loan of $10,000 or 50 per cent of the land value is too small to help in Illinois. The federal system cannot, apparently, be extended any farther just now, particularly the 50 per cent maximum, because land in other states is not as valuable nor as productive as Illinois land. The logical thing, therefore, is for the state to supplement this federal system by state loans. We believe that 80 per cent can safely be loaned on Illinois land on long-time paper to be paid back on the amortized plan."

Delegate H. M. Dunlap of Champaign county, chairman of the agricultural committee, warmly seconded Thompson's proposal of a state land bank. "The percentage of tenancy is growing in Illinois faster than most of us realize," he said. "Our state now

(*Continued on page* 23)

THE BIGGEST thing that the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n has done yet is to recommend the adoption of a state rural credits law. Nearly every problem of farm life is the result of inadequate capital or credit. The farmer who has sufficient cash capital to finance his operations at all seasons of the year has few other problems. But he is the exceptional and not the average farmer. The average farmer of Michigan, as well as all other states, is handicapped at certain seasons by lack of capital. Some times he can borrow at fair rates of interest. At other times he has difficulty in getting money when it is the most needed. There are two kinds of credit which the farmers need and which no system now in existence provides. One is long credit at low rates of interest, based both on actual security and personal integrity. The other is small, short-time loans based largely on personal integrity. The Federal Land Bank attempts to take care of the first mentioned need, but there are thousands of honest, worthy farmers whom it cannot help at all. A state rural credits law, administered by officers well acquainted with the agricultural problems peculiar to the state, would finance the operations of these farmers and not require so great a security as demanded by the federal system. The Business Farmer has long advocated a rural credits law for Michigan, and we repeat our belief that the adoption of such a law would be of material benefit to the entire state. We commend the action of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n to the Michigan State Farm Bureau and suggest to the latter that here is a wonderful opportunity for them to take the lead in solving a tremendously acute agricultural problem.—Editor.

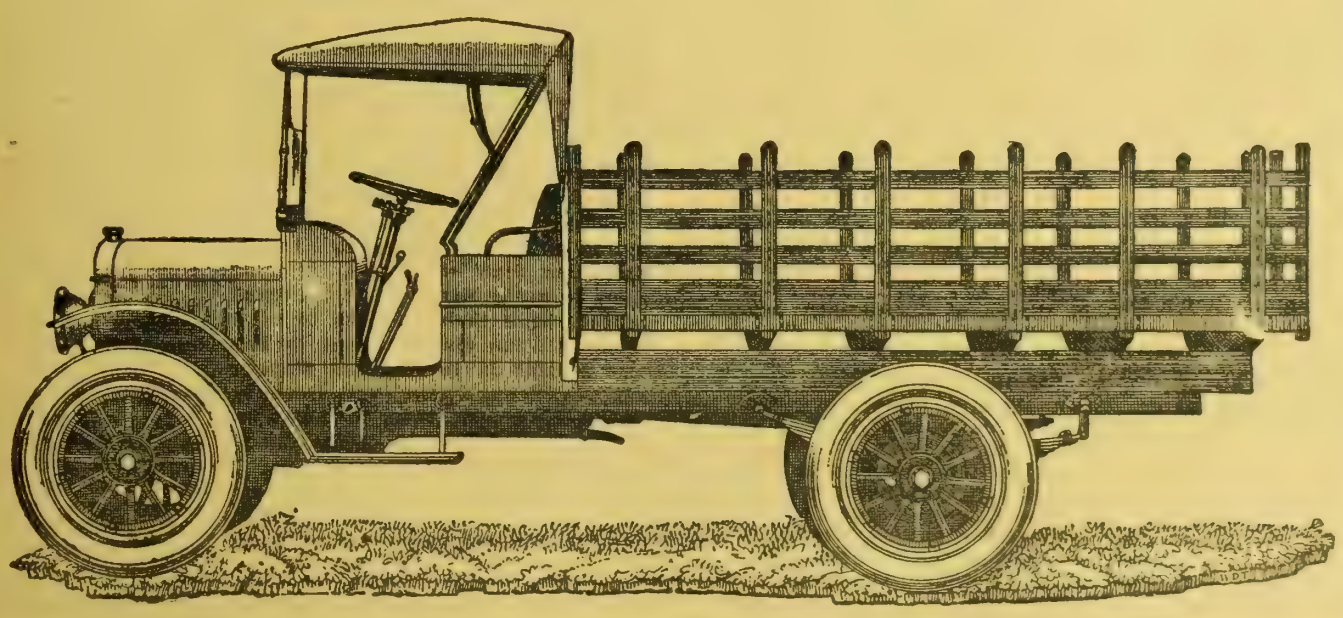
5 Things Worth Remembering about a MAXWELL Truck

1. It has a worm drive, which is the predominant feature of most worth while trucks.
2. It hauls 1½ tons; 75% of all loads carried by horse or motor are 1½ tons or less.
3. It uses less gas and oil hauling a peak load than many trucks use with no load.
4. It is very simple in design (more brains than metal have been used in its construction); it travels faster than a larger truck. 16,000 have supplied abundant evidence of its economic transportation.
5. A comparison with other 1½ ton trucks shows a saving of $300 to $400 in the original investment in a Maxwell.

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELLS

GOVENRMENT LOANS MILLIONS TO FARMERS

During the month of February, 1920, an aggregate of $16,572,845 was loaned to 4,158 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $3,960,000, the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul following with $2,114,800. Th other banks closed loans in February as follows: Louisville, $1,765,600; Houston, $1,613,995; St. Louis, $1,417,200; Wichita, $1,211,100; New Orleans, $1,115,850; Spokane, $1,074,900; Columbia, $835,950; Berkeley, $521,600; Baltimore, $507,300; Springfield, $434,550.

During February 5,250 applications were received by the twelve banks asking for $19,988, 127, and during the same month 4,314 loans were approved by them amounting to $14,151,536.

On February 28, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,977 Farm Loan associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 122,055 farmer borrowers as of that date, amounted to $335,018,076. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers to wit: $8,835,900, the grand total of loans now in force is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

St. Paul	$44,430,300
Omaha	42,674,440
Spokane	42,202,320
Houston	37,574,871
Wichita	27,216,800
St. Louis	25,196,880
Louisville	24,268,800
New Orleans	22,432,805
Coumbia	17,734,755
Berkeley	16,676,400
Baltimore	13,215,100
Springfield	12,558,795

Up to February 28, 1920, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the Federal Land Banks amounted to $20,143,630.13. Of this amount all but $266,649.83, or 1.3 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $127,749.24 represents delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

With the approach of April 1, the closing date for entries in the annual Body Building Contest of the Michigan State Fair, G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Fair, announces the 1920 contest will be the largest ever staged.

Interest in athletics stimulated by the physical training the boys received in the concentration camps, enthusiasm aroused through the interest in the 1920 Olympic games and the general tendency of the public to give more attention to the welfare of the body, is responsible for the extraordinary number of entries of both men and women being received, according to the fair executive.

The period of training will extend over five months this year, the contest opening April 1 and closing September 1. Rules of the contest provide that each entrant shall file an entry blank not later than April 1st, showing their physical condition at that time. During the following five months each contestant follows a scientific course of physical training, and endeavors to make as much headway in physical development as possible.

On September 11th all entrants appear at the State Fair before an examining board of three of the greatest physical culture experts in America, headed by Bernarr McFadden of New York. Each contestant is given a thorough physical examination and prizes are awarded to the ones who make the most pronounced advancement.

"One does not need to be physically sound to enter this contest," Mr. Dickinson points out. "The prizes do not go to the contest in the best physical condition, but to the one making the greatest improvement in the five months."

WAGON VS. TRUCK

The Dixie Bee Line Company of Mortons Gap, Ky., which operates what is generally called a wagon coal mine necessitating a haulage of about a mile, made a net saving of $18.43 per car when they changed from wagon to truck haulage.

"We formerly loaded coal with wagons," wrote G. E. Henry, secretary of the company, "and in order to get a true basis of costs it would appear that the proper method would be to make a comparison between the wagon and truck haul. Considering that we load on an average of 50 tons per day on railroad cars, the wagon haul costs 60 cents per ton or a total of $30 per car."

Mr. P. T. Wiley, of Adrian, feeding his brood sow and her family of ten little ones. This sow has produced over $1,000 worth of pork, Mr. Wiley says.

The truck haul figures given were as follows: Driver, $4; gasoline and oil, $3; interest on investment, $.83; depreciation, $2.60; estimated repairs, $1—total $11.43 as against $30 for the wagon.

These records were made with a Federal two ton truck over an ordinary dirt road crowned in part with cinders and part with a mixture of cinders and dirt. The change was made while the war was on.

"The truck has been our salvation in the coal business," writes Mr. Henry in part, "for the reason that the fuel administration had ordered the railroads not to furnish cars for the wagon mines and as a consequence the wagon mines have been compelled to close down, but owing to the fact that we had the motor truck haul and were able to load promptly a car when it is placed for us, we got our cars along with the larger mines.

"We are delighted with the truck. The truck really costs us nothing, as we are paying for it at the rate of $225 per month and the difference between the truck haul and wagon haul easily takes care of this payment with a good margin to spare."

BRYAN TO TELL FARMERS WHERE HE STANDS

William Jennings Bryan has received the first copy of the questionnaire prepared by the committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations for presentation to all presidential candidates to place them on record on matters of interest to farmers.

In accepting the questionnaire, Mr. Bryan said he was a candidate, but he would study the inquiries and give the farm board his opinion on them.

Mr. Bryan declared himself as heartily in accord with the principle of requiring candidates to put themselves unequivocally on record before entering on their campaigns. He did not accept the questionnaire as a candidate, he told the delegation that presented it, because "I would not want to be placed in the position of being a candidate when I am not a candidate. But if I should be a candidate, you will know soon enough.

Elimination of the middleman, protection of the farmer in his right to organize, appointment of expert acceptable to organized agriculturists as secretary of agriculture and representation for farmers on all boards and commissions in the membership of which various interests are recognized, are the main planks in the farmers' platform outlined in the questionnaire, according to C. S. Barrett, president of the national board and chairman of the committee that drew up the document.

Other issues presented include the free and unquestioned right of collective buying, reduction of the farm tenancy evil, improvement of farm credit facilities, national conservation and the maintenance of "free speech, free press and free assembly."

METHODS OF AGRICULTURE ARE CHANGING

Ideal methods of agriculture are changing. The cotton states are giving more attention to human food and well they should. Many good farms in the cotton states have been ruined by perpetually planting cotton. Northern farmers also have a great problem before them. The automobiles in war and agriculture are knocking out the demand for horses while the lack of grazing wild lands and the methods of profiteers are making beef too high for use.

Are Farmers to Blame For Losing Boys?

"THE LITTLE red schoolhouse is the pride of the farmer's heart.

"Although educators point out the shortcoming of the rural schools and legislatures place laws on the books permitting them to consolidate with neighboring school districts and establish high schools and agricultural schools with an adequate curriculum and high grade teachers, the farmers are slow to make any changes, said Prof. Arbaugh, who is in charge of the recently organized union of the rural and city schools in Wayne country.

"While the city schools have been bending every energy to prepare pupils for some vocation that will enable them to make a living in the city, the rural schools seldom include agriculture in their prescribed course of study. Several years ago when I suggested a course in the Ypsilanti high school the idea was opposed by a farmer who declared that he did not want his son to be a farmer.

"The farmers complain that they cannot keep the boys on the farm and all the time the little red schoolhouse is educating the farmer boys for city jobs, and it is only lately that agriculture as a subject has been taken up to any extent in the rural schools.

"There is a law on the statute books of Michigan which permits adjoining district schools to consolidate and establish an agricultural school, but there has been no move on the part of the farmers to take advantage of this progressive bit of legislation.

"The sure way to make boys contented with farm life is to educate them for their work and interest them in agriculture, and if the rural schools bend their energies to the task with the vim exhibited by the city schools in turning out stenographers, bookkeepers and mechanics of all trades, there will not be so much complaint about the shortage of farm labor.

"The old time farmers had their doubts about the "book learned' farmer, and the poor returns from the farm led them to desire some other vocation for their sons, but rural conditions are vastly changed in these days and it is desirable to keep the boys on the farm, and to help bring this about the little one-room school must go and be replaced by consolidated schools of a dignity and character that will appeal to the boys."

SOIL SURVEY TO BE MADE IN MICHIGAN

Work on a state-wide soil survey will be carried on in Michigan on a large scale during the coming summer, according to announcement made recently by Dr. M. M. McCool, of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College. The survey will be of great value to the agricultural interests of the state, cataloging the soils and giving a definite check upon the farming possibilities of every section of Michigan.

Co-operation between the Soil Section of the Experiment Station at the agricultural college and the Bureau of Soils at Washington has made possible the work this summer. R. S. Shaw, director of the Experiment Station, will furnish two men for the survey, while C. F. Marbut, chief of Soil Survey, Bureau of Soils, will send one or more men to Michigan to work with the college specialists.

The survey plans for the coming summer will be a continuation of work started by Dr. McCool, who has already covered practically all of the south-eastern part of the state.

"The value of this survey to Michigan can scarcely be estimated," says Dr. McCool. "The farming possibilities of hundreds of thousands of acres of idle land will be ascertained, and a check will be gotten upon the soils of the whole state.

"The survey will aim to get at soil composition, classification, and present state of productivity. Notes will be made on erosion or washing, requirements for soil improvement, degree of utilization at present, and possibilities for development."

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPERS UNION

The first annual meeting of the Coopersville Shippers Union has been held and they elected the following directors: Ben Seekman, Warren Jasper, Frank I. Stephens, Henry Laug, Ellis Pack, William Sietsma and Ernest Bush.

From May 24 to the present time, the Union has shipped twenty-two cars of stock, consisting of 430 calves, 637 hogs, 298 sheep and 146 cattle. The total number of pounds shipped is 346,547 for which the farmers received $43,729.02.

The farmers are asked to work together and strive to make this the banner year, as this organization has the honor of being the first farmers' organization started in Coopersville.

WARD ORCHARD PURCHASED AT $175,000 PRICE

One of the largest real estate deals to be consummated in Pontiac or vicinity so far this year was the sale by Mrs. Mary D. Ward of her well known apple orchard farm at Square Lake to the Leinbach-Humphrey Co. of Detroit. The consideration is said to have been approximately $175,000.

The Ward apple orchard is one of the largest in the state with its 12,000 apple trees 19 years old and from which 30,000 bushels of apples are said to have been taken last year. There are 175 acres in the tract purchased by the Detroit concern, including 20 acres under the water of Square Lake. Mrs. Ward reserved her home and the property immediately surrounding it.

PERRY CO-OP HAS FINE RECORD

Just one year ago, the Perry Co-operative Shipping Association was organized and during the past 12 months 65 cars of stock have been shipped and the farmers of this vicinity have been paid the big sum of $158,000.00. An average of over $3,000 a week. Some fine records for the local co-op of which George Boutell is manager. The farmers have greatly profited by this new stock shipping association and now they get all that is coming to them eliminating all middlemen't profits and getting the full market price of the big commission dealers in Detroit.

With The County Agent

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

JL JAMIESON
icultural Agent,
oun County,
Mich.

BATTLE Creek held one of the most successful Farmers' Courses in history of Calhoun County, on Mar. 2, 3, and 4. The Community Club recently organized by the city people and the farmers assisted the Farm Bureau and the Extension Department of the International Harvester Company in making the meeting a success.

he farmers were honored with address by Major General Leon- A. Wood on Thursday afternoon. e greatest resource of this county ny county," declared the General, griculture. It is the principle ce of our original wealth. What take out of the ground you take n no one, and the money which es to you is money for something you produce, which you have ed to the world's wealth.

I am not a farmer, but one does have to be a shipbuilder to know when there is a hole in a ship ill sink. The wealth of our coun- will sink when we cannot produce igh food for our people and when cease to be a good exporting na- . We must repair the leak in our culture or the nation will suffer. n life must be made more at- tive. Farmers must have good ls, good schools, good telephones a better system of borrowing ey on good security. Then the on will prosper as never before.

Holden Speaks on "Better Rural Schools"

r. P. G. Holden, noted agricul- st—present director of the Ex- ion Department of the Interna- al Harvester Company, delivered essage to the farmers which will certain to bear much fruit thru- the entire community. He en- aged the people to look after the are of the farm children, to give n better schools and better home oundings. Dr. Holden said, nership of an interest in the n would be the best thing in the ld for farm boys and girls. No respects ownership until he has ed something himself. 'A Home Every American' should be the an of our nation."

r. R. R. Robertson and Mr. R. Blackford and Miss Zella Wigent n the International Harvester pany Extension Department, e a very interesting and instruct- talk on horticulture, farm crops, stock and home economics.

ne session was given over to the ussion of the "Farm Bureau." Robert Montieth, secretary of Allegan County Farm Bureau of the work of the National m Bureau Federation and the nigan State Farm Bureau. Mr. V. Nicolson, former secretary of Michigan Crop Improvement As- ation, now manager of the Seed artment of the Michigan State m Bureau, explained how his de- ment would make it easy for the ners of Michigan to secure pure is. Mr. R. V. Tanner, county nt of Barry county, told about organization work in his county explained how the Farm Bureau ld serve every member in every nship in his county.

he Battle Creek Community Club Calhoun County Farm Bureau was given a great boost by the prominent part which its members took in the management of the Short Course. —*Paul Jamieson, Calhoun County.*

THE MILK SURPLUS PROBLEM

FARMERS are not entirely pleased with the present solution of the surplus problem. Why? Because they are getting $3 per hundred for surplus milk while it is costing them $4.07 per hundred to produce that milk. In addition the fact that there is a surplus keeps the price for the normal supply below the cost of production. Yet the farmers cannot justly complain, nor blame the distributor for this condition, providing there is an actual surplus on the market for the farmer himself is causing the condition and he is the only one who can permanently solve this problem.

But, how is the farmer individually to solve the surplus problem? Follow this discussion through and try the solution offered.

To begin with, farmers are not working principally to produce an over supply. They are trying individually to increase their earnings or at least to make a living which some dairymen are finding difficult. Let us take a man who figures he should be worth $1,200 per year. What kind of cows should he keep to make that amount of money and not produce a surplus. We will say milk is selling at $4 per hundred. It is true a high producing cow will eat more and cost more to keep. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture from tabulations of her cow testing association records has found that it costs $138 to feed a 10,000 lb. cow, $110 to feed a 7,500 lb. cow, and $94 to feed a 5,000 lb. cow. But a high producing cow will also produce more manure and a calf which will sell for more money on the market. Professor Gamble of the Maryland State College from his study of cow testing associations records throughout the country while connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has stated that the relative difference in upkeep, all costs considered, between two classes of cows, as follows:

Surplus Problem

Up-keep, 7,000 lb. cow $200
Up-keep, 5,000 lb. cow ...$175.

Now for illustration how many cows would we have to keep of each class to make $1,200?

5,000 lbs. of milk at .04 per lb. would be $200 income, less $175 upkeep, leaves $25 profit. $1,200 divided by $25 equal 40, cows necessary to earn profit of $1,200 per year; 7,000 lbs. milk at .04 per lb, equals $280 income, less $200 upkeep leaves $80 profit; $1,200 divided by $80 equal 15 cows necessary to earn same profit as 48 (5,000 lb.) producers.

To make $1,200 net profit we keep 48 cows producing 5,000 lbs. each or a total of 240,000 lbs., or 15 cows producing 7,00 lbs. each, or a total of 105,000 lbs. Now which class of cows is producing the surplus and which shall we keep, 5,000 lb. cows or 7,000 lb. cows?

Initial Investment

Many farmers hear what a high price a pure bred high producing individual animal costs and say, "I certainly would like to have them and will some time, but I cannot afford them now. I'll buy a scrub or low producing cow." Let us see which costs the most. What will a 5,000 lb. cow cost? Say, $150 or $200 for illustration. $200 times 48 (the number of cows necessary to make $1,200) equals $9,600. Supposing the 7,000 lb. cow costs twice as much though you can buy them

(*Continued on page* 21)

We Want News From and About the County Agent

THE COUNTY agent has come to Michigan to stay. His work is better understood today, and he is giving the farmers invaluable aid along co-operative lines. Today the county agent fills the dual ole of farm crop advisor and the farmers' business agent. He is helping to make business farmers. In order to more fully acquaint the eaders of the Business Farmer with the work of the county agent we ave inaugurated this department which will contain news items, contributed by or about county agents.

YOU KNOW THE MEN BACK OF THIS COMPANY

COLON C. LILLIE, President.

Mr. Lillie needs no introduction to the people of Michigan among whom he has lived all his life and for whose interests he has unselfishly worked for over 25 years. He has always lived on the farm in Ottawa County upon which he was born, and has made it one of the best farms in Michigan. He was a pioneer worker in Farmers' Institutes; was President of the State Dairymen's Association and re-elected three times; was President of the Co-operative Creamery Company of Coopersville; was the prime organizer, the first President and now Manager of the Michigan Mutual Creamery Fire Insurance Company; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; was for several years President of the Coopersville State Bank, and is now a Director in several worthy Michigan enterprises. His administration of the Dairy and Food Department under Governor Warner, first as Deputy and then Commissioner, was characterized by his vigorous efforts to advance the welfare of the farmer.

No man in Michigan is more highly thought of by those who know him than Colon C. Lillie. Honest in all his dealings, a fearless and enthusiastic advocate of what he believes to be right, thoroughly sincere in his efforts to better the conditions of his fellow farmer, a success in all his undertakings. Mr. Lillie has been aptly called the "foremost farmer of Michigan" and his connection with this Company as President is sufficient guarantee that all its affairs will be conducted in an honest and business-like manner.

COMFORT A. TYLER, Vice-President.

Born in a log house on an obscure little farm in Michigan, Comfort Tyler has by his force of character placed himself in the front rank of successful men of this State. Few men are better known in Michigan and his name is a familiar one in live-stock circles of the world. In the prime of life, he is a man of sterling integrity, tremendous energy, great originality, progressive in thought and deed, keenly alive to financial conditions in Michigan and sincerely interested in any endeavor to improve those conditions.

During the past three years as Vice-President of one of Detroit's successful banks, Mr. Tyler had sole charge of the real estate loans made by that bank, handling some $2,500,000 in an entirely satisfactory manner. He is fully equipped to manage the Mortgage Loan Department of this Company and as a member of the Executive Committee his advice will be most valuable.

J. FLOYD IRISH, Secretary

Any Insurance Company to be successful must have as its Managing Underwriter one who is thoroughly familiar with all the many phases of the business, made so by years of practical experience.

It is difficult to secure such men because their services are in great demand. This Company has been most fortunate in securing such a man in the person of Mr. J. Floyd Irish. Mr. Irish has spent all his business life in the Fire Insurance field, starting as Local Agent and rapidly attaining to high, responsible positions requiring expert knowledge and great executive ability. He has always been a close student of the business, hard-working, conscientious and ambitious. He brings to this Company his years of practical experience with a determination to introduce safe, up-to-date methods.

The Big Michigan Company

A great deal of farm property never has been insured for what it ought to be. But now since the great advance in building material and labor, most farm buildings do not carry one-half of what they should.

Farmers' household goods is another class of property that is woefully under-insured. In case of total loss, these household goods could not be replaced for two or three times the insurance now carried.

It is not wise (and old saying) to put all your eggs in one basket. It is not bad business, therefore, to have insurance in more than one Company.

It is not necessary to disturb your present insurance. Keep that, but properly protect your property by taking out additional insurance in a good, big, safe, well-managed Company.

Remember, we do not insure all farm property at the same rate. The best risks have the lowest rate. We give the farmer credit for protective improvements.

You also need HAIL and WINDSTORM insurance on your growing crops.

The largest Insurance Company in the State of Michigan is at your service. We will protect you. We will give you service.

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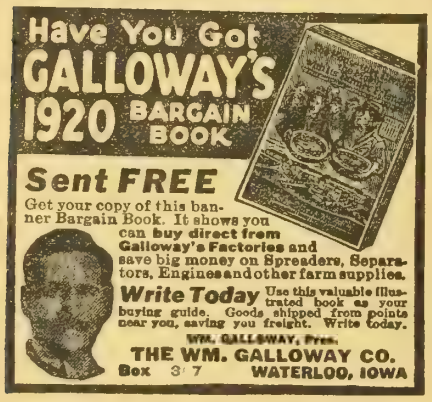
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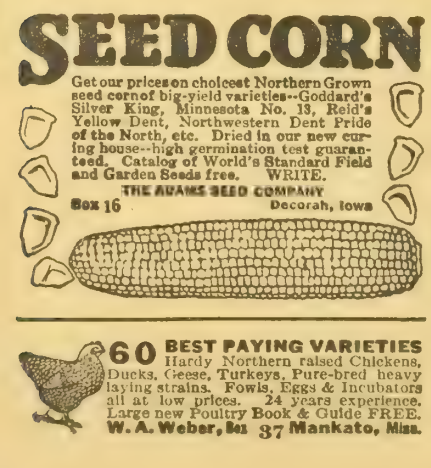
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"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker and a former colleague of young Morgan's father, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, whose name is Henry Morgan, is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island to ask Leoncia to forgive Henry, which she does. He is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio who proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang Francis when Henry appears and is thrown into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry after which they are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They escape to the boat that Francis has chartered.

CHAPTER VII.

"AND now we've lost both the Gringo pigs," Alvarez Torres lamented on the beach as with a slight freshening of the breeze and with booms winged out to port and starboard, the Angelique passed out of range of their rifles.

"Almost would I give three bells to the cathedral," Mariano Vercara e Hijos proclaimed, "to have them within a hundred yards of this rifle. And if I had will of all Gringos they would depart so fast that the devil in hell would be compelled to study English."

Alvarez Torres beat the saddle pommel with his hand in sheer impotence of rage and disappointment.

"The Queen of my Dreams!" he almost wept. "She is gone and away, off with the two Morgans. I saw her climb up the side of the schooner. And there is the New York Regan. Once out of Chiriqui Lagoon, the schooner may sail directly to New York. And the Francis pig will not have been delayed a month, and the Senor Regan will remit no money."

"They will not get out of Chiriqui Lagoon," the Jefe said solemnly. "I am no animal without reason. I am a man. I know they will not get out. Have I not sworn eternal vengeance? The sun is setting, and the promise is for a night of little wind. The sky tells it to one with half an eye. Behold those trailing wisp of clouds. What wind may be, and little enough of that, will come from the northeast. It will be a head beat to the Chorrera Passage. They will not attempt it. That nigger captain knows the lagoon like a book. He will try to make the long tack and go out past Mocas del Tora, or thru the Cartago Passage. Even so, we will outwit him. I have brains, reason. Reason. Listen. It is a long ride. We will make it—straight down the coast to Las Palmas. Captain Rosaro is there with the Dolores.

"The second-hand old tug boat?—that cannot get out of her own way?" Torres queried.

"But this night of calm and morrow of calm she will capture the Angelique," the Jefe replied. "On comrades! We will ride! Captain Rosaro is my friend. Any favor is but mine to ask."

At daylight the worn out men, on beaten horses, straggled through the decaying village of Las Palmas and down to the decaying pier, where a very decayed looking tugboat, sadly in need of paint, welcomed their eyes. Smoke rising from the stack advertised that steam was up, and the Jefe was wearily elated.

"A happy morning, Senor Capitan Rosaro, and well met," he greeted the hard-bitten Spanish skipper, who was reclined on a coil of rope and who sipped black coffee from a mug that rattled against his teeth."

"It would be a happier morning if the cursed fever had not laid its chill upon me," Captain Rosaro grunted sourly, the hand that held the mug, the arm and all his body shivering so violently as to spill the hot liquid down his chin and into the black and gray thatch of hair that covered his half-exposed chest. "Take that, you animal of hell!" he cried, flinging mug and contents at a splinter of a half breed boy, evidently his servant who had been unable to repress his glee.

"But the sun will rise and the fever will work its will and shortly depart," said the Jefe, politely ignoring the display of spleen. "And you are finished here, and you are bound for Bocas del Toro, and we shall go with you, all of us, on a rare adventure. We will pick up the schooner Angelique, calm-bound all last night in the lagoon, and I shall make many arrests, and all Panama will so ring with your courage and ability, Capitan, that you will forget that the fever ever whispered in you."

"How much?" Capitan Rosaro demanded bluntly.

"Much?" the Jefe countered in surprise. "This is an affair of government, good friend. And it is right on your way to Bocas del Horo. It will not cost you an extra shovelful of coal."

"Muchacho! More coffee!" the tug skipper roared at the boy.

A pause fell, where in Torres and the Jefe and all the draggled following yearned for the piping hot coffee brought by the boy. Captain Rosaro played the rim of the mug against his teeth like the rattling of castanets, but managed to sip without spilling and so to burn his mouth.

A vacant-faced Swede, in filthy overalls, with a soiled cap on which appeared "Engineer," came up from below, lighted a pipe, and seemingly went into a trance as he sat on the tug's low rail.

"How much?" Captain Rosaro repeated.

"Let us get under way, dear friend," said the Jefe. "And then when the fever shock has departed, we will discuss the matter with reason, being reasonable creatures ourselves and not animals."

"How much?" Captain Rosaro repeated again. "I am never an animal. I always am a creature of reason, whether the sun is up or not up, or whether this thrice-accursed fever is upon me. How much?"

"Well, let us start, and for how much?" the Jefe conceded wearily.

"Fifty dollars gold," was the prompt answer.

"You are starting anyway, are you not Capitan?" Torres queried softly.

"Fifty——gold, as I have said."

The Jefe Politico threw up his hands with a hopeless gesture and turned on his heel to depart.

"Yet you swore eternal vengeance for the crime committed on your jail," Torres reminded him.

"But not if it costs fifty dollars," the Jefe snapped back, out of the corner of his eye watching the shivering captain for some sign of relenting.

"Fifty gold," said the Captain, as he finished draining the mug and with shaking fingers strove to roll a cigarette. He nodded his head in the direction of the Swede, and added, "and five gold extra for my engineer. It is our custom."

Torres stepped closer to the Jefe and whispered:

"I will pay for the tug myself and charge the Gringo Regan a hundred, and you and I will divide the difference. We lose nothing. We shall make. For this Regan pig instructed me well not to mind expenses."

As the sun slipped brazenly above the eastern horizon, one gendarme went back to Las Palmas with the jaded horses, the rest of the party descended to the deck of the tug, the Swede dived down into the engine-room and Captain Rosaro, shaking off his chill in the sun's beneficent rays, ordered the deck hands to cast off the lines, and put one of them at the wheel in the pilot house.

And the same day-dawn found the Angelique after a night of almost perfect calm, off the main land from which she had failed to get away, although she had made sufficient northing to be midway between San Antonio and the passages of Bocas del Toro and Cartago. These passages to the open sea lay twenty-five miles away and the schooner slept on the mirror surface of the lagoon. Too stuffy below for sleep in the steaming tropics, the deck was littered with the sleepers. On top the small house of the cabin, in solitary state, lay Leoncia. On the narrow runways of deck on either side lay her brothers and her father. Aft, between the cabin companionway and the wheel, side by side, Francis' arm across Henry's shoulder, as if still protecting him, were the two Morgans. On one side the wheel, sitting with arms on knees and head on arms, the negro-Indian skipper slept, and just as precisely postured, on the other side of the wheel, slept the helmsman, who was none other than Percival, the black Kingston negro. The waist of the schooner was strewn with the bodies of the mixed-breed seamen, while for'ard, on the tiny forecastle-head, prone, his face buried upon his folded arms, slept the lookout.

Leoncia, in her high place on the cabin top, awoke first. Propping her head on her hand, the elbow resting on a bit of the poncho on which she lay, she looked down past one side of the hood of the companionway upon the two young men. She yearned over them, who were so alike, and knew love for both of them, remembered the kisses of Henry on her mouth, thrilled till the blush of her own thoughts mantled her cheeks at memory of the kisses of Francis, and was puzzled and amazed that she should have it in her to love two men at the one time. As she had already learned of herself, she would follow Henry to the end of the world and Francis even farther. And she could not understand the wantonness of her inclination.

Fleeing from her own thoughts which frightened her, she stretched out her arm and dangled the end of her silken scarf to a tickling of Francis' nose, who, after restless movements, still in the heaviness of sleep, struck with his hand at what he must have thought to be a mosquito or a fly, and hit Henry on the chest. So it was Henry who was first awakened. He sat up with such abruptness as to awaken Francis.

"Good morning, merry kinsman," Francis greeted. "Why such violence?"

"Morning, morning, and the morning's morning, comrade," Henry muttered. "Such was the violence of your sleep that it was you who awakened me with a buffet on my breast. I thought it was the hangman, for this is the morning they planned to kink my neck." He yawned, stretched his arms, gazed out over the rail at the sleeping sea, and nudged Francis to observance of the sleeping skipper and helmsman.

They looked so bonny, the pair of Morgans, Leoncia thought; and at the same time wondered why the English word has arisen unsummoned in her mind rather than a Spanish equivalent. Was it because her heart went out so generously to the two Gringos that she must needs think of them in their language instead of her own?

To escape the perplexity of her thoughts she dangled the scarf again, was discovered, and laughingly confessed that it was she who had caused their violence of waking.

Three hours later, breakfast of coffee and fruit over, she found herself at the wheel taking her first lesson of steering and of the compass under Francis' tuition. The Angelique, under a crisp little breeze which had hauled around well to north'ard, was for the moment heeling it through the water at a six-knot clip. Henry, swaying on the weather side of the after deck and searching the sea through the binoculars, was striving to be all unconcerned at the lesson, although secretly he was mutinous with himself for not having first thought of himself introduc

ing her to the binnacle and the wheel. Yet he resolutely refrained from looking around or from even stealing a corner-of-the-eye glance at the other two.

But Captain Trefethen, with the keen cruelty of Indian curiosity and the impudence of a negro subject of King George, knew of no such delicacy. He stared openly and missed nothing of the chemic drawing together of his charterer and the pretty Spanish girl. When they leaned over the wheel to look into the binnacle, they leaned toward each other and Leoncia's hair touched Francis' cheek. And the three of them, themselves and the breed skipper, knew the thrill induced by such contact. But the man and woman knew immediately what the breed skipper did not know, and what they knew was embarrassment. Their eyes lifted to each other in a flash of mutual startlement, and drooped away and down guiltily. Francis talked very fast and loud enough for half the schooner to hear, as he explained the lubber's point of the compass. But Captain Trefethen grinned.

A rising puff of breeze made Francis put the wheel up. His hand to the spoke rested on her hand already upon it. Again they thrill, and again the skipper grinned.

Leoncia's eyes lifted to Francis' then dropped in confusion. She slipped her hand out from under and terminated the lesson by walking slowly away with a fine assumption of casualness, as if the wheel and the binnacle no longer interested her. But she had left Francis afire with what he knew was lawlessness and treason as he glanced at Henry's shoulder and profile and hoped he had not seen what had occurred. Leoncia, apparently gazing off across the lagoon to the jungle-clad shore, was seeing nothing as she thoughtfully turned her engagement ring around and around on her finger.

But Henry, turning to tell them of the smudge of smoke he had discovered on the horizon, had inadvertently seen. And the negro-Indian captain had seen him see. So the captain lurched close to him, the cruelty of the Indian dictating the impudence of the negro, as he said in a low voice:

"Ah, be not downcast, sir. The senorita is generously hearted. There is room for both you gallant gentlemen in her heart."

And the next fraction of a second he learned the inevitable and invariable lesson that white men must have their privacy of intimate things; for he lay on his back, the back of his head sore from contact with the deck, the front of his head, between the eyes, sore from contact with the knuckles of Henry Morgan's right hand.

But the Indian in the skipper was up and raging as he sprang to his feet, knife in hand. Juan, the pale-yellow mixed breed, leaped to the side of his skipper flourishing another knife, while several of the nearer sailors joined in forming a semi-circle of attack on Henry, who, with a quick step back and upward slap of his hand, under the pin-rail, caused an iron belaying pin to leap out and up into the air. Catching it in mid-flight he was prepared to defend himself. Francis, abandoning the wheel and drawing his automatic as he sprang, was through the circle and by the side of Henry.

"What did he say?" Francis demanded of his kinsman.

"I'll say what I said," the breed skipper threatened, the negro side of him dominant as he built for a compromise of blackmail. "I said——"

"Hold on, skipper!" Henry interrupted. "I'm sorry I struck you. Hold your hush. Put a stopper on your jaw. Saw wood. Forget. I'm sorry I struck you. I . . . " Henry Morgan could not help the pause in speech during which he swallowed his gorge rising at what he was about to say. And it was because of Leoncia, and because she was looking on and listening, that he said it. "I . . . I apologize, skipper."

"It is an injury," Captain Trefethen stated aggrievedly. "It is a physical damage. No man can perpetrate a physical damage on a subject of King George's, God bless him, without furnishing a money requittal."

At this crass statement of the terms of the blackmail, Henry was for forgetting himself and for leaping upon the creature. But, restrained by Francis' hand on his shoulder, he struggled to self-control, made a noise like hearty laughter, dipped into his pocket for two ten-dollar gold pieces, and, as if they stung him, thrust them into Captain Trefethen's palm.

"Cheap at the price," he could not help muttering aloud.

"It is a good price," the skipper averred. "Twenty gold is always a good price for a sore head. I am yours to command, sir. You are a sure-enough gentleman. You may hit me any time for the price."

"Me, sir, me!" the Kingston black named Percival volunteered with broad and prideless chucklings of subservience. "Take a swat at me, sir, for the same price, any time, now. And you may swat me as often as you please to pay . . . "

But the episode was destined to terminate at that instant, for at that instant a sailor called from amidships:

"Smoke! A steamer smoke, dead aft!"

The passage of an hour determined the nature and import of the smoke, for the Angelique, falling into a calm, was overhauled with such rapidity that the tugboat Dolores, at half a mile distance through the binoculars, was seen fairly to bristle with armed men crowded on her tiny for'ard deck. Both Henry and Francis could recognize the faces of the Jefe Politico and several of the gendarmes.

Old Enrico Solano's nostrils began to dilate, as, with his four sons who were aboard, he stationed them aft with him and prepared for the battle. Leoncia, divided between Henry and Francis, was secretely distracted, though outwardly she joined in laughter at the unkemptness of the little tug, and in glee at a flaw of wind that tilted the Angelique's port rail flush to the water and foamed her along at a nine-knot clip.

But weather and wind were erratic. The face of the lagoon was vexed with squalls and alternate streaks of calm.

"We cannot escape, sir, I regret to inform you," Captain Trefethen informed Francis. "If the wind would hold, sir, yes. But the wind baffles and breakes. We are crowded down upon the mainland. We are cornered sir, and as good as captured."

Henry who had been studying the near shore through the glasses, lowered them and looked at Francis.

"Shout!" cried the latter. "You have a scheme. It's sticking out all over you. Name it."

"Right there are the two Tigres islands," Henry elucidated. "They guard the narrow entrance to Juchitan Inlet, which is called El Tigre. Oh, it has the teeth of a tiger, believe me. On either side of them, between them and the shore, it is too shoal to float a whaleboat unless you know the winding channels, which I do know. But between them is deep water, though the El Tigre Passage is so pinched that there is no room to come about. A schooner can only run it with the wind abaft or abeam. Now, the wind favors. We will run in. Which is only half my scheme."

"And if the wind baffles or fails, sir—and the tide of the inlet runs out and in like a race, as I well know—my beautiful schooner will go on the rocks," Captain Trefethen protested.

"For which, if it happens, I will pay you full value," Francis assured him shortly and brushed him aside. "—And now, Henry, what's the other half of your scheme?"

"I'm ashamed to tell you," Henry laughed. "But it will be provocative of more Spanish swearing than has been heard in Chiriqui Lagoon since old Sir Henry sacked San Antonio and Bocas del Toro. You just watch."

Leoncia clapped her hands, as with sparkling eyes she cried:

"It must be good, Henry. I can see it by your face. You must tell me."

And, aside, his arm around her to steady her on the reeling deck, Henry whispered closely in her ear, while Francis, to hide his perturbation at the sight of them, made shift through the binoculars to study the faces on the pursuing tug. Captain Trefethen grinned maliciously and exchanged significant glances with the pale yellow sailor."

"Now, skipper," said Henry, returning. "We're just opposite El Tigre. Put up your helm and run for the passage. Also, and pronto, I want a coil of half inch, old, soft, manila rope, plenty of roye-yarns and sail twine, that case of beer from the lazarette, that five gallon kerosene can that was emptied last night, and the coffee pot from the galley."

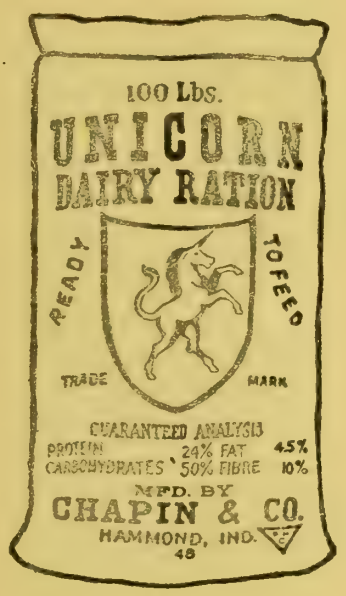
(*Continued on page 21*)

Mr. Spillane, of Flint, writes——

ELMCREST STOCK FARMS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Flint, Mich., Jan. 24, 1920.



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On some occasions when our local dealer has run out of stock, we have had to use some other feed. This is almost invariably followed by a drop in milk production of three or four pounds per day, which we get back as soon as we give them Unicorn again.

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We have six cows on yearly test and two more soon to start. All are eating Unicorn both in testing and getting ready for test. We will let you know later how they come out.

We trust you will feel at liberty to call on us at any time for any service we may be able to render your company. Our records are open to you and your representatives at all times, and if we are able to assist any other users of your feed, or if any claim that they are not getting the results that they should, we will be glad to show them how, if you will refer them to us.

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		Lbs. Butter	Lbs. Milk
Flint Bertjusca Pauline	7 days	33.11	723.40
4 yrs. 6 mo. old	30 days	135.53	3016.80
	60 days	263.77	5549.90
	90 days	388.61	8386.70
	305 days	1007.76	21419.00
Lillie Green Hengerveld	7 days	32.19	747.50
7 years old	305 days	831.43	19021.60
Johan Pauline De Kol	7 days	30.39	550.30
6 yrs. old			
Flint Pauline	7 days	30.31	761.10
7 yrs. old	30 days	109.09	3175.10

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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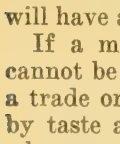

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That Soldier Land Grant Again.

CONGRESS, being pushed on one side by the economists howling for lower taxes and on the other side by the American Legion clamoring for a bonus, is in an extremely uncomfortable position, and knows not which way to turn. Obviously taxes must be reduced and inflation deflated. Just as obviously the soldier boys must be taken care of by a substantial bonus or something akin to a bonus. And there you are.

But leave it to Congress to find a way out the predicament. Congress will never face the music, so long as there's a fire escape near. So Congress re-proposes that the soldier boys,—God bless 'em,—yea, God bless them,—shall have not money but land, all the land their hearts desire, and a life out in the open under the canopy of heaven. "How's that, boys", says Congress, rubbing her hands in relief while a smile chases the little wrinkles of worry from her usually placid countenance. The boys are doubtful. They can't figure out whether congress is handing them a lemon, a gold brick, or a joke. You see, a good many of the returned soldiers never lived on the farm. They don't know whether you plant potatoes with a hoe or a pick-axe. Moreover, their friends and relatives live in Detroit or Chicago or New York, and not in Northern Michigan or Western Montana or Southern Utah. Land may be a fine thing to speculate on, but as something to live on and farm,—well, it doesn't exactly appeal to some of the boys. And who can blame them?

But there's another aspect to this proposed grant of public lands to the three million odd soldiers and sailors which must not be overlooked by land-owning farmers. What will happen if the government parcels out 120 or 150 million acres of land and sets them to work producing food. Oh, well, you know without our telling you. The soldier boys who don't want land will have a right to complain of being offered land as a settlement for services, and certainly every farmer in the United States will have a right to complain anyway.

If a money bonus or a government credit cannot be given to the soldiers to start them in a trade or profession for which they are fitted by taste and training, then give land to those who want land; a professional education to those who would become doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers or preachers; grocery stores and garages to those who have served as clerks or mechanics. Play no favorites, gentlemen; treat 'em all alike.

The State is Upheld

THERE ARE few among us who will take delight in the thought that Truman H. Newberry and his political lieutenants who were convicted of conspiracy to violate the election laws will probably have to spend a year or more in prison. In fact, the natural inclination is to have compassion upon those who have thus come under the heavy arm of the law. The imagination is likely to build up impenetrable barriers of righteousness about the rich and the prominent and all those who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow-beings. Let a man who ranks low in the social scale be convicted of a crime and the consensus of opinion among those who have given the culprit any thought at all will be that "he got his just desserts." But when those who stand at the top of the social ladder, seemingly far above the sordid temptations which assail those farther down, step outside the pale of the law there is constant incredulity and sympathy. It is easy for the mind to follow the transition from a lowly hut to the bare confines of the prison, but a change from the velvet and silver and softness of the mansion to the cotton and pewter and harshness of the penitentiary seems cruel, indeed.

Yet, where is there a man of so tender a heart whose conscience does not confess that the conviction of Mr. Newberry was just and being just was also right and proper and in the best interests of the commonwealth? There could be no middle ground. An acquittal was unthinkable. It would have been taken the world over as an excuse if not an approval of Newberry methods. It would have closed the doors of offices to the poor man forever, and placed our elections upon the auction block. For if a man could spend $176,000 with impunity to secure an election there would be nothing to prevent him spending ten times that amount. The only verdict that was possible before the proof of the prosecution and the admissions of the defense was "guilty." The only sentence that was possible for the leading conspirators was imprisonment, for what would a paltry fine of a few thousand dollars mean to men backed by millions?

Probably the majority of American people would be willing to extend immunity to these men if they were not the only ones concerned. But they are but a handful in a mighty nation of a hundred and twenty-five million souls, the keystone of whose government is equality of right and opportunity. The welfare of the state is paramount to the welfare of the individual. What is best for the state should be the constant and highest aim of every citizen. The Newberry conviction upholds the state and strengthens the foundations of government. It ought, therefore, to have the approval of every right-thinking citizen.

Labor and Prohibition.

ONE OF the most interesting and significant polls of sentiment ever taken was that recently completed by the Literary Digest to determine the opinion of union labor officials on prohibition. Out of 526 labor leaders, 345 voted unequivocally for prohibition, 145 voted unequivocally against it, 31 were doubtful of its benefits, and 7 replied that it had not been given a fair trial.

This poll tells a somewhat different story than the average citizen has been led to be-concerning the attitude of labor toward prohibition. The result also affords a marked contrast to Mr. Gompers' oft-repeated statements that prohibition is a curse to the country and is accountable for the present unrest among the laboring people. If the poll is representative of labor sentiment, as we believe it is, we may lay our misinformation upon the subject to the wet propagandists who played first upon the sympathies of the farmers and then upon the laboring men to secure ammunition against prohibition. We may also excuse Mr. Gompers' heated opposition as a specious attempt to regain the good will of union labor which he largely lost during the war. But the Literary Digest poll should show to Mr. Gompers that he is barking up the wrong tree.

It will be a great relief to farmers and other classes of people who have been the most responsible for the abolishment of the saloon to learn that an apparent majority of the unionized working classes are with them, heart and soul. It is not pleasing to contemplate a vast army of people chafing under conditions which others have brought about, but when we read the statement of a New Jersey union official, that "outside the Declaration of Independence, the prohibition amendment is the best thing that has happened to this glorious country, we feel like shouting with our church brethre "Glory hallelujah". A Louisiana union of cial cries, "God bless our prohibition leade Prohibition is a blessing to the workingmen America", and this sentiment is echoed and r echoed by labor officials from Maine to Ca fornia. Put 'er there, brother workers in t vineyard of life!

Trade With Russia.

A BIG BUBBLE is about to burst. It the Great Propaganda against Bolshe Russia. It is about to burst because the vi interests who have been furnishing the soap make the bubbles are about to take the Bolsh vists unto their bosoms, or virtually so. And vast army of backsliding preachers and prof sional propagandists who have been blowi the bubbles will be thrown out of employme

The despised capitalists are soon to op trade negotiations with the despised Bolsh viks. The Communist government is supre in Russia after three years of bitter strugg against both internal and foreign enemi Commercial Europe and commercial Ameri have done their best to discredit and destr Bolshevism in Russia. Having failed to do s and perceiving that Russia affords a tempti opportunity for commercial cultivation, th have sheathed the sword and are ready smoke the pipe of peace. The only questi now is which country will be the first to get i mouth on the pipestem.

After all, it isn't any of America's busine what kind of government they have in Russi For many years we sat in council and ma treaties with a Czar who ruled Russia wi blood and iron and exiled political dissente to the bleak wastes of Siberia. If there h been massacre and persecution under the Bo shevik regime, let us remember that the we pons were borrowed from the Czars of Russi The people rule in Russia today under a for of government which we in the United Stat would not have because the conditions of o classes, of our social and political institutio are altogether different than what they are Russia. The Bolshevik government seems suit the great majority of Russian people. A it would be nothing short of economic foolis ness to refuse to trade with the people of Ru sia merely because we do not approve of the form of government. Reason has been gone long time hence, but she is homeward bound.

That Wet Plank.

IF WE hated the Democrats as bad as son of our Republican friends, the worst fa that we could wish for them would be the ado tion of Gov. Edwards' wet plank. Of cour it might not make any difference in the resu of the election anyway because everybody e cept the Democrats are agreed that the ne president will be a Republican, but with a w plank in the Democratic platform, we'd put mortgage on the house to place a bet on Repu lican success.

The American Farm Bureau Federation h said some nasty things about the Farmers' N tional Council. Well, we don't approve of all Mr. Hampton's theories ourselves, but believ that he and his colleagues are absolutely sin cere in their efforts to bring two great class of people into co-operative harmony, and th by add to human prosperity and happines The Farmers' National Council comprises se eral great farmers' organizations, so it's har to see how you can fight the Council witl out hurting some of our fellow farmers wh comprise its corporeal being. Live and let liv

'Tis an age of change (but not the kind yo jingle in your pocket). Governments ar changing, methods are changing, views ar changing. Would you believe it?—The Agr cultural College issued a statement the othe day that the only way to overcome the surplu production of milk and keep the farmers fro losing money, was to decrease productio Truth marches on!

What the Neighbors Say

U. S. AUTHORITY SAYS LIQUOR NOT FLU PREVENTIVE

Referring to your editorial on "Liquor," in your edition of February 21st, would like to have you publish answers to the following questions:

If the proper use of pure whiskey, for medicinal purposes, is not a life-saving remedy, why, apparently, is it that our government officials, in charge of large stores of confiscated liquors are passing out these liquors by the thousands of quarts, to be used as an aid in combating the terrible and death-dealing scourge; the epidemic of "flu" and pneumonia, that is creating such great havoc, and causing such great loss of life in our country at the present time.

Why, apparently, do some of our most eminent medical authorities and health officials not only condone but advise such course of action on the part of the above-mentioned government officials; unless good pure whiskey is actually a life-saving remedy, used in the treatment of above named diseases?

And why, if good pure whiskey, is the means of saving lives in the cities, should it not equally be the means of saving lives in the country? Is a life in the city worth more than a life in the country? Because a person, seriously ill with the "flu," or pneumonia, has the advantage of receiving treatment in a large city hospital, where good pure whiskey may be obtainable for use in his treatment, should he be given unfair advantage and a better chance in the fight for his life, than a farmer residing in the country, who under present existing conditions finds it utterly impossible to obtain good pure whiskey for medicinal purposes?

Is the giving out of liquor by government officials sanctioned by our government? Does their action come under the law? If there is a law that provides for this action is it not a discriminatory law? And who would is discriminate against if not the farmer and the resident of small cities throughout the country districts, where there does not happen to be a government storehouse for confiscated liquors?

My interest in this matter is not of a selfish nature. I am satisfied that there are thousands of people throughout the state, among your subscribers, who would be interested to have you send some light on this subject.—*A. E. Achard, Health Officer, Lake, Mich.*

Your inquiries were referred to the U. S. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the following reply has been received:

In reply to your letter of March 2nd, we know of no evidence indicating that whiskey or other alcoholic liquors have any value as preventives of influenza and pneumonia.

Alcohol is unnecessary in the treatment of those diseases and may indeed do harm. Other remedies more satisfactory in their action are available to meet any indications which may arise except possibly in a case of pneumonia where the patient is on the verge of delirium tremens from previous use of alcohol.—W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

THE FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY

We hear much said these days regarding "the high cost of living," and there is, indeed, good reasons for the same, and the future supply of food is the very important problem to be solved. As a nation, we have become extravagant in many of our ways and some changes can be made and to our advantage.

As to the food supply, we know when the demand exceeds the supply, prices of same increase and a reverse of these conditions result in lowering prices for food products. The laboring man is demanding an increase of wages, that he may thereby be able to provide for himself and family, and, as we know, any increase of wages results in an increase of the cost of the product.

As all food products must come primarily from the soil, the matter of cheaper food resolves itself into the question—How may the soil be caused to produce food and at the lowest cost of production? The answer to this inquiry would seem to be found in the causing the soil to be cultivated with such care, and intelligence and to the limit, that an abundance of food products may thereby result.

But such result cannot be reached with the present limited supply of farm help and "stay on the farm" and "back to the farm" must be heeded or many of the people in our cities, will be compelled to be satisfied with a limited supply of food.

The farmer, and his family, work long hours and with faithfulness, yet the soil is not cultivated as it should be, and will be cultivated, provided adequate help with adequate pay is attainable by the farmers.

One of the following conditions is sure to result in the near future—a reasonable supply of farm help, or an under supply of food products, and you people living in our cities are the ones to determine this matter. The farmer and his family will be well supplied with food, because having it at "first hands," the surplus, only, being passed on to others.

There need be no need of an under supply of food, or for an unreasonable cost of same, as above stated, provided the proper course is pursued in "tickling the soil with the hoe and causing it to laugh with an abundant harvest." Will some of you men in our cities, come and help us farmers "tickle the soil." Come on! You're needed.—*J. T. Daniels, Shiawassee County.*

When the factories begin to lay off men and the pay check drops, the people of the cities may look farmward. Until then the farmer must "tickle" his own soil.—Editor.

THE PRESIDENT AND ANTI-H. C. OF L. CAMPAIGN

I would like to say just a word about President Wilson's administration. I would think he would be ashamed to look a farmer's wife or daughter in the face after they worked so hard in producing crops to win the war and many broke their health down working in the fields. Now he is hammering down the prices on what the farmer raises below the cost of production, and everything the farmer has to buy is going higher. I would like to ask the president why he does not hammer at the shoe manufacturers and clothing manufacturers and also the farm machinery companies and the farmer will be willing to take less for his crops. I have two head of 3 year old steers that I have been feeding this winter, that I will sell for the price of the feed for the last year with all my work thrown in.

Can the farmer go on producing at a loss without something happening. I predict someone is going hungry in the United States in less than three years if there is not a change. The farmers are not going to hire any help this summer, They say they cannot compete with the manufacturers on help at present prices of farm produce, so they are going to farm what they can and let the rest go wild until there comes a change.—*A. F. Judd, Shiawassee County.*

Your criticism is just, I believe. Possibly if the farmers raised as mighty a cry about the high cost of the things they buy as the consumer does about the high cost of food, we would get action all along the line.—Editor.

HOW MANY CHILDREN?

I am so out of sympathy with Mr. P. S.'s article on "Flu and Prohibition" that I can't resist writing the following:

I am a busy woman with two children, but I must stop in the midst and tell P. S. of Tuscola county, what I think of him.

What manner of man is he anyway? He seems to think that people with small families must necessarily be breakers of the sixth commandment. I never heard a more erroneous statement in my life. A great many people happen to be blessed with a combination of common sense and strong will power; others, not having and desiring it, cultivate it but Mr. P. S. evidently doesn't belong in either class.

It is my belief that people, if they so desire, can overcome the large family problem to a certain extent by having just such a combination and why shouldn't they? Can you tell me Mr. P. S., what anyone in poor or moderate circumstances, coupled with the present H. C. of L., wants with a large family? What is the sense in bringing more children into the world than you can properly feed, clothe and educate? Why not give the children a chance? Quality rather than quantity is what we are after.

So, Mr. P. S., if you will spend your time learning the ten commandments and abide by them, rather than use the Bible as a means of pointing out other people's faults, you won't have time to be imagining what the other fellow is doing. You will be very busy attending to P. S.—*Mrs. S. C. A., Van Buren County, Mich.*

You are touching upon a subject, madam, which would have scandalized our good grandmothers, but which, I predict here and now, will soon become our most social problem, and will command the attention of educators and parents alike.—Editor

The Week's Editorial

NOT THE AVERAGE FARMER

A large eastern publishing house has completed what it assumed to be an accurate survey of agricultural conditions in the United States, and reports that the farmers are more prosperous than they ever were before, and that tractors and other modern farm machinery designed to enable one man to accomplish heavy production are responsible for this condition.

This publishing house is so large that it thinks in millions of dollars and multiples thereof. Its chief and employees associate with men who think in similar channels. Naturally it cannot even see so insignificant a sum as $10,000. That is the amount that the average farm east of the Mississippi is worth. Not one in ten of them has a tractor—probably not one in a hundred. The average farmer has not the ready money to buy one. If he did have it he would be more than likely to choose to put it into a purchase of pure bred cows and let the tractor come later.

The tractor is only one item of the costly machinery the eastern publishing house visions on every farm. There are machines for digging potatoes for planting them and for spraying them; to load hay and to bale hay; elaborate litter carrying devices for barns; milking machines and engines to operate them; lighting plants and engines to operate them; irrigation systems and compression tanks to supply them; cultivators that can be operated with tractors; gang plow ditto; machines that are guaranteed to thresh wheat and oats as they are cut without wasting any; automobile trucks for drawing produce to market; tractor trailers to haul produce from the field! and so on to the exhaustion of the catalogue facilities of a reasonably large printshop.

A few farmers have milking machines, more have hay loaders, a few tractors and only the actually wealthy ones with large holdings the other machinery mentioned. Therefore if there really is much profit at present food prices to producers in the maintenance of such a heavy investment as all this machinery would call for, with use but a small part of the time, the ordinary farmer is not getting it. And it is the ordinary farmer who is feeding the nation.

All of which is of interest in itself, but the point is that even an investigation does not disclose the truth unless the investigators seek where the truth may be found.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE FARMER AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Idleness and loafing on the job will never reduce the high cost of living. To start the prices of all commodities on the down grade the beginning must be made in manufactured products. Speed up the factories and get an excess of goods, then the raw material will come down with the manufactured product. Then there will be an oversupply of labor and the (back to the farm) movement will start and in a few years there will be an overproduction of farm products and down will go the prices.

But what are we doing today to reduce the H. C. of L.? Only making matters worse from day to day. The country is far behind on orders in all lines of manufacture and are working on an 8 hour basis where it should be 12 hours and every factory striving to get help, offering all kinds of inducements to get men and what is the consequence? They have taken all the men from the farms and the public is yelling at the top of their voice to the farmer to speed up and raise more and come down with his high prices. Some people seem to think that a farmer is a machine and can operate 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Now the farmer is only a human of the same flesh as all mankind and has but one life to live and he must make this life last as long as he can. He can and does work 15 hours a day and this should entitle him to an honest living and a square deal.

The story has been going the rounds that the farmers were going to join the labor unions and various other unions and start to shrink and cause an underproduction in order to hold up the price of their products. NOTHING DOING, the farmers will plant all they can with what help they have and strain every nerve in their bodies to make money enough to make both ends meet. The farmer feels this high cost just as much as anyone does. You never hear of

(*Continued on page 27*)

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The commercial and industrial situations were practically featureless last week. It is plain that the frenzy of speculation which spread over the country a few months ago has died down, and investments are now being made in a more conservative manner. Everyone is talking economic "readjustment." Some believe that the country is due for a "panic", but on this point the National City Bank of New York makes the following sensible statement:

"It is highly important that the necessity for conserving credit shall be clearly understood not only among bankers but throughout the business community, but the idle talk of uninformed persons about "panic" is to be deprecated. The old-fashioned "panic," with "runs" on the banks to withdraw deposits, and suspension of cash payments, is an out-of-date performance. The Federal reserve system, with its practically unlimited power to issue currency, put an end to that but it is a mistake to confuse unlimited power to pay deposits with unimited power to make loans. The banks can do the former but they cannot do the latter."

The editor of the *Rosenbaum Review* believes that we have already started on the downward course. He says: "Commercial conditions are surely, inevitably, irrevocably, tending toward a period of depression. We have begun to slip, back a little here, down a little there, but back, back, back, and we shall gain momentum as we slip while the weeks go by."

The editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was invited to talk to the Adcraft Club of Detroit on the subject "How will the farmer meet the economic readjustment that is on the way." The account of his remarks as published in *"The Detroiter"* is as follows:

"According to Forrest Lord, editor of "THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER," who addressed the Adcraft Club last Thursday, farmers are not making an organized effort to boost prices by reducing production. Contrary to the general impression, the farmer, instead of profiting by the existing high prices of food products, is confronted with a serious economic situation, and is not enjoying the wave of prosperity so generally attributed to him.

The city man and the farmer are as far apart as the poles because they do not understand the conditions under which the other works. The average city man thinks of the farmer as a veritable Croesus and blames him for the inflated prices of food products. As a matter of fact that farmer receives only a small percentage of the money which the consumer pays for staple articles. True, the farmer has a greater purchasing power today than he has had in the past, but he has earned it. He has his money because he practices thrift. The money that the city man spends for social activities and clothes during the course of the year would pay the farmer's car, and the money that is spent for theatre tickets would buy the farmer's phonograph. The whole family assists in the farm work and the daily toil begins in the early hours of the morning. If the farmer had to pay average wages for the work done by members of his family food prices would show a still larger increase, or the farmer would be obliged to give up his farm through inability to pay the wages demanded by farm hands.

"The farm pays the least dividend on the money invested of any other business and in comparison to other industries the farmer is the most poorly paid man in the world. I am not optimistic about farm production this year—not because the farmer intends to strike, but because he finds it next to impossible to secure the labor to work his farm. The large factories in the cities have claimed many thousands of the farmers' helpers. He is unable to compete with the wages paid in the cities and many farmers will be obliged to abandon their farms for more profitable endeavors, elsewhere. Still others will circumvent their labor troubles by purchasing more modern farm machinery and this demand, through necessity, will be greater during the next five years than it has ever been.

Mr. Lord quoted prices which the farmer receives for his products as compared to the ultimate price charged the consumer, pointing out the fact that the farmer receinves less than half the final purchasing price. He advocated the formation of co-operative farm associations to assist farmers with their distribution and marketing problems and urged the elimination of three of the average five groups through which farm produce passes on its way from the farmer to the consumer."

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats, wheat and rye firm and higher. Corn slumped 2c per bu. upon report that government would investigate alleged manipulation in Chicago grain pit.

CHICAGO—Lack of grain supplies makes for strong market this week. Car shortage holding up shipments. Hogs steady; cattle unsettled; sheep and lambs strong.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT IS STRONGER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 23, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.49	2.52½	2.75
No. 2 White	2.47	2.50½	
No. 2 Mixed	2.47	2.50½	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.43	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.41	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.41	2.47	2.48

The wheat market is showing signs of returning strength. Flour continues dull, but the approaching date for the removal of the government's guarantee is a factor for strength in the wheat market. News from the winter wheat sections show a rapid decline in conditions of the plant. Kansas and Oklahoma have needed rain for weeks and the damage to the crop in those states cannot be reckoned. On top of this damage should be added the loss caused by the Hessian fly which seems unusually active and prevalent this year. It would appear from present conditions that the abandoned wheat acreage will run between 4.000,000 and 5.000,000 acres.

The *Rosenbaum Review*, one of the most authentic grain trade papers in the country, which has been out of sympathy with the fixing of the price by the government, claiming that it has cost the farmers millions of dollars, has this to say in a recent issue concerning the guarantee:

"On June 1st the Government price wheat guarantee to producers will have expired. Some farmers will not be able to deliver their wheat by that time for various reasons. Let not your temper be troubled. It's worth more money than the guarantee if it's good wheat."

CORN FEELS EFFECT OF WHEAT STRENGTH

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 23, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.66	1.84
No. 3 Yellow	1.68		
No. 4 Yellow	1.63		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.79
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.59	1.78
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.54	1.76

Our readers will testify that the predictions made in these columns concerning the trend of the corn market have been fulfilled in every respect. Today's corn prices are the highest of the season and there is no sign of any weakening factors. The only thing, in our judgment, that can cause material declines in corn will be a general financial depression, which we do not expect to see. Supplies of corn at trading and consuming markets are wholly inadequate and have been for weeks to fill all demands. As a trade journal points out, the months of April and May usually see very little grain hauled to market because of the poor condition of the roads and the fact that the farmer is busy with spring work. Nor is this the only factor to be reckoned with this year. The farmers, as has been pointed out before, have some settled notions about what they ought to have for their corn this year and they are not marketing freely.

OATS MAINTAIN STRENGTH

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 23, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.99	.68	
No. 3 White	.98	.66	
No. 4 White	.97		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.68	.76
No. 3 White	.69½	.67	.75
No. 4 White	.68	.66	.73

Oats are in the same relatively strong position they have occupied for months, the cash No. 2 being quoted on the Detroit market at 99 cents. From all indications the acreage planted to oats this year will be large, probably a considerable part of the abandoned wheat acreage will be planted to oats. Michigan is a great oat state, the failure of her crop last year notwithstanding. We expect a slight increase in oat acreage this year, but we caution our readers against a too heavy acreage. As regards to yield, oats are safer than spring wheat, but as regards to demand and price, spring wheat ought to be a good crop this year.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, '20—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about March 30, April 6, 11, 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 31, April 7, 12, 17; plains sections April 1, 8, 13, 18; merndian 90, upper great lakes, lower Mississippi valleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys, 2, 9, 14, 19; eastern sections 3, 10, 15, 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 4, 11, 16, 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near March 30 to April 21. Most severe storms and most precipitation are expected during the weeks centering on April 9 and 21. Some indications that about April 20 dangerous storms will occur. Locations and amount of precipitation will be about as for the past 30 days.

W. T. Foster

RYE UP BARLEY FIRM

Rye still continues in good demand and quoted at $1.78, an advance of 3c above last weeks price. Everything points to higher prices in this market.

There appears to be very little activity in the barley market and it remains firm at $3@$3.25 per cwt.

BEANS INACTIVE.

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 23, 1920

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.50	7.25	7.75
Red Kidneys		14.00	14.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N
C. H. P.	7.25	7.00	7.50
Prime	6.75	6.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

Well, well, four days have passed without any further drop in bean prices. Doesn't seem possible, does it? Reports from various sections of the country declare that there is a strong "undertone" to the market at this time, and higher prices are expected. Well, we're through predicting higher prices. As we have stated for months past we expect them to come before the remnants of the 1919 crop are marketed, but we can only wait patiently for the upward turn.

POTATOES MAKE BIG ADVANCE

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 23, 1920

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	6.00	5.83
Chicago	6.00	5.85
Pittsburg	5.50	5.43
New York	5.50	5.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	1.70	1.65
Chicago	1.75	1.60
Pittsburg	1.85	1.75
New York	2.00	2.00

After suffering a drop of 20c per 150 lbs., the early part of the past week, and in the face of the fact that spring is upon us, the potato market advanced 90c and $1 per 150 lbs., making them $3.50 and $3.60 a bushel on the Detroit market.

There has been very small receipts and large demands for potatoes all week but the main cause of this advance in price, it is reported, is a shortage of cars. There is a feeling abroad that the market will not remain at this price long as farmers are commencing to unpit their potatoes which they will place on the market immediately because of spring work coming on and may result in lower prices.

Two weeks ago we said if we had a thousand bushels of potatoes we would sell half of them at the then prevailing price. We might add that we would market the rest of our holdings at the present because it is our belief that the market is due to turn soon. We ask you to follow the market closely and use your own judgment.

The trend of the market for the next week or ten days will depend largely upon the condition of roads and weather. There are undoubtedly some supplies in storage which will come out upon the advent of warm weather. The drying up of the country roads will also be a factor in determining the immediate future of this market.

The high prices of potatoes have led to some talk of a boycott against them until prices drop. Maybe the consumer will eat beans instead.

SPUD MARKET NOT SO SNAPPY IN WESTERN N. Y.

There is not quite so much snap to the potato market, due to the prospect of more liberal offerings now and that the car situation is easing and country roads will soon open up so that growers can haul freely. There is considerable spread to prices with good round that has gone out to 10,000 beet growers that you may see how the situation stands.

"If there is nothing done in the next white stock. U. S. Grade No. 1,

sacked, moving at $4.75@$5, with the bulk of the business around $4.85, f. o. b. loading point.

Dealers are paying growers up to $2.50 a bushel, delivered a the car, although it is doubtful if dealers would contract ahead and at that price. In fact, the feeling is that $2.50 is too high and the belief is that prices will work lower. Dealers have paid up to $2.75 a bushel in a limited way within the last week.

HAY MARKET

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50@34	32.50@33	32.50@33
Chicago	33.00@34	31.00@33	28.00@29
New York	47.00@50		45.00@47
Pittsburg	38.50@38	37.50@37	35.00@36

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50@33	31.50@32	31.50@32
Chicago	31.00@33	29.00@30	26.00@32
New York	45.00@48		47.00@51
Pittsburg	37.50@37	38.00@39	39.50@39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50@29	27.50@28	26.50@27
Chicago	31.00@33	30.00@31	29.00@31
New York	35.00@	33.00@34	31.00@32
Pittsburg	31.50@31	30.00@31	29.50@29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50@27	25.50@26	25.50@26
Chicago	29.00@31	25.00@27	23.00@24
New York	31.00@33	27.00@28	24.00@25
Pittsburg	28.00@29	28.50@29	28.50@28

In the eastern markets there continued light receipts of timothy, with a strengthening of prices on that variety. In the South and Southeast receipts were rather heavy, generally of hay of good quality and said to be mostly from Indiana. Prices are slightly advanced. Of clover and clover mixed receipts in most markets are light, but the demand is nowhere reported as urgent for this quality. May prices, however, continue to be high. Prairie hay, on the other hand, is showing decided weakness everywhere, with a very limited demand.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Weather conditions have improved slightly, allowing a further moderate release of freights sufficient to justify a slightly better feeling in the market, although actual trading has been limited in volume and prices are without any material change, fine wools holding fairly firm, while medium to low grades are easy.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood, 83@85c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine, 12 months, $1.90@1.95; fine 8 months $1.60@1.70. California—northern, $1.90@1.95; middle county, $1.70@1.75; southern $1.50@1.60; Oregon eastern, No. 1 staple, $2@2.10; eastern clothing, $1.70@1.80; valley No. 1, $1.75@1.80; Territory—fine staple, $2.05@2.15; 1-2 blood combing, $1.85@1.95; 3-8 blood combing, $1.30; fine clothing $1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, $1.65@1.75.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Scarcity of cars is affecting the produce market in nearly all lines and the general tone of firmness is credited to transportation. This effects potatoes and vegetables and in some lines much higher prices are quoted, especially potatoes which are in demand and very scarce. Buyers of poultry do not have their wants supplies. Receipts were small all past week and demand increased. Receipts of dressed calves light and demand active. The market firm for hogs and all offerings are taken. Demand for eggs is increasing. The east is a heavy purchaser and all receipts find buyers. In the butter deal there is an increase in firmness owing to light receipts and a small improvement in buying. Apples are steady and the movement is not large.

Apples—Western, boxes, $4@4.50; Baldwin, $3@3.50; Greening, $3.25@3.50; Steel's Red, $3.50@5 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb.

Honey—White comb, 32@35c per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, $6@6.50 per cwt.

Onions—Indiana, $7@7.50 per 100-lb. sack.

Calves—(dressed) fancy, 27@28c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Best, 20@21c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 38@40c; leghorns, 34@37c; hens, 41@43c; small hens, 39@41c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@35c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 37@38c; geese 28@30c; ducks, 40@42c per lb.

Eggs—fresh, 44 1-2@45 1-2c per dozen.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 55c; No. 1 green calf, 55c; No. 1 cured kid, 32c; No. 1 green kid, 28c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 30c; 45 lbs. and up, 20c; No. 1 green hides, 35 to 45 lbs. 27c; 45 lbs. and up, 17c; No. 1 green bulls, 20c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 horsehides, $9.50; No. 2 horsehides, $8.50. Tallow: No. 1 13c; No. 2. 11c; sheep pelts 50c@3.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kid and calf, 1 1-2c off.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle; Canners and bulls steady. all others 50 cents lower than last week; best heavy steers, $11.50@$12; best handy weight butcher steers, $10.50@11; mixed steers and heifers, $9@9.50; handy light butchers, $7.75@2; light butchers, $7@7.50; best cows, $8.50; butcher cows, $6.75@7.25; cutters, $5.50@6; canners, $4.50@5; best heavy bulls, $8.50@9; bologna bulls, $7.50@8; stock bulls; $7@7.50; feeders, $8.50@9.50; stockers, $7.50@8.25; milkers and sprinkers $65@150. Veal Calves; market steady; best $21@22; others $10@18. Sheep and lambs; lambs are dull,; sheep steady; best lambs, $19; fair lambs, $17.50@18.25; light to common lambs, $12.50@15; fair to good sheep, $12@13.50; culls and common, $5@7. Hogs; market fairly active; pigs, $15.75; mixed, $16@16.10; heavy, $15@15.75.

WESTERN NEW YORK BEAN MARKET.

The bean business here has sunk to a nominal basis, with hardly enough business to warrant quotations. However, there is a firm undertone to the market probably due to the general belief that America is going to take a very active part in feeding Continental Europe until the next harvest and that in such an advent beans will be one of the substantial items for export. The holdings back are relatively small. It is estimated that there are not to exceed 70 cars in growers' and dealers' hands all told. This total is divided as follows: Red Kidneys, ten cars; Yellow Eye, nine cars; Marrow, ten cars; Pea 35 cars; Medium, six cars; no White Kidneys.

CONG. FORDNEY SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED.

(*Continued from page* 6)

kind. We have not helped frame other bills passed by the committee and presume we will not be called on to consider this bill."—Jno. N. Garner.

The correspondence and the news stories published above are the only information we have received as to Congressman Fordney's efforts in behalf of a bean tariff. We would not ordinarily devote so much of our space to the telling of this story, but we desire to see all the facts presented for the benefit of bean growers of Michigan. The writer and several other gentlemen of the state spent their time and part of their money, the growers contributing the balance, to go to Washington on this matter, and have waited for months for some results of their efforts, confident that special tariff law would be enacted in time to be of some benefit to growers in marketing the balance of their 1919 crop. The news that we now receive after four months of waiting is unexpected and disheartening to say the least.

Those of our readers who consider that Mr. Fordney has done everything possible to bring about this legislation will feel grateful for his efforts even though they have come to naught. But those who believe that the congressman has taken the opportunity thus presented to censure the present administration and at the same time play into the hands of the Michigan sugar manufacturers who will need acreage mighty badly this year, will want further explanations from Mr. Fordney.

BEET GROWERS' APPEAL CASE TO "HIGHER-UPS"

In the absence of any inclination on the part of the sugar manufacturers to grant a conference to the beet growers, Manager Ackerman has called a "strike," and has placed the case of the growers before Congressman Fordney, Governor Sleeper and Attorney General Palmer. Below is a copy of his letter to Mr. Fordney, the others being along the same line:

"I wish to again call your attention to the fight the sugar been manufacturers are putting up with the growers in Michigan. This fight has been going on since the first week in December last and since that time the companies have five times refused a conference, and we now have 9,000 paid-in members who declare that they will grow no beets during 1920 if they cannot get a better contract than that offered by the companies.

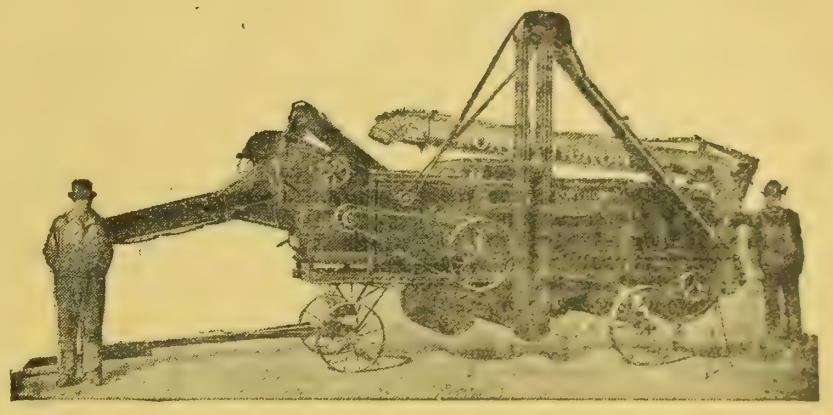
"At a convention held in Saginaw March 8th, 2,000 delegates from the hundreds of local organizations of the different beet sections of the state voted to a man that they would give the manufacturers until Mar. 20th to give them a conference and if they did not they would go out and demand what they asked, $12 per ton on 9c sugar with a sliding scale, or they would grow no beets during 1920. I am enclosing copy of circular letter that has gone out to 10,000 beet growers that you may see how the situation stands.

"If nothing is done in the next 20 days it will be too late this year as many farmers are already making arrangements to plant other crops that do not require so much labor. This will result perhaps in the closing of sixteen Michigan sugar factories and result in the loss of millions of dollars of business for the cities of the state of Michigan. Please let us hear at once if there is anything you can do to save the sugar beet industry for the state of Michigan. (Signed) *C. E. Ackerman, Manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.*

Plant Beans Instead of Beets

There's one crop that ought to be a safe one this year for the farmers who do not plant sugar beets. It is BEANS—both the white pea and the red kidney varieties. From all over the bean sections of the west and the Orient coms news of a large DECREASE in bean acreage, and it is asserted that New York will not plant more than one-half her usual acreage. This always happens following a season or two of low prices. Don't make the same mistake as these farmers in other states. Plant beans. Less labor, less investment, less risk. Red kidneys are selling today around $15 per cwt. They'll be a good crop for next year.

Thresh Your Own Grain



Here is a machine that will thresh your grain at a big saving in cost to you if you are the owner of a tractor of 9-18 H. P. or over.

We have on hand a few 20-34 Port Huron Tractor Special Threshers used as sample machines during 1919, which are as good as new, that we are going to close out at reduced prices.

Write us for descriptions, specifications and price. First come first served.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co.

Dept. "A" Port Huron, Michigan

FRANCO

POCKET ELECTRIC .....FLASH LIGHT FREE

For Two NEW Subscribers to M. B. F.

Every man, woman or child in the country ought to carry an electric flash-light at night and here is the handiest size of all. Flat, just-a-hand-full yet throws a powerful light, brighter than a clumsy lantern. We have secured a limited number of these lamps from one of the best makers in America. They are never sold at retail for less than $1.50. some dealers charge $2. but until our supply runs out we will send one complete flash-light, including nitrogen bulb and Franco battery for only two NEW subscribers to The Michigan Business Farmer at $1 each. Send $2, two new names and the lamp will come by prepaid parcel post. Address, Premium Manager, the Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

WE HAVE heard something of this plan before, but here comes a plan from a community organizer which sounds feasible—using government trucks to transport children to and from schools in the sparsely settled communities so that the one school may be efficiently provided for. The article as it appeared in a recent daily newspaper is so interesting and sounds so altogether workable, that I have copied it in its entirety. When the question is brought up in your neighborhood you will be able to know what other communities in other states are doing and planning in connection with this vital question:

A proposal to utilize United States mail trucks for transporting children to and from school in the ruarl districts of the country and to put the postoffices and schools in these districts in the same building in order to affect a much needed consolidation of the education facilities of the rural districts will be introduced in this congress.

The plan, drawn up by Edward J. Ward, special community organizer of the bureau of education, is the outcome of several years of study and experiment, chiefly at the Mount Joy school, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. There, the community is already organized and by the reason of the co-operation of the farmers, in the district, the products of the farm are shipped directly to the Parkview school in Washington, where the community is organized in a like manner.

By elimiating the agencies between the producer and the consumer, the plan has effected a great reduction in the cost of living for the members of the two communities.

The proposal now advanced is the next step toward consolidating the community and would solve a wide range of problems now vital in the rural districts of the country. It is estimated that there are about 400,000 communities throughout the country which would be affected, and that by the proper organization it would be possible to centralize the educational facilities of these into 45,000.

If it is possible to meet the problem of transportation, the little red school house on the hill, replete with sentimental virtues, but sadly lacking in the educational facilities which it is designed to afford the children of the country, will go.

One Central School Instead

In its place will be a central school house with immeasurably better advantages—the dream of educators for many years. Instead of sending the children to a little school of about ten members taught by a teacher, often still in her teens who draws a salary of about $300 a year, they will go to the central school house on the mail truck every day.

There are many communities throughout the country where the automobile truck is being utilized for transporting children to and from school, but it is at considerable cost.

Congressman M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, has been for a long time one of the leaders of the house in asking that government trucks be utilized in meeting the transportation problems of the rural communities. He has urged that by organizing the communities and utilizing the trucks for transportation great reductions can be effected in the cost of living as in the case in the co-operation of the Mount Joy and Parkview communities.

Now it is proposed that when the mail trucks go out in the morning to deliver the mail, that they pick up the children at the homes along the road and bring them into school on the return trip. And, in the same way, that they take them home in the afternoon when they go out to get the mail. Further developing the scheme, it will then be possible for the children attending a small school to come together in a larger school.

And the heads of school systems in our own Michigan are talking seriously of this project. A meeting was recently held in Wayne county to discuss this subject and the main feature which they brought to light which was not considered by the Pennsylvania people in the report of their meeting quoted above, is that of equalizing the taxation and providing efficient teachers for all the schools. We believe you will be interested in learning the points which favor the adoption of such a system in this state, so we are again this week devoting quite a little space to the subject. We quote from the discussion of the educators in Wayne county:

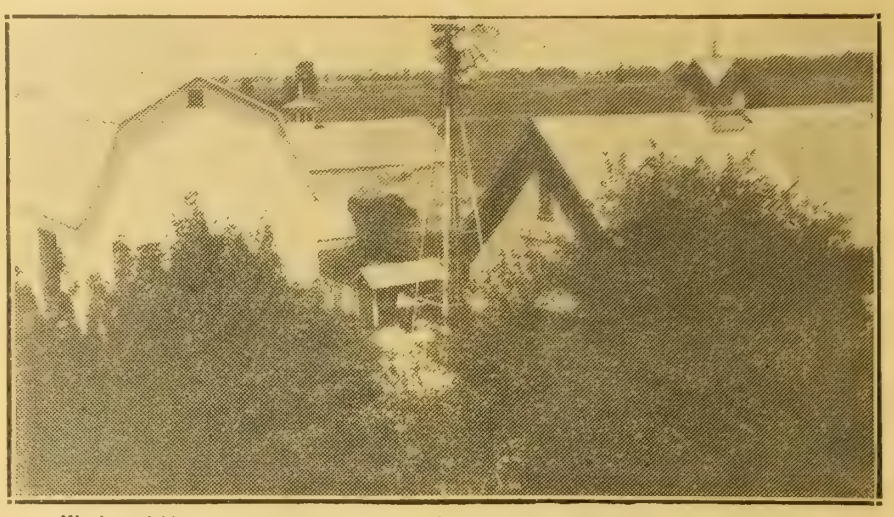
The plan was favored from the standpoints of equaliziation of school taxation and of obtaining unifom school facilities. According to Geo. N .Otwell. assistant state superintendent of public instruction, $57 annually is spent per year per pupil for instruction in village and city schools in Michigan, while only $31 is spent in rural schools. W. B. Arbaugh, director of the Wayne county association of superintendents, followed this up with a statement that in Wayne county the cost of education per capita last year ran from $22.82 in some districts to $85 in others.

Consolidation of schools in rural districts was urged by Mr. Otwell, who pointed out that it cost less per pupil per year to transport pupils to a centralized school than to maintain seven or eight one-room schools in as many districts.

"In Michigan there are more people going to the cities from farms than in any western state," said Mr. Otwell. "One reason is because of the high pay that industry offers. Another reason is that better schooling is obtainable in the largest cities. The only way to keep our farms populated is to consolidate school."

Fixing salaries of teachers according to living costs in the various communities, was urged by Fred F. Fisher, assistant county school commissioner, who predicted that owing to the great increase during the past six months in the cost of living, salaries next year would have to be greatly increased in most districts.

"The situation in the rural districts in Wayne county bids fair to be in a worse state than it has ever been before, due to the fact that Detroit has raised is minimum salary for teachers to $1,500, while last year the average wage for teachers in one-room buildings of the rural districts was $850. The highest wage paid in any district was $150 per month, and the lowest $60. Teachers cannot be hired for these sums next year, and we shall have hard sledding competing with Detroit salaries," said Mr. Fisher.



We have laid great stress on the subject of beautifying the home and grounds about the house but it remained for H. A. Hebblewhite, of Armada, Mich., to lead us a step further and show us how even the barnyard might be made beautiful while the same trees which screen the yard also afford ample shade for the animals. The large and modern barns testify that Mr. Hebblewhite is indeed a Business Farmer.

WEEKLY CHEER

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter gits ye,
An' yer spine is feelin' proud,
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue—
Fer the minute that you sling it,
It's a boomerang to you.

TEACH CHILDREN TO LOVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

By Dr. J. H. Francis

EVERY child should have something upon which to lavish his affections; otherwise they will weaken for affections, like other traits, must live and grow by exercise. Notice the little girl with her doll or the boy with his hobby horse. While inanimate objects represent life and hence hold the attention of children, living things are far more interesting to them and offer greater possibilities for teaching sane and wholesome lessons. A certain small boy who had several pet hens, gladly brought their little chickens into the house and cared for them by the open fire during an untimely spring snowstorm. Another small boy habitually spent his Saturday mornings caring for his guinea pigs, while his brothers and friends were playing. With the toy the child expresses what he already knows and is; but with the living thing he discovers himself and the life about him.

The ignorance of children, and adults, too, of the simplest, most ordinary facts of nature about them, is unnecessary and deplorable. We have been taught to memorize facts from books rather than to discover and appreciate them.

Give to the child some living thing that is his own to know, to love and to care for. Some will find greatest delight in animals, such as ponies, pigs, dogs, cats, chickens, rabbits, fish, etc. Plant life, however, will interest many children more than we suspect, if they are allowed to plant and cultivate their own gardens. The lessons to be learned from either plant or animal life as so varied and important that every parent should take advantage of the opportunity and give to each child some living thing to care for, study and love.

The Friends of Spring

When the world wakes up from slumber and the daffodills appear
And the sky gets blue above me, and I know the spring is here;
When the birds begin to chatter and there's something in the air
Which sets a man to thinking of the garden waiting there
It is then the plants and roses and each budding vine and tree
Seem just like good old neighbors that I've waited long to see.
Oh it's like the break of morning and there's someone that you know
Passes down the street and hails you, and you shout a glad "hello!"
Or it's like the friendly greeting that you give to people when
They've been away for weeks and weeks and just got home again,
Or at least that's how I view it, for it really seems to me
That I've got to give a welcome unto every bud I see.
I go into the garden and I watch each plant and vine
For the signs of their awakening, for they're all good friends of mine,
And I bend above the roses, and I greet them with a shout
Of delight there's no mistaking when I find them budding out,
Oh I'm so mighty glad to see them, and I want to let them know
And I think they understand it when they hear me call 'hello!"

(Copyright, 1920, by Edgar A. Guest.)

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

Dear Miss Ladd: We read M. B. F. and like it so well I thought I would answer the subscriber who inquires how to keep hams through hot weather. We have tried many ways and find this the best, so I gladly pass it on to other readers:

Have your hams, shoulders and bacon all salted and smoked. We usually sugar cure our meat in pickle or dry sugar cure. Have ready a box large enough so that you can have a good layer of salt on the bottom. Now pack your meat in salt in this box, being sure that each piece is entirely covered and none exposed to flies, bugs or insects. Do not be afraid to use plenty of salt as they will never absorb any more salt. Now set the box in a dry place and the meat will keep perfectly. I should be glad to hear from the reader who made this inquiry after she has tried this method.—M. A. B., Clare, Mich.

Woman's Page, M. B. F., I presume that the lady who inquired as to the best method of keeping ham wanted to keep them uncooked, but if she has a ham which she will cook I have found that the best way is to cook it just the same as for serving and when it is well done, can it in its own juices. The fat and water in which it is cooked will form a jelly over the meat, which can be cut into chunks to fit into a large mason fruit jar or even larger and fit into a crock. I like this method as I always have some cold meat on hand if some one drops in for supper when we haven't anything prepared.—C. N., Hartford, Mich.

To the Editor of the Woman's Page, M. B. F.:

I have received so many helpful hints from this page that I would like to tell others just two or three little things which I do to save in these days when we must count the pennies and also to save time.

I improvised some coat hangers from some barrel staves. I wound them with strips of an old silk dress The heavy wire for the hanger was easily bent into shape.

And I found that an old bed quilt which had served its day made an excellent mop for washing painted floors.

Now is the time when the winter potatoes are beginning to sprout and are not quite so good just plain boiled, so I have them baked quite frequently and in order that they do not steam and get soggy, I wrap them in a towel as soon as I lift them from the oven and press each only slightly until it breaks. They are then nice and mealy.—O. B., St. Johns, Mich.

Mr. D'Annunzio has announced his intention to fly from Italy to the United States. The celebration will take place in Italy.—Detroit News.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

2290. Child's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

2992. A Popular Style. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. Width at lower edge, is 1 7-8 yard, with plaits drawn out.

2726.—Girl's Dress with Guimpe. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-2 yards of 27 inch material for the guimpe, and 2 3-4 yards for the dress.

2976. A Practical Suit for the Small Boy. Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-4 yards of 44-inch material.

2980. A Splendid Dress in One Piece Style. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1-2 yards of 401inch material.

2982. A Pleasing Dress for the Growing Girl. Cut in 4 sizes: 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 will require 6 yards of 27-inch material

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M ....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 15)

"But I am distrained to remark to your attention that that rope is worth good money, sir," Captain Trefethen complained, as Henry set to work on the hetrogeneous gear.

"You will be paid," Francis hushed him.

"And the coffee pot—it is almost new."

"You will be paid."

The skipper sighed and surrendered, although he sighed again at Henry's next act, which was to uncork the bottles and begin emptying the beer out into the scuppers.

"Please, sir," begged Percival, "If you must empty the beer please empty it into me."

No further beer was wasted, and the crew swiftly laid the empty bottles beside Henry. At intervals of six feet he fastened the recorked bottles to the half-inch line. Also he cut off two-fathom lengths of the line and attached them like streamers between the beer bottles. The coffee-pot and two empty coffee tins were likewise added among the bottles. To one end of the main-line he made fast the kerosene can, to the other end the empty beer case, and looked up to Francis, who replied:

"Oh, I got you five minutes ago. El Tigre must be narrow or else the tug will go around that stuff."

"El Tigre is just that narrow," was the response. "There's one place where the channel isn't forty feet between the shoals. If the skipper misses our trap he'll go around aground. Say, they'll be able to wade ashore from the tug if that happens—Come on, now, we will get the stuff aft and ready to toss out. You take starboard and I'll take port, and when I give the word you shoot that beer case out to the side as far as you can."

Though the wind eased down, the Angelique square before it, managed to make five knots, while the Dolodes, doing six, slowly overhauled her. As the rifles began to speak from the Dolores, the skipper, under the direction of Henry and Francis, built up on the schooner's stern a low barricade of sacks of potatoes and onions, of old sails, and of hawser coil. Crouching low in the shelter of this the helmsman managed to steer. Leoncia refused to go below as the firing became more continuous, but compromised by lying down behind the cabin house. The rest of the sailors sought similar shelter in nooks and corners, while the Solano men, lying after, returned the fire of the tug.

(*To be continued*)

SOLVE MILK SURPLUS PROBLEM

(*Continued from page* 13)

cheaper, $400 times 15 (the number of cows necessary to make $1,200 equals $6,000. Now which are the high priced cows?

How to Make the Change

But there are only a limited number of high producing cows. The average farmer has 5,000 lb. cows or less. Here is a suggestion as how to make the change. After eight years of keeping records the Iowa Experiment Station has found that the first cows of a pure bred Holstein sire on a scrub will produce over 2,000 lbs. of milk more than her scrub mother.

Data From Agricultural Colleges

It is true that the basis of these calculations are figures presented by Agricultural Colleges. Many farmers by their practice question such data. If you perchance are in that class, keep records of your own, or join a cow testing association which conducts operations under your own observation, and try the thing out. If we as a class question the results of our colleges, it would be cheaper to convert them into kindling and recognize others that we can claim as our own that will tell us the truth and in which we will have confidence than to continue to ignore valuable facts about our business. The new awakening of farmers created by the Farm Bureau organization shall soon put to the test the efficiency of our agricultural colleges the farmers will claim the college for his own and he will see to it that the college is a well paid, efficient and willing servant.—*A. C. Anderson, former agricultural agent, Macomb county, but now gone back to the old farm in Oceana county.*

Let the Women Buy the Separator—

They Have to Clean it and in Many Cases Turn it Twice a Day

Women on many farms, operate and clean the cream separator, and the farm women will appreciate the many advantages in the Sharples Suction-feed that are most important to her.

The simple one-piece bowl is much easier to clean than 20 to 40 "discs," found in fixed-feed separators. (All other separators are fixed-feed.)

A woman can operate the Sharples Suction-feed slowly and still get all the butterfat. Sharples *skims clean at any speed.* No other separator does.

Sharples has an automatic oiling system. The Sharples knee-low supply tank eliminates lifting heavy milk cans. The Sharples Suction-feed saves the valuable butterfat that fixed-feed separators lose. Profits with Sharples, therefore, are larger than with any other cream separator.

Proof: There are more Sharples Separators in use today than any other make, American or foreign.

Write for illustrated booklet describing the advantages of the Sharples Suction-Feed. Address nearest office, Dept. 155

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY
West Chester, Pa.
Branches: Chicago Toronto San Francisco

Sharples
SUCTION-FEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

Skims clean at any speed

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods"

DC108

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LG'TS	LUMBER	STUMP PULLER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES.	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'R	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK	SILO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLOWS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
CREAM SEP'R	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TILE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name .....

Address ..... R. F. D..... State.....

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Wonder what is the matter—didn't receive a single original drawing this week. I guess you thought it was only a contest for the one week, but such is not the case. Prizes will be given every week for every original drawing which is good enough to reproduce. So get busy again.

A prize of a trip around the world on postal cards has been awarded this week for the best original story to Mildred Fouell, of Blanchard, Mich.

Already we can feel the balmy air of spring and I expect the boys are making kites and playing marbles, but I wonder what the girls are doing. Write and tell me all your plans for spring and summer and what you most enjoy doing.

Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Alexander Graham Bell

The Man Whose Invention Made Light of Distance

ONE WINDY March day a boy was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. This boy was destined to bring into close contact people who were far apart, and to make distances seem as nothing. The boy was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. When he was twenty-three years old he came to Canada with his father and two years later moved to Boston where he taught in the Boston University. Mr. Bell, senior, devoted his life to teaching the deaf and dumb to talk, and young Bell soon decided to devote himself to helping his father in his good work.

While he worked with his father, he was studying out the means of long distance communication, and on February 14, 1876, he applied for a patent of the instrument which was to become known all over the world as the Bell Telephone. By a most curious co-incidence, on the morning of the same day a man by the name of Elisha Gray appeared at the same patent office and applied for a patent on a similar telephone. Neither man knew of the other and neither knew that a similar machine was being worked upon, yet each completed work upon the instrument at the same time and on the same day applied at the Washington patent office for a patent.

Bell's machine proved to be the better instrument, and it was he who made it possible for us to talk to our friends regardless of the distance that stretched between us. Thus while he taught the power of speech to the deaf and dumb, Bell was planning to show the world how to send their voices out into space by means of the telephone.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have read the letters in M. B. F. for some time so I will write a few lines. I have read the stories on the children's page. I like to have the stories that are complete. I got a thrift stamp for one story and would like to win a prize for whriting another. What may I write about. Will some of the boys and girls please write. I would love to hear from Walter Bremes and Viola Bambery and Dorris Bulten. Here is a story of "The Little Girl and Her Dog." Mildred Fovell, Blanchard, Mich.

The Little Girl and Her Dog.

There once liveed a very little girl with her mother and dog in the hills. The little girl had blue eyes and golden hair, and when she smiled she smiled so sweet. They called her Sunshine. One day Sunshine went out on the hill to play. When playing with her dog, her foot slipped and she began to fall, but the dog ran and caught her dress and held her until help came. So this is the way Sunshine was saved by her little dog "Buster"

Dear Laddie:—I received the postal cards of "The Trip Around the World." I have written two times, but I never saw my letters in print. I don't like continued stories. I'd rather have one that is complete each week. I have seen two letters from my friend, Mary Gross, in the paper. She is visiting me today. I have two little pet lambs; their names are Shake and Lee. I am going to raise some chickens this summer and will do all I can for the birds. Hope my letter will be in print. I will close—Henrietta Droster.

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before. We have four cows and five horses. I have one brother and one sister. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Erceldeane Hodge. I like her very much. We live on a farm of 20 acres. My father works 120 acres besides. He has 26 acres of wheat. We take the M. B. F. We have a mother pig and seven little ones. We have two calves, Spot and Rosy. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Johnie Edward Ohls, Bancroft, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written and I hope to see my letter in print. I have one sister; her name is Laura May; she is 9 years old and in the 3rd and 4th grades. I am a little girl of 7 years and am in the 1st grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Lena Hoopfer. I like her fine. My chums' name are Evelyn and Norma Overholt, Arlene Marshall and Ruby Mallony. We have lots of fun together. I am interested in the boys' and girls' letters and stories. I will close and let some other boy or girl have a little room.—Evelyn Frances Eyer, Levering, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This the first time that I have written to you this year. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I also like the puzzles. I have two sisters and two brothers. We live on a 40-acre farm and have two horses, two cows, three calves and about 50 chickens. Mama is going to give me a hen to set. We have an incubator; it holds 160 eggs. They closed the school because the flu was so bad around here and the measles too. I received six valentines. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I hope to see my letter in print. The answers to the puzzles are: Harriet, Bernice, Drencil and Katie.—Fern Cook, Wheeler Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have tried to write. I am a little girl, 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. My teacher is Mr. J. A. King. There are about 40 in our school. We live on a farm of 52 acres and have two horses, four cows, three calves and 30 chickens. Our dog's name is Sport; he sure is some playfellow. I have five goldfish for pets and my brother, Emil, has two doves. He is 11 years old. Daddy takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I like the children's letters best of all. Violet Grover, I saw your letter in the M. B. F. and answered it but it came back to me. They say there is no such place as Wiscronet. Was that a mistake. If you read this, Violet, write to me. I hope to see this letter in print. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Violet Miller Munger, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to the M. B. F. I like the Children's Hour fine. I am a boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Mr. M. Florain. We live two and one-half miles from town. My father takes the M. B. F. and has subscribed for another year. He likes it very well. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Edward, and Stephen and my sister's is Anna. For pets I have three cats, Ted, Nig and Snupe, and a dog, Bessie. My father owns an 80-acre farm and we live in a brick house. My father has four horses, nine head of cattle, 15 pigs and 100 hens. The horse we drive to school is named Goldie. I would like to have some of the boys write to me. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Firmin B. F. Burns, Carson City, R2.

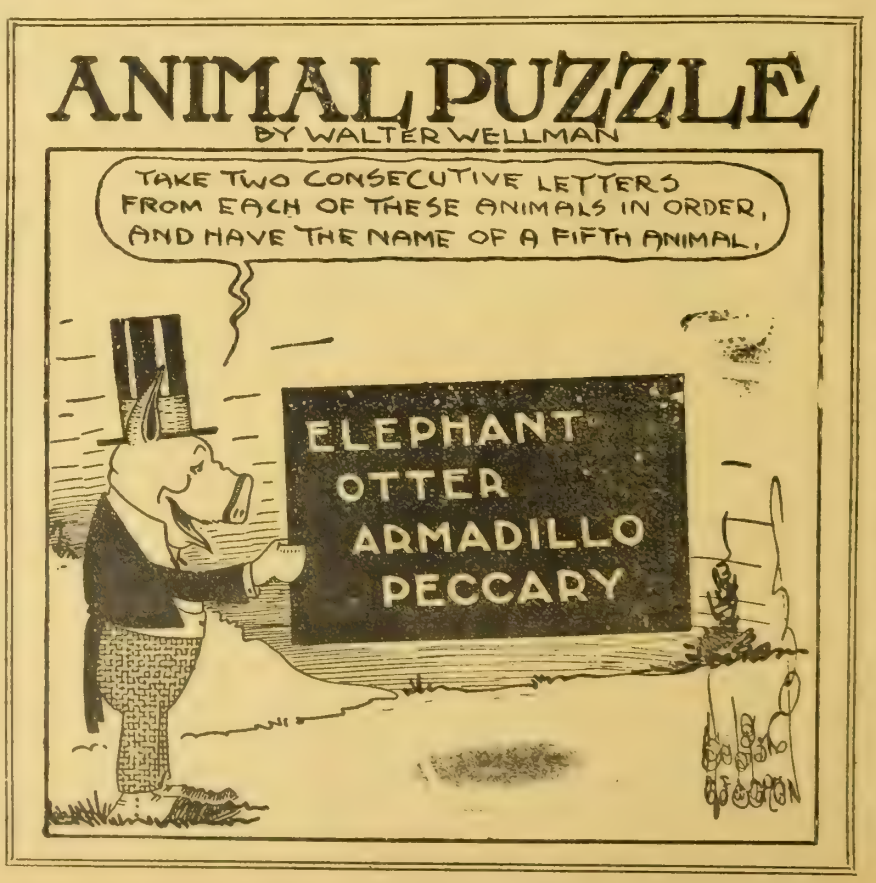
Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Ruth Gray. Our school went to the Black Creek school last Wednesday and we had an arithmetic contest, and we won 2290 points ahead. I have a sister and a brother. We have 5 cows, 4 calves, 3 horses and about 80 hens. We live on an 80 acre farm. Have an Oakland car. Have an Amberola too. Am well interested in reading The Children's Hour. My mother has been dead six years. My father has a housekeeper. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and enjoys reading it. I am sending you a story about a brave dog. As my letter is getting long will have to quit, hoping to see my letter in print.—Stella E. Adolph. Yale, Mich.

A Brave Dog.

Once upon a time there was three little girls wanted a dog. Their Uncle Dick was going to Florida. He had a dog there and he did not want to take it along with him, so he gave him to the 3 children. One day baby May was out playing tag with them and they went a long way in the field, and baby May couldn't follow them, so she ran in the road and stood still. She saw her father with a team of run away horses, but never moved. Just about as the horses were to strike her their dog caught her by the dress and pulled her aside the road. The child was crying, and the dog seemed to say, "Don't cry, I'm here, no one shall harm you." In a little while her father came running after her and took her home. After that they called the dog Hero.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I go to the Grub school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Marion Harford. I live on a 50 acre farm. There is 40 that we work and 10 of woods. We have two cows and three horses. We like the M. B. F. fine. I have four sisters and two brothers. Their names and ages are: Helen, 22, Ruth, 19, Grace, 7, Naomi, 5 months, John 20 and Earl 6. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Ethel Glancy, Milford, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, so I thought I would try it for the first time. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Ackerman, and I like her very much. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it fine. I like to read the stories and the letters that the boys and girls are writing. I think that the page of The Children's Hour is very interesting. I have two sisters, Laura and Dorothy, and two brothers, Melvin and Carlton. I live in the country and have about three-fourths of a mile to go to school. I do not want to write a very long letter because I want to leave space for the other boys and girls. Will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print.—Vera Curry, Sebawing, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.


ANIMAL PUZZLE
BY WALTER WELLMAN
TAKE TWO CONSECUTIVE LETTERS FROM EACH OF THESE ANIMALS IN ORDER, AND HAVE THE NAME OF A FIFTH ANIMAL.
ELEPHANT
OTTER
ARMADILLO
PECCARY

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Ruth Hood. I have one brother, Wayland. We live on an 140-acre farm, and have six horses, four cows, 51 sheep and one little lamb as well as 12 head of hogs. For my pets I have two cats, Barney and Kitty Cat. One is brown, the other, black and white. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Donna Irene Kahle, Adrian, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 5th grade. I go five and one-half miles to school every day. We live on a farm of 160 acres and keep five cows, seven steers and four horses. I have two brothers, John and Thomas and two sisters, Florence and Lucile. For pets I have a dog, Jack. I guess my letter is getting long so will close. I hope to remain your little friend.—Frances O'Connell, Carson City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—As I have never written to your department before, but have been interested in the letters others have written, I thought I would add one to the collection. I am a girl fourteen years old and a freshman in high school. I am not a very little girl, being five feet seven inches tall and weigh about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. I live on a farm of 60 acres, one-half mile from the village of Buckley. Papa also owns 40 acres two miles from our home. Our school is closed now on account of the flu. We have had a bad stormy winter. The snow is from 16 inches to two feet deep in the woods, though the weather has grown milder. Some of the crows have returned and we are waiting with what patience we can command for the return of the robbins. We have a piano and I am learning a new waltz entitled, 'Mosquito Waltz." I would be very glad to hear from girls about my own age. I will answer all letters received. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close. Pearl Srackangast, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you, but as I have seen a good many letters in the M. B. F. written by other boys, I though I too would try. I am a boy 10 years old. Am in the 4th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Saxton and we all like her fine. I live in a little town called Old Brockway. About all one can see in our town just at present is snow. I have a little dog, his name is Stub, and he and I are great friends. I also have three cats. The dog does not like the cats as well as I do, but we get along very well at that. I will close now hoping to see my letter in print. My Pa reads all the kiddies letters and he will be glad when he sees mine along with the rest. Yours very truly, Chester Allen Payfer, Yale, Mich., R. 3..

—Dear Laddie—This is my first time I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 4th grade. I go to the Warren school. My teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. I have a sister Goldie. We live with our grandpa Everson on a 80 acre farm. He takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For my pets I have two cats. Their names are Grey Face and Gilbert. My grandpa has three horses, eight cows, fifty chickens and a Ford to take us all over the country. Will conclude as my letter is getting long. Hoping to see this letter printed in the M. B. F. Your friend, Mildred Mae Patterson, Auburn, Mich., R2.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you. The other letter you did not print. We have two cats. One is a tiger and one is a white Persian. We have one cow and about 72 chickens. I have a little sister, her name is Phyllis, she is two years old. I am eight years old. I am in the 2nd grade. My teacher's name is Miss Severence. She is real nice. My father has got 122 pigs and has 19 little ones. My father reads the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have got 105 acres. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. I am yours truly, Virginia Dean Jewett, Mason, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a little girl nine years of age. I go to school every day, am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Walton. For pets I have a dog Rover about two years old, and a kitty named Fluffy, about one year old. I have a little sister seven years old, her name is Vivian. My father takes the M. B. F. He likes it very much. I live on an eighty acre farm. I enjoy reading the children's letters. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Esther Baughman, Shepherd, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the "Children's Hour." I am a girl 13 years old, and am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sahin. I have 30 rods to go to school. I live on an 80 acre farm. There is a creek running through our farm. Well I will close for this time as my letter is getting quite long. R. Dot Sharp, Custer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade. My teacher is Mr. Edward Philo. We have 2 cows, 2 yearlings and 1 calf. I like the Doo Dads. I have a sister, Joyce, and 2 brothers, Lloyd and Clifford. We have 17 chickens and 2 pigs and 1 dog.

Illinois Ass'n Advocates Rural Credits Law

(*Continued from page* 10)

has the highest percentage of farm land handled by tenants of any state in the north. In 1890, about 29 per cent of the land was tenant-farmed, and this increased to 41 per cent in 1910. A recent survey in Champaign county indicates that the percentage of tenancy there is 80 per cent, and I believe that the 1920 census will show 60 per cent for the whole state.

Tenancy Increasing Too Fast

"Tenant farming has been increasing, and I believe our purpose should be to start the figures down again—not violently, but gradually. In my judgment, a state rural credits system would do this. South Dakota, Oklahoma and California have these state rural credit systems, all working successfully, I am informed. All that is necessary is for the state to lend its credit, so it would not cost the state anything except the cost of administration."

Frank Mann warmly supported the idea of encouraging the ownership of farms by the men who work them, but took issue with Dunlap and Thompson on the method of accomplishing it. "The state has three vested rights in farm land—the production of food, the maintenance of fertility to insure the food supply of the future, and the production of the best class of citizens," said Mann. "None of these is accomplished through tenant farming, nor can it ever be except isolated cases. Crop production almost invariably declines on rented farms, and soil fertility goes down likewise. The third factor—good citizens—go along with good crops and fertile soil. The man who farms his own place produces more food for society than the renter, conserves and improves the soil instead of impoverishing it, and his very stability and progress insure the highest type of citizenship.

"My idea is that while more credit is undoubtedly desirable, too much credit will only aggravate the situation by increasing the number of bidders for land, the price will go up, and we will be worse off than before. That is the way the federal loan system has worked out—at least officers of the St. Louis Federal Law Bank claim that the federal system has helped the price of land to go up.

A Graduated Tax

"The way to tackle the question is to institute a graduated tax upon farm land, dividing it into three classes for taxation. The first and normal rate of taxation should be levied upon land farmed by its owner. There should be no limit placed upon the amount of land one man may farm; the large farms of 320 to 640 acres and even larger are more efficiently and economically handled than the smaller ones, in general. From this tax should be deducted a proper allowance for all phosphate and limestone applied and clover plowed under; it would be no more difficult for the assessor to determine these items than to locate the dogs for taxation.

"The second class of land should include farms operated by sons of retired farmers, or by other near relatives, and farms owned by men who have moved to towns to educate their children, and for similar reasons. It should pay considerably higher taxes than land farmed by its owners. This would encourage retired farmers to sell their land to their sons, and let them put their money into government bonds or other safe securities.

Heavy Tax on Non-Residents

"The third class should include all land held by non-residents, no matter how much they hold. By non-residents I mean all those not included in the second class. Their land should pay the highest rate of tax—at least twice as much per acre as land farmed by its owner, perhaps more. This would soon break up speculation in land, which is the cause of a large nomically wrong, and investment in land, which is the cause of a large part of our tenancy. Let the man who wants to show off his pride in land ownership pay for the privilege. Let the banker or doctor who wants to own a farm either pay an excessive tax or put their money into something else."

These talks provoked a prolonged discussion which lasted over three hours, and the committee was so interested that it forgot to adjourn until everybody's supper was cold. In general, the sentiment was favorable to the idea of the state rural credits system, and not altogether hostile to the idea of classifying lands for taxation. No action was taken, however, but was deferred until later.

Nckert, Allen and Haynes also addressed the committee, and endorsed in general the I. A. A. proposals.

Chairman Dove of the initiative and referendum committee, has invited Secretary Thompson and other representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association to appear before the convention to tell why the farmers approve the I. & R. The offer was accepted, and the hearing will be held as soon as convenient to all parties.

There are over 200 proposals before the convention now, many of which will never get out of committee. No more proposals can be brought in except through committees. The convention will soon be getting down to real business, though it will be many months before the last word is written in the new constitution.

Detroit Milk Situation Under U. S. Scrutiny

(*Continued from page* 3)

suffers because of the resulting decrease in consumption.

The Fair Price Board will discover, however, that milk prices in Detroit have advanced less than most other commodities and are no higher than in the average industrial city of a half million population and over. They will discover, if they go deep enough into the matter, that the dairy farmer is facing a most perplexing problem in producing milk at a fair profit during all months of the year, and that an apparently excessive price during one period of the year is necessary to protect the farmer from losses sustained at other periods of the year. We have no fear that the Fair Price Board will discover any profiteering among the farmers but we are much concerned as to what substitute the board may offer, or will have to be provided, in case the present arrangement for stabilizing the milk price and insuring a steady supply of fresh milk is done away with.

One thing is clear to us, however, and that is that the farmers will discover before this investigation is over that the one and only way of marketing their milk is to own or control the machinery of distribution and ke themselves independent of all ot agencies. If the experiences of other farmer-owned cooperative distributing systems count for anything they show that the farmer can distribute his own milk at more profit to himself and less cost to the consumer than under the old system. Again, we urge the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n to make an immediate study of the possibilities of co-operative milk distribution and take such action as will protect the farmers of the Detroit area, and indirectly the farmers of the entire state, from the losses that must come if the Detroit milk supply is put back upon the uncertain basis of former years.

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The politician talks and talks,
The actor plays his part,
The soldier glitters on parade,
The goldsmith plies his art;
The scientist pursues his germs
O'er his terrestial ball,
The sailor navigates his ship,
But the farmer feeds them all.
The preacher pounds the pulpit desk,
The broker reads the tape;
The tailor cuts and sews his cloth
To fit the human shape.
The dame of fashion, dressed in silk,
Goes forth to dine or call,
Or drive, or dance, or promenade,
But the farmer feeds them all.
The workman wields his shining tools
The merchant shows his wares;
The aeronaut above the clouds
A dizzy journey dares.
But art and science soon would fade
And commerce dead would fall,
If the farmer ceased to reap and sow,
For the farmer feeds them all.

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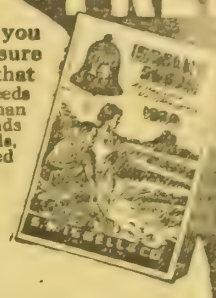

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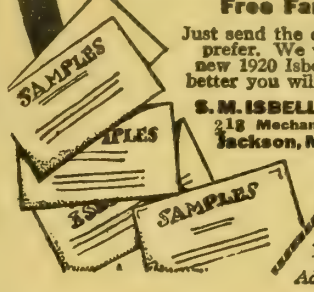

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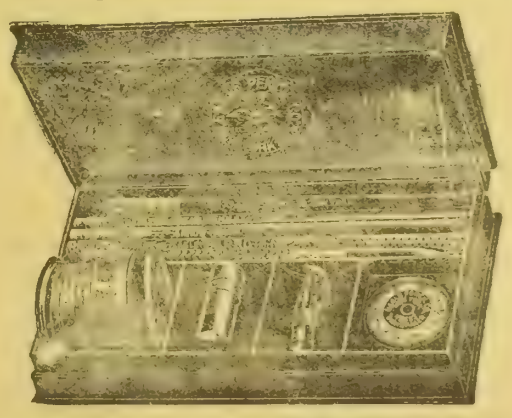

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FORECLOSING MORTGAGE

In September, 1910, I purchased an 85 acre tract of timber land on contract for $2,000 $100 was to be paid by Nov. 20, 1910, $100 Sept. 20 1911, $100 Sept. 20, 1912, $100 Sept. 20, 1913, $100 Sept. 20 1914, $100 Sept. 20, 1915, and $200 on the 20th of September of each year thereafter with privilege of making all payments on or before date of payment. At present the interest and taxes are paid and about $250 on principal of contract. I have built a house and barn, also wood house; have built 500 rods of fence, have had about 22 acres in crops. Expect to put 25 acres in this season; we have 13 acres fall plowed. In June, last year, the party of whom I purchased this land borrowed $1,250 and gave as security this 80 and another 80 which he owns in another township. This money was to pay for the land of which I hold contract. I signed this mortgage. Would like to know under what conditions he could foreclose my contract, and if he should foreclose how much time would I have to redeem it. Do you think it was really necessary for me to sign this mortgage, and could the party of whom I purchased this land in any way hinder me from selling it, provided I paid up on contract, etc.—W. L. F., Missaukee county.

It was not necessary for you to sign the mortgage. However, if the man who sold to you on contract demanded the back payments that, from your statement, appear to be long past due, he might declare your contract forfeited and then you would have to pay all that was past due. This may be done now unless you have secured an extension of time for payments. Should the mortgagee foreclose the mortgage you will have to redeem from the whole mortgage and have one year from the sale of the premises if the foreclosure was by advertisement only. If the foreclosure was in chancery a different time of redemption would result, but it usually takes about the same time. The man who sold to you could not prevent your making a sale of your interest in the premises. Your payment of the contract might leave you still liable on the mortgage. It would be best for you to consult a good attorney to examine your contract and mortgage liability to tell you what you better do to avoid loss and annoyance.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SUDAN GRASS

I would like some advice in regard to growing sudan grass for hay. Would it be a good plan to raise sudan grass on fairly good sand and gravel soil well drained, or can you suggest any other crop that would be good to raise in place of hay this spring.—L. B., Ottawa County.

Sudan grass is a very promising forage plant for parts of Michigan but like other plants of this nature it requires a considerable amount of nitrogen for maximum growth. If the soil is poor and no manure at hand it is advisable, if this crop is to be grown, to apply about 75 lbs. of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate per acre. It is advisable also that the soil receives 200 lbs. of a 16 per cent. acid phosphate. The phosphate should be applied just previous to the preparation of the seed bed for the crop and sodium nitrate applied as a top dressing following the seeding.

I would suggest that you grow a small acreage, at least, of soy beans inasmuch as this is a soil building crop and is far more valuable feed when all conditions are considered than sudan grass.

If the soil is somewhat thin it should receive a light dressing of manure and if practicable, in addition about 150 lbs. of 16 per cent. acid phosphate. If soy beans are to be grown it should be inoculated before seeding. This material, I understand, may be obtained from the Bacteriological Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

SECOND HUSBAND'S SHARE OF FIRST HUSBAND'S PROPERTY

A died leaving an estate, 35 years ago, leaving widow and children. Property consisting of 40 acres of land has never been probated. Widow re-married. Upon death of widow can her husband have any legal claim upon the above 40 acres as an heir at law?—A Subscriber, Gratiot Co., Mich.

In 1883 the law provided that a man's real estate in case there was no will descended to his children. The widow had a dower. However, if any of the children have died since the death of the father it might change the mother's interest. If she inherited any part of the "40" she might dispose of it at will. If she left no will and some of her children survived her then the second husband would have no claim as an "heir at law".—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DAMAGE TO FENCE BY RENTER

My farm, at the time renter moved on in November, was fenced with good woven wire fence with barb at top. He is the owner of a horse which has practically ruined the fence in a 32-acre field. I have repeatedly asked him in a quiet way not to turn her out, but he says nothing and continues to do so. I would like to know if there is any thing that can be done about it and how should I go about it?—L. M. B., Gaines, Mich.

A tenant is liable for any damage done by unruly beasts upon rented premises. Upon the expiration of the lease the tenant should be required to restore the property or pay what it will cost to restore the fences, and, if he refuses to repair or pay, then sue him and collect the judgment, if he is collectable. If he is not collectable nothing else can be done.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

UNITED DOCTORS

We caution our readers against patronizing the United Doctors, who advertise in local country weeklies, and offer to give consultation "free of charge." A number of our subscribers have been stung by these medical quacks, and we understand they are now under investigation by the United States postoffice department. We have had some very interesting correspondence with this firm which will be made public some day. In the meantime, if you feel the need of medical advice, for the sake of your health and pocket book consult your local resident physician. He may not be able to perform "bloodless" operations, cure cancer or leprosy, or bring the dead to life, but you will find him a pretty safe counselor in the majority of cases.—*Editor.*

BUYER PAYS TAXES

I bought a farm on November 15th, 1919, paying cash, and taking a warranty deed. Nothing was said about 1919 taxes. Would I have to pay this 1919 tax?—D. W., Evart, Mich.

The purchase of and payment for a farm before the first of December, conveyed by warranty deed, does not require the seller to pay taxes for the then current year as the tax lien does not become fixed until December 1st. His warranty does not cover a lien that does not exist until after the deed is executed. It covers all taxes that have become a lien at the date of the delivery of the deed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

"I have a forty acre farm near the village of F——, and would like to know how many cows and horses I may keep without taxes. I have three Jersey cows and a span of horses.—Reader, Oakland County.

Section 4003, of C. L. 1915, subdivisions 11 and 12, provide that the property enumerated therein is exempt from taxation as follows: "Eleventh, All mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, all sheep and swine not over six months old, and all domesticated birds; Twelfth, Personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business of the value of $200". It would thus appear that cows and a team would not be exempt.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WIDENING CUTTERS AND SLEDS

Will you please advise us through your colums what you know concerning the widening out of cutters and sleds?—C. F. L., Van Buren County.

Act 73 of the Public Acts of 1919 provide that the standard guage for all vehicles used upon the highways of this state shall be 56 inches from center to center of the tread on and after January 1, 1921, and makes it unlawful to use any other except those used for extraordinary purposes and names the vehicles, the use of which shall be conclusively considered extraordinary. It provides that it shall not be unlawful to use or sell any vehicle owned in the state when the act goes into effect.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

QUIT CLAIM DEED

I bought a piece of land with quit claim deed. Was told it was all right, would never be bothered. I paid taxes for eight years, and have receipts for sixteen years back. How am I to get a clear deed, an easy way. I would like to sell, as I am not able to do the work, but no one seems to want it.—S. G., Tawas City, Mich.

A quit claim deed may be just as good as a title as a warranty, and if there is a defect in the title to your farm it must be from some other cause. It would be impossible for me to tell you how to get clear title until I knew what was the matter with the title. This is usually determined by an examination of the abstract. If you can tell me what is the matter with your title I may be able to tell you what to do.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HOGGING DOWN SOYBEANS

The practice of sowing soybeans with corn for hogging off is one that is increasing in favor among the farmers of southern Michigan. Best results are secured when the soybeans are sown by a special soybean attachment on the corn planter. This consists of a special hopper and drill and insures an even stand of beans and corn. When a small acreage is to be sown the corn and beans may be mixed together in the planter box, but since the beans are smooth and round, they tend to work to the bottom of the hopper and unless very frequently remixed an uneven stand is secured. Only a variety that forms seed should be used. Suggest the Ito San, Early Brown, Black Eyebrow or Manchu. These varieties gave high yields of both forage and seed the past season here at the Experiment Station. Seed may be obtained from reliable seed houses.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops.*

DEALINGS WITH FUR COMPANY

What can be done with a mail order fur dealer in Chicago to whom I shipped a bunch of furs worth near $50, asking at the same time to hold these furs seven days and puote me prices? They sent me a check which I did not want to accept. I sent it back and demanded more money or to send the furs back. They returned the same check and said they could not send the furs back, that they paid all the furs were worth. Have we trappers got to stand for this kind of business? What can I do? I did not sell these furs to them yet. We were doing business through the mails. Cannot the government take this matter up with them —A. H., Penfield, Mich.

Give us the name of the dealer and we will take the matter up with him. If you are sure there was no expressed or implied permission in your letters for the dealer to accept and dispose of the furs, we think we will have no trouble in getting a satisfactory settlement.—*Editor.*

1918 PERSONAL TAXES

If the treasurer fails to collect 1918 taxes on personal property can he compel a man to pay 1918 and 1919 taxes on that personal property in 1920?—E. H., McMillan, Mich.

One is liable for the 1918 taxes on personal property even though not collected in 1918 but may be collected at any time later.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RENEWING UNPAID NOTE

A borrowed $200 from C. In order to make a joint note B signs the note with A. Note runs for one year. At end of year A can't pay the note, and makes a new note to run another year. B refuses to sign the new note. C takes the new note of A but also keeps the old note. At the end of year A is still unable to pay the note. A makes another note and gives a chattle mortgage on a crop of rye. Interest was added to the new note. In years can C still hold B for the first note?—B. W.

From your statement of facts I would be of the opinion that the payee had extended the time to the principal debtor without consent of the surety and thereby released the surety and that he would be obliged to look to the principal for his pay. If the surety consented to the extension then the surety would not be released until payment or until it outlaws.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

THE UNREASONABLE GUYS

OF ALL THE obstinate an' unreas'nable guys, seems to me the farmer's the limit. Gosh, its just awful the way they do act! Here they be now findin' fault 'cause us fellers in the city wants 8 hour days! They don't seem to realize what a lot of things us fellers has to do. We can't work every minit, geewhitticer! When would you get a chance to play rum, pool or poker, if we had to put in ten or twelve hours every day workin'? We've got to have some recreation, ain't we? An' when we goin' to git it if we have to work all the time? Course the factories are hirein' farm boys—all they can git of 'em—they make good hands, are steady an' on the job reg'lar, an' they like the shorter days, too, an' in a little while mebbe only have to work 8 hours. That seems to be the cry—less hours and more pay, and in the meantime the farmers can't git help enough to put in his crops—can't git any help at all, cause they claim they can't work on the 8 hour plan, can't pay the high wages the factories—which sets their own price on the products they put out—pay, an' so the factories are gittin' the help an' the farmers are goin' without.

An' now these unreasonable farmers are gittin' their dander up, an' they say "if the factories want all our young men an' all the rest of the men in the country, jest let the factories provide some way for feedin' of 'em." "We'll try", they say, "to raise enough for ourselves an' the other feller'll have to git along best way he can," an' then the farmer men sez, "if they ain't enough eatables to go 'round and the city fellers wants more, jest let 'em come out an' help raise the stuff". "We've got the land", sez these unreasonable guys, "an' the teams an' the tools, but we don't propose to work 12 to 16 hours a day an' sell our suff at half what we ort to git to feed a lot of fellers that will only work 8 hours an' are all the time howlin' about the high cost of livin,' an' they are the very ones to blame for this same ol' high cost 'gosh!"

Well, there may be a good lot of sense in what the farmers say at that. I know, an' everybody else knows, that the farm help is a minus quantity—there ain't no such birds runin' around now. Why, in one township, one of the best in this county, only two men have been hired for this season's work, an' there don't seem to be no more in sight. Without help the farmers are sure up agin' n hard proposition. They are only human an' can do only so much at best. They are workin' long hours at a thankless job—the job of tryin' to feed a hungry world. They are receivin' less for their labor than any other class of workers in the country. Their products go through the hands of half a dozen profiteers before they get to the consumer, an' yet the farmer is credited with chargin' or receivin' the whole price that the consumer has to pay.

Well, mebbe I wuz hasty in callin' the farmer fellers unreasonable guys. Mebbe he has got reasons for bein' peeved.Go into any factory an' see the number of farm boys workin'—see the men who are only willin' to work 8 hours an' would rather work 6. See these same men any afternoon after 3:30 in the pool rooms playin' cards or pool an' havin' a good time, or out automobilin' or fishin', havin' a darn good time anyway, an' then ask ourselves if the farmers are so unreasonable as we would like to think, for not takin' kindly to the ideas of doin' their work alone, an' of bein' underpaid, an' blamed for everything from the "flu" to article 10 in the league of nations. As a general thing we must all admit that farmers are honest, that they are human and are entitled to just as good treatment, an' jest as many privileges as any class of people on earth, and when it is recognized that we must all depend on the farmers for our food an' clothin', mebbe some of us will be willin' to put in longer days an' so help increase production an' release some of the boys that ought to be back on the farm. Mebbe we will be willin' to do this even if it does interfere with our card business an' pool an' such. The fact is there must be a change of some kind purty durn soon or a hull lot of us will wake up some mornin' an' find we ain't got nothin' for breakfast, an' that there ain't any chance of gettin' anyhin' either, cause it won't be there to git.

If the young men could only see that they can ave more money on the farm than in the city. Why I have talks daily with farm boys now workin' in the factories an' the general cry is "I am in debt all the time, can't seem to make things come out even, an' I might better of staid on the farm with Dad." I hear this very often an' I am convinced that the city is no place for the country boy—not if he wants to save and get ahead. It can't be did, not once in a hundred times. Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

Sense and Nonsense

SCRAPS OF FACTS

There are more than fifty-six thousand postoffices in the United States.

Brazil has about 1,300,000,000 coffee trees, covering some 4,500,-00 acres of ground.

The first woman to be honored with the freedom of the city of London was the celebrated philanthropist Baroness Burdette-Coutts.

Among the natives of Great Britain the Scotch are rated the tallest, the Irish are next, the English take third place, while the Welsh rank fourth.

It is now one hundred years since the first steamship crossed the Atlantic. This vessel was the "Savanna," built in New York with funds provided by the merchants and other business men of Savanna, Ga.

At a festival held in Los Angeles, Calif., a woman seventy-six years old appeared in a dress and hat which she bought of Abraham Lincoln when he managed a country store.

Truistic

One touch of rumor makes the whole world chin.

About this time of the year the coal man should be brought to see the errors of his weighs.

A professor has all those things tacked on to his name just to show that he got there by degrees.

Love is said to be blind. Well, it certainly makes spectacles of some people.—*Cartoons.*

If Things Continue

Will a storm be allowed to brew?

Will the moone be allowed to get full?

Will a ship be allowed to anchor over a bar?

Will a captain be allowed to put in some port?

Will cock-tails be allowed on the farmers roosters?

Will it be allowed to name children Tom and Jerry?

Will a man be punished for getting half shot in battle?

Will "hops" be allowed in dance halls?

Will mourners be allowed to pass the bier at a funeral?

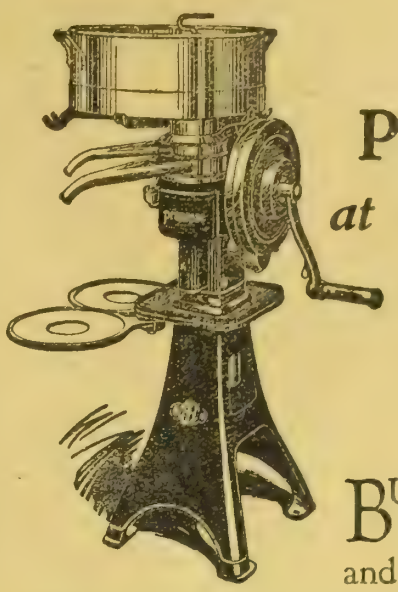
Will a person be allowed to become intoxicated with joy?

Will doctors be allowed to prescribe for sham pain?

(Fortunately "pop concerts" will be allowed to continue.)—*Cartoons.*

George's Handicap

A certain senator, deploring the dishonest methods of one type of business man, once said, with a smile: "It all brings back to me a dialogue I once heard in a southern school. 'Children,' said the teacher, 'be diligent and steadfast, and you will succees. Take the case of George Washington, whose birthday we are soon to celebrate. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said a little boy. 'He couldn't tell a lie.'" —*San Francisco Argonaut.*



The 1920
PRIMROSE
at the 1918 Price

BUTTER and baby shoes, underwear and eggs, coal and automobiles—prices of these things and other things have climbed and climbed since Armistice Day. Has the price of anything on earth stayed down?

Yes! Primrose!

Primrose Cream Separators are selling for the price of 1918—selling for slightly more than the good old price of 1914—before-the-war days. Primrose popularity has grown so rapidly that the big production permits the maintenance of the low price.

Such an opportunity is rare today. Make the most of it. Order a Primrose without delay. Primrose will then go on for years saving cream and money for you. Write the address below for full details.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) U S A.

Auction Sale
43 High Grade Holstein Cows
Flint, Michigan
April 8th 1920. Sale Starts 1.00 P. M.

Having sold our farm, and being forced to vacate the premises we will sell 43 very high brade Holstein cows to the highest bidder.

This is the oldest and most prominent herd in this section of the state, having been built up, by using pure bred sires for a great many years. These cows are in various stages of lactation, nearly one-half having freshened recently. They have been selected with great care and dairymen wishing to buy heavy producing fine individuals, with very large, well-balanced udders, will make a mistake if they do not attend this sale.

The sale includes the present herd sire, Johan Pauline Lad, No. 127548, who has a 30 lb. own sister. This bull is sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad, one of the most popular bulls of the breed. Dam, Edgelake Pauline De Kol, 26.90 lbs. butter in 7 days at 8 years. Some of these cows are sired by the above bull and nearly all are bred to him.

Also several young sons of the above sire and out of registered cows, will be sold.

Our farm is situated 3 miles west of Flint on River Road. Free transportation from end of Glenwood car line or phone 1005 W 1. Terms of sale, 10 months' time on approved bankable notes.

Mortimore Carter & Sons
Proprietors

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size ad accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

$3,000 DOWN SECURES 160 ACRE MIDwest farm, with stock and equipment ready to put buyer on easy street next harvest; has always been a big stock farm, soil in high state cultivation; short drive over state road to county seat. 100 acres rich loam tillage, clay subsoil, balance fenced pasture, wood, timber, fruit. 8 room brick house, shaded lawns, big basement barn, silo, granary, corn houses. Widow must sell and will include to quick buyer 2 horses, cows, ensilage, hay, grain binder, plows, harrows wagons, harness, long list tools; $12,000 gets gets everything, easy terms. Details page 75 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 33 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bld'g, Detroit.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—100 ACRE FARM 95 acres cultivated, good buildings, silo, large orchard in fruit belt, Kalamazoo County. H. A. BENJAMIN, Rose City, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—GOT A LARGE LIST of farms for sale, hay and grain, corn potatoes, stock and poultry farms, and some of the best fruit farms in West Michigan. Good market for your farm produce and stock. You do not have to pay an agent's fee of any kind. Just pay the farmer his price if you buy. Write me what kind of farm you want and terms. Address GEO. J. ROSPLOCK, Farm Agent, 204 Third St., Ludington, Michigan.

FOR SALE—94 ACRES IN IONIA CO., NEAR Grand Ledge and Mulliken. Good buildings. C. V. BALDWIN, Grand Ledge, Mich.

40 ACRES (33 CLEARED, 7 PASTURE) gravelly soil. Small cement block house, barn. On main road and R. F. D., 3 miles from Beaverton. $1,800—$800 down. M. J. HUBER, R 3, Beaverton, Mich.

80 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, WELL FENCED, 12 x 32 silo, good barn, good house, good well and chicken house. Nearly 40 acres cleared, one mile from school. 1 1-2 mile from R. R. station. Fine location on trunk line road. Priced to sell. For particulars write to owner, HENRY NEFF, Comins, Oscoda Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed, beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION. 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up, $10 to $15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purchased—UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR. Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. Will show land after April 1st.—JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

120 ACRE FARM, $6,500, NEAR SCHOOL. 82 ACRES IMPROVED. Balance, timber. Pasture. Good buildings. Good well. Orchard. Trout stream. Sell stock and tools. Railroad and town 2 3-4 miles. JOSEPH CHRISTIE, Falmouth, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, good buildings, fruit for home use, good water, 8 miles to station, $2,500, terms. Address JESSE BRIGGS, Hesperia, Mich.

180 ACRE FARM, WELL LOCATED, HAY grain, potatoes, fruit, livestock, soil, terms, price right. Write WILL JACKSON, Leroy, Mich.

FOR RENT—320 ACRES OF EXCELLENT pasture land, well watered, partly cleared. For particulars write W HARLAN REEVES, Belding, Mich. R 3.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, BEST KIND of soil. 140 acres under plough. 75 acres tiled, 8 in. drain, good fences. Rock well, 105 ft. 2 in. casing. Good house, 10 rooms. Barn, 128 by 86 by 40, cement floors. Large granary and hog pen. Bargain if taken soon. R. C. WOODARD, Elsie, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE facts in regards to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, Landology, Skidmore Land Co.., 398 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

FOR SALE—FARM 80 ACRES. 7 1-2 miles north west of Allegan. Good 8 room house, large barn, granary, corncrib, henhouse, buildings rodded. Good well, windmill and tank, woven wire fences. Close to school. Price $4,500. E. W. KNOWLTON, Dunningville Mich., R F D No. 1.

80 ACRES, 60 CLEARED, FREE OF stumps, 20 timber. Soil, clay loam, in fruit belt. Spring creek, barn 40 x 50, small house. One mile woven wire fence, cedar posts, 20 acres rye, 5 acres fall plowed, if sold within 30 days, $2,000 takes it, $1,200 down. MILFORD PRESTON, Hersey, Mich.

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER. Good frame house, two log barns, well, all fenced. 30 acres under cultivation, soil black sandy loam with clay subsoil. Price at a bargain if taken at once. 4 1-2 miles to Coleman, Mich. Write owner. MATTHEW RUSSELL, Coleman, Mich.

48 ACRES GOOD LAND, 10 MILES NORTH east Grand Rapids. 7 room fair house, barn, some fruit, fine water and splendid location on main road. Price of this farm with all tools and one pair large sound young team, all goes for quick sale, $2,500 and $1,000 down. Write to CHAS. ROOD, Belmont, Mich.

80 ACRE FARM, 25 ACRES CLEARED, 25 bearing apple trees, 4 1-2 miles from Vanderbilt, 5 1-2 miles from Wolverine, 1-2 mile off over top Mich. Pike. Price $1,000. $600 down. Write to AUGUST SPREEMAN, R. 1, Vanderbilt, Mich.

FOR QUICK SALE I OFFER 80 ACRE farm at bargain, good soil, 65 acres under cultivation, large two story frame house, cellar, beautiful shade, horse barn, granary, hen house, two silos, deep well piped to barn, hay shed, tool shed, stable for 16 cows. 2 1-2 miles from market ,good road, apples, raspberries, strawberries. Trains met. GEO. A. PROCTOR, Vassar, Mich.

FOR SALE—79 ACRE FARM, GOOD BUILDings, woven wire fences, orchard, 15 acres timber, convenient to markets, churches and schools. Bargain for quick sale. Terms. Write W. R. HORTON, Buckley, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, 5 MILES south of Newberry, good roads. Sell cheap if sold right away. Write C. M. ZENKER, Newberry, Mich., R 1, Box 65.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

WE PAY $200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X682, Springfield, Illinois.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M.", care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR sale. Plants by the twenty-five, fifty, hundred and thousand. The most extensively grown of any blackcap. Send for price list. ELMER H. NEVINS, Nurseryman, Ovid, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500; $1 per 100 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich., R. R. No. 2.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND TWO bottom fourteen inch Oliver plow in first class condition. Address E. P. KINNEY, East Lansing.

FOR SALE: APPLETON FRICTION FEED drag saw, with two 5 1-2 foot saw blades. Outfit has only been used one week and is in first class condition. Price complete, $75 f. o. b. Turner, Mich. DIETZEL BROS., Twining, Mich.

CHOICE EVERGREEN STOCK AT REASONable prices. Nursery grown Norway and White Pines 4 to 6 feet. Just right for windbeaks, shelterbelts, cemeteries, and roadside planting. Send for price list. ROSS MARTIN, Grayling, Mich.

FOR SALE—100 TONS OF LOOSE MIXED hay, also my farm of 250 acres. 200 acres improved. CHESTER WELCH. Elwell, Mich.

REGISTERED SPRING SEEDS
College success oats reg. No. 961—350 bu.; Wisconsin Pedigree barley reg. No. 981—200 bu.; Robust pea beans class 1, Reg. No. 981—400 bu. Regular association prices. Can fill orders at once. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

SUDAN GRASS SEED $17, SWEET CLOVer $40. Sheep and Hog Rape $18 per 100 lbs. HAROLD G. FRANK, Heathernac Ranch, Sterling, Michigan.

FOR SALE—MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT. The kind that has proved a success in Michigan for six years. Write for prices to FARWELL MILLS, Farwell, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS $1 per hundred postpaid. Order early. MAPLE LAWN FARM, Sheridan, Mich.

CANDEE COLONY BROODER, UP TO 1,000 chicks, $10. Successful incubator 60 egg nearly new, $8. Globe 60 egg, $6. C. H. SPOONER, Rosebush, Mich.

FOR SALE—1,200 EGG CANDEE INCUBATor, $120, one McKay brooder stove, $15. Registered big boned Poland China gilts bred, also April boar. WILLIAMSTON POULTRY FARM, Williamston, Mich.

"DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR"
800 lb. capacity. Good as new. Going out of dairy business. $60 prepaid. Order direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. CORNALFA DUROC FARM, Morenci, Mich.

HELP

WANTED—SINGLE MAN OR MARRIED, to work on farm. DAN ROBERTS, Belleville, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

MARRIED MAN WANTED

With to hire married man to work on this farm with small or no children. Must be competent and reliable, without bad habits; good opportunity for a man who is willing and able to give honest efficient service. Address

HERBERT W. MUMFORD
Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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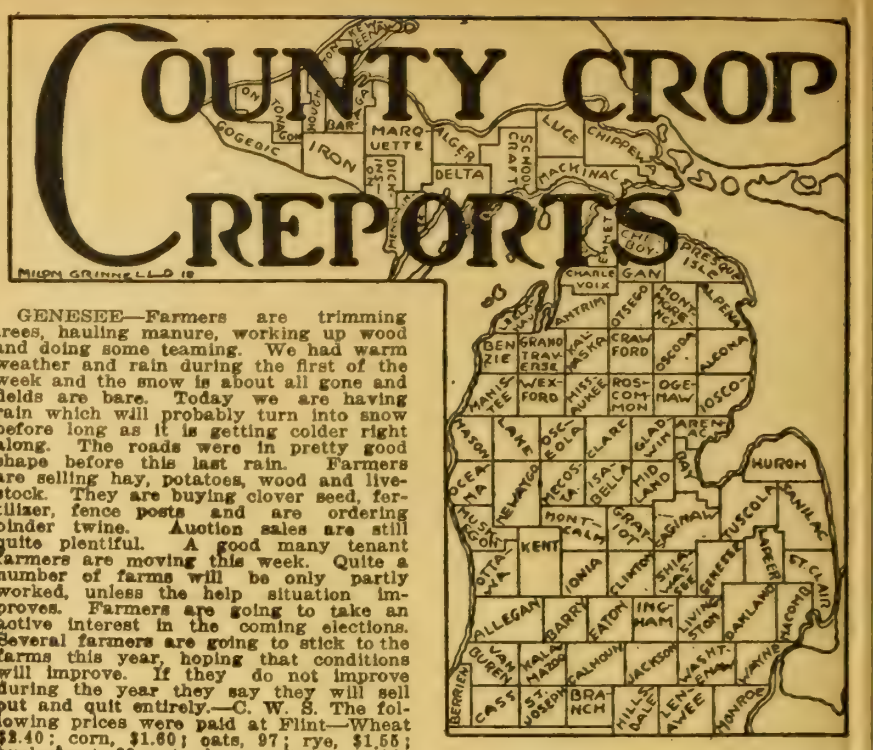
COUNTY CROP REPORTS



GENESEE—Farmers are trimming trees, hauling manure, working up wood and doing some teaming. We had warm weather and rain during the first of the week and the snow is about all gone and fields are bare. Today we are having rain which will probably turn into snow before long as it is getting colder right along. The roads were in pretty good shape before this last rain. Farmers are selling hay, potatoes, wood and livestock. They are buying clover seed, fertilizer, fence posts and are ordering binder twine. Auction sales are still quite plentiful. A good many tenant farmers are moving this week. Quite a number of farms will be only partly worked, unless the help situation improves. Farmers are going to take an active interest in the coming elections. Several farmers are going to stick to the farms this year, hoping that conditions will improve. If they do not improve during the year they say they will sell out and quit entirely.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint—Wheat $2.40; corn, $1.60; oats, 97; rye, $1.55; buckwheat, $3 cwt.; beans: C. H. P., $6; red kidney, $11; hay, $25@30; rye wheat and oat-straw, $10@15; potatoes, $3@$3.25; onions, $7; cabbage, $7 bbl.; cucumbers, $3 doz.; hens, 35; springers, 35 ducks, 32@34; geese, 32@35; turkeys, 40@42; butter: dairy, 58@63; creamery, 68@70; butterfat, 72; eggs, 48@50; apples, $2.50@$3; beef steers, $10@11; beef cows, $7@8; veal calves, $18@20; sheep, $11.50@12.50; lambs, $17.50@19; hogs, $14.25@14.75.

ANTRIM—Snow is fast leaving us and we are glad to see the ground again. Hay is selling at $38.00 per ton. Ground feed, $3.40; bran for $2.75; butter sells for 50c per pound; cream about 70 to 71c; potatoes, $2.40 per bu., although potatoes are nearly all in the buyers' hands. The farmers association has been doing a good business this year. I understand they own two of the three warehouses at Alden, purchased from local parties. There has been some auction sales near here this spring. Cattle sells well. Cows are selling for from $60.00 to $185.00 per head. Good milch cows sell for $100.00 Roads poor, but the heavy rains are improving them. Many report that the hard winter has killed their peach trees. Every indication of a bountiful fruit crop this year. Some wheat fields look hard. Farmers much encouraged by the jump in rye. Farmers who invested in western cattle to feed their surplus grain and fodder claim they will lose heavily in the deal this year. The centralized school question of centralized schools is before the people in this township and will be decided April 15th by a vote of the district. The voters seem about evenly divided in opinion.—G. F., Hanover.

MONROE, (N. E.)—All signs of spring. Farmers are beginning to rake up. Lots of auction sales; most everythings in line of farm tools selling better than some time ago; fodder and hay selling very high. Horses are moving at much better prices. About half of the farmers around here have joined the Farm Bureau. Some farmers are drawing manure, others getting fencing ready and some finishing up the woodwork for the season. There is not much left to market; mostly sold out; not much or no building going to be done, just necessary repairs. There will be some land left idle around here the coming season.—G. L. S. The following prices were paid at Newport:—Wheat, $2@2.25; corn, $1.95; oats, 90; hay, $30@35; wheat-oat, $10.50; potatoes, $8 per 150 lbs.; hens, 30@34; springers, 33@35 live prices; ducks, 27; geese, 24; turkeys, 35@40; butter, 60; sheep, 7@10 lambs, 12@15; hogs, 12@15; beef steers, 7@9; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 16@18; apples, 9@12 retail.

WEXFORD—Yesterday was a fine day, the snow melted and went down 4 or 6 inches. Last night was mild and a little mist and continued until morning, and so far it is foggy with the probability of the snow going. Trains on the Ann Arbor have been hung up for a week. Some took the train last week for Cadillac and had to walk back. It looks as though that corporation control isn't as good as government control. Quite a number of farmers are buying hay; the winter being so long their supply of feed didn't seem to last. A few days like this will fix the roads so it will be impossible to tra[illegible] them.—S. H. S. Prices offered at Cadillac: Wheat, $2.22@$2.25; corn shelled, $1.40; oats, 90; rye, $1.45; buckwheat, $2.50 cwt; beans, $5.50 cwt.; red kidneys, $8 cwt.; hay $32; potatoes, $4 cwt; cabbage, 5; hens, 23@25; springers, 23@25; ducks, 22@25; geese, 20@23; butterfat, 64; eggs, 40; apples, $3.50 cwt; veal calves, 16@22; hogs, 16@18

MANISTEE—There is not much doing except chores and wood-cutting, as the roads are so bad we cannot do anything just at present. We had another rain March 11th, but the snow is deep in the woods yet, although the fields are bare. Snow will soon go if it stays warm. Potatoes are in good demand, but we can't move them. Beef and pork are scarce and on the raise. The weather is fine overhead, but bad under foot. Another neighbor gone, found dead in his chair. Lots of sick horses and some cattle dying. Feed is getting scarcer all the time.—C. H. S. Bear Lake. Prices offered at shipping points in county. Wheat, $2; corn, $1.50; oats, $1; rye, $1.30; beans (C. H. P.) $5.25; hay, $35@38; potatoes, $4 cwt; hens, 25; butter, 50; butterfat, 66; eggs, 40; beef steers, $8@$13; beef cows, $5@$11; veal calves, alive, $10@$13, dressed, $18@22; hogs, alive, $13@13 1-2; dressed, $18.

JACKSON (N.E.)—Since the last report of a week ago, this locality has had every variety of weather. The last two days saw a heavy fog with slush and mud, winding up with rain last night and today the wind changed to northwest. The temperature dropped from 52 at 7 A. M. to 24 degrees at 6 P. M. tonight. Can't say what damage has been done the winter grain, but it had greened up slightly yesterday and as the ground was too soft was unable to determine its condition. Farmers are not very busy except for chores and odd jobs. A few auctions are billed. Some rye going to market on the rise in price. Roads are very heavy, except the 'Good Roads", and the plowing off of the snow helped them. Better weather is needed.—W.

MONTCALM, (N. W.)—The farmers are cutting wood, making syrup and hauling logs to the saw mill. A number of farmers have bought tractors to farm with. Most of the farmers in this vicinity are going to drive wide sleighs hereafter. Sales are still going on. Cows, chickens and feed are the most important. Hens go for $2.15 a piece. Common cows are worth $186 and hay $4 a ton.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview—Wheat, $2.60; corn, $1.68; oats, $1; rye, $1.60; hay: No. 1 timothy $25; No. 1 light mixed, $25; straw-rye, $15; wheat-oat, $12; beans: Pea, $6; red kidney, $10; potatoes, $4.50; onions, $6; hens, 25; ducks, 22; geese, 18; turkeys, 24; butter, 65; butterfat, 70; eggs, 36; sheep, 6; lambs, 10; hogs, 14 1-2; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 19.

COOK COUNTY, Ill.—From 1,000 to 1,200 members joined the Cook Co. Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association for three years as the result of a recent two days' campaign. We are having much loose weather which is severe on winter wheat. Rye looks good. Cabbage and tomato plants which were planted in hot beds in early February are 1 inch to two inches high already. There still is quite a little wood to saw. Milk scarce.—D. F. T. The following prices were paid at Arlington Heights.—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.45; oats, 90; rye, $1.50; Hay: No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 1 light mixed, $27; straw-rye, $12; wheat-oat, $12; potatoes, $2.25 bu.; hens, 35; springers, 60; ducks, 42; geese, 40; butter, 75; eggs, 45; hogs, $14 hundred; veal calves, 20; wool, 55; apples, $2.50.

MASON—Roads and weather do not permit much to be done. Weather is variable. A few potatoes are moving to market. Price has been going up. Eggs have dropped but butterfat has raised. Auction sales are numerous. Quite a number of farms are changing hands. Most of the new comers are from the states west of us; some have been tenant farmers and some are from the larger cities. K. B. Bennis has been appointed county agent.—B. M. The following prices were paid at Scottville and Custer—Wheat, $2.15; rye, $1.60; hay, $25; potatoes, $4.16 2-3 cwt.; butter, 58; butterfat, 68; eggs, 40.

ARENAC (E)—Spring is surely near. Snow all gone and creeks risen, etc. Roads begin to get bad and everything points to an early spring. Farmers look for a scarcity of farm help as young men are going to the cities. Lots of farms changing hands and at good prices. Prices of farm produce dropping. Sugar beets instead of beans by the looks of things.—M. P. R. Prices offered at Twining: Oats, 80; hay, No. 1 timothy, $20@$24; No. 1 light mixed, $20@$; beans (C.H.P.), $5.50; potatoes, $1.80; hens, heavy, 25; springers, 20@25; butter, 45; butterfat, 66; eggs, 35; wool, no price.

GRAND TRAVERSE (N. E.)—We are having nice weather again. The snow will soon be gone. Farmers are getting wood and attending auction sales. Not much is being sold now as the roads are in bad condition. Lots of farmers are leaving this spring.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Traverse City—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50; [illegible]; rye, $1.50; hay, $34; beans, [illegible]; potatoes, $4; butter, 50; butterfat, 71; eggs, 42.

What the Neighbors Say

(*Continued from page* 17)

anyone handing a farmer anything unless they get two prices for it. You never hear of farmers buying $10 shirts and $15 shoes or a suit of clothes for $100. This outfit costs the farmer about $10. Neither has he a million dollar appetite on a hundred dollar salary. He doesn't buy luxuries but simply the necessities of life. If all the people would live as simple and saving as the farmers there would be no cry about the H. C. of L.

Regarding the price of sugar the farmer receives less than 4 1-2c per lb. the manufacturer 9 1-2c and the retailer 4c, thereby costing the public 18c per lb. Who is the profiteer? And it is just so in everything the farmer sells. Someone else is getting the lion's share.

There is no doubt but what the gap between the producer and the consumer is too great and in many instances the consumer could buy direct from the producer thereby saving at least 1-3.

You can rest assured that just as long as this foreign demand for foodstuff keeps up just so long the price will stay high and if the output is smaller than the demand, that the price will go still higher.

There has been investigations of all kinds and the more they investigated the higher the price goes. Give the farmers the right kind of weather and send back to them the million more men that you have taken into the cities then the food problem will solve itself.

The public is anxiously waiting for the guaranteed price of wheat to expire expecting to get cheaper flour. This price was placed at $2.26 but at that wheat sold on the market as high as $3. The bulls and the bears will take hold of the wheat market after June 1st, then look out for even higher prices on wheat. The acreage sown last fall will not exceed 75 per cent of what was sown in 1918 and may not produce 450 million bushels so there will be a shortage of wheat right here at home.

And unless the beet situation clears up between now and the middle of May there will be a great shortage of sugar beet sugar. This sugar question is a peculiar situation. The greatest farming country on earth that cannot supply her own sugar, millions of acres that could be planted to beets and millions of dollars to build factories, we have both the land and the money and need the sugar. The great drawback is between the farmer and manufacturer. The farmer has raised beets all these years for 35 per cent of what the consumer has paid for the sugar, he has been going it blind but a new day has dawned and he has come into the light and sees with his own eyes just what he has been doing for years, namely, making other people rich at his expense. The farmer has never had a square deal in this sugar business. He has always taken what the factory handed him. He has never had a voice in the matter or even consulted regarding what he should pay for labor or seed or what remuneration he should have for his beets. The factory has always been dictator. Now come along and make it 50-50, meet the farmers half way, encourage them and they can raise enough sugar to supply the U. S. again if the factories think that the farmers are making such a great amount of money from sugar beets, let the factories rent the land and then pay the farmer for his work. Then the factory will have the beets at actual cost and the farmer will have the rent from the land and be paid for his labor. We can no longer depend on Cuba for sugar for the eyes of the whole world are looking to Cuba for sugar and the price of that sugar has jumped 400 per cent while the price of beet sugar has advanced about 250 per cent.—*J. F. B., Bay Co.*

I think you are right about the wheat and sugar beet proposition. Up until recently I have felt that the removal of the government's guarantee would weaken the market, but the developments of the past two weeks have changed my views.—Editor.

FARMER LEGISLATOR IS ALL RIGHT, BUT—

Am reading your farm paper and hope you will keep right on and not get "cold feet." We farmers need a paper that will stay by us.

The idea of getting a farmer into the legislature is all very well, provided he is the right kind of a man. Over in Berrien county they have a "farmer" who said before he was elected, "If you put me in I will get a law protecting sheep." Now what was the first bill he introduced? A bill to raise the salary of the probate clerk. So much and no more for the sheep industry. Will you look into the matter of North Dakota's tax? *The Country Gentleman* of Feb. 7, in an editorial, says that the League raised the tax 169 per cent. Now there must be an explanation to that, I think, the buying by the state of elevators, ec. Is there anything wrong with the Non-Partisan League? It surely breaks up the old party rings. Now I admire your stand on free speech, Keep up the good work, not let this country be run by "one man."

The farmers in this part of VanBuren county are cutting down their work as much as they can as to hire is almost an impossibility and the price of hogs do not warrant a profit. The fruit men are in it and will pay almost any price when fruit is ripe. There have been more auctions than for many years. Feed is selling high. Cattle are selling fairly well; hogs not as well and horses low.

The people around here are for Government control of railroads and are against compulsory military training. —*Walter N. Sommer, N. W. VanBuren County, Mich.*

Yes, I have observed that some of our "farmer" legislators are as good promise-makers and promise-breakers as some of the representatives from the cities. The Non-Partisan League has, I believe, made some statement in reply to the Country Gentleman article. I will secure a copy and publish it.—Editor.

M. B. F. GETS MONEY FOR SUBSCRIBER

I received a check from —— ——— yesterday for $26.10. You certainly stirred them up in great shape. I wrote them four times and they wouldn't answer me. I thank you very much for giving it your attention. Let me know what your charge is for collecting and I will pay you.—*James R. Rice.*

There is no charge for our services. We are glad to be of help to our readers. We have omitted the name of the firm in this case for the reason that our investigation did not show that they were attempting to defraud our subscriber. Their plea was 'hard times," and we all know what that means.—Editor.

ADEQUATE RETURNS, SOLUTION OF HIRED MAN PROBLEM

(*Continued from page* 5)

meat, butterfat, eggs and hay and I know absolutely nothing about what the cost of any of these articles will be next season and less about what they will sell for..

I have a 120 acre farm of good improved land, and am doing what I can at it alone. I haven't the nerve to offer a man the rate of wages that I can afford to pay, and I hope I have too much sense to offer him a higher rate.

I believe that the day is near when a committee of farmers will set the prices of farm products. It is only because I believe this that I stay on the farm instead of going to the city for some of these big wages and short hours. When that time comes the farmer's hired help problem will be solved, for he will be able to bid against others for labor.

This will also settle many other problems such as "keeping the boys on the farm". Better rural schools, better rural churches, the cities housing conditions, etc.

I should like to ask "Hired Man" from Genessee or whatever county it was, one question. It is this: Did the farmer who paid his men the $500 bonus have no other business? Or was farming, with him, simply a hobby on which he lost money that was made in some other way.—*Albert Yager, Minden City, Mich.*

Father—How many people work in your office?

Son (government employe)—Oh, about half!—Bystander.

Penny Wise—Pound Foolish Separator Buying

Many buyers of cream separators are tempted to save $10 or $15 in first cost by buying some "cheaper" machine than a De Laval.

In practically every case such buyers lose from 10 to 50 cents a day through the use of an inferior separator.

That means from $36.50 to $182.50 a year—and not only for the first year but for every year the separator continues in use.

Twice a Day—Every Day in the Year

It should always be remembered that the cream separator saves or wastes in quantity and quality of product, and in time and labor, twice-a-day every day in the year.

Moreover, a De Laval Separator lasts twice as long on the average as other separators. There are De Laval farm separators now 28 years in use.

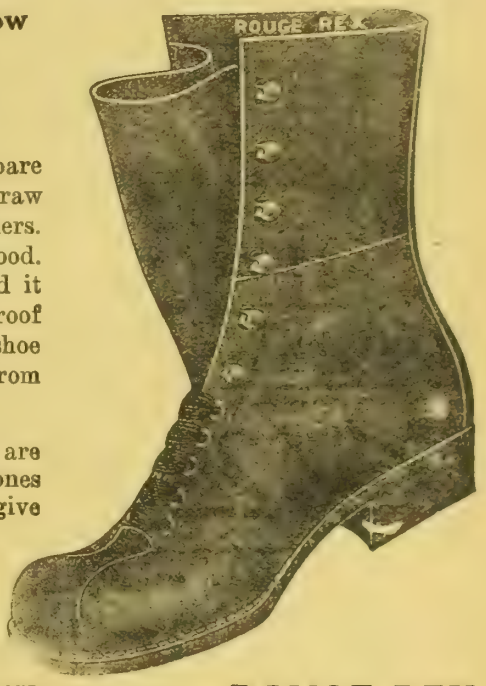
The best may not be cheapest in everything but it surely is in cream separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway NEW YORK — 29 East Madison Street CHICAGO — 61 Beale Street SAN FRANCISCO

More than 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Few Manufacturers know as Hirth-Krause does the wearing quality of their shoes



Hirth-Krause tan and prepare their own leather, buying the raw hides from Michigan farmers. They know the leather is good. They have scientifically treated it so that it is acid and water proof and will give long wear. This shoe is made by them complete "from hide to shoe."

Because Hirth-Krause shoes are made to fit perfectly the 26 bones of the foot, they not only give greater comfort than ordinary shoes, but also out last them and keep their shape.

"For the man who works" this is the shoe, looks like an aristocrat, and wears like iron.

ROUGE REX
(Red King)

Good dealers every where sell more mileage shoes

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Shoes

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More smiles per mile

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(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

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Born and reared on a farm. Educated himself through his own efforts. Sent to Congress for three terms. Elected Governor of Illinois. Reduced taxes in Illinois from 90c to 60c in two years on each $100.00 valuation, and saved the state $8,000,000.00. Passed the finest legislation for Agriculture of any state in the Nation.

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Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa as feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choice selections of Michigan grown; 99.5% pure; high germination, scarified, best in the world. Selling at about half the price of red clover seed, every farmer should investigate it. A Special Bulletin explaining cultivation and uses of this most valuable legume, sample of seed and our 1920 Seed Book free, on request. We are headquarters for Michigan Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Peas, Northwestern Alfalfa, etc.

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YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the real facts.

——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise.

——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!

——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

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Another Breeders' View of the Hog Situation

IN THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER of March 13, I read an article signed S. E. Welch, in which he takes exception to the article by G. I. Christie. I, for one, am very glad to see such articles appear in print for the inspection of the farmer, so we may be acquainted with the exact situation.

I quite agree that the prices of hogs will be at a figure, that will look good to the farmer. As evidence for this statement, I might say, being a breeder of the Big Type Poland China hogs, I am very much interested in the welfare of production of pork, when it arrives at the market. In my rounds among the Poland China sales in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, this winter, I came in contact with many breeders and farmers, and to my surprise I found that the western states were very much more shy of hogs than had been reported. This is the reason for the small shipments into the markets, and not that the farmers are generally holding, as we have seen in print. I also learned that feeders were eagerly sought, as early as last January, even as far north as North Dakota, by parties from Missouri and other states, where feeding is carried on extensively in the corn belt. They could not be had near home. Also in Iowa, farmers who were in the habit of having up to 75 brood sows to farrow litters for market feeders, it was difficult to find a few who had more than 10 sows this winter that would farrow. Many and many a farm is without a hog.

Another condition that exists among farmers and breeders alike. It has been difficult for some reason or other to get the sow settled so she is safe with pig and a great many have lost their litters. This is a condition that not only exists in Michigan, but in the west as well. The public would be surprised to know how many sows that were listed in the catalogs to sell, that had to be substituted, because they were not settled and came in a heat the second and third time. This, Mr. Farmer has a great deal to do with the amount of pigs that will be weaned and go into the feed lots.

In Michigan, farmers are complaining that so many sows are dying. A veterinary told me the other day, that he had lost 12 cases in one day. This doctor covers only a small territory, if the condition is the same all over the state, it means a great amount of pigs that will be missing on the market this fall. These are conditions as I actually know them to exist.

We also know that on Sept. 1, 1919, there were about 2,500,000 less hogs in the states than the previous year. Together with the above existing conditions, I absolutely see no reason why the shortage of hogs will not be very noticeable If supply and demand has anything to do with the price the situation looks favorable for the farmer who has a few in the feed lot, and a good Poland China sow or two to farrow in April or May, or some other breed for that matter, but be sure they are pure bloods. At the present time it looks to me, that the price should pass that of last year.

It would be an investment for every farmer worth while to subscribe to several swine papers, in order to keep abreast with the situation. The American Swineherd, the Swine World, both Chicago, Ill., or the Poland China Journal, Kansas City, Mo., are all good. Write for a sample copy. When you have studied these papers as well as others, you will at once notice that Mr. Christie is a student of the exact situation as it really exists. What we most need is, co-operation between producer and consumer. This will hit "High Cost of Living." The farmer will get what he is entitled to and the consumer will pay less.—*C. A. B., Isabella County.*

A GREAT JERSEY RECORD

The world's Jersey championship for butterfat production has just been won by Plain Mary 268,206, owned by Mr. F. W. Ayer of Bangor, Maine. Plain Mary finished her year's authenticated record Feb. 27 with 15,255.9 lbs. of milk, and 1,040.07 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 1,223.53 lbs. of 85 per cent butter to her credit. Her average butterfat test for the year was 6.82 per cent. At the beginning of the test she was owned on a plain dairy farm some sixty miles north of Bangor where she remained until test was finished. She made her record in a plain every day barn, was milked but three times a day. While in case of many of the large records they are milked four times a day. She also had the adverse influence of a very severe winter to contend with, the thermometer registering as low as 45 degrees below zero. Another evidence that the Jersey is hardy and has the ability to adapt herself to unfavorable conditions. To avoid any possible error or fraud in the test of Plain Mary there were twenty-two supervisors of the tests, each for two days by testers from the agricultural colleges of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

SOME THINGS I LEARNED ABOUT SHEEP BARNS

(*Continued from page 8*)

phase of the sheep business is covered as it concerns the overage American grain farmer. The name of this book is "Practical Sheep Husbandry," and as its name implies it deals with all the various sheep problems in a practical way. We do not guarantee that everyone who reads this book will make a success of handling sheep, but we claim that if he follows the rules and suggestions in it, that he can not help but succeed. The price of this book is $1 but anyone interested needs only to drop us a line and the book will be sent to him on approval.

Our object in offering this book to our subscribers is to help them to solve their problems, also to produce better wool and mutton. If you are interested in sheep, would like to feed them, or are now handling them you will get information out of this book that will be of great value to you. Remember, that if you do not wish to keep the book, your money will be cheerfully returned.

A Michigan Jersey, Majesty Iris, who is one of the ten highest producing cows of the Jersey breed. She was bred, raised and is owned by Mr. Edwin S. George, of Pontiac, Mich.

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The Michigan

BUSINESS FARMER

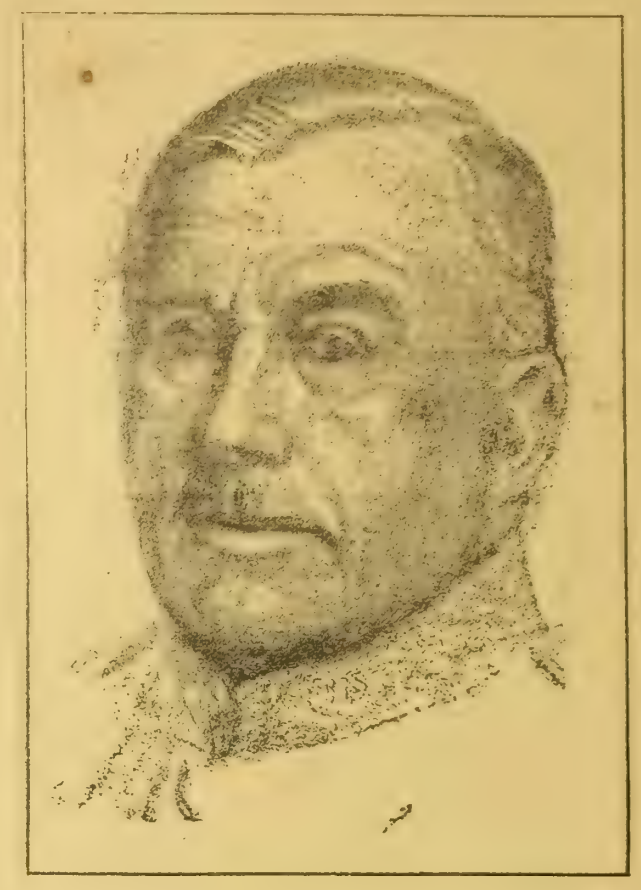
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 30 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

"Wonder how many mamma will let us color for Easter?"

In This Issue: Beet Growers, Stand by Your Guns—Fair Price Board Hears Dairymen's Troubles—The Farmers' Outlook as Seen by a Farmer—Composition of Commercial Fertilizers—King Wheat Mounts Throne in Canada

LEONARD WOOD in asking your support makes a FRANK STATEMENT of where he stands on ALL of the vital issues of the day, not merely on one or two. Read over these twenty-four points in his virile, All-American platform and see whether YOU agree with him on the great majority of them.



WOOD'S PLATFORM

1. National economy at Washington. A budget system.
2. The federal government behind expansion of honest business at home and abroad.
3. Federal suppression of all dishonest business.
4. More friendship and a square deal between capital and labor; capital to pay well, labor to work well; each to be fair toward the other.
5. Removal of the excess-profit tax that is strangling business.
6. More producing, less spending; a saner cost of living.
7. A longer term of years to pay the war debt.
8. America to have a bigger hand in the trade of the world. A powerful merchant marine.
9. More careful sifting of immigrants at Ellis Island and on the other side.
10. Deportation of all the anarchistic Reds.
11. Better housing conditions, to make better family life.
12. Abolishment of child labor.
13. Political equality of women with men.
14. A short term of universal training of youths for national service—not to make America a country of soldiers, but a country of finer citizens.
15. A higher standard of physical morality in men, for happier American homes and healthier children.
16. Fairer pay for school teachers.
17. A national department of public health, at its head a medical man who shall be a member of the cabinet.
18. A national department of agriculture, administered for the farmers by men who really know farming from the furrow to the crop.
19. Fewer tenant farms, more owned farms.
20. The protection of the American government behind an American wherever he may be.
21. A diplomatic service which shall command confidence at home, demand it abroad.
22. Law and order supreme; security of the rights of property; no class legislation.
23. A League of Nations covenant with reservations which will preserve to America the right to exercise in any crisis which may arise the voice of the American people.
24. For ourselves and toward the world: One Flag, one language, one loyalty.

A Vote for Leonard Wood is a vote for a candidate who does not evade any issue. It is a vote for a man whose backers will continue to support him at the National Convention as long as he remains a candidate. Don't waste your ballot on a complimentary vote for a candidate whose support will be switched to some other candidate now unknown to you—One candidate whose name is not on the ballot in Michigar, and about whom you consquently will have no opportunity to express an opinion is acknowledged by Republican Leaders to be the strongest opponent Leonard Wood will encounter at Chicago.

This advertisement is paid for by the Leonard Wood League of Michigan. Fred'k M. Alger, Pres.; Walter C. Piper, V. Pres.; C. A. Weissert, Sec. & Treas.

Volume VII
Number 30

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

April 3,
1920

Fair Price Board Hears Dairymen's Trials

Federal H. C. L. Investigating Committee Hears Testimony but Takes no Action in Detroit Milk Situation

ATTRACTED by the story in the last week's issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER, a score or more dairy farmers living in the vicinity of Detroit attended the session of the Federal Fair Price Board Monday evening and sat in amused silence while W. J. Kennedy, general manager of Towar's Wayne County Creamery, told of the fancy wages they were paying the drivers of their milk wagons, and recited some of the evils that exist in the distributing of Detroit's milk supply. Loss of bottles, duplication of milk routes, high wages and high cost of pasteurizing and other equipment to conform to the ordinance requirements were given by Mr. Kennedy as the principal items in the high cost of milk distribution in Detroit.

The farmers' case was ably presented by Mr. R. G. Potts, of Washington, vice president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and a successful dairyman, and by Mr. E. C. Lockwood, of Washington, also a prominent dairy farmer. Mr. Potts related the manner in which the price to the farmer and the consumer was regulated by the Milk Commission, and described the method employed by the Agricultural College to determine cost of production on farms. Asked as to whether the average for the month of March, viz., $3.89 per cwt., was enough for the farmer, Mr. Potts replied, "No. The farmers in the Detroit area ought to have $4.50 per cwt. to pay them cost of production."

Mr. Lockwood testified that he was a dairy farmer, but had engaged in general farming, pure bred sheep and hog farming, and other branches of agriculture which made him thoroughly familiar with the agricultural problems, and it was apparent that the board was impressed with his testimony as coming from a man who knew whereof he spoke.

Defends Farmers' Position

Regarding the labor situation, Mr. Lockwood said:

"Last year we could get some labor at around $50 per month, but this year I doubt if $70 and $80 a month will get the men we need on our dairy farms. Oh, of course, some of the 'farmers' pay more than that, some of these professional farmers who make their money in Detroit and come out in our neighborhood and buy farms. They don't care how much they pay as long as they get the work done, and they make it that much harder for us fellows who make our living from the farm to get help.

"Our situation is serious," continued Mr. Lockwood, "and I don't aim to stretch it any either. I don't know where the high cost of labor is going to land us. And another thing the labor we get isn't dependable. It's a far inferior grade to what you get in the cities. I tell you, gentlemen, unless the farmers can get more help and a fair price for their products there's going to be weeping and wailing. There are only a few old men and women left on the farms nowadays. The farmers are leaving the country and coming to the city, even those who you might call well-to-do farmers. They think they can do better in town, but what they think after they've been in the city a while is another matter. But it just shows that they aren't satisfied to do the hard work and take the small pay that the farm affords, so they're coming to the city. And you've got our children, too. Of course, they come out to see us on a Sunday, and keep us chasing chickens for them to eat, but they don't stay. The city has got them and they'll never come back to the old farm."

Mr. Lockwood's testimony had a vein of humor to it which highly amused Judge Connolly and his colleagues and they laughed heartily when Mr. Lockwood said earnestly, "There's one nice thing about our business, Judge, no one is trying to take it away from us."

Mr. Lockwood brought out the fact that the D. U. R. had recently announced a freight increase on milk taking effect April 1st, which advances the rate from Washington to Detroit from 18 to 24 cents and 15 to 22 1-2c from Ypsilanti to Detroit. An intimation was made by a member of the board that this matter would be referred to the Railroad Commission.

Distributor Pleads for Farmers

The testimony of Mr. Kennedy was, of course, in defense of the distributors and for the most part fair to the producers . Mr. Kennedy has made a thorough study of the milk situation and gave many valuable facts as to the need of paying the farmers a remunerative price for this product.

"We must be fair to the farmer in these investigations," said Mr. Kennedy: "The outlook at present is serious. I have never seen the milk situation in so chaotic a condition. The stoppage of exports and the increase in dairy cows and in production, stimulated by the war has caused a large surplus of dairy products. Condensaries all over the country are either shutting down and dropping their price to the farmer. I was over in Chicago the other day and found condensaries offering farmers but $1.81 per cwt. for milk. And there is talk that the price for whole milk for city consumption in Chicago is soon to drop to $2.50. We might as well face the fact, gentlemen, that farmers cannot produce milk at these figures. What the farmers are going to do, the Lord only knows; I don't. Wages are going up and up and the farmer cannot take a much lower price and pay his help. We are getting calls from all over the condensed milk territory to come in and buy. Farmers have their cows and they must sell their product until they can reduce their herds . It's a bad situation all around.

"The farmer cannot produce milk in the Detroit area for less than $3.50 per cwt., and I think it is to the advantage of the people of this city to see that the price does not drop below that figure. Even at that price farmers are going to cut down production, and lessened production eventually means higher prices again.

Comparison in Cost Increases

It was established at the hearing that the price paid the farmer for whole milk had increased about 100 per cent in the last ten years; the price paid to creamery company employes had increased 125 per cent and other administration expenses had similarly increased.

W. J. Cusick, a member of the Board, showed by his talk that he was there as an emissary of the retail grocers of Detroit and he made quite a point of the fact that whereas everybody else's margin in the production and distribution of milk had doubled the retail grocer was still receiving 1 cent per quart as in days of yore. Mr. Kennedy came back at this charge by saying that the people of Detroit would be much better off and that milk could be sold at a lower price of the grocery stores would cease selling milk altogether.

Losses and High Wages in Milk Business

Mr. Kennedy claimed that the biggest loss which the creamery companies had to suffer was that of the un-returned bottles. He stated that during the past three months his company alone had lost 247,000 bottles. He touched briefly upon the duplication of milk routes, claiming that four or five companies could handle the milk business in Detroit with more satisfaction and at less cost than the 50 odd companies are now handling it.

Consolidation of milk routes have taken place in other cities with the result that there are but three companies operating in Philadelphia .and two in St Louis. In the latter city the survivor eliminated 70 of the 90 wagons purchased from his competitor. And yet they say the farmer is to blame for the high cost of milk !

Regarding wages, drivers are now receiving from $45 to $54 per week. They receive $10 per week plus 10 per cent of their sales, with a guarantee of $42 per week. They are given a week's vacation each year at full pay ,and a bonus according to their length of service. The perquisites brings the average wage up to $50 per week. In the winter months these men go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and are through by 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the summer months they go to work at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning and finish their work at 9 and 10 a. m.

Board Takes No Action

No intimation was given by the Fair Price Board what further action if any it would take in the milk situation. Apparently the members of the board thought they would have no difficulty in putting their finger on "the nigger in the woodpile," but the testimony showed that instead of a possibility of reduction in the price to the consumer there was need for higher prices in order to pay the farmer what he ought to have. It is not probable that the board will rest the case, however, upon the testimony of last Monday evening. Another session is to be held Tuesday evening, April 6th, when the matter will undoubtedly be again taken up.

The whole contention that the price of milk in Detroit is higher than it ought to be is based upon the known fact that the condensaries of the state are getting milk at thirty to fifty per cent less than what Detroit concerns are paying, but there are a number of essential factors involved which those who make this comparison overlook. In the first place it is not feasible to ship whole milk into Detroit the year around from a much greater distance than 70 miles. Consumers of Detroit and other large cities must depend upon the farmers within a certain limited area for their milk supply and it is to their advantage to foster the dairy industry within that area. In the second place whole milk intended for immediate consumption must conform to certain requirements of sanitation, temperature ,tests, etc., which do not apply to milk sold to condensaries. Hence, it is worth considerably more. In the third place, farmers living in the vicinity of large cities have a much higher cost of production because of the uncertainty and the high price of the labor. These are facts which were presented to the board Monday evening and showed the members the Detroit situation was not so productive of profiteering as supposed.

Prof. Anderson Resigns

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Prof. A. C. Anderson has resigned his position with the M. A. C., and accepted the managership of the Freeman Creamery Company at Flint. It is not yet known who will take Prof. Anderson's place, but it is rumored that the job will go to W. H. Norton, Jr., his able assistant.

Prof. Anderson has been associated with Michigan dairying for many years and has rendered invaluable services to the farmers, both in the fields of production and marketing. His investigations into the cost of producing milk have meant many thousands of dollars to uniformed dairymen and shown them the way to better business methods and profits. The dairy industry can ill afford to lose Prof. Anderson.

How John Gibson Would Keep Men on Farms

THERE is no single panacea for the present abnormal desire of farmers to leave the farms for the excitement and so-called pleasures of urban life according to John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau.

There are 10 remedies for this condition and everyone must be brought into use, says Gibson. They are:

Farming must be made economically attractive.

Farmers must be helped to better their transportation and marketing facilities to speed up and encourage food production.

Farmers should be encouraged to improve their homes and make them more attractive to their boys.

Michigan should back the "Great Lakes to the Sea" waterway project.

The state should provide adequate forest fire protection to communities thus endangered each year.

A land classification and soil survey should be made under state supervision.

America should inaugurate a selective immigration plan to secure men desirable as farmers.

Farmers should adopt a systematic plan of cultivation which eventually will put every acre of land in Michigan at that at which it is best adapted.

Establish an efficient state immigration and land settlement department, at least as efficient as that of Wisconsin.

The state should conduct a thorough investigation to find out why so many Michigan farms are being deserted or seeded down and the country districts depopulated. The state should be prepared to work in conjunction with other states to do something to remedy these conditions as quickly as possible.

The Farmers' Outlook as Seen by a Farmer

Gratiot County Granger Discusses Problems Confronting Farmers Which May be Met by Organization

By A. REDMOND

THE accompanying article was prepared and read at a meeting of the Gratiot County Pomona Grange, by Mr. A. Redmond of Ithaca. It is upon the request of the secretary of that Grange that we are pleased to give the article space in our columns. We have many offerings from professional writers upon the social and economic aspects of farming, but we much prefer to hear from the man who is living close to the soil and can speak from actual experience.

TODAY our old earth is topsy-turvy—practically in every country of the world business conditions are upset. Society is going through an upheaval such as has never been known before. The world war has unloaded such an enormous debt upon each participating nation, that the people are fairly staggering under the burden.

Almost weekly we read of strikes somewhere in our country. The object being shorted days and bigger pay. In many cases the foreign element in the unions being able to outvote the law-abiding members of the order. This was aptly shown in the big steel strike recently in Pittsburg, where the Americans of the order said they were satisfied with the conditions as they then existed. The writer believes he voices the sentiments of his brother farmers when we say we have no quarrel with labor and we believe it is entitled to a just recompense for its services, but we do believe there is reason in all things.

Imagine, if you please, what for two years, were every farmer in the U. S. to refuse to work more than 48 hours each week and to also demand that his products should leave his farm at such prices as to insure him $6 to $8 per day for his labor, together with reasonable profit on his investment and something additional for overhead expense such as taxes, fire and tornado insurance, keeping up repairs etc., it does not require much of a prophet to foresee that our whole country would be brought face to face with the greatest calamity this nation has ever known. All who could not find remunerative employment such as widows, orphans, disabled and old men, would either be subjects of public charity or compelled to starve. Living costs in the cities would mount by leaps and bounds, strikes among workmen would become far more common than today and of course the manufacturers would increase their prices in order to play even and the farmers, were they thoroughly organized, would be compelled to keep adding to the selling prices of their farm products in order to meet their added expenses.

God grant such a day may never come! We are optimistic enough to believe the solution of the vexatious problems confronting our nation will be settled and settled rightly, in the near future. How shall they be settled is now the perplexing problem and what part shall the farmer take in the reconstruction. One thing is certain if we get what rightfully belongs to us, we must be properly represented in the congress and in our state legislatures. We can rest assured the men representing other interests can not be depended upon to fight the battles of the agriculturists only in so far as their own interests are concerned. To secure this proper recognition in our law-making bodies, we must be thoroughly organized, constantly on the job backing up the efforts of our own representatives, while the lawmakers are in session. Never before in the history of our country has there been greater need of cool, level-headed shrewd business farmers in our halls of legislature than now. Uncle Sam may be able to hold the throttle of his train of state with his present crew and guide it to safety, but to some of us on the side-lines, it sometimes looks as though he needs a few good business farmers to act as a governor before his engine runs wild and jumps the track. His law makers have evidently forgotten there is such a word in the English language as ECONOMY. They now talk millions when formerly they talked hundred thousands in the appropriations. Thousands of government clerks are drawing large salaries and if we can believe the reports, their services are no longer needed since the close of the war and we very much doubt if half of them were actually needed at the time.

The slogan in congress and our state legislature should be economy and efficiency. There are hundreds of ways in which the people's money can be saved and still reach the desired results. The American farmer must see to it that he is given fair play, when the tariff is finally adjusted upon all products which he raises. There is a strong sentiment among the city dwellers to allow food products from foreign countries to enter our ports free of duty. Were such laws enacted the result would speedily spell ruin to our business. We postively cannot compete with the cheap Coolie labor of the east. Nor can we raise live stock and compete with the vast stock rankers of millions of acres of virgin soil of the South American countries without a protective duty. We have too many non-producers. Labor is dissatisfied and demands increased pay. The employer either has to meet the demand or close shop. He raised the pay, but adds to his manufactured product enough to make himself safe and finally the consumer pays the bill, and so it goes from one line of industry to another. Labor, constantly demanding bigger pay and shorter hours, while the manufacturer is often adding to his prices, while the poor unorganized farmer becomes the scape goat. He is constantly being asker to pay more for everything he uses upon his farm, his labor what remains, costs more, while his own product commands a low price compared to the upward trend in prices of everything else.

The labor problem must soon be adjusted, but how, is a serious problem. We believe that under present conditions it will take less than ten years time to bring our country face to face with a famine of food products. The result is already seen in many abandoned farms and thousands of acres of land not properly tilled. The producers now number only about one-third of the population and the cities are rapidly growing at the expense of the rural population, unless soon checked, the producers will not long be able to feed themselves and the people of our cities.

It may be that when the drift of population to the city shall have reached such a stage that the city dweller becomes hungry and living costs become so high that the average man cannot stand the pressure, that then and only then, he may receive his second sight and realize there still exists something about the country that money cannot buy. As aid to their reformation may be mentioned the beautifying of the country homes and the necessary accessories to its convenience. Also re-establishing the rural church and improving our schools. This return from city to country may possibly be brought about by a money panic such as we had during the Cleveland administration, when a larger part of our factories were closed and labor thrown out of employment. Who knows? This very thing may bring about the means to the desired end. Do not misconstrue the writer's meaning. We do not wish to see a repetition of such times, when soup houses were a common sight in all cities and thousands of people were living on public charity.

During the past few years our people have been living fast lives. We as a nation are dancing to the

(*Continued on page* 23)

How Corn Production in Michigan May be Profitably Increased

By A. E. LINDQUIST

OFTEN we find it profitable to stop our hurried ways and ascertain where they are leading us; to note whether or not our work is bringing us profit, and if it bodes well for the future. So in view of the discussions on the subject of whether or not our yields per acre are increasing, the writer has consulted the U. S. Department of Agriculture's figures on corn yields for the past fifty years, and the following table tells the story, vital to Michigan agriculture and to every farmer.

These figures are the average yields per acre of corn in Michigan for each ten year period from 1866 to 1916, and from 1916 to 1919:

1866-1875	32.2
1876-1885	31.8
1886-1895	26.7
1896-1905	32.2
1906-1915	30.5
1916-1919	29.5

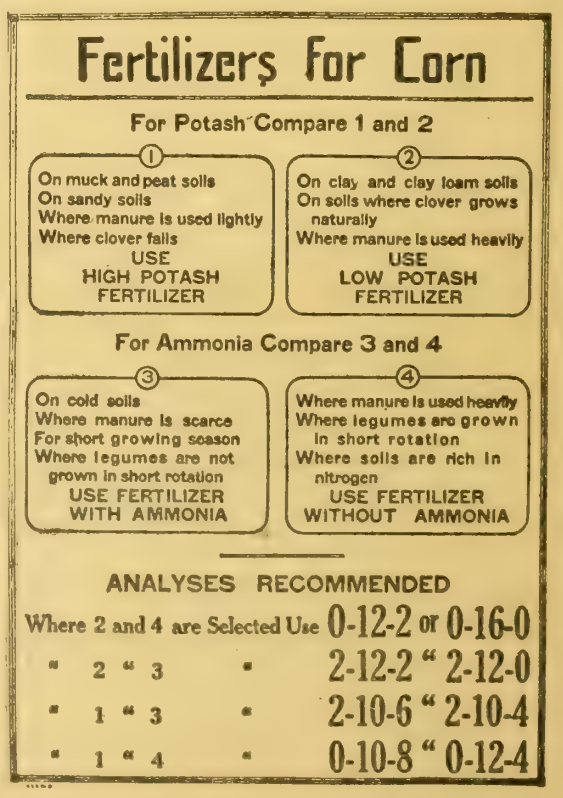
The last period, from 1916 to 1919 is only four years. It shows a decrease of almost three bushels per acre compared with the first ten year average, and this in spite of the fact that the average production per acre of corn in Michigan this past year was higher than usual and is included in this average.

Of course, many farmers produced more than the average, but likewise many produced less. The astonishing fact is evident that despite the varied and many improvements in farm methods in the last half century, there has been no increase in acre yields of corn. The figures show that with this greatest of American grains, the net effect of the wonderful agricultural development of the past half century has not enabled us to even hold our own. Our land planted to corn is less efficient than it was half a century ago.

During this fifty year period rotation systems have been developed, by means of which the yields of crops are increased. The place of legumes in farm practice, the need for legumes is too often overlooked. Methods of innoculating these legumes so that they may take nitrogen from the air have been effected.

During the same fifty year period, the manure spreader has come into being by means of which manure can be utilized most efficiently. During the same period and at the expense of a great amount of time and labor thru educational campaigns waged by state and national governments the methods of handling manure to prevent losses have been popularized. Manure storages have been built on farms. Waste of liquid manure has been prevented. Yes despite the fact that manure is usually applied to corn land, the corn crop shows no increase in yield.

The arts of the plant breeder have been called upon during this same period to produce better, heavier yielding varieties of corn, yet in spite of these many manifest improvements, the yield of corn has not been increased even a small fraction of a bushel per acre. The answer must be that these improved methods will not increase the yields unless attention is also paid to the conservation of fertility of the soil.



During the past 20 years of this half century period, the methods of testing the germination of the seed to prevent those losses which came from poor stands, have been widely popularized. Yet if we may judge by yield records, this method has also been ineffective insofar as it may aid in preventing decreases. About the only thing that has not been done during the past fifty years on any national scale has been to urge better fertility treatment of the corn crop. At least, in those cases where it has been attempted, it has been done in a more or less half-hearted manner, and sometimes the entire emphasis was placed on manure, legumes and rotations, with almost no mention of commercial fertilizers. Yet it is the commercial fertilizer which gives the highly bred seed its chance, and which makes more effective every pound of manure applied, and every clover sod turned under.

Corn is generally grown on soils comparatively poor in phosphoric acid. Using manure alone for corn aggravates this trouble rather than otherwise. On every field where corn is to be planted this season, a sufficient amount of this particular plant food should be applied. Corn is also a potash-using crop and an enormous amount of this plant food is stored up in stems and leaves. Soils vary, however, in their ability to furnish potash, and farming systems differ in the extent to which this plant food is conserved, therefore, fertilizers for corn should offer a wide range of selection in potash. The chart indicates how this works out in the practical problem of selection the fertilizer for use this year on any individual farm.

A supply of ammonia early in the season is most important. Particularly is this the case in Michigan, where at best we have difficulty in ripening the crop, and where there are delays at the beginning of the season, through lack of available plantfood, decreasing by just that much the chance of early maturity.

Composition and Use of Commercial Fertilizers

Elements Which Must be Applied to Depleted Soils to Restore Their Fertility

By M. M. McCOOL

By M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

HE ADDITION of any material to the soil that results in greater crop yields may be termed "soil rtilization." The increased yields at result may be due to direct or itritional action, that is, the addi-on of plant food to the soil, or to direct action commonly spoken of "soil stimulation," or to both. As have stated many substances when dded to the soil result in available ant food and in improved struct-al conditions. Strictly speaking a -called soil stimulant is never a ant food, but conversely, many ant food containing substances act directly to increase crop produc-on.

Fertilizers purchased on the mar-t are called commercial fertilizers d may be complete or incomplete. complete fertilizer is one that con-ins each of the essential elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassi-n . An incomplete fertilizer is one at carries one or two of these ele-ents.

The nitrogen, phosphorus and po-ssium that appear in fertilizers are ntained in widely different com-unds, and inasmuch as the avail-ility of these depends in a meas-e upon the form in which they oc-r, this is of prime importance in e selection of commercial fertiliz-s for different soils and crops.

Nitrogen carrying compounds may conveniently divided into (1) neral or inorganic, and (2) or-nic compounds which in turn may divided into animal and vegetable terials.

Nitrate of soda or Chili salt petre the leading nitrogen compound ap-ed to soils. It is obtained from ili where it occurs in beds rang-; in thickness from two to ten feet. is removed from the beds and ified, and, when placed on the rket contains approximately 15 cent nitrogen. Several hundred usand tons are sent to the Unit-States annually for agricultural poses. Sodium nitrate is soluble water and is readily made use of plants when applied to moist soils. rogen in this form moves quite ely in the soil mass and thus some it may be lost to the drainage ers if appiled to the soil some e before the plant is ready to ize it.

Nitrogen in the form of ammon-sulphate is extensively used. en placed as a by-product in the nufacture of coke from coal, and from coal, and bone black from es. It readly dissolves when ap-d to moist soils, but it leaches ewhat less readily from the soil n the above mineral compound. s transformed to the nitrate by micro-organisms before being nsively utilized by most crops is, therefore, somewhat less ly acting than the sodium ni-e. About one-quarter of a mil-tons are used in the United es annually.

alcium cyanide is manufactured everal places in Europe and also Niagara, New York. At Niagara oximately 64,000 tons are pro-d annually. The availability of substance approximates that of monium sulphate. It is trans-ed by the soil water and bac-into ammonia and carbonate of , and thence into nitrates. It is er high lime content (20 per), seems to be a point in its r when applied to soil deficient me. It is a light, fine dully gray lack powder carrying about 15 cent nitrogen.

ied blood, one of the organic s, is quite extensively used as a e of nitrogen but is usually d on the market in mixed s. There are two forms, the nd the black. The former con-more nitrogen, from 13 to 15 ent, but is less extensively used the latter. Black blood varies iciably in composition. The ni-n content ranges from 6 to 13 ent and it should be noted, also, it may contain from 1 to 3 per phosphorus. Dried blood de-oses rather rapidly in moist and is, therefore, quite readily able to plants but it is somewhat less readily utilized than the inorganic forms of nitrogen.

Tankage is composed of slaughter house refuse, such as bones, flesh, tendons, intestines, lungs, hides, hoofs and others. It, therefore, varies widely in composition. The nitrogen present may be less than 4 per cent, or more than 12 per cent, while phosphorus may be present in amounts ranging from 4 to 8 per cent of the mass. Tankage is looked upon as being most successful when applied to soils that are to be sown to crops of long growing period, inasmuch as it rather slowly available.

Another important source of nitrogen for agricultural purposes is dried fish, being used quite extensively near the sea coast. It contains 6 to 10 per cent nitrogen and small amounts of phosphorus. It decomposes rather rapidly in moist soils, and is, therefore, rather quickly acting.

Cotton seed and linseed meal are the chief vegetable nitrogen compounds placed on the market for fertilizer purposes. The former contains approximately 7 per cent nitrogen, and in addition, small amounts of phosphorus and potassium respectively, while the latter carries 5 to 6 per cent nitrogen and somewhat less of phosphorus and potassium. In the past enormous quantities of cotton seed meal were used in the southern states as a source of nitrogen. It is less extensively used than formerly, being fed to dairy cows, thus increasing the nitrogen content of the manure voided. On account of the rather slow rate of decay it furnishes nitrogen to the crop throughout the growing season.

The relative availability of nitrogenous compounds as determined by numerous investigators is in about this order: Sodium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, dried ground fish, stable manure, tankage.

Phosphatic Fertilizers

Phosphorus in the form of bone has long been used as a fertilizer. Its importance was noted by English agricultural writers as early as 1653, and it is further recorded that machines for grinding bone were used in England in 1778. Liebig called attention to the fact that the English removed bones from the battle fields of Waterloo, Leipzig and Crimea and used them for fertilizers. Enormous quantities of phosphorus are now used in agriculture.

Phosphorus is placed on the market as animal, mineral and manufactured phosphates.

Raw bone meal and steamed bone meal respectively are the chief animal phosphates used in this country. The former contain 9 to 11 per cent phosphorus, and in addition, 2 to 4 per cent nitrogen. Moreover, there are present appreciable amounts of fats and oils, which decrease its availabilty and desirability as as a fertilizer. Ground steamed bone is more extensively used than the raw bone and contains less nitrogen. There is usually present 9 to 12 per cent phosphorus. Importance of fineness of grinding is difficult to overestimate, inasmuch as this condition greatly affects its availability. The phosphorus is present in bone as tricalcium phosphote.

Rock phosphates are the chief source of mineral phosphorus, in fact, the most of the phosphorus applied to the soil is derived from them. They are sometimes strictly of mineral origin, sometimes a modified animal debris of bygone geological ages and sometimes simply leached guanos. In the United States there are three deposits that are being mined extensively, namely, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee. There exist extensive deposits in Arkansas, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, and smaller amounts are known to occur in several other states. About one-half of the world's production is of American and much of the remainder of North African origin.

When rock phosphate is ground to a very fine powder it is termed "floats," or raw phosphate. The phosphorus is present as tri-calcium phosphate, and varies in amount with different deposits, but the phosphates from South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida are, as a general rule, high grade. For example, South Carolina phosphates contain 51 to 62 per cent tri-calcium phosphate, Florida phosphates contain from 45 to 90 per cent tri-calcium phosphate, and the Tennessee phosphates contain from 45 to 70 per cent.

When bones, or raw rock phosphate, or other slowly available phosphates are treated with sulphuric acid, chemical changes take place, the result of which are available or soluble phosphates, usually spoken of as acid phosphate. Acid phosphate contains some mono-calcium phosphate, and di-calcium phosphate, and in addition calcium sulphate, or land plaster. Different grades are placed on the market containing from 12 to 18 or more per cent phosphoric acid. Acid phosphate is extensively used in the southern and eastern and central states and is the chief form of phosphorus present in mixed fertilizers.

Basic slag is a by-product of the manufacture of steel from iron phosphate. In this country this material generally carries 16 to 19 per cent phosphoric acid and about half of its weight is lime. It compares favorably in availability with bone meal.

Potash Fertilizers

The chief source of potassium has been the Stassfort Mines of Germany. These mines are said to contain sufficient potassium to last the world 500,000 years at the present rate of consumption. Under normal conditions several million tons are sent to the United States annually for agricultural purposes. During and since the war the domestic potash has been utilized in agriculture are potassium chloride, or muriate of potash, potassium sulphate, and kainit, respectively.

Potassium chloride is commonly spoken of as muriate of potash. It is a partially purified product of the crude deposits and contains 36 1-2 to 51 1-2 potassium, depending upon the grade of material. In addition there is usually present appreciable amounts of common salt.

Potassium sulphate is obtained by partially purifying the raw material taken from certain parts of the mine. It contains 47 to 50 per cent potash, together with sulphates and chlorides of calcium, magnesium, and sodium as impurities.

Kainit is the most extensively used crude potash salt. It contains at least 12 per cent potash in the form of the sulphate and chloride. On accuont of the high chloride content, as maintained by some, it should not be extensively used on potatoes, beets, or tobacco, unless applied to the soil the year before these crops are grown or when the soil contains lime.

Enormous quantities of mixed fertilizers are sold annually. They are usually complete, that is, they contain nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, yet large quantities of mixed goods have recently been used that do not contain potassium. The total amount, as well as the form in which these elements occur in the mixtures, differ greatly, and, therefore, their commercial and agricultural value are variable.

The composition of mixed fertilizers is commonly spoken of as 1-6-4, 2-8-2, 3-8-7, 2-12-0, 0-10-0, etc. The first figures stand for the number of units of ammonia, nitrogen the second for the number of units of available phosphoric acid, and the third, the number of units or potash. A unit of one per cent represents 20 lbs. of the above in a ton.

We have on the market both high and low grade mixtures. The high grade materials are those that contain a total of 14 per cent or more of these substances. Professor Patten states that for Michigan in 1917 the average cost of one unit in 10 per cent acid phosphate was $2.31, in 14 per cent, $1.83 and in 16 per cent $1.66. Professor Proulx states that more than one-half the fertilizer used in Indiana in 1918 was low analysis and figures that if the same amount of plant food had been purchased in high analysis fertilizer there would have been a saving of $800,000.

(*Continued on page 27*)

Commercial Fertilizers

YOU wouldn't buy a horse in the dark, so why should you buy high-priced fertilizers without knowing what they contain and how they will act upon your soil. The accompanying article by Prof. McCool covers the whole gamut of commercial fertilizers and their use. The farmer who is not using commercial fertilizer on old land is not getting maximum production. But no farmer ought to buy commercial fertilizer without knowing exactly what kind of a fertilizer his land needs, and the different kinds of fertilizers that are available. This information is given complete in this article by Prof. McCool.—Editor.

—(Courtesy of Ohio Experiment Station)

FERTILIZER INCREASES ORCHARD PROFITS.

The row of trees on the left received fertilizer and yielded 46 barrels of apples. The row of trees on the right did not receive fertilizer and yielded only 9 barrels of apples.

King Wheat Mounts His Throne in Canada

Farmer Government Endeavors to Convince the Dominion that Free Trade is the Panacea For All Economic Ills

By H. F. GADSBY
In Detroit Saturday Night

THIS farmers' movement, which has spread from one end of Canada to the other, differs from various farmers' movements in the avowed intention of the farmers to take government into their own hands. Hitherto they have been willing to let both the old political parties pander to them and to keep out of politics themselves, but lately they have embraced the idea that they are the ruling class and they are going to carry out their theories unless they are headed off.

As long as I can remember, wheat has been king because Canada is basically an agricultural country, and farming was for many years the chief industry. Farm products still out-top manufacturers but the growth of the cities has shifted the larger number of votes to the urban centers. Only by the eccentricities of our franchise act do the farmers occupy a strategic position by which one farmer's vote is practically worth two city men's. It was in this way the farmers won the Ontario election, although both the liberals and conservatives polled more ballots. Farmer government in Ontario is minority government—very much minority.

The franchise act is to be recast at the present session of the Dominion parliament, and the redistribution bill, based on the decennial census, which is to be taken next year, will probably redress the inequality which exists now between city and country. The electoral unit, figured on the population of Quebec, divided by the sixtyfive which is Quebec's permanent representation in parliament, will be about forty thousand, and this applied to urban and rural constituencies alike—the good old cure of rep-by-pop—will put farmer and townsman on a more equal footing. So long as the farmer had more votes than the city man it was a politician's trick to string the farmers' vote out as far as it would go and play directly for him.

This explains why the electoral unit was so manœuvered as to give the country twice the voting power of the city—an injustice which in its rankest form gives a rural riding like Halton with seventeen thousand population, one member in parliament, and a city like Toronto, with half a million, only five members. If Toronto had its rights it would have fourteen members of parliament and Halston would have to double up with some nearby riding with twenty-three thousand people, to send one man to Ottawa.

The new franchise act and the redistribution bill which follows it will take care of this, and so the farmer sees his last chance to boss the job, go glimmering—that is, if the present government, or any other government not of his particular making holds the fort at Ottawa. He realizes the city has now, and has had indeed for the last ten years—more votes than the country, and that if the politician sticks to his old habit of seeing the greatest good in the greatest number, he will play the city from now on and the country will get few favors. This is an unwarranted alarm, because no government would entertain a policy which did not look to rural development and a countryside well tilled and otherwise well filled with prosperous settlers. We must have more farmers to bring down the cost of living and more settlers to draw riches from our empty acres and help pay off the national debt.

But the farmer refuses to see it this way, and fearing or professing to fear loss of kindness from both the old parties, sets out to form a party of his own. This party takes the broad ground that manufacturers are a curse to the country, that the protective tariff is an abomination, that free trade is the panacea for economic ills, and that the farmer is the man to work the miracles. The farmers' party, if it has its own way, promises to abolish the governor general, the senate, the tariff and anything else that blocks the road to an unbridled democracy.

It is understood that the farmer must be top dog — that it is his farm at Ottawa — and that the old political parties, if they want to get a look in, must do homage and kiss King Wheat's hand. There is reason to believe that the liberal party has already done so, and that the clamor for an election this summer has a farmer-liberal victory in view, and a government in which Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Company of Manitoba, will be premier, and the Hon. Mackenzie King, the liberal leader, will be second fiddle.

Following up our metaphor, it may be said that King Wheat, throwing off all disguise, puffing out his chest, slapping his pocketbook stuffed with the gains of the war and after-the-war seizes all the external trappings of the state, mounts the throne and claims royal honors from the populace. His object as king is to place taxes on everybody but himself, to hold what he has and to get as much more as he can. He feels that if he doesn't make the laws somebody will and that now or never is the to put himself over.

King Wheat is selfish—there is question of that—even perhaps a tle ignoble. For example, he much opposed to government hand of his golden product when the p bade fair to soar to four and five lars a bushel, but now that it thr ens to sag, under the three-do mark he would leave it to the gov ment to keep it "pegged." W means that while he preaches trade, he is quite willing to take the protection he can get. Not to too fine a point on it, King Wh wants it going and coming—such his lordly frame of mind.

King Wheat presses his advant The old parties are a little sick now—too much union governme tired feeling—overeating—dys —low spirits—generally run d with war excitement. King Whea the other hand, who did nothin the war except make money, is and strong. The Ontario elec which gave him a plurality over old parties, convinced him that had the whip hand, and he has intends to march on Ottawa meanwhile he has made treaties the Alberta, Saskatchewan and itoba governments by which he g finger in each on the threat tha will wreck things if he does not his share.

In British Columbia, where farmer's use for a farm is most to grow town lots, King Wheat does make much headway in his poli ambitions. In Quebec he has cr some stir, but the influence of ch and big business combine there t hold the established order. Be Quebec is rapidly becoming a m facturing province and King W has that to fight. The maritime inces are coldly critical of Wheat's efforts to get a strangle and I hardly think that he will firm footing with the Blue Noses, are wedded to their party politic

King Wheat, whose original do is the three prairie provinces, his strongest alliance with On and this is passing strange be

(*Continued on page* 23)

THOSE CANADIAN FARMERS

THE ORGANIZED farmers of Canada have declared war upon protective tariff, and as a result are involved in a beautiful battle with the Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n. So bitter has become the controversy that the manufacturers of Canada are ostracizing from their advertising patronage all farm and newspapers advocating reduction of tariff or free trade. The Canadian Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg, Man., official organ of the United Grain Growers, which has been particularly persistent in its demands for lower tariff on manufactured articles, has lost thousands of dollars as a result of the cancellation of advertising contracts. The accompanying article upon the subject of farmers and free trade is by the same author who has frequently ridiculed the Canadian farmers in the Detroit Saturday Night, one H. F. Gadsby. If you want to keep posted on what the farmers of Canada are doing politically and hope to do economically, read Mr. Gadsby's articles.

What Happens to Retail Price of Meat When Live Stock Prices Drop?

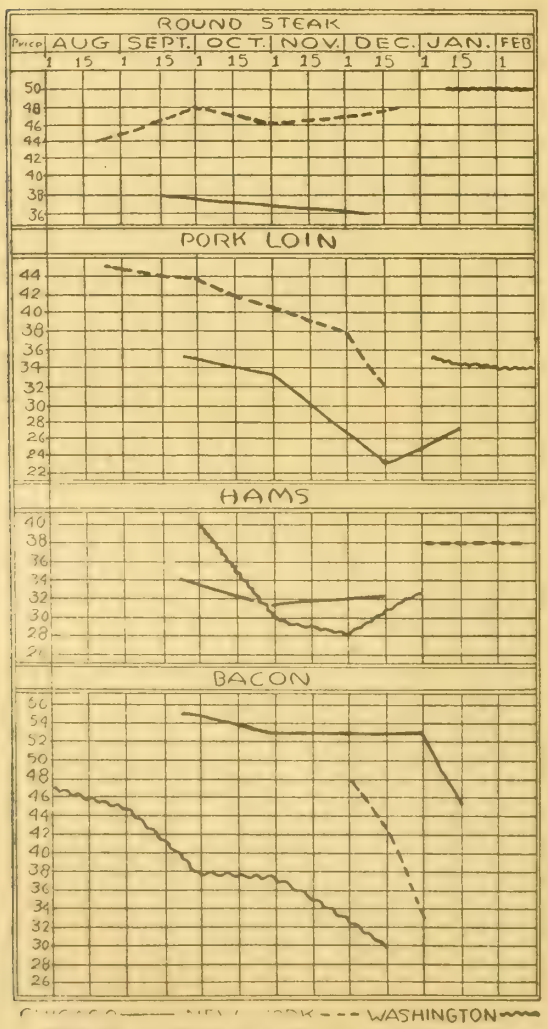


Chart No. 1.—Trend of retail price in principal cities as reported by Department of [illegible]

THE GREATEST argument that has been against the federal government's agitation against the high cost of living which has resulted in enormous losses to live stock producers has been that the farmer's loss has not been the consumer's gain. Even had the investigations been to the advantage of the consumer, it would hardly be just to cause one class of people to sacrifice in order that another class might gain. But the facts are that the government's campaign against the H. C. of L. has cost the farmers heavily, benefitted the consumer little or none at all, but added to the profits of those who finish or store the farmers' products.

The Department of Justice recently compiled especially for THE BUSINESS FARMER a set of charts showing the trend of retail meat prices from the middle of August to the first of the year in the principal cities of the country. From these charts we have made up the accompanying diagram, which, though somewhat fragmentary, will give the reader an idea of what happened in the retail markets when prices on live stock fluctuated.

The greatest drop in the shortest time of hog prices was from Aug. 15th to Nov. 1st when the Chicago prices on hogs slumped from $23.50 to $13.50, or 40 per cent. During the same period retail prices declined as follows:. In New York, pork loins dropped from 45 cents per lb. to 40 per cent, or a decrease of 11 per cent; hams declined from 39 to 30c or 25 per cent; bacon from 46 to 37c or 20 per cent. In Chicago, the price changes were as follows: Pork loans from 35 to 33c or 6 per cent; hams, 34 to 31c or 9 per cent; bacon, 55 to 53c, or 3 1-2 per cent. These declines of from 3 1-2 per cent to 25 per cent took place during the identical period that live stock values declined 40 per cent.

A close study of the charts will show that the retail markets are affected very little by changes in the live stock markets. Note on chart No. 2 the temporary advance from $13.50, Nov. 1st to $17 Nov. 22nd. Immediately following this advance there was a drop back to $14 which position the hog market maintained until early in January. During this period pork loins advanced in Chicago from 23 to 27c per pound; hams from 31 to 33c and bacon continued at a level, dropping later with the live hog market from 53 to 45c per pound. In Washington, during this same period, hams declined from 30 to 28c, but about December 1st, advanced to 33c.

When we discuss U. S. regulation of the packing industry, we should take these facts into consideration. How much or how little influence do the packers have over livestock and retail meat prices. To what extent do they manipulate the market, causing it to decline to levels that enable them to lay in huge stocks of low-priced meats, which the facts show are never so low to the consumer?

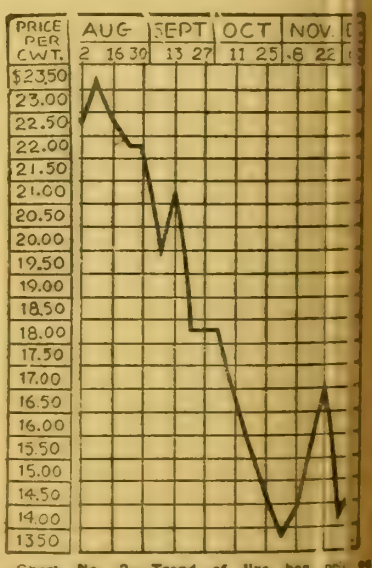
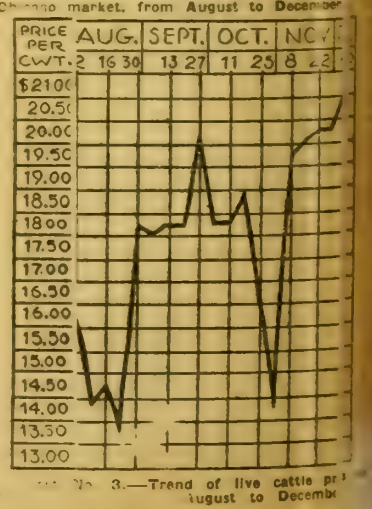


Chart No. 2—Trend of live hog prices on Chicago market, from August to December



[illegible] No. 3.—Trend of live cattle prices from August to December

Sugar Men Take Issue With Farmers' Claims

W. H. Wallace, Michigan Sugar Company Head, Makes Weak Defense of Manufacturer's Position

THE SPHINX has spoken. For four months after the sugar beet growers of Michigan asked the sugar manufacturers for a conference the manufacturers have been as silent as the grave, but now with the planting season well nigh upon us, Mr. W. H. Wallace, who is the accepted spokesman for the sugar men, comes forth with an eleventh hour statement in which he makes a sweeping denial of the charges made by the sugar growers and attempts a weak defense of the manufacturers' position. This statement has been published in the county papers of the sugar beet territory, upon the "request" of the local factory managers.

Mr. Wallace introduces his statement with the following pregnant observation:

"Statements given out on the platform and by THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER are very much overdrawn and misleading and a long way from a true statement of actual conditions. There has been an advance in contract labor for beets. The price is dependent upon the width of the rows. The only widths of rows that have advanced $6 is the 24 and 28 inch. Eighty per cent of the beets grown in Michigan are planted from 18 to 22 inches apart and that price has advanced $4. It requires just as much labor to take care of 18-inch rows as it does 24-inch. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER makes the general statement that the advance has been $6."

Ah, how did we make this terrible blunder! May the Saints forgive us! In the name of truth and veracity we hasten to correct our statement. It is true, Mr. Wallace says, that the farmers must pay an additional labor cost this year of $4.40 per acre instead of $6. But please explain, Mr. Wallace, how this weakens the farmer's case.

"Well, says Mr. Wallace, "in an attempt to secure labor for next year, it soon became apparent that even $28 per acre was not enough. It was decided to advance this price $2 per acre and the sugar companies assumed it themselves on account of having agreed with the farmer to endeavor to secure the labor for them at $28."

Now let's get this straight. The average increase per acre for 1920 will not be $4.40, but $6.40, of which the farmer is forced under the old contract to pay $4.40, and the manufacturer voluntarily agrees to pay $2. Ve-ry, ve-ry magnanimous. Your generosity, Mr. Wallace, shall never be forgotten.

Contract Binding on Farmers

"Some of the speakers make the statement," says Mr. Wallace, "that the companies carry the contracts around in their pockets or file in their office having in mind that if there is a change in the prospects for price of sugar or weather conditions, that the contracts will not be executed or returned to the grower. The Michigan Sugar Company since its organization has not refused more than one dozen contracts and hove refused none with reputable growers * * * The contracts are always returned about that time. Since sliding scale has been in effect it has been customary to return them with the bonus or with the extra price over the minimum price paid on the delivery of the beets. * * * As these contracts are written they are not binding upon the company until executed by an officer of the company, but they are binding upon the grower as soon as he signs them, and when executed by the company cannot be legally cancelled without the consent of both parties to the contract."

Thanks for the admission, Mr. Wallace. The fact remains, however, that regardless of what purpose you may have in mind in not immediately returning the contracts, you have the opportunity and the legal power to cancel these contracts at any time within two or three months after they are signed by the farmers if it suits your convenience and pocketbook to do so. At least you confess that they are not legally binding upon the company until signed by an officer of your corporation. Please tell us, how long before these contracts are returned to the farmers do you sign them. A month before or the day before? We know the answer. We also know why the Michigan Sugar Company has never cancelled a contract. It is because they have ALWAYS made the terms of that contract so low as to protect them in almost any contingency. There has never been any reason for your cancelling a contract. But if you are not bound by these contracts until you sign them, and you keep them two to three months before signing them, you or any other good business man would cancel such a contract if it suited your purpose to do so, now wouldn't you. And yet you attempt to tell the ten thousand beet growers of Michigan that this kind of a contract is equitable and just and you want them to stand by it and you hold their legal obligation over their head as a threat. We should think you'd be ashamed to stand sponsor for such a "contract" as this.

Ratio of Beet Cost to Sugar Cost

Mr. Wallace says that statements are made by the growers to the effect that "at the time of the last federal trade investigation and report, that the cost of beets was 72 per cent of the cost of manufacturing sugar, and that that item has "stood still." "This last report," says Mr. Wallace, "was made for the years 1917 and 1918. For that year we paid $8.17 per ton for beets. This year we have paid $12.50." Now, in the first place, Mr. Wallace, we do not believe that anyone connected with the growers made the statement that the cost of beets has "stood still" because they would know better. What they did say, was that the RATIO of the cost of the BEETS to the total cost of the SUGAR was CONSTANT or as you put it, has STOOD STILL during the past several years. Of course there have been increases in manufacturing costs. We all admit it. But what about the wholseale price of your sugar? Have you beet costs and operating costs increased in the SAME proportion as the price you are getting for your sugar? Our contention is that they have not, and for that reason you ought to pay more for beets and give the farmers a bigger share of the profits of the industry.

Have Increases Been Voluntary?

"They tell the growers," said Mr. Wallace, "that the price of beets has never been advanced except on account of the Growers' association, or threat of forming an association. This statement is absolutely untrue. As I have already stated the price has advanced from $4.00 to $12.50 per ton, and none of this advance is on account of the association. In fact, we never heard of the association until a few years ago.

"Just after the European war started, we had some discussion between a fixed price and a sliding scale. Governor Sleeper on his own initiative, called a meeting between the growers and the manufacturers and after some discussion and earnest solicitation on the part of the governor, predicting that the country would need all the sugar it could produce, the sliding scale was agreed to with an $8.00 guarantee based on $7.00 sugar. Between that time and the present year there has been no litigation and no talk of an association that I have heard of and the price has advanced from a guarantee of $6 to a guarantee of $10 per ton, and $12.50 actually paid this year, without the help or assistance of any kind of an association."

We fear that Mr. Wallace's memory is becoming defective. We much prefer to rely upon the printed word than upon Mr. Wallace's memory chest, and we repeat our former assertion that the printed newspaper record will show that the sugar manufacturers "have never increased the price of beets to the farmer without some suggestion, some threat or some forcing from the growers." Does it matter whether this suggestion came from a state-wide association or from one or more individuals? The fact remains that the producer has ALWAYS been obliged to take the initiative, and he always will be obliged to do so until the manufacturers learn to pay his business the respect to which it is due. Does any person think, and would Mr. Wallace have us believe, that the manufacturers would have in the past, or will in the future, voluntarily increase the price on beets when they could afford to do so? Certainly not. They never have been financially able to pay any more for beets, and yet somehow they always manage to find the money and have had remarkably good luck in keeping out of the poor house.

Future Sugar Supply

"For the company the present contract is a very great risk," says Mr. Wallace. "If sugar should decline to anything like normal price, this year's operation would prove unprofitable. It is not a question with us or what we would like to do, but it is what facts and figures tell us we must do, and our company cannot change or alter its contracts for the present year at that."

This all sounds very fine, but the facts do not bear out Mr. Wallace's statements. It is to show a vast ignorance of the world sugar situation an ignorance of which we would never accuse Mr. Wallace of possessing to claim that there is any chance of lower sugar prices for another year or two.

"The truth is that the world is living on a hand to mouth basis as to sugar," says *Facts About Sugar*, an organ of the sugar manufacturers. "Instead of supplies accumulating 'all over the world,' nowhere in the world are the stocks increasing and almost nowhere, except in the United States, are supplies even reasonably adequate. The world's sugar crop of 1919-20 is the smallest crop produced in ten years, while the world's demand is steadily and rapidly growing.

"Holding out expectation of a material reduction in the price of sugar at an early date is merely to raise hopes in the minds of consumers that are certain to be defeated. While there has been a natural decline from the prices that prevailed during the period of acute scarcity at the beginning of the year and while there may be a further seasonal decrease during late March and April, there is scarcely a possibility, short of an industrial cataclysm such as cannot now be foreseen, that sugar will sell at any low level during 1920. Lower prices must come from enlarged production, and the increase of production to a point that will satisfy the world's present requirements is bound to be a slow process—much slower than the majority of observers have anticipated."

Beet Growers, Stand by Your Guns!

IN THE last great war they discovered a new force,—a mightier force than all the gunpowder, bombs, machines guns and the most terrible instruments of war put together. It was the state of mind of the soldiers. They gave it a name. They called it "MORALE." And morale had more to do with the winning and losing of battles than all other things put together.

Destroy the morale of your enemy and you've got him licked. Or, vulgarly speaking, get your enemy's "goat," and you've won the victory before the scrap begins.

The sugar manufacturers of Michigan have been trying to destroy the morale of the organized growers, or get their "goat." When the growers had a right to expect that the manufacturers would meet with them, the manufacturers refused. When the growers asked them to put their cards on the table the manufacturers ignored them. When the growers expected the manufacturers to make a statement of their position, the manufacturers kept a discreet silence. The purpose was to worry the growers and make them think the manufacturer's were not troubled. The first break in the manufacturer's game of "goat getting" was when Mr. W. H. Wallace made a lengthy statement two weeks ago setting forth the manufacturer's position.

Let us suppose, however, that we had to choose today between growing no beets and acknowledging defeat of the principle for which we have stood. What would YOU do. I realize that this would be a grave question for the majority of beet growers to decide, but the time may come when the decision will have to be made. I hope every beet grower in Michigan can see now that there would only be one decision that would leave him his honor, his respect and his courage. That decision would be "no beets." Any other decision would be unthinkable. How could the beet growers of Michigan, after having cemented themselves into an organization and made certain FAIR and definite demands of the manufacturers, retract from their position, humbly take the contract the manufacturer has prepared and go forth defeated to chance the uncertainties of another season,—how could they do this,—without losing their self-respect and causing an everlasting injury to their cause.

You know as well as I, that if you grow beets under condition which you have forsworn, your cause is lost. Never again will your neighbors seek your assistance to protect them from the greed of the manufacturers. Never again will you be in a position to force the manufacturers to confer with you in the making of the contract. Today you have an organization, firmly welded together, with which as a weapon you can force the manufacturers to be FAIR. But you must use it. If you lay it away for a season its power will be gone, and for all time to come you and your children who grow sugar beets will have to take what the manufacturers want to offer you.

Stand by your guns! You have taken an honest, an honorable and a just position for which you have no apologies to make to anyone. Today is the day for you to settle for all time to come how the sugar beet contract shall be drawn and who shall have a hand in its making. Stand by your guns! Suppose you have to grow other crops this year. You can do it. There are other crops you can grow this year with greater profit than from sugar beets. You and those before you grew crops and made money out of them before sugar beets were ever heard of in Michigan. Anyway, what are the few dollars you might sacrifice for your beet crop this year compared to the advantages you will gain by standing steadfastly for your rights?

There is a big job here to be done. There is a mighty principle here involved. Once force the manufacturers to recognize that the farmer is the most important party to the contract and entitled to a voice in its making, and there will be no future controversies. Stand by your guns and never let it be said that with victory in sight the sugar beet growers lost their courage ard retreated to defeat.

Sweet Lord

U. S. Meat Exports Show No Material Decrease

Department of Commerce Shows January Exports Compare Favorably With Exports of 1918 and 1919

THERE HAVE been many conflicting statements made about the foreign demand for American meat products and its effect upon the immediate future of the nation's live stock situation. Some writers claim that farmers would do well to cut down production of swine and cattle, while others stoutly maintain that those who do so will live to regret it. Both quote apparently reliable statistics in support of their claims.

There is only one authentic and official source from which statistical information can be obtained upon these related matters. That is the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This department gives freely of such figures as it has compiled but leaves it entirely to the investigator to deduce what the figures actually show. In hopes of securing up-to-date and intelligent data THE BUSINESS FARMER has solicited the Department of Agriculture for all available information upon this subject. Replying in part to our request Mr. Frank Andrews, chief division of Crop Records, says:

"Your request for information concerning present needs of European countries for meat products is a most practical one, but one for which we have been able to get very little reliable data. This office receives reports from agricultural statistical departments throughout the world. We go through regularly the reports from the American consuls, and examine periodicals which come to us both from this country and foreign countries and which contain more or less agricultural information, but with all of these resources we are still unable to get satisfactory statistics on live stock production and consumption for many important countries."

Accompanying the letter were reports showing in a fragmentary way the supply of cattle, swine and sheep before and since the outbreak of the war, and a specially prepared report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showing the quantity of meat and meat products exported from the United States by months for the years 1918-20. Portions of these reports are published herewith.

Cattle Increases

The reports show that from 1914 to 1920 the supply of cattle in twenty-five countries, including most of the principal countries INCREASED nearly 17,000,000 head. Russia is not included in this list. In 1914 European and Asiatic Russia reported a total of 50,000,000 head of cattle; recent figures from those countries are not available. It is probably safe to assume that Russia's supply of cattle has not materially increased during the war period, because of the unsettled condition of the country. Should the other nations see fit to recognize the soviet government and enter into trade relations with it, the Russian meat supply would undoubtedly become a factor.

Hogs Show Decrease

The reports show that the supply of hogs in 24 principal countries DECREASED over 20,000,000 head from 1914 to 1920, or from 155,906,000 to 135,510,000. This decrease was greatest in Germany and France. The supply increased from 58,933,000 to 75,587,000 in the United States, which country now produces nearly one-half of the total supply of the principal commercial countries from which statistics are available.

Sheep Show Decrease

The supply of sheep has decreased from 436,300,000 to 409,276,000 in the last six years, according to such statistics as are available. The decrease was greatest in France, Uruguay and Brazil. Countries which very nearly maintained or exceeded their normal supply during the war periods are United Kingdom, Germany, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, India and the United States. A glance at the table on this page will show the reader which countries are the principal competitors of the United States in sheep production. It will also show countries no larger than the average size state producing twice as many sheep as the entire United States.

Slight Decline in Exports

The Department of Commerce's statement of January exports for 1920 do not entirely jibe with statements of the packers and others that exports have materially fallen off, thereby accounting for the slump in the live stock markets. In fact the exports of fresh beef for January exceeded the exports of every month in 1919, with one exception. There was a decline in th exports of canned and pickled beef, but the total of fresh, canned and pickled beef for the month of January, 1920, exceeded the total exports of these products for seven months of 1919. The January exportations of bacon exceeded those of six months in 1919 and seven months in 1918. The total of bacon, hams and shoulders exported during January, 1920, was greater than the total exported during January, 1920, was greater than the total exported during each of the months of September, October, November and December of 1919. Fresh pork exported in Jan. 1920 exceeded the amount exported during each of nine months in 1919 and each of ten months in 1918. With but one exception, the number of pounds of pickled pork exported in January, 1920, was greater than was exported during any single month of 1919. Only three months of 1919 exceeded the month of January, 1920, in the number of pounds of pickled pork exported. Canned pork exports showed a big decline in January, but inasmuch as the principal monthly exports were less than 1,000,000 pounds, the decline in these exports should have very little effect upon the livestock market.

If the reader will add the totals of exports of beef, pork and their products for the month of January, 1920, and compare with the exports of the two preceding years, it will be found that they compare very favorably and do not reveal any alarming decline in the European demand for our meat products.

We hope the figures and statements made herewith will be of some value to our readers in getting an intelligent grasp on live stock situation. For our part, we cannot see as they afford any reason for curtailing production of cattle, swine or sheep. No matter what we or other publications may say upon the subject there will be a considerable number of farmers particularly in the corn belt and western ranges who will cut down production but this ought to be all the more reason why farmers of Michigan should at least maintain their present herds and flocks, if not increase them. The decline of live stock values have been discouraging and have cost the producers millions of dollars, and will naturally act to decrease production. But we are inclined to agree with Mr. Christie that the livestock market will regain strength and while they may never again rise to the heights of last mid-summer, they will nevertheless reach a point where it will be desirable to produce the stock.

If the packers are not manipulating the live stock market and the export demand continues to be as strong as it seems to be in January of this year, the only thing that should stand in the way of higher markets and increased exports will be the high rate of exchange. The exchange situation has shown some improvement of late and a stronger feeling prevails that it will gradually right itself and expedite exports and trade.

HEAVY HOGS NOT WANTED

EXAMINATION of the export table below shows that the principal decrease of exports has been in lard. Heavy hogs have not been wanted for some months past, and the large number received at the yards has been a material factor in keeping down prices. Hogs weighing around 180 to 200 pounds will be in favor for some months to come. Farmers should bear this fact in mind. A Chicago news dispatch upon this subject says: "The present situation in live stock is more or less bewildering. Corn is going up day after day and cattle are going down week after week. Best cattle are $5 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago. Hogs are struggling along trying to hold their own with the packers fighting every advance. This situation does not forecast anything but a scarcity of livestock later on."

SUPPLY OF CATTLE BEFORE AND SINCE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

Country	Before the war	Recent estimate
United Kingdom	12,145,000	12,311,000
France, except Al.-Lorraine	14,788,000	13,315,000
Al.-Lorraine	551,000	393,000
Italy	6,646,000	6,186,000
Spain	2,879,000	3,233,000
Switzerland	1,443,000	1,530,000
Netherlands	2,097,000	1,969,000
Denmark	2,463,000	2,188,000
Norway	1,146,000	1,038,000
Sweden	2,721,000	2,584,000
Germany (except Alsace-Lorraine	20,440,000	16,799,000
Prussia(only)	12,301,000	9,098,000
Finland	1,573,000	1,400,000
Roumania	2,667,000	1,050,000
Canada	6,533,000	10,084,000
Argentina	25,867,000	35,000,000
Uruguay	8,193,000	7,802,000
Brazil	30,705,000	30,000,000
Australia	11,745,000	11,040,000
New Zealand	2,020,000	3,035,000
India, British Provinces	125,042,000	129,872,000
Japan	1,389,000	1,304,000
Chosen	1,211,000	1,353,000
Formosa	419,000	377,000
United States	56,592,000	67,866,000
Total 25 countries	353,580,000	370,827,000

SUPPLY OF SHEEP BEFORE AND SINCE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

Country	Before the war	Recent estimate
United Kingdom	27,552,000	27,063,000
France, except Al.-Lorraine	16,213,000	9,496,000
Al.-Lorraine	44,000	37,000
Italy	11,163,000	11,752,000
Spain	16,441,000	17,227,000
Switzerland	161,000	225.000
Netherlands	842,000	437,000
Denmark	515,000	509,000
Norway	1,327,000	1,185,000
Sweden	988,000	1,409,000
Germany, except Alsace Lorraine	5,476,000	6,423,000
Prussia only	3,833,000	3,591.000
Finland	1,309,000	1,125,000
Rumania	5,269,000	1,165,000
Non-European Countries:		
Canada	2,175,000	3,4222,000
Argentina	81,485,000	83,000,000
Uruguay	26,286,000	11,473,000
Brazil	10,653,000	7,000,000
Australia	92,047,000	91,676,000
New Zealand	23,996,000	25,829,000
Union of So Africa	35,711,000	31,981,000
India, British	23,092,000	22,895,000
Japan	3,000	3,000
United States	49,719,000	49,863,000
Total	436,300,000	409,276,000

SUPPLY OF SWINE BEFORE AND SINCE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

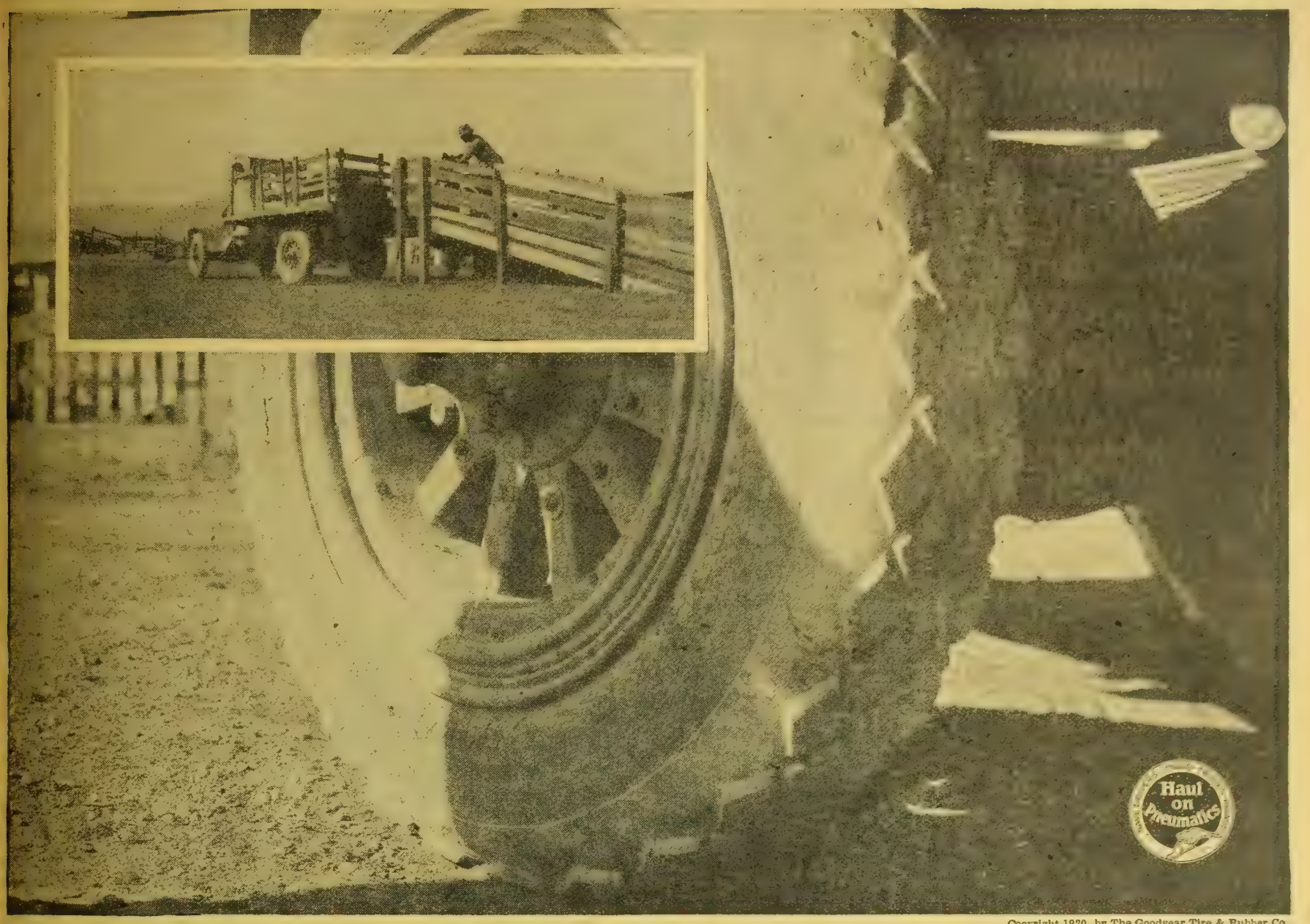
Country	Before the war	Recent estimate
United Kingdom	3,940,000	2,809,000
France, except Al.-Lorraine	7,048,000	4,021,000
Alsace Lorraine	493,000	247,000
Italy	2,722,000	2,337,000
Spain	2,710,000	4,182,000
Switzerland	570,000	364,000
Netherlands	1,350,000	450.000
Denmark	2,497,000	716,000
Norway	228,000	209,000
Sweden	988,000	634,000
Germany except Al.-Lorraine	25,166,000	8,887.000
Prussia, only	18,071,000	4,644,000
Finland	418,000	227,000
Rumania	1,021,000	371,000
Canada	3,610,000	4,040,000
Argentina	2,901,000	3,197,000
Brazil	18,399,000	17,329,000
Australia	1,026,000	1,111,000
New Zealand	349,000	235,000
Union of So Africa	1,082,000	1,500,000
Japan	310,000	360,000
Chosen	761,000	780.000
Formosa	1,313,000	1,273,000
United States	58,933,000	75,587,000
Total, 24 countries	155,906,000	135,510,000

QUANTITY OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM U. S. BY MONTHS 1918-1920
(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Year and Month	Meat and Meat Products: Beef and Beef Products: Canned	Fresh	Pickled	Oleo Oil	O.Marg.	Tallow	Stearin.	Pork, Etc.: Bacon	Hams Shoulders
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1918									
January	4,035,955	30,852,388	7,491,998	1,045,503	1,485,376	49,264	1,019,003	53,850,514	16,494,030
February	9888,690	16,407,981	2,839,315	2,621,266	528,872	134,837	1,176,744	50,903,829	29,287,818
March	11,982,302	62,064,261	1,592,114	10,938,333	333,648	622,664	1,485,854	155,603,947	77,729,798
April	11,815,176	51,882,770	2,607,752	6,219,813	1,400,113	355,985	1,660,084	127,400,406	93,426,880
May	16,691,716	59,984,668	6,109,779	12,780,542	619,884	1,413,684	1,144,313	142,012,264	50,935,296
June	17,938,816	58,485,520	2,321,804	13,222,104	519,560	180,683	1,262,282	87,294,477	47,465,506
July	13,526,800	32,056,016	2,651,413	4,093,078	475,100	1,255,891	574,242	119,893,655	55,368,812
August	17,129,337	45,160,708	1,742,970	5,189,173	1,094,105	56,110	393,394	68,857,586	45,816,637
September	7,349,591	34,071,816	3,009,998	4,580,971	431,151	112,275	545,213	41,621,488	36,190,919
October	9,999,121	26,449,372	5,752,660	1,316,112	616,520	5,975	220,810	58,131,739	25,430,106
November	13,313,420	62,835,161	4,291,030	3,352,792	958,968	11,300	620,045	72,861,969	20,127,671
December	7,776,239	34,161,848	3,786,847	3,746,663	445,811	23,989	351,137	126,437,385	38,939,568
1919									
January	12,636,060	17,436,495	6,030,937	5,552,790	629,903	420,834	900,176	101,000,122	54,846,433
February	8,151,723	13,729,993	3,635,120	4,452,805	4,134,728	698,910	1,080,594	114,842,525	49,287,818
March	8,997,973	14,651,276	3,749,394	4,154,644	442,676	1,149,494	460,142	151,086,397	85,712,426
April	2,896,759	21,639,915	2,673,681	7,667,229	3,573,503	4,692,400	1,996,433	141,814,255	109,569,968
May	5,669,232	14,872,987	2,957,163	2,819,365	3,691,357	2,740,690	1,642,220	68,957,465	49,707,874
June	6,574,766	15,212,094	4,768,308	12,166,700	2,076,378	6,043,109	2,714,038	172,441,100	96,854,552
July	5,392,104	8,680,524	3,320,564	3,745,120	857,758	4,428,146	1,610,820	117,679,193	47,452,834
August	2,894,361	8,075,366	2,494,113	8,188,148	1,952,346	6,531,167	835,731	84,150,778	40,147,727
September	1,213,709	7,285,951	3,523,887	6,693,681	1,189,961	6,832,033	2,780,146	57,179,511	18,209,239
October	1,793,784	31,178,216	3,402,422	6,810,457	1,544,626	2,577,042	3,036,336	56,462,312	13,090,972
November	1,393,784	15,694,602	2,997,652	7,096,636	1,125,825	1,344,500	1,410,111	65,288,694	16,844,285
December	1,886,835	6,061,769	3,135,069	6,008,652	1,201,328	2,618,461	2,267,736	58,982,754	15,688,297
1920									
January	1,081,643	22,872,223	1,670,500	3,816,303	1,806,408	1,135,530	1,624,440	77,501,002	13,905,923

Meat and Meat Products Exported from the U. S. by Months 1918-2
(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce.)

Year and Month	Meat and Meat Products: Pork and Pork Products: Lard	Canned	Fresh	Pickled	Sausage: Canned	Other
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1918						
January	20,706,295	267,352	49,369	1,457,456	763,797	800.62
February	31,682,756	38,049	194,817	1,980,860	313,874	47.31
March	68,721,464	132,177	1,798,506	3,968,600	655,535	204.29
April	53,885,002	1,989,967	3,322,597	5,171,848	443,087	540.60
May	79.750,924	684,525	3,374,588	4,272,218	692,997	491.05
June	29,248,133	445,595	783,746	2,293,329	406,817	1,827.16
July	68,600,261	226,224	1,656,517	4,676,888	244,437	1,040.94
August	51,920,658	254,406	140,175	3,032,954	390,690	264.51
September	33,267,902	761,897	138,968	2,843,374	742,120	160.93
October	46,025,020	369,249	45,775	2,089,654	705,795	127.67
November	27,285,088	77,942	77,604	2,783,873	306,897	182.88
December	37,724,398	410,467	50,473	2,025,778	690,542	341.32
1919						
January	37,850,338	237,728	1,710,463	2,273,683	530,991	288.15
February	68,972,779	392,299	868,764	1,956,362	1,262,344	1,145.69
March	97,239,435	1,111,325	738,008	2,141,508	663,572	1,345.15
April	86,555,951	827,728	1,238,471	2,494,454	1,388,161	2,487.52
May	55,807,234	809,083	4,368,255	2,095,072	680,320	1,110.83
June	114,328,804	481,107	10,291,375	3,131,639	905,697	1,226.27
July	68,163,734	249,703	2,413,319	2,392,515	156,237	591.76
August	48,968,628	467,348	1,544,243	2,177,796	389,015	784.76
September	36,960,364	639,001	536,803	2,792,435	487,965	1,134.65
October	41,016,518	392,479	1,443,469	3,804,290	483,009	1,155.15
November	42,106,339	310,771	1,411,914	4,934,696	562,025	1,078.01
December	63,645,722	170,501	1,891,854	4,125,550	689,000	1,862.14
1920						
January	38,823,902	92,427	2,271,751	4,251,187	305,546	710.57



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"The use of Goodyear Cord Tires on our hog ranch is a source of all-round farming economy as well as of simple hauling economy. These tires save time and the handling of supplies and animals while reducing wear on truck, minimizing operating cost, saving hog shrinkage and sickness in transit and demonstrating other important advantages."—N. T. Shearman, Owner, Shearman Hog Ranch, P. O. Box 452, El Paso, Texas

AS in the instance cited above, a large number of farmers, planters, dairymen, and ranchers are reducing much of their general farming work, in addition to their actual hauling work, with pneumatic truck tires.

By freeing farm trucks of the handicaps imposed by solid tires, Goodyear Cord Tires relieve farmers of the necessity of hauling slowly and laboriously either with teams or solid-tired trucks and thus hindering other activities.

The full traction, cushioning and nimbleness of Goodyear Cord Tires primarily equip a motor truck to go anywhere on and off a farm with utmost protection to mechanism, load, driver and plowed ground or paved road.

Thus these athletic pneumatics save time and labor in the handling of supplies, crops and stock, and in the operation of power-driven farm machinery, enabling easier feeding, watering, fencing, threshing, wood-cutting and the like.

The rugged strength of Goodyear Cord construction, affording the foundation of the whole success of pneumatic truck tires, results both from Goodyear pioneering work and that extraordinary care in manufacturing which protects our good name.

The detailed reports of many farmers using pneumatic truck tires to improve the work connected with diversified crops, or such specialties as fruit, livestock and dairy products, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

What a Farmer Who Borrows Money Ought to Know About Bankers

By ARTHUR M. SMITH, Farmer

"SOME farmers think," said a banking friend of mine lately, "that it pays to do business at more than one bank. A number of farmers around here have deposits both here and over at a competing bank in another town, and they do a little borrowing at both banks. As a rule their combined credit at both banks is less than their credit would be at our bank if they did all their business here. We occasionally stretch a point to help worthy farmers but we do not feel like going very far when they are doing business at other banks and may have hundreds of dollars in loans of which we know nothing. Just tell the readers of your paper that the average banker wants to help them, providing they are strictly frank and honest with him and tell him all about their financial affairs so he may form an honest opinion as to their risk. I like to have the farmers come in and talk with me. Our bank is not always able to give the amount of credit desired, but we are frequently able to give the would-be borrower some good advice which shows him the way to meet his financial problem."

This and other thoughts are brought out by A. M. Smith of Missaukee county, in the accompanying article. We'd like to hear YOUR experiences with the banks and bankers.—Editor.

THE FINANCIAL problem for many farmers in Michigan is most serious. Many of them have come to this part of the state because the lands are as yet comparatively cheap, seeking homes, with a small amount of cash. With but a few hundred dollars they make a first payment on a farm or a piece of cut-over lands, and begin the struggle to secure a home of their own.

Many of them are inexperienced in business matters and few realize that it takes really more capital to properly stock and equip a farm than the first cost of the land itself requires. But sooner or later the majority of such find that out, and many of them to their sorrow. Some buy their land on a contract and agree to pay seven per cent on deferred payments and a certain amount annually until they have their land paid for. A great many of such purchasers fail to keep up their payments, become discouraged after one or two crop failures and either sell out at a loss or are sold out or relinquish their contract. A few in spite of these handicaps make good by sticking a year when potatoes yield well and bring a good price. Others make a large payment on their land, give back a mortgage or obtain a loan at seven per cent. and go in debt as much as passible for stock and equipment. A few of these make good, but many after a year or two make an auction of all their personal property, pay up all their debts as far as possible, and sell out their holdings or relinquish them. Now there is a reason for so many failures, the causes of which it is the purpose of this paper to point out, and the remedy for which we believe is now somewhat in the hands of the settler. The greatest drawback to the west Michigan settler today is the high rate of interest which he pays The average farmer in many localities is paying seven per cent. and on a real estate loan when he takes it out, he pays a bonus of five per cent., or more, besides all expenses, including the mortgage tax. Many of these loans run for three years, and are extended on payment of a bonus to be paid annually.

If a farmer wants to borrow from the bank many bankers make the note for seven per cent. and then deduct the interest and "discount" the note for five per cent. and I have heard of some instances where a larger per cent. has been exacted. If security is given an extra charge is made for making out and registering papers.

Some farmers might struggle along and pay seven per cent. on his real estate loan for a while, but when he pays twelve per cent. on other money to stock and equip his farm and renews his papers every three months, as many do, how long can he last? It is obvious to any business farmer that a drain of twelve per cent. and more must eventually eat up the farmer's profits and put him out of business. One banker I know usually carries such farmers along until such time as the risk seems too great and then he advises an auction sale and a "clean up." Sometimes such a sale leaves the farmer a few dollars after the bank has been paid, the banker paid for clerking the sale, the auctioneer paid and the expenses of the sale met. Then the farmer starts in again, and borrows again at twelve per cent., or more, buys at other auction sales at exorbitant prices, cannot take advantage of discounts, and in a year or two more has another auction sale to make a "clean up", and generally on the second sale is "cleaned up".

Under such conditions it is not to be wondered at that the development of the farmers and the making of homes is a very slow process, and that the banks are waxing fat, while the farmer becomes, or remains, lean, and all lines of business depending on agriculture feels the handicap. We believe the remedy for such conditions cannot be obtained by antagonism of the banks under our present financial conditions.

But I believe my own experience in meeting this situation may be valuable to others. It may be only a partial remedy but this partial remedy is at hand, and within the reach of many farmers now annoyed by high real estate rates and inability to make annual payments and I will state how we applied it in Missaukee county.

When the law creating the Federal Farm Loan Banks went into effect I called a meeting of the farmers of this county, and explained to them the methods by which we might organize and secure funds with which to pay off our indebtedness. Several meetings of farmers were held, a local association was formed of which the writer acted as secretary until it got started, and in due time the organization was perfected. At this time the assistance of the county agent was obtained to help push the matter, an employe of one of the banks was induced to act as secretary for a small salary and the writer not wishing a loan retired from the organization. But had it been necessary for me to continue in the association to make it a success I was intending to take out a small loan, for I considered I could use the money in my business and make it pay, as it can be obtained for less than I can borrow money any place else, and the percentage payment of six or six and one-half per cent. pays the interest and reduces the principal and is the only payment required. Such loans run for thirty-six years and are proving a very acceptable boon to west Michigan farmers.

Of course many farmers cannot secure sufficient money this way, but many have been buying land and obtaining their money from the Federal Farm Loan Bank, all they could get, and have given a second mortgage to the man from whom they purchased their farm for the remaining balance due him. This method I believe wil help solve the financial problem of the farmer who has purchased good land. For the man on poor land there is not much hope at present, and my advice to such would be to get rid of the poor farm to the best advantage, and obtain good land, which has a value which will rapidly increase with improvement. I have already pointed out that a farmer needs more capital with which to equip and stock his farm than he needs to purchase his land. How can he arrange to get this at a legal rate of interest.

The first thing the borrower of money must learn is that he must be honest and fair with himself and with his banker, and also absolutely open and above board with him. When I wanted help from my banker I went to him and told him frankly how I was situated, what I owed and what my resources were, what I wanted to do with the money I wanted to borow and how I would like to borrow it. I also had previously opened a checking account at the bank and had been in the habit of depositing every cent I received and checking out to pay all my bills. Thus I had made my account of some value to the bank.

The trouble with a lot of farmers is that they want to carry their money around with them in their pockets, or if they have a hundred dollars ahead they will take a certificate so as to get the three or four per cent., and then the next spring when they have used up their reserve and need some money must pay what the banker asks.

Now when I had told my banker what I wanted he said "yes, I can let you have the money", and when I said "on what terms, he said "seven per cent. and discount". I said, "I will borrow this money and pay you just seven per cent., the legal rate, or I do not want it". I got the money from which the interest was deducted and used it. Later on when making a new loan I called for the full amount I wished to borrow and said that hereafter I would pay the interest when the money was due. My terms were accepted.

But let me add, that as a customer of the bank I always endeavored to make my business valuable to the bank and gave the one bank my business exclusively. The bank appreciated my frankness and my loyalty by giving me the best service, at the minimum cost for this part of the state.

The trouble with a lot of farmers in relation to their bank is that they do not realize that a real banker is a good adviser, and friend whose advice should be sought and respected. Not all of them are "just all right", but most of them will meet the industrious wide-awake "business farmer" more than half way, and if one wants the banker to handle one's business and help finance it, one should make an effort to have a business worthy of the banker's confidence. One of the stepping stones to prosperity in western Michigan is the door step to the dairy barn, and the west Michigan farmer who has a cream check to deposit every week in the year will find his banker a mighty observing and appreciated counsellor, who will be ready to help him to buy more good land on which to raise more pasture and cow feed, to feed more cows to get more cream and hogs and young cattle with which to get more money to buy more land, etc. Why not go in and talk your financial needs over with your banker and if you are a real earnest industrious farmer and there is a real banker in your community, I think you will be able to solve many of your financial problems.

Note—It is not the purpose of this article to more than suggest a remedy for many of the hard conditions which remedy is now within the reach of many who will read this article. My purpose has been to point out the method of its application. Legislation and other conditions may in the future remedy some of the present troubles, but for many the remedy is at hand and has been pointed out.

Every Business Farmer and His Wife Should Cast Their Vote April 5th

NEXT MONDAY, April 5th, the voters of Michigan will have a chance to express their choice for the next President of the United States. This will be in accordance with the Michigan presidential preferential primary law. The choice of the voters at the polls next Monday will probably be the choice of the Michigan delegates at the convention but not necessarily so.

The three Republican candidates, Johnson, Wood and Lowden have been conducting aggressive campaigns in this state in the belief that the preference of the voters will go a long way in determining Michigan's choice at the convention. Each of the candidates claims the state. The Democrats have left Michigan pretty much alone, realizing the hopelessness of securing Michigan support for their party. A. Mitchell Palmer has visited Detroit where he received a fairly warm reception from Detroit Democrats.

The direct charges of Sen. Borah and the indirect statements of Sen. Johnson that large corporate interests were backing the Wood and Lowden campaigns have injected unusual interest in the campaigns. Borah points to the dinner given to Wood at the inception of his candidacy by a group of influential New York capitalists, and to Lowden's connection by marriage to the Pullman family which ranks foremost among the nation's aristocrats and people of wealth. Both of these gentlemen have denied the charge of improper acceptance and use of money, claiming that it is merely a pre-election political move to influence the voters.

The interest has become very keen in THE BUSINESS FARMER'S straw vote, more votes having been received the past week than altogether during the previous three weeks. As straw votes go we consider it fairly indicative of Michigan rural sentiment the 800 votes received having come from every county in the lower peninsula and mostly from individual farmers. The result of this vote is given here in tabulated form.

Providing the primary vote is close we shall continue to publish our ballot, but in case either of the Republican candidates receive a large plurality, the straw vote will be discontinued. Beginning in an early issue however, we will publish a questionnaire upon important issues of the day which we feel the farmers ought to express themselves upon. Watch for this and give us your views.

The Six Leading Straw Vote Candidates

Total votes received	812
Hiram Johnson	230
Henry Ford	107
Herbert Hoover	93
Leonard Wood	87
Frank Lowden	78
William J. Bryan	66

Additional votes were received as follows: Robert LaFollette, 37; Wm. G. McAdoo, 13; Woodrow Wilson, 12; Warren G. Harding, 4; A. Mitchell Palmer, 2.

We also received 83 miscellaneous votes.

What the M. B. F. Folks Say

It is impossible to publish all the comments that have been received upon the various candidates, but below we print a number in the order in which they have been received:

(*Continued on page* 23)

Socialist Denies His Party Advocates Equal Distribution of Wealth

By ARTHUR GOULD

READING the third page of the March 6th issue of M. B. F., pertaining to an even division of the world's wealth per capita, regardless of who earned or created this wealth, the letter written by George E. Roberts, a New York banker, and republished by the misinformed editor of M. B. F. has aroused by patriotism to a boiling heat, therefore, please allow me to criticise and correct a serious mistake of yours. A mistake which is nothing less than implied slander toward all true reformers of this world's government, more especially the Socialists. Implying that Socialists believe what they do not believe. I know you did not mean it to be so, but it is so, and I should be neglecting my patriotic duty, if I did not rise up and make an effort to defend the truth against the enemies deceiving propaganda.

For more than a year I have been a devoted reader of M. B. F. which I value more than any other publication that comes to me, and I know that the editors are not creedbound, either in politics or religion, that they stand for the best interests of the whole people and public welfare in general as best they know how. But in my opinion the editor's greatest weakness is his ignorance and misunderstanding of the full knowledge of Socialism as set forth by its main leaders, and as a result of this ignorance and misunderstanding, the editor has devoted the whole or nearly all of the third page of the March 6th issue of M. B. F. to the interests of capitalistic and profiteering propaganda, which forcibly implies that all opponents of capitalism and profiteering are real believers in the unreasonable theories as set forth in the article above mentioned. It is a malicious deception and intrigue on the part of capitalists and profiteers to circulate deceiving propaganda for the purpose of misleading the public mind, by their lies and misrepresentation of their opponents belief.

Socialists do not believe what their enemies report or represent them to believe. We Socialists must suffer persecution and condemnation from capitalists and profiteers. We expect to. But now, Mr. Editor, if you are going to allow space in M. B. F. for profiteering propaganda, why not allow an equal space for Socialists to defend their rights against such propaganda and give us both sides. Is that unfair? The government's jug with handle all on one side does not balance good. Give us both sides or no side.

I am not qualified to defend the cause of Socialism, but if no one else comes to its rescue I will, and do the best I can. My position as a faithful reader of M. B. F. and a Socialist too, is to show the editor and readers of M. B. F. that the article above mentioned as written by George E. Roberts, a New York banker is profiteering propaganda and implies that Socialists believe in and stand for the unreasonable theories therein described which is a slanderous lie, the fact is, Socialists do not or never have believed or advocated the unreasonble theories as described in the above mentioned article. The chief one of which is the dividing up of the world's wealth. Among all the people so as to give an equal amount per capita. Nobody believes in that theory. It is profiteering propaganda. Show me one man who really believes it and I will show you a chicken with teeth. No individual believes it, but the capitalists has lied it on to the Socialists and the public has grown to believe that the Socialists do believe it.

The public in general has been misinformed and miseducated, not by Socialists but by capitalistic propaganda in regard to what Socialism really is and its objects and purposes and it will be a long and hard job to change that misinformed public opinion, but as soon as the public realizes that they have been deceived by the propaganda of the enemies they will make an honest investigation to learn what Socialists really believe and what they stand for. True Socialism is a higher form of society and a higher state of civilization than capitalism and has a corresponding higher system of government to offer.

Socialism is founded upon the golden rule "to others do, as you would have them do to you." Therefore, Socialism may truly be called the kingdom of righteousness on earth, and must be born not made, hence the true Socialist never fights capitalism, nor seeks to destroy either the capitalist or the government. He knows that capitalism will eventually die a natural death and that as fast as capitalism dies out of public sentiment, Socialism is born in to take its place, gradually, naturally and peacefully, regardless of party politics or political administration. The trick of the propagandist explains as follows. Socialists do believe in and advocate the public ownership of all public property and also, the Socialists do believe in and advocate private ownership of all private property.

Please notice that in all capitalistic propaganda, no mention is ever made of the Socialists views of "private property." so by cutting out one-half of the Socialists platform from the enemies propaganda, the other half looks very appalling indeed, and constitutes a slanderous misrepresentation of Socialists and Socialism. Hence the need of reading standard works on Socialism to correct the public misunderstanding of what Socialism really teaches.

Socialism would take nothing from the producer of wealth but would give to the producer the full value of all he created. Yes, of all he could produce in a lifetime, from the unmortgaged resources of the world's wealth. Explanation: "The unmortgaged resources," Socialists believe that God gave the earth to man with all its bountiful resources of wealth, unmortgaged, that, capitalism has allowed profiteering parasites to own and hold mortgages on all resources of the world's wealth and grow fat on the interest and revenues from those mortgages, this class of people never work, never produce any wealth. They are human para-

(*Continued on page* 28)

Understanding Socialism

THE editor has frequently been charged with ignorance of the principles of "true socialism". Well, possibly the charge is correct. We have read books on socialism galore, and while we think we have a faint conception of the goal the socialists would reach, we have never been able to figure out how they were going to get there. Even the socialists themselves disagree and argue over the "modus operandi". The writer of the accompanying article puts up a strong defense of socialism, with which you may or may not agree.—Editor.

ESSEX MOTORS DETROIT U.S.A.

Essex Almost Doubles Light Car Endurance

Essex Has Performance Like the Costliest Fine Cars—
Its World Endurance Record Has Never Been Rivaled

The most important thing Essex has proved is that weight and size are no longer necessary to finest car quality.

Its 3037 miles in 50 hours is a world endurance record. The test was official. Supervisors of the A.A.A. certified the Essex stock chasis in every detail.

Never before was a car driven at top speed for 50 hours. The grind was equal to years of road use. Yet the Essex showed no measurable wear.

What car, the Essex size and weight, can even attain a mile-a-minute speed, much less keep it up for 50 hours?

Such Endurance as You Want in Your Car

These decisive tests proved Essex not only the supreme performer of the light car field, but they showed that the moderate priced, economical Essex has such endurance and dependability as few large, high priced cars offer.

Greater size could add nothing to Essex. It has the qualities weight and size are built to give—riding comfort, solidness, distinction and smooth, quiet pace. But in addition it has fuel, oil and tire economy. And its great durability means freedom from repair costs and positive, dependable transportation.

Essex is easy to operate. Driving does not fatigue. Its quick response to the lightest touch and its smooth, restful comfort in motion, account for this.

That is why so many women are Essex owners. They appreciate its safety, too. Its controls are simple and instantaneous. It makes fast time, with security, even in difficult traffic.

Essex Wins on Quality Minus Useless Weight

Essex won recognition on the issue of finest quality without useless weight and size. That issue is uppermost today.

You will take pride in your Essex from the first. Its beauty, luxurious fittings and its performance give it distinction everywhere. And time will increase your respect for it. You will come to rely absolutely on its dependability. You will find it always ready for any demands you may make.

These are reasons why Essex set a world's sales record in its first year. And orders are now so far ahead it is certain even that unrivaled mark will be surpassed this year.

Thousands, realizing this, are placing their orders now. We advise that you do the same, to avoid disappointment.

Essex Motors, Detroit, U. S. A.

The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE

RAISE FUNDS FOR TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE

Seventeen states had participated in the campaign to raise funds for the Temple of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., on the completion of an audit February 18 by certified public accountants. This audit showed total receipts of $41,915.06, of which $4,000 was in the form of a loan, $131.29 a credit in adjustment of taxes on the property bought at 1731 Eye street for a temporary home, and $37,183.77 in gross contributions raised through the farm organizations.

Following is a list of the contributions by states as received up to the time of the audit:

Washington and northern Idaho, $20,039.16; Pennsylvania, $11,134.96; California, $1,696.90; Georgia, $926.00; Iowa, $718.50; Virginia, $678.40; Maryland, $558.00; South Dakota, $557.00; North Dakota, $530.00; Kentucky, $266.00; Tennessee, $229.00; Montana, $190.85; Michigan, $100; Wisconsin, $100; Colorado, $25; Idaho, $25; Louisiana, $9. Total, $37,783.77.

The Finance Committee is greatly encouraged by these returns as, at the time of the audit, intensive efforts to raise money had been begun in only three districts. These districts comprised Washington, northern Idaho, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Virginia campaign was barely under way at the time of the audit.

Secretary Charles W. Holman of the Finance Committee in charge of the drive, has received advices that additional intensive campaigns will begin immediately in the states of Maryland, New York and Georgia. In Maryland, most of the farm organizations are federated for common work under the name of the Maryland Agricultural Society. This federation will actively canvass for funds. In New York state, the Dairymen's League, a powerful organization, will initiate the drive and will invite all other farm organizations in that state to co-operate in the attempt. In Georgia, the state division of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union of America is in charge. Activities in the middle west will be started in midsummer.

The first stage of the Temple of Agriculture drive will have been completed when the funds received amount to enough to pay for the four story building now used as headquarters for the National Board of Farm Organizations. The original purchase price for this property was $57,200. Additional obligations have been incurred for improvements. As fast as money is received it is applied to the curtailment of the obligation for the property. Expenses of carrying on the campaign are cared for promptly and the books of the Finance Committee are open for inspection at any time by those who have a real interest in the movement.

The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., is custodian of all funds received and John A. McSparran, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, is the treasurer. All contributions should be addressed to Mr. McSparran in care of the bank. All communications in reference to the campaign should be addressed either to the state organization in charge, or to Charles W. Holman, secretary of Finance Committee, Temple of Agriculture Campaign Fund, 1731 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

MILK PRICE FOR APRIL

Editor BUSINESS FARMER—I appreciate the kindness you have ever shown me in giving reports to our milk producers who are your patrons. In every one of these, since the first of January, the surplus proposition was as much a consideration as the Detroit price; but inasmuch as the surplus was not known until the end of the month, this figure could not be stated or dealt with until it was known, and in quoting on the $4.05 basis it meant, in each and every quotation, subject to the findings of the surplus committee. In the last findings of the surplus committee, for the month of March, it was determined that there was 17 1-2 per cent. surplus, of which the farmer was to stand 15 per cent., and this at $2.75 per hundred pounds at the shipping station. The April price will continue to be as the former price, $4.05 per hundred pounds, Detroit delivery, subject to the surplus findings in the latter part of the month.—*R. C. Reed, Sec'y Michigan Milk Producers' Association.*

DON'T SIGN SUGAR CONTRACTS

Mr. James Clemmens who, as director in the American Society of Equity, has been assigned to the beet sugar work asks us to advise all sugar beet growers to be in no hurry to sign contracts, as the department of justice is looking into the contracts and expects to have a new and uniform contract prepared that will be to the advantage of the growers.

Wisconsin last year had 2,000 acres in sugar beets which, yielding an average of eleven tons to the acre, produced a total of 242,000 tons of beets the Wisconsin farmers really furnished 72,600,000 pounds or 36,300 tons of sugar the past year. Not so bad is it? Our own farmers have grown enough sugar that they should at least have all they need when they want it.—*Organized Farmer.*

Co-Operatives Progress in Switzerland

THE SWISS Co-operative union has just completed a statistical return of the co-operativesocieties existing in Switzerland on Dec. 31 1918, in accordance with the registrar's office of commerce.

First of all we distinguish the societies composed of consumers. They number 822 societies for the sale of general articles of consumption, 415 for the supply of water, 345 for the provision of electricity and lighting, 19 for building and lodging, and 107 miscellaneous.

The Swiss agriculturists, who are in the great majority among the smaller proprietors who farm themselves—have formed amongst them 860 co-operative societies for the purchase of seeds, manures, fodder, implements, etc., 1,324 for cattle breeding, 196 for the purchase and the use in common of machines, 2,580 for cheese making and the sale of milk, 51 for the distillation of fruits, 146 for the utilization of other products, such as fruit, wine, honey, grain, etc., 57 for the improvement of the soil, and 64 for the working in common of pasture lands.

There are 750 co-operative societies for insurance, particularly of cattle; 213 for mutual credit after the Raiffesen system, 231 for savings and credit. Smaller artisans have founded 101 societies for various purposes.

Finally, 2,255 co-operative societies cannot be classified. The greater part of them, doubtless, are not truly co-operative, possessing no title to be co-operative other than etiquette.

This collection of statistics shows that the consumers have a good co-operative organization, but that the small cultivators above all have turned his form of organization to profitable account. It is certainly owing to the marvelous extension of these societies that the small cultivators owe their extraordinary upliftment during the last 20 to 25 years.

There were, therefore, on Dec. 31, 1918, a total of 10,586 co-operative societies in Switzerland, as against 6,841 at the end of 1910. The progress is considerable; and it is equally marked on the distributive side of co-operation as on the agricultural.

An examination of these statistics in regard to the consumers' societies affiliated with the Swiss Co-operative union shows that on Dec. 31, 1918, there were adherent societies to the number of 461, of which 433 sent in returns; and the membership of these societies was 341,826, whilst the number of employes was 6,114. The sales totalled 237,595,776 francs; 7,035,355 francs represented share deposits; and the reserve funds amounted to 17,171,800 francs. Th net surplus altogether was 13,189,099 francs, and there had been distributed as dividends 10,150,083 francs. The average sales by societies was 548,719 francs, and the average of purchases by the members stood at 695.08 francs. The above figures show a very great advance on those of 1917.

Urges Farm Bureau Own Packing Plants

I CERTAINLY appreciate those splendid topics that the M. B. F. are putting out, and so thoroughly discussed relating every possible item of interest to the Michigan farmer, to open the eyes that have so long been blinded by those great WHITE GLOVED men that they have been sending to our state and national congress and other inferior offices, receiving graft from those big "five" and other profiteers, paying them handsome "wads" to make laws to protect their gambling dens, and compel the poor old "hay seeds" as they called them, to bow to their slavery. The farmer now has certainly opened his eyes and sees just where he has been losing in the past. Now comes the Farm Bureau, offering him to become an independent man, not relying on the profiteer to sell his products to, and will soon be able to see a fair profit in his farm products, instead of the profiteer receiving the cream and the farmers the skimmed milk. We have a snappy live Farm Bureau in this township and county and are planning on establishing our own elevators, canneries, and buying and selling agency which appears to be one of the best established, the farmers of this section have ever made. Bangor has been chosen and appears to be the best town around here for the headquarters of the buying and selling agency. Therefore, I believe that if everything is handled properly, that it will be a bounding success.

I would say, cut out the "Big 5" and establish our own State Farm Bureau "packing houses," buying agency, grain elevators and flour mills, etc, making it centralized in the state, say at Grand Rapids and other branch places in the northern part of the state and possibly at Detroit. This method would not only be carried out by this state, but I am inclined to believe that all other states would immediately follow the plan and entirely eliminate the monopoly and profiteering business.

To establish this would not be as hard as the Farm Bureau itself. If those farmers who are not already members of the Farm Bureau, knew that such a thing were being put on for the 1921 Farm Bureau program, that the Farm Bureau membership would rapidly raise to a 99 per cent quota.

And to obtain the money for the immediate construction and carrying out of these plans, would be of little trouble on the part of the solicitors. Many farmers would be willing to give as high as 100 to 200 dollars to see the thing through.

Therefore I believe that if action could be taken as soon as the Farm Bureau is thoroughly organized, that the farmers of this country would see a much larger income from their farm products, plus a good dividend and interest on their money.—*Lewis Abbott, Geneva Twp., VanBuren Co.*

PLATFORM OF THE ORGANIZED FARMER

The campaign pledges desired from presidential candidates by the agriculturists making up the National Board and Farm Organization, are made known in a questionnaire which has just been sent to all active and receptive aspirants.

The questionnaire was prepared by a committee selected at a recent conference of the organization. It is designed to emphasize the view of the farm leaders that prosperity on the farm is the first condition of general prosperity, and that the decline of agriculture is now and always has been the central danger to civilization. It is contended that agriculture is declining in America, and that in the interest of the general welfare of the people the decrease of farm production compared with population and the impairment of the fertility of the soil must be stopped.

C. S. Barrett, of Union City, Georgia, president National Farmers' Union, is chairman of the committee.

The questions submitted to the presidential candidates follow:

(1) Will you do your best to bring about such direct healing between producer and consumer as will secure to the farmers a fair share of the wealth they create, reduce the cost of living to the consumer and limit or destroy the opportunity of the profiteer?

(2) Will you do all that in you lies to secure to all farmers and consumers the full, free and unquestionable right to organize and to purchase and sell co-operatively.

(3) Will you see that the farm people of America are represented on general boards and commissions in whose membership various interests are recognized, whether or not the work is directly concerned with agriculture?

(4) Will you appoint a secretary of agriculture who knows actual farm conditions, who is satisfactory to the farm organizations of America, and who will cause to be made comprehensive studies of farm production costs at home and abroad, and publish the uncensored facts?

(5) Will you take the action necessary to ascertain and make public all obtainable facts concerning the great and growing evil of farm tenancy, so that steps may be taken to check, reduce, or end it?

7) Will you earnestly endeavor to secure to co-operative organizations of farmers engaged in interstate commerce, service and supplies equal in all respects to those furnished private enterprises under like circumstances?

(8) Th railroads have been returned to their owners. If at the end of two years of further trial of private ownership the railroads fail to render reasonably satisfactory service to the people, will you then favor reopening the railroad question?

(9) Will you use your best efforts to secure the payment of the war debt chiefly through a highly graduated income tax or, otherwise, by those best abled to pay?

(10) Will you earnestly strive to uphold and enforce the national conservation policy and especially to stop forest devastation, which has already more than doubled the price of lumber and paper to the consumer?

(11) Will you do your best to secure and enforce effective national control over the packers and other great interstate combinations of capital engaged in the manufacture, transporation, or distribution of food and other farm products and farmers' supplies?

(12) Will you respect, and earnestly strive to maintain, the right of free speech, free press and free assembly?

N. Y. MILK PRICES LOWER

An average reduction from March prices of milk to the distributors of one and seven-tenths cents per quart for the month of April has been announced by the Dairymen's League of New York state.

The Farmer and His Hired Man

HY THE FARMER CANNOT PAY HIS HIRED HELP MORE

HOW CAN the farmer keep his hired help from going to the city?

If ninety-nine out of a hundred mers in the State of Michigan th of Grand Rapids would pay ir hired help the wages paid man in question the ninety-nine uld be the hired help and the hired n of today would own the farm. I 71 years of age, have farmed 40 rs, lived in the city seven years know what I write to be true.

he farmer is the poorest paid orer on earth. Large crops, low ce on everything produced, price d by the buyer.

Now if the farmer would set his ce the same as the buyer—a fair ce, not to profiteer, but a fair pro—on labor, stock, land, tools and es, then he could pay his hired help ng wages. I don't blame the hired n for wanting good wages, but I do me him for laying all to he farm-

The table below is a fair representation of an 80 acre farm north of nd Rapids:—

atoes, 10 a., 1,000 bu.	$ 500.00
, 10 a., 150 bu.	150.00
n, 10 a., 400 bu.	600.00
s, 10 a., 250 bu.	160.00
y, 20 a., 20 tons	400.00
terfat, 3 cows	300.00
Total	$2,110.00

Feed and Pasture Per Year

orses	$ 400.00
ows	300.00
og	25.00
chickens	30.00
l	80.00
es	100.00
reciation, tools and stock,	100.00
vesting, threshing grain	100.00
ging potatoes, cutting hay and corn	150.00
d oats, 25 bu.	15.00
atoes, 100 bu.	100.00
,15 bu.	15.00
n, seed, 1 bu.	3.00
ver and grass seed, 3 bu.	100.00
rance, buildings, stock,	12.00
eep of fencing	40.00
d 25 days	50.00
Total	$1,620.00

ving a total for all labor and deiation in soil, $490.00.

ow if this farmer would furnish hired man for one year with—

l	$ 80.00
ushels potatoes,	30.00
1 cow	100.00
g, 250 lbs.,	45.00
l for 30 chickens	75.00
od horse, $6 per week	312.00
of year bonus	500.00
d man would get,	$1,142.00

his services, while the farmer d get $4.90, making a difference vor of hired help of $652.

have placed a high estimate on the er's crop yield, also on the prices ould get for them. You can now why the farmer don't pay more es. You see if the farmer's outwas $1,620 and hired help $1,142 otal would be $2,760, while his re-s $2,110, leaving a deficit of $652.

R. Freeman, Newaygo Co., Mich.

A MONTH ON 40-COW FARM

WONDER if he powers hat be will me a little e. In almost v paper we up you see or more les about nen leaving farm. Now, about the who is tryo get on a . My husband has had years in ing and ral farm- yet we are own. Why? ly because armer who s a man r cannot ill not pay enough to take care of his family. For instance, we were offered $70, house and milk, on a 40-cow dairy farm. Fourteen cows of official test, no garden, no chickens, no fuel, no way to get to town. More of them are offering $60.00 with garden, house, and some offer all fuel, some part.

Now when I go to buy a house dress do I get it cheaper than the woman who lives in town? I'll say no. Neither do I get anythink else cheaper. I pay the same price that the one pays whose husband gets $5.00 and $6.00 a day. Why then because my husband is a good dairy man should he be asked to work for less than a common laborer can get. He puts in longer hours and part of his Sundays. In fact he is on the job 20 hours out of 24 and sometimes the full 24, when something goes wrong.

Now don't imagine from my letter that I'm knocking farming, for we would rather be on a farm than in town, but we cannot work for nothing aand board ourselves. So if you know of some farmer who will give a square deal we'd like to hear about him. I am beginning to think with Nancy of the News, "there ain't no such an animal". Am willing to be convinced.—*Mrs. J. D. C., Rochester, Mich.*

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION

I HAVE been reading the articles of your paper on the scarcity of farm help. I was born on a farm and have always worked out by the month or year. I have worked for men who have been white and others who were simply slave drivers, so I know whereof I speak.

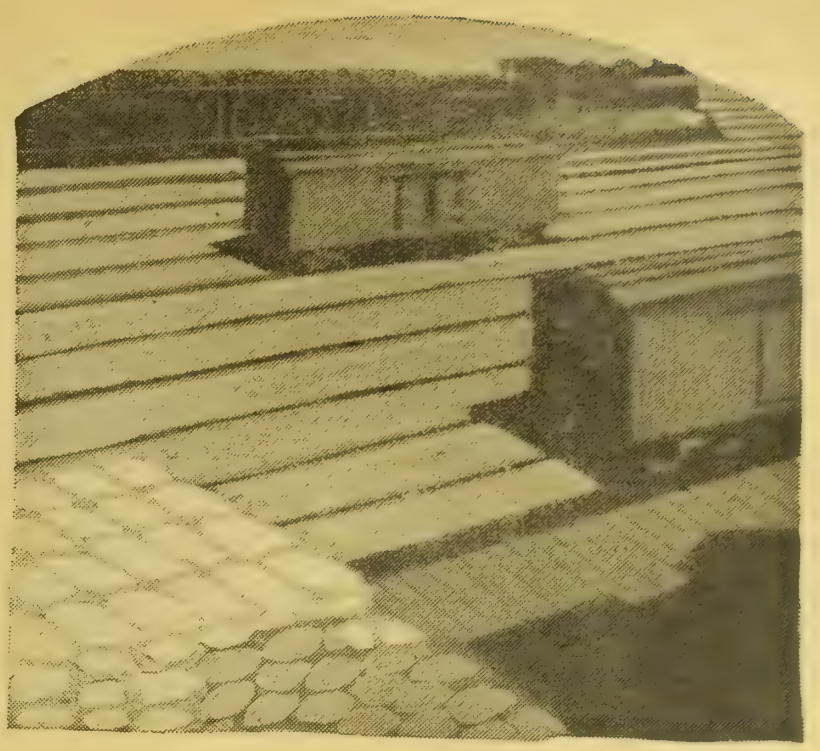
I think the farmers are largely to blame for the existing conditions. A great many have by greed and selfishness to become rich literally driven the boys and girls from the farm. I have in mind a man who had six sons. He boasted that he would give every son 250 acres at his death. The whole family were slaves. Never did you see him take a day off and he and the boys go fishing or to the fair. He would use a tool as long as it would hang together with wire. He was never a companion to his boys. What was the result? As soon as they could, each any every one of them sought companionship away from home and gradually wandered away. Did any of those six boys stay on the farm? No. Why would they when they had never seen anything but drudgery.

I believe if fathers and mothers would take more interest in their children, give them something to raise for their very own, things would be better. I have a son. I plan to go fishing with him several times during the year. I go for the express purpose of giving him a good time. The day off does me a lot of good and the boy goes whistling to the potato patch the next morning. How proudly will he square his shoulders and say, "This is my own calf or pig."

Friends, I know it pays. This same method will work with hired help. After an exceedingly busy time, take a day off, go to the lake or somewhere. How much fresher they will be the next morning. A little praise will some times ease a hard job.

I am of the opinion that it does more injury than good to be constantly airing our troubles. People get tired of hearing a hard luck story every time they see you. But if both employer and employee would work together they would solve to a large extent the scarcity of help on the farms today.—*Fair Play, Montcalm county, Mich.*

THESE LETTERS from the farmer and his hired man are of intense interest to us, and we believe, to our readers as well. 'Tis said that "confession is good for the soul." How many times has the farmer felt like saying to his hired man the things he has written here, and how many times has the hired man been tempted to unburden his troubles as he has unburdened them here? Yet, we'll wager that neither suspected the thoughts of the other. Consequently there has been misunderstanding and where misunderstanding exists, there you will also find unreasonableness and conflict. This interchange of reins between the farmer and his hired man ought to pave the way for a better understanding and greater co-operation between the two. The farmer should see that his hired man reads every one of these letters, and the hired man should bring them to the attention of his employer. These letters are not propaganda. They are from bonafide farmers and farm workers, whose problems and hopes are pretty much the same as yours.—Editor.



Fewer Freight Cars —More Shipping

During the last two years, few box cars and few locomotives have been purchased by the railroads.

The nation's industry is requiring more shipping this year than ever before—and the railroads are badly handicapped by the scarcity of rolling stock.

This Means Frequent Delays in Shipments

Late deliveries of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia, and "U-S" Potash may have a serious effect on your plans.

Don't wait until the materials are actually needed on your farm—

Order Solvay Products Now

—a month in advance—two months in advance. Get your order in before the "rush season," and be sure to receive your shipment on time.

Ordering in advance gives us an opportunity to protect you against a late delivery by tracing your shipment, if it goes astray; or by replacing it, if lost.

The Solvay Process Company
2097 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Michigan

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker and a former colleague of young Morgan's father, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, whose name is Henry Morgan, is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island to ask Leoncia to forgive Henry which she does. He is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politice of San Antonio who proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang Francis when Henry appears and is thrown into prison. Leoncia finds she loves both men. The Solanos and Francis plan to release Henry, after which they are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. The Jefe secures a tug-boat and follows them.

HENRY and Francis, in their chosen positions and waiting until the narrowness of El Tigre was reached, took a hand in the free and easy battle.

"My congratulations, sir," Captain Trefethen said to Francis, the Indian of him compelling him to raise his head to peer across the trail, the negro of him flattening his body down until almost it seemed to bore into the deck. "That was Captain Rosaro himself that was steering, and the way he jumped and grabbed his hand would lead one to conclude that you had very accurately put a bullet through it. That Captain Rosaro is a very hot-tempered hombre, sir. I can almost hear him blaspheming now."

"Stand ready for the word, Francis," Henry said, laying down his rifle and carefully studying the low shores of the island of El Tigre on either side of them. "We're almost ready. Take your time when I give the word, and at 'three' let her go."

The tug was two hundred yards away and overtaking fast, when Henry gave the word. He and Francis stood up, and at "three" made their fling. To either side can and beer case flew, dragging behind them through the air the beaded rope of pots and cans and bottles and rope streamers.

In their interest, Henry and Francis remained standing in order to watch the maw of their trap as denoted by the spread of miscellaneous objects on the surface of their troubled wake. A fusillade of rifle shots from the tug made them drop back flat to the deck; but, peering over the rail, they saw the tug's forefoot press the floated rope down and under. A minute later they saw the tug slow down to a stop.

"Some mess wrapped around that propeller," Francis applaunded. "Henry, salute."

"Now, if the wind holds . . ." said Henry modestly.

The Angelique sailed on, leaving the motionless tug to grow smaller in the distance, but not so small that they could not see her drift helplessly onto the shoal, and see men going over the side and wading about.

"We just must sing our little song," Henry cried jubilantly, start-up the stave of "Back to Back Against the Mainmast."

"Which is all very nice, sir," Captain Trefethen interrupted at the conclusion of the first chorus, his eyes glistening and his shoulders still jiggling to the rhythm of the song. "But the wind has ceased, sir. We are becalmed. How are we to get out of Juchitan Inlet without wind? The Dolores is not wrecked. She is merely delayed. Some nigger will go down and clear her propeller, and then she has us right where she wants us."

"It's not so far to shore," Henry adjudged with a measuring eye as he turned to Enrico.

"What kind of a shore have they got ashore here, Senor Solano?" he queried. "Maya Indians and haciendados—which?"

"Haciendados and Mayas both," Enrico answered. "But I know the country well. If the schooner is not safe, we should be safe ashore. We can get horses and saddles and beef and corn. The Cordilleras are beyond. What more should we want?"

"But Leoncia?" Francis asked solicitously.

"Was born in the saddle, and in the saddle there are few Americanos she would not weary," came Enrico's answer. "It would be well, with your acquiescence, to swing out the long boat in case the Dolores appears upon us."

CHAPTER VIII.

IT'S ALL right skipper, it's all right," Henry assured the breed captain, who, standing on the beach with them, seemed loath to say farewell and pull back to the Angelique adrift half a mile away in the dead calm which had fallen on Juchitan Inlet.

"It is what we call a diversion," Francis explained. "That is a nice word—diversion. And it is even nicer when you see it work."

"But if it don't work," Captain Trefethen protested, "then will it spell a counfounded word, which I may name as catastrophe."

"That is what happened to the Dolores when we tangled her propeller," Henry laughed. "But we do not know the meaning of that word. We use diversion instead. The proof that it will work is that we are leaving Senor Solano's two sons with you. Alvarado and Martinez know the passages like a book. They will pilot you out with the first favoring breeze. The Jefe is not interested in you. He is after us, and when we take to the hills he'll be on our trail with every last man of his."

"Don't you see!" Francis broke in. "The Angelique is trapped. If we remain on board he will capture us and the Angelique as well. But we make the diversion of taking to the hills. He pursues us. The Angelique goes free. And of course he wont catch us."

"But suppose I do lose the schooner!" the swarthy skipper persisted. "If she goes on the rocks I will lose her, and the passages are very perilous."

"Then you will be paid for her as I've told you before," Francis said, with a show of rising irritation.

"Also there are my numerous expenses——"

Francis pulled out a pad and pencil, scribbled a note, and passed it over, saying:

"Present that to Senor Melchor Gonzales at Bocas del Toro. It is for a thousand gold. He is the banker; he is my agent, and he will pay it to you."

Captain Trefethen stared incredulously at the scrawled bit of paper.

"Oh, he's good for it," Henry said.

"Yes, sir, I know, sir, that Mr. Francis Morgan is a wealthy gentleman of renown. But how wealthy is he? Is he as wealthy as I modestly am? I own the Angelique free of all debt. I own two town lots, unimproved in Colon. And I own four water-front lots in Belen that will make me very wealthy when the Union Fruit Company begins the building of the warehouses——"

"How much, Francis, did your father leave you?" Henry quipped teasingly. "Or, rather, how many?"

Francis shrugged his shoulders as he answered vaguely: "More than I have fingers and toes."

"Dollars, sir?" queried the captain.

Henry shook his head sharply.

"Thousands, sir?"

Again Henry shook his head.

"Millions, sir?"

"Now you're taking," Henry answered. "Mr. Francis Morgan is rich enough to buy almost all of the Republic of Panama, with the canal cut out of the deal."

The negro-Indian mariner looked his unbelief to Enrico Solano, who replied:

"He is an honorable gentleman. I know. I have cashed his paper, drawn on Senor Melchor Gonzales at Bocas del Toro, for a thousand pesos. There it is in the bag there."

He nodded his head up the beach to where Leoncia, in the midst of the dunnage landed with them, was toying with trying to slip cartridges into a Winchester rifle. The bag, which the skipped had long since noted, lay at her feet in the sand.

"I do hate to travel strapped," Francis explained embarrassedly to the white men of the group. "One never knows when a dollar mayn't come in handy. I got caught with a broken machine at Smith River Corners, up New York way, one night, with nothing but a check book, and, d'you know, I couldn't get even a cigarette in the town."

"I trusted a white gentleman in Barbadoes, once, who chartered my boat to go fishing flying fish——" the captain began.

With his hands, he waved the tribesmen away, ceasing the ceremonial half-completed, and directed that the three captives be taken into the Long House.—(Chapter 17.)

"Well, so long, skipper," H... shut him off. "You'd better be... ting on board, because we're g... to hike."

And for Captain Trefethen, ... ing at the backs of his depa... passengers, remained naught b... obey. Helping to shove the boa... he climbed in, took the ste... sweep, and directed his cours... ward the Angelique. Glancing ... from time to time, he saw the ... on the beach shoulder the bag ... and disappear into the dense ... wall of vegetation.

They came out upon an inco... clearing, and saw gangs of poo... work chopping down and grub... out the roots of the virgin trops... est so that rubber trees for the ... ufacture of automobile tires mig... planted to replace it. Leoncia, ... side her father, walked in the ... Her brothers, Ricardo and Ale... dro, in the middle, were burd... with the dunnage, as were Fra... and Henry, who brought up ... rear. And this strange proce... was met by a slender, straight-b... ed, hidalgo-appearing, elderly ge... man, who leaped his horse a... tree trunks and stump holes in... der to gain to them.

He was off his horse, at sig... Enrico, sombrero in hand in re... nition of Leoncia, his hand ex... to Enrico in greeting of an... friendship, his lips wording w... and his eyes expressing admira... to Enrico's daughter.

The talk was in rapid-fire Spa... and the request for horses pref... and qualifiedly granted, ere the ... troduction of the two Morgans ... place. The haciendado's horse, ... the Latin fashion, was immedi... Leoncia's, and, without ado ... shortened the stirrups and place... astride in the saddle. A murra... explained, had swept his plant... of riding animals; but his chief ... seer still possessed a fair-condit... one which was Enrico's as soon ... could be procured.

His handshake to Henry and F... cis was hearty as well as digni... as he took full two minutes orn... to state that any friend of his ... friend Enrico was his friend. ... Enrico asked the haciendado a... the trails up toward the Cordil... and mentioned oil, Francis pri... up his ears.

"Don't tell me, Senor," he be... "that they have located oil in ... ama?"

"They have," the haciendado ... ded gravely. "We knew of th... ooze, and had known of it for ge... ations. But it was the Hermo... Company that sent its gringo ... gineers in secretly and then bo... up the land. They say it is a g... field. But I know nothing of oil ... self. They have many wells, ... have bored much, and so muc... have they that it is running ... over the landscape. They say ... cannot choke it entirely down. ... is the volume and pressure. ... they need is the pipe line to oc... carriage, which they have begu... build. In the meantime it f... away down the canyons, an utter ... of incredible proportion."

"Have they built any tan... Francis demanded, his mind run... eagerly on Tampico Petroleum ... which most of his own fortune ... pledged, and of which, despite ... rising stock market, he had h... nothing since his departure f... New York.

The haciendado shook his hea...

"Transportation," he expla... "The freight from tide-water to ... gushers by mule back has been ... hibitive. But they have impou... much of it. They have lakes of ... great reservoirs in the hollows of ... hills, earthen dammed, and still ... cannot choke down the flow and ... the precious substance flows d... the canyons."

"Have they roofed these re... voirs?" Frances inquired, remem... ing a disastrous fire in the early ... of Tampico Petroleum.

"No, Senor."

Francis shook his head disapp... ingly.

"They should be roofed," he s... "A match from the drunken or ... vengeful hand of any peon could ... the whole works off. It's poor ... iness, poor business."

"But I am not the Hermosi...," the haciendado said.

"For the Hermosillo Compan...

meant, Senor," Francis explained. "I am an oil man. I have paid through the nose to the tune of hundreds of thousands for similar accidents or crimes. One never knows just how they happen. What one does know is that they do happen——"

What more Francis might have said about the expediency of protecting oil reservoirs from stupid or wilful peons, was never to be known; for, at the moment, the chief overseer of the plantation, stick in hand, rode up, half his interest devoted to the newcomers, the other half to the squad of peons working close at hand.

"Senor Ramirez, will you favor me by dismounting," his employer, the haciendado, politely addressed him, at the same time introducing him to the strangers as soon as he had dismounted.

"The animal is yours, friend Enrico," the haciendado said. "If it dies, please return at your easy convenience the saddle and gear. And if your convenience be not easy, please do not remember that there is to be any return, save ever and always of your love for me. I regret that you and your party cannot now partake of my hospitality. But the Jefe is a bloodhound, I know. We shall do our best to send him astray."

With Leoncia and Enrico mounted and the gear made fast to the saddles by leather thongs, the cavalcade started, Alesandro and Ricardo clinging each to a stirrup of their father's saddle and trotting alongside. This was for making greater haste, and was emulated by Francis and Henry, who clung to Leoncia's stirrups. Fast to the pommel of her saddle was the bag of silver dollars.

"It is some mistake," the haciendado was explaining to his overseer. "Enrico Solano is an honorable man. Anything to which he pledges himself is honorable. He has pledged himself to this, whatever it may be and yet is Mariano Vercara e Hijos on their trail. We shall mislead him if he comes this way."

"And here he comes," the overseer remarked, "without luck so far in finding horses." Casually he turned on the laboring peons and with horrible threats urged them to do at least half a days' decent work in a day.

From the corner of his eye, the haciendado observed the fast-walking group of men, with Alvarez Torres in the lead; but, as if he had not noticed, he conferred with his overseer about the means of grubbing out the particular stump the peons were working on.

He returned the greeting of Torres pleasantly, and inquired politely, with a touch of deviltry, if he led the party of men on some oil prospecting adventure.

"No, Senor," Torres answered. "We are in search of Senor Enrico Solano, his daughter, his sons, and two tall Gringos with them. It is the Gringos we want. They have passed this way, Senor?"

"Yes, they have passed. I imagined they, too, were in some oil excitement, such was their haste that prevented them from courteously passing the time of day and stating their destination. Have they committed some offense? But I should not ask. Senor Enrico Solano is too honorable a man——"

"Which way did they go?" the Jefe demanded, thrusting himself breathlessly forward from the rear of his gendarmes with whom he had just caught up.

And while the haciendado and his overseer temporized and prevaricated and indicated an entirely different direction, Torres noted one of the peons, leaning on his spade, listen intently. And still while the Jefe was being misled and was giving orders to proceed on the false scene, Torres flashed a silver dollar privily to the listening peon. The peon nodded his head in the right direction, caught the coin unobserved, and applied himself to his digging at the root of the huge stump.

Torres countermanded the Jefe's order.

"We will go the other way," Torres said, with a wink to the Jefe. "A little bird has told me that our friend here is mistaken and that they have gone the other way."

As the posse departed on the hot trail, the haciendado and his overseer looked at each other in consternation and amazement. The overseer made a movement of his lips for silence, and looked swiftly at the group of laborers. The offendingg peon was working furiously and absorbedly, but another peon, with a barely perciptible nod of head, indicated him to the overseer.

"There's the little bird," the overseer cried, striding to the traitor, and shaking him violently.

Out of the peon's rags flew the silver dollar.

"Ah, ha," said the haciendado, grasping the situation. "He has become suddenly affluent. This is horrible, that my peons should be wealthy. Doubtless, he has murdered some one for all that sum. Beat him, and make him confess."

The creature, on his knees, the stick of the overseer raining blows on his head and back, made confession of what he had done to earn the dollar.

"Beat him, beat him some more, beat him to death, the beast who betrayed my dearest friends," the haciendado urged placidly. "But no—caution. Do not beat him to death, but nearly so. We are short of labor now and cannot afford to hurt him much, but that he shall be compelled to lay off work no more than a couple of days."

Of the immediately subsequent agonies, adventures, and misadventures of the peon, a volume might be written which would be the epic of his life. Besides, to be beaten nearly to death is not nice to contemplate or dwell upon. Let it suffice to tell that when he had received no more than part of his beating, he wrenched free, leaving half his rags in the overseer's grasp,and fled madly for the jungle, outfooting the overseer who was unused to rapid locomotion save when on a horse's back.

Such was the speed of the wretched creature's flight, spurred on by the pain of his lacerations and the fear of the overseer, that, plunging wildly on he overtook the Solano party and plunged out of the jungle and into them as they were crossing a shallow stream, and fell upon his knees, whimpering for mercy. He whimpered because of his betrayal of them. But this they did not know, and Francis seeing his pitiable condition, lingered behind long enough to unscrew the metal top from a jocket flask and revive him with a drink of half the contents. Then Francis hastened on, leaving the poor devil muttering inarticulate thanks ere he dived off into the sheltering jungle in a different direction. But, underfed, overworked, his body gave way, and he sank down in collapse in the green covert.

Next, Alvarez Torres in the lead and tracking like a hound, the gendarmes at his back, the Jefe panting in the rear from shortness of breath, the pursuit arrived at the stream The foot marks of the peon, still wet on the dry stones beyond the margin of the stream caught Torres' eye. In a trice, by what little was left of his garments, the peon was dragged out. On his knees, which portion of his anatomy he was destined to occupy much this day, he begged for mercy and received his interrogation. And he denied knowledge of the Solano party. He, who had betrayed and been beaten, but who had received only succor from those he had betrayed, felt stir in him some atom of gratitude and good. He denied

(*Continued on page* 21)

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

GEO. M. SLOCUM ..... PUBLISHER
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Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
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Our Candidate for President

THE UTTERANCES of some of the leading candidates for the presidency of the United States fills us with a profound sense of disappointment. The most of them are using the petty political tools which have become popular in local and state campaigns, but which we hold are too mean for the future president of the United States to employ.

We do not expect the next president to be a paragon of virtue and wisdom. But our candidate must have principle and courage. He must have the principle which will defy the corroding influence of selfish power, whether it be exerted by organized wealth, labor or agriculture. He must be courageous enough to defend his principles even though it may mean alienating a considerable portion of his political strength. We have no use for the man who caters to any class of people because he is afraid of them or desires to curry their favor. If their cause is just, well and good, but if they seek special privilege, he who would give it to them can have none of our support.

Our candidate for president must be a man of peace. He must have some conception of America's international obligations, and he must pledge himself to work for the adoption of a covenant between nations that will lessen or entirely eliminate the chances of future warfare. No exponent of compulsory military training can, in our judgment, be a man of peace league advocate can in our judgment be the traditions and all the weapons of ancient and modern warfare and seek new methods for maintaining the peace of the world. No anti-peace league advocace can in our judgment be a man of peace. If he cannot offer a plan for an international court of arbitration to settle in peace controversies which have hitherto been settled by war, he is not a big enough man to be president of the United States.

Our candidate will be sparing of his promises to any class of people. Too many promises belie the sincerity of the promise-maker.

So far as politics are concerned our candidate for president may run on either the Republican or Democratic ticket. In common with a few million other voters, we have long since ceased to measure a candidate by the political yard stick. We have found that a rascal and a weakling can belong to either party. There are no rules against them. We have found that there are strong men in both parties. Neither has a monopoly on the men of ability and courage and principle.

So much for the qualifications of our candidate for president. Now, we shall be deeply obliged if someone will give him a name and place him in nomination.

Investigating Campaign Funds

GOV. SLEEPER quite properly makes the suggestion that the government, having convicted Truman Newberry, should now turn its attention to the Ford expenditures in the senatorial contest. If there is any evidence upon which to base a charge that Henry Ford conspired with others to spend an amount in excess of the legal limitations to secure the office of United States senator the federal government will not be doing full justice if it fails to make an investigation. Then, in keeping with the spirit of the times the attorney general for Michigan should start grand jury proceedings against every man suspected of exceeding the legal campaign expenditures in this state since the corrupt practice act was passed. It has not been so very long ago that stories were circulated about the many thousands of dollars that were spent in several gubernatorial and congressional campaigns. Let us not make fish of one and fowl of the other. It is surely just as bad to spend $50,000 to secure the governorship of Michigan or a seat in Congress as it is $176,000 to secure a seat in the United States Senate.

Of course, it has been repeatedly stated upon good authority that Henry Ford did not spend a nickel in his own behalf, and that he had no knowledge whatsoever of what was being done to further his campaign. It has been stated that he subscribed to the principle that the office should seek the man, and that he adhered rigidly to this principle throughout the campaign, even refusing to acknowledge letters that were addressed to him by friends in reference to the campaign. It has been stated that at no time during the campaign did he reply to a single criticism of himself or his son, although his friends conceded that had he desired he could have purchased all the newspaper space that was necessary to refute these criticisms and win the election. These statements may or may not be true. We repeat, however, that if there is a single scrap of evidence that Henry Ford spent any of his own money or directed or had knowledge of the spending of other people's money in an amount beyond what the law permitted to further his campaign, then the Ford campaign should be as rigidly investigated, and if facts are disclosed proving violation of the law, the violators should be as speedily prosecuted as in the Newberry case.

What Has Business to Fear?

THE AMERICAN Institute of Meat Packers has issued a statement in which it is claimed that the bill pending before Congress for the regulaton of the packing industry "sets a bad precedent," and is the entering wedge to federal control of all business. The packers have fooled a lot of people the past year or two with their propaganda, and the recent statement shows they are trying to fool the business interests of the country, but can they get away with it? True, the propagandists worked the business interests of the country beautifully into a panicky disapproval of continued government operation of the railroads. Nine-tenths of the business men of the country, from the corner grocer to the president of the trust, declared themselves "ag'in" government operation of the railroads because some railroad lobbyist or propaganda had convinced them that their business was the next on the government's program of "nationalization." But can the packers work the same game over again?

It is doubtful. In the files of the U. S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are certain documents containing incontrovertible proof that the "Big Five" packers have through competition-throttling methods gained supremacy and monopoly of the business of packing meats and many kindred enterprises. It is upon these proofs that the justification for government regulation of the packing business rests. The packers have repeatedly denied the imputations of the Federal Trade Commission, and have made a great show of their piety and righteousness, but all who review the evidence taken from the book and the correspondence files of the packers are convinced that the Big Five have gained and abused control of some of the most essential food products, and that if left to pursue their own sweet will as in the past may become a national menace holding the key to the nation's food supply.

What has business to fear from government control of the packing industry? Legitimate business,—business that is conducted according to the rules of the game; which is content to live and let live,—has nothing to fear from government interference. On the contrary, the little business enterprises of the country which give life to thousands of communities ought to take on new courage, and competition a new lease of life as a result of the government's willingness to be the referee in the great game of commerce and industry.

Look to Your Health.

TALKING with one of the most prominent surgeons in Michigan the other day, I complimented his profession upon the great strides it had taken in recent years to counteract disease. "We have just begun", he replied soberly. "Until we can discover the true cause and effect a real cure of advanced cancer, I shall feel that we have only nibbled around the edges of medical and surgical science."

His words came back to me vividly today when I picked up the bulletin issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics and discovered that two hundred and forty-seven persons died in Michigan during the month of December from cancer. Only one other disease, pneumonia, claimed more victims.

The message that "cancer is curable" contains no hope for the sufferer from its advanced stages. Experience has proven that when cancer reaches a certain point of development an effective cure is impossible. Operation after operation may remove the malignant growth temporarily and lengthen the days between the sufferer and the grave, but death is not far off.

A stitch in time saves nine, and the treatment of a cancer in its earliest stages by competent surgeons, will save life. The medics tell us that thousands of people have cancer and don't know it. There is a little if any pain with incipient cancer, yet its symptoms are sufficiently pronounced to show the person afflicted that something is wrong which needs medical attention. Quoting a medical authority, "a persistent sore, an unnatural lump, a constantly recurring pain, irregular bleeding may be symptoms of cancer and should have the attention of a physician." But that does not mean that these things are necessarily or even usually the symptoms of cancer. They are, however, symptoms that something is wrong with the human system, and if they persist medical advice should be sought. If people would give closer attention to the care of their bodies and the immediate treatment of the ills to which the body is subject, there would be far less misery disease and death in the world.

The Gentle Pressure

THE FARM Mortgage Banker's Ass'n of America, which has tried by every hook and crook to destroy the federal farm loan system, sends a letter to our "Advertising Manager" calling his attention to a proposed 10% tax on newspaper advertising to increase the federal revenues. This interesting letter says:

"You cannot remedy the evils by kicking about advertising tax. New forms of taxation will take its place if that is defeated. The only sure and permanent remedy is to make bonds (meaning farm loan bonds) subject to taxation.

"Many editors have been too busy with European questions to give time and study to taxation problems. Many agricultural editors have been misled by the assertion that the tax exemption of farm loan bonds causes great benefits to agriculture. A careful study of the question will prove the contrary to be the result. The advertising manager ought to be able to interest the editor!"

Do you see the pressure? The advertising manager, representing the business end of the publication ought to be able to interest (a better word would be influence) the editor! And the editor, the amount of whose salary and dividends depend upon the advertising patronage, ought to be able to see the wisdom of using his influence against the tax exemption clause of the farm loan law. Sure, the farmers would foot the bill. But what's that to the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n of America or to the farm paper publisher and editor whose principles are measured by the dollar

What the Neighbors Say

M. B. F. BOUND TO GET RESULTS

I am sending you check for $2 for three years' subscription. I think your paper the best farm paper I have ever seen. Your way of doing things is bound to get results. These are two things that if you would use your good office to help put through our legislature that would help the tax payers of Michigan, just a tax limit law. Second, a board of public accounting. It seems the valuation of property makes no difference in the levy of taxes. The number of mills levied makes the limit enough for all necessary expenses but cut out giving public money to private interests. The board of public accounting would find the Niss appropriated funds and see that it came back in the treasury from which it was taken. I think these two laws would greatly benefit tax payers of Michigan.—*P. E. Lee, Wexford County.*

I'll say we need a tax limit law or something. What we need most of all is good common horse sense and economy in state expenditures. The we need a state income tax that will reduce the property tax. The auditor general is supposed to constitute a sort of board of accounting, but what's the use of trying to save a penny here and a penny there when the legislature spends our money like a drunken sailor.—Editor.

DEFENDS U. S. WAR RECORD

I wish Mr. Bengal would be more explicit. He says we have been used as a tool to take the chestnuts out of the fire for dear old England, and that our 100 per cent Americans are trying to saddle militarism and autocracy on this country, also that most of those tales of Hun atrocities originated in English newspaper offices, and that our pro-English element have brought us into the war and spread those lies to help out the aforesaid dear old England, and to prolong the war for pecuniary gain. He also says if Germany was so land-hungry why did she not go to war with her small neighbors like Holland, Switzerland, Luzemburg and others?

I think if Mr. Bengal will brush up on history he will find that Germany has been nibbling quite freely on her neighbors, both large and small all her life and further, if some of the aforesaid small neighbors have not been actually gobbled up they were predigested. Where would the kaiser be if Holland had actually been a part of Germany, saying nothing of the food stuffs that passed through those neutral (?) countries?

About those chestnuts; I suppose he means Germany's possessions in Africa and other part of the world including the islands in the Pacific. Did we send an army to Africa or a fleet to the Pacific when American rights and interests were not involved? If England got any of those chestnuts she raked them out of the fire with her own army and navy, not ours. Was it the pro-English element that brought us into the war, or was it taking the lives of American citizens and destroying American commerce, to say nothing of the conduct of Bernstorf, Boy Ed and others of that class Our 100 per cent Americans, of whom Theodore was a worthy member, are not trying to saddle anything on America; neither did they try to prolong the war for gain, but a few of them think the war should have been prolonged just a little that they might lay their hands on a certain man that is sawing wood in Holland.

If conceited monarchs were made to answer for their crimes there would be no need of a League of Nations with its entangling alliances to put an end to war for conquest.

The people who tried to prolong the war for gain were enemy emissaries and disloyal citizens who blew up elevators incited strikes, yelled for shorter hours and more pay, and those dirty politicians who robbed the government at every turn.

I would to God those submarine atrocities where innocent women and children were drowned without any provision being made to save them were only newspaper tales, also the unspeakable crimes of the Turks under German officers.

The disloyal ones were not all of foreign birth, far from it. The great majority of foreigners are loyal to the country of their adoption. Being born in Michigan fifty years ago is no proof of loyalty. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Our surroundings are largely responsible for what we are. If an American-born child is taken from an American school and taught the German language and German ideals, if ever so honest he can not be a true American. My advice to a foreigner coming to this country all puffed up with the grandeur of his native country is, forget it or stay where you are. But if you do come, remember that the United States government is the *best* government on earth and only when its laws are broken or perverted by disloyal people does it appear to be defective.—*H. L. Black.*

I am sorry, friends, that we can not bury all of our memories of the war with our dead in France. Of course, that can not be. To many the recollection of the little mounds in a foreign country will be like a living scar. Whatever our feelings may have been previous to and during the war, let us for the sake of our peace of minds and the friendly sentiments we of America ought to hold for all others of America, leave this subject alone. It is dangerous. The war is over; America's arms have triumphed; Germany has been properly punished, and we are struggling in the shifting sands of the reconstruction.—Editor.

THE FARMERS' AWAKENING

It has been a long time since last I wrote anything to the best farm paper ever published, but I have been a very interested reader of every item printed from the first issue to the last and hav found it all good. It has helped to set the farmers of Michigan thinking and their thinking is already beginning to bear fruit. They are not only thinking but they are doing things and are going to do bigger things in the next few years. The world is going to wake up some of these days to the fact that the farmer of this country is something more than a rube, that he can do something more than "slop his hogs." Those who have waxed fat off the farmers these many years have gone too far. They pushed the farmer too close to the wall, so close that he has looked up and seen what he was up against. I wonder if they thought when we saw that wall we would think ourselves fenced in so we couldn't get out and just hump to it a little harder and keep on throwing them the profits. Well if they did they have another think coming. For years the farmers have worked from sun up to sunset, day in and day out, year in and year out, thinking those who enjoyed the fruits of their labor would realize the importance of their efforts to feed the world and give them the privileges and importance they should enjoy as the greatest and most important industry in the world today. So you say we are largely to blame ourselves. Of course, sure thing, brother, if we had opened our eyes long ago to that fact we would be better off today but now we have awakened and got started just watch us travel. Come on brother farmers; get in the band wagon. Organize; organize; organize.—*B. E. S., Emmet County.*

Glad to hear from you again, old friend. Sure, the farmers are to blame for their condition. But you'll have to admit that they're making tracks now.—Editor.

HIRED MAN WANTS A JOB

The hired man is about right. I am working by the year and have been doing so for the past eight years and find that the farmer is more to blame than the farm laborer. One farmer will pay more for help than others; then other laborers will think they ought to get the same as the others. I have not hired out for the coming season but the man I'm working for does not want to pay a living wage and how can he expect to get help? This man owns 200 acres of land. He wants me very bad but says he can not afford to pay such prices as others. But figures show that he can pay more by giving his 10 per cent above production if he would not fool away so much feed on seven cows that are not paying for their feed. That is the trouble with farmers. I have an ad I wish you to publish. "Wanted, work on farm by the year by married man with family; 15 years' experience in all lines of farming." I think M. B. F. just fine for the farmer and farm laborer; also keep the good things going. —*Ralph Mead, Ionia County.*

There is no charge for the ad. Hope you "land" something to your satisfaction.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

BEET GROWERS' ROUND-UP

More than two thousand enthusiastic sugar beet growers from the various parts of the beet growing sections of the state attended the round-up meeting of the Michigan Beet Growers' Association at Saginaw, Monday, March 8. The growers in attendance seemed determined to back up their leaders in the demand for a fair division of the profits in the raising of beets and their manufacture into sugar. It is not likely that any definite price demands will be made, although there is a strong sentiment among growers to refuse to grow any beets unless the manufacturers of sugar give consideration to the growers' ideas of fair prices. It is also apparent that the leaders, who have recently returned from Washington, feel confident that the government will step in and give the beet sugar industry a thorough investigation and endeavor to determine what constitutes a fair division of profits to both beet grower and manufacturer of sugar.

There appears to be a general feeling among the sugar beet growers of the entire country that there should be a feeling of mutual interest between all parties interested in the sugar industry if the business is to function properly, and to the interest of all parties concerned, from the beet grower to the consumer of sugar. And that all of these parties have an interest in the question and that their interests are mutual, and that instead of working in the dark that they must place their cards on the table and play the game in the open. The growers feel, and rightly, too, that they, first of all, should be insured of a fair price for their beets in order that they may keep up their land, equipment and labor supply from year to year, and to feel sure that they will be given a square deal in the matter of sharing in the profits of the business. With a fair price for beets as a basis there would be no trouble in maintaining arequate sugar beet production to meet the requirements of the consumers, and all interests concerned would share in the prosperity of the industry.

The sugar beet growers of the country and their leaders are agreed that the time has come when the growers must conduct their business for dividends, the same as the sugar manufacturers have been doing for years, rather than merely to keep the sugar consumers' bowl full. They believe the question of making sugar is one that affects two parties, and that the grower of the sugar beets is the first one to be considered in the matter of profits. They take the stand that if the sugar manufacturers of the country can say to the people that sugar is going to be such and such a price, they are entitled to put their feet under the same table and have something to say about what they shall receive for their beets. The Michigan sugar beet growers have demonstrated rather clearly that they are going to have something more to do with the sugar business than to sign their names on dotted lines. We believe that their claims are just, and are confident that with the press and other agencies working in hearty accord with their leaders that right will triumph.—*Michigan Farmer.*

SITE VALUE TAX AGAIN

Discussion of single tax will soon have to give place to more urgent farm duties and your paper is already overburdened by the discussion but permit my reply, if you please to Mr. Grenell of the Site Value Tax League.

Mr. Grenell's proof of the value of single tax is that it 'is working" in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. To prove that it is working well he states that 25,000 farmers from the U. S. entered Canada last year and took up land. This is the most convincing argument for single tax I have ever read and as misleading as the rest. Let us try to get the whole truth by turning to the first article in the March 6th issue of the County Gentleman. It is by E. V. Wilcox, concerning immigrants. He says:

"For example, during 1919 about 30,000 American citizens went to Canada, while 22,500 came back and with them 44,000 Canadian citizens."

It is well for a new country to encourage factories, railroads, etc. Single tax will do this. We accomplished the same result under our present system by special privileges and land grants but in a country now suffering from overproduction of manufactured articles it is right that they pay according to the "profit-showing" value of their holdings and an income tax if need be.

Recently before the Detroit Open Forum a single taxer stated definitely the method of determining values of land under a "site-value" or single tax system. It was: "Take the total valuation and subtract the value of the improvements." That is plain enough—too plain for people outside of Wayne Co. to hear. We know that the great bulk of "improvements" lie in the city. Remember that income taxes would be subtracted also.

Not belittling the efforts of our tax commission I am convinced that under our present system the growth of the automobile and other manufacturing profits should have taken care of the per-acre increase of farm taxes for the past ten years, at least. Valuations of property should be based on profits on incomes. Farm profits per acre are no greater than 10 or 20 years ago but valuations have soared. Increase in acreage tilled has added considerable to government income. Proper assessment based upon the profits or incomes of manufacturers and U. S. Grain Corporation officials might have taken care of the balance of the increase in governmental needs even under present conditions. It is useless to talk of using another system merely because the present system is not enforced. Make it a law that every man file an income and property report with a good penalty for failure or dishonesty, tax entirely according to income and compel enforcement and we will then have a speedy solution of our tax problem. It is our fault that conditions are not better. As Arthur Brisbane says: "People get just what they deserve."

Mr. Grenell says to tax the "unearned increment," social value or community value of land. Buildings also have social values added to them as our cities become larger and our country is more thickly settled. This increase of value on BOTH land and buildings is classed as income and must bear an income tax under the present laws if of sufficient amount.

The "unearned increment" of a city lot is an actual location value. Being near to a large body of people it has an extra earning value as a distributing center on residence location for dealer, manufacturer or speculator and should be taxed accordingly. Even the location of his residence has considerable to do with the profits of his business.

If the "unearned increment" or "Social value" of a farm is due to its location near a market it is an actual earning value but the valuation of a farm is usually a fake valuation which will not earn a profit. Good book-keeping would show that the

(Continued on page 27)

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Has the long prophesied "economic readjustment" begun? Do the scarcely perceptible easing off of commodity prices the past week or so indicate that the levelling process has begun and that within another few months the extraordinary high prices shall have become ordinary and the pre-war average of conditions again be with us?

Economic readjustments began for the farmer last July and August when without warning, and many think, without reason, hogs and cattle began their memorable slump. Economic readjustments is taking place right now for the dairy farmers. As W. J. Kennedy, manager of Towar's Wayne County Creamery said before the Federal Fair Price Board, "I have never seen the milk situation in so chaotic a condition," and cited some of the instances of the ruinously low prices that condensaries were offering farmers for milk. Similar "readjustments" have been taking place in the bean market, the horse market, in butter and eggs, while every other known commodity has either been stationary or advancing in price. The farmer will not complain of his losses from lowering prices if the prices on the things he buys decline at the same ratio.

The last week or two has shown an easier trend to the lumber market, with slightly lower prices. This naturally encourages building, and in view of the urgent need for additional houses in the growing cities, should stimulate industry.

Urban prosperity is closely related to rural prosperity and should therefore be pleasing to the farmer. It would be as calamitous to the farmer as anyone else for the great factories to close and industry to slow down. Even the slight advantage that might be gained because of the increase in the labor supply and the lower wages would be more than offset by the inevitable decrease in prices on farm products.

Exchange conditions are very much improved particularly with regard to Great Britain and France. The German mark is not wanted, and right here we want to remind our readers of the little piece of advice we gave them several weeks ago, "not to buy options on German marks." Considerable discussion of this matter has appeared in other publications recently, and the consensus of the opinion of the editors is that German marks would be a "bum buy" for anyone.

The cereal markets are in a strong position today with nearly every grain higher than a week ago. Further advances in wheat, corn and rye are freely predicted. There is more confidence, too, in the cattle market and some say that cattle will touch the $20 mark again before the end of the current year.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat active and in demand for export. Other grains firm. Hay firm and in demand. Cattle dull; hogs active; sheep steady. Rye higher.

CHICAGO—Corn firm after last week's decline. Wheat, oats and rye wanted for export. Potatoes strong.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT STRONGER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 30, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.52	2.58	2.85
No. 2 White	2.50	2.50	
No. 2 Mixed	2.50	2.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.45	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.43	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.43	2.47	2.48

We consider the wheat market in the strongest position today that it has occupied at any time the past year. Add to the scarcity of this grain at nearly all markets the bullish reports of damage to the winter wheat crop and the persistent demands from overseas and you have a situation that means strength and higher prices. The grain has advanced 5c per bushel at Detroit since our last report and has been quoted higher on both the Chicago and New York market. Despite the high rate of exchange exporters are out after wheat and meeting with difficulty to secure enough for their requirements.

OATS IN SYMPATHY

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 30, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.99	.86¾	
No. 3 White	.98	.95½	
No. 4 White	.97		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.68	.76
No. 3 White	.69½	.67	.75
No. 4 White	.68	.65	.73

While oats remained the first of the week at the same price levels as obtained last week, the market is firm, and the continued strength in the corn market is expected to boost oats to the dollar mark very shortly. Exports of oats have slumped a little lately, but even that fact has not influenced the market to any appreciable extent. We look for a large acreage to be planted this year to oats, in which case we may expect an easing up of prices. Oats will be wanted at prevailing prices or higher, however, well along into June, but the price thereafter will depend largely upon the acreage and condition of the crop.

CORN FIRM

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 30, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.82¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.63	
No. 4 Yellow	1.60		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.78
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.59	1.78
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.54	1.76

After declining three cents per bushel from a week ago corn recovered its strength. Information regarding the trade at various markets has been scanty because of the damage done by Sunday's big storm to the telegraph lines. The decline in corn was thought to be due to the threat of the government to investigate the earlier advances, but nothing has come of the investigation and probably nothing will come of it, and with the bulls confident that the scarcity of supplies is apt to continue, higher prices are in prospect.

BEANS DITTO

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 30, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.50	7.25	7.75
Red Kidneys		12.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.90	7.00	7.25
Prime	7.00	6.50	7
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.00

If we were to attempt to tell you anything about beans, it would be "the same old story." They have moved a notch from the position they took several weeks back, and the invariable report from all principal markets is "steady and inactive." A report to the *Price Current Grain Reporter* by Frank B. Drees, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, says: "Deliveries on beans from the grower have been very light for several weeks past, owing probably to the fact that on the first of March it was estimated at not to exceed 15 per cent of the crop was still in growers' hands, also the fact that the prices which could be paid by elevators would not return to the grower cost of production."

Another report from Colorado says: "The Colorado bean growers are being urged to increase the acreage as statistics have proven that in the past five years there has been a decided shrinkage in the bean area of the five principal producing states. The figures for Colorado are 72 per cent, New Mexico, 10 per cent, Michigan 40 per cent, California and Idaho 33 per cent."

Old Michigan used to be the banner bean state of the union. Let's put her back there. It looks now as though the next congress would be in sympathy with the efforts of the bean growers to protect this industry, and while these efforts are temporarily delayed, sooner or later we shall have a protective tariff on beans. Don't decide to cut your acreage on this crop until the last day for planting has come. The life has not all departed from the bean market and if there are to be higher prices later on as we confidently believe we want our readers to profit from them.

RYE AND BARLEY

There has been considerable activity the past week in the rye market on account of renewed export buying. It is said that Europe is in urgent need of this grain. The market, at present, is reported to be dull and steady at $1.80 for No. 2.

Barley continues quiet at $3@$3.25 per cwt., for No. 3.

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 30, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.83	
Chicago	6.00	6.10
Pittsburg	5.50	5.43
New York	5.50	5.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.80	1.70
Chicago	1.80	1.70
Pittsburg	1.85	1.80
New York	2.10	2.00

Potatoes have reacted a bit from the high prices of last week, the Detroit market quoting $8.75 per 150 pounds as against $9 last week. Supplies are noticeably increasing, farmers not wishing apparently to chance the balance of their crop on the possibility of hot April weather. Shipments thus far have far exceeded those of a year ago, and there is confidence expressed on all sides that while prices may take a temporary slump, the market will continue at good prices for the balance of the season. In next week's issue we shall discuss the season's record of the potato situation.

HAY POSITION STRONG

Weather conditions in the west and southwest has delayed planting and injured pasturage and this section of the country which usually about this time cuts down its purchasers of hay and buying as heavily as ever.

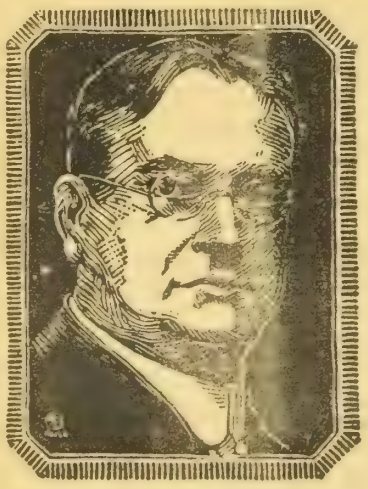
A subscriber writes to ask our opinion about the future of the hay

Hiram W. Johnson

"The Man of the Hour."

FOR

President



"Hiram Johnson is a fearless and relentless fighter for the right and is a big enough man to safely entrust with the destiny of the nation."—Theodore Roosevelt at the Chicago convention.

As governor, Johnson did more for the farmers of California than was accomplished in any other state. Among numerous other beneficial measures a public market commissioner was established. Public markets have been founded and various branches of the farming business have been highly organized resulting in the farmers receiving the highest possible prices for their products.

The farmers of California pay no state taxes. The state is supported solely by taxation of public service corporations, insurance companies, banks and franchises of corporations.

In these times America wants an absolutely fearless leader who has been tried—a true friend of the people—one who has never failed them.

Hiram W. Johnson is such a man. Vote for him at the Primary, April 5th.

This ad paid for by E. F. Mitchell, Director State Board of Agriculture of California

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	28.00 @ 29
New York	47.00 @ 50		45.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	37.50 @ 37	35.00 @ 36

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 33
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 30	26.00 @ 32
New York	45.00 @ 48		47.00 @ 51
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	38.00 @ 39	39.50 @ 39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
New York	35.00 @	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	29.00 @ 30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 2[illegible]
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	25.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 2[illegible]
New York	31.00 @ 33	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 25
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	24.00 @ 25

market. Our reply to him would be that he ought to be able to market his hay at any time within the next thirty days at prices equal to or higher than today's prices. Thereafter, hay prices will depend entirely upon the movement of the supply held back in farmers' hands, and upon the condition of the pastures.

At present very little hay is going to market, reports stating that cars cannot be had. The central west seems to have had no difficulty in this respect, but it is certain that more Michigan hay would go to market if cars were more plentiful.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Detroit—Cattle: Bulls very dull and all others are steady. Best heavy steers at $11.25@11.75; handy weight butcher steers, $10.25 @10.75; mixed steers and heifers, $8.75@9.25; handy light butchers, $7.50@7.75; light butchers, $7@ 7.25; best cows, $8.25; butcher cows $6.75@7; cutters, $5.50@6; canners, $4.50@5; best heavy bulls, $8.50; bologna bulls, $7.50@8; stock bulls, $7@7.50; feeders, $8.50 @9.25; stockers, $7@8.25; milkers and springers, $65@150. Veal calves: dull; best, $20@21; others, $10 @15. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $19@19.50; fair lambs, $17.50@18.50; light to common lambs, $15@16.50; fair to good sheep, $12.50@13; culls and common, $6@8. Hogs: market active; mixed hogs, $16.10@16.25; pigs, $15.60; heavy, $15.50.

Chicago—Hogs: 25c to 50c higher; bulk,$14.50@15.40; top, $16; heavy, $14.10@15.25; medium, $14.75@15.60; light, $15.25@15.65; light light, $15@ 15.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.15@13.75; do rough, $12.60@13.15 pigs, $13.50@15.50. Cattle: Trade too erratic to warrant detailed quotations. Sheep: Mostly direct to packers; not enough sales to quote prices. On account of an embargo resulting from a strike of stockyard employes, no live stock is expected to arrive in Chicago tomorrow.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Activity in the produce market is centered in hens and eggs. Both are in active demand. Consumers want fat hens and high grade chickens and are willing to pay good prices, but the supply is so small that the needs of buyers are not filled. The egg-buying is active for the Easter season, but in this case offerings are quite large and the market has an easy tone. Butter is not in much dmand and receipt are quite sufficient. All vegetables are active and steady, but there is not much doing in th fruit market. Apples move slowly. Dressed calves are in ample supply and easy, but there is a firm market for dressed hogs.

Apples—Western, boxes, $4@4.50; Baldwin, $3@3.50; Greening, $3.25@ 3.50; Steel's Red, $3.50@4 per bu.

Calves (dressed) Dressed—Fancy, 25@26c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 20@21c; heavy 17@18c per lb.

Live Poultry — Spring chickens, large 38@40c; Leghorns, 36@37c; hens, 43@45c; small hens, 39@41c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c a lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 55c; No. 1 green calf, 55c; No. 1 cured kip, 32c; No. 1 green kip, 28c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs. 30c; 45 lbs. and up, 17c; No. 1 green bulls, 20c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 horsehides, $9.50; No 2 horsehides, $8.50. Tallow: No. 1 12c; No. 2, 11c. Sheep pelts, 50@$3.50 No. 2 hides, 1c and No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1-2c off.

WHAT ABOUT BEAN MARKET?

I am satisfied with the farmers' choice for governor for Michigan. You are doing more for the farmers than all other farm papers combined that I know of. You have always hit the markets pretty good so I would like to know what you think of the bean market. Do you think we will get more money for our beans and if so, how much do you think we dare hold for? I don't believe there are 10 per cent in farmers' hands in Kawkawlin. I am willing to take my chance on your advice, win or lose. I won out four years ago. In place of $5 per bushel I got $10.20 by taking your advice to hold. I have been a subscriber to M. B. F. from the start and as long as I have a dollar I will have the paper.—*F. O., Kawkawlin, Mich.*

There is nothing additional we can tell you about the bean market to what has already been said upon the subject. It is no exaggeration to say that everyone has been fooled on this market the last two years. The market has been at the mercy of a score or more influences which could not be foreseen or prepared against. Prices have advanced when it looked as though they were going to recede and have dropped when all signs pointed to higher levels. Two years ago the market was getting settled in nice shape and we told our readers we expected higher prices, when like a bolt out of a clear sky, Mr. Kimball broadcasted his pinto publicity, and you know what happened. A year ago last fall the market opened in a very encouraging manner and growers, jobbers and wholesale merchants anticipated high-priced beans. Then came the armistice, a stoppage of exports, and other unlooked for conditions which hampered the market all thru the season. Last fall foreign competition began to be felt, a tariff was sought, and in anticipation that such a tariff would be enacted by March 1st, we urged our readers not to sacrifice their profits by selling on a declining market. Now comes word from Mr. Fordney that our hopes are all in vain, and that there's no chance for a bean tariff at this session of Congress. The news naturally arouses ire against the Democratic administration which was apparently the purpose intended, but it doesn't help us to market our beans at a profit. So that's the situation as it stands today. The bean market is in a bad way right now, but if I had beans I wouldn't sell them at present prices. That's how I feel about it. But I want you to use your own judgment, and not be swayed too much by our opinion.—Editor.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

FOR MICHIGAN MEMBER

OF THE

National Republican Committee

FRED M. WARNER

At the election April fifth there will be a separate ballot containing the names of candidates for Michigan member of the Republican National Committee. On this ballot will appear the name of Ex-Governor Fred M. Warner. Mr. Warner has been in California for the past two months, taking the first real vacation he has ever had. Petitions for placing his name on the ballot were circulated and filed during Mr. Warner's absence from the state. No man in Michigan has a wider or more favorable acquaintance, nor a better knowledge of the state and its varied interests, than has Governor Warner. He has been a producer all his life, actively and closely identified with farming, mercantile and manufacturing interests. His election will place on the Republican National Committee, as a representative of Michigan, one well fitted to be of service and exceptionally well qualified to represent the party and the state in this important position. There is no salary connected with the place, the only compensation being the satisfaction that comes from the rendering of a real service to party, to state and to country.

All Republicans are urged to vote the party committee ballot by marking a (x) in the square before the name of Fred M. Warner thus:

[X] FRED M. WARNER.

Please call this matter to the attention of as many Republicans as possible before and on election day.

(This advertisement ordered and paid for by Mr. Warner's friends during his absence.)

The Golden Rule —good *ethics* and good *business*

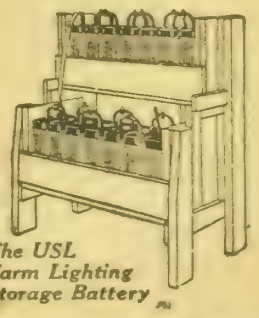
"YES, Sir! Success in *our* line isn't something we can *grab*—we must *build* it. We aim to prosper right here in this community of people who drive motor cars. We need their good-will.

"We don't try to unload a new battery on any man who comes in here with a lame one. No, Sir! We give our patrons exactly the kind of service they would want if they could know batteries inside and out as we do. That's the way we build up their good-will."

The USL Man does not assume that your battery is worn out just because it has *begun* to fail. He will open it up so you can see for yourself how the plates or separators look. If the plates are sound enough to warrant a repair, he will put your battery in first-class trim and guarantee his work for eight months, but he will *not* do this unless it is more economical for you than it would be to purchase a new battery.

But the day will finally come when your old battery has lasted as long as the best battery-skill can make it last. Then, and not before, the USL Man will sell you a new USL Battery—the one with the durable Machine-Pasted Plates, which comes from the factory "Dry-Charged" so that you get it factory-new.

So if you have trouble with your automobile battery and it needs either recharging or repairing, go to your nearest USL Man and enjoy *real* Golden Rule Service.


The USL Farm Lighting Storage Battery

U.S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Likely there's one of our fifteen hundred service stations in your town. If there isn't, get the address of the handiest by dropping a post-card to the nearest of the following distributors:

U. S. Auto Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
United Electric Service Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

By MABEL CLARE LADD

EASTER with its promise of a tomorrow is here with the proof fulfilled in the new life of tree and flower and whether it be from custom or instinct, we deck ourselves out in our freshest and newest clothing, breathe a little more deeply of the spring air and prepare to make the most of the day before us.

Some there are who derive much satisfaction from the observance of Lent through fasting while others observe it through just a little more serious consideration of present standards of living—through concentrated effort to better the present life, while just lately there has sprung up, undoubdetly because of the war, a revival of spiritualism. And with this revival has come the fakir who would cash in on people's desire to communicate with those who had passed on.

Brilliant men have studied the subject and much has been written and spoken but still there seems to be but little satisfaction or comfort gained. While all, of every creed agree on the reality of the life beyond, almost all are willing to enjoy the beautiful of the present life. There cannot help but be a certain solemnity and depression connected with these seances and in not a few instances of late, actual instanity has resulted from the brooding of the followers of this science.

There is so much of beauty and of joy—so much satisfaction in the doing of the daily tasks that we wonder why humanity is always looking for something to brood over. Oh for the faith of the little child, who trustingly puts his hand in that of his father, implicitly believing as he trudges merrily on his way.

I found such a pretty little poem this week and I believe that you will enjoy it also, so I pass it on.

THE END OF THE TRAIL

IF I LIVE a life that is clean and square
And aid my fellow man
By lending a hand to help him bear
His burdens the best that I can,
I need not fear what its close may be,
Nor how critics my life shall assail,
Nor what the future holds out for me
When I reach the end of the trail.

If I speak a word of good cheer to one
Whose sorrows have broken him down,
And thus give him hope to struggle on
With a smile instead of a frown,
I shall not fear when the shadows fall
And my earthly strength shall fail;
I'll trust in Him, who redeemed us all,
When I reach the end of the trail.

If a part of my little I freely give
To help those who faint by the way,
Or even pure water, so thirsty ones live
Not thinking what will be my pay,
Whether I live in a house by the side of the road,
By mountain, by river, or vale,
I'm willing to reap the seed that I've sowed,
When I reach the end of the trail.

A RAINBOW SHOWER

WHAT could be more appropriate for a shower for the early spring bride than a rainbow shower? Recently I received an invitation to such a shower and upon being asked what kind of a shower it really was—that is what we were expected to bring—was told that "Anything under the sun" would do, as a bride needed so many things and anything under the sun was also under the rainbow. My curiosity was a bit piqued. Knowing the scarcity and cost of linens, I selected as my gift a bath set—towel and wash cloth with a dainty pink border—at least thought I, that will harmonize with the color scheme, for pink is so prominent in the colors of the rainbow.

The hostess had cleverly covered a crock which was filled with fruit punch, so that the crock resembled a well, with the windlass Above the well was the sign "Wishing Well". All were told that they might draw one drink and wish, but that they must wish aloud. Each guest was pleasantly surprised to draw the golden colored punch instead of just water. And as each guest drank, she wished. After all had drunk, the hostess told each guest that only to those whose faith was supreme would the wish come true, and that hidden about the room they would find their fortunes. Each guest must not touch anything which was not addressed to her. There followed a lively hunt.

Early training in business methods are sure to be a paying investment. We predict that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stark, of Fountain, will be an up-to-date dairyman when he grows up

A girl who was very fond of eating found a sandwich wrapped and tied with pink and green ribbon, and on the outside was a note which advised her that her wish for a husband would be granted if she would eat the mystic sandwich as the "nearest way to a man's heart was through his stomach." Another girl found a top labelled for her, with the inscription, "You will finally get what you are after in business—'A Top' ". Another found a crawn of artificial leaves which suggested that the crown of fame would be hers. A dainty little Miss who is always primping found a powder puff "to make her beautiful" which a girl who is always consulting the Ouija Board found a little mirror "To aid her in seeing through things. The bride—to be—found her's finally at the end of a rainbow which had been made of crepe paper over a frame. The end of the frame extended back of the davenport where huge brass jardineere was the proverbial "Pot of Gold" at the rainbow's end. Needless to say the jardineere held her gifts.

The hostess then put on the record, "I'm forever blowing bubbles", while all sang this popular air—a guessing game was in order and when the refreshments were served the guests were delighted to see the table centered with a dull green basket filled with spring flowers of the rainbow colors, while the hostess had made clever little pots of gold out of cardboard covered with golden colored crepe paper which held the pink candies as favors at each place. The places were marked with a rainbow—hand colored by a clever friend of the hostess.

Even the refreshments carried out the color note. Dainty little sandwiches were found to be filled with stuffed chopped olives, and a delicious fruit salad was stuffed into baskets made of orange shells. Hot creamed chicken in patty shells had a good look because the host-had a golden look because the host-in the cream sauce, and the desert was individual little cakes frosted pink and served with pink ice cream which had been made at home and flavored with strawberry juice to give it the color note.

HOME NEEDLEWORK
Case for Rubbers

Haven't you ever started out, felt that you should take your rubbers but disliked to pack them with your fresh, clean clothing, but at last, in desperation, you took them, carefully wrapped in a pice of paper or a towel. That has been the experience of very many. During the evenings this is a piece of work which can be easily picked up and taken out with you or furnishes pleasant home work, and when completed is an article which you will be glad to own or is a beautiful gift. Use coarse brown crash for the outside, then line it with the thin rubber, bind the edges. Pad the letters well and embroidery it in your favorite color, using satin stitch and French knots.

A picture of the rubber case is given below.

WEEKLY CHEER

Still be thine to see the rainbow
Spanning life's most dreary slope
And to dream of deathless beauty
In the garden of thy hope.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

Editor Woman's Department:

I noticed an article in your department relative to getting a switch made for a subscriber from her combings and wondered if I couldn't sell some combings. I have no disease, but lose my hair each spring and have enough saved for about three switches.—Mrs. W. S.

Dear Reader: I have made inquiry at the store where I had the switch made and find that they do not buy dead hair. They will make switches from your own combings for you, but the switches which they have on sale and which are bought by the retail stores for their customers are almost all made of human hair taken from a living person. They have a process whereby they singe the ends and claim that this live hair which will retain its natural lustre much longer than dead hair which of course is the hair that has fallen out. The Chinese market a lot of their hair in our country—in fact they tell me that the nets we buy are mostly all made of Chinese hair. Then hair stores which make a business of thinning out very heavy hair, dispose of this live hair in this manner. I am sorry that I cannot find a market for you for your combings.

Miss Mabel Clare Ladd: I have been reading your department for women and would like to have you tell me about dressing my children. I do not want to dress them to extremes, neither do I wish them to look like the eighteenth century.

What kind of outdoor wrap will I want for my four year old son this summer. He is quite small for his age. I would also like to ask you to suggest a suitable dress pattern for my little girl two years. What kind of panties do they wear and what length do they make their dresses like this.—Mrs. P. M.

Dear Reader: There are certain standards fixed by the style makers, but after all, especially in children's clothes the range of choice is wider than in clothes for grown-ups—so if you get a book of reliable patterns, such as we furnish for 15c, you can find numerous styles for clothes for your kiddies and I am sure that out of this whole spring and summer fashion number you will find something which will please you.

My observation shows me that for little boys about four the shower-proof material is used for their little coats. It wears the best of anything and while it is not heavy like the winter weight coat, because of the fact that it is shower proof, it is also warmer than the ordinary cloth, and can be easily cleaned, which of course is a great advantage in boys clothes. The patterns secured through our Pattern Department are simple and easy to follow and there are patterns for coats contained therein.

For the little girl aged two—hardly more than a baby, the dresses are short—not much below the knees. And the best panties for the child this age, and in fact until they are quite large are those which are made like little bloomers. With these little undergarments securely tied just above the knees, and edged with a narrow embroidery or lace, you need have no hesitancy in dressing her in the short dresses which make a tiny little girl just walking look like a fairy. However for play you will find the little rompers much more satisfactory than dresses and they allow the child much more freedom when she attempts to climb up on chairs. Rompers used to be made for boys only but because of their sensibleness, they have come to be used for boys equally as much, although of course for "very best" nothing will take the place of the dainty white dress for the little Miss.

HELPFUL HINTS

WHEN you set the hens this spring, before you make their nest, place a newspaper in the bottom and then place the straw on top. When you are ready to clean the nest you will find it very easy to lift the paper and straw together with a fork or shovel and thus keep your nest sanitary with very little bother or litter.

When washing sweaters do not pin them on the line, but place each on a coat hanger, button to hold in shape, and hook the hanger over the line.

If you have a panama hat left from last season which you would like to clean, take a clean white

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

Nos. 3175-3174.—A Pretty Costume. Waist 3175 Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3,-174 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1 3-4 yard. For the entire dress in a Medium size 6 1-4 yards of 36-inch material will be required. TWO separate patterns.

No. 3185.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, , 8 and 10 years. For a 6-year size, 2 3-8 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

No. 2800.—A Comfortable Breakfast Costume. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 5-8 yards of 38-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about two yards.

No. 2488—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 7-8 yard at the foot.

No. 3172.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 4 1-8 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 3161.—A Handy Apron. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. For a Medium size 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M ....

....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Boys' and Girls' Sheep Clubs

You 'husters start right now raising pure bred registered sheep. Our clubs have done it for lots of boys and girls and their dear mothers too. You have choice of several breeds and won't have to borrow from dad or any one or run any risk. Write today; just ask for particulars and "Nature and Care of Sheep."

Manager
Tix-Ton Better Live Stock Clubs,
Grand Ledge, Michigan

cloth, dip it in lemon juice and sponge it off. This treatment freshens the straw and removes the discoloration wonderfully.

Last summer's black hat will be wonderfully freshened by dusting carefully and then going over it with olive oil. If it has become gray, after the oil has had a chance to become absorbed, apply regular liquid shoe blacking if you cannot get the regular color for hats.

Rubbers are scarce and very expensive, and they have a habit of wearing out just before the spring rains come when we positively must have them. Here's a new scheme! Take the fabric patch which you use for patching the auto tires and put it on the rubber or even a shoe just as you would on your automobile tire. When the patch wears out it is only the work of a moment to put on another and the rubbers will last a great deal longer.

If you are obliged to wear glasses all the time you have been annoyed times without number by their steaming when you are cooking. Try rubbing vaseline on both sides of the lenses, then wipe off all excess oil with a silk handkerchief and polish. The steam will not accumulate on the lenses after this treatment.

A nice damask tablecloth which has become worn in places will still often have enough good material in it to use for napkins, while doilies may be made for the cake and fruit baskets from the smaller pieces which are not so badly worn.

Make a leather or oilcloth pocket for the side of your ice box and in this put the ice pick. It will save many steps this summer.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 15)

knowledge of the Solanos since in the clearing where he had sold them for the silver dollar. Torres' stick fell upon his head, five times, ten times, and went on falling with the certitude that in all eternity there would be no cessation unless he told the truth. And, after all, he was a miserable and wretched thing, spirit broken by beatings from the cradle, and the sting of Torres' stick, with the threat of the plenitude of the stick that meant the death his own owner, the haciendado, could not afford, made him give in and point the way of the chase.

But his day of tribulation had only begun. Scarcely had he betrayed the Solanos the second time, and still on his knees, when the haciendado, with the posse of his neighboring haciendados and overseers he had called to his help, burst upon the scene astride sweating horses.

"My peon, senors," announced the haciendados, itching to be at him. "You maltreat him."

"And why not?"

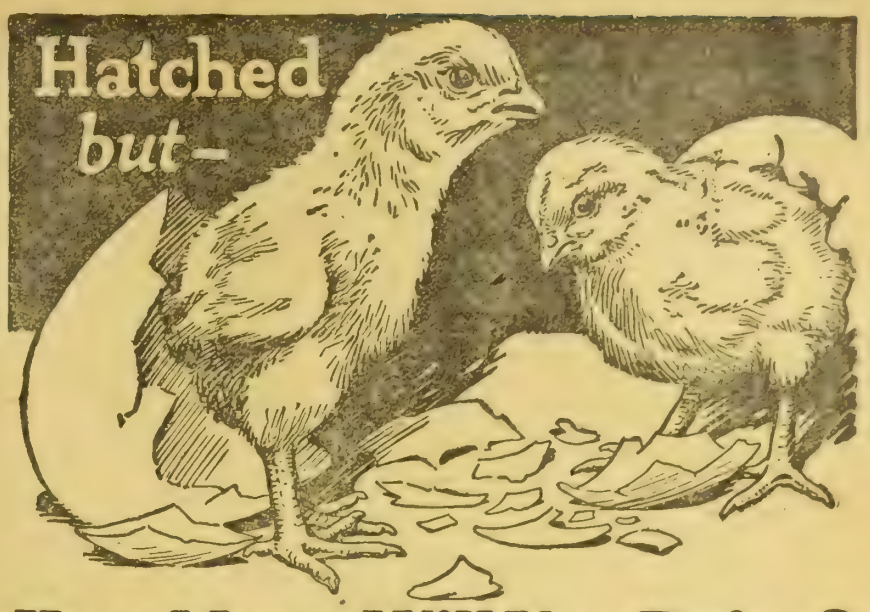
"Because he is mine to maltreat, and I wish to da it myself."

The peon crawled and squirmed to the Jefe's feet and begged and entreated not to be given up. But he begged for mercy where was no mercy.

"Certainly, senor," the Jefe said to the haciendado. "We give him back to you. We must uphold the law, and he is your property. Besides, we have no further use for him. Yet is he a most excellent peon, senor. He has done what no peon has ever done in the history of Panama. He has told the truth twice in one day."

His hands tied together in front of him and hitched by a rope to the horn of the overseer's saddle, the peon was towed away on the back track with a certain apprehension that the worst of his beatings for that day was very immient. Nor was he mistaken. Back at the plantation he was tied like an animal to a post of barbed wire fence, while his owner and the friends of his owner went into the hacienda to take their twelve o'clock breakfast. After that, he knew what he was to receive. But the barbed wire of the fence, and the lame mare in the paddock behind it, built an idea in the desperate mind of the peon. Through the sharp barbs of the wire again and again cut his wrist, he quickly sawed through his bonds, free save for the law, crawled under the fence, led the lame mare through the gate, mounted her barebacked, and, with naked heels tattooing her ribs, galloped her away toward the safety of the Cordilleras.

(*Continued next week*)



How Many Will You Raise?

The loss in little chicks that die the first few weeks after hatching amounts to millions of dollars each year. Everybody must cut down the losses and increase production to the limit this season. How many chicks do you lose from ***Gapes? Diarrhoea? Indigestion? Leg Weakness? Weakness from Rapid Growth of Feathers?*** Prepare them to withstand little chick ailments by feeding

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

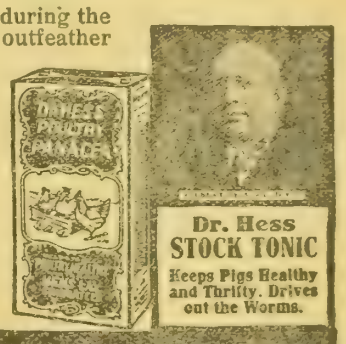
Remember that disease takes the weaklings—not the strong and healthy. And remember that indigestion is at the bottom of many little chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures gapes. Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures leg weakness.

Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels. Pan-a-ce-a produces appetite; it promotes digestion.

And remember good digestion is most essential during the rapid growth of feathers. A Pan-a-ce-a chick will outfeather a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Your dealer is authorized to supply you with enough Pan-a-ce-a for your whole flock, with the understanding that it's to prevent and cure *Gapes, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Leg Weakness;* that you are to see marked results during the growth of feathers; otherwise, he will refund every cent you have paid. 30c, 75c, and $1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, $3.00; 100-lb. drum, $10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.



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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: One of our members wrote in last week to ask if I was any relation to the "Laddie" of Gene Porter Stratton, the writer. Now I don't believe that my little friend had really read "Laddie" or he would have known that Gene Porter Stratton's "Laddie" is a dog, and the truth of the matter is that I am a girl—but because my last name happened to be Ladd, my friends have always called me Laddie ever since I was small like you. However, I like boys about as well as girls—and I much prefer to get out and "hike" with boys than to sit in the house and sew with girls, so I think I am entitled to the name "Laddie."

Speaking of "hiking," reminds me that this is the season when we put on our old clothes, our stout shoes and start out to get pussy willows, yes, and build rafts and float them in the swollen streams. Very soon the flowers will be coming up and oh what sport to take some "hot dogs" and go on a long hike, and then when you are so hungry you just feel as if you could eat nails, to build a fire in the woods, warm your weeners and put them between rolls or bread. Never did a feast taste so good as that lunch out of doors.

I wish some of my little friends would tell me of their "hikes"—where you go, what you do and what you learn. There will be a prize and perhaps two for the best letters on this subject. The answer to last week's "animal puzzle" was antelope. Cordially yours—*Laddie.*

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—I have been reading the children's letters in the M. B. F., and think they are very interesting. I also like the puzzles and Doo Dads. My father has taken the M. B. F. for three years. I am a little girl 10 years old and am in the 4th grade. I have a mile to go to school. My teacher is Miss Nina Winegar. We live on an 131-acre farm and own three horses, about 25 head of cattle and 15 pigs. For pets I have a dog, Cornell, and a cat, Bobby. I help my mother in the house. We also have about 75 chickens. Last week there was no school. There are only seven scholars in the school. I have no sisters or brothers. Well my letter is getting long so I will close and write a riddle—Velma Dixon, Brooklyn, Mich.

Riddle

Black, within; red without; four corners round about. Ans.—Chimney.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written you. I am a boy, 11 years old. We live on a farm of 100 acres and have four cows, four horses and a colt, 70 hens, and a pig. For a pet we have a yellow cat. Our barn burned some time ago. I have two miles and a half to go to school and am in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Fuller. She came from the same place the M. B. F. is published. She is a good teacher and I go to her every day. There are 11 scholars in the school. I have four sisters and five brothers. Well I will close hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F.—Gayeard Ray, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy eight years old and will be nine in April. I am in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher's name is Francis Jenkins, and I like him very well. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have 2 horses, Dick and Pedro. We also have 3 cows and 2 calves and 1 pig. For pets I have one old cat Whitie and two kittens Tiger and Muggis, also one rabbit. I have two sisters, Pearl and Dora. My mother has about 21 chickens. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Daniel Brackangast, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and think it is a very interesting paper. I like to read the Children's Hour. The letters are very interesting. I go to the Willis school. I am in the 7th and 8th grades. My teacher is Miss Mina Smith, of Brown City and I like her very much for a teacher. The Willis school and Deanville met with the V. B. and had an arithmetic and spelling match. I won in all. I am a little girl 9 years old. My letter is getting long so will close.—Stella Willis, Brown City.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a little girl 6 years old and will soon be 7—the 8th of May. I am going to school and in the second grade. I have one sister and one brother. My brother's name is Daniel. My brother will soon be nine years old. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we all like it. I had the flu last year, but haven't got it this year, and don't want it. Our school is closed now on account of the flu, but everybody is getting better now. I am piecing a quilt. As my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print. Dora Brackangast, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 13 years old and in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Miss Edith Smith. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it fine. I read the Children's Page every time. I solved the puzzle and the the names are, Harriet, Bernice, Ila and Katie. We live on a 40-acre farm. I liked your story of "The Wonderful Adventure of a Raindrop," but I had rather have one that ends each week. As my letter is getting long I will close for this time hoping to see it in print.—Helen Maynard, Millington, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written but the first time I wrote I did not see my letter in print so I am writing again. I am 9 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. J. E. Wright and there are twelve scholars in our school. I like to go to school very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much and I enjoy the puzzles and the boys' and girls' letters and read them every week. Well I must close as my letter is getting long. I hope to see it in print.—Gifford Inglis, Millersburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. We are going to have a box social April 10. We had a picnic the 12th of March. I would have been glad to have gotten one subscription for a pencil box but I received one for my birthday. I would like to get a flashlight. If you would please tell me in your letter this week I will thank you very much. I have a friend, Barbara Roap, who is writing too. She took a great interest in the paper when she saw my letter. This letter is rather long. —Sylvia Nostrand, Conklin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer girl, so I am writing you a letter. I wrote to you once before, but never saw my letter in print. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have 20 cows, 4 horses, 2 colts, 170 chickens. We have an automobile. My father takes the M. B. F and likes it very much, said he didn't know how to get along without it. I have 1 sister, Orpha, 18, and 3 brothers, Walter 16, Carl 12, Floyd 6 years old. I an 13 years old and in the 8th grade. I am sending a subscription for the M. B. F. and please send me one flashlight.—Colon, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 10 years old and I am in the 5th grade at school. I go to the St. Michael's school. My teacher is Sister Mary Elnora. I have two sisters, Bernice and Julia, and a brother, Clarence. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads. Well, I hope my letter will not get in sight of the waste basket for this is the first time I have written to you. Gertrude May, Remus,

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school, am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Viola M. Groff. I like the puzzles very much. Well I hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket. And I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will close. Charlotte Amelia Vanderbilt, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I am a girl 8 years old. I have a sister and brother. My brother's name is Oren and my sister's name is Etta. I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Sullivan. I am in the 3rd grade. We have 5 cows and 6 calves, 3 horses and 25 chickens. I like the Doo Dads well. Elliva Frost, Lowell, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written you. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I live on an 80 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read The Children's Hour. We have 7 cows, 3 calves and 3 horses. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Whitefoot and Tiger. I have one sister named Eva and one brother named Harold. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it escape the waste basket.—Edith Cope, Emmett, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written you. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters very much. I am a girl 10 years old in the 4th grade, so I thought I would write a short letter. I live on a 40 acre farm. We have 2 horses and I have a pony of my own. Also 6 cows, 15 sheep, 7 hogs, 2 calves and 100 hens. I have two rabbits and 1 dog for pets.. I hope to see my letter in print. Well I will close for this time, so good by. From Beatrice Hoppins, St. Louis, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written you. My father takes the M. B. F. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. We live on a 67 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 2 cows and 2 calves. One we call Jumbo is about two weeks old and is a Brown Swiss, and the other calf we call Spot. I hitch it up and drive it all over. I hope to see my letter in print. Well as my letter is getting long I will have to close. Orval Plank, Newaygo, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 15 years old and in the 8th grade. We live on a farm of 110 acres. I have two brothers, Clyde and Charles Leroy, Jr., and three sisters, Ethel, Bessie and Nellie. Clyde is my older brother and lives in Akron, O., and Charles is two years old. My mother is a nurse. I have one pet, a dog; her name is Topsy. If any girls my age will write to me I will be glad to hear from them. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Hazel N. Butler, Albion, 4.

Doar Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My daddy takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I am a little girl 7 years old. I go to school every day. I am in the 3d grade. The school is just across from our house. I have one little brother, 4 years old; his name is Roy. I have no sisters. I guess this is all I will write this time. Hope I will see my letter in print soon.—Verna Vincent, Leroy, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 15 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Viola Foss. There are nine scholars in our school. I have seven brothers and one sister. My oldest brother is a soldier and his name is John. My father takes the M. B. F. magazine and says it's a good paper. I have one pet, a dog, named Ted. As I have never written before I would like to see my letter in print.—Frances Belle Koons, Homer.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I have two brothers and two sisters and am in the 3rd grade at school. We live on an 100-acre farm. We have four cows, three calves and a team, Frank and Fly. We have 14 chickens. I go to school every day now I am 8 years old and like to go. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Delmer Stickney, Gladwin.

Dear Laddie:—This is my first letter to you. I am 13 years of age and am in the 6th grade. I have a brother, Clarence, also, Richard, George, Rollie and Leon. I have two sisters, Lucille and Doris. My father owns a store and a farm of 75 acres. We have two horses, a colt and a cow. I have a pet dog, Curley; he is brown and white. Now I will close hoping you will publish my letter. —Mildred E. Adrianson, Doster, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. We live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have a dog and two cats. I would like to know how I could get a flashlight. If you would write and tell me how I will be well pleased. I will close hoping to find my letter in print.—Barbara Raop, Conklin, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 9 years old and in the 4th grade. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have four cows, 13 pigs and two horses. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much and I enjoy the boys' and girls' letters. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Harry S. Wilt, Coleman, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Kate Creore. I like all my studies, that is all but arithmetic; it is hard for me. I have one brother, Fred. I like the M. B. F., and think it is a great paper. I do not have much to say and hope my letter will escape the wastepaper basket—Ilah Miller, Dimondale, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a little girl 7 years old and live on a farm of 120 acres. I go to school and have a mile to walk. We have four horses and eight cows. I I have a nice big cat for a pet; its name is Tiger and he looks like one too I will close hoping to see this in our next M. B. F.—Dortha Lofgren Cadillac, Mich

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the Children's Hour. I am 10 years old and in the 4th grade. My teacher is Miss Hilda Vogler. I have two brothers and two sisters. I wish some of the boys or girls would write to me. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Bernice Hull, Avaca, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer boy. I am 7 years old. I am in the 2nd grade. I stand 100 in my lessons every day. We are going to put in beets this year if they raise the price. I don't like to weed beets it's so hard on my little knees. We like M. B. F. very much.—Lidge Burns, Munger, Mich R. 2.

The Junior Cook

French Toast

Cut ten or twelve slices of bread. Bread more than two days old is best and slices cut for table use but not eaten, may be used to good advantage in this dish.

Beat one egg (yellow and white together) with one half teaspoonful salt.

Add one cupful of milk and beat with a fork till well mixed.

Put one tablespoonful meat drippings on a skillet and make smoking hot.

With a fork dip a piece of bread into the egg batter, cover completely and then quickly drop bread into pan. About four slices can be cooked at once.

Turn fire so that the bread will brown in about three minutes.

When one side is browned turn the bread over with a pan cake turner and brown the other side.

Serve very hot with honey, syrup or sugar as desired. If served with old fashioned New Orleans molasses this makes a particularly nourishing luncheon or breakfast dish. Be sure the bread browns nicely and cooks till all trace of wetness or soggyness is gone.

KING WHEAT MOUNTS THRONE IN CANADA

(*Continued from page* 6)

the Ontario farmer is not naturally a free trader. Indeed there is reason to suspect that this unnatural alliance of western free trader and Ontario protectionist has been maneuvred and financed by the same intriguing politicians whose first intention was to affect a tariff "reapproched" the tween Ontario and the west. Failing that, they have "reapproached" the farmers of Ontario and the west, and now seek to reapproch the farmers and the liberal party with a view to winning the next Dominion election, which cannot be postponed beyond the fall of 1921. At all events, Sir Clifford Sifton and certain others who were very busy keeping Sir Wilfred Laurier out in December, 1917, are now equally busy getting a farmer-liberal government in at Ottawa—if they can. King Wheat's realm naturally includes the three prairie provinces, which are popularly known as the wheat belt, the buckle of the belt being the thriving city of Winnipeg. King Wheat takes his name from his chief product. He is, I was going to say, a wheat farmer, but when I think of the reckless way he exhausts his land by his gross neglect of crop rotation, I must call him a wheat miner. He takes everything out of the land and puts nothing back. He is, therefore, a very expensive king to keep up. It has been suggested that he would do a wise and merciful act if he would put some of the money he made in the war into fertilizers for which the famished soil is crying.

King Wheat began to shew his head as a pretender to supreme power in 1911, when the west went almost solidly for reciprocity in food products with the United States. The Ontario farmer, who is being wheedled just now into the belief that his interests and King Wheat's are identical, turned in and helped to defeat the very issue for which he is now contending. The Ontario farmer's views have not changed, but he has been flattered off his feet, so to speak, by King Wheat's efforts to please him. King Wheat has two armies in the west—the United Farmers of Alberta and the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and these armies he volunteered to rename the United Farmers of Canada, if only the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers of any other eastern provinces will swing in heartily behind him.

So far the only eastern province he has captured is Ontario, and it is extremely doubtful if he can keep it in line. As a western sovereign King Wheat finds it profitable to sell his bulk products, wheat and cattle to the United States, from which country he can also ship in food supplies for his own use at a cheaper rate than he can from eastern Canada. Free wheat and cattle were what he mainly struggled for in the reciprocity election of 1911, and though he was defeated at the polls, good luck and the war came out to meet him with these blessings in hand so that now he has got a large part of what he wants.

Competition from the United States has no terrors for the western farmer who has to sell what the United States needs to buy and who has to buy from the United States what he is too lazy or too greedy to grow for himself. Give Ontario 18 months to cool off—and union government may be able to hang on that long—and the Ontario farmer will probably realize that what a mixed farmer, selling small wares needs most is his fat protected home markets, scattered bountifully all over the province, which he has enjoyed so long. He will not be inclined to give up the local bone for the western shadow. Something like this, one of King Wheat's satraps, by name Mr. Musselman, has been telling the Saskatchewan grain growers. He warns them that they cannot rely on the Ontario farmer in a general election because he Ontario farmer is inherently a protectionist and will prove himself so in a show-down. In fact King Wheat's hold on Ontario is slipping right now and unless he gets a quick election he is going to lose the fight.

Other circumstances tend to put a crimp in King Wheat's design to capture the whole of Canada. Like all usurpers his slogan is good government, but in the one place where he has had a chance to make good his professions, namely Ontario, he has found himself with a precarious majority of two, obliged to stand pat and play safe. In short he discovers himself not a bold reformer but a cautious pussyfooter of the old school, whose long suit is to talk big and to do nothing that would deprive him of the spoils of office. United farmer government in Ottawa is simply party government over again with the most selfish, the most inexperienced and likewise the hungriest of all the interests on top. It has simmered down to that—sit tight and keep the job.

FARMERS' OUTLOOK AS SEEN BY A FARMER

(*Continued from page* 4)

tune of extravagance and some day the fiddler must be paid.

We believe the Farm Bureau is offering the most feasible plan at the present time for the successful organization of the farmer. Secretary C. A. Bingham says "The organization is gaining members rapidly in the state, fifteen counties have already been organized with a membership of 22,749, the start being made one year ago. Plans are under way for an intensive drive in 21 other counties. The aim of the organization is 100,00 members in Michigan by the end of the year. The scope of the Bureau is nation-wide and their ultimate purpose bringing the producer and consumer together and bringing sufficient pressure to bear in the elections to the end that the interests of agriculture may be properly presented and that laws be passed that shall not be inimical to the producer's interest. If these results are brought about in the near future they shall not be discriminated against, as they have been in the past, then many our hopes that the mad rush from the country to the city will soon be stemmed and ultimately by largely eliminating profiteers and middlemen the consumer will be able to live cheaper and the producer receive his just profits and labor become more contented and national disaster be averted.

BUSINESS FARMERS SHOULD VOTE ON APRIL 5TH

(*Continued from page* 10)

There is no doubt but what Wm. Jennings Bryan has stood by the people against Wall Street for the last 25 years. I am for Bryan first, last and always.—*G. C. Noffinger, Benzie County.*

Our family is divided on the presidential straw vote; one for Bryan; one for Hoover, (mine) and two for McAdoo.—*Apollos Long, Wexford Co.*

Here are two votes for Wm. J. Bryan; second choice, Henry Ford. For governor, Milo D. Campbell. I can not praise your paper enough; the only fault, it ought to be a daily.—*J. S. Daenzer, Vassar.*

Please find enclosed coupon for president. Guess W. J. Bryan has been the best expender of the thing we ought to have and the things he has expounded that we have got such as prohibition and woman suffrage. —*E. N. Coulter, Charlevoix County.*

I am sending my subscription with a new one. I am also in favor of a Farmer Governor (Campbell). But what is the use, I am afraid they will all turn out like Fordney on the bean question. I believe Uncle Rube would be a good governor. Keep coming, Uncle Rube.—*L. K., Carson City.*

My wife and I are both for William Jennings Bryan for president and Robert Lafolette takes second choice here. Our vote shall never favor a general. We are in favor of the warehouse amendment and Milo Campbell for governor.—*A Farmer, Cheboygan County.*

You don't say if the women are in on this straw vote. However, my wife insists on sending in a vote for Eugene Debs. I, myself, would like to see him president, but realizing the hopelessness of the case I enclose my vote for Hiram Johnson, being my choice of those I think stands some show of getting the nomination and seat.—*G. M. Oliver, Shiawassee County.*

After looking over the names in M. B. F. we have concluded Mr. Hiram Johnson is the man we need to head the government in its present state of chaoes. A lot of politicians think that if they are able to get on a certain ticket they are as good as elected but the stiff Democrats are limbering up a bit of late years and are paying some attention to the kind of legislation needed. Here are two votes for Johnson.—*L. G. Edwards, Allegan County.*

(*Continued on page* 26)

$50,000 Saved Farmers This Year

By the Gleaner Co-operative Method of Selling

FIVE MILLION POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE

The Gleaners have contracted with Warden Hulburt of Jackson Prison to sell FIVE MILLION POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE during 1920. By the scale of prices on twine established by the Prison ,the more twine ordered the lower the price. And the Gleaners by placing their order for the enormous quantity of five million pounds are given the lowest price accorded any firm, company or individual.

Every Farmer Who Orders Twine Receives a Saving

The Gleaners are going to sell this enormous purchase of twine on a strictly co-operative basis. The low quantity price awarded us, allows us to give every farmer who orders through us a reduction of one cent per pound. And this benefit we want the farmers to receive—and it's going back to them in a saving in price.

Just stop and figure what this means:—$10.00 saved on every thousand pounds you order—$20.00 on every ton—and a big round $50,000 on the five million pounds we contracted for to secure our low quantity price.

And remember—you receive this Patronage Dividend immediately, there is no waiting—no delay—we allow you to deduct it from the regular quoted price when you pay for the twine.

Here Are the Binder Twine Prices:

Cash Prices (Per 100 pounds gross weight)

If paid for on or before
April 1st, $14.75 less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. $13.75
May 1st, $14.86 less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. $13.86
June 1st, $14.96, less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. 13.96
July 1st, $15.43 less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. 14.43
August 1st, $15.54 less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. 14.54
Sept. 1st, $15.64 less Patronage Dividend of 1c per lb. 14.64

Time Price (Per 100 pounds gross weight)

$15.75 less Patronage Dividend of 1cper lb. $14.75
(Due on or before Oct. 1, 1920. Interest at 8 per cent per annum after Oct. 1, 1920.)

(Due on or before Oct. 1, 1920. Interest at 8 per cent per annum after Oct. 1, 1920.)

Fifty cents per 100 lbs.—$10.00 per ton—will be allowed any Solicitor who secures twine orders in his locality, distributes the twine and makes collections. This solicitor's commission is included in the net cash and time prices shown at the right and is to be deducted when twine is paid for.

EVERY BALL OF TWINE OF HIGHEST QUALITY

and **fully guaranteed.** The five million pounds we have secured is of **No. 1 Standard grade**—and the state stands back of every ball sold.

Don't wait expecting a lower price. With the unsettled conditions in Mexico resulting in a scarcity of sisal and the increased foreign demand, the price cannot be lowered—if there is any change the price will be increased.

SEND FOR AN ORDER BLANK NOW—and be sure of getting twine at the low prices shown above.

GLEANER CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

811 Michigan Trust Bldg. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Special—Send for the latest Gleaner prices on sugar, spraying materials and insecticides, fertilizers, feeds, etc. We can save you money. A postal will bring the Price List.

Make an Extra Income Threshing

There's good money made in running a threshing outfit. Last year there were not enough threshers in some states to save the crop. Threshing machine owners were begged to "come and thresh at any price." Why not make an income in this business for yourself? Write and get our proposition on the

Red River Special

There is a demand for threshing with this machine. It's the thresher that "saves the farmer's thresh bill" in grain saved from the stack.

Even if you get a thresher for just your own grain, it would pay you. But why not thresh for a few neighbors, too?

Hitch the thresher to your tractor, or let us supply you with the reliable Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine and have the ideal threshing outfit—good for many years of money-making service.

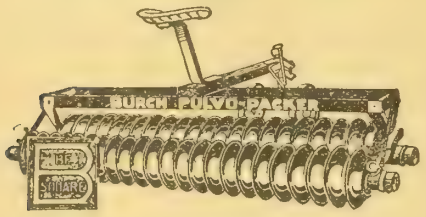
Write for Circulars

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek Michigan



THE BURCH PULVO-PACKER

Gives expensive seed a chance to grow. Packs the ground just right, breaks up all clods, forms a perfect mulch to preserve moisture.

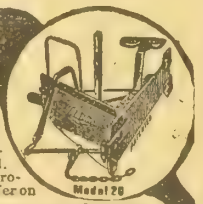
Spring arrangement makes the rear section more effective, consequently does better work at lighter draft.

A real crop producer. Write for special catalogS3 and study it out, or see it at the dealer's. You will want it.

The Burch Plow Works Co.

Crestline, Ohio

Ditches Terraces



Prevent crop failure. Reclaim abandoned land. Get my introductory offer on Model 20

THE Martin

Write for FREE Book and Prices

Farm Ditcher, Terracer and Road Grader

All-steel—Adjustable—Reversible—No wheels, levers or cogs to get out of fix. Cuts new farm ditches or cleans old ones to 4 feet deep—grades roads—builds farm terraces, dykes and levees. Does work of 100 men. Every farm needs one. Send your name.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.
Box 562, Owensboro, Ky.

10 Days Free Trial

A Newly Invented SAW RIG

Low introductory offer puts this new saw rig within reach of all, at small part of cost of other rigs. Saws your winter's wood in few hours. Powerful 4-cycle motor. Easy to operate, light to move. 30 days' trial to prove our claims. 10-year guarantee. FREE BOOK.

Pat. Appl'd For.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
149 Main St., OTTAWA, KANS.

Farmers Service Bureau

Submitting Soil for Analysis

I would like to know how to submit a sample of soil to the Michigan Agricultural College for analysis.—H. A., Osceola County.

The question of submitting soil samples to us is one of the most unsatisfactory things with which we have to deal, inasmuch as there are many things in addition to the laboratory examination of samples of soil so far as crop requirements are concerned. These you doubtless appreciate and I need not elaborate on them. Therefore, we prefer not to have all the farmers in Michigan submit samples of soil so far as crop requirements are concerned. You understand there is a great deal of work involved in this and in a short time, if we put on a propaganda of this nature we would be swamped with samples.

It is true that we examined a large number of samples of soil for the farmers of Michigan during the year but we are not in position to expand greatly along these lines due to lack of funds for employing men, etc. However, if you will send us about one-quarter pound of your soil taken to a depth of about seven inches we shall be glad to examine it for you. You should state the nature of the subsoil and the length of time the soil has been farmed and also the native timber, if possible. It is essential that it be carefully packed and labeled. We receive a great many samples of soil that are too small in amount and many that are unlabeled and others so packed that the labels are lost. Of course we cannot make replies in such cases.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

Waterproofing Cellar

I want to put a cellar under my house in low damp soil. Can it be cemented to keep water out or not? I thought of giving it a good coat of asphalt and tar in the inside. The house is already built.—J. Z., Burt, Mich.

One of three methods may be used in the case cited. 1. In an ideal mixture of cement and the aggregates, there will be no voids and consequently no possibility of the passage of water thru the concretes. Such an ideal mixture is difficult to obtain in practice. However, use of a richer mixture will reduce the voids and thus increase the waterproof ability of the concrete. A dry mix is more permeable than a wet mix as it is more porous and should not be used where a waterproof concrete is desired. 2. The application of a layer of waterproofing material such as asphalt or asphalt-coated paper between two layers of concrete, while rather expensive, is effective. A layer of concrete is poured, the waterproofing material placed and a layer of concrete not less than two inches thick poured over this. 3. There are on the market products in the form of waterproofing compounds which in themselves are water repelling. Some of these products are in the form of a powder to be mixed with the dry cement, while others are liquids to be mixed directly with the water. This is an effective method and could be used in the case mentioned with satisfactory results.—*Department of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C., Floyd E. Fogle, Instructor.*

Citizens of United States

We were born in Canada of Canadian parents. Our father died and our mother married a citizen of the United States when one of us was 10 years of age and the other 6. We came of age in the United States. We claim to be citizens of the United States. Town and county officials say we are aliens. Are we citizens of the United States or not?—J. and G. G., Mecosta County.

I would be of the opinion that you would not be citizens of the United States. There is a possibility that the courts might construe the law to make you citizens. It says: "The children of persons who have been naturalized under any law of the United States being under the age of twenty-one at the time of naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered citizens thereof." As neither of your parents were ever "naturalized" I would be of the opinion that the marriage of your mother alone to a citizen of the United States would not be sufficient to make you such. There is a statute applicable to your case found at the bottom of page 264 and top of page 265 of the Michigan Election Laws compiled by the secretary of state by which you may be immediately admitted to citizenship where you had supposed you were citizens.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Finishing Uncompleted Drain

I'm a tax payer to a county drain. The drain was laid two years ago by the superintendent of county drains. The assessment was levied and the taxes were collected two years ago this winter. The lower part of this drain work was finished and the upper part has never been touched. I am on the upper part of the drain. Paid my taxes two years ago and have no drainage yet. Every man who took a job on this drain had to give a bond for his job to satisfy the superintendent of county drains but I guess some of them were straw bonds. I would like to know who is holding for the completing of this drain as long as the tax is paid?—A Subscriber, Muskegon County.

If the contract is not completed for the construction of the drain in accordance with the contract then the drain commissioner may declare the contract forfeited and re-let the drain contract. If the conract can be let for the same price there is no loss but whatever loss there is falls upon the bondsmen as well as the contractor. If the contractor's bonds fail then the loss must fall upon the taxpayer as the drain commissioner is not an insurer of the bonds, if he exercises his official discretion. However, if he was a party to a straw bond being given then he would himself be liable on his own bond and also personally liable.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Trespassing on Flooded Land

I have a farm that has 60 acres under water when the high water comes in the spring. Can people come within 40 rods of my house with a boat and shoot rats when I order them off? I have signs up. Am I compelled to let them go across my place to the river or not?—A Reader, Sanilac County.

I am of the opinion that one would not have a right to come onto your land by boat to shoot rats. You are not obliged to allow them to cross your land to the river. At freshet time the public would have the right to use a boat on the surface but not for hunting animals.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Legal Nomination

At a township caucus after the box is turned and the count begun if four more ballots are passed in and counted, is the nomination legal?—L. E. M., Tuscola Co.

I am of the opinion that the inspectors of election may receive the ballots of persons lawfully entitled to vote even though a technical closing of the ballot has occurred. I think they would be allowed some discretion in the matter.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Spring Markets Show Strength and Advancing Prices

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets)

SEVERAL important lines of produce advanced to new high points during the past four weeks. Recent gains include potatoes, apples, onions and cabbage. Crop shortage and a vigorous buying demand seem to be the general cause of most of these advances. Severe weather checked shipments to some extent, yet the total movement was about ten per cent heavier than for the same period a year ago, owing chiefly to liberal shipments of new Southern produce. Average total of 14 leading fruits and vegetables was about 1,000 cars per day.

Potatoes Advance

Following the upward price movement which started in October and reached a peak the latter part of January, when No. 1 sacked white potatoes ranged $4.50 to $5, a downward trend took place. Toward the middle of February the market began to recover, when prices ranged $4.15 to $4.50. The highest prices of the season to date were reached the middle of March with a range of $5.35 to $5.70 sacked per 100 lbs. in consuming markets, compared to $1.75 to $2.10 a year ago. This rapid advance has been due to restricted hauling and shipping facilities, weather conditions and diminishing supplies. No. 1 Northern round white stock at Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan shipping points on March 15, ranged $4.95 to $5.10 per 100 pounds, sacked f. o. b., compared with $4 to $4.30 a month ago and with $4.00 to $4.25 the middle of January, middlewestern consuming markets quoted this stock about $1 higher than last month at $5.30 to $5.60. New York round whites at shipping points for the first two weeks of March ranged generally $4.75 to $5 sacked per 100 pounds f. o. b. compared with $3.95 to $4.25 the middle of February. Eastern distributing markets for this stock at $5.00 to $5.70 showed a gain of $1 over prices a month ago. Maine Green Mountains in New York City closed at $5.55 to $5.85 bulk per 100 pounds the middle of March, compared with $4.60 to $4.70 a month ago. Supplies of Colorado potatoes are very light and prices at record height, there probably being barely enough to supply local requirements. The market has been very strong with shippers selling carlots the record week in March around $5.00 per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points. According to the records of local dealers, these prices are the highest in the potato industry of Northern Colorado.

Shipments of white potatoes four weeks ending March 13 decreased to 8,271 cars from 9,590 cars for the preceding month, and were much lighter than the movement of 10,078 cars for same period last season.

Apples Slightly Higher

Values have strengthened considerably the past four weeks. New York Baldwins A 2 1-2 gained at least 50c, ruling close to $8 per barrel f. o. b. shipping points, and best lots ranged $8 to $9.50 in jobbing markets of leading cities. Northwestern boxed apples gained about 50c, reaching top of $3.15 f. o. b. shipping points for large sizes, extra fancy Winesaps. Sales to jobbers in leading markets ranged $3.50 to $4.25 which may be compared with a range of $4 and $4.50 a year ago. The rise during the past four weeks seems to be a result of the somewhat restricted transportation caused by unfavorable weather. Excellent buying power on the part of consumers also tends to sustain the strength of the markets. Reserve supplies of boxed apples are considerably larger than a year ago and the cold storage stock decreased relatively more slowly during February than during the same month last year. Accordingly, the remaining reserves appear liberal in view of the light demand for export. Shipments four weeks 2,348 cars boxed and 1,569 barreled, as compared with 937 boxed and 1,644 barreled for corresponding four weeks last year.

Onion Prices Tend Upward

A steady strengthening of the onion market has been a feature of the past four weeks with demand and movement moderate. Eastern yellow onions were quoted the middle of February at $5 to $6.50 per 100 pounds sacked, but closed the middle of March at $6 to $6.75. Middlewestern yellow onions followed a similar trend from $5 to $5.75 a month ago to a close of $6 to $6.75. The Chicago market quoted this stock considerably lower at $4.75 to $5.25 last month and ranged $5 to $6 four weeks later. Middlewestern reds closed in Kansas City at $7 to $7.25. Shipments for the past four weeks were 1,041 cars are compared with 1,252 for the same time a year ago.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care The Michigan Business Farmer.)

HOW TURRIBLE?

WHAT an awful thing happened in Grand Rapids 'tother day? Why jest think of it! Seventeen citizens of these United States—most of 'em Michiganders—some of 'em rich and all of 'em more or less prominent, were convicted of a crime against the peace an' dignity of the great commonwealth of this country—convicted jest like common housebreakers or boot leggers or anything else common—their wealth an' prominence couldn't save 'em—their crime, it seems, was too great to be white-washed over as so many other crimes of like nature but lesser magnitude, have been in the past, an' now the leaders are under sentence to spend a considerable time in prison at Ft. Leavenworth an' to pay various sums of good American money, ranging in amounts from one to ten thousand dollars an' all for what?

Well, the leader of this most elegant outfit, Paul King, campaign manager for Mr. Truman H. Newberry, U. S. Senator, an' one of the convicted men, says "it indicates the power of the administration, with all the agencies of the gover'ment at its command ,backed up by the great influence an' vast wealth of Henry Ford." He says, "no jury an' no court can make a criminal out of me nor out of my associates. We ourselves are the only ones who could or can do that."

Well I guess mebbe Paul is right—at any rate it seems accordin' to testimony at the trial, they didn't wait for the jury or court to do it—they jest went ahead an' did the job for themselves an' nobody claims they didn't do a fine job—gosh, it was perfectly complete, seems like an' now they set up a turrible whine jest 'cause the've got about what was comin' to 'em.

Mr. King sez "before this thing is ended the right of Michigan voters to freely choose their own U. S. Senator will be vindicated an' with that will come the personal vindication of each one of the men who have already sacrificed much, but who are willing to sacrifice more if need be."

Now it kinda looks to a feller on the fence, jest's if a man was the unanimous choice of the people of the state of Michigan, it was a foolish waste of money an' time an' everything to spend a hundred an' seventy-five thousand good American bucks, jest to nominate that man—to get his name on the ticket an' give him a runnin' chance, so to speak.

Why didn't they let the people go ahead an' nominate their popular choice—commander Newberry, the greatest dry land navigator of a battleship ever known outside of Hostetter's Almanac.

Does it look to you folks as tho' he was the unanimous choice of the people? Did Mr. King think he was when he wrote him that it would cost at least fifty thousand to get him the nomination? Paul King an' Truman H. Newberry both knew that to use that amount of money in their campaign efforts, was a violation of the law an' might land them both in the penitentiary ,but they took a chance, dependin' on their wealth an' prominence to pull 'em safely through.

An' their idea was not only to get Trume Newberry elected—'course they wanted to do that—but still more they wanted to defeat Henry Ford for whom they had no love but whom they secretly feared.

Well they accomplished their purpose an' went on their way rejoicin'—for a short time—then somethin' happened an' the little affair over at Grand Rapids was the natural result.

Mr. King, in his lament, set up through the newspapers sez "the final result will demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that this was the cleanest campaign ever conducted"—which brings to mind an' ol' man I used to know, who made his livin' cleaning sewers an' cesspools an' sed he had the cleanest an' most healthful job in the city. All of which goes to prove that cleanliness in campaigns as well as cesspools depends altogether on how people look at it—it may be so—an' then again' it may'nt. What do you think?—Cordially yours—*Uncle Rube.*

Sense and Nonsense

A Better Way

The sergeant-major was a bit of a martinet—it does happen sometimes—and was constantly finding fault with the slightest things.

One day, as he sat in his room in the barracks he saw a private pass in full uniform with a bucket.

This roused the sergeant-major to a fury, and he promptly dashed to the door and hailed the private.

"Where are you going?"

"To fetch some water, sir," replied the man.

"What!" yelled the sergeant-major. "In those trousers?"

"No sir; in the bucket."—Answers.

Unconscious Truth

A certain clergyman inclined to corpulency, officiating as chairman at a social gathering that had met to celebrate the building of a new schoolroom, addressed the audience in the following manner:

"Friends," he said, "at the close of this meeting there will be a collection. It will not be for the poor," and unconsciously putting his thumbs in his trousers' pockets and tapping with his fingers his waistband, continued, "but for the developing and enlarging of this department."—Galveston News.

Is This the Kind You are Making?

"I want a pound of butter."

"The best?"

"What was the last I had?"

"The best."

"Give me a pound of the other."

One Satisfaction

"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."—Michigan Gargoyle.

A Large Difference

"Say, Bill, you know de dffunce b'tween a prophet and a profiteer?"

"No, Sam."

"Well, when a prophet says de world was goin' ta end last Thursday at lunchtime he didn't know what he was talkin' about, but when a profiteer says soap, sugar, an' shoes will be higher next week he knows what he's talkin' about."—New York World.

Kindred Souls

A census taker calling at the home of a maiden lady, asked, among other things, her age. "Have you been over to the Hill twins next door?" "I have." "Did they give you their age?" "They did." "Well, I'm just as old as they are." Whereupon the official filled in his report: "Miss Rose—Old as the Hills."

Same on the Farm

"Mama, this paper says that cattle when with other cattle eat more and fatten better than when kept alone."

"Yes, my child. I guess that is right."

"Well, mama, we must be like cattle."

"Why, what do you mean, child?"

"We always have more to eat and eat more when we have company.—Yonkers Statesman.

But Better Then Than Never

Browne: It is never too late to mend.

Towne: But that is no reason why a fellow should wait until he's dead broke.—Cartoons.

Chrity Begins at Home

Charity Collector—Have you any particular use for your old clothes?

Citizen—Sure. I'm wearing them.—Baltimore American.

Position Wanted

Giant Farm Hand

Specialist in taking out stumps by the roots, digging ditches wholesale, moving hills, and general heavy work. Strong as a thousand men.

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DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

I have helped thousands of farmers to clear their land of stumps and boulders, to smooth the way for plow and tractor, to drain off swampy areas. I have hundreds of testimonials showing that I am a faithful, tireless and safe worker for the good of the land—and my services are very cheap. I want neither food nor water, nor will I ever ask for a day off.

Put the Giant Farm Hand to work for you. If your project warrants, we will send a demonstrator to show you the easiest and cheapest way to do your work.

See Your Dealer

In any case, find out what the Giant Farm Hand can do for you—and how. Write for "Handbook of Explosives" today.

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Sales Dept.: Explosives Division
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

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to advertise livestock or poultry in M. B. F.'s Breeders Directory.

Write Quick FREE BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

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The biggest money-saving fence catalog you ever received. Write for it today. See the money you can save—compare my Low Factory, Freight Prepaid prices on fence, gates, barb wire, etc. Don't buy until you get this Bargain Fence Book. 150 styles. Samples to test and book free.
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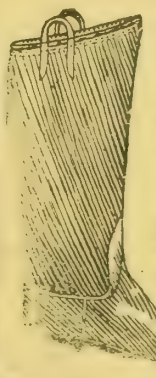
—Sent Parcel Post FREE—

Men's Rubber Boots $2.95
Fresh, new, perfect goods, sizes 6 to 12



Men's Red Boots $3.95 pr
Perfect, new goods. All sizes. Why pay $6.00—now? Hip length $5.95 instead of $8.00

Boys' Boots $2.95
Heavy, gum sizes 11 to big 6, perfect, new goods.
Child's sizes, 5 to 10 1-2, $1.95.
Sizes 11 to 2, $2.65
Women's sizes, 2 1-2 to 8—$3.25.

LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA
Money refunded if not satisfied. Order today for quick service.

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MICHIGAN'S LIVEST SHOE HOUSE
210 S. Wash Avenue Lansing, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS, Tested, Pure, Sure to Grow, at Wholesale Prices. Catalog free. Free packets with order. Allen's Seed House, Geneva, Ohio.

SEED CORN

Have you any to sell?

A little ad in M. B. F.'s Classified Business Farmers' Exchange will do the trick!

NO MONEY DOWN 2 CREDIT ALL $2 A MONTH

Genuine 15-17-19-21 Jewel Elgin, Waltham, Howard, or any watch you want, send for

FREE CATALOG

112 Pages Wonderful Values
Diamonds, watches rings, jewelry, up-to-date designs. Buy the Ware Way, you will never miss the money. Liberty Bonds accepted.
ALFRED WARE CO., Dept. 161
Let us prove it. St. Louis, Mo.

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BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size ad [illegible] To make this low [illegible] we are compelled to eliminate all bookeeping. Therefore, our terms are classified; advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by [illegible] day of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

100 ACRES, $3,300, 8 COWS, HORSE, MAchinery. Real [illegible]ering farm in prosperous community, [illegible] ready for business; machine worked [illegible]g and brook-watered pasture, wood[illegible] 12-room house; basement barn, [illegible]s, fine shade, near RR station, high [illegible] other conveniences; quick buyer gets 8 [illegible] yearlings, horse, wagon, machinery, [illegible] grain; everything only $3,300, part [illegible] Details page 24 Strout's Spring Catalog. Bargains 33 state; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

40 ACRES (30 CLEARED, 7 PASTURE) [illegible] gravelly s[illegible] [illegible]nt block house, barn. On main road and R. F. D., 3 miles from Beaver[illegible]n. $1[illegible]00 down. M. J. HUBER, R 3, Beaver[illegible], Mich.

80 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, WELL FENCED, [illegible] 32 s[illegible] [illegible]rn good house, good well and chicken house. Nearly 40 acres cleared, one [illegible] 1 1-2 mile from R. R. station. Fine [illegible] trunk line road. Priced [illegible] write to owner, HENRY [illegible] Co., Mich.

20 ACRE FARM, $6,500, NEAR SCHOOL. [illegible] ACRES [illegible]PROVED. Balance, timber. [illegible] Good well. Orchard. [illegible] st[illegible] [illegible]rt tools. Railroad and [illegible] 2 3 4 miles. JOSEPH CHRISTIE, Fal[illegible]h Mc

FOR SALE—80 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, [illegible] [illegible]me use, good water, 8 [illegible] $2[illegible] terms. Address JESSE [illegible]IGGS [illegible] Mich.

FOR RENT—320 ACRES OF EXCELLENT pasture land, well watered, partly cleared. For [illegible] W[illegible]AN REEVES, Belding, Mich.

80 ACRE FARM, 25 ACRES CLEARED, 25 [illegible] [illegible] miles from Vanderbilt, 1-2 mile [illegible] Welcome, 1-2 mile off over [illegible] Mich[illegible] [illegible] $1,000. $600 down. [illegible] F. FREEMAN, R. 1, Vanderbilt, Mich.

FOR SALE—70 ACRE FARM, GOOD BUILD[illegible] [illegible] Water [illegible] [illegible]rchard, 15 acres timber, [illegible]ches and schools. Bargain. Write W. E. HOR[illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, 5 MILES [illegible] [illegible] roads. Sell cheap if [illegible] Write C. M. ZENKER, New[illegible]g, Mich.

FOR SALE—IN CASS CO. MICH., 200 [illegible]f almost level beech and maple land. Pro[illegible]ce [illegible],000 bu. of wheat, corn, 1,000; [illegible]es 3 0[illegible] clover seed, 22. Hayy 70 tons [illegible] [illegible]e amount of horses, cattle, hogs [illegible] [illegible]m produce. I also have wild land [illegible] [illegible] farms for sale in Menominee Co., Mich. Write for literature. A. G. REEMAN, [illegible] Mich.

120 ACRE FARM. CLAY AND GRAVEL soil. 120 acres under cultivation. Good [illegible]s. Good buildings. Nine miles from Battle Creek Mich. 2 1-2 miles from interruban. [illegible] FISHER, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand [illegible]s Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, 70 ACRES [illegible] 10 acres young timber, 40 apple [illegible] pears, cherries, plums, quinces, currants and [illegible]es, wood house, tool house, granary [illegible]ge, barn and stock sheds. Have [illegible] this farm 26 years, and is in good condition. Will sell with or without stock and [illegible] Reason for selling, ill health. Will sell [illegible] down balance on time. Price for [illegible] Four miles south-west of Bellaire, Antrim county, Mich. Address, C. O. [illegible], Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE—12 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] lights, water, 2 lots, garage. Would trade for farm. L. MACOMBER, Gladwin, Mich.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES cleared, new basement barn 38 x 58, [illegible] room house, 40 large bearing trees, good [illegible] wire fence, good clay loam, close to 4 towns, 1-2 mile to school, at quick sale price $3,000; $1,000 down, balance on easy terms. JACOB SEEBACK, Twining, Mich., R 1.

90 ACRE FARM, PARTIALLY IN VILLAGE of Wolverine, Mich. Four blocks to station. Variety of good soils. 20 acres muck. Two houses, barn and best silo in state. $5,000. Easy terms. Also have 2,000 acres stump lands in Cheboygan county. Will sell cheap. R. J. HOLCOMBE, 97 Clinton Ave., S., Rochester, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500; $1 per 100 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich., R. R. No. 2.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND TWO bottom fourteen inch Oliver plow in first class condition. Address E. P. KINNEY, East Lansing.

SUDAN GRASS SEED $17, SWEET CLOVer $40. Sheep and Hog Rape $18 per 100 lbs. HAROLD G. FRANK, Heathernac Ranch, Sterling, Michigan.

FOR SALE—MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT. The kind that has proved a success in Michigan for six years. Write for prices to FARWELL MILLS, Farwell, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS $1 per hundred postpaid. Order early. MAPLE LAWN FARM, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE—1,200 EGG OANDEE INCUBATor, $120, one McKay brooder stove, $15. Registered big boned Poland China gilts bred, also April boar. WILLIAMSTON POULTRY FARM, Williamston, Mich.

"DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR"
800 lb. capacity. Good as new. Going out of dairy business. $50 prepaid. Order direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. CORNALFA DUROC FARM, Morenci, Mich.

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING, SELECTed Pickett's yellow dent. $3.50 for 56 lbs. shelled corn, bags extra at 50c, or send them by parcel post. E. N. BALL, Hamburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE BELGIAN STALLION, 12 years old, sound wind and limb. Grandson of Boun-de-Or. Has had good care. Will sell horse harness and cart for $500 for 30 days. H. E. HOBART, Colling, Tuscola Co., Mich.

WANTED—TO BUY 18 BUSHELS WORTHY seed oats of good quality. Write N. T. VELIQUETTE, Kewadin, Mich.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTED AT the Elk Lake Inn Farm, Williamsburg, Mich.

MAPLE SYRUP WANTED
State how and in what quantity you can ship it and the price. Address Box W, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

County Crop Reports

TENNESEE—Farmers are working up wood, hauling manure, trimming trees, grading the roads and plowing. Soil is in good shape in most sections and farmers will commence work next week if this weather continues, but indications point to rainy weather before long. The farmers are selling potatoes, hay and live stock. They are buying fertilizer, fence posts, feeds, binder twine and clover seed. The shortage of farm help is becoming more and more noticeable as the spring work commences. Several farmers are moving during this fine weather. A very small acreage of beans will be put in unless the prices improve before long. Farmers are beginning to wake up and the farmers' meetings have much more pep this year than before. Farm Bureau meetings have been held in several townships during the last few days and the meetings are well attended.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Wheat, $2.40; corn, $1.50; oats, 99; rye, $1.55; buckwheat, $3 cwt.; beans: pea, $5.75; red kidney, $11; hay, $27@32; rye, wheat and oat-straw, $10@15; potatoes, $3.15@3.40; onions, $7.50; cabbage, $8; cucumbers, $3 doz.; hens, 35; ducks, 32@35; geese, 32@35; turkeys, 40@42; butter: dairy, 50@65; creamery, 68@70; butterfat, 72; eggs, 40@42; apples, $2.50@8; beef steers, $10@11; beef cows, $7@8; veal calves, $18@20; sheep, $11.50@12.50; lambs, $17.50@19; hogs, $14.25@15.

MANISTEE—The farmers are getting ready for the spring work. The snow is almost gone and I think the ground is about thawed so plowing could be begun. Weather is wet as it has rained steadily for three days. Soil is damp. Farmers selling some rye and some potatoes at $4 per hundred weight at stations. Most of the farmers' crops are about sold. Not any building or buying to speak of just now unless autos and seeds for the spring sowing. There was a real bright display the other night of the Northern Lights seen here. Some auction sales still being conducted. Some farmers moving away and some coming back to us again.—H. A. The following prices were paid at the Bear Lake market:—Potatoes are now $4 per cwt., at the buying stations. Cars were considerably hung up during the big snow storm but the car situation is expected to get back to normal within a few days. White beans remain at $5.25 per cwt., rye at $1.30 per bushel and wheat $2 per bu. Butter is 50c, eggs, 40c butterfat, 66c. Hogs are 13 to 13 1-2c on foot, 16 1-2 to 18c dressed; beef 5 to 8c alive, 8 to 13c dressed; veal, 10 to 13c alive, 18 to 22c dressed; live chickens, 25c per lb., hides, 18c per lb.

COOK COUNTY, Ill.—Cook County Farm Bureau was organized with 1,206 members. It is planned to engage two county advisors, one for the southern part of the county and one for the northern part of the county. The executive committee is to be made up of six members, two truck farmers, two dairy farmers and two general farmers; three from the southern, three from the northern part of the county. The membership was $15 for three years, $10 for the County Farm Bureau, $5 for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Too early to give an estimate on winter wheat. Rye looks fine. Farmers are ready to begin sowing spring wheat as land is drying fine. Quite a little land changed hands from $150 to $250 per acre.—D. F. T. The following prices were paid at Arlington Heights:—Wheat, $2.45; corn, $1.50; oats, 96; rye, $1.54; hay: No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 1 light mixed, $29; stray-rye, $13; wheat-oat, $12; potatoes, $3 bu.; hens, 35; butter, 76; eggs, 46; hogs, 14 cwt.; veal calves, 18clb.

MONTCALM—The farmers are finishing up their potatoes at $5.35 a cwt., making syrup and cutting wood. The snow is most all gone but by the stump fences. No frost in the woods, on account of so much snow and it is a poor year for syrup. Roads are good for this time f the year. Farmers are all talking about the hired help question. They will do what they can and let the rest go because of wages. The farms are changing hands all the while and sales are still going, from six to eight a week.—G. B. W. The following prices were offered at Lakeview:—Wheat, $2.60; corn, $1.65; oats, $1; rye, $1.65; hay: No. 1 timothy, $25, No. 1 light mixed, $25; straw-rye, $10; wheat-oat, $12; beans, pea, $6, red kidney, $13; potatoes, $5.35; cabbage, 50c head; cucumbers, $1 a hundred; hens, 27; ducks, 28; geese, 24; turkeys, 45; butter, 65; butterfat, 70; eggs, 36; sheep, 8; lambs, 15; hogs, 14 1-2; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 10@19.

WEXFORD—The snow has most gone. Hills are bare and cattle can graze quite a bit. Not many sales at present. Some have been hauling gravel until the roads got broken up.—S. H. S. The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, $2.19@2.50; corn, $1.50 shelled; oats, 95; rye, $1.45; buckwheat, $2.75 cwt.; beans: C. H. P., $8, red kidney, $7; hay, $34; potatoes, $4 cwt. No. 2, $1 bu. hens, 25@27; springers, 25@27; ducks, 25@28; geese, 22@25; butterfat, 68; apples, $4 cwt.; veal calves, 16@20; hogs, 16@18.

JACKSON, N. E.)—Good weather has been our lot the past week until yesterday, when it rained and turned colder. Wheat and rye look fine and needed the rai. Farmers are drawing manure and are finishing the wood. Some sawing is being done. Farmers are organizing to buy one of the two elevators located at Stockbridge but are only getting subscribers at this date. The consolidated school issue is at stake here and opinion seems divided, those against arguing present high cost of building but favoring the plan in general. Large receipts of rye going to market reported. Some auction sales with prices above normal. The roads are passable with some bad places. —A. F. W.

MASON—Work for the coming season is being planned. Winter tools stored and spring ones brought out. The three days' rain removed most of the snow and greatly benefitted the roads. Some frost still in the ground but present indications point to an early spring. Potatoes ad poultry show a rise in price. Butter and cream remain firm; eggs slightly lower.—B. M.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Nice weather again. A few are making syrup; not much of a sugar season so far. Auction sales too numerous to mention and still coming. Potatoes are about all there is being sold at present. They are a good price.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Williamsburg:—Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50; oats, 90; rye, $1.60; hay, $38; potatoes, $3 bu.; butter, 50; butterfat, 71; eggs, 37.

BUSINESS FARMERS SHOULD VOTE ON APRIL 5TH

(*Continued from page* 23)

I am enclosing a few votes from our family. I put us down, two for Bryan and one for Hoover and three for Campbell. I, like Mr. Crosby, think that it would be a crime to vote for Johnson, LaFollette or Fordney. I am in favor of the League of Nations without amendments of reservations that would improve it and therefore virtually destroy the longing hopes of mankind and construct a job for war lords and profiteers. In closing will say that M. B. F. is fighting a good fight and gaining ground.—*C. E. K., Gratiot Co*

It is my belief that any executive that can reduce the taxes of a state 30% and still retain a more efficient government than was enjoyed under a higher tax rate, as Gov. Frank Lowden has done in the state of Illinois should be nominated and elected president of the United States by an overwhelming majority. Remember the governor is a farmer and when his time is not occupied performing the duties as governor of his state you will find him tending to his agricultural interests.—*C. B. M., Kalamazoo County.*

I am sending one of your straw vote ballots. My preference is Robert Lansing, ex-Secretary of State, whom the president tried to make a rubber stamp of. If he had known him as well as I do he would not have tried it. Robert Lansing is a Man, in every sense of the word; loyal to his country and flag. I note the names in your straw ballot blank and I want to say that you might better save your paper and time in printing the following names: William E. Borah, Henry Ford, Miles Poindexter, Wm. H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, William G. McAdoo, A. Mitchel Palmer, Robert La Follette. —*J. H. S., Gratiot County.*

I do not believe in straw votes but for once will indulge in the foolishness. There are several good men to choose from but under present conditions I think Hiram Johnson would come nearer carrying out my views, first, because I think he is for America; second, he has the courage of his convictions and since Lincoln I do not think our country has needed a real red-blooded man as the next few years will bring forth. I think thhe next president should not be wavering but big enough to be president of the U. S. A.—*B. E. K, Montcalm County.*

We think that you gentlemen are doing a good work for all the people and we wish you success. We are very much in favor of Milo Campbell for governor and cast our straw vote for him. We also cast our straw vote for that eminent administrator of governmental affairs and highest type of American citizen, Gen. Leonard Wood, believing him to be a man that will not bow to an autocrat or dictator, one who will gladly abide by the Constitution of the United States, and will counsel with Congress. He will do his best to put down Bolshevism and protect to the best of his ability a law abiding United States of America.—*R. S. B., Saranac, Mich.*

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——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!

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Composition of Commercial Fertilizers

(*Continued from page* 5)

Numerous farmers purchase, and many others should, unmixed materials and mix them to suit the particular needs of their soils and the crops grown upon them, such needs being determined by careful methods of experimentation and study. Where one is using appreciable amounts of fertilizers it is sound business practice to determine the fertilizer ingredients that are best suited for the particular needs of soils and crops grown. It is maintained by some that home mixing of fertilizers is a very complicated procedure but this is not the case.

In making calculations for the amount to be mixed the percentage of each, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash should be considered. If a 2-8-2 fertilizer is desired the number of pounds of each of these carriers as well as the filler in a ton of the mixed fertilizer is determined. This is accomplished by multiplying the number of pounds in a ton by the percent of each plant food constituent or 2,000 x .02 equals 40 pounds of nitrogen per ton; 2,000 x .08 equals 160 pounds of phosphoric acid per ton; 2,000 x .02 equals 40 pounds of potash per ton.

The amount of carrier required is determined by dividing the weight of the plant food material required by the per cent of the particular plant food constituent in the carrier to be used. Where there is available nitrate of soda containing 15 per cent nitrogen, acid phosphate containing 14 per cent phosphoric acid, muriate of potash containing 50 per cent potash this would be as follows: 40 divided by 15 equals 266 2-3 pounds of sodium nitrate; 160 divided by 14 equals 1,143 pounds of acid phosphate; 40 divided by 50 equals 80 pounds of muriate of potash. Total, 1,489 2-3 pounds of the carriers.

The difference between the pounds of the carriers and one ton gives the amounts of filler required or 2,000 minus 1,489 2-3 equals 510 2-3 pounds which may be made up of sand, dry earth, muck, peat or sawdust.

The Ohio Experiment Station conducted field experiments for eight years to determine if home-mixing of fertilizers would pay. The results of these experiments show, according to the authors, there "was a greater increase of crop from home mixtures than from the factory mixed, used in every case while the cost of the home mixtures was much less than that of the factory mixed." Home mixing also enable one to become familiar with the various fertilizer constituents and consequently a more intelligent use of them may result.

There are several substances that are used as fertilizers that should not be mixed because the available plant food in some may be decreased, notably the phosphates, while nitrogen may be lost as a gas from others.

Caustic lime, wood ashes, basic slag should not be mixed with acid phosphate, dissolved bone.

Cynanamid, caustic lime, wood ashes, basic slag should not be mixed with sulphate of ammonia, tankage, farm manure.

If mixed the following should be added to the soil at once caustic lime with nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, kainit. Acid phosphate with nitrate of soda or ground limestone.

Mixed fertilizers are frequently placed on the market as "specials," such catchy terms as "potato fertilizers," "grain fertilizers," "lawn fertilizers," and others being employed. Moreover, such trade names as "Red Steer Brand," "Ox Brand," and "Western Brand" are in vogue. The brand names should be ignored in purchasing, inasmuch as two or more brands or trade name mixtures may have the same composition, and moreover the price of the same material when sold under different trade names has been known to be different in the same locality. The number of brands of fertilizers sold in different states varies greatly; in certain states more than 2,000 have been placed on the market in one year, and in others less than 500, the number depending somewhat upon the laws regulating the sale of fertilizer materials. The fertilizer industry in general is in favor of a smaller number of brands and also of high analyses or high grade materials, which is a commendable policy.

In the next article I shall discuss the use of fertilizers.

Draining Springy Soil

I have some land that has some springs on it and they run until June so I can not plant any crops on it. This land has plenty of slope. Would tiling it do any good?—E. C. R., Presque Isle County.

If land is wet from water that appears from a spring at one point you should construct a catch basin and drain the basin by means of tile. If the land is wet from seepage water in different places, the only method of proceedure is to lay tile to sufficient depth to prevent water from going under it, and appearing on the surface down the slope. Tile laid under these conditions should have plenty of slope so the water will not pass out of them into the soil as it flows away.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

Oats on Sandy Soil

I have a piece of sandy soil that I wish to sow to oats. This land is very poor. Would it be best to fertilize it? What kind of fertilizer would you use?—A. Z., St. Clair County.

As a general proposition oats are a very unsatisfactory crop for sandy soils and unless one is obliged to sow this crop it should not be seeded on such land. However, you desire to fertilize the land for this crop I would suggest that you apply about 200 lbs. of 2-12-0 fertilizer per acre. I would suggest that you seed a small area of this land to soy beans, first inoculating the seed.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

Sawdust as a Fertilizer

Is hardwood saw dust of any value as a fertilizer, is so, what and why?—G. H. H., Schoolcraft County.

Saw dust cmpares favorably in composition with ordinary straw, yet so far as I am informed this material decays too slowly in the soil to be of any value as a fertilizer. It has been used with some measure of success in the improvement of small areas of very heavy, intractable clay soil; rather large quantities, however, are required on such land.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

SIGHT-VALUE TAX AGAIN

(*Continued from page* 17)

valuation and taxes should be reduced. duced.

I dislike the continual use by single taxers of the term "penalizing industry" as applied to our present tax system. Do they think we can raise our taxes from the shiftless and poor? I asked a neighbor that question and he replied: "I guess so. They've made us come across pretty well so far."

In summarizing I would say: that we now have a fine "unearned increment" tax: that what we need is better enforcement and an adjustment of values according to profit and that in this country, at the present time a land speculator is an angel so long as he holds land for future use and an unholy devil when he starts selling.

Mr. Grenell speaks bitterly against land speculators yet this part of the advertisements of the Hudson Bay Land Co. shows they have considerable in common with each other. Notice how smoothly it reads:

"That Western Canada is hospitable and encouraging to settles can be seen by its system of taxation. A small levy is made on the land; none at all on buildings, improvements, implements, machinery stock or personal property."

Of course factories and other profitable institutions would be exempted as improvements but they forgot to mention incomes.—*S. W., Barry Co.*

WE THANK YOU

Keep the good old M. B. F. coming. Best farm paper printed. We are all strong for Milo Campbell here.—*L. G., West Branch, Ogemaw Co., Mich.*

In renewing it is certainly in order to pay a tribute to your vigorous presentation of the needs and ideals of the farmers and to your untiring and courageous battling for their best interests both in business and political ways It is a pleasure to speak a good word for the M. B. F. With best wishes I am—*L. A., Bangor, Mich.*

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

FRANK O. LOWDEN

A Business Farmer

—for—

PRESIDENT

Born and reared on a farm. Educated himself through his own efforts. Sent to Congress for three terms. Elected Governor of Illinois. Reduced taxes in Illinois from 90c to 60c in two years on each $100.00 valuation, and saved the state $8,000,000.00. Passed the finest legislation for Agriculture of any state in the Nation.

Lowden is the Farmer's Great Opportunity

Primary April 5, 1920.

Seeds that have Satisfied Michigan for 35 Years

Thirty-five years ago the name APEX was coined to represent only the purest, highest quality, hardiest seeds possible to produce.

Today, thousands of Michigan farm families will tell you that they have prospered on the crops APEX seeds have produced—that the name today stands for exactly what it stood for at the start, plus an unblemished proved, 35-year record.

This is ample evidence of the worth of APEX seeds and the responsibility of the house behind them.

Thoroughly cleaned and re-cleaned —and tested to comply with the *spirit* as well as the letter of Michigan seed requirements.

Ask your dealer or write us

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN COMPANY
MICHIGAN SEED SPECIALISTS
DETROIT MICHIGAN
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APEX

Re-cleaned and Tested
FIELD SEEDS

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks.
To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

FREE BOOKLETS.

We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic
Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert, I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

SWEENEY SYSTEM

of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE

Sweeney

SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

REDUCED PRICE ON MIXED ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY

"Special Lot" for quick orders only Mixed Alsyke and Timothy, guaranteed free from dangerous weeds $8.25 per 45-lb. bushel; Mixed Alsyke, Red Clover and Timothy $9.65 bu.; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy $9.55 bu. Adams celebrated "Oneota" Timothy $6.95 bu. If shipped by express we refund all charges over 1c per lb. more than freight. Prices good for 15 days only. Order quick. Write for free catalog.

THE ADAMS SEED COMPANY, Box 16 Decorah, Iowa

Sick Baby Chicks?

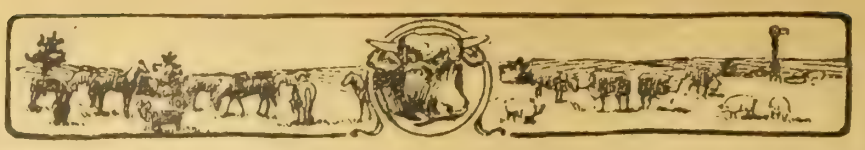
There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring a hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work.

It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. 25c, 75c, $1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-38 Omaha, Neb.



HAVE YOU A GOOD STALLION IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

If not you should co-operate with your neighbors and county agent in order that some good sires may be brought in by private parties, or leased before the breeding season opens, because, 1, the demand and price for good horses and mules is increasing in cities; 2. Farm demand is improving; 3. There is a shortage of good horses and mules of all kinds.

City trade is improving because transportation users of all kinds have discovered after years of experience that horses furnish the cheapest source of power on short hauls. On this Harry Vickers, president of the Fuel Cartage Co. of Chicago says: "There is work today that the horse can not do—long distance hauling with rapid transportation—but the motor car can never take the place of the horse because the horse can do the work on short hauls just as rapidly and at a lessened cost of 25 to 40 cents on the dollar. Consequently we never allow a truck to displace a team. We will buy a truck to do the work that a horse can not do but we don't send a truck to do the work that a horse can do. It would be like having a dollar and throwing away 40 cents."

Of the farm demand W. S. Corsa says: "Farmers are determined bidders in country sales and prices for good horses have gone up $35 a head in the last 30 days, while mules are bringing from $800 to $1,000 a pair.

Of the shortage W. T. McGreavy of the McGreavy Transfer Company, Minneapolis, says: "What we teaming contractors want is good horses. We don't want scrubs, light of weight, incapable of hard work and selling cheap. We want horses that will weigh 1,700 pounds or more and are willing to pay for them. A teaming contractor in this city paid $800 for a pair of five-year-olds yesterday that weighed 3,200 pounds. The big trouble is that the farmer expects us to pay a high price for a green horse, one that is liable to distemper and isn't properly broke. The buyer of such a horse is taking a big chance that he'll die or be laid up and, consequently, won't pay as much for him. Give us good, sound, big horses with a little experience behind them. We can't get enough of them and the demand will never run out."

Claims of truck and tractor manufacturers that horses and mules are destined soon to disappear are very properly met with the query, "Why should horses and mules, which according to your views, are obsolete and destined to speedy disappearance be in greater demand and at higher prices than ever?"

The best thing a farmer can do this spring is to breed his good mares to a first class stallion.

SILAGE FOR ALL STOCK

The silo was first taken up by the dairymen, and today we find most of the silo in the dairy sections. You can pretty nearly tell the number of cows and the progressive dairymen by the number of silos a community possesses. It is a mistake, however, to conclude that silage is not equally good for other classes of live stock; and this truth is so well known by most keepers of silos that they fail to even comment on the subject.

As silage is our cheapest source of digestible carbohydrates, it can be used profitably by any animal which feeds upon grass. Breeders of beef cattle have for many years used the silo with success, not only for feeding their mature animals but also for growing the young stock. There has been more investigation among our experiment stations to determine the economic value of silage as a beef maker than in any other line of feeding work. Hardly an experiment station equipped with a silo but what has made some test along this line, and it is interesting to note that practically every test has demonstrated that silage not only makes beef cheaper than other foods, but also makes a high quality of beef. Most of the breeders of champion show stock are using silos, and they would certainly laugh at any man who questioned their silage ration.

Horses and mules have been fed silage successfully and economically. Some of our large breeders and dealers in blooded horses have used silos for many years, and there is scarcely a farmer with a silo who does not feed silage in some form to his horses. Of course it should be used much as grass is used, that is, in small rations and principally for horses not at heavy work. Only good silage should be used in the horse ration.

As a ration for sheep it has long met with success, and there are many feeders who use it on a large plan. Not long ago I visited a sheep feeding farm where ten thousand sheep received corn silage as a part of their ration.

For poultry, fowl, goats and swine, small rations of silage can be wisely used. Some poultrymen use what is known as a chicken silo, a small silo filled with various kinds of green fodder. Sunflowers, especially, are valuable, but a mixed ration has been considered the best. For fattening swine it should not be used as the principal ration, but can be used as a small or part ration. As the feed is rather bulky, it will not do to force swine to eat too much, as their stomachs are small.

On the average farm where all kinds of live stock are kept, care should be taken to put up the very best quality of silage. This generally can be accomplished by cutting at the right period, giving care to bring as quickly from the field to the ensilage cutter as possible. Cut fine with sharp knives and pack well. These are the principal requirements for good silage. Of course it is expected that the silo be tight and smooth on the inside. With such a silo filled, it stands as a bank or storehouse from which the farmer can draw at any time and from which he can always realize a profit. *A. L. Haeker.*

KEEPING THE ENSILAGE PURE

Farmers who keep ensilage in silos during the winter months for use in feeding their cattle are oftimes confronted by the problem of the ensilage becoming soured. This souring is usually due to contamination from particles of previous years ensilage which becoming absorbed by the wood in silo walls decays and become foul.

This can be avoided by coating the interior of the silo with a special silo compound now made by paint manufacturers. This silo compound assures freedom from contamination and being made from non-poisonous ingredients, it is superior to paints sometimes used for this purpose but not especially designed for silo painting and which contain elements of a poisonous nature.

SOCIALISTS DO NOT ADVOCATE EQUAL DIVISION OF WEALTH

(*Continued from page* 11)

sites who are sapping the life-blood of the honest producer, here is the remedy.

Socialism would subdue the world and not destroy it, Socialists are constructionists, not destructionists. Socialism would subdue the world, by subduing the money powers of the world. Would make everybody a producer of wealth from the unmortgaged resources of wealth, and would give to the producer the full value of all he produced, "and no more," let me emphasise this words "and no more," by giving 'no more" is our method of subduing the money powers and forcing the profiteering parasites to get off the producers back and go to work or starve.

But Socialism will come only with the souls unfoldment. Therefore, we can understand Socialism to no greater degree than we are intellectually and spiritually prepared to receive it. It is plainly evident that the world right now is not quite ready for Socialism but the world is changing very fast and every change makes it more prepared and Socialism will be here just as soon as we are ready for it.—*A. G., Quimby, Mich*

CORN GROWERS

This BIG BOOK is FREE!

Here's the book that tells all about the famous MARTIN "Corn Saver" CRIBS and BINS—the cribs that are made of galvanized steel—are fireproof, rat-proof, mould-proof and thief-proof—cheaper than wood—easier to erect. Tells how you can get (2)

20% More Out of Your Corn

Send us your name and address and get this big catalog free—also our SPECIAL LOW PRICES. Write today.

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WRITE Right Now For Your Copy

19.95 Upward American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. New, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Our guarantee protects you. Get our plan of easy

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. *Western orders from Western points.*

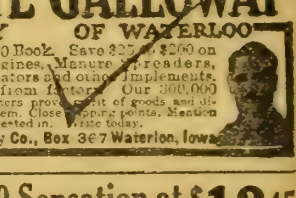
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 6067 Bainbridge, N. Y.

One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

WRITE GALLOWAY TODAY OF WATERLOO



For new 1920 Book. Save $25 to $200 on Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators and other Implements. Sold direct from factory. Our 300,000 satisfied customers prove merit of goods and direct selling system. Close shipping points. Mention implement interested in. Write today.

Wm. Galloway Co., Box 367 Waterloo, Iowa

The 1920 Sensation at $12.45

Machine has double walls; copper tank. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.

DETROIT INCUBATORS

140 Egg, $12.45. Detroit Breeders, 140 Chick, $7.10. Both for Special Combination Price, $17.50, complete. Freight prepaid to your station. Order from this advertisement or write for full description.

DETROIT INCUBATOR COMPANY
Dept. 10, Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.

Abortio Laboratory Section F Lancaster, Wis.

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles,** colors and sizes in the **"Ranger"** line of bicycles.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special wholesale cash prices.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**

TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. P159 Chicago

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL

DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

BINDER TWINE Get our low price Farmer agents wanted. Free samples. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED,

We want several Live Wire Representatives to take subscriptions, whole or spare time. Hundreds of our friends are netting a nice sum each week by doing a little extra work. A trial will convince you. For particulars write

The Michigan Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VIII, No. 31 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

Gentle Spring ! in sunshine clad, well dost thou thy power display !
For Winter maketh the light heart sad, and thou, thou makest the sad heart gay.
—*"Spring" by Longfellow.*

In This Issue: Sugar Men Misrepresent to Deceive Farmers—Michigan Pea Growers Seek State Organization

The Farmer and His Hired Man

THE HIRED MAN—DOES HE GET A SQUARE DEAL?

I HAVE BEEN rather interested in the hired man discussion and in the last issue of M. B. F., Mrs. Hired Man injects some variety, but, to judge from the way she writes they do not receive much except the $50 per month. Let her figure a little on rent, fuel, milk and fruit at city prices. Probably, also, they have a garden and keep a flock of chickens that run loose and pick up a good deal of their living. I have an idea they can also keep a pig if they wish. If all these items are added to the $50 per month, the arrangement is not so one-sided as it would appear at first glance.

The hours are long, it's true, but does Mrs. Hired Man give any thought to the farmer they work for? Are not his hours as long as those of the hirer man? The latter has nothing invested in the business and whether the place is run at a profit or loss, he gets his wages just the same. Mrs. Hired Man says the farm is valued at $35,000. It is likely the stock and tools would add another $5,000, making the investment $40,000, which amount invested at 6 per cent would yield an income of $2,400 annually, without any labor but if their employer works, he should also have the value of his labor added to that. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Does the farmer get 6 per cent on his investment? Does he get half that?

"A Hird Man," on the same page, says he has worked on a farm several years and is "just as far ahead today as I was when I began." Is not that his fault? Would he have saved anything if he had been living in a city and doing factory work? The temptions to spend money are much greater in the city than in the county.

On same page, Mr. Stafford tells how one of his hired men saved from $240 to $300 per year, working for from $30 to $50 per month.

A "Hired Man" asks "How Many farmers can afford to pay their hired men a bonus of $500 at the end of the year?" But, does he realize what that question means? The farmer cannot do it, which is proof that in these days of high prices the farmer is not getting a square deal. The manufacturer sets the price on what he produces and he puts it high enough so that he not only has a good profit, but can pay high wages, and add a bonus. The farmer, who is the real produces and he puts it high enough as to what he is to receive for his products, whether it is a dozen eggs, a load of wheat, or a carload of live stock. The buyer tells the farmer what he will give and the latter can take it or haul his stuff home again. If the farmer does not pay from $4 to $6 for an 8-hour day, it's not his fault. It would bankrupt nine out of ten farmers inside a year if they tried it.

I do not believe that the farmer should join the labor unions and keep up the eternal demand for shorter hours and higher pay, but he should organize, so that he is sure of a fair return for his labor and capital invested—"A good living and ten per cent" is only fair.—*Apollis Long, Wexford County.*

"THE HIRED MAN FROM GENESEE COUNTY"

The hired man from Genesee Co. is still alive and in the country, getting up at five a. m. to feed and milk the musical cows.

Oh, the life in the country is one long sweet dream of hard work from 5 a. m. until 9 p. m. at night.

So many are interested in just what becomes of that poor little hired man. Oh, yes, he is alive and you can bet he's busy. He is no quitter you see. He said "If I can get wages enough to live on, and save a little I will stay in the country."

Does he like his new job? Well he does not believe in saying his prayers out loud so you will have to guess at it.

Would like to say I don't like Mr. Halladay's remarks about the hired man having cars. I left my former place because the boss owned a sedan, his wife a roadster, and could not afford to pay the hired man enough to live on. Now is he so hard up he's enjoying himself in a new $3,800 touring car.

The new boss has so many cars he cannot use them all at once, two touring cars, roadster and a truck. Having no driving horse on the place the "hired man" from Genesee Co. bought himself a flivver so he could run down the boss to get orders, and to see what he looked like once in a while. I see H. H. Halladay claims to be State Livestock Commissioner of Michigan. There must be some mistake for if Mr. Halladay lived in Michigan he must know that the hired men must all own some kind of a car so as they can catch up with their bosses once in a while and talk business.

Mr. Halladay says the country is being jitneyized to death. Who is to blame? Every farmer owns from one to four cars and one hired man out of twenty owns a car.

On this place there is no driving horse and the boss don't want to keep one, it is only four miles to the nearest town. I suppose according to Mr. Halladay the hired man and his wife should walk.

If Mr. Halladay were in this hired man's place would he and his wife walk four miles or buy a car? I woud like him to answer this question. Mr. Albert Yager requested to know if the farmer who paid the $500 bonus was in any other business. The farmer is not, he works three hundred acres of land with the help of two married men.

He is a stock feeder in the winter time. Instead of a $3,800 car he is driving a big work team every day, in case of business he drives a Ford touring car.

G. P. Philips and Albert Yager's letters are both worth reading, if their advice was followed there would be much less trouble for the farmers.

Come on you farmers and hired men, get in the ring and tell your stories, so the hired man and farmer can deal together honestly.

Mr. Editor, why should not the farmers furnish references as well as the hired man? Would like to hear your opinion. There's no place like the dear old farm, except in heaven. The hired man from Genesee Co., R. M., Lennon, Mich.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

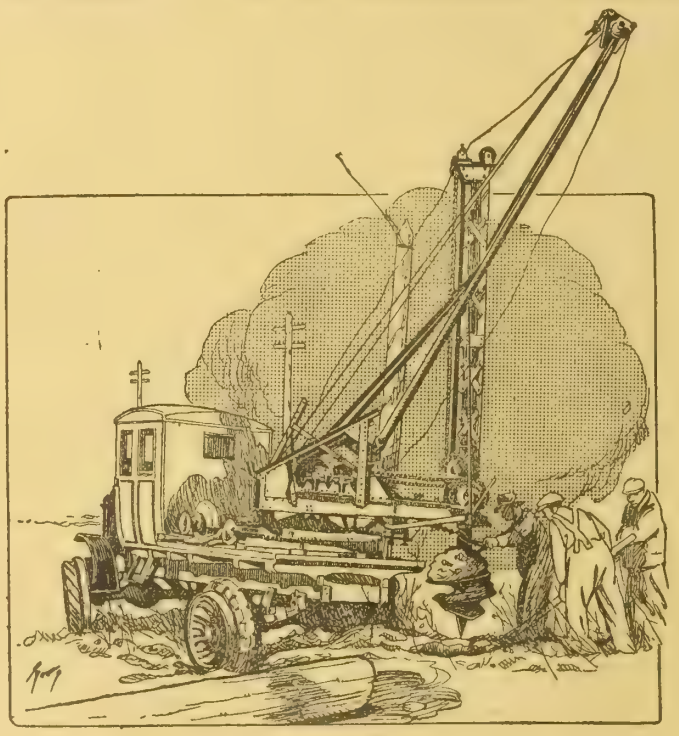
STRIKES AN' EVER'THING

HERE we be! All tied up again! Somethin' more to make the cost of livin' higher an' nothing to do to earn the price of a hot dog even. This time its the switchmen—no cars comin' or goin', every thing dead'er'n a door nail or Gov. Lowden's political boom in Michigan, an' nobody can tell where this darn thing is a goin' to end. There's no question but what the switchmen are underpaid—their job is a dangerous one at best an' they're gittin' less wages than a common street laborer, considerable less, an' I don't blame 'em for wantin' more money, they ort to have it, but it don't seem to me as though it should be necessary to tie up business all over the country—to jeopardize the health and lives of thousands of people—to throw other thousands out of work, to cut off the already scant supply of the very necessities of life in order than a handfull of men, comparatively speakin', could and should get justice done 'em, get a livin' wage somewhere near what other men, engaged in much less hazardous occupations are a gittin'. Kinda seem like's if the government, if we have a government left, might appoint some sort of a board or commission whose duty it would be to adjust labor disputes—not to adjust 'em to suit the employers only, but to adjust 'em in a way that would be fair to both parties.

The idea of tying up business every month or two an' of throwing hundreds of thousands of men an' women out of employment while the unions or the outlaws, as the present strikers are called, an' their employers are squabblin' over the question of wages or of hours or any other sim'lar question, is gettin' darn monotonous to the right thinkin' people of this country, not only monotonous but by gosh it's gettin' to be a serious menace to the welfare and peace of the whole country.

When a few men can tie up commerce, labor, transportation an' prevent the shipments of farmers stock, grain, potatoes or prevent any class of people from receiving the things they need in order to carry on their business. it's time we began to set up an' take notice of things an' to inquire into things an' to know why this is thus. Right here in Battle Creek the effect of the switchman walk-out is becoming serious, the food factories have shut down—they must have cars in order to ship their products as fast as manufactured, and the cars are not forthcomin' less than 45 men, switchmen have quit, but that constitutes the switchmen on both roads an' ties up everything here, so jest a small bunch of men,

(*Continud on page* 9)



Binding Together a State

Here is shown a giant workman, a piece of machinery that digs a hole and sets a telephone pole in three minutes. It works on the principle of a post-hole augur and a giant crane, combined.

WE MUST HAVE YOUR SUPPORT IF YOU ARE TO HAVE THE TELEPHONE

This is part of the equipment with which the Michigan State Telephone Company is binding together a great state, to make it possible for the farmer to transact business in distant town or city and to take advantage of the best markets—for today's farmer is a businessman. This equipment saves labor, which is selling at a premium right now, as the farmer best knows.

The business farmer knows something, too, about costs. He knows that his fine roads cannot be built or maintained today at what they cost five years ago. His automobile, teams, groceries, clothing and farming machinery all cost more. To have them he must sell his product at increased prices.

The telephone company faces the same conditions. Teaming costs three times what it did in 1915. The poles bought from the farmer, the crossarms, the copper and iron from Michigan's mines, all cost more and labor is higher than ever before. No labor-saving equipment will entirely enable the company to meet the situation.

Higher rates, with these labor-saving devices, however, will permit the work of binding together the state to go forward as it should and will help the development of both the country and the city.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

Volume VII
Number 32

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

April 17,
1920

Dairymen Want Central Distributing Plant

Action of Federal Fair Price Board May Force Producers of Detroit Area to Take Control of Marketing Their Milk

THE DAIRYMEN of the Detroit area are seriously considering the establishment of a central distributing agency in the city of Detroit where milk from all members may be received, weighed, tested and sold to distributing companies or to grocery stores. At meetings held during the past week in several sections of the Detroit area the subject was discussed at length and the farmers are practically unanimous for such a proposition. Others go so far as to urge the purchase of a pasteurizing plant and distribute their own product from house to house.

N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, speaking before a meeting of the Macomb County Dairy Council last Saturday, stated that he was pleased to see the interest taken in this kind of proposition and advised that the Chicago Milk Producers' Ass'n was discussing plans for a similar move. It was Mr. Hull's contention, however, that the Association should proceed cautiously in a matter of this kind, claiming that the experiences of other farmers had not fully demonstrated the practicability of such a move. He cited the case of the Grand Rapids farmers, who have been distributing their own milk for a year or more, but who have been obliged to pay as high as ten cents per cwt. to keep their venture going. "The loyalty of those fellows is a surprise to me", said Mr. Hull, "and I really believe they are going to win out".

Macomb Farmers Want Central Agency.

Gideon Bryce of Romeo, president of the Macomb County Dairy Council, stated that the Romeo local had held the largest meeting in its history last week and that he had never seen a finer spirit of co-operation and a willingness to go ahead than was demonstrated at that meeting. He declared that the producers of his section were unanimously in favor of at least a central distributing agency in Detroit, and that they were all willing to contribute such amount per cwt. of their milk as was necessary to take this initial step in assuming control of the marketing of their product.

Others who advocated the central agency was R. G. Potts, vice-president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; B. E. Beach, business agent for the Oakland County Farm Bureau, and Forrest Lord, editor of The Business Farmer, the latter stating that this contemplated move was merely in accord with what the Business Farmer had urged for the past three years. He stated his conviction that it was not too big a job as some feared for the dairymen of the Detroit area to distribute their own milk, and called attention to the prophecy made by the proponents of the State Elevator Exchange that in two or three years the Exchange would be doing $100,000,000 worth of business annually. He admitted, however, the intricate and delicate nature of the milk distributing business, a point which was well covered by Mr. Beach, who declared that the farmers would have to have the best and most experienced man procurable in charge of their distributing business.

"The farmers feel that they pay the cost of distributing milk anyway", said Mr. Beach, "and they will not object to paying what may be necessary in order to have their distributing business handled by competent and experienced people."

Federal Board Precipitates Action.

The decision of the Federal Fair Price Board to reduce the price of milk to the consumer from 16 to 14 cents per quart for the summer months has created one of the most alarming situations that has been encountered in the Detroit area since the Milk Commission came into existence.

This decision, it has been learned, was rendered as a result of the Board's investigations of the profits of the distributing companies as shown by their income tax statement. These profits were considerably in excess of what is generally considered "fair" profits, in one case amounting to 33 1-3 per cent on the investment. This distributing company in question claimed that the major portions of these profits were from the sale of ice cream, and it is fair to assume that this may be the case. However, it is quite apparent that the distributors of Detroit are prospering and that they are in a position to bear a portion of any decrease in price.

Producers' Officials Get Busy

None of the officials of the Milk Producers' Ass'n with the exception of Mr. R. G. Potts, who is director, were present at either of the first two hearings of the Fair Price Board. It has been explained by Pres. Hull that the Association officers received no invitation to be present and he considered it below the dignity of the Association to seek admittance where it had not been invited. Following the action of the Board, however, in reducing the price of milk, the officers met in conference with Chairman Connolly and presented their claims. The admissions made at this conference, and the results of the conference will be of interest to every producer.

Board Wants to be Fair

The officers of the Association submitted to Chairman Connolly the figures showing what it costs the dairymen of the Detroit area to produce milk, and asked Mr. Connolly if it would not be proper for the board to determine what was a "fair" price and profit for the farmer as well as for the consumer and the distributor. It was argued that the Fair Price Board was not in fact a "fair price board" if it protected the interests of only one party at the expense of another party who was not in a position to defend his own interests. The force of this statement was, we understand, admitted by Mr. Connolly, who stated, however, that the price which the farmer should receive should be determined between them and the distributors. But the producers' representatives soon convinced Mr. Connolly of the difficulties standing in the way of such an agreement and urged that the Fair Price Board determine what should be "fair" prices and profits for both farmers and creamery companies.

Board Does Not Object to 20 Per Cent Profit

"The Board does not object to profits of 20 per cent on the investment", Judge Connolly is reported to have said, "but when dealers in foodstuffs make more than that it is time to call a halt."

The Association officers advised Mr. Connolly that they were not seeking as high profits as that and if the Board would allow the farmers ten per cent profit they would be satisfied. This sounded (*Continued on page 9*)

Is It Time for Action?

IT IS said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread".

In the estimation of some they are fools who argue that farmers should have as much control over the marketing of his milk and its price to the consumer as he does over its production, and are walking where the angels would not tread when they assume to take over the intricate business of distributing their product.

According to some people the farmers of Michigan have been doing a lot of "fool things" lately, such as organizing a potato exchange, a great selling agency for all farm products, a wool exchange, an elevator exchange, etc. Many there were who predicted failure. "The farmer can't do those things. It is his business to produce". The results answer for theemselves.

Today the dairymen of the Detroit area find themselves facing a cut in milk price which threatens their business. Why? Because they have put up with, if not sanctioned, one of the most wasteful methods of distributing a product on the face of the earth,—the Detroit milk distributing system. For three years the Business Farmer and others have discussed the inadequacy of the present system and urged the producers to establish their own distributing plant. The answer has been, "the time is not ripe". Perhaps they were right. But are they right today? Are not the milk producers big enough and their leaders able enough to solve this problem now and for all time? If the time is not ripe NOW for them to take this business step, it never will be.—Editor.

Sidelights on the Producers' Hearing Before Fair Price Board Tuesday, April 13th

J. W. Cusick, acting as chairman of Board in absence of Judge Connolly, called the farmers a "bunch of clackers," when in a thoughtless burst of enthusiasm they applauded the remarks of a witness.

A. C. Anderson, formerly professor of dairy husbandy at the M. A. C., but now manager of Freeman Creamery Co. at Flint, made the astounding statement that "any city which allows milk distributors less than 50 per cent of consumer's dollar is endangering its milk supply."

"I am sore and don't care to have you answer my question," said Mr. Diehl, a member of the "Fair" Price Board.

Acting Chairman Cusick admitted that there were "a great many things we don't understand about production of milk."

Pres. Hull made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the producers, but got his share of insults from the Board.

The two cent reduction in milk means a saving at the most of only 14 cents per week to the average consumer. But to the farmer who produces one hundred pounds of milk per day it means a loss of $7 per week.

Our opinion: That the high-handed methods and arbitrary ruling of the Fair Price Board constitute one of the most outrageous prostitutions of justice in the annals of the State of Michigan.

Our prediction: That if the milk producers of the Detroit area get justice they will have to take their case to the federal courts.

Use of Commercial Fertilizer on Depleted Soils

Determining the Needs of the Soil and the Proper Elements to Use in Treating

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

THE JUDICIOUS use of fertilizers is profitable yet there are a number of factors to be considered, namely, why are they needed, the plant relations, the methods of determining fertilizer needs of the soil, the interpretation of the results obtained, the methods of applying the formulae for different crops and the effect of different fertilizers on the soil.

Under most systems of agriculture there is a constant stream of nitrogen, phosphorus ,and potassium from the land to the city. Where grain is grown, for example, and sold there is taken away about three-fourths of the phosphorus contained in the entire crop, and under live stock farming about one-fourth of the phosphorus is removed when the animals are sold. Moreover ,there is always more or less of nitrogen and other elements from the soil by leaching. Thus farming as carried on by the majority of American farmers is a destructive or tearing down process, so far as mineral plant food elements are concerned, and the losses should be made good. Moreover, there are many soils that do not give up soluble plant-food rapidly enough, either early in the season or throughout the growing period, to produce the desired yields, due either to a deficiency in the total plant food, or to the states in which it exists, and, therefore, need fertilization for best results.

Commercial fertilizers are used to increase food production with a safe margin of profit. This may be accomplished either directly by the increased yield of grain and other crops to be consumed by the human race, or by increased production of foods for animals, which in turn are raised for human consumption. Thus in considering the principles of soil management the relationship of soil productivity to farm practice and to the welfare of the nation should not be lost sight of. Indeed, the patriotic individual looks upon a productive soil not only from the margin of profit he may derive from it but as a possibility for a high yield of food for the human race.

Soils may differ in their requirements and if the most intelligent use is made of fertilizers the needs of the soil must be ascertained. This can be accomplished only by means of field trials. Of course, the farmer cannot conduct an elaborate set of experiments since much time, labor and expense are required to bring them to a successful conclusion, yet he can and should determine the lime and fertilizer needs of his farm, relying upon the Agricultural Experiment station for information concerning the more complex relationships such as the time, manner ,amount and kinds of material to apply, the place in the rotation, as well as others. For example, he should know what element or elements in a fertilizer mixture pays for the material by the increased crop production. A simple set of experiments conducted three or four years should answer this question for him.

Winter rye on clay loam soil in July. 250 lbs. of 14 per cent acid phosphate was used on the entire field excepting a strip the width of the drill.

Plan of Experiment to Determine the Fertilizer Needs of a Soil

Plot No. 1; Treatment per acre, no fertilizer; plot number 2; treatment per acre, 50 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. acid phosphate; plot number 3; treatment, 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 80 lbs. potash; plot number 4; treatment: 50 lbs. nitrate of soda 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 80 lbs. potash.

If one desires to compare the crop producing power of acid phosphate with a mixed fertilizer three plots will suffice, one receiving acid phosphate at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, one receiving as much mixed fertilizer as can be purchased for the same amount of money invested in acid phosphate and one no treatment. It is advisable to lime the entire field if it is needed.

The needs of a soil for lime and the value of reinforcing stable manure with phosphorus could be determined by treating one plot with manure, another with manure and acid phosphate, another with manure, phosphate and lime and still another with manure and lime. Of course, the same quantity of a given substance should be added whenever used. Where the soils are very variable, as in much of Michigan, for example the plots should consist of about one-fourth or one-half acres and run lengthwise of the field Moreover, the treatment of the area to be utilized for experimental treatment purposes should have been the same for a few years previous. It would be of little value to lay out the plots on a field, a portion of which had recently received manure, lime or other substances, or had produced a meadow or was poorly drained. Moreover, they should all be managed the same with the exception of the fertilizer and other treatments being studied. That is to say, they should be tilled, seeded, and harvested as near the same date as possible.

One should not be misled by the general appearance of the crop during one or more stages of its development in the interpretation of the results obtained from the different treatments. It may be cited, for example, that an early stimulation of the vegetative or top growth of grain crops may not necessarily mean a greater production of grain, the most important portion of the crop. It is usually desirable to weigh or measure accurately the yields obtained from different plots.

When the use of fertilizers is contemplated the nature of the soil which is to receive it should be considered. If the soil is very deficient in vegetable matter, it is well recognized that the net returns on the investment in fertilizers will be less than if it is well supplied with it, due to its favorable action with respect to the activities of beneficial micro-organisms, the water detaining capacity, and the decrease in the amount of leaching downward of certain of the plant food elements, soil tilth, and consequently better root development of the crops grown, as well as its assistance in releasing potential plant-food. In soil building by means of green manure and catch crops the use of fertilizers may result in the production of greater amounts of humus forming material, and, therefore, be desirable an economical when judiciously used.

Since many plants are sensitive in regard to the acid or sour condition of the soil, the maximum returns from fertilizers are not to be derived until such conditions are corrected by the addition of some form of lime.

In a measure the responsiveness of a soil to a given application of fertilizer depends upon the texture of the soil to which it is applied. Sandy soils are generally recognized as being very responsive to applications of soluble fertilizers and manures the first year of application, but less later on. The fine textured or so-called "heavy soils," are influenced to a somewhat less degree the first season, but, on the other hand, a given application endures longer on them than when applied to sandy soils. In addition, the variations of the soils in a given field should be considered, and "poor spots" should receive special treatments in order to bring about more uniformity of the production of the field.

Unquestionably there are soils in such poor condition of tilth that proper water movements and root development of plants cannot take place upon which an application of commercial fertilizer is a losing proposition until such conditions are rectified in some manner.

Since the maximum returns are to be derived from fertilizers, when as many conditions as possible are favorable for plant growth, the plant relations, that is, the seed, adaption, feeding power, disease resistance, and sensitiveness to variations in climate are to be reckoned with also.

It is well recognized that maximum crop production depends to a great extent upon the per cent of germination as well as upon the strength of the germination of the seed. If the per cent of germination is high, a more uniform stand results. A vig-

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Work, Good Cultivation and Plenty of Plantfood Will Increase Yield

By A. E. LINDQUIST

LAST YEAR Bill Jones put in a year of good solid work and plowed his land early, disked it, planted good seed carefully, and then cultivated it thoroughly. The season was favorable for a fine crop, yet his corn, wheat and potatoes did not harvest satisfactorily. The yield was not nearly as good as Ed Smith's down the road. What was the difference? Ed Smith did not work harder; he could not, because Bill Jones had done all that was possible. When Bill questioned Ed to learn the reason for the latter's big yield, he found that Ed had made sure that his seed had plenty of plantfood to start it and to bring it through the season to the biggest yield possible.

As you have probably already guessed Bill Jones and Ed Smith are not the real names of two farmers, but represent two classes of farmers. One which is maintaining the fertility of the soil and securing profitable yields by using fertilizer and the other depleting the plantfood in the soil, not using any commercial plantfood and not securing as profitable yields. Which of these two classes are you in? Every crop removes plantfood from the soil. This must be returned to it if the land is to continue to produce large crops. Manure should be applied, legume included in the rotation, and cover crops should be plowed under, but in addition, even on soil which is considered rich, commercial plantfood properly applied will pay a neat profit above its cost and will help maintain fertility.

Ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash are the three plantfoods which are likely to be present in insufficient quantities, and which are necessary in producing large crops. The supply of ammonia may be pretty well maintained by applying manure, by including legumes in the rotation and in plowing under green manure crops, but it is usually profitable to include 2 per cent ammonia in a commercial fertilizer in order to provide the young plant roots with this important plantfood in the form available early in the spring, before the ammonia and manure has been made available by the soil bacteria, for the bacteria do not begin their work until the soil warms up and in the meanwhile the seedling may have stopped growing because it needs ammonia.

Most soils are deficient in phosphoric acid in the form available to the plant roots; and manure itself is lacking in this element. It is this plantfood which is the limiting factor in producing the maximum growth of the plant and thus the largest yield per acre. Phosphoric acid produces vigorous root growth early in the season and later hastens maturity. Fertilizers for all crops should contain about 10 or 12 per cent of phosphoric acid.

Potash is especially lacking in the heavy peat and muck soils; and light sandy soils too are usually deficient in this plantfood. Potash favors starch formation, aids in making heavy grains and stiffens the stems of grasses preventing lodging.

No matter how much cultivation is given, if the seed is not of good quality, high yields of good produce are not possible; likewise if the soil has not sufficient plantfood in available form, no matter how good the seed is, it cannot produce profitable yields. Land, labor and machinery are high. Everything should be done at the start of the season to assure that all the high priced operation on expensive land will bring the biggest returns and thus the most dollars in the bank at the close of the season.

Your county agent may well be called in to help you to decide which plantfood it will be most profitable to supply. Following are some recommendations which may help you decide what fertilizer will be most profitable for you to use:

(Figures refer to percentages of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and water-soluble potash in the order given.)

With 2 per cent ammonia, a muck soil fertilizer, 2-8-8, 2-10-6; for grain and staple crops, 2-10-4, 2-12-2.

With 5 per cent ammonia, 5-7-2, spring top dressing grain.

With 3 per cent ammonia, vegetable and truck crops grown under field conditions, 3-10-6, 3-10-4, 3-10-2.

With 7 per cent ammonia, 7-8-5, earliest truck crop potato fertilizer.

With 4 per cent ammonia, vegetable and market garden fertilizers, 4-10-6, 4-10-4, 4-10-2; northern potato fertilizers, 4-8-6, 4-8-4.

Ammoniated Phosphate Analysis

For soils where potash is not needed, or on crops which do not respond to the use of potash, 2-12-0, 3-12-0, 6-8-0, 7-8-0.

No Ammonia Analysis

To supplement and re-inforce manure and for use under conditions where nitrogen is not needed; also for legumes, 0-10-8, 0-12-4, 0-12-2, 0-16-0.

Michigan Pea Growers Seek State Organization

Wide Discrepancy between Prices Offered to Growers Causes Dissatisfaction and Shows Need of State Association

THE PEA growers of Michigan have caught the spirit of co-operation and are seeking a state-wide organization with locals in the various counties where peas are grown commercially. Michigan is a great pea state, taking rank among the three or four leaders in the union, but the growers are entirely at the mercy of the companies who make the contracts, being obliged to take what is offered or else grow no peas.

Mr. Guy W. R. Curtiss, president of the Kent City Pea Growers' Ass'n, believes the growers should organize and is ready to take a leading step to bring about such an organization if there is any promise of assistance from the other growers of the state. The suggestion has been made that the pea growers association could affiliate with the beet growers association as both grow crops on contract, and therefore have many mutual problems.

Up until the last year or two pea growers received from two to three cents per pound, depending upon the locality and the canning company with whom they did business. More recently this price has been held at three cents per pound with some companies offering three and a quarter to four cents.

Roach & Company of Grand Rapids, are one of the largest contract purchasers of peas in Michigan and show a disposition to play fair with the farmers. At a meeting held at Croswell several weeks ago, they tendered the farmers a big dinner and explained their contract for the ensuing year. They did not offer, however, what the farmers thought they were entitled to receive, claiming that three and a quarter cents per pound was all they could afford to pay.

The following information concerning the pea situation was given to us by Mr. Curtiss of Kent City:

The Pea Growers' Opportunity

PEA GROWERS who desire to form a state-wide organization should communicate their wishes to the Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, or Mr. Guy W. R. Curtiss, of Kent City. No matter whether you have signed contracts or not for 1920, the time is ripe for an organization, and if such is to be effected, it should not be deferred until another year. Why not organize an association now which can spend the time between now and the next season investigating contract prices in other states, cost of operation, etc., so that you may be ready next spring to confer with the canning companies and have the facts to back up your claims.—Editor.

W. R. Roach & Company, general offices, Grand Rapids, Michigan, are paying the following prices, that is, they are contracting acreage at these prices: (The company has plants at Kent City, Edmore, Scottville and Croswell where peas are grown.) They will pay 3 1-4 cents per pound for prime green peas delivered at the plant; they are going to charge the growers $3 per bushel for the seed. In some instances they have promised to haul the peas to the plant for the farmer. At Kent City they have about fifty per cent of their usual pea acreage contracted. Croswell has 1,000 acres contracted for and could hadle more. But the farmers there are liable to cancel their contracts it seems. Scottville is in about the same position as Kent City. The farmers at all these plants are demanding four cents per pound.

"The Manistee Canning Company, Manistee, Michigan, are going to pay 3 1-4 cents. This plant is now under the process of erection.

"The Sears and Nichols Canning Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, with a plant at Pentwater, Michigan, paid three cents per pound last year and may pay a little more the coming season. They charged the grower $2.50 per bushel for the seed last year.

"The Fame Canning Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, with three plants in Wisconsin (one at Cumberland) are paying three cents per pound for prime peas and charging the grower $3 per bushel for the seed.

"The Fremont Canning Company, Fremont, Michigan, pay on a sliding scale which makes them average about 3 1-4 cents per pound on all grades. They charged the grower either $4.50 or $5 per bushel for the seed.

"Nathan Simpson, Keeler, Mich., near Hartford pays $75 per ton and furnishes the seed, which would be the equivalent of about $90 per ton at least. However he grows most of the peas on his own farms.

"It is understood that S. M. Carp, Hartford, Michigan, has been paying 4 1-2 cents per pound. Mr. Carp would not say that he was or that he was not. He just evaded the question by stating that he was informed by one of the largest Wisconsin packers that they would pay three cents per pound there.

"The writer thus far has been unable to find any company in Wisconsin which is paying more than three cents per pound for peas. Some are paying less. Some are paying 2 1-4 to 4c on a graded scale. Apparently the average yields in Wisconsin are larger than in Michigan. The cool climate seems to be particularly adapted to the growing of peas."

"I don't think that it will be possible for us to do much this year in a local way, however, we must keep the interest up and arouse the growers all over the state to realize the need of a state organization of the growers of contract crops. We want to get a state organization as soon as possible, and then try to arouse the Wisconsin growers to organize. New York growers have already organized. Wisconsin packs about half the peas in the United States so naturally they will influence the market more or less.

"New York canners have been paying from 2 to about 4c per pound. New York growers have not been making any money to speak of in growing peas for the canners. Wisconsin growers are evidently making money. It appears that Michigan growers are not making anything under the existing prices,"

The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER approves of the efforts of the pea growers to organize, and we hope the movement will be successful. Farmers can no longer protect their interests through individual dealing. The potato growers, the grain growers, the live stock raisers and the beet growers have all recognized this, and each of these various branches of agriculture here in Michigan are now represented by an organization which speaks for them. The pea growers should without further delay cement themeselves into an organization for the purpose of studying and solving their production and marketing problems.

Rebecca Wins the Prize

By E. DAVIS RICHARDS

CONSTERNATION reigned supreme at Pine Tree, when Rebecca won the prize. But then Pine Tree and all its inhabitants of the country round about were judging Becky Sharp by the rest of the lazy Sharps who had lived in the same tumbled down fashion for generations. To be surce Henry Sharp Rebecca's father, had married very much above his station; and perhaps Rebecca inherited some of the excellent qualities of her gentle mother, who like a hot house flower thrives in a foreign place only a short time, then withers slowly as if unable to stand the rigors of the unusual surroundings. Indeed Mrs. Sharp lived only five years after her marriage to lazy Henry Sharp, and left two tiny mites of children, Rebecca aged three and John, a boy of two. That was ten years ago, and Pine Tree had just awakened to the fact that at last a Sharp had really done something worth while.

When the county agent of Henderson county had announced the conditions governing the contest in the boys' and girls' clubs Rebecca's heart had almost stopped beating. Twelve dollars necessary to buy a registered pig, how could she ever make so much money? But make it she must, for the coveted trip to the State University had been the subject of her thoughts for weeks. She decided to take her father into her plan and see if he could not suggst some way in which she might get the magnificent sum of twelve dollars to buy the precious little Berkshire which she felt sure would indirectly be the cause of a great improvement in the whole Sharp family. She therefore startled her father one evening by saying,

"Dad, tell me how I can make twelve dollars!"

"You can't make twelve dollars in any way, Becky. Don't you know that that is a lot of money."

"Yes, that seems an awful lot of money, Dad, just think what it would mean to get to go to the State University for a whole week. Why, I think I would be willing to live here for the rest of my life if I could just get to go there for ever such a little while. Didn't mother go to school there for a year once?"

"Yes, I guess you are just like her, too; she was always wanting better things than she had. Better forget, it, kid, you can't ever make twelve dollars, and if you did you wouldn't know how to raise a pig anyway." And with that encouragement her father left the room. A few minutes later Rebecca confided to the eager young face peering out at her from the old cracked mirror—

"Rebecca Sharp, you ought to be mighty glad to be like your mother, always wanting better things than you have, and Rebecca, you are going to the same school that she went to, if you have to break your neck to do it." She then crawled under the worn covers of her bed to dream for the fiftieth time of just missing the train which was to carry the prize winners to the big school in a distant city.

For the next few months the neighborhood of Pine Tree was constantly besieged by a small girl with such a pleading. "Please won't you buy some wild grapes?" or "Please Mrs. Smith, mayn't I take care of the baby?" or "Please Mrs. Johns, won't you let me come every morning and dust and scrub your porch; you know I want to make some money, because I belong to the Girl's Club."

There were not many who could turn the little appealing eyes away, for as Mrs. Johns, the wife of the grocer, said, "I never had any use for any of the lazy Sharp bunch, but I believe Becky is different, and anyway, I wouldn't sleep any at nights if I didn't help that poor motherless mite." While after the unsuspecting Mrs. Johns left the Ladies Aid, or other social gathering at which she had been expressing her opinion about the "lazy Sharps", her nearest neighbor was heard to remark, "Well, I guess the poor motherless mite is doing her part, too. Do you know I was just telling Sam today that I had never known the Johns' porch to get as many scrubbings as it has since Becky Sharp has been going there, and as to the inside of the house it is spotless, while Mrs. Johns was doing the cleaning herself, I could write my name all over the center table." That opinion was evidently acquised in by those present, as shown by the decided nodding of their heads.

At last the great day came

There were dark days of discouragement before enough money was made to get the coveted pig; then, too, after the little black fellow was finally delivered to her, Rebeecca was afraid he would eat too much or else too little, for her father's statement, "You wouldn't know how to raise a pig anyway" kept coming back to torment her. Her anxiety for the welfare of her prcious pig prevented her from noticing a change, which seemed to be coming over her father. Others, hawever, spoke of it and solicitous expressions were made, such as, "I'm afraid Henry Sharp will hurt himself working," or, "Gee, Sam, is the millenium coming? I hear Lazy Sharp is working in the Red Hill coal mine." But fortunately the unkind things said behind our backs, very seldom are repeated to our faces and so the Sharp household went on entirely ignorant of the surprise they were causing in the neighborhood of Pine Tree.

At last the great day came, as all long expected days must. Even the Berkshire knew something unusual was in the air, for did not every bit of his three hundred pounds still tingle from the contact of that awful brush which Rebecca had weilded so skilfully. Then, too, he knew there was not a bit of dust from the tip of his turned up nose to the little twisted stump of a tail, for she had finished by putting on something that made him slick and shiny. Rebecca was so excited that she scarcely noticed her father or brother, having having eyes only for that precious bit of pig flesh, on which she felt all the future of herself and family hung.

But, arriving at Pine Tree, Henry

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Sugar Men Distort Facts to Deceive Farmers

Statements That Leaders are Untrue to Cause and That Movement is Failing is Pure Fiction

FAILING by honorable means to make any headway against the organized strength of the beet growers, the manufacturers have turned to falsehoods and misrepresentations in the hopes of undermining the farmers' faith in their chosen leaders. It has been repeatedly stated that the leaders are agitators and are prompted by selfish motives. What these motives may be has not yet been explained, however. The statement has persisted in some sections that Manager C. E. Ackerman has deserted the growers and signed up a contract on the old basis. Naturally these statements set a good many farmers to thinking, but if they think long enough they will clearly see that the statements are but a part of a studied propaganda on the part of the manufacturers to destroy the organization. Manager Ackerman has NOT signed a new contract, nor has he in any way decreased his efforts in behalf of the growers. He has been on the job every minute since he was elected to handle the organization work, and has been obliged to neglect his own business affairs in order to devote undivided attention to the growers' campaign . Today Mr. Ackerman stands as confident as ever of the ultimate success of the movement, and he will be found fighting to the last ditch.

But he is not alone by any means. The loyalty and determination of the beet growers as the planting season approaches is a revelation of the new spirit of cooperation among the farmers, and there is no evidence of weakening on their part. On the contrary there is multiplied evidence that the growers will not recede a single step from their position even though the alternative may be the planting of some other crop.

At Ithaca last week only twenty out of five hundred beet growers present had not returned their contract, and those twenty signified their intention of returning their contracts at once. At Ashley a few farmers had accepted contracts as a result of the story of the field men that the organized movement was failing and that the leaders had gone back on the growers. As soon as they learned the true facts these men cancelled their contracts. In the office of one of the sugar companies is the contract of a single beet grower pinned to the wall as if to show all beholders that the growers have deserted their cause. They haven't enough wall space in the offices of any sugar company in Michigan to show all the contracts that have been returned and which, providing the manufacturers do not meet the growers' demands, will represent thousands of acres of beet land turned over to some other crop.

The "Strike" the Last Resort

THERE IS one word in the English language which is in singularly bad repute just at the present time. It is the word, "strike." The railway switchmen of the country are on a strike. Transportation is paralyzed, and both financial and physical suffering is in prospect. The sugar beet growers of Michigan are on strike and the issues which have lead up to their strike may easily be confused by the uninformed with the issues involved in the switchmen's strike. But there is a vast difference between the two, a difference which make the one wholly indefensible and the other wholly justifiiable.

To explain: The "strike" is the measure of last resort. When all efforts have failed to bring two parties to a contract, whether verbal or written, to a mutually satisfactory understanding, and when courts of arbitration have failed to settle the differences, then the "strike" may be necessary and excusable. The sugar beet growers have tried for four months to secure a conference with the manufacturers for the purpose of arbitrating their differences. Their advances have been spurned by the manufacturers, who have even refused to meet with the representatives of the growers. Hence the growers have "struck" to the extent of quitting the production of sugar beets and using the land for other crops. If there is a shortage of sugar as a result of this action the public will put the blame where it properly belongs, upon the shoulders of the manufacturers.

The case of the switchmen is different, if we understand the situation correctly. Many of the railroads claim that they had no intimation that a strike was brewing. At least no suggestion was made on the part of the switchmen that a conference be held with the employers. They simply struck without warning, giving the employers no opportunity whatever to listen and adjust the grievances in a peaceful way. The distinction between the farmers' strike and the switchmen's strike should be kept clearly in mind.—Editor.

Don't Accept Seed

It is claimed that the field agents who are distributing the beet seed are asking farmers to transfer it from the company's bags to their own. In years past the companies have always left their own bags. The reason for this request is apparent. A contract assumes an exchange of something of value. The only thing of value which passes between the manufacturer and the grower is the beet seed, and the manufacturer undoubtedly holds that when a farmer "accepts" his seed, he virtually binds himself to the contract. If a field agent leaves a bag of seed at a farm it is not the fault of the farmer, but if the farmer transfers the seed to his own bags, then he is a party to the "acceptance."

Western Growers Strengthen Their Position

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Albert Dakan of the Intermountian Farmers' Ass'n of Colorado, enclosing copy of contract in which the farmers have entered with the Western Slope and other sugar companies. The contract is much more favorable than that under which both the western and Michigan growers raised beets last year, but the price offered is slightly less than the price which the Michigan farmers are asking for this year's crop. Mr. Dakan comments upon the contract as follows:

"This is the contract agreed upon between the Holly Sugar Company and the farmers for beets for the Grand Junction factory, 1920 crop. All the Colorado sugar companies have recognized the farmers' committee this spring. The Great Western Sugar Company will meet the farmers' committee soon and take up the 1921 contract. The farmers decided not to wait again until planting season, but to have it worked out early so they could cut out beets and plan for other crops if the company is not disposed to give a square deal."

Contract Specifies Conference

There are at least three paragraphs in the western contract which will be of particular interest to the Michigan growers. They read as follows:

"That the first party (the grower) shall have the privilege of selecting at his own expense, a man of reliable character satisfactory to second party, to check the tares and weights of the beets grown under this contract at the receiving station where such beets may be delivered, and the party of the second part will meet with representatives of the Beet Growers' Association for the purpose of agreeing upon weighmasters and taremen for all receiving stations, and also agree that all weigh stations after being opened up for the season will be open for receiving beets from seven a. m. until five thirty p. m. each working day, and that company employees will remain on duty until all wagons are weighed back; also all scales at receiving station shall be inspected during receiving campaign, by a competent party.

"To permit growers to pile beets on the ground at all stations after October 15th, providing there are no cars in which to load beets on hand and there is no chance of securing same within three hours.

"Party of the second part (the sugar Co.) agrees that before making a beet contract for the season of 1921 they will meet with the representatives of the Beet Growers' Association, to discuss and endeavor to draft a contract satisfactory to both parties concerned."

"Negotiate With Growers," Advises "Facts About Sugar"

THE FOLLOWING article occupied the entire editorial page of the March 27th issue of "Facts about Sugar", which is published weekly by the "Domestic Sugar Producers, Inc", and is "devoted to American sugar production". The editorial might well have been based upon the controversy which is now at its height here in Michigan between beet growers and sugar manufacturers. It is an open indictment of the "stiff-necked attitude on the part of company officials who have refused to meet with representatives of their growers". It is a virtual endorsement of the claims of the Michigan beet growers to recognition. No grower could have presented a better argument for negotiation between himself and the manufacturer than is here presented by the manufacturers' own publication. We submit it without further comment to the sugar beet browers and particularly to those who may think that the growers' demands for a conference are unreasonable:

Beet Industry's Big Problem

"WHILE THE beet sugar industry is conducted with a high degree of efficiency there is one phase of its operations in which improvement is urgently needed. **That is in the relationship between the sugar companies and the growers of beets.**

"It is natural and perhaps inevitable that differences of opinion should develop as to the prices and methods of payment for the crop. Between the minimum figure below which the farmer finds it more profitable to cultivate other crops and the maximum above which the companies find it less unprofitable to close their factories than to operate them there is a margin which must cover the profits of both parties. The proper division of this margin may be a subject of negotiation and compromise but such negotiations can and should be carried on in a businesslike way.

"This is not a counsel of perfection. It is a thoroughly practical proposal for the reason that it will operate to the advantage of both the growers and the companies. **The method of adjustment by public controversy is expensive to both sides.** The struggle to obtain fifty cents or a dollar a ton more frequently delays the work of preparing the soil for the crop. Instead of plowing his beet fields in the fall, which is the best time, the grower waits until after his contract is finally settled, which is frequently so far along in the spring that he is late in getting in his crop, is behindhand in his work throughout the season and obtains a final yield of immature beets which nets him less than would a full crop of higher sugar content at the lower rate. **The company is unable to place its orders for bags, fuel and other supplies until its officers can form an approximate idea of the volume of beets to be handled and its operations are handicapped in consequence. Abandoned acreage, inferior yields and a low quality of beets resulting from delays and lack of co-operation leave both grower and manufacturer dissatisfied.**

* * * * *

"Our observation has been that a large part of the trouble between beet growers and sugar companies has been caused by outsiders who have stirred up ill feeling among the former from motives not at all related to a sincere consideration for their welfare. To a certain degree it has been encouraged by a stiff-necked attitude on the part of company officials who have refused to discuss prices with representatives of their growers but have insisted on confining their business relations to individual farmers. Since uniform prices necessarily prevail in the territory of every company we can see no good reason why group conferences should meet with objection provided the groups are really representative. To demand that the companies shall submit to the dictation of outside individuals who have nothing at stake either in the growing of beets or the manufacture of sugar is altogether unreasonable.

"Misunderstandings arise from lack of frankness on both sides. Growers are misled by unfounded reports of enormous profits earned by sugar companies and company officials do not take the trouble to correct these statements. Farmers put forward exaggerated figures as to the cost of making their crop and insist that these shall be the basis of price agreements. The heat of a contest over prices is not a time when frank statements of fact are likely to be offered or accepted. In July and August, when there is a lull in the activities of the growers and companies alike, is a far better time to get together for a full and friendly discussion of problems and conditions. That is the time when growers and company officials should begin to lay plans for the following season. We hope that midsummer of the present year will see a beginning of such conferences.

"The problem of the relationship between growers and companies is one that has been sidestepped or met by unsatisfactory makeshift arrangements too long. The future welfare and progress of the beet sugar industry demands that it be met courageously, frankly and in a spirit of mutual accommodation. The man who inaugurates such a plan of procedure will be one of the greatest benefactors of the industry."

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

BEAL CITY CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N

Just a few words to readers of M. B. F. Organization is the only key to success for the farmer. We have been shipping our live stock for only a few years and day by day we add new members to our list of shippers of live stock. I can not see how some farmers still hang to the old style of selling to the local buyer and give him the best of the deal. Here we are feeding the stock from 6 months to 3 years and when we get the stock in shape to sell, up comes a telephone call from the local buyer. He talks one minute with you and you sell, and in this minute he makes more clean cash than you do in the three years feeding. Why not handle the business end of our business and get all that belongs to you. I herewith send you the financial report of the Beal City Live Stock Shipping Association as given by Wm. Bleise, manager of the association. Respectfully yours.—*A. P. D., Isabella Co.*

Financial report of Beal City Livestock Shipping Ass'n., Weideman, Mich., Jan. 27, 1919 to Jan. 31, 1920. Total amount received, $63,440.42; total amount paid for stock, $62,641.24; balance for home expense, $799.18. Paid out for manager, $266.60; paid telephone and postage, $3.83; paid lumber and straw, $65.44; paid to insurance fund, $417.20; paid to insurance excess, $17.62; paid to joining fees, $18.00; paid to Michigan Livestock Exchange, $7.00; paid for hardware, $3.49; total, $799.18. Insurance fund, Jan. 31, 1920. Total received from insurance fees and excess, $482.62; total paid out for loss, $426.68; balance on hand, $55.94.

Wm. Bleise, Manager.

Our readers appreciate these little items of news about farmers' co-operative associations. Let us have more of them.—Editor.

BRECKENRIDGE CO-OP. BUYS WHEELER ELEVATOR

A deal was recently made by which the Breckenridge Farmers' Elevator purchased and is now operating the Wheeler Elevator. Stock in the Breckenridge elevator was worth 50 per cent or more advance on its original cost and together with profits it was decided to declare a 100 per cent dividend. The original stock was nominally $25,000 but only $15,000 had been sold. This stock dividend made $30,000 stock, an increase to $75,000 was authorized and of this $42,000 has already been disposed of. This institution is in a very prosperous state and all the stockholders are pleased with conditions. It is expected that Walter Swope will be the new manager. He is an experienced man and will be a very successful manager of this elevator.

DEVELOPMENT OF U. P. CATTLE INDUSTRY

The following report of the growth of the livestock industry in the upper peninsula was recently made by John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau:

"The past three years have brought to upper Michigan some hundred or more new settlers, representing about twenty-five new ranches devoted to the grazing of approximately 41,000 head of sheep and 6,000 of cattle. The Cloverland Cattle Company, Manistique, and the Blaney Land and Cattle Company, near Blaney, are the two largest of the livestock operations, and these two propositions are looked upon to test out the cut-over areas of Cloverland for grazing purposes. They are both well organized and well officered and the results achieved by both should stand as a criterion for what others may expect to accomplish with a big grazing proposition.

"We cannot as yet, make any definite prediction, regarding upper Michigan's adaptability for cattle-raising on a large scale. We are looking to these people to furnish us with the material. We do not feel, by any means, that Cloverland has ever been fully tested out for sheep and cattle. We know that most of our new settlers are making good, and are satisfied. We know, too, that a few have left us and gone back to the west.

"Though we know positively that only in one case has there been any complain about the land itself, the general conception is that all of those who left were dissatisfied—and, since we are exploiting this comparatively new country, the criticism has come thick and fast. The Bureau has had to fight most of it—and it is proving a big job. Influential western interests have allied against us in defense of their own properties and reputation. We know that Cloverland can and will make good—but constantly we are met by this destructive opposition which is taxing the Bureau to capacity to fight off."

MERRITT CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N ORGANIZED

A co-operative marketing association with a membership of over 60 farmers has been organized at Merritt. Merritt is situated in the eastern part of Missaukee Co. and centrally located in as good a stock raising and grain growing locality as Michigan affords. This country is still in the making with plenty of cut over and partially cleared lands for enterprising, progressive farmers who wish to make a home. They will market stock of all kinds—beef, dairy cattle, sheep and hogs as well as wool, cream, poultry, eggs, grain, hay and potatoes.

The officers of the Merritt Co-operative Marketing Association are Frank B. Shaw, president; H. H. Hamilton, secretary and J. T. Hoard, treasurer.

WHO GOT PROFITS ON APPLES

"Godfrey & Sons, commission merchants, cleaned up $90,000 on apples last winter, which they bought for $4 and $5 a barrel from the farmer, and then sold to the retailer for $11 and $12," declared Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee during a speech delivered in Milwaukee on Friday evening.

"But why did the farmer sell his apples at $4 and $5 a barrel?" you naturally ask, for the simple reason that he was not organized to market them himself. He must either take that or let them rot, so he took what he could get. The commission merchant was prepared to buy them in a time of plenty, at harvest, and then placed them in storage until Mr. Consumer was ready to shell out the mazuma for them. He charged all he could get and since Mr. Consumer was getting big wages and had plenty of money he charged a plenty for fear the money might otherwise burn a hole in Mr. C.'s pocket. But why blame the other fellow for taking the money when the producer and consumer are too indifferent to get busy and help themselves? Mr. Farmer doesn't want the money, it gives him a headache to take care of it and Mr. Consumer doesn't want it because he fears that it is "the root of all evil."

AWAKENING IN N. E. MICHIGAN

Any one who has paid attention to Northeastern Michigan during the past quarter century and who has watched its rather slow development since its first big asset, the pine forests, were swept away by the demand for lumber and who sees the spirit which the various communities are going at a new development cannot but help to give notice to the awakened energy which has come to these communities.

Boards of commerce, farm bureaus, farmers' co-operative societies are springing up all over the district and are taking an active part in making their individual communities better places for homes and far better places in which to live and enjoy life than in the crowded industrial cities, where people often occupy beds in relays and where the rent of a single room is frequently more than that of a comfortable house in a small community, and where the profiteer fixes his price for necessities according to the wages paid by the factories.

Good roads are being constructed in every county and are helping not only to make life more comfortable for those who live near them, but are attracting hundreds of outsiders every year, especially during the summer season when the lakes and streams, the trout, bass and pike fishing, lure the city-weary men and women to the great out-of-doors.

Northeastern Michigan, with its fertile fields, its streams and its lakes and even with its stretches of jack pine plains, is a wonderful country, one that is better to come to than it is to go away from, and the people who are already a part of it will do well, not only to stay here, but to help spread its fame throughout the land by telling of the good things which it offers and by continuing the splendid spirit of co-operation and helpfulness which has been aroused among them during the past few years.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE

One of the most successful sales of the season and the first private sale to be held under the management of the Michigan Holstein Friesian Association occurred at Lansing on April 1st when Dwight G. Rapp dispersed his splendid herd of thirty head of Holsteins for a total of $9,775, or an average of $325 per head. The top price of $800 was paid by James B. Jones of Detroit, Mich., for the splendid show cow and producer, Rosa Belle Nudine 2nd. The junior sire sold for $700 and a 25-lb. four year old, Elmhurst Elsie Pontiac Clotho brought $600. The heaviest buyer was E. F. Leland of Fort Wayne, Ind., who purchased eight head of the best for a total of $3,100. The fact that everything was absolutely guaranteed and sold on a 60 day guarantee against tuberculosis with retest privilege gave the buyer every protection and bidding was lively throughout.

FARM BUREAU BACKS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Receiving word that the Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining by farmers was being held up in committee, Sec'y Bingham, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, recently dispatched a letter, a copy of which follows, to each Michigan congressman and senator:

"Michigan farmers are anxious for action on the Capper-Hersman collective bargaining legislation now before Congress and it is the request of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, representing 37,548 Michigan farmers, that you endeavor to have this measure reported out of committee at an early date and urge its passage.

"Collective buying and selling of products must be done by farmers if they are to obtain full value of their products. Their natural isolated conditions make individual sale and purchase of commodities costly and unsatisfactory in a variety of ways, hence the vital need of the farmers, not only of Michigan but of the entire country, for legislation such as the Capper-Hersman bill is intended to be."

POTATO MARKETS REMAIN FIRM

There was a limited to moderate movement of white varieties at Michigan and Minnesota shipping points. Demand and wire inquiry were fairly active. Prices ranged 10c higher than last week at $5.70 to $6.10 sacked per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points. Middle western consuming markets also were firm, advancing 15c to $.65 to $6.15. St. Louis and Kansas City were again higher than the other markets at $6.15 to $6.50. New York round whites No. 1 gained about 30c reaching $5.55 to $6.15 with moderate demand. In New York bulk round whites No. 1 ranged $5.70 to $5.85 per 100 pounds. Maine Greenmountains were again unchanged in New York at $5.55 to $5.85. Shipments the past week were lighter than the previous week by about 350 cars and nearly 1,000 less than during this period last season 2,563 cars were shipped compared with 2,914 last week and 3,408 the same week last year. Virginia Norfolk section planting is still in progress but the ground is wet from heavy rains. Seed stock is still slow in arriving. Florida—After the early damage to the Hastings section from water and frost a comparatively small crop was expected but from the present appearance of the vines, the crop will be much larger than seemed possible three weeks ago. A few potatoes will move from the section during April. The bulk of the crop will move, however, after May 10 with the movement running over into early June. With the season later than usual, accurate yield figures can not be determined at present. The crop however, is in excellent condition at present and a yield at least up to the average is expected.—*Bureau of Markets report for week ending April* 5th.

My Experience in Draining Quicksand

TEN YEARS ago I moved from central Ind. to Newaygo county, Mich., and bought a farm. After framing it a year I found that tile drainage was needed on much of it. As there was no tile mill available I concluded to buy a hand cement tile machine. We operated it in the basement of the house in winter months, putting in all of our winter output the following spring. They are all holding up good except the swamp land, just begun decaying. Will say in regard to the cement tile, they will not stand up in any acid soil as the acid eats up the lime and they decay. Soil that has sufficient lime, they become firmer, but will say that I like them very much where I have to go through a bad piece of quicksand as the ends are straight and lay closer together.

Five years ago we bought 100 acres on the banks of the Muskegon river, 125 feet above river bed with many of the old river channels running across it and very wet and springy. We were not in need of any outlet, but some method to tile-drain it, as the man we bought out had failed. When we came to examine it we found 16 inches of soil on top with six inches of quicksand under it with living water. Under this were six to 12 inches of gravel so when we commenced to dig the whole thing would tumble in on us. We managed to get about four rods and abandoned it until fall; then completed it by putting one rod or two in each day, letting the water drain out of the quicksand.

If anyone does not know the nature of quicksand, just pour a few shot in a vial of water and hold it up and look at it. Quicksand is round of any size and will run with water, turning your tile on end. Many swamps and slews could be drained in Michigan by putting your tile in, in the fall, when there is no water, by going below the quicksand or draining the water off by degrees. Quicksand is as solid as any other sand when the water is drained off from it. I have improved many quicksand swamps and bogs in the past 10 years. All are giving perfect satisfaction. Gravel or cinders are the top soil, in fact anything that will screen the water out of the sand packing any of the three tightly around the tile. I have hauled gravel to these flaggy bogs when I would sink out of sight digging my ditch ahead of me and laying a single tile at a time, pouring gravel on it and pack it under and around it until it became perfectly solid, keeping a small board over the end. We have grown just as good corn over these spots as anywhere else in the field.—*F. Moore, Newaygo, Mich.*

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT PRICES TOPS SEASON'S RECORD

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.72		3.05
No. 2 White	2.70		3.02
No. 2 Mixed	2.70		3.02
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.55	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.53	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.53	2.47	2.48

The Detroit wheat price is the highest today of the season the market advancing ten cents per bushel since last week. There is active demand for this grain, a considerable amount of which is now going overseas. The milling demand was good prior to the rail strike, but the shutting off of electric power may lessen this demand temporarily. Reports from the fall wheat acreage continue to be of a discouraging nature, the abandoned acreage exceeding the average by a large margin, and many of the fields now in bearing being infested with the Hessian fly. In the face of such conditions no one would assume to say to what heights wheat may go before the 1921 crop is harvested.

CORN DROPS AFTER ADVANCE

CORN PRICES PER BU., APR. 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.68	1.81¼
No. 3 Yellow	1.73		
No. 4 Yellow	1.69		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.80½
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.56	1.80
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.59	1.78

Corn was strong with other grains at the close of last week but on account of the difficulty of dealers to get their cars switched which forced them to pay demurrage charges, buying has dropped off considerably and there is an easier tone to the market. As soon as the rail congestion in the local yards is relieved and dealers can make good on their sales activity is expected to be resumed at least until such time as the suspended transportation of the country gets into motion again and supplies increase.

The bears who have been so conspicuous in the corn market for months past seem to have lost courage and there are few who dare gamble on lower prices. Opinion is practically unanimous that this market will tend upward until the new crop is harvested.

OATS REACH NEW HIGH LEVEL

OAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.13	1.04	
No. 3 White	1.12	1.02¼	
No. 4 White	1.11		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.70	.75
No. 3 White	.70½	.69	.75
No. 4 White	.69½	.68	.70

Oats have reached $1.13 per bushel on the Detroit market, and gains strength every day. This crop is woefully short and a good many who had hopes of large supplies back in the farmers' hands have at last come to realize this fact. Oats have been in moderately good demand for export all the season. It was expected that the oat states would increase their acreage materially this spring but early forecasts of the acreage do not bear out that expectation. The backward spring from which all sections of the country are suffering has delayed seeding and farmers are getting uneasy. While it is yet too early to make a prediction on the 1920 oat acreage it is not believed that it will be much more than normal. This would be an unusual situation for as a general rule farmers plant heavily of a crop following a season of scarcity and high prices. Oats will be a safe crop for Michigan this year.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye continues firm, but there is little trading as we go to press, because of the scarcity of supplies. The price on the Detroit market is quoted at $1.97. Barley has likewise advanced jobbers offering $3.25 per cwt. for No. 3 grade.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Strike causing uncertain markets. Potatoes advance. Corn slumps following advance. Beans higher. Wheat in active demand and higher. Oats slump 2c after the advance. Hay in demand. Live stock in demand but supply is small.

CHICAGO—Markets very uncertain. Oats advance 3c. Corn off 1c. Potatoes higher.

(Note: The bove summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE ENTIRE commercial situation of the northern half of the country is at the mercy of the rebel strikers, and no one can say what the outcome will be. The strike has forced thousands of industrial plants to close their doors, throwing hundreds of thousands of workmen out of employment. Freight is at a standstill and the passenger service demoralized. Perishable food in transit has been left to rot and cities are short of supplies.

The effect of the strike is seen in nearly all industrial and commercial activities of the country and even if settled at once the loss occasioned will run into millions and will still further upset the financial balance. Profiteers and speculators aree taking advantage of the shortage of supplies to boost prices and unheard of prices are being paid this week for some commodities in most of the cities of the strike region.

Practically all grain, with the exception of corn, vegetables and dairy products have advanced as a result of the strike. The farmer will receive little benefit of this increase, however, as the prices are abnormal and furnish no basis on which to make contracts for future supplies. The advance has scarcely been felt at local buying points, as the elevators and produce buyers naturally look for a reduction from the high crest of the "strike" prices when the movement again becomes normal and supplies increase. As a matter of fact the farmer will undoubtedly suffer eventually from the strike. The high price curtails consumption and it takes some time to recover from this effect even after normal conditions again prevail.

The strike has upset all predictions on the market. Except for this disturbance the grain markets would undoubtedly have advanced in a normal way, but it is almost certain that there will be some drop from present levels, though probably not great.

BEANS FIRM AND HIGHER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., APR. 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.25	7.50
Red Kidneys		13.00	14.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.75	7.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.00	10.75

Beans have taken another advance of 15c, the second in ten days, and the smallness of receipts is helping to sustain the market. Demand is as quiet as ever, but domestic supplies are gradually diminishing and there must come a change in this market before long. We had hoped by this time to have more encouraging news for our bean growers, but the "news" has not yet broke. Very few farmers are selling beans at present prices, feeling that they would prefer to carry their crop over for another season if necessary rather than take a loss at present prices.

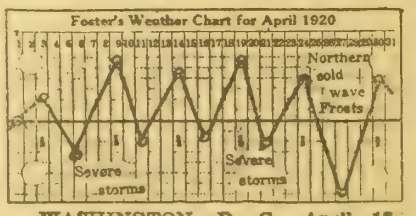
POTATOES $5 PER BUSHEL

SPUDS PER CWT., APR. 13, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.34	
Chicago	7.25	7.40
Pittsburg	6.17	6.40
New York	6.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.30	2.20
Chicago	1.90	1.90
Pittsburg	2.50	2.40
New York	2.25	2.20

Potatoes responded the most as the result of the strike which still further curtailed supplies already inadequate for the normal demand. In two days' time potatoes advanced on the Detroit market from $9.50 per 150 pounds to $12.50. Some sales were reported at around $7 per bushel but the district attorney's agents soon got busy and forced the prices down, claiming that the profiteers were taking advantage of the situation. The strike is seriously interfering with the carlot movement of potatoes and local dealers are going slow on their purchases. If the strike continues long, thereby forcing people to pay exorbitant prices or go without spuds, it may have a serious affect upon the price for the balance of the season. A period of warm weather immediately following the settlement of the strike would, it is the opinion of some, mean a sudden unloading of supplies to take advantage of the high prices with the result that prices would immediately drop to below normal values. However, the price of potatoes is now so high that there is little likelihood that they will drop much below the level which they have held for several weeks past.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about April 16, 21, 27, May 1, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 22, 28, May 2; plains sections 18, 23, 29, May 3; meridian 90, upper great lakes, lower Mississippi valleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 19, 25, 30, May 4; eastern sections 20, 25, May 1, 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 21, 26, May 2, 6. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control cropweather from near April 17 to near May 6. Severe storms and most rain are expected during the week centering on April 22 and frosts will go far south during the week centering on April 27. No material cropweather change is expected during April. The average precipitation and the departures from normal temperatures for February, March, April, thus far, are expected to continue, at least, to May 6. This is a very plain, easily understood, positive crop weather forecast covering April 17 to May 6.

The most dangerous storms ahead of us appear to be timed for the weeks centering on May 12 and 24. First mentioned will probably be most severe, but I advise care in reference to both of them. Heavy rains are expected from the first mentioned where precipitation has already been sufficient.

W. T. Foster

HAY STRONG

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 33
New York	50.00 @		47.00 @ 49
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	37.50 @ 37	36.00 @ 36
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 33
Chicago		34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 33
New York	47.00 @ 49		43.00 @ 46
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	35.00 @ 38	36.50 @ 38
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33
Chicago	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	41.00 @ 41	40.50 @ 40	39.00 @ 40
Pittsburg	34.50 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	29.00 @ 30
Chicago	29.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27
New York	39.00 @ 40	37.00 @ 38	33.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	33.00 @ 34	31.50 @ 32

Inadequate supplies and strong demand is keeping the hay market in a firm condition. The lateness of the spring will retard the pastures and force many farmers to feed hay for several weeks later than usual. A big factor in the future of this market will be the car supply and transportation. We do not look for any material declines in this market, but feel that farmers who want to take advantage of the top-notch price should not delay much longer in getting their supplies to market.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "There is a somewhat better tone to the market, as shown in the government auction Thursday. Fine wools are still in demand, and there is said to be some business in medium wools but prices are somewhat uncertain on these wools.

"The foreign markets are steady. The manufacturing situation is hardly changed, mills being well engaged on old orders, but finding new business very uneven. Little new is reported from the west.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 97c@$1; fine unwashed, 74@76c; 1-2 blood combing 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing, 62@70c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82c; 3-4 blood, unwashed, 67@68c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 72@75c; 3-8 blood, 63@65c; 1-4 blood. 60c.

Virginia, Kentucky and similar—1-2 blood unwashed, 85@86c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 67@68c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine 12 months $1.90@1.95; fine 8 months, $1.60@1.70.

California—Northern. $1.90@1.95; middle county, $1.70@1.75; southern, $1.50@1.60.

Oregon—Eastern No. 1, staples, $2@2.10; eastern clothing, $1.70@1.80; Valley No. 1, $1.70@1.75.

Territory—Fine staple, $2.05@2.15; half blood combing, $1.85@1.95; 3-8 blood combing, $1.50; fine clothing, $1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, $1.65@1.75.

Pulled—Extra, $1.95@2.05; AA 1.80@1.90; A supers, $1.65@1.75.

Mohairs—Best combing, 60@65c; best carding, 55@60c.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Offerings of all kinds of produce are light and market firm. The scarcity less obvious in eggs than elsewhere. Offerings quite liberal and there is no sign of scarcity for the next few days. Potatoes higher and very scarce. Buyers taking all the poultry offered and the supply is sufficient. Dressed hogs and calves are scarce and firm, in the fruit deal trading was slow and general tone steady, although western boxes were quoted higher and the supply was light. This line feels the effect of the strike more than any other as the goods have so far to come over the railroads. Butter receipts are quite liberal and lower prices are quoted. Chicago quotes lower butter prices owing to shipments going to that market instead of elsewhere. It is the same here. Detroit is getting butter that would go to New York but for the strike.

Apples—Western boxes, $4.50@5; Baldwin, $3@3.50; Greening, $3.25@3.50; Steel's Red, $3.50@4 per bu.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 25@26c No. 2, 20@22c per ub.

Onions—Indiana, $6.50@7 per 100 pound sack.

Dressed hogs—Best, 20@21c; heavy, 18@19c per lb.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, best, 40@42c; leghorns, 40@42c; hens, 45@48c; small hens 42@45c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

LIVESTOCK IN BETTED POSITION

The strike has raised the most havoc in the livestock trade, and because of the necessity of feeding en route, rail shipments have all but ceased in some of the mid-west sections. This immediately makes for a tighter and higher prices for the stuff that was fortunate enough to reach the livestock yards. Farmers who are in a position to truck or drive their cattle to the Detroit yards will profit from the present situation. We have heard a number of farmers state that they were going to truck their cattle thrugh to Detroit this week. The strike is also a temporary benefit to the farmer who sells to his local butcher who as a rule purchases a large share of his meat in dressed form from the packers and who will be obliged to depend upon the local supply until freight is again moving.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Cattle: Killing yearlings mostly 25 to 50c higher; top, $14.75; other beef steers and shestock about 25c higher; bulk steers, $11.50@13.50; best heavy steers, $14.25; butcher cows, largerly $8.50@10; canners around $5; bulls are steady to lower, demand narrow; veal calves, $1 to $2 lower; bulk to packers, $12@12.50; no trade in stockers and feeders. Hogs: Market unevenly higher; bulk 25 to 50c higher, heavy weight gaining most; top, $15.25; bulk, $14.40@15.25; closed strong; pigs, 25 to 50c higher; light pigs largely $12.50@13. Sheep: Market mostly steady; offerings are largely shorn lambs at $16@17.25; on load $17.50; no good wooled lambs offered; good wooled ewes, at $14.

EAST BUFFALO—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle, strong. Hogs: strong; heavy, $17@17.50; yorkers, $18@18.25; pigs, $17.25@17.50. Sheep: steady, wool lambs, $22.50; clipped, $19@20; yearlings, $18.50@19.50; wethers, $16@17; ewes, $14@14.50. Calves, $7@19.

FARMING FOR FUR

Farming for fur promises to become a lucrative occupation. Many skunk farms are now in operation and fox farms as well. This is especially true in Canada. Prince Edward island, the smallest province of the Dominion, with an area of only two thousand squire miles (about the size of three ordinary counties in the central West) and a population of only ninety-four thousand people, has two hundred seventy-five fox farms, from which the revenue the past year has been $1,000,000. It is conservatively estimated that this revenue can be doubled.

General Review of Potato Market

THE POTATO market this spring has shot holes into everybody's predictions. Sixty days ago, ninety per cent of the farm papers, the farmers and the market experts were in agreement that prices had reached their high level and that any changes would be downward. Thirty days ago found values even higher, but with the prophets still quoting scripture, statistics and precedent to prove that the crest had been reached. But the "false prophets" of the Bible had nothing on the potato prophets of 1920. The potato market is still soaring and no man knows to what heights it may go.

It is inevitable that some farmers should have been deceived by the reports and predictions that have been made and been a little hasty in disposing of their holdings. THE BUSINESS FARMER advised its readers to hold their potatoes until late in December when it recommended that a portion of them be sold. The price at that time was good in comparison with the prices of the previous two years, and we feared that prices might recede as they had so frequently done in previous years following the holiday season. Fortunately, this did not happen, but we continued to advise our readers who had their stock stored in readily available places, to keep feeding their supplies to the market gradually, believing that this practice would if followed consistently bring to the majority of growers the largest possible returns for their crop. Hundreds of farmers who stored their potatoes in pits last fall and were unable to reach them until spring found their stock frosted and even the high prices insufficient to compensate them for the loss sustained by reason of their hoding them over. Others who stored their potatoes in this manner without any damage to the spuds have profited by so doing.

Some farmers have taken exception to the advice given by THE BUSINESS FARMER claiming that by following it they lost money. Investigation shows that the majority of these did not follow this advice to the letter. A good many who had their potatoes in warehouses sold all their holdings last December when we advised them to sell a part. They thought they would go us one better, concluding that if it was our judgment that it was good business to sell a part of the crop, it was better business to sell all, which was, of course, not the case. We are frank to admit that farmers who followed our advice to the letter and fed their potatoes to the market gradually have not received as much money from their crop as those who ignored this advice and held all their spuds till this spring. Yet at no time since January 1st has the price been so low as to cause the farmer who sold an actual loss. This fact is inescapable: That had all the farmers of the country withheld their potatoes from the market last winter waiting for the higher prices of spring, the consumer would have gone without potatoes, and warm weather would have seen hundreds of carloads dumped onto the market to meet a decreased demand and consumption, which would have resulted in low prices and losses to the farmer. It must be apparent to everyone that some farmers must lose or sell at a low price in order that other farmers may secure the top price. Not all can get the highest price of the season. For price is subject to many influences aside from supply and demand, such as weather, movement, condition of supplies, prices of other foods, etc.

Some time when all the farmers of the country are organized the potato growers will recognize the absolute necessity of selling portions of their crop at stated seasons of the year. All that is necessary for them to do to prove to their own satisfaction the wisdom of such a course is to refer back to former years, and figure out in dollars a nts the practice that would have brought them in the greatest amount of mon-ev

Dairymen Want a Central Distributing Plant

(*Continued from page 3*)

like a fair proposition to Judge Connolly, and we understand that he has taken the matter under advisement and will take some action to officially determine what the farmers should receive for their milk during the period in which their fair price to the consumer may be in force. Additional hearings are being held upon the matter as we go to press.

Would Dairymen Strike?

It has been rumored that the dairymen might strike if the price fixed by the Fair Price Board was too low to pay them cost of production. While there is not, of course, any law which prevents an individual from refusing to produce milk or anything else, the Lever law through which the Fair Price Board gets its legal authority, expressly forbids two or more persons to conspire for the purpose of limiting production of foodstuffs, and under this law which will remain in effect until the treaty of peace with Germany is signed, it would clearly be illegal for the members of the Milk Producers' Ass'n to agree among themselves to reduce production and sale of their product. It is not believed, however, that such an eventuality as this is likely to occur. Present negotiations are likely to result in a continued fair price to the farmer which will enable him to carry on his business without loss or curtailment.

General Dairy Situation

The development in the Detroit area is particularly unfortunate at this time because of the surplus of dairy products. Farmers who have sold milk to condensaries have already felt the pinch of slackened demand. In the dairy districts surrounding some of the big cities the price has dropped 50 per cent. In Chicago farmers are receiving but $2.50 per cwt. for their milk, and their Association held a big meeting down there last week to determine what should be done.

It goes without saying that the dairy industry cannot stand the loss which now seems inevitable without serious damage. Farmers will certainly be obliged to reduce their herds and cut down production. Then in time the vast surplus of condensed milk may be consumed and condensaries will again be in the market. But by that time the dairy herds will have been depleted, and we shall have another period of shortage and high prices, to be followed in due season by surplus and low prices.

Would Advertise Product

The only means that has been suggested for getting rid of the milk surplus without loss to the producer, is to advertise the product, and create a greater demand from the people of the cities. Manufacturers and producers of nearly all other commodities spend enormous sums in advertising their product, and with good results. The Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n has an advertising fund but it is not large enough to secure appreciable results. Under a plan which we are not at present at liberty to disclose the State Association hopes to inaugurate, with the approval of the members, an intensive advertising campaign, to cost at least $40,000, one-half of which will be borne by the producers and the other half by the distributors. At such meetings as this proposition has been discussed, the majority of the producers have favored it, and it is our conviction that the plan mentioned, if backed by sufficient amount of money, will increase the demand and consumption of dairy products very materially.

WOOL FUTURE

Wool has sold at 60 to 69 cents per pound during the past week at shearing stations adjacent to Chicago, these prices being paid for half blood Western clips. Fine wools are worth 80c to $1.00 per pound in Boston, while quarter-blood goes begging bids.

How long this condition will continue must be left to conjecture. J. D. Halliday, president of the National Wool Warehouse Company at Chicago, himself an extensive wool grower, who says:

"Supply of grease wool, here and abroad, while ample for present needs is meeting an extraordinary demand, so that growers need feel no concern about maintenance of prices. Manufacturing equipment in this country and abroad is working to full capacity, weavers in the United States consuming about 60 million pounds of wool monthly. The buying power of the public appears ample and well distributed, which coupled with the temperamental disposition of the American people to buy beyond actual needs when means are plentiful, supplies the requirements of a strong wool market.

"An unusual situation is presented in the wide range of prices between the different grades of wool, which is without precedent and is the direct result of an insistent consumptive demand for fine fabrics. This has impaired the market for medium and coarse wools. It is a condition not likely to continue, however, probability being that attractive and serviceable fabrics resulting from the blending of coarse and fine wools, will in due time appeal to the sentiment and common sense of the buying public, resulting in readjustment of prices favorable to medium and coarse grades."

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

(*Continued from page 4*)

receivin' less than they are entitled to and two railroad companies unwillin' to pay a fair wage to men in dangerous occupations will be the means of throwing thousands of men an' women out of employment, will prevent the shipment of the necessities of life into the city, will help the farmers from disposin' of their farm products, will shut off the supply of raw material from hundreds of the factories an' stagnate business entirely for nobody knows how long.

What is true of Battle Creek is true of hundreds of other cities an' communities an' yet there is no law to reach such matters—the government through congress an' president Wilson or who ever it is that's responsible for the laws of this free democracy have been so busy jangling over the League of Nations an' what we shall do for European countries that, by gash they've forgot that we have a country of our own to look after an' everything seems to be running loose and wild don't seem to be no head to anything an' kinda looks like we would all go to the devil an' nothin' being done to stop us.

Seems to me there might be some sort of commission appointed who would have absolute authority to settle all disputes between laborers and employers an' if either party refused to abide by their decision jest lock 'em up until they come to their senses. Sure it is, if there is not somethin' done purty soon there is goin' to be a jamboree right here in free America that will make the little squabbles over in Europe, that country that our president loves so well, look like a summer picnic.

When men are out of work an' money runs low an' expenses runs high an' hunger stares 'em in the face an' their family are gettin' destitute then look out! Darn rash thoughts gets into a fellers system at such a time an' strange things happen an' who will the blame rest on—not on Europe nor on the hungry and destitute, but, seems to me the government down at Washington will have a mighty serious subject for thought. What do you think? Cordially yours —UNCLE RUBE.

SLANDER

Counsel—"Was the prisoner sober?"

Witness—"No, sir; he was as drunk as a judge."

The Judge—"You mean as drunk as a lord!"

Witness—"Yes, my lord!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

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"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his name as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit.

AND while Francis Morgan and the long and suffering Maya half breed plodded on deeper into the Cordilleras to overtake the rest of their party ahead, and while the oil fields of Juchitan continued to go up in increasing smoke, still farther on, in the heart of the Cordilleras, were preparing other events destined to bring together all pursuers and all pursued—Francis and Henry and Leoncia and their party; the peon; the party of the haciendados; and the gendarmes of the Jefe and, along with them Alvarez Torres, eager to win for himself not only the promised reward of Thomas Regan but the possession of Leoncia Solano.

In a cave sat a man and a woman. Pretty the latter was, and young, a mestiza, or half-caste woman. By the light of a cheap kerosene lamp she read aloud from a calf bound tome which was a Spanish translation of Blackstone. Both were barefooted and bare-armed, clad in hooded gabardines of sack-cloth. Her hood lay back on her shoulders, exposing her black and generous head of hair. But the old man's hood was cowled about his head after the fashion of a monk. The face, lofty and ascetic, beaked with power, was pure Spanish. Don Quixote might have worn precisely a similar face. But there was a difference. The eyes of this old man were closed in the perpetual dark of the blind. Never could he behold a windmill at which to tilt.

He sat, while the pretty mestiza read to him, listening and brooding, for all the world in the pose of Rodin's "Thinker." Nor was he a dreamer, nor a tilter of windmills, like Don Quixote. Despite his blindness, that ever veiled the apparent face of the world in invisibility, he was a man of action, and his soul was anything but blind, penetrating unerringly beneath the show of things to the heart and the soul of the world and reading its inmost sins and rapacities and noblenesses and virtues.

He lifted his hand and put a pause in the reading, while he thought aloud from the context of the reading.

"The law of man," he said with slow certitude, "is today a game of wits. Not equity, but wit, is the game of law today. The law in its inception was good; but the way of the law, the practice of it, has led men off into false pursuits. They have mistaken the way for the goal, the means for the end. Yet is law law, and necessary, and good. Only, law, in its practice today, has gone astray. Judges and lawyers engage in competitions and affrays of wit and learning, quite forgetting the plaintiffs and defendants, before them and paying them, who are seeking equity and justice and not wit and learning.

"Yet is old Blackstone right. Under it all, at the bottom of it all, at the beginning of the building of the edifice of the law, is the quest, the earnest and sincere quest of righteous men, for justice and equity. But what is it that the Preacher said? 'They made themselves many inventions.' And the law, good in its beginning, has been invented out of all its intent, so that it serves neither litigants nor injured ones, but merely, the fatted judges and the lean and hungry lawyers who achieve names and paunches if they prove themselves cleverer than their opponents and than the judges who render decision."

He paused, still posed as Rodin's "Thinker," and meditated, while the mestiza woman waited his customary signal to resume the reading. At last, as out a profound of thought in which universes had been weighed in the balance, he spoke:

"But we have law here in the Cordilleras of Panama, that is just and right and all of equity. We work for no man and serve not even paunches. Sack-cloth and not broadcloth conduces to the equity of judicial decision. Read on, Mercedes. Blackstone is always right if always rightly read—which is what is called a paradox, and is what modern law ordinarily is, a paradox. Read on. Blackstone is the very foundation of human law—but, oh, how many wrongs are cleverly committed by clever men in his name!"

Ten minutes later, the blind thinker raised his head, sniffed the air, and gestured the girl to pause. Taking her cue from him, she, too, sniffed:

"Perhaps it is the lamp, O Just One," she suggested.

"It is burning oil," he said. "But it is not the lamp. It is from far away. Also, have I heard shooting in the canyons."

"I heard nothing——" she began.

"Daughter, you who see have not the need to hear that I have. There have been many shots fired in the canyons. Order my children to investigate and make report."

Bowing reverently to the old man who could not see but who, by keen-trained hearing and conscious timing of her every muscular action, knew that she had bowed, the young woman lifted the curtain of blankets and passed out into the day. At either side the cave-mouth sat a man of the peon class. Each was armed with rifle and machete, while through their girdles were thrust naked-bladed knives. At the girl's order, both arose and bowed, not to her, but to the command and the invisible source of command. One of them tapped with a back of his machete against the stone upon which he had been sitting, then laid his ear to the stone and listened. In truth, the stone was but the out-jut of a vein of metalliferous ore that extended across and through the heart of the mountain. And beyond, on the opposite slope, in an eyrie commanding the magnificent panorama of the descending slopes of the Cordilleras, sat another peon, who first listened with his ear pressed to similar metalliferous quartz, and next tapped response with his machete. After that, he stepped half a dozen paces to a tall trees, half dead, reached into the hollow heart of it, and pulled on the rope within as a man might pull who was ringing a steeple bell.

But no sound was evoked. Instead a lofty branch, fifty feet above his head, sticking out from the main trunk like a semaphore arm, moved up and down like the semaphore arm it was. Two miles away, on a mountain crest, the branch of a similar semaphore tree replied. Still beyond that, and farther down the slopes, the flashing of a hand-mirror in the sun heliographed the relaying of the blind man's message from the cave. And all that portion of the Cordilleras became voluble with coded speech of vibrating ore-veins, sun-flashings, and waving tree-branches.

While Enrico Solano, slenderly erect on his horse as an Indian youth and convoyed on either side by his sons, Alesandro and Ricardo, hanging to his saddle trappings, made the best of the time afforded them by Francis' rear guard battle with the gendarmes, Leoncia, on her mount, and Henry Morgan, lagged behind. One or the other was continually glancing back for the sight of Francis overtaking them. Watching his opportunity, Henry took the back-trail. Five minutes afterward, Leoncia, no less anxious than he for Francis' safety, tried to turn her horse about. But the animal eager for the companionship of its mate ahead, refused to obey the rein, cut up and pranced, and then deliberately settled into a balk. Dismounting and throwing the reins on the ground in the Panamanian method of tethering a saddle horse, Leoncia took the back trail on foot. So rapidly did she follow Henry, that she was almost treading on his heels when he encountered Francis and the peon. The next moment, both Henry and Francis were chiding her for her conduct; but in both their voices was the involuntary tenderness of love, which pleased neither to hear the other uttering.

Their hearts more active than their heads, they were caught in total surprises by the party of haciendados that dashed out upon them with covering rifles from the surrounding jungle. Despite the fact that they captured the runaway peon, whom they proceeded to kick and cuff, all would have been well with Leoncia and the two Morgans had the owner of the peon, the old-time friend of the Solano family, been present. But an attack of the malarial fever, which was his due every third day, had stretched him out in a chill near the burning oil-field.

Nevertheless, though by their blows they reduced the peon to weepings and pleadings on his knees, the haciendados were courteously gentle to Leoncia and quite decent to Francis and Henry, even though they tied the hands of the latter two behind them in preparation for the march up the ravine slope to where the horses had been left. But upon the peon, with Latin-American cruelty, they continued to reiterate their rage.

Yet were they destined to arrive nowhere, by themselves, with their captives. Shouts of joy heralded the debouchment upon the scene of the Jefe's gendarmes and of the Jefe and Alvarez Torres. Arose at once the rapid-fire, staccato, bastard-Latin of all men of both parties of pursuers, trying to explain and demanding explanation at one and the same time. And while the farrago of all talking simultaneously and of no one winning anywhere in understanding, made anarchy of speech, Torres with a nod to Francis and a sneer of triumph to Henry, ranged before Leoncia and bowed low to her in true and deep hidalgo courtesy and respect.

"Listen!" he said, low voiced, as she rebuffed him with an arm movement of repulsion. "Do not misunderstand me. Do not mistake me. I am here to save you, and, no matter what may happen, to protect you. You are the lady of my dreams. I will die for you—yes, and gladly, though far more gladly, would I live for you."

"I do not understand," she replied curtly. "I do not see life or death in the issue. We have done no wrong. I have done no wrong, nor has my father. Nor has Francis Morgan, nor has Henry Morgan. Therefore, sir, the matter is not a question of life or death."

Henry and Francis, shouldering close to Leoncia, on either side, listened and caught through the hubble-bubble of many voices the conversation of Leoncia and Torres.

"It is a question absolute of certain death by execution for Henry Morgan," Torres persisted. "Proven beyond doubt is his conviction for the murder of Alfaro Solano, who was your own full-blood uncle and your father's own full-blood brother. There is no chance to save Henry Morgan. But Francis Morgan can I save in all surety, if—"

"If?" Leoncia queried, with almost the snap of jaws of a she-leopard.

"If . . . you prove kind to me, and marry me," Torres said with magnificent steadiness, although two Gringos helpless, their hands tied behind their backs, glared at him thru their eyes their common desire for his immediate extinction.

Torres, in a genuine outburst of his passion, though his rapid glance had assured him of the helplessness of the two Morgans, seized her hands in his and urged:

"Leoncia, as your husband I might be able to do something for Henry. Even may it be possible for me to save his life and his neck, if he will yield to leaving Panama at once."

"You Spanish dog!" Henry snarled at him, struggling with his tied hands behind his back in an effort to free them.

"Gringo cur!" Torres retorted, as, with an open back-handed blow, he struck Henry on the mouth.

On the instant Henry's foot shot out, and the kick in Torres' side drove him staggering in the direction of Francis, who was no less quick with a kick of his own. Back and forth like a shuttlecock between the battledores, Torres was kicked from one man to the other, until the gendarmes seized the two Gringos and began to beat them in their helplessness. Torres not only urged the gendarmes on, but himself drew a knife, and a red tragedy might have happened with offended Latin-American blood up and raging, had not a score or more of armed men silently appeared and silently taken charge of the situation. Some of the mysterious newcomers were clad in cotton singlets and trousers and others were in cowled gabardines of sackcloth.

The gendames and haciendados recoiled in fear, crossing themselves, muttering prayers and ejaculating: "The Blind Brigand!" "The Cruel Just One!" "They are his people!" "We are lost."

But the much-beaten peon sprang forward and fell on his bleeding knees before a stern-faced man who appeared to be the leader of the Blind Brigand's men. From the mouth of the peon poured forth a stream of loud lamentation and outcry for justice.

" You know that justice to which you appeal?" the leader spoke gutturally.

"Yes, the Cruel Justice," the peon replied. "I know what it means to appeal to the Cruel Justice, yet do I appeal, for I seek justice and my cause is just,"

"I, too, demand the Cruel Justice!" Leoncia cried with flashing eyes, although she added in an undertone to Francis and Henry: "Whatever the Cruel Justice is."

"It will have to go some to be unfairer than the justice we can expect from Torres and the Jefe," Henry replied in similar undertones, then stepped forward boldly before the cowled leader and said loudly: "And I demand the Cruel Justice."

The leader nodded.

"Me, too," Francis murmured low and then made loud demand.

The gendarmes did not seem to count in the matter, while the haciendados signified their willingness to abide by whatever justice the Blind Brigand might mete out to them. Only the Jefe objected.

"Maybe you don't know who I am," he blustered. "I am Mariano Vercara e Hijos, of long illustrious name and long and honorable career. I am Jefe Politico of San Antonio, the highest friend of the governor, and high in the confidence of the government of the Republic of Panama. I am the law. There is but one law and one justice, which is of Panama and not in the Cordilleras. I protest against this mountain law you call the Cruel Justice. I shall send an army against your Blind Brigand, and the buzzards will peck his bones in San Juan."

"Remember," Torres sarcastically warned the irate Jefe, "that this is not San Antonio, but the bush of Juchitan. Also, you have no army."

"Have these two men been unjust to any one who has appealed to the Cruel Justice?" the leader asked abruptly.

"Yes," asserted the peon. "They too, have beaten me, and without cause. My hand is bloody. My body is bruised and torn. Again I appeal to the Cruel Justice, and I charge these two men with injustice."

The leader nodded and to his own men indicated the disarming of the prisoners and the order of the march.

"Justice!—I demand equal justice!" Henry cried out. "My hands are tied behind my back. All hands should be so tied, or no hands be so tied. Besides, it is very difficult to walk when one is so tied."

The shadow of a smile drifted the lips of the leader as he directed his men to cut the lashings that invidiously advertised the inequality complained of.

"Huh!" Francis grinned to Leoncia and Henry. "I have a vague memory that somewhere around a million years ago I used to live in a quiet little old burg called New York, where we foolishly thought we were the wildest and wickedest that ever cracked at a golf ball, electrocuted an Inspector of Police, battled with Tammany, or bid four nullos with five sure tricks in one's own hand."

"Huh!" Henry vouchsafed, half an hour later, as the trail, from a lesser crest, afforded a view of higher crests beyond. "Huh! and hell's bells! These gunny-sack chaps are not animals of savages. Look, Francis! They are semaphoring! See that near tree there, and that big one across the canyon. Watch the branches wave."

Blindfold for a number of miles at the last, the prisoners, still blindfolded, were led into the cave where the Cruel Justice reigned. When the bandages were removed, they found thmselves in a vast and lofty cavern, lighted by many torches, and, confronting them, a blind and white-haired man in sackcloth, seated on a rock hewn throne, with, beneath him, her shoulder at his knees, a pretty mestiza woman.

The blind man spoke, and in his voice was the thin and bell-like silver of age and weary wisdom.

"The Cruel Justice has been invoked. Speak! Who demands decision and equity?"

All held back, and not even the Jefe could summon heart of courage to protest against Cordilleras law.

"There is a woman present," continued the Blind Brigand. "Let her speak first. All mortal men and women are guilty of something or else are charged by their fellows with some guilt."

Henry and Francis were for withstraining her, but with an equal smile to them she addressed the Cruel Just One in clear and ringing tones:

"I have only aided the man I am engaged to marry to escape from death for a murder he did not commit."

"You have spoken," said the Blind Brigand. "Come forward to me."

Piloted by sackcloth men, while the two Morgans who loved her were restless and perturbed, she was made to kneel at the blind man's knees. The mestiza girl placed his hand on Leoncia's head. For a full and solemn minute silence obtained while the steady fingers of the Blind One rested about her forehead and registered the pulse-beats of her temples. Then he moved his hand and leaned back to decision.

"Arise, Senorita," he pronounced. "Your heart is clean of evil. You go free.—Who else appeals to the Cruel Justice?"

Francis immediately stepped forward.

"I likewise helped the man to escape from an undeserved death. The man and I are of the same name, and, distantly, of the same blood."

He, too, knelt, and felt the soft finger lobes play delicately over his brows and temples and come to rest finally on the pulse of his wrist.

"It is not all clear to me," said the Blind One. "You are not at rest nor at peace with your soul. There is trouble within you that vexes you."

Suddenly the peon stepped forth and spoke unbidden, his voice evoking a thrill as of the shock of blasphemy from the sackcloth men.

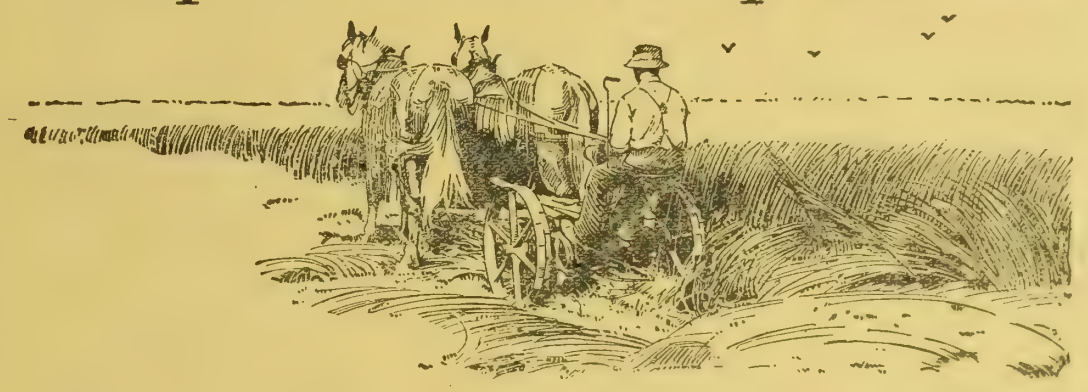
"Oh, Just One, let this man go," said the peon passionately. "Twice was I weak and betrayed him to his enemy this day, and twice this day has he protected me from my enemy and saved me."

And the peon, once again on his knees, but this time at the knees of justice, thrilled and shivered with superstitious awe, as he felt wander over him the light but firm finger-touches of the strangest judge man ever knelt before. Bruises and lecération were swiftly explored even to the shoulders and down the back.

"The other man goes free," the Cruel Just One, announced. "Yet is there trouble and unrest within him.

(Continued on page 15)

Clip a Clean Crop Clean



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CHICAGO U S A

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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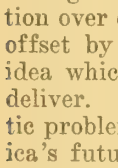
ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.



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Johnson and the League of Nations.

JOHNSON'S success in Michigan is being pointed out as a repudiation of the League of Nations idea. We do not look upon it as such at all. Johnson's attitude toward a League of Nations has not been generally understood, and thousands voted for the Californian who in their hearts believe in an international peace tribunal and supposed that Johnson favored the idea although opposed to the league covenant in its present form.

Johnson won in Michigan on his personality. As the running mate of Roosevelt in 1912 he polled a tremendous vote, far greater in fact than he polled in the primary election. His pugnacious countenance, his record as a scrapper, his condemnation of special privilege and the corrupting influence of money in politics, and his former association with Roosevelt,—all had a powerful influence on the popular imagination which found expression at the polls.

Johnson's success in Michigan was fortunate in several respects. In only one respect we can mention was it unfortunate. Of all the candidates in the field Johnson depended the least upon organization and political palavering. While all his leading opponents spent thousands of dollars to line up the party machines and to advertise their promises, Johnson went over the heads of the local organizations straight to the people and won by pure personality. His success restores our faith in the good sense of the people and their ability to think and act for themselves without the dictation of the local political machines. In that respect Johnson's success was fortunate.

But all the advantages that democracy might have gained in the triumph of independent action over organized dictation may be more than offset by the blow to the League of Nations idea which the Johnson success seems to deliver. Greater than all the nation's domestic problems combined is the question of America's future place in the affairs of the world. Within a League of Nations we can at least partially observe what is going on about us in the diplomatic affairs of our neighbors. Outside of the League we have the entire world against us, jealous of our prosperity, distrustful of our "democracy", injured at heart because we cannot trust it, and therefore ready upon any pretext to organize a coalition against us. Outside of the League of Nations, with all the other powers on the inside, the United States must equip and maintain a standing army and navy of sufficient strength to whip the world.

The League of Nations issue will loom up larger and larger as the conventions and election approach, and if the people have their way about it the candidate who gives the best promise of securing for the United States a safe and dignified position in the international peace tribunal, will be the next President. An ideal way of sounding out the sentiment of the people on the League of Nations issue would be by a referendum vote which would bind the next President to carry out the wishes of the people. In this way we would not have to sacrifice a Johnson on the issue or take a lesser man.

Exit Edwards.

THE WETS must be pretty well starved for propaganda food to find any comfort in the Michigan election which gave Edwards 13,196 votes, or less than 4 per cent of the entire vote cast in Michigan. Yet they are using the Edwards vote as an argument that the "prohibition sentiment is turning".

In the old local option days there were always a few people in every community who voted for every candidate for office who was known to be opposed to local option. That was all the qualification the candidate had to have. He could be the most depraved individual of the community, and yet there was always those few who went to the polls and voted for him if they voted for nothing else. These voters aren't all dead yet by any means, and in the aggregate they represent quite a considerable body of people. They have shown their hand in every election of recent years where the wet and dry issue have been in evidence, and they showed their hand in last Monday's election when they put all other considerations of their country's welfare behind them and voted for Edwards.

It is no surprise that Edwards received 13,000 votes. The surprise is that he didn't receive twice as many. If the Edwards votes shows anything at all it shows that the people of Michigan have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and given Mr. Edwards notice to make a graceful exit from the political field.

Agricultural Editors Organize.

THE FARM paper editors who have been talking about the advantages of organization have acted upon their own advice and last week at Chicago the American Agricultural Editors' Association came into being. It is not the primary purpose of this association to secure benefits for the editors who are its members, but to help them be of greater service to the farmers who read their publications.

This may be accomplished in many ways. For one thing the association will endeavor to establish more sympathetic and helpful relations between the Department of Agriculture and the farmers. For another it will seek to formulate some general agricultural policies to which all members can subscribe and help to promote. Rural credits, the rural church and school, better marketing and similar matters relating to the welfare of the farmer and his family will receive the united attention of the organized editors.

The association expects also to take an interest in legislative affairs touching agriculture. In the past the farm papers have frequently acted in tacit concord but no effort has been made to marshal their opinions into an organized influence. Hence the force of their efforts has largely been lost. In the future the farm paper editors will speak to Congress through their association and should be able to exert a large and beneficial influence.

Clouding the Issue.

THE SUPPORTERS of Mr. Dickinson's candidacy for Governor have a great deal to say about the courageous manner in which he attacked the Newberry expenditures just prior to the primary election, but they are conspicuously silent about his change of front a few weeks later when in a resourcefully penitent mood he published an open letter urging all good Republicans to stand by Mr. Newberry at the election.

Far be it from us to cast any reflections upon the record of Lieutenant Governor Dickinson. That he has been a bold, consistent and helpful champion of prohibition we are glad to admit. That he has served the people well and faithfully in the several offices with which they have honored him is a fact which cannot be disputed. Give to Mr. Dickinson all the credit that is his due, and his qualifications will even then fall far short of those possessed by the farmers' candidate, Milo D. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell has been an outstanding figure in Michigan politics for many years, and has invariably stood for progressive legislation and reform. When he was a member of the Michigan legislature back in 1885 he actively supported the state's first prohibition amendment, and has been a zealous temperance advocate ever since. His experience, both as a legislator and an executive, has been broad and fruitful. He is an organizer, a doer, a man of sterling principles, active and agressive in defense of the right and in opposition to the wrong. He is a fighter. It shows in his face. It shows in his figure. It shows in his deeds. He is not only a farmer, but a leader of farmers and during the past five years has performed a service for milk producers and others engaged in farm enterprises, the value of which cannot be estimated.

Mr. Campbell is making a clean and honest campaign. He has spread no distasteful stories about his opponents nor scattered any innuendos that they are not what they seem to be. As the choice of the state's three largest farm organizations, he has a right to claim that he is "the farmers' candidate", and to solicit the support of the farmers as such.

There are at least three important reasons why the farmers should vote for Milo Campbell. The first is that he is the biggest man in the field today for the job. The second is that his chances for success among the present contenders are excellent. The third is that the farmers would have a man in the Governor's chair who has lived with them and worked for them and knows their every problem. Is it necessary to say more?

Strikes.

WE CONCEDE the right of the laboring man to organize and strike if necessary in order to secure fair treatment from his employer. But we concede to no man the right to strike to enforce unreasonable demands and vent his spite upon the public. The man who believes in the doctrine that his organized might makes it always right for him to strike regardless of the merits of his case or the welfare of the public is a nuisance and should be dealt with by law. The switchmen who have gone on a strike in many of the leading railroad centers of the country belong to this type and are entitled to no sympathy or consideration from the public. They are not only striking at a time when the welfare of the country depends upon the maximum of production and transportation, but they are striking in defiance of the orders of their own union chiefs. Gov. Allen of Kansas has, as usual, taken a forward step to force these men to lay their claims before a court of arbitration and go back to work pending the decision, and every true American citizen will back his and all other efforts to bring an end to unjustifiable and unauthorized strikes.

Mr. Fordney Failing.

THERE WAS a time when Congressman Fordney was one of the most influential members of Congress. As chairman of the House Ways and Means committee his influence was both sought and feared. Industries that desired a protective tariff had but to enlist the support of Mr. Fordney and their bill was invariably reported out of his committee. But, oh, "how the mighty have fallen". In the last six months a half dozen or more special tariff bills have safely passed his committee and the House, but Mr. Fordney cannot muster enough votes in his own committee to pass the farmers' bean tariff bill, a measure which ought to command every ounce of his influence. Ought it to be necessary to suggest to the thousands of bean growers who live in Mr. Fordney's territory that next fall would be an excellent time to recall their representative in Congress, and put a better man in his place?

In the March issue of the Michigan Patron, "Jim" Helme calls W. H. Wallace "Michigan's Gary", and is unable to account for the autocratic attitude assumed toward the farmers by a man who is on the board of the farmers' college. It's the dollars, Jim. Mr. Wallace has many excellent qualities, but personal qualities cannot be allowed to take precedence over the dollar. Mr. Wallace, like a good many other men, will let all the virtues in the world go to the devil before he will give up the dollar

What the Neighbors Say

THINKS WHISKEY GOOD FOR FLU

This has been a long and lonesome, also cold winter. There was not much recreation in this part of the woods, only to go outside and freeze and come inside and thaw out which caused much sickness. It was the flu, flu, flu, and nearly everyone had it, including myself and family, and if it had not been for some neighbors who didn't have it there would possibly have been more who would have crassed the river.

Now I see different letters about flu and whiskey. Some people say imagination is very nearly the whole cure for sickness. If you get a doctor and he gives you some medicine and you imagine the medicine and the doctor are all right you will get well quicker, etc. Well, now I didn't mean to say that the doctor isn't all right and that his medicine isn't all right, for if it were not for the doctors, St. Peter would be a good deal busier than he is. Now if you lived out in the country about six miles and farther and the snow was piled four and five feet deep and there was a blizzard for two or three days and it was impossible for you to get a doctor out to see you when you are coming down with the flu—I don't mean to say when you are near death, understand, but just coming down with it—when those chills start to play tag and hide and seek up your spine, and when you have to eat raw onions and drink ginger tea and black pepper tea, and you feed your children the same dose, and when they see you coming with another dose they will back up and shake their heads, and say "no,"—now if you had quart of good pure whisky and you fixed up a good warm drink and went to bed and covered up and began to sweat for an hour or so, I wonder if it would help or not? Well, I imagine it would, at least until the roads broke and you could get a doctor. There are some doctors who might be paid for saying that whiskey is no good. You know that isn't the experience of us farmers. I have seen doctors give whiskey to a day old baby for colic, and he didn't do it to make him cry harder.

I would like to see our government provide some way next December, January and February so that a man with a family could get a quart and a single man over twenty-one get one pint in the same way as we get our sugar with cards.—*J. S., Onaway, Mich.*

Your plan, John, would serve no better purpose than to give every male inhabitant a chance to have a little jag. Instead of decreasing flu mortality it would very likely increase it, for the vital statistics show that the rate of mortality in flu and pneumonia cases are much greater among the users of alcoholic stimulants than among total abstainers. Let a man who has frequently indulged in alcoholic drinks contract pneumonia and in the majority of cases it is all up with him. The records of the health authorities of the United States government and the various states prove that whisky is neither a preventive nor a cure for these cases, individual experiences to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, why should the government permit the use of whiskey?

I know about your northern Michigan blizzards, John. I've traveled in the teeth of them more than once. I've wallowed through snow-banks three and four feet deep with the thermometer ten below, and I've had my share of cougn and colds and chills and sneezes. My parents had six children and raised them all, and not to my knowledge have any of them ever tasted whiskey, either in a pure or adulterated form. There were a good many times when we couldn't get a doctor for days, and I shall not forget the hot ginger tea, the calomel, and the hot foot-baths which my mother prepared for us and which always did the business until the doctor came.

The fact of the matter is, John, that people who have become accustomed to the use of whiskey both as a beverage and a medicine, think they cannot get along without it, but the people who have never had it in their house have had just as good success if not better with other stimulants and sweat producers, and wouldn't use whiskey if it was as free and plentiful as the air.—Editor.

SQUARE DEAL FOR LABOR

Editors M. B. F.—Your editorial "Paying the County Agent" was excellent. We've got to pay our way. These are critical times. Appeals to patriotism and the commotion of war have resulted to the disadvantage of the average citizen but the slow-moving, ponderous sentiment of the American farmer will eventually set things right However, I do not like his or your attitude toward labor. This attitude is what drove our labor from the farm. I want labor to come back well paid and with shorter hours. We cannot lay the hgh cost of living to high wages. The labring mn never has or never will get more than is coming to him. We cannot say that the labor shortage is due to short hours. Of what commodity are we short enough to make it profitable for labor to produce it?

Everything should be left to the law of supply and demand until everything is governed. The laborer has only his labor to sell. Let him strike if he does so peacefully.

Blame for much suffering was laid at the door of the striking coal miner. Mine owners and railroads were more to blame than he. Farmers, like myself, who could have cut wood were as much so. If all the present laborers should die there wouldn't be a labor shortage. More of us would go to work although not quite so hard or for such long hours or so little pay.—*Stanley Warner, Barry County.*

You are in error to assume that we are unfriendly to labor. We have conceded the right of labor to strike if necessary to secure fair treatment. Nearly all other farm papers question that right. But what we ask for the farmer we cannot with reason deny to others. If you will read or re-read our editorial entitled, "Reaction" in the March 20th issue, you will learn where we stand with respect to labor.—Editor.

CITY IS HOME OF "SITE VALUE"

There seems to be a prejudice against the "site value" tax among farmers that is hard to understand. The home of the "site values" is in the cities and towns. There is scarcely any "site values" in agricultural land. It may be that the prejudice arose because the earlier advocates of this form of taxation called it a "land value" tax and the farmer failing to distinguish between "land value" and "improvement value" jumped to the conclusion that he would get the worst of it. It may be that this prejudice was fostered by certain designing city dwellers and politicians who have always missed no opportunity to exploit the farmer through his prejudices. We know very well that he has always paid more than his just share of taxes. The farmers' values are improvement values. If all the farm land in VanBuren county had been stripped of its original timber last year, it would cost as much to remove all the stumps, drain the swamps and build the roads within two years as the land exclusive of buildings is worth. Therefore there is little if any "site value" in the farm land of Van Buren county as a whole. The fact is, we farmers have so very little "site value" that we are compelled to tax our improvements and personal property to maintain our schools, roads, and township government. Why, then, should we object to a "site value" tax which is located in the cities and which we and our fathers and grandfathers have been creating for four or five generations. The amount of revenue such a tax would produce would depend upon the amount of "unearned increment" taken but it seems only fair that a portion should be taken. Those who argue that all of this value which is produced by society as a whole should be taken by taxation are not practical reformers because of the difficulties of determining the amount of this valu and the effects of taxation upon it. However, it is certainly time that we make an effort to appropriate a part of the "unearned increment" or "site value" of land for the use of its creators (who are the whole people) by means of a special "site value" tax. Here is an inexhaustible source, from which the revenues of government can be drawn for all time, if it is brought into force intelligently and gradually.—*John C. Stafford.*

Glad to have your views on this important subject, Mr. Stafford. Possibly the reason for the prejudice among the farmers against site value taxation is that they do not understand it. We may all have our theories and opinions, but what counts with the taxpayer are facts which will show a comparison between agricultural taxes under the two systems.—Editor.

WAITING FOR FARM BUREAU

I have been a Democrat since '76, but like Dave Harem's horse will stand without tying. Have never been locked to a party slate and had the key thrown away. Shall vote for Campbell for governor and Hoover for president. We need a few like Governor Allen, of Kansas, to show the mob what American laws can do.

I admire Gov. Sleeper as a man and he is a warm personal friend of mine, but as a governor as far as the farmers and taxes are concerned he has been a fizzle. We do not want any more Ivories, Forresters or Merriemans in our state legislature either. If the last four years have been a business administration give us a farmer's legislature and governor now for a change.

We have tried the schoolmaster and the banker and a lawyer, elevator, legislature. They have done us up to a finish. Now give us something else that is used to hard knocks. Send along your Farm Bureau in to Sanilac county. We read it up here and are waiting for it.—*H. W. B., Sanilac County.*

Truly this is an age of evolution. Two letters on the same mail, (the above is one of them)—one from a Democrat, the other from a Republican, both declaring themselves free in the future from partisan ties and ready to vote for the "best man" no matter on what ticket a candidate.—Editor.

PRAISE AND CRITICISM

I have been a reader of your M. B. F. since its first issue and think you are issuing a very good paper. Of course, I could not expect any mortal man to edit a paper that would exactly suit me or anyone else. You see no two of us mortals think exactly the same on every question. Now, for instance, you were determined that the railroads were better under government ownership. I cannot agree with you there, but if I am entitled to my belief so are you. I never could see where the government made a great success in anything pertaining to the railroads or the wire service either.

Might say I am one of thousands who tried to please the government by going into hog raising on a large scale. This all to my sorrow. I lost heavily last year and expect to all but quit the game this year. Hogs are now very numerous here now and many cows are being sold. Many of the big cattle feeders here lost money this winter. Help is not to be had. Old and young are going to Jackson or Lansing to help make autos and also get rich.

Remember me to Uncle Rube.—*L. W. M., North Adams, Mich.*

We couldn't make much of a paper out of M. B. F., if we tried to please everybody all the time. The best we can do is to weigh carefully both sides of every question and take the course which seems to us the wiser. Most of the farm papers are opposed to governmeent control or ownership of railroads. Most of the advertisers in farm papers are opposed to it. It would be easy, therefore, for us to take the same stand. But our study of the railroad situation convinces us that the interests of the people were best served during the war by government operation. In fact that is conceded by the rail heads themselves. Hence, we assume that the interests of the public would be best served in time of peace by the same.—Editor.

THANKS M. B. F. FOR FAIRNESS

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for your kindness and fairness in publishing my letter on the defense of Socialism, in your April 3rd issue of M. B. F., "just as I wrote it." I am aware of the fact that organized capital has throttled the daily press and all popular literature in this country and is plotting to suppress and abolish all literature not of their class. This means the abolition of free speech and a free press in this country. I am also aware of the fact that the editors of some of the daily papers actually mutilate and destroy the real meaning of a letter written for the benefit of the poor man and laborer. The meaning of many letters is thus changed to the opposite and so badly distorted as to be scarcely recognizable by the writer. Who do the editors do this? I answer, "Because they are in sympathy with organized capital, and against organized labor including the farmer." Organized capital has no more respect for farmers than it has for labor unions and the farmers will soon find this out to their own sorrow. Organized capital stands against the farmer, and I an happy to know that M. B. F. does not lean on organized capital for its financial support. My sympathy goes to the editor in his effort to maintain freedom of speech and a free press. Wishing you abundant success and prosperity.—*A. G. Quimby, Mich.*

No man deserves thanks for doing what is his manifest duty. While I would probably not agree with you that capital is in organized opposition to laboring men and farmers or that it has subsidized the press to make its opposition more effective. I do recognize that hundreds of newspapers exclude the truth from their columns for fear of antagonizing its patrons. Undoubtedly capital has spread misleading tales about organized labor and its ultimate aims. But is it not equally true that labor agitators have misrepresented capital, and pictured it as a Great Destroyer, ruthless and heartless? Are the so-called "capitalist" papers and more arbitrary and one-sided than the organs of union labor or socialism. Not all employers of capital are deadly enemies of labor. And we rejoice to see that not all labor union heads believe in the destruction of capital. We believe in the free and open discussion of the relations between farmers, laboring men and industrial heads, to the end that each may share in the good things of life according to his just deserts.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

THE NON-FARMER AND THE BOOM IN FARM LANDS

THE RECENT unprecedented boom in farm lands, in which men in no way identified with farming have taken a conspicuous if not an initiating and leading part, will not tend to allay hostilities mischevous for the farmer. The land gambler, working strictly in the interests of number one, has talked grandly of doubling, tripling and quadrupling values. To the fanfare of trumpets, the crashing of cymbals and the tintinnuabulation of bells, the slick promoters of the land game have kept up a running patter about garden spots of he world, heavy yields, soaring prices, money in the bank, and all those things to be found in the bright lexicon of bunk and balderdash. To the land gambler the boom has meant some easy money, which will have to be worked out of the soil by the man who cultivates it. To the leisurely land speculator it has meant an enhancement in the value of his holdings, which must be reflected in the rents he charges for their use. To the farmer it may mean more or less: enrichment here, impairment of fortune there, and bankruptcy somewhere else. To the consuming public it has meant only a scramble to get in on a good thing, and that the farmer is guilty of profiteering, as charged in the inditcment.

Town and city owners of farm lands, held for speculation, cannot be insensible of the danger to themselves in exploiting the original sources of supply. It cannot be difficult for them to visualize a position, becoming more and more uncomfortable and, possibly, eventually untenable. The most natural and most probable action on the part of any person menaced is to seek asylum with those who may be strong enough to protect them. It is for members of the farmers' organizations to determine what their attitude toward such refugees of social warfare shall be. They need not decide whether the land speculators and the land gamblers are threatened with a worse punishment than they deserve, but only whether they can afford to jeopardize their own position, which is not so seriously assailed, by giving aid and comfort to men whose position is bitterly criticised and whose footing is insecure.—*Iowa Homestead.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

RIGHT now is the time to think of the planting of shrubbery if you are to start it this spring. Nurserymen are displaying shrubs and small trees for re-planting, and even a small expenditure will be enough to make a showing and each year you can add a few shrubs or vines.

The Spirae and Japan Quince are both lovely shrubs for early blooming and the foliage is pretty all the year around. Personally I think there is nothing prettier than the beautiful trumpet shaped, rose colored weigela and they can be planted right with the spirea with good effect for they are about the same size.

A friend just purchased a new bungalow on the outskirts of the city and will motor in each day. She took me out to see it when it was first completed, and it was certainly pretty, but somehow it looked so bare—so new—nothing homelike about it. Later in the summer I visited her to find that shrubs had hidden the foundation, the lawn was all sodded, young maples had been planted across the front of the lot and she had even laid plans for the transferring of quite a large sized maple tree for the back yard this spring. The other day I visited her again and she showed me a pretty little bird house which will be put up in the tree which has already been planted while the ground was frozen. And she is planning on erecting a lattice gate over the back fence and having it covered with Dorothy Perkins, while a wistaria vine will be planted this spring over the back porch. Even the garage will be partially hidden by the French lilacs in purple and white.

And mind you, this is not a city residence. It is in the suburbs and they have a small plot of ground where they have their own garden and raise a few chickens. But my friends has caught the idea of the "Home Beautiful." The house is the picture—the frame is the garden and grounds. And she has not only added to the beauty of her home but had added materially to its value. She tells me that real estate dealers and home seekers are continually stopping and asking her if it is for sale.

There must be a nurseryman not far from your home, but if not, just write to the Farm Home Department, tell us how much you can spend for shrubs this spring—what you would like, etc., and let us help you out.

Treese and shrubs beautify the home grounds, but more beautiful than these are the children at play in the yard, for they typify the true home life. The above picture is that of the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pulver, of Williamsburg, one of our contest pictures.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

DEAR MISS LADD: I am going to take advantage of your Personal Service Shopping Bureau. I have been looking for bolts of cotton satin—sometimes called Nusatin and don't seem to be able to find any in our stores except in ready made garments. Do they carry it in stock in the Detroit stores and how much is it per yard?—Mrs. X. Y. Z.

Dear reader: It seems that almost every material of late has two or three different names. I find no store here that has what they call "Nusatin" but one of the leading stores informs me that they think you refer to what they carry and call Venetian Cloth, which is a cotton satin—washable and used principally for the wash skirts. They carry it in white only and the 32 inch sells at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard, the difference in price being due to a difference in weight and then there is one which measures 36 inches and retails at $2.00 per yard. No difference in price is made when it is bought by the yard. I also found what is called a "two season satin" which is cotton back but is not guaranteed to wash. This comes in nearly all colors and retails at $2.00 per yard. Our Shopping Bureau will be glad to get samples and prices if you will give full information—that is the colors you are interested in and what use you desire the material for. In asking questions of this department, always be as explicit as possible as it helps us in shopping for you.

Dear Miss Ladd: Can you advise me whether it will be possible for me to get separate glass bottle for my silver table castor and where I could procure the same, also the cost. I would like to secure enough for two casters, each containing a salt and pepper shake, a vinegar bottle, oil bottle and mustard jar. Also could your purchase for me a ball of rose crochet cotton—size 70 and what would be the cost?—Mrs. E. H. C.

Dear Mrs. C.: In the first place you did not give me the size of the bottles you wished for the casters. However in this instance it will not be necessary for I have made inquiry of all the larger wholesalers as well as the retailers and they all advise me that because of the various styles and sizes, it is impossible for them to carry a stock of extra bottles except in a very few cases where they carry bottles to fit casters which they sell in large quantities to hotels, restaurants, etc. Therefore unless your casters were of late make and standard size and design, I would not be able to help you out in this matter.

Yes, I can purchase rose crochet cotton, No. 70 for you at 35c per ball. If you desire me to buy this, send me a sample of the rose color you would like it to be like as nearly as possible as there are many shades of rose—an old rose, a rose pink and a regular rose.

WEEKLY CHEER

Cheerfulness is what greases the axles of the world; some people go through life creaking.

—Anonymous

Editor Woman's Department, M. B. F.: Will you please tell me what will take beef blood out of an ingrain carpet. We soaked it in salt water and then washed it but the stain still remains.—Mrs. R. K.

Dear Mrs. K.: How I wish you had inquired before attempting to get the stain out at all. The proper treatment is to soak any cloth article stained with blood in cold water over night, being sure that the water covers the stain entirely. Then with warm water and ivory soap wash it thoroughly, rubbing the spot well, and you will always find this effectual. Salt sets color every time and I doubt if you can get the stain out after you have applied it. You know they always soak new calicoes and ginghams in salt water before washing them in order to set the color, and it has acted the same way with the blood stain of course. However you might try the cold water and then with a brush and hot soapy water, perhaps with persistent effort and a lot of elbow grease you may be able to do something with it.

My dear Miss Ladd: Will you please give me the names of several movie magazines and their prices.—Mrs. T. G.

Dear Madam: The two best known movie magazines are the "Motion Picture Classic," the subscription price of which is $2.50 per year, and "Photo Play," at $2 per year.

Mrs. C. W.: Yes, we can secure for you a pattern for child's overalls. Send 15c for the pattern and give size of the child. You did not give us this information. Perhaps you wanted the pattern for the child for whom you ordered the other patterns, but as you did not state, and that child is only two, we hardly judge it might be the same. Patterns you know, cannot be exchanged so we dislike to buy without definite instructions as to size, etc.

Dear Miss Ladd: Will you please tell me through the paper how much one of those wire dish drainers are with a place for spoons, knives and forks in the center.—Mrs. A. A. C.

Dear Mrs. C.: The baskets which you desire are $2.50 each, to which you would need to add 6c parcel post charges and it would be better to also add insurance charge as an article of that nature might become bent in the mail unless it were insured. The baskets with just the compartments for plates, cups and saucers are $1.75 and are more used as the silver scratches so easily that most persons do not care to dry it this way.

The Farm Home Department: If you have not already too many methods of keeping ham, in answer to Alvina, I think ours is worth printing. —Mrs. O.

Dear Mrs. O.: We are all anxious to learn. Your way sounds practical and I gladly print it as it is sure to help some one. Make a mixture of sugar and salt, twice as much sugar as salt (or molasses may be used) and 1 tablespoon salt petre to 1 pt. sugar. Rub this on the ham every third day for nine days—making three times in all. Then smoke the hams. After they are smoked, remove the skins, slice and pack in crocks. I use a wooden potato masher to press the slices firmly down. Fill in all the cracks and crevices with bits of fat and melted grease. One can usually try out enough grease from the rhines to fill in the space and cover the ham, but if not pour melted lard over the top—enough to thoroughly cover the meat. When you use the ham, always melt the fat and recover the unused portion.

Dear Miss Ladd: How shall I address the chemist of the Food and Drug Department—Mrs. H. M.

Dear Mrs. M.: Address your letter to Michigan Food and Drug Department, 802 University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

As We Give

Cast behind thee grief and sadness,
That would linger in your mind,
For the world is full of gladness—
Only seek, and you shall find,
Ye whose eyes behold the beauty
Wrought by nature's willing hand,
Tread the path of earnest duty,
As your conscience would command.

Love is law, assistance pleasure—
As we give shall we receive;
Freely let us always measure,
And in noble deeds believe,
While as mortals we are living,
Let us aid a struggling friend,
And to him when you are giving
Also to the Lord you lend.

Clad in robes of sweet emotion,
'Mid the wreck of ebbing time,
Lost in glory of devotion,
Dwell our deeds of love sublime,
Each fair and priceless treasure,
In our memories to live,
Bringing thots of love and pleasure,
Never slow their hopes to give.

Time and life are onward fleeting,
Opportunity shall wane;
Be not then content with seeing
Lives whose lots arce hopeless pain.
Live to aid and comfort others,
To assist a purpose pure;
To encourage weary brothers
And their fainting hopes assure.

When the shades of death descending
Call us from our daily strife,
Each fond hope and purpose ending
In the path of mortal life;
We shall know our fair ideal
Risen from the lowly sod;
Each kind thot and deed made real,
In the image of our God.

—*Marion Cowa*

MUSICAL TERMS

SO MANY calls are received for new games to be used for social affairs that we propose from time to time to publish good guessing games. They sharpen the wits and furnish pleasant pastime.

Part of a fish—Scales.
What a tight shoe does—Presto.
A fine dandy—A swell.
Something to keep the cattle in pasture—Bars.
What a pair of shears should be—Sharp.
To open a door with—Key.
Short letters—Notes.
What tired people like—A rest.
What a weather vane does—Turn.
Three sisters of the same age—Triplets.
What can a pocket do—Hold.
A vegetable—A beet (beat.)
Month of the year—March.
A black, stick substance—Pitch.
What a tape line helps to do—Measure.
Something to wear—A tie.
Mean and low—Base (bass.)
One residence in an apartment house—Flat.
A boy under twenty-one—Minor.
Officer in the army—Major.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page 11*)

Is one here who knows and will speak up?"

And Francis knew on the instant the trouble the blind man had divined within him—the full love that burned in him for Leoncia and that threatened to shatter the full loyalty he must ever bear to Henry. No less quick was Leoncia in knowing, and could the blind man have beheld the involuntary glance of knowledge the man and woman threw at each other and the immediate embarrassment of averted eyes, he could have unerringly diagnosed Francis' trouble. The mestiza girl saw, and with a leap at her heart scented a love affair. Likewise had Henry seen and unconsciously scowled.

The Just One spoke:

"An affair of heart undoubtedly," he dismissed the matter. "The eternal vexation of woman in the heart of man. Nevertheless, this man stands free. Twice, in one day, has he succored the man who twice betrayed him. Nor has the trouble within him aught to do with the aid he rendered the man said to be sentenced to death undeserved. Remains to question this last man; also to settle for this beaten creature before me who twice this day has proved weak out of selfishness, and who has just now proved bravely strong out of unselfishness for another."

He leaned forward and played his fingers searchingly over the face and brows of the peon.

"Are you afraid to die?" he asked suddenly.

"Great and Holy One, I am sore afraid to die," was the peon's reply.

"Then say that you have lied about this man, say that his twice succoring of you was a lie, and you shall live."

Under the Blind One's fingers the peon cringed and wilted.

"Think well," came the solemn warning. "Death is not good. To be forever unmoving as the clod and rock is not good. Say that you have lied and life is yours. Speak!"

But, although his voice shook from the exquisiteness of his fear, the peon rose to the full spiritual stature of a man.

"Twice this day did I betray him, Holy One. But my name is not Peter. Not thrice in this day will I betray him. I am sore afraid, but I cannot betray him thrice."

The blind judge leaned back and his face beamed and glowed as if transfigured.

"Well spoken," he said. "You have the makings of a man. I now lay my sentence upon you: From now on through all your days under the sun, you shall always think like a man, act like a man, be a man. Better to die a man any time, than live a beast forever in time. The Ecclesiast was wrong. A dead lion is always better than a live dog. Go free, regenerate son, go free."

But, as the peon, at a signal from the mestiza, started to rise, the blind judge stopped him.

"In the beginning, O man who but this day has been born man, what was the cause of all your troubles?"

"My heart was weak and hungry, O Holy One, for a mixed-breed woman of the tierra caliente. I myself am mountain born. For her I put myself in debt to the haciendado for the sum of two hundred pesos. She fled with the money and another man. I remained the slave of the haciendado, who is not a bad man, but who, at first and always, is a haciendado. I have toiled, been beaten, and have suffered for five long years, and my debt is now become two hundred and fifty pesos, and yet I possess naught but these rags and a body weak from insufficient food."

"Was she wonderful?—this woman of the tierra caliente?" the blind judge queried softly.

"I was made for her, Holy One. I do not think now that she was wonderful. But she was wonderful then. The fever of her burned my heart and brain and made a task-slave of me, though she fled in the night and I knew her never again."

The peon waited, on his knees, with bowed head, while, to the amazement of all, the Blind Brigand sighed deeply and seemed to forget time and place. His hand strayed involuntarily and automatically to the head of the mestiza, caressed the shining black hair and continued to caress it while he spoke.

"The woman," he said with such gentleness that his voice, still clear and bell-like, was barely above a whisper. "Ever the woman wonderful. All women are wonderful . . . to man. They love our fathers; they birth us; we love them; they birth our sons to love their daughters and to call their daughters wonderful; and this has always been and shall continue always to be until the end of man's time and man's loving on earth."

A profound of silence fell within the cavern, while the Cruel Just One meditated for a space. At the last, with a touch dared of familiarity, the pretty mestiza touched him and roused him to remembrance of the peon still crouching at his feet.

"I pronounce judgment," he spoke. "You have received many blows. Each blow on your body is quittance in full of the entire debt to the haciendado. Go free. But remain in the mountains, and next time love a mountain woman, since woman you must have, and since woman is inevitable and eternal in the affairs of men. Go free. You are half Maya?"

"I am half Maya," the peon murmured. "My father is a Maya."

"Arise and go free. And remain in the mountains with your Maya father. The tierra caliente is no place for the Cordilleras-born. The haciendado is not present, and therefore cannot be judged. And after all he is but a haciendado. His fellow haciendados, too, go free."

Henry stepped forward:

"I am the man," he stated boldly, "sentenced to the death undeserved for the killing of a man I did not kill. He was the blood uncle of the girl I love, whom I shall marry, if there be true justice here in this cave of the Cordilleras."

But the Jefe interrupted.

"Before a score of witnesses he threatened to his face to kill the man. Within the hour we found him bending over the man's dead body that was yet warm and limber with departing life."

"He speaks true," Henry affirmed. "I did threaten the man, both of us heady from strong drink and hot blood. I was so found, bending over his dead warm body. Yet did I not kill him. Nor do I know, nor can I guess, the coward hand in the dark that knifed out his life through the back from behind."

"Kneel both of you, that I may interrogate you," the Blind Brigand commanded.

Long he interrogated with his sensitive questioning fingers. Long, and still longer, unable to attain decision his fingers played over the faces and pulses of the two men.

"Is there a woman?" he asked Henry Morgan pointedly.

"A woman wonderful. I love her."

"It is good to be so vexed, for a man unvexed by woman is only half a man," the blind judge vouchsafed. He addressed the Jefe. "No woman vexes you, yet are you troubled. But this man"—indicating Henry—"I cannot tell if all his vexation be due to woman. Perhaps, in part, it may be due to you, or to what some prompting of evil may make him mediate against you. Stand up, both men of you. I cannot judge between you. Yet is there the test infallible, the test of the Snake and the Bird. Infallible it is, as God is infallible, for by such ways does God still maintain truth in the affairs of men. As well does Blackstone mention just such methods of determining the truth by trial and ordeal."

(*Continued next week*)

ESSEX MOTORS DETROIT U.S.A.

Tests That Proved Hudson Also Speak for Essex

And Essex Holds World's 50-Hour Endurance Record

Built by the same makers, Hudson's unequalled records also speak for Essex. They foretold performance never expected of a light car.

The prophecies now are facts.

An Essex stock chassis set the world's 50-hour endurance mark of 3037 miles. That is officially certified by the American Automobile Association. And Essex holds the world mark of 1061 road miles in 24 hours. A stock touring car did that.

Local road, speedway and hill climbing records in every section of the country are held by Essex. Scores of abusive tests have proved the endurance that 30,000 owners find in the daily service of their Essex cars.

Judge Essex Quality By the Hudson Standard

But it is not only in the performance that Essex shows the same stamp of quality as Hudson. Its beauty of line, its luxury of appointment are the work of years of leadership in coach design.

See the care and completeness, even in the smallest details. Its riding comfort, its smooth, quiet running ease, with the suggestion of well-contained reserve power, are qualities comparable to the finest of high-priced cars, yet you gain all of the advantages of the light weight type, more important today than ever.

Judge the Essex, not by the lightweight standards that you have known, but by the much more exacting requirements of the large costly cars. Measure it by the highest standard of performance and fine quality, rather than by its moderate price.

You, too, will find the appeal that has won 30,000.

In the Hudson's unmatched records this important fact is clear—No ability is sacrificed in one direction to gain supremncy in another.

Hudson Records Prove Its All-Round Mastery

Hudson is the fleetest. Its stock car speed records have never been equalled. On the speedway its racing cars won more points than any other team ever gained.

But its speed means no forfeit of other qualities. For in official tests, the Super-Six has also out-performed all other types, in endurance, hill-climbing and acceleration. In every motor performance it has established leadership by unanswerable proofs.

Only a supreme advantage, that others cannot use, could account for such all-round dominance. Hudson has it in the Super-Six motor. It minimizes vibration to within 10 per cent of vanishing—nearer the ideal than any type we know.

In the same size motor the exclusive Super-Six principle added 72 per cent to power, and 80 per cent to efficiency. Endurance is practically doubled.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan.

(3055—173)

HUDSON SUPER SIX

The Children's Hour

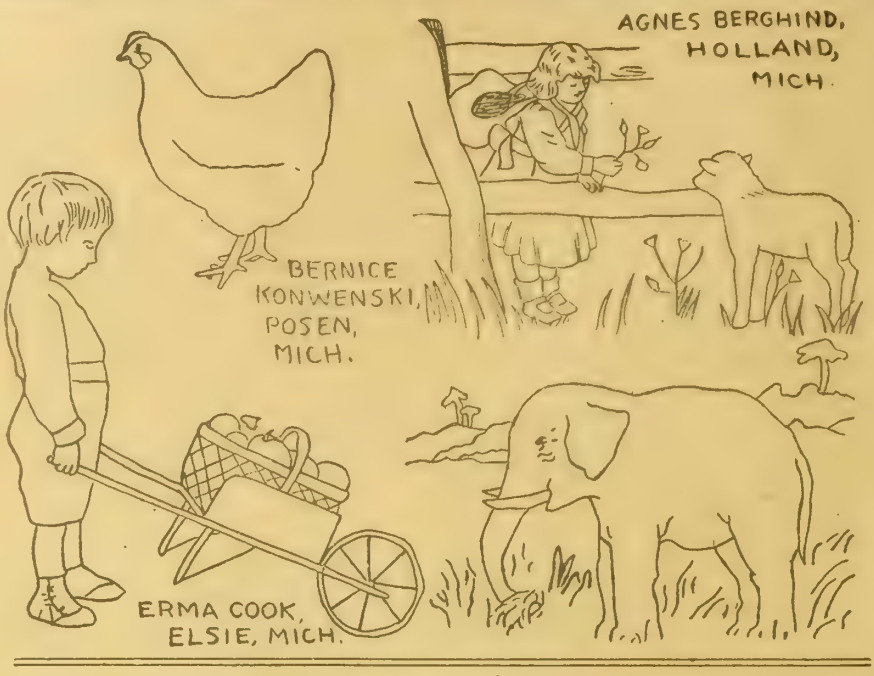
DEAR CHILDREN: Again this week I am more than pleased to publish four drawing submitted by our children which have won prizes. The names of the prize winners are below the pictures, except one where I do not find the name and address appeared on the picture. Remember, even though your write a letter when you send in an original drawing, be sure that your correct name and address and your age appear on the bottom or back of the actual drawing.

One of our little prize winners, Hazel Ball, writes us that she is going to study art. Of course that will place her in the professional class. We are sure that she will make a success of her work and wish her all manner of success, bu tas ours is a contest for amateurs, we will no longer be able to award her prizes for that wouldnt be fair to those who never received any instruction and are competing.

An inquiry comes from one of our correspondents as to how they shall submit their drawings. Of course if you have regular drawing paper and drawing ink, that is the best thing to use. Many haven't it though and no way of getting it, so we accept drawings in lead pencil but none are accepted in colors as they cannot be reproduced. Now let's get busy little folks and see who will be next.

No drawing are accepted which are traced. Some have been submitted but of course we had to discard those.

I have found such a splendid little poem this week that I hope you will all enjoy. It is supposed to be for little boys, but I think it is just as good for little girls as for little boys. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.



TRY TO BE THE FELLOW THAT YOUR MOTHER THINKS YOU ARE

While walking down a crowded city
street the other day,
I heard a little urchin to a comrade
turn and say:
"Say, Jimmie, don't yer know, I'd be
as happy as a clam,
If I only was de feller dat me mud-
der t'inks I am."

"She t'inks I a ma wonder, and knows
her little lad
Would never mix wit' nottin' dat
was ugly, mean or bad.
I often sit and t'ink how nice 'twould
be—gee whiz,
If a feller was de feller dat his mud-
der t'inks he is."

So, folks, be yours a life of toil or
undiluted joy,
You still can learn a lesson from the
small, unlettered boy;
Don't try to be an earthly saint, with
eyes fixed on a star—
Just try to be the fellow that your
mother thinks you are.

—*Noodles Fagan.*

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I am a boy thirteen years old and in the seventh grade. For pets I have some cats and a Shetland pony. I drive the pony to and from school. I like all my studies at school, except arithmetic. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We have 14 cows, four calves and three geese. We have a milking machine and it takes about half an hour to milk 12 cows. We have 50 chickens. We get two geese eggs and 20 hens eggs. We set our incubator about three weeks ago, and we had 55 little chickens out of 100 eggs. We set it again this morning with 82 hens eggs and nine geese eggs. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very well. I like to make out Walter Wellman's puzzles. I an sending the name of the fifth animal which I believe to be antelope. You asked us if we liked a complete or continueed story. I like a complete story best. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close.—Lloyd Shreve, R. F. D. 4, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am sending one copy of one of my drawings to see if I can't win a prize. If this one will not win I have some that will be sure to win the prize. I am just a country girl and am going to high school. I am in the 9th grade and have only one year at this school yet. My father has taken the M. B. F. for one year and is going to renew it for another year. My father has sold his farm because of his health, and we expect to have a sale soon. Well, I have not said much about myself, so I guess I will let you know who I am. I am about six foot five inches high and am quite fleshy, blue eyes, light brown hair and a fair complexion. I weigh about 140 lbs. I always read the boys and girls letters and like them fine.—Sarah Kobel, Elmira, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 4th and 5th grades. My teacher's name is Miss Gladys Lutz and I like her very well. I have one sister and one brother. We have 160 acres of We are building a new brick bungalow. We have taken the M. B. F. for the past year and eenjoy it very much. If some of the girls would write me I would gladly answer them.—Your little friend, Ethel Wehmeyer, Bentley, Mich. R. 1.

My Plans for the Summer

When school is out I am planning to go to Detroit for a couple of weeks. While I am there I am going to stay with my uncle and aunt. I want to go to Belle Isle and see all the things of interest for children and have all the fun there is to have. I want to go to the park some day and see all the different things, and I would like to go through the Ford factory. When I get back home I am going to help in the garden and make up for lost time.—Hazel Gere, Clio, R. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy nine years old and in the second grade. I started to school when I was 7 years old. We have two horses and one calf and papa gave it to me. My sister has a cow too. I am glad spring is here. I like to read the boys and girl's letters. I have one sister and no brothers. We live on an 80-acre farm. My father has a Buick car. We have seven cows and two pigs, and about 30 chickens. We get from one egg to six a day. I wish some of the boy would write to me. My brother takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much. My teacher's name is Mr. Gamble. —Vernie Peterson, Rodney, Mich., R. 2.

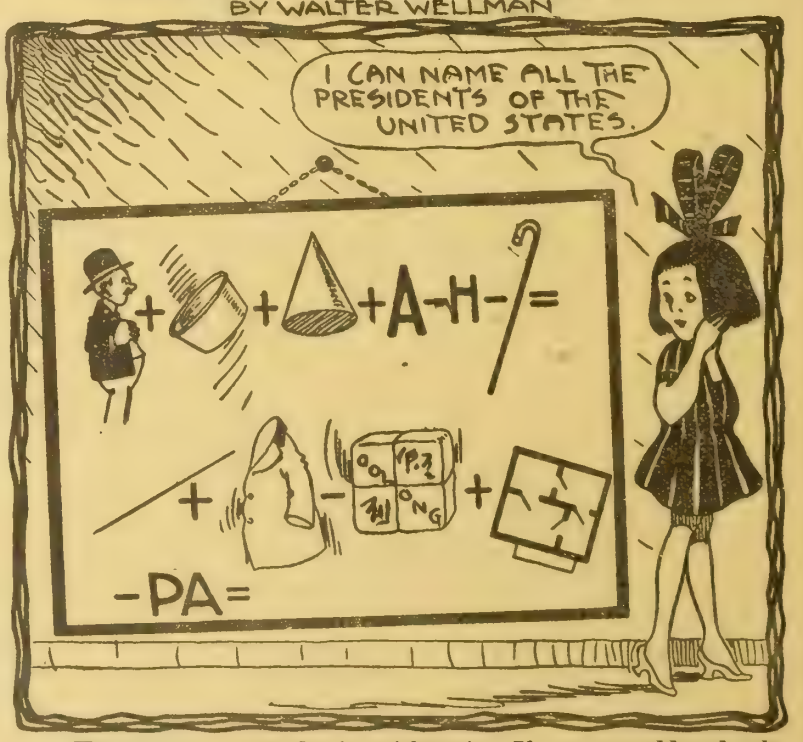
Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I live on a farm of 120 acres. I have a big dog and he is a great pet. We have 20 little new baby pigs. They are all white. Our chickens are all white too. They are leghorns. We get more than six dozen eggs a day I go to school every day. I'm in the 6th grade. I would like to see my letter in print. My papa takes the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls.—Robert E. Brudges, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I live on an 80 acre farm and have seven little pigs and the mother pig is dead. I have two little nieces. We have a piano and phonograph.—Laura Bennett, West Branch, Mich., R. F. D. 3, Box 54.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years of age. My father owns a farm of 240 acres. We take the Business Farmer and like it very much. I have a brother 19 years old. I have one little dog, named Shep. We have 24 head of cattle. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters—Winifred Roberts, Newberry.

ARITHMETIC

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Here are two examples in arithmetic. If you can add and subtract the names of the articles, you should have, as a result, of two of the names of former presidents of the United States. Can you do it?

Answer to last week's puzzle:
BIRD SOFA FEAT HER F LOCK TO GET HER
BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

Dear Laddie—I am 13 years old and am in the 6th grade. I have a mile to walk to school. My teacher's name is Miss Irene Biergans. I enjoy reading the boys and girls letters. I'd rather have a complete story each week than a continued one. My father has been taking the M. B. F. for many years. I have five brothers and one sister, her name is Agnes. SShe is five months old. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Esther Wirth, St. Johns, Mich .

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the children's page and am very interested in it, so I thought I would write. I am a girl ten years old and am in the 6th grade. I like the puzzle corner and like to study them out. I go to the district No. 7 school. I like the stories and am very interested in them. My teacher's name is Mrs. Martain Monzo. I like her real well. I like the continued stories best.—Your friend, Minnie Monzo, Carsonville, Mich., R 3

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 11 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I have three sisters and two brothers. We live on a 40-acre farm. For pets I have a dog. There are 11 pupils in our school. Our teacher is Miss Fuller. She is a good teacher and I like to go to school. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F.—Howard Huff, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. My parents have taken the M. B. F. for a long time and we all think it a fine paper. I do because it has the Children's Hour in it. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I have one brother. My teacher is Miss Kate Creore. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Ilah M. Miller, Dimondale.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. Step over, please, and let me join your merry circle. I live on an 100-acre farm. We have five head of horses, 30 head of cattle, etc. I am 15 years old May 13th next. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me for I would answer. Your new niece—Edna Cruickshank, Alger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 13 years old and attend the Warren school. I am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Evelyn Kenyon. I like her very much. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Irene, Dorothy and Arthur. Dorothy is the baby. We have two horses and five cows. We live on a 40-acre farm.—Edna Boehm, Auburn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I live on an 180-acre farm. I have six sisters and five brothers; three of my brothers were in the war. I made out the farm cut-out puzzle and got pig for the answer. I will close by adding that I am 11 years old and in the 7th grade.—Helen Mongeon, Brimley, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have read in M. B. F. that you give prizes if you solve the puzzles by Walter Wellman. I found that by cutting and putting the puzzles together it formed a pig. He was scared very much.—Vernon Sandel, Boyne City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher is Miss Pomella. I like her. I have one-half mile to walk to school. I have six brothers and two sisters. My sisters are twins. For pets I have a dog named Nick and two cats, Jack and Niger.—Marguerite Donnellon, Tyre, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years of age and will be 11 in June. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are, Howard, who is 12 and Margaret, 4 years old. I will close as I am going to draw a picture.—Florence Faber, St. Johns, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before. My mother died last year, April 1 leaving four children and twins born on April the first. We call them our little "April Fools." I have a step-mother now and two step-brothers who are twins. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade.—Mary Yeske, Gallen, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father owns a 40-acre farm. We have two cows and a calf. For a pet I have a cat, Tabby. I have a sister, Herbetta and a baby brother, Clark. I hope to see my letter in print.—Alma Morehouse, Doster, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 7 years old. I go to school and am in the 2nd grade. We live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. I have a sister; her name is Maxine. She is four years old and goes to school.—Lloyd Teller, Gagetown, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the stories and letters in the M. B. F., and was interested so thought I would write. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have three brothers. We live on an 120-acre farm.—Rhea Leone Bisard, Grant, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you. I am 9 years old but will be 10 April 2. I am in the 5th grade. I like my teacher very much; her name is Eulah Welch.—Mabel Delamater, Farwell, Mich.

County Crop Reports

SANILAC (C)—Well March has passed and it was a very nice month. We are not having much rain, not as much as there ought to be. The roads are good most all over the country for this time of year. April is coming in rather cool. We are having a good deal of high wind, but no damage has been done around here up to the present. Wheat and meadows have come out of the winter looking good, but I thing a good rain now would help a lot, it would settle the ground and start things growing. The farmers are pressing up what hay they had to spare from the winter feeding. The flu and measles and other sickness around here are about done. Some of the farmers are getting ready for the spring work, such as cleaning out the manure and other spring work.—A. B. Prices offered at Sandusky: Wheat, $2.25; oats, 91; rye, $1.69; timothy seed, $5.40; clover seed, $29; alsike, $31; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $25; beans, (C.H.P.) $6; potatoes, $1.50@2 bu; butterfat, 64; eggs, 40; hogs, 10@15; veal calves, 14 @16.

MANISTEE—Some of the farmers are cutting wood, attending auction sales of which there is a number around here. Some are hauling and selling potatoes, there is buying at all the buying stations, lots of cars being loaded here and also being shipped at prices the highest for many years. One of our old neighbor residents died a few days ago. Weather tried to warm up some but it caught cold and we have been having it very cold and stormy, also terrible heavy winds, almost a cyclone. Trees were blown down and other damage. Not much building beeing done here. Some buying at sales. Sugar is 18 and 20 cents a pound here. Kerosene oil getting cheaper, 21 cents a gallon. Pitty on the poor oil man to lose money for their customers that way.—H. R. A. Prices offered at Bear Lake: Potatoes, $5 cwt; white beans, $5.25 cwt; rye, $1.60; wheat, $2.10; butter, 50; eggs, 38; butterfat, 65; hogs on foot, 13 1-2, dressed, 18; beef, 5@8 alive, 10 @13 dressed; veal, 18 dressed; live chickens, 25; hides, 18.

SHIAWASSEE—A severe storm took place in this part of the county Sunday at about noon that lasted far into the night with a high north wind,not extremely cold, but very disagreeable. Some oats have been sown on fall plowed ground. But very little plowing has been done as yet this spring. Farmers having sugar bushes report very short but satisfactory run of sap. Wheat generally came thru the winter in good condition. Clover seeding has not stood the winter well.—D. H. M. Prices offered at Corunna: Wheat, $2.43@2.45; corn on ear, $1.50; oats, 92; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $22; No. 1 light mixed, $25; rye straw, $8; wheat-oat straw, $12; beans, (C.H.P.) $5.75 cwt; potatoes, $2.75; onions, $5.50; cabbage, 4; hens, 28; springers,32; ducks, 12; geese, 38; butter, 58; butterfat, 63; eggs, 38; sheep, $10@11; lambs, $13.50@ 21; hogs, $11.50@12; beef steers, prime, $10; beef cows, $7@7.75; veal calves, best, $15@16; wool, dull; apples, $2@3.

MASON—Quite a little plowing was done during the last of March. Colder weather with frequent snow flurries have retarded the work. High prices combined with favorable weather and roads brought the reserve stock of potatoes. The county agent proposition lost out by a majority of 61 votes at the April election. It is now up to the farmers of the county to either buy out the Gleaner interest in the Scottsville warehouse and elevator and continue doing business as the Mason County Co-operative Association or combine with the Gleaners. Both are good. Either can be made a 100 per cent success if everybody boosts.—B. M. Prices offered at Scottsville: Wheat, $2.35; rye, $1.70; hay, No. 1 light mixed, $25; wheat-oat straw, $10; potatoes, $5.30; hens, 30@32; butter, 55; butterfat, 64; eggs, 36; dressed beef, $12@14; veal calves, $18@20.

ALLEGAN—Farmers busy preparing oat ground. Weather very backward at present. We have just had a very severe snow storm. About four inches of snow fell in the last twenty-four hours. Previous to this, the soil was getting into good condition for working. Potatoes in this section have all been sold. Wheat in this section came through the winter in fine shape. Roads were in very bad shape, but are in fairly good condition at present.—W. F. Prices offered at Allegan: Wheat, $2.40; corn, $1.60; oats, 95; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $28; wheat-oat straw, $9; beans (C.H.P.), $6.75; potatoes, $5 cwt; sheep, $8.50; lambs, $10.50; hogs, $12.50; beef cows, $7; veal calves, $18.

MIDLAND—The farmers are beginning to plow for the spring crops. The weather is unsettled, some rain and wind. The soil is in good condition to plow. Some hay is being sold now. Some silos are being built. Some damage was done by the storm of last Sunday night, moving some barns from their foundations. There was an awful cyclone in Adams county, Ind., the writer's home town. Relatives, friends and neighbors' buildings laid flat.—J. H. M. Prices offered at Hemlock: butter, 55; butterfat, 64; eggs, 38.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Farmers are not doing much these days; very cold and disagreeable weather. Auction sales still in progress. A sad accident occurred in this vicinity today. A hired man was hurt badly by a bull. Two doctors were called and they started to take him to a hospital and when about two miles on the road he died. Another prominent man, a farmer, had three fingers out off his left hand while buzzing wood.—C. L. B. Prices offered at Williamsburg: Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, $41; potatoes, $3.25 bu; butter, 50; butterfat, 72; eggs, 37.

VAN BUREN—Farmers have been busy at their grapes, some trimming, posting, tightening wires, drawing out brush and tying. Fred Murch has a new tractor to try out on his vineyard. Business was stopped by Sunday's blizzard, not much been doing this week. Tuesday night thermometer got down to ten degrees above, affecting the cherry buds. Early Richmond especially. Paw Paw community is about to form a co-operative association for benefit of its farmers. There is a fine prospect for fruit this year up to the present. V. G.

MONROE (W)—We are having some cold bad weather at present. The weather man must have March and April mixed up, for we had fine weather in March. Some of the farmers sowed their oats, barley and spring wheat in March. The farmers are now hauling manure and doing odd jobs on account of the cold weather. Wheat and new seedings are looking fair at this writing. Prices offered at Petersburg: Oats, 97; hay, No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 1 light mixed, $22; hens, 28; ducks, 30; turkeys, 30; dairy butter, 55; butterfat, 68; eggs, 40; hogs, $14; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 18.

Rebecca Wins the Prize

(*Continued from page 5*)

Sharp caused more than one comment on his unusually clean and well groomed appearance. Mr. Johns, the groceryman, was the first to remark, "Well what in the world has come over Henry Sharp? Just look at him, shaved and as spick and span as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox. He seems to have lost that sloppy droop to his shoulders, even."

"He sure has," replied Sam. "I bet there is a woman in it somewhere. I've always noticed when a widower begins to spruce up there is a prospective wife No. 2 some place near by."

"Success to her. She has done a good work so far," replied Mr. Johns, mentally reviewing the fact that at that very moment Sam owed him a large bill for groceries, while Henry Sharp had been doing a strictly cash business ever since he had been working in the mine.

All interest was now centered in the various enteries. The judge was talking about confirmation, quality and conditions; he had also examined the books of each boy and girl, while they were almost beside themselves with alternate hop and fear.

Rebecca felt an unusual kindness in her father's manner when he came up and taking hold of her arm whispered, "Becky, your pig is the finest one here; everybody says so. I'm mighty proud of you, Becky."

Becky Sharp had no recollection of the happening of the remainder of the day, but to the shiny black Berkshire that evening after he had been safely placed in his old pen she confided, "You nice old piggy, you won the prize all right, and you made Daddy clean up and go to work, and you are going to send me to the University, to a really school, cause you know Daddy said it was, because I worked so hard to make money to get you. That made him feel ashamed of himself for not giving mother any of the better things she wanted so badly, and that is the reason he is putting twenty dollars in the bank every month for me, so that when I get old enough I'll be going to the school that my mother went to;" and in her ectasy of excitement Rebecca gave the black Berkshire entirely too much feed for one three hundred pound porker, but he, the gourmand that he was, grunted contentedly in his best piggish manner.

Sam whispereed to the groceryman the next time he was in the store, "I was right, wasn't I Johns? You remember I told you there was a woman somewhere, because Henry Sharp was so changed, but I never thought it was his fourteen year old daughter."

he tied up the allotted two pounds of sugar Mr. Johns replied, "She is a plucky youngster, all right, but I believe its the memory of that wife of his who died some years ago, that worked the change in Henry Sharp."

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References: Greenville State Bank

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FOR SALE—12 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, electric lights, water, 2 lots, garage. Would trade for farm. L. MACOMBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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State how and in what quantity you can ship it and the price. Address Box W, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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A CURE FOR WORMS

(1) Are copperas and copper sulphate a sure cure for worms in horses? Should they be mixed and how much should be fed at a time?

(2) What is good for flees on dogs?

(3) What will keep a horses tail from scaling off and the hair from coming out?—E. C., Alcona County.

(1) Copperas and Copper Sulphate are by no means desirable drugs to be given, for worms in horses; they are used as a tonic in convalescence; and to reduce enlarged glands. These drugs can safely be mixed, but should be given either in the form of a ball or in a mucilaginous solution, the dose is one drachm each twice daily. The following will be found the most satisfactory treatment for the common round worm found in the intestines of horses. Tartar emetic, given in two drachm doses twice daily in the feed for four to six days, or one half ounce dissolved in warm water is given on an empty stomach, followed in four to six hours by one pint of raw oil.

(2) To rid a dog of flees, first bathe animal thoroughly with warm water to which add one tablespoonful baking soda; this will soften the nits which, by the way, will be found on the ends of the hair. Then for each quart of warm soft water, add one ounce of Creolin and bathe thoroughly; washing the head and ears first; dry with flannel cloths and repeat in three days if necessary.

(3) If a horses tail is scaly and the hair comes out, the following treatment will be found very beneficial: Give one ounce Fowler's solution of Arsenic twice daily for two weeks. Externally use the following lotion: Zinc Sulphate and Sugar of Lead equal parts one ounce; add soft water to make one quart and apply, rubbing well in morning and night.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD

About forty rods from where I live there is a short steep sand hill that a person can hardly get over with an empty wagon. Last year the man that threshed in our neighborhood would not attempt to go over it and I had to haul my grain about a mile before I could get it threshed. I have told the road commissioners to fix the road four or five times and they always tell me that they did not have money to fix it with.—A Reader, Osceola County.

The highways are under the control of the highway commissioner. If he has no money to improve the road there is no way to compel him. The manner and amount of such improvements are very largely in the discretion of the highway commissioner.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PETITION FOR BUILDING ROAD

Last spring my neighbor and myself as well as all the farmer men of our town, signed a petition for to grade and gravel 3 3-4 miles of road to comply with the state requirements so to draw the reward. Now we signers were to give varying sums which amounted to $1,960. This petition was read twice at the township meeting last April, voted on and accepted by the voters of our township. But the township board refused to build same and did not. In said petition it stated that said road was to be finished in 1919. Of course we did not have to pay the $1,960, but wanted the road and were ready and willing to do our part.—F. A. H., Tuscola County.

Your letter does not specify what statute the petition was filed under. I am unable to determine without an examination of the law under which the petitioners attempted to proceed. Under ordinary conditions I would expect that the town board had authority to exercise their discretion in the matter of any petition.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MINORS IN GAMBLING HOUSE

I would like to ask the question if any one has the right to allow school children to go into any public place where they shake dice for pennies.—A Subscriber, Gratiot County.

The following is a part of the statute, sec. 7223, governing the matter referred to: "No minor child under seventeen years of age, nor any minor who is a student in any public, private or parochial school in the state of Michigan, shall be permitted to remain in any saloon * * * or in any place of amusement known as a dance house, concert saloon, variety theatre; or in any house of prostitution; or in any room or hall occupied or used for hire, gain or reward, for the purpose of playing billiards, pool, cards, dice, or any other unlawful game; or in any room or hall used or occupied for gaming, pool selling or betting in any manner whatever; or in any room or hall in which any cigars or tobacco are sold or kept for sale, where any such games are played. Any proprietor, keeper or manager of any such place who shall permit any such minor child or minor student to remain in any such place, and any person who shall encourage or induce in any way such minor child or minor student to enter such place or to remain therein shall be deemed guilt of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FILING CLAIM FOR LOSS

On Jan. 2nd I shipped by Michigan Central R. R. 10,048 lbs. of sweet corn to The Landreth Seed Co., Port Huron, Mich. When I shipped the corn it was in good condition, dry and cool. I have several neighbors who will make affidavit to this effect. The shipment was delayed in transit and I have received a letter from the seed company in which they inform me that the corn came to them in poor condition, wet and was not fit for seed, and they have offered to sell it for me for $50.00 per ton. The price which I was to receive was 7 cents per pound and as I have carried out my part of the contract it does not seem fair to me that I should stand the loss on this which amounts to considerable. Can I file claim with the railroad company with any expectation of receiving the difference in price between what I was to receive and what the seed company offered me? Would you advise me to allow the seed company to sell the corn or not? I hold sample of the corn showing the condition when shipped. How would you advise me to proceed? This shipment was on the road over six weeks.—C. B., Branch County.

If your arrangements with the Seed Company required you to deliver the corn at their station in good order, it would be best for you to file claim with the R. R. It is, however, a matter that involves so many difficulties to comply with all of the requirements that it will be quite necessary for you to consult local counsel to assist you in the details of proving a claim either against the Seed Company or against the R.R.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ADOPTING A CHILD

If you were to take a child without adopting it when it was a baby, and keep it until it was 16 years old, could you adopt it without the consent of its guardian if it was the wish of the child and the people that had the child? Would the guardian of it still be the guardian, or would the adopted parents be its legal guardians over all its property from its former parents or other property that it should inherit from some other relative, or would the guardian still hold until the child was 21 years old, and if not where would you go to have the legal papers made out and what would be the legal charges? If the guardian would not give up his guardianship what could be done? G. E. B., Clinton County.

The law requires the consent of the parents, or parent. If no parent then the guardian. If the child is sixteen and desires the adoption to take place and the guardian refuses consent the Judge of Probate would be justified in removing the guardian and appointing another upon the suggestion of the child. Such guardian can then consent. The guardian appointed by the court might be continued as guardian of the property but not of the person. Or the Judge of Probate might discharge the guardian entirely as the best interests of the child would require.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FOUR OR SEVEN INCH GRAIN DRILL

Which is the best, a grain drill that sows four inches or one that sows seven inches apart, that is puts the grain in the ground 4 or 7 inches apart.—R. W. L. Isabella County.

Experiments seem to show that there is no particular advantage in drilling small grains in rows only four inches apart. This method of drilling, however, has been used to advantage for grass seeds. The four-inch drill will usually cost more and will be somewhat heavier draft on heavy soils.—*O. E. Robey, acting head of Department of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

Commercial Fertilizer on Depleted Soils

(*Continued from page 4*)

orously growing seedling is more likely to produce a good heavy plant than a slowly growing seedling.

Some crops are better adapted to certain classes of soils than others. It may be cited, for example, since sandy soils tend to be drouthy, the crops that possess the more deeply penetrating root systems are more successfully grown on them. On the other hand, since the heavy soils tend to resist penetration and are less subject to drouth, the shallow and more fibrous rooted crops are successful. Again, different varieties of crops may be higher yielders than others when grown on the same soil. Some varieties, or strains readily succumb to plant diseases, while others are very resistant. Inasmuch as the rotation of crops is essential for ideal conditions for plant growth it should certainly be practiced whether or not fertilizers are used.

We are forced to conclude that the greatest net returns are to be obtained from the use of fertilizers when all conditions are as near ideal as possible for plant growth.

Since fertilizers are applied to soils because of deficiency of plant food, or of slow availability of one or more elements that are present, the amount to apply will be governed by a number of conditions.

When one applies a relatively small amount of a mixed fertilizer and the early growth of the crop is stimulated, and later on obtains its food primarily from the soil, it must be looked upon as a process of stimulation. Let us suppose, for example, one applies 200 lbs. per acre of a 2-8-2 fertilizer to wheat, which means an application of 4 lbs. ammonia, 16 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 4 lbs. of potash, and the yield of the wheat is 30 bushels per acre, then more nitrogen and potash are removed from the soil than are added in the fertilizer mixture. This undoubtedly means, unless one is supplying nitrogen to the soil by means of legumes or stable manure, he is rapidly approaching nitrogen shortage in the soil. However, since most upland soils are well supplied with potential potassium there is less tendency for a shortage in this substance.

In practice many apply a sufficient amount of fertilizer to the soil to supply the crop with the various elements and ignore the plant food present in the soil. This system of fertilizing is generally practiced when the soils are devoted to large cash crops where quality and earliness are chief considerations, as in the production of market, garden and green house crops.

The aw of diminishing returns must be considered in soil management. It is well recognized that small applications of manure or commercial fertilizer results in a greater percentage increase of yields than do larger ones. Owing to this condition and the fact that the cost of fertilizer increases with the quantity used the value of the crop finally becomes less than the cost of the fertilizer treatment. If one were to apply a mixed fertilizer at the rate of 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,600 and 2,000 lbs. to the acre respectively he would find that the fertilizer would cease to be profitable for most crops when the application exceeded 400 pounds per acre. If large cash crops such as potatoes, beets and cabbage were being grown the maximum profits would be obtained from somewhat larger applications.

The method of applying fertilizers depends upon the amount added and the nature of the root systems of the crops fertilized. Where large applications are made broadcasting and dragging in well before seeding are followed, inasmuch as the residue is uniformly distributed in the soil for the crops that follow. For applications smaller than 400 lbs. per acres (unless mixed and distributed with some substance, like sawdust, dry earth, or muck) the grain drill with fertilizer attachment is generally employed and desirable. Where small amounts are used chiefly for the stimulation of early growth, the mixture should be applied in the hill. Some potato and beet growers apply portions of the fertilizer in the hill and the remainder along the rows later on. Thorough incorporation in the soil mass is looked upon as being essential for best returns, unless top dressings of meadows and pastures are made.

There are possibilities in altering our methods of applying fertilizers. As a general rule potash is applied to the upland soils for the benefit of the crop that is grown the year it is applied. In other words the amount added is so small that little, if any, remains in the soil for those that follow. Moreover, nitrogen is utilized in the same manner, if added in larger amounts than is needed by the crop it will be washed out before the next season. On the other hand phosphorus is and should be used in much larger amounts and, as shown in another article, does not leach out of the soil to any appreciable extent. The nitrogen and potash could be placed in the row or near it when cultivated crops are grown, and the phosphate distributed throughout the soil mass. Such an arrangement should result in the most efficient use of the fertilizer constituents. This would apply where one purchases the unmixed goods.

If one is using small amounts of mixed fertilizers mainly for crop stimulation, and the residues ignored, they may be applied to any crop, but if large amounts are being used and the surplus amounts of phosphorus and potash are to be utilized by succeeding crops, the mixture should be applied to the heavy cash crops in the rotation and the crops that follow make use of the residues.

Sense and Nonsense

Checked His Pants, Too

A young fellow, who was off on a jaunt out west, fell into hard luck and had to pawn one of his suits. Just before starting for home he managed to get it out again. When he reached home his mother, while unpacking his trunk, came across the coat with the pawnbroker's tag on it.

"John," she inquired, "what is this tag on your coat?"

John, not wishing to have his mother know of his temporary embarrassment said:

"Oh, I was at a dance and checked my coat."

Soon she came across the trousers with the same kind of a tag on them.

"John," she demanded, "what kind of a dance was that?"

Hello, Moses

At one of the western camps was a young rookie who, during the first few days of his sojourn, was the victim of so much guying that he doubted all the men and their motives. One night while he was on guard the tall figure of one of the officers loomed up in the darkness before him.

"Who goes there?" he challenged.

"Major Moses," replied the officer.

The rookie scented a new joke. "Glad to meet you, Moses, old top," he said cheerfully. "Advance and give the Ten Commandments."

Mysterious Disappearance

"What became of that young man who was paying so much attention to you?"

"I don't know. I let him walk to the grocery store one afternoon with me, and after he saw how much we had to pay for things to eat, he just quit coming to see me."
Post.

Two Wrongs, One Right

"An optimist is a man who cherishes vain hopes, and a pessimist a man who nurses vain regrets."

"And what is the man who does both?"

"Oh, he's just a plain ordinary human."

A Matter of Rank

"Are you the captain of your soul?"

"Sort of a second lieutenant," ventured Mr. Henpeck dubiously.

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The Burch PlowWorks Co.
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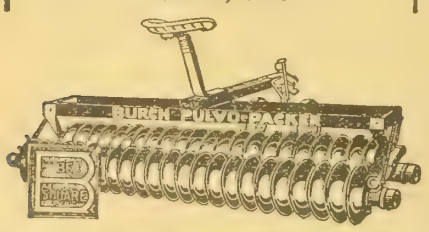

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Feeding Cows to Increase Their Milk Production

FEED AND production records, which should be of interest on account of the accuracy with which the nutrients fed could be calculated, were obtained during the past year on seven Holstein-Friesian cows at the Beltsville (Md.) experiment farm of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. These cows, which are a part of the foundation herd used in line breeding and inbreeding project in charge of R. R. Graves, have now completed their first semi-official yearly test as heifers, and in accordance with the plan of the breeding work they will be tested later on as mature cows.

The cows are fed in such manner as to show their producing capacity, though no attempt was made to force them to extremes. The animals were not run on pasture, and did not receive any green feed during their lactation period. Consequently full and accurate records of all nutrients consumed are available. All of these cows were milked three times a day throughout the year's work. All test animals are handled under as uniform conditions as possible, in order that the records of the next generation, when made under the same conditions, may be comparable. The names and herd numbers of the animals that completed their records are:

No. 228. Gerben Queen Segis Cornucopia, 294761.

No. 227. Beauty Korndyke Gerben, 288919.

No. 229. Mercedes Laura Ollie, 307236.

No. 230. Watson Segis Pontiac Homestead, 316969.

No. 231. Lone Star Pontiac Segis, 2nd, 323757.

No. 214. Lady Colantha Walker, 365573.

No. 225. Lone Star Pontiac Segis, 239068.

Cows 228 and 227 are daughters of Hazelwood Korndyke Gerben, 98063. Cows 229, 230 and 231 are daughters of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, 110474. No. 214 is a daughter of Johan Woodcrest Lad 11th, 103987, and was bred at Beltsville. No. 225 is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, 93909.

All the animals in this list, with the exception of No. 214 were shipped from Minneapolis on March 22, 1918, arriving at Beltsville on April 1. With the exception of No. 229, there was no time for any special fitting, and in fact all were in ordinary condition at time of calving. No. 228 freshened April 4; No. 231 freshened April 10; Nos. 230 and 227 freshened April 18; No. 225 freshened April 29; and No. 229 freshened May 28. The following table gives a summary of the production and feed consumption, also the age of the animals at the time the test was started.

Composition of Grain Ration

The grain mixture that was fed to these cows was made up of the following feeds, by weight:

Corn meal	2 parts
Gluten feed	2 parts
Wheat bran	2 parts
Oats	3 parts
Dried brewers' grains	2 parts
Cottonseed meal	2 parts
Linseed oil meal	3 parts

Molasses was fed at the rate of 0.6 pound per day after December 1, 1918. The dried beet pulp was fed after being soaked in water. It should be borne in mind that these cows were not fed from the viewpoint of economy of production, but rather to ascertain their producing capacity.

It will be noted that there is a considerable difference in the amount of total digestible nutrients consumed per 1,000 pounds of milk produced; per 100 pounds of fat produced; and per 100 pounds of solids produced.

There was very little difference in the size of cows 231 and 214, yet No. 214 produced 1,173 pounds more milk and 48 pounds more fat than did No. 231, and consumed slightly less digestible nutrients per 1,000 pounds milk and per 100 pounds fat produced.

Troubles Suffered by Cows

All the cows shipped from Minneapolis suffered severely from heat during their first summer at Beltsville, Md. No. 228 was troubled some with foot rot, and was also used in a water experiment from November 5 to March 28. No. 227 was troubled for some six weeks following her freshening by an obstruction in one teat. No. 231 was off feed at two different times as a result of bloating from alfalfa hay. No. 229 was very sick in December of her test from compaction followed by a slight case of pneumonia, and lost considerable weight during her illness.

Al of these animals made considerable gains in weight during their tests. Undoubtedly a part of the surplus digestible nutrients consumed over the amounts required for production and maintenance were used for this growth and gain in their weight. The surplus of digestible protein consumed was much greater than the surplus of total digestible nutrients. Men who feed cattle for large production have long thought that the narrower ration acted as a stimulus to greater production. From the standpoint of economy the narrower ration is no more costly than a wider ration, at present prices of feeds.

SUMMARY OF FEED AND PRODUCTION RECORDS FOR ONE YEAR FOR SEVEN HOLSTEIN COWS

Number Herd	Age test started	Milk produced	Fat	Fat produced	Feed Consumed: Grain	Beet Pulp	Alfalfa hay	Molasses	Corn silage	Nutritive ratio of ration	Digestible nutrients per 1,000 lbs. milk	Digestible nutrients per 100 lbs. fat	Digestible nutrients per 100 lbs. total solids	Total digestible nutrients consumed pounds
230	2 yrs., 1 mo., 21 das.	20,352.1	3.29	671.505	6,468	2,033	4,462	146	8,902	1:4.2	502.8	1,523.0	422.5	10,233.1
229	2 yrs., 6 mos., 20 das.	20,063.7	3.11	625.9	5,581	2,251	4,336	182	8,196	1:4.3	477.5	1,532.6	396.4	9,578.9
228	2 years, 7 months .	15,001.1	3.24	486,133	5,543	1,692	4,344	132	9,394	1:4.2	621.1	1,917.0	517.6	9,316.7
227	2 yrs., 8 mos., 16 das.	17,753.0	3.49	619.37	5,803	1,912	4,340	143	8,822	1:4.2	539.4	1,547.0	435.0	9,576.03
225	4 yrs., 2 mos., 12 das.	21,455.3	3.16	679.99	6,613	2,410	4,466	159	8,315	1:4.2	490.8	1,548.4	427.1	10,529.1
231	2 years, 26 days ..	16,670.7	2.98	498.33	5,399	1,781	4,374	136	8,333	1:4.2	546.3	1,828.9	479.9	9,108.3
214	2 years, 2 months .	17,843.7	3.06	546.85	5,991	1,886	4,336	182	8,758	1:4.2	543.9	1,777.2	460.9	9,703.6

Lowering the Cost of Keeping Stock by Feeding Silage

I HAVE BEEN looking up this silo business of late, and I have made up my mind that Bill Spivins will have a silo next year right up alongside of his red dairy barn. I am giving you the conclusion of some two or three years of investigation, and you can put it down that I am going to do just what I say.

For several years I have milked a few cows, fed out a few steers, and practiced what you might call general farming. My wife and I have gotten along very nicely and have gotten ahead. Occasionally we keep a few accounts so we know something of what departments of our business are paying. I must confess, however, that my wife deserves the credit for telling me about the good work of the cows and chickens. For some reason it is hard for a man to keep track of these small sums which come in every few days but which at the end of the year show a surprising total. I told her that I had noticed recently that our best farmers were inclined to erect monuments somewhere among their buildings, and these monuments certainly reflected something. The round high towers give a splendid opportunity for a man to look around him and take a survey of his property; more than that, these fellows who have the observation towers seem to have very big cream checks, and when they ship out a load of cattle there is a sort of shine and fullness to them which makes them top the market. I noticed that when they had those cold stormy spells, the men who owned the silos seemed to be perfectly content, and I am sure their cattle were. This chopping corn out of shocks when it is covered with snow and ice is not the kind of job which keeps the boys on the farm, and it's not the kind of feed that puts the milk in the pail. The other day when I hauled in a load of corn stalks that had been weathered for some six months, and looked like hazel brush well cured my wife remarked that she would prepare some of the cabbage which had been left in our garden for my dinner. I observed the cabbages as I came in, and really thought that she had summed up the situation correctly. When I found some good old sauer kraut and spare ribs on my plate I couldn't help but think of those good cows and their brothers smiling over their mess of silage.

SADIE GERBEN HENGERVELD DE KOL

I figured up the other day and found that our cows were producing about one hundred and fifty pounds of butterfat a year, and this I know is above the state average; but I found that Henry Jones' cows had averaged over three hundred pounds of butterfat for the year, and this meant that he received about six times more out of his cows than I did out of mine, for it costs about so much to keep a cow a year and of course there is no difference in the cost of milking whether a cow gives four quarts or four gallons. The investment is there, and it's a cow that

(*Cont. on page* 23)

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A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—152652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2. Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale: Registered Holsteins, 7 young cows, A. R. O. bred to 31 lb. bull. Herd on State Federal accredited list. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. Dams are heavy producing young cows. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.
G. & P. DeHOOP, Zeeland, Mich., R 4

HERE'S A BULL GOOD ENOUGH TO HEAD A REGISTERED HERD
A grandson of the $50,000 bull. His dam a 20 lb. jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price $350. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Breedsville, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS
We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
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REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
TWO BEAUTIFUL HEIFER CALVES. Four-fifths white, perfect individuals. Strong Pontiac Korndyke De Kol breeding. One born March 15, the other March 25. $110 for the two.
EIGHT MONTHS OLD BULL. Exceptionally fine pedigree. A splendid buy at $100.
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offers for sale their Senior Herd Sire, RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE born Nov. 25, 1915. He is a perfect individual, a show bull, gentle and right in every way, 2-3 white, a proven sire of high breeding qualities as shown by his get in our herd. Priced right.
Send for bull circular, photos and pedigrees.
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TWO BULL CALVES
Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
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OFFERS YOUNG SIRES
Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.
Price $200.
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

PERHAPS
we have the bull you want. Our herd under Federal supervision headed by a 36 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Bull calves at your own price and terms. Three dandy fellows of serviceable age and several good young calves. Will also sell a few good heifers bred to Peldora DeKoe King of the Pontiacs son of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest Dora 35.89.
Call at Hillcrest Farm, Ortonville, Mich., or write
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I WILL HOLD A COMBINATION SALE of registered and grade Holsteins, registered and grade Angus, horses and Poland China Hogs, on April 7th, at my farm, 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, on Jackson-Springport state road.
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BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
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Four Choice Bull Calves
Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL
Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Jchanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

A NICELY BRED CALF
The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.
Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the $50,000 dollar bull. Price only $100.00.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Herd under state and federal inspection.
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JOHN BAZLEY,
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALVES
Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS I offer bulls 4 mo. to 16 mos. 1 cow, 1 heifer calf.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL calves ready for service.
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS', Clarkston, Mich.
Phone, Pontiac 7115-F-3 or Orion Exchange

FOR SALE
3 Young Registered Shorthorn Bulls
CLARENCE WYANT, Berrien Center, Mich., R1

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

TWO SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS
ready for service sired by SULTAN'S DALE 339292 from heavy milking dams. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REAsonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

HEREFORDS

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball. Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR. Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind
of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH. Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: GUERNSEY BULL, GRANDSON of Gov. of the Chene from A. R. O. dam, 10 mos. old. Also other bulls from 2 to 7 mos. old. Write for particulars.
C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Mich.

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys
Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

A Few Registered Jersey
cows for sale. Herd of twenty-three to choose from. Also bulls ready for service.
H. C. & A. H. DONALDSON, Fenton, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows..
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL sold out. A few fall pigs either sex at reasonable price. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Bone 4th and Big Long Bob.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, CLOSING OUT our boars and bred gilts at a bargain. Gilts with quality and size bred to a large growthy herd boar for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL yearlings including prize winners. Out of 1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable pirces. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

BT. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

It Pays Big
to advertise livestock or poultry in M. B. F.'s Breeders Directory.

NOTICE MENTION OF MY MICHIGAN Buster in Williams & Sons' Giant Buster catalog of their Mar. 10th sale, page 9. Four fall gilts by him priced right. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Buff Rock eggs.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

L T POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Linc Lucana Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL Boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS Booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE

Large Type P. C. Hogs

Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder. They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEY

BRED SOWS-SERVICE BOARS
Booking orders for weanling spring pigs
$25 EITHER SEX
We deliver the hogs before you pay
IRA BLANK Potterville, Mich.

P EACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Rose Glory King Breedwater 6th Stock 7th and Pegged out Dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

E BERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

A FEW BRED DUROC GILTS. BRED TO A son of Principal 6th. These gilts are long-bodied with good hams and shoulders and will weigh 250 lbs. Bred to farrow in April. Pedigree on request. Price crated, $100 each.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

D uroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS ONE GILT, WEIGHT 275 lbs., $75.00. One gilt, 310 lbs., $100; bred to Orion boar for first of May farrow. These are extra good gilts, also Sept. Pigs. 44 pigs farrowed from four sows.
H. G. KESSLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSONS OF BROOKwater Cherry King or Panama Special. $20 at weaning.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. P. O., 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

M EADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Spring Boars for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. We will like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sire, a son of Pathfinder bred to new 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type I like to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

M APLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. DUROC GILTS BRED TO farrow March and April, modern type weighing 250 lbs. Sired by Brookwater Explorer and Professor Top Col. Bred to Brookwater Panama Special. Price $65 to $100. All fall pigs both sex
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

W E OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
A few good gilts bred for late spring farrow

Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

BREEDING BOAR FOR SALE

Richard 10th No. 142259, a fine specimen of the large type Duroc. Sired by Buskirk's Wonder, by Plainwell Wonder. Dam by Paw Paw Special. Weight 500 lbs. Not fat but in good service condition.
A. L. REED, Hartford, Mich.

D UROC JERSEYS. ONE TRIED SOW SIRED by Orion Cherry King 6th. Bred for May farrow
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

R EGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for $40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Berkshires

Place orders for bred gilts for June farrow. Also boars and spring pigs. 1 2-year old sow due to farrow Apr 20th.
RUSSELL BROS., F 3, Merrill, Mich.

L ARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred sows and spring boars for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

R EGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES

Any gilt sold out of several gilts bred for spring farrow. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrow that are a real good proposition right. Spring boar pigs at $15 each at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I. C.'s Choice Bred Gilts, 2 extra fine Service boars. Choice Sept. pigs, either sex or pairs.
CLOVERLEAF FARM R1, Monroe, Mich.

S AGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.'s CONtains the blood of the noted champions, Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Booking orders for Feb. and Mar. pigs, either sex, no akin. Registered free. John Gibson, Fosters, Mich., R 2.

O I C'S Choice bred gilts for spring farrow, good fall boars. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin.
A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich., R 1

O I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C ONE EXTRA CHOICE BOAR 8 MOS. old, right every way. $50 buys him if taken at once. Will ship C. O. D. for your approval.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Poled Dorsets.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

W ANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REG. SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES 1 TO 3 years old, large, healthy, well fleeced. Representatives of this flock gave satisfaction in 15 states last season. Rams all sold. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion, Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $200.
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

C HOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

F OR SALE—IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION. Weight 1,800. Will sell at reasonable price if sold at once. John Townsend, Armada, Mich.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS

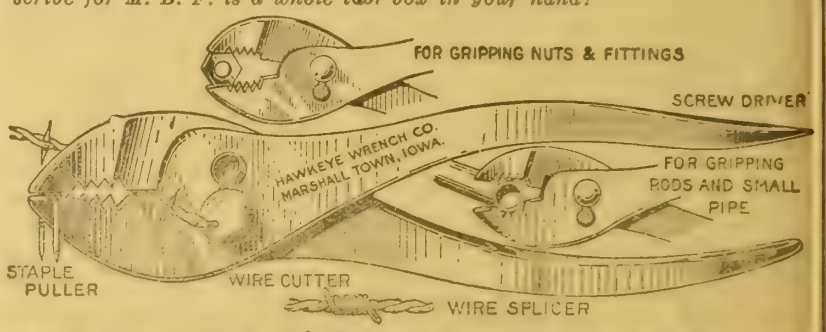
With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

THE OLD FAVORITE

"The crocodile wrench you sent me for getting my neighbor to subscribe for M. B. F. is a whole tool box in your hand!"



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed against breakage. It is 8 1-2 inches long and weighs ten ounces. Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

DIES ALONE WOULD COST $1.50

and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would often save valuable time besides a trip to town for repairs.

SIX HANDY FARM TOOLS IN ONE

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads, also for cutting threads on blank bolts.
The ideal tool to carry on a binder, reaper or mower.
Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.
Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.
Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

—HOW TO GET YOUR CROCODILE!

Clip out this ad and mail it to us with the names of two new subscribers, with $2 to pay for them. The "Crocodile" wrench will be sent to you prepaid in the next mail. Remember, the subscribers must be NEW ones—not renewals.
(Don't forget to send your own name and address when sending the subscriptions.)

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all!

ONE YEAR	$1	No Premiums,
THREE YEARS	$2	No free-list, but worth
FIVE YEARS	$3	more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for

.....years for which I enclose herewith $.....in money order, check or currency.

Name .....

P. O. .....R. F. D. No.....

County .....State.....

If this is a renewal mark an X here ( ) and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

ower Cost Keeping Stock by Feeding Silage

(*Continued from page* 20)

ust be kept; so if a cow makes a ofit on one hundred and fifty lbs. butter it is a pretty small one, and is easy to see where this profit can increased ten times by slightly creasing her production. The cost hay and feed as well as of pasture so high that it seems that a fellow as got a lot of money to throw away he leaves half of his corn crop each ar to be spoiled by the weather and orm.

I have noticed that all the Experient stations use silos. They also ve all proven that they are practil and will lower the cost of keepg stock. I have noticed that our st farmers and breeders use the lo to the limit, not only for winter it also for summer feeding; and at reminds me that when a fellow n get a profit on two hundred dolrs an acre land used as pasture, he ll have to get better cows than ine, and they will certainly have to crackerjacks. I claim it can't be ne especially in one of our average asons. I have observed that when rn grows best, blue grass withers d dies; and if some of this good ch pasture land could be put into rn and that put in the silo, a whole t more feed and profit could be obined from the acre.

Siage is used not only for dairy ws but for all kinds of young stock, d for fattening cattle, sheep, horss, and chickens; in fact, about evything on the farm will eat it but e hired girl. Sam Jones' claim he efers it to dill pickles.

There is another thing that I noe about this silo business. Every ce in a while, in fact it is pretty ar twice in a while, some durn ing goes wrong with the crop. We ve a hot wind that cuts down the eld, or it gets so blamed dry it es not fill, or we have a hail which st about strips it to pieces, or a tch gets drowned out and we have put in a late crop which gets caught with the frost, or if we are a little late in planting, an early September frost will put it out of commission. The fellow with the silo is always prepared to save whatever he grows and then to turn it into a high priced product that can be marketed for cash as cream or beef. I figure that down in this country with the average corn crop at least one half is in the stalk and leaves. This is the average, taking one season with another. If a fellow can tell me that he can afford to grow this crop and throw half of it away, I certainly can say to him that he is fortunate. If he can save the whole crop I figure he can be sure of a profit.

Yes, I have made up my mind, and you can put me in the silo class. I will have my watch tower right up above the barn as soon as I can get it there. When the neighbors go by they will remark that Spivins is prospering; they always figured that he was a pretty smart fellow and sooner or later would show evidence of it; nothing can keep a good fellow down, and it will be only a few years before he will be buying up some of these surrounding farms The county agent has been calling on him lately, and they claim he has been figuring on going into pure bred stock.

Yes, dear reader, Bill Spivins has got silo wise. He is going to run his farm so as to make the most of it at the same time build up the place so that when he gets through he can sell it for the top price; or if he has a boy who wants to go on with it, he will leave him the richest farm in the neighborhood. The silo is just as essential as the cow; for unless you can feed a cow well and with profit, you're better off without her. The silo will feed a cow with profit, and that it enough. What's the use of trying to prove things after they are already proven. Yours truly.—*Bill Spivins.*

COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

— at —

Clio, Mich., April 24th, 1920

at 12:30 p. m.

The entire herd of Andrew J. Littlefield, consisting of 55 head of purebred Registered Holsteins and 5 head consigned by Harry D. Gage of Clio.

TWO THIRTY POUND BULLS

ADMIRAL RAG APPLE—A two year old son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and the 32.45 lb. four year old, Uniform Shadeland.

BURTONDALE LIEUWKJE KORNDYKE, a five year old son of Sir Lieuwkje Korndyke Kate DeKol and the 30.67 lb. cow Bessie Calamity Countess.

There will be ten daughters and twenty grand-daughters of the 1,200 lb. yearly record bull, MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD.

There will be twenty daughters of the 30 lb. bull BURTONDALE LIEUWKJE KORNDYKE.

There will be thirty females in calf to ADMIRAL RAG APPLE.

About a dozen of these cows have records ranging from 14 and 15 lbs. at two years to 27 lbs. at maturity.

The rest are undeveloped young cows of fine individuality and rich breeding—just what you want for foundation stock.

You cannot afford to miss this sale if you are looking for well bred stock at a reasonable price.

All animals will be tubereculin-tested by a state approved veterinarian.

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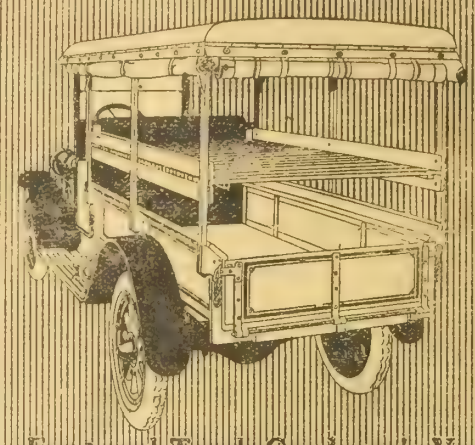

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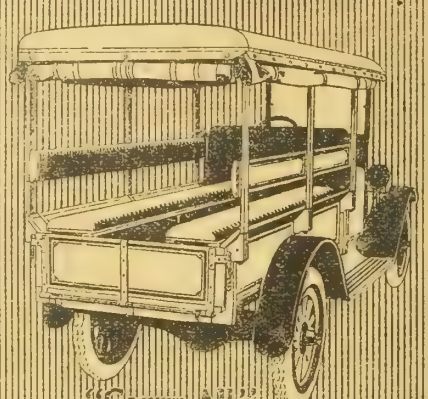

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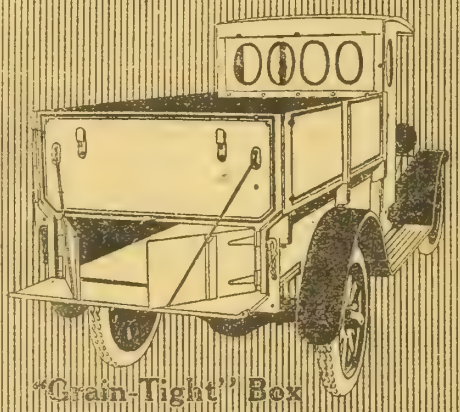

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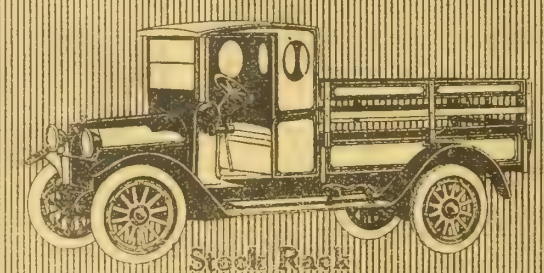
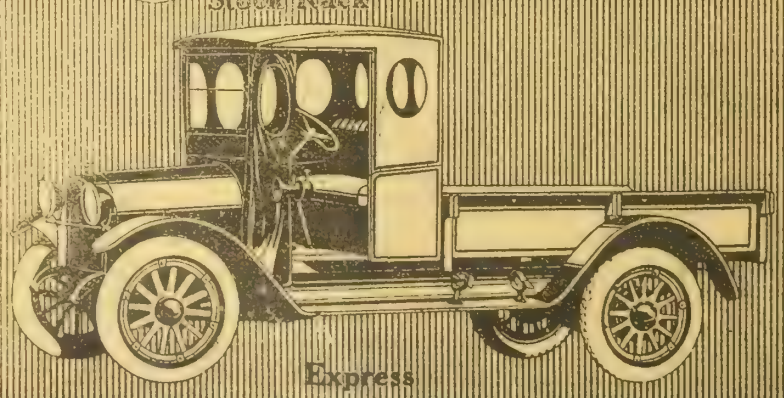
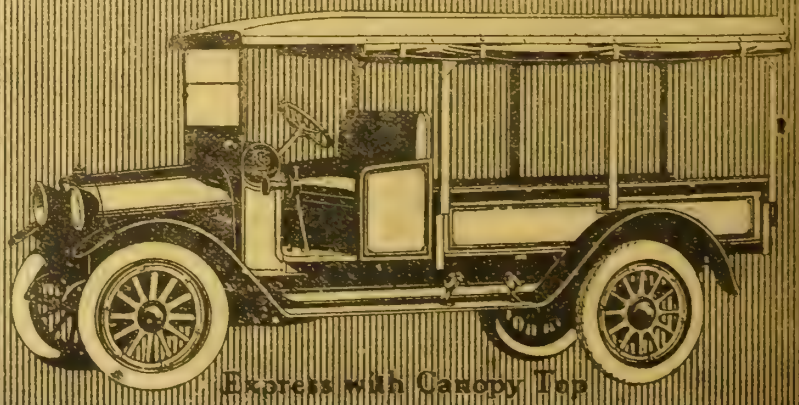


Stock Rack



Express



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The element of time is of even greater importance to the agriculturist, the stock raiser, the dairy or truck farmer, than it is to the urban business man.

In seed-time, haying or harvest time, the loss of a day may mean the loss of a large part of the season—and much, if not all, the net profit on the year's work.

For weather and growing crops will not wait.

Nor will the markets—either local or national.

When a broken farm implement necessitates taking the team off urgent work for several hours to get the repairs or replacements, it often means loss of many times their value—less acreage in crops—or grain lost through over-ripening.

That's when the pneumatic-tired Reo "Speed-Wagon" proves its worth and quickly pays for itself.

It leaves to the horses or the tractor the field work while it does all the road running.

This Reo "Speed-Wagon" markets at twenty miles an hour instead of four.

Eighty per cent of the time now wasted between farm and town can be made available for increased profits.

And—the Reo will do another day's work after the horses are in the barn.

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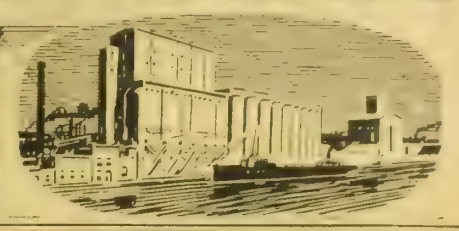

Vol. IX, No. 32 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

(Just to be a boy again!

In This Issue:—Federal Judge Restores Sixteen Cent Milk—Governor Seeks Beet Conference—Protection for Buttons Free Trade for Beans—Consumers' Boycott Brings Potato Prices Down—Why I Prefer the Farm to the City.

If your barns burned to-night?

What would it cost YOU to replace them?

HAVE you stopped to consider what it would cost to duplicate the buildings on your farm to day? With lumber, hardware, nails, roofing and paint at unheard of prices? Even country carpenters are now asking a dollar an hour and are hard to find at that figure.

You Are Under-Insured

if you are not carrying **twice as much** insurance on your farm buildings today as you did last year !

Fire comes without warning and without pity to all. It is the common enemy of all and this big safe company, with a Million Dollar capital, backed and officered by men known to every business farmer in Michigan, stands ready to carry your fire, hail or windstorm risk, at the lowest possible rates.

It does make a difference in the insurance company you pick!

But if you are to-day insuréd in a good company or mutual, don't give up that insurance, simply take out a like amount in the Peninsular and then you will not be carrying any more insurance than present high prices demand.

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Latest Facts on R. R. Situation

Pere Marquette Decides not to Accept Government Guarantee

(By the Farmers' National Council)

ADMISSIONS are leaking out day after day from railroad officials and financial writers as to what the return of the roads really means to the American people. The Farmers' National Council was regarded as radical in opposing the return of the roads and urging the two year extension of government operation. Events to date thoroughly justify the fight they made.

Mr. F. J. Lisman, financial writer in Commerce and Finance, discussing the railroad situation comments that if the Interstate Commerce Commission should say hereafter that it would allow the railroads, say 6 1-2 per cent on the capitalization, in order to restore their credits, "then it would be necessary to permit the companies to earn $190,000,000 additional annually which is only an increase of about 3 per cent on the gross earnings which now are well toward $6,000,000,000 a year."

Must Allow Companies Seven to Eight Per Cent

Mr. Lisman also says "In order to really give a broad basis of credit to the railroad companies it would be necessary to grant a rate level of which would permit the companies to earn from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. Every 1 per cent extra on fair valuation would amount to about $200,000,000. While it would be in the interest of the shippers to have the railroad companies get this money, it is hardly to be expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will take such a broad view as to permit this—there would be too many objectors."

No New Companies to be Organized

Mr. Lisman says, "it is absolutely certain that under the new law no independent railroad companies will be organized, either for the purpose of building branch lines or main lines because capital need not take any risk for the purpose of betting a return of 5 1-2 per cent at best, if successful, and less than that if not successful. Any new branch lines will have to be built by the municipalities or shippers themselves, or the communities will have to build good motor roads in order to get an outlet for their products."

The Market Letter of Goodbody & Co. for March 5th, last, says, "when the railroads have been valued as of the present, which none have as yet been—we would not be surprised to see roads like the New Haven, Rock Island, Southern Railway and Chesapeake & Ohio, earning from 5 to 20 per cent on their common stocks. We agree with Mr. John Moody's conclusion that, under the new law, 'the best railroad stocks should be worth as much in the future as they were before the war."

Guaranteed Compensation Close to Highest Earnings

Mr. Moody says: "It now looks as though this 5 1-2 per cent on the property investment would give the railroad stocks an average earning power of about 6.32 per cent. as compared with 6.36 in 1910, 6.39 in 1907, and 6.72 in 1906, when the highest previous record of surplus earnings was made."

Under the terms of the bill, March 15th, was the last day on which the railroads could accept the extension of government guarantee for six months. The Pere Marquette which earned the largest surplus under government operation has decided not to accept a guarantee, as did the Southern Railway, though during 1919 it showed a deficit of nearly $9,000,000. The United States Supreme Court has recently given a decision on the valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railway that when valuing the railroad the actual costs of acquiring condemned lands as of July, 1914, will have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Lisman comments on this decision, "It probably would be a reasonable assumption that, taking the railroads of the United States as a whole, the increase in valuation will amount to about 10 per cent."

Mr. Sherley, director of Finance of the Railroad Administration. has reported that at least $435,000,000 more must be provided to settle matters arising out of Federal control, than was claimed in the railroad bill.

These figures are estimates and are doubtless low, because the majority of the railroads have accepted the government guarantee of compensation and they can inflate expenditures to as high a point as possible and then secure a given dividend.

Railway Owners Admit 50 Per Cent Freight Increase Needed

As tne Interstate Commerce Commission is opening hearings to determine what changes in freight rates will be necessary to meet the one billion dollar advances for expenses and for wages to nearly 2,000,000 employes during the two years of government operation, the owners of the railroads are trying to make it appear that this advance has reduced the railroad net income to about 2 and 3-4 per cent, or half the minimum under the new transportation law. Railroad experts estimate that an increase in freight rates of approximately 25 per cent will be needed to take care of advances already granted and that if the Brotherhoods requests for fair wages are granted, rates will have to be increased 25 per cent more, making a total of 50 per cent over the present rates, that is ,an increase of one-half.

Government Operation Would Prevent Large Increase

Continued government operation would have prevented large increases. It should be remembered that although costs of operation, including material and maintenance increased rapidly under government operation, the prices of the service rendered by these rates increased only an average of about 1-3 exclusive of increase necessary to meet payment of wage increases prior to the period of government operation. With the tremendous economies which were being effected under government operation no large increase would have been necessary to make the roads self sustaining. Every outlay by the railroads of $50,000,000 involves an increase of 1 1-2 per cent in rates under private operation. Within the next two years the railroads will have to borrow approximately two billion dollars under private operation. For this they will have to pay about 7 per cent interest. Under government operation money could be secured at about 4 1-2 per cent, which would make a saving in interest on $2,000,000 of $50,000,000; and prevent thereby an increase in freight rates of 1 1-2 per cent on this single item of interest. The total interest charge would be reduced several hundred million under public ownership. Under private operation this burden falls on those least able to bear it.

Return of Roads to Blame

The increase in wages is not due entirely to private operation, though to some extent, but increases in interest charges, an increases in prices paid for material, supplies, equipment, etc., due to the provisions of the bill returning the railroads, which guarantees the roads a net return after they have paid maximum prices for material, supplies and equipment are directly attributable to private operation. Under government operation railroads are conducted to develop agriculture, manufacturing and commerce; under private operation, purely for profit making. An increase of 50 per cent in freight rates would mean a total increase in revenue of close to $2,500,000,000; such an increase will require the farmers to pay the roads close to $400,000,000 more a year for carrying farm products than at present rates. Furthermore if the increase in the cost of living, due to an increase in the freight rates is five times the rate increase, as stated by the Director-General of Railroads, and other authorities, the addition to the consumers cost of living burden will be fully $10,000,000,000 a year. of which the farmers as large users of commodities transported will have to pay at least one-third. So the return of the railroads will cost farmers in increased prices at least $3,600,000,000 and in higher freight rates on farm products $400,000,000, a total of $4,000,000,000.

Volume VII
Number 33

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

April 24,
1920

Manufacturers Refuse to Attend Conference

Tell Governor Sleeper That They Have Sufficient Acreage for 1920 Operations

ONCE MORE the sugar manufacturers of Michigan have shown that they are the most colossal bluffers that ever came down the pike. In response to an invitation which Gov. Sleeper directed to the sugar beet growers and manufacturers to attend a conference at Lansing this week and endeavor to adjust the differences which now threaten to cut the production of sugar in this state by fifty to seventy-five per cent, they replied, to the effect that "nothing could be gained by such a conference; that they had all the acreage they could handle for their 1920 operations; and that the Governor was 'unduly alarmed.'"

Gov. Sleeper's invitation was sent out the latter part of last week at the behest of parties, it was announced "who were interested in having Michigan produce a normal supply of sugar." As soon as it was announced that the Governor desired a conference, Mr. C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Beet Growers' Ass'n, wrote a letter to Mr. Sleeper commending him for his action and offering to participate in such a conference. Mr. Ackerman also wired the Governor, Attorney General Palmer and the Saginaw Board of Commerce, that "thousands of acres of land which was plowed for beets is already being planted to other crops, and unless differences are adjusted very soon the sugar beet acreage will be short."

Mr. Ackerman received a letter last week from the Saginaw Board of Commerce offering the services of that Association as a mediator. Mr. Ackerman replied that the growers appreciated the interests of the Board but held that the only way the differences could be settled was by a conference between representatives of the sugar companies and of the farmers.

We adhere to this statement, and for that reason we are glad that the manufacturers have refused to attend a conference at the Governor's request, although we commend the Governor for his efforts to bring the producer and the manufacturer together. A conference such as suggested would merely be the means of patching up the difficulties as heretofore, and would be a virtual admission on the part of the growers that their organization had failed to produce results. The Beet Growers' Ass'n is certainly big enough to handle this situation without outside interference, and it WILL handle it, if every member stands loyal to the organization.

The manufacturers claim their acreage is sufficient. While we cannot but admire their nerve for making such a statement at this stage of the game, their disregard for the truth is rather contemptible. There are only between 10,000 and 12,000 beet growers in Michigan, and today over 10,000 of them are members of the State Association. By their affiliation with the Association or by a definite promise these men have agreed not to plant beets in 1920 unless they get their price. So when the manufacturers claim their acreage is sufficient, they are telling downright falsehoods, and every beet grower knows it.

Beet Growers, you have the fight of your lives upon your hands. And yet victory is yours if you only know it. Why not have faith in your brother beet grower? If every one of you make up your mind to sign no contract and STICK to that decision, the manufacturers MUST meet with you or else their factories will not run. This is so plain and self-evident that it needs no emphasis. The manufacturers know this as well as you, and they are relying solely upon their ability to outwit you and outbluff you.

The western beet growers stood like a wall behind their demands, and they won! You beet growers of Michigan cannot do less. If the western sugar companies can meet with representatives of the growers, the Michigan sugar companies can do the same, and it will be a blot upon organized agriculture, if the growers do not STICK, man for man, until the fight is won.

The Future ot Beans

IT IS extremely fortunate at this particular time when the beet growers are looking about for the best crop for their beet land that the bean market should recover from its long slump and prices increase. Beans are Mcihigan's old standby, and during average years they are a safer and more profitable crop than sugar beets. Reports from California, New York and Michigan are to the effect that the acreage will be cut forty to sixty per cent. We believe this is a correct estimate. This means that beans are going to be scarce,—it always happens after a season of plenty,—and prices will be high. Beans ought to make the best crop that the sugar beet farmer could plant. There is plenty of good seed available; the crop works well in rotation; and it doesn't require as much labor as beets. Why not, beet growers, just tell the sugar manufacturers to go to Halifax this year, and instead of sugar beets, plant beans,—or grain?

Federal Judge Restores Sixteen Cent Milk

MILK is back to 16 cents per quart in Detroit and farmers will receive $4.05 per cwt., less surplus deduction, for at least the balance of April.

The restoration of the former price comes as a result of a ruling by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle that the provisions of Section 4 of the Lever Act are too vague as to what constitutes a fair price, and that it is unconstitutional. Judge Tuttle issued an order restraining U. S. District Attorney John E. Kinnane from prosecuting the milk dealers for selling milk at 16c per quart.

Thus ends temporarily the dictation of the Federal "Fair Price" Board, and leaves the Milk Commission free to adjust the price as heretofore. How long this freedom may be enjoyed is a matter of conjecture, as Mr. Kinnane has intimated that he will appeal the case and Judge Tuttle has recommended that a legal board be appointed by the federal government.

THE FIRST battle in the struggle of the milk producers and distributors to maintain their right to charge a price for milk commensurate with the cost of producing and distributing it was precipitated last week when the distributors filed a petition with Judge Tuttle, federal judge, asking that an order be issued restraining the Fair Price Board from enforcing its ruling reducing the price of milk from 16 to 14 cents. Judge Tuttle refused to issue the injunction until he could examine the Lever law and pass upon its constitutionality.

Farmer Foots the Loss

The reduction in the price of milk amounts to 2 cents per quart or about 93 cents per hundred pounds. The creamery companies claim that they cannot distribute at a less margin than they have been getting, and the farmers claim they cannot produce milk at less than $4.05 per cwt. The only difference between the two is that the creamery companies retain their own margin and take the reduction out of the farmers. But that's to be expected. The farmer has been the goat so long that he's becoming accustomed to it, and submits to the indignity without much complaint.

Imlay City Farmers Strike

As a result of the Fair Price Board's decision the distributing companies have reduced their price to the farmer to $2.75 per cwt., for 3.5 milk. Of course, no dairyman, no matter how good and efficient a business man, can produce milk at this figure under present costs, and the continuation of this price for any length of time means ruination to thousands of milk producers. Most of the producers are submitting temporarily to the arbitrary dictates of the Board and have made no appreciable cut in the amount of milk they have been furnishing the companies, but a good many others have started reducing their herds and otherwise cutting down on their whole milk sales.

The most drastic action that has been taken was instituted this week when several hundred farmers in the vicinity of Imlay City went on a strike and refused to sell milk at the new price. The loss to them amounts to around $2,000 a day, but they are cheerfully taking their medicine, bitter as it may be. There is much current talk of a strike in other sections of the Detroit area. Were it not for the Lever act which prevents the milk producers from striking as a body, it is practically certain that the city of Detroit would be clamoring for milk at any old price within a fortnight.

At the special meeting of the Producers' Association last week, arrangements were made to create a fund for advertising purposes and to establish a "nest-egg" for emergency purposes. The question was asked as to whether or not this "nest-egg" was to be used to establish a distributing plant. Pres. Hull replied that he did not think the time was ripe to discuss the distributing proposition? While we have the utmost respect for Pres. Hull's foresight and ability, we ran scarcely agree with him on this point. We believe that if the time was ever ripe or if the time will ever be ripe for the milk producers of the Detroit area to seriously discuss the establishing of their own milk plant in Detroit, that time is the present. We should like to hear from the milk producers on this point.

Northern Michigan a Rich Agricultural Empire

Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Live Stock, Fruits and Grains are Profitable Crops in Northern Section

By A. M. SMITH, Missaukee County

PROBABLY few people in our great country realize that lower Michigan, north of Grand Rapids is only partly developed even where it is considered fairly well settled, and that nearly the entire northern half of that great territory is as yet not half developed nor cultivated in any way.

There are many reasons why this great territory is as yet a partial wilderness. One is that lumbering interests held much of the territory and for years prevented the settler from gaining a foothold. Another is that vast areas of virgin prairie, ready for the plow were infinitely more inviting that the cut-over lands which require a large outlay of labor before they are ready for the crop. Another has been, that the one important money crop, potatoes, has been uncertain because of the seasons and fluctuating prices, which some years have been good and other years as low as 10 cents a bushel.

Then there has been a general impression abroad in the older parts of Michigan that the northern part of Michigan was practically worthless. We want to forecast the great changes which are imminent for this large area, an empire in itself, and will show why this is true.

First its location as to markets is excellent. Everybody realizes that a home market is the best market. Both by rail and water, marketing facilities to great cities from northern Michigan are excellent and within Michigan herself and at her doors are millions of people who must be fed. Then again we realize that the cheap prairie lands of the west are occupied. The land looker must turn back now in his quest for a cheap home. Nowhere can he find his needs supplied better than in the territory comprising the cut-over lands of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Recent developments in agriculture along the lines of money crop such as potatoes and sugar beets and stock raising such as sheep, beef cattle and dairy cattle, makes the future prosperity of this great territory assured. As these industries should go along together, I shall deal with them in that way.

No, this is not a scene in California. It is a typical view of a Northern Michigan orchard sloping down toward one of the thousands of lakes of the region.

Stock raising and dairying in this territory is attractive for many reasons. On good soil pasturage is abundant and the business farmer settler has found out that if he will cut the brush off his land and seed it to grasses that he very soon has abundant pasturage which make dairy cows milk abundantly and beef cattle and sheep wax fat, and he also discovers that after three or four years he has a splendid cleared field free from brush and briars, ready for the plow with a relatively small expense for labor in stumping and chunking up if he has hard wood land.

It is the opinion of the writer that many of the pine lands should not be cleared until the hard wood lands shall be exhausted. But it looks now very much as if the pine stumps were soon going to be worth for fuel all it costs to pull them and work them up into wood.

With the aid of dynamite and modern methods of clearing land the task of making a farm out of cut-over land is not as great as one would think.

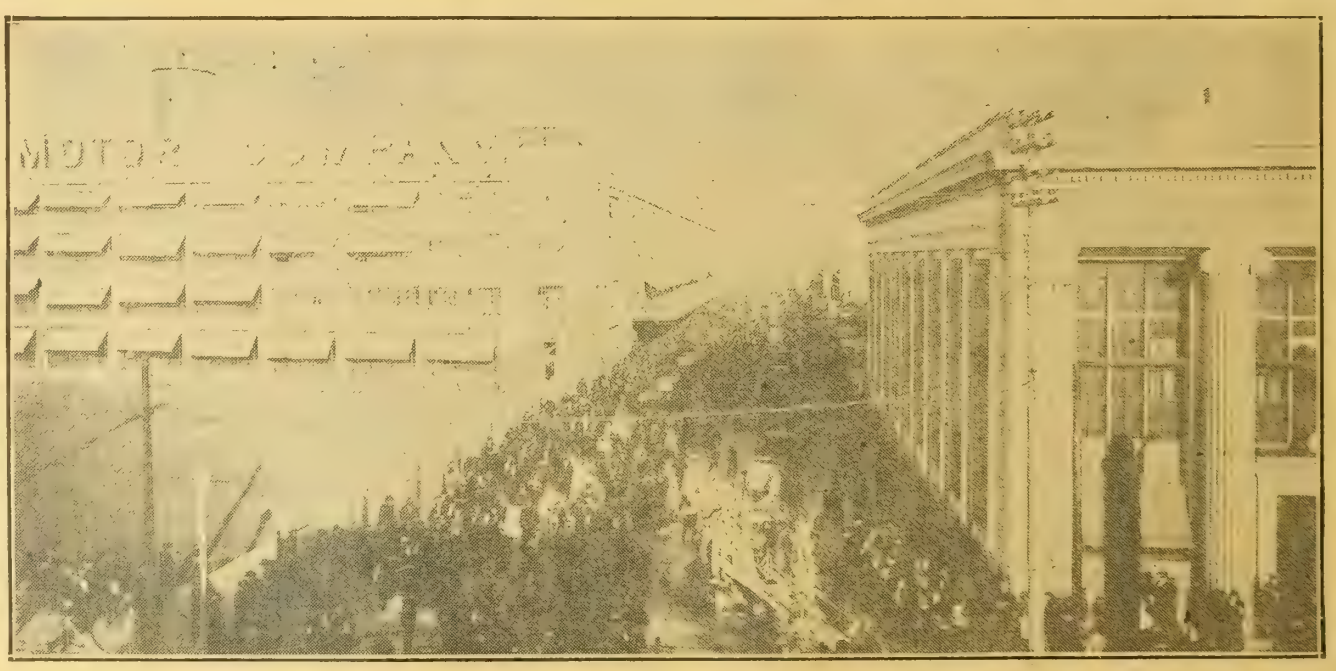
The writer has done considerable of this kind of work and has made it a practice to take every stump before ever attempting to plow. Better 10 acres cleared than 20 half cleared, has been my motto. The truth of this was impressed on me early in my farming career. I was clearing in the spring for a crop of potatoes, and as I was in a hurry to get to planting I left a few stumps. One of these was a big hemlock which a pound of dynamite would have blown out. When I dug my potatoes I measured the ground occupied by the stump and found that the same area near the stump had grown one bushel of market potatoes, worth when dug fifty cents. I then and there determined that "never again" would I cultivate a stump as I receive no increase from such labor.

I find that cattle keep down brush just as well as sheep after the brush has been cut off. Present prices for butterfat and good dairy cows make this branch of stock raising most attractive, although of course many prefer beef cattle and sheep and a man usually does best with the line he likes best. The stock raising industry fits in well too with the money crops, so increasingly important in western Michigan. Manure furnishing the humus and important fertilizing elements so much needed in the raising of potatoes and sugar beets is no inconsiderable part of the profits of stock raising. And the turning of cheap grass and rough feeds into beef, mutton and butterfat balance up the expense accounts incurred in the raising of the money crops. Most important to this great new area at present is the splendid outlook for the potato crop on which for so long the farmer of northern Michigan has depended to obtain money with which to meet his payments and pay his taxes and grocery bill.

For this crop so far as marketing

(*Continued on page* 23)

"Why I Prefer the Farm to the City"—By One Who Has Tried Both



A partial view of the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company showing a "few" of the 30,000 men employed there. Three hundred days out of the year this army of men punch their time clocks in the morning, sit at machines all day long as though they were a part of the machine, and at night flow out through the doors, like ants out of an ant-hole, and stand in long lines often in the pouring rain waiting their turn to board the street cars into which they are jammed like sardines, some of them to ride for an hour or more before reaching home. Hundreds of thousands of men work year after year under these conditions. Would you exchange the pure air, the sunshine, the birds and the flowers—yea, even the hard manual labor of the farm,—for this?

By R. E. BENNETT, Sanilac County

CHORES are finished for the night and have just read the article "How can we Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm," by Mr. Fred Cressy.

Want to say that Mr. Cressy knows of what he is talking. Any man (or woman for that matter) who has ever lived in the city will certainly agree with Mr. Cressy and I think a few of us can go him one better. From Mr. Cressy's letter, I surmise that he was born and raised on a farm. Myself, I was not that fortunate. Yes, I said fortunate, I know!

Ever since coming to the country and calling it "home," I have never let a chance pass when I could argue with a boy or man and relate to him my experiences, especially if he mentioned the word city. I am happy to say that I have succeeded in keeping at least one boy on the farm.

We all know that there is adventure in all of us, some have more; some less and I certainly had my share. And it is equally certain to crop out at some time or other.

We are unfortunate enough not to have either boys or girls of our own, but have always had a deep interest in them and hope that our recital will at least make some other man's boy think before he bids the "old farm" goodbye.

I was born in a little town on the Ohio-Indiana line in 1888, and it has been town or city ever since until the past few years. Was married in 1907 during the small panic and it was a panic or practically so all the time I stayed in town. Not that I didn't make good money, for I did. I was an automobile trimmer and upholsterer and handy at other things, but, oh, that word "but." It's as bad as that word "if." Well anyway I (I'm going to take the blame if there is any) I wanted to wear good clothes, in other words, be dressy, wanted my house furnished of the best and always tried to keep up my end with the boys, no matter what the cost or whether the butcher and grocer got paid or not. Now, you will say "well that was his fault, he didn't need to do it. Could have saved if he wanted to." Say, take any young couple who are socially inclined, set them down among strangers where money talks or anyhow a show of money does (it's the same for a short time) and if they can do any saving in any city, on any wages paid an un-skilled or even most skilled workers, they deserve all the credit and honor due any hero.

It can't be done.

Well, anyway we dressed good, ate good, took in shows, boat rides, and dances and other things of no need to mention, going farther in debt all the time. All this we thought we had to do, to make an impression on the neighbors to make them think that we were "getting along." Actually only fooling ourselves. Aren't most of us alike on that subject?

Then we awoke one day.

I was working at the Packard Motor Car Co. at Detroit and drawing from $60 to $83 every two weeks. This was in 1915. Good wages for then. I gave the wife $50 every pay day to run the house and believe me or not, I nearly always had to borrow money between times for carfare and lunches. Of course we were trying to buy or pay for a little home, but not succeeding at any alarming rate. At last we decided to try farming. (get that—at last—you know) the court of last resort, and any dub could farm! My idea—the wife knew better, she is a farmer's daughter. So we sold out, paid our debts and had — nothing left. Just a little measly hundred dollars.

Well, anyhow we moved to Tuscola county, and bought an 80-acre tract of wild and—and that is another chapter.

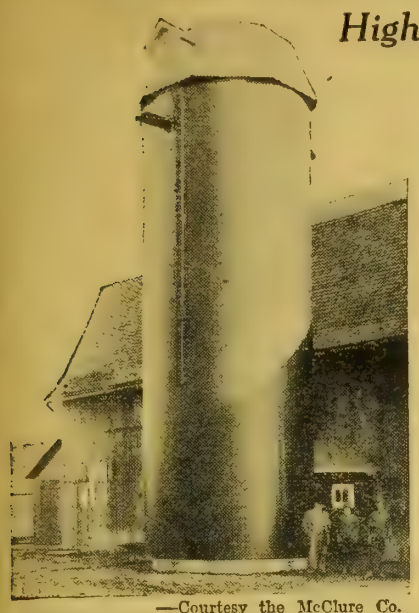
We are not there now.

The good wife and myself both agree that the city isn't and the job "ain't" that would bet us back and keep us there. We have accumulated have more in the end, eat more real years than we did in all the time we spent in the city.

Let me urge you, Mr. Hired Man, you, Mr. Renter and also you, Mr. Owner, stay put on the farm. You'll have more in the end, eat more real food, wear just as good clothes, have oceans of less troubles, and be far more happy and contented than if you make your little sale, and moved to town, there to be just a little fish in a great sea full of other little fish, each trying to exist in half the room and on half the bounty that your maker intended you to have.

Recent Tests Show Feeding Value of Silage

High Cost of Dairy Food Makes Farmer More Dependent Upon Silo



—Courtesy the McClure Co.

Fred Rupprecht and sons of Richville, Mich. Mr. Rupprecht has 90 acres, and milks 12 Holstein cows. He has taken an old run-down farm and put it into a profitable state. He has just completed a most beautiful brick dwelling at a cost of $8,500. The farm is equipped with all modern conveniences even to a series of electric lights in his silo chute so that the boys can get out silage even if dusk has fallen. Mr. Rupprecht is a reader of The Business Farmer.

THE INCREASING cost of grains, hay and commercial feeds makes it increasingly necessary for the dairy farmer to produce more succulent food on his own farm. The problem of preparing and storing sufficient food for the dairy herd during the winter months and when the pastures are dry is acute on the farm without a silo. But where the silo is available, the problem is largely solved.

There are comparatively few modern farms in Michigan which do not have one or more silos as a necessary adjunct to the business. A good many farmers find, however, that a single silo does not provide enough capacity for all the silage that is needed for both winter and summer feeding, and so we find on many farms the multiple silo which gives the farmer an abundant supply of silage against all emergencies.

The various types of silos on the market have been discussed so many times that the average farmer is fairly well acquainted with their construction and the peculiar advantages claimed for each. As time goes on improvement is made in the silo, all tending to minimize loss from spoilage, to increase quality of silage, and to add to the general attractiveness and usefulness of the structure.

One of the most recent departures from the usual type of silo that has come to our attention recently are the silos on the farm of W. J. Brown, at Redford. Mr. Brown, who is a Detroit merchant, is developing one of the most modern farms in Michigan and the equipment is the finest procurable. Because Mr. Brown is financially able to purchase the best for his "play farm" does not lessen the interest in the type and quality of barns, silos, poultry houses, etc., which he is erecting. The barns on the Brown farm are stuccoed, and the owner desired a silo which would match the appearance of his other structures. So he purchased a popular make of wooden silo and applied the stucco, with the result that he has a silo that offers great resistance to heat and cold, that is solid and rigid and that insures good silage next to the walls, and last but not least, a silo that is attractive in appearance.

Some Silage Facts

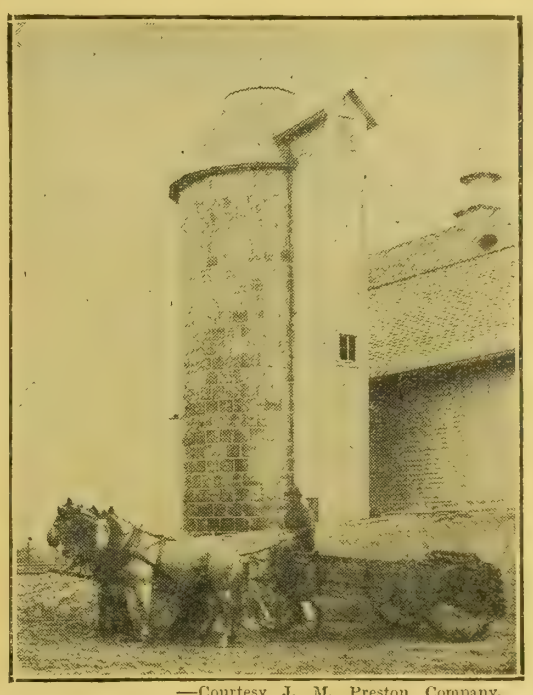
The experiment stations of four of our leading stock raising states have recently published bulletins concerning the feeding of silage in large and small rations to steers. One station compared cane with corn silage as a ration for calves. The experiment stations of our country have for thirty or thirty-five years been using silos. These early structures, however, were crude and hardly fitted for preserving fodder. They were, as a rule, square boxes built in the corner of the barn and either made of stone or boulders. They ranged from fifteen to twenty feet square and very little higher. The silage spoiled in the corners and naturally they were unsatisfactory. These old silos, however, have long disappeared and now modern silos are in use, made of either tile, cement or wood. They are round and narrow in diameter but lofty in height running from 30 to 40 feet.

Up till about four or five years ago the stations that were studying silage rations compared this ration with a shelled corn, oil meal or cotton seed meal and hay ration, but in the last year or two the experiment stations almost without exception are comparing a ration somewhat as follows: say 16 pounds of shelled corn or ground corn, 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed or oil meal, 25 pounds of clover and say 1 pound of alfalfa or clover hay. This, as a rule, has beencompared with, say 50 pounds of silage, 2 to 3 pounds of cotton seed or oil meal and a pound of alfalfa or clover hay. In other words, instead of comparing a silage with a non-silage ration, they have concluded, almost without exception, that silage was the great cheapener of costs and they are comparing a half silage ration with a full silage ration rather than a comparison between a full silage ration and a non-silage ration.

It is interesting to note that the experiment stations have nearly ceased working on silage as a dairy ration for they have long ago established this fact and have shown its economy as a milk and butterfat producer. They are therefore turning their atention mostly to the amount of silage to use in the beef ration.

Later on in this article we will give the actual figures from the four experiment stations above mentioned. It is outstanding though, in these various experiments that the gains per day have been approximately the same for the combined corn and silage ration and the heavy silage ration lots. Some of the stations show better gains per day in the corn and silage lots. In average cases, however, the cost of manufacturing a hundred pounds of meat was from 20 to 50 per cent lower when the heavy silage ration was used. It is admitted that when the cattle were fed the heavy silage ration the flesh was not quite as hard as a rule, the buyer valued them at 25 to 50 cents per hundred lbs. less. But in spite of this handicap, a heavy increase in the profit was made with the heavy silage fed lot.

In the following tables attention is being paid to silage experiments which pertain directly to silage comparing same with steers fed a small amount of silage with shelled or ground corn.



—Courtesy J. M. Preston Company.

Scene on a modern Michigan farm showing hollow tile silo. This type is meeting with approval in many of the corn belt states.

Missouri

Eight head per lot	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 5 (pounds)
Average initial wt.	836.12	820.95
Average wt. at end of 83 days	1114.66	1021.00
Average daily gain	3.35	2.39
Average daily ration:		
Shelled corn	15.29	
Linseed oil cake	2.55	3.67
Corn silage	25.23	40.33
Clover hay	2.88	4.84
Cost of feed per steer	$ 50.23	$ 21.17
Cost per hundred lbs. of gain	$ 15.95	$ 10.69

Kansas

Two year old steers fed for a period of 110 days, in lots of ten each.

	Lot 1. (pounds)	Lot 4. (pounds)
Average daily ration:		
Ground corn	15.31	
Alfalfa hay	13.	2.95
Linseed oil meal	2.72	2.69
Sorghum silage		60.55
Initial wt per steer	944.92	963.10
Final wt per steer	1309.44	1296.67
Average total gain per steer	364.52	333.57
Average daily gain per steer	3.31	3.03
Feed required to make 100 lbs. of gain:		
Ground corn	462.04	
Linseed oil meal	81.96	88.66
Alfalfa hay	392.32	97.43
Sorghum silage		1996.81
Feed cost per 100 pounds of gain	$ 21.48	$ 12.31

Iowa

Standard Corn Belt ration vs. "no grain" ration. Two year old steers fed from December 22nd, 1918, to May 26th, 1919—120 days. Five steers to the lot.

	Lot 1. (pounds)	Lot 7. (pounds)
Final weight	1360.1	1335.2
Average daily gain	2.98	2.74
Average daily feed:		
Shelled corn	15.	
Linseed oil meal	3.	3.
Corn silage	27.4	52.
Afalfa hay	.9	1.5
Block salt	.03	.03
Feed required to make 100 lbs. of gain:		
Shelled corn	504.7	
Linseed oil meal	100.8	109.6
Corn silage	819.8	1899.1
Alfalfa hay	31.6	56.
Block salt	.88	.93
Cost of gain	$ 22.60	$ 16.08
Profit per steer	$ 15.83	$ 23.11
Cost of feed:		
Shelled corn, per bu		$1.45
Linseed oil meal, per ton		70.00
Corn silage		12.00
Alfalfa hay		20.00
Block salt		20.00

It is interesting to note in the above experiment that the farmer who can sell his corn crop in the form of silage to his steers at $12 per ton (counting the average yield for Iowa as ten ton to the acre) will make a good big profit, even though he comes out even in the operation of feeding his steers. In the above experiment it shows that the Iowa farmer can sell his crop to his steers at $120 per acre and that he can still make a profit on the steers of from $23.11, not including the hogs, up to $27.32 if the hogs are counted.

Wisconsin

Ten two year old steers to each lot. Average weight per steer, 920 lbs. Length of feeding, 112 days.

	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 2 (pounds)
Average final wt. per steer	1188.7	1179.5
Average daily gain per steer	2.4	2.33
Average daily ration:		
Shelled corn	12.4	
Cotton Seed Meal	2.7	3.5
Corn silage	32.8	56.4
Mixed hay	2.2	2.6

—Courtesy the McClure Co.

Scene on the W. J. Brown farm near Redford, showing wooden silo after it got its coat of stucco to match other farm buildings. The stucco idea is declared to be a departure in silo construction. The material serves to prolong the life of the silo and decreases the danger from frost. Moreover, it makes the silo very attractive in appearance.

Cost of average daily ration	$ .54	$ .37
Feed required per 100 lbs. of gain:		
Shelled corn	514.7	
Cotton Seed meal	113.8	152.2
Corn silage	1364.2	2422.0
Mixed hay	90.3	11.9
Cost of 100 pounds gain	$ 22.64	$ 16.03
Profit per steer ,not counting hogs	$ 8.44	$ 20.35
Profit per steer, counting hogs	$ 19.86	$ 25.33
Cost of feed:		
Shelled corn, per bu.		$1.33
Cotton Seed meal, per ton		65.00
Corn silage, per ton		8.00
Mixed hay, per ton		25.00

Dr. C. W. Campbell, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the Kansas Experiment Station, points out "that a comparison between the results obtained in lots one and four show that 1996.81 lbs. of silage fed in lot four replaces 469.6 pounds of corn fed in lot one. In other words, a ton of sorghum silage replaces 8 1-2 bushels of corn." He also mentions that the yield of corn on the college farm owing to the extreme dry weather of last summer, was only about 3 1-2 tons per acre but that the yield of sorghum silage was approximately 9 tons to the acre.

It is well to digest for a moment and note that at the time the Kansas station was feedng the above two year old steers they were feeding calves also. They show that the calves made a gain of 321 pounds each in 110 days. The steer made a gain of 354 pounds in the same period; the daily gain per calf being 2.92 pounds and per steer 3.22 lbs. In other words, they point out that, considering weights and costs, better gains can be made with the calves than can be made with two year old steers.

The above experiments are carried through on a straight profit and loss basis, careful watch being taken at all times that every part of feed that went to the steers was properly charged to them at the prices prevailing in that state at that time. These prices, of course, will vary in different states and in different localities in the same state.

There is another angle to this: How many pounds of beef were produced per acre? We have an idea that the average farmer is more interested in these figures than any other and none of the experiment stations have taken the pains to reduce their figures to a "per acre" basis. It is rather hard for a layman to do this, but it seems to me fair to take the broad proposition that a field of corn that produces 40 bushels of ears will produce ten tons of silage. Of course these figures wil vary with different localities and different years, but, taking one year with another, the above estimate is probably fair. I know of many farmers who have secured twelve to fifteen tons or even more silage per acre. In fact, some of the experiment stations themselves reported

(*Continued on page* 23)

Farm Bureau Announces Plan of Wool Pool

Any Local Co-operative Association in Organized Farm Bureau Counties May Act as Assembler for That County

REMOVAL of the headquarters of the Michigan State Farm Bureau from Birmingham, where it has been for the last year, to Lansing, will take place April 30th. This action was prompted by the purchase of a large office building and warehouse at 221 No. Cedar Street, Lansing, recently. In addition to housing the general offices of the Farm Bureau, this Lansing building will also include the seed and wool departments of the organization. The specious storage facilities of the warehouse are expected to be taxed this spring and summer following shipments of wool from the various counties for pooling at Lansing, which will begin within the next two weeks. Local assembling points are being established all over the state for the convenience of the forty-three odd thousand members of the organization. This wool will be handled on a co-operative cost basis. Other arrangements for the removal to Lansing than the desirability of having all the Farm Bureau departments under one roof are the excellent railroad facilities of that city, the geographical location and the proximity to the Michigan Agricultural College.

Preliminary to plans for activities pertinent to Home Economics and Boys' and Girls' Club work in the state which will be carried on by the Farm Bureau under direction of Mrs. J. C. Ketcham, member of the executive committee of the organization, names of chairman of Home Economics departments of the various county Farm Bureaus and names of the leaders of the Boys' and Girls' Club work in the various counties are desired so that co-operation may extensively be obtained. The various counties are asked to send these names to Mrs. Ketcham at the secretary's office as soon as possible. Home Economics and club work occupy an important part in the educational program of the Farm Bureau, though up to the present time it has been possible to do little in this connection because of pressure of problems of a more imperative nature.

Membership campaigns of the Michigan State Farm Bureau were this week under way in Hillsdale and Jackson counties, coming to an end in the latter, and with more than 2000 members seemingly certain. The total membership of the state organization now is close to 43,000.

Rules Governing the Pooling of Wool

In counties where the Farm Bureau membership campaign has been completed or is now under way, Kent, Tuscola, St. Clair, Allegan, Oakland, Barry, Van Buren, Gladwin, Lapeer, Genesee, Montcalm, Monroe, Macomb, Shiawassee, Eaton, Wayne, Ottawa, Washtenaw, Livingston, Berrien, Calhoun, Clinton, St. Joseph, Cass, Lenawee, and Jackson, the County Farm Bureau will appoint the firm, individual or co-operative organization to handle the assembling of wool.

Any co-operative organization, firm, or individual selected by the County Farm Bureau organization may assemble wool upon signing contract and complying with instructions and regulations issued by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

In counties where the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership campaign has not been completed and is not now under way, county agents are requested to arrange for assembling wool in their respecive counties by a responsible individual, firm, co-operative organization, Grange, Gleaner arbor, or other agency.

The assembling agent must sign a contract with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and comply with the instructions and regulations issued by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

No assembling agent of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be permitted to purchase wool on his own account or act as agent for any other individual firm or corporation in buying, handling, storing or marketing of wool.

All persons marketing wool thru the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be required to sign wool growers' contract and abide by all rules and regulations issued by the same.

County Agent or other Michigan State Farm Bureau representatives must secure signature of assembling agent upon assemblers contract as issued by Michigan State Farm Bureau and forward same, with full name and address PLAINLY WRITTEN thereon to the Michigan State Farm Bureau Wool Department, Lansing, Michigan.

Agreement and Contract with Wool Grower

The Michigan State Farm Bureau agrees:

1. To pay all transportation and labor charges, including trucking, handling, grading, sacking, shipping, salesmanship and all expenses incident to the proper handling and marketing of wool, including all bookkeeping and clerical work.

2. To furnish the necessary sacks, and tags, storage facilities for proper handling of wool.

3. To carry such insurance as may be necessary to protect the consignor against loss or damage by fire while wool is in possession of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

4. To investigate and handle any claims for loss or damage to wool consigned to the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

5. To arrange for advancement to the consignor on application, of credit loans at six (6) per cent interest on wool consigned, in amount not to exceed seventy-five per cent of the estimated value of the wool so consigned, and to be deducted from final settlement.

6. Final settlement to be made within a reasonable time after all wool has been sold.

In consideration of this agreement the consignor agrees:

7. To accept the warehouse weights and grades as a basis for payment on all wool consigned, as may be fixed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

8. To accept as a basis for advance loans the estimated value as fixed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

9. To allow the Michigan State Farm Bureau to deduct such sum as may be charged against the wool for freight sacks, and other expenses, and for services as are necessary, from the final payment due the shipper.

Date .....

I hereby agree to ship not later than July 15, 1920, approximately ..... fleeces of wool to the Michigan State Farm Bureau to be graded, stored and marketed under the terms of the above agreement.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

The Facts About Tax Exemption Clause of Rural Credits Law

FOR MANY years, we labored with the farmers of this country, for the purpose of inducing the government to provide some system by which long time farm loans, at reasonable rates of interest, could be obtained. After fifty years of effort, we at last have the Federal Farm Loan Act, under which farmers have been able to secure loans on long time payments and at a comparatively low rate of interest.

Under the Federal Farm Loan Act are also provided the Joint Stock Land Banks, which have their place, and have done much good towards financing our farmers, but the old enemies of rural credits have been at work. The Farm Mortgage Brokers' Association of America has brought suit to test the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act and now, while the suit is pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, operations of the entire Federal Farm Loan System have been practically suspended.

While the Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks are "marking time," the Mortgage Brokers are not; they are busy with their propaganda to have Congress destroy the Federal system as soon as the Supreme Court renders a decision favorable to the Farm Loan Act, which is anticipated by both its friends and enemies.

During the suspension of the Land Banks, Mortgage Brokers are reaping a rich harvest from the farmers in commissions, brokerage and other extortions and using a part of it to pay lawyers for legislation and others for propaganda to influence congress and public sentiment. To do this the old cry of "class legislation" is raised against the Farm Loan Act. Those who charge this should come with clean hands, but they do not, for all the interests which have been enjoying government favors and fattening off the farmers for years are now joining the mortgage brokers in a vicious attack on the most important act ever passed by Congress for the benefit of agriculture.

The great need of the government at this time for revenue is prominently put forward as a reason for the repeal of the tax exemptions on farm loan bonds, without which the continuance of the farm loan system is impossible.

Mortgage brokers are spilling a few crocodile tears and much printer's ink over millionaires escaping taxes through buying these tax-free Farm Loan Bonds. We have in our possession their advertisements, and chuck full of mis-statements and appeals to passion and prejudice; and we also have their circulars forwarding these advertisements to other mortgage brokers, urging their use in their territory with the assurance that their private interest will thereby be promoted.

No thinking farmer will be fooled by these pleas; they know this gentry of old. They know it was the method used by the Mortgage Brokers who charged all the traffic could bear, and more, which made the Farm Loan Act a necessity. Mortgage brokers wish to farm farmers not to finance farmers. Their selfish interest alone is their present motive masquerading behind solicitude for the public treasury, and indignation over rich tax dodgers.

While farmers know all this, a good portion of the public does not, and it therefore, becomes necessary to counteract such specious propaganda.

Here are some facts: In the United States there are now outstanding some sixteen billions of tax-free securities, three-fourths of which benefits mainly city dwellers. Of this aggregate, tax-free Farm Loan Bonds issued by both Joint Stock and Federal Land Banks constitute less than two per cent; about one and two-thirds per cent for Federal Land Banks and one-third of one per cent for Joint Stock Land Banks.

Why is there no out-cry against this 98 per cent of tax-free securities? How much does it help the United States Treasury and hurt the rich tax-dodgers to remove the tax exemption from two per cent and leave the 98 per cent tax free? The answer is made that most of the 98 per cent is in state and municipal bonds, which cannot be taxed under the constitution. That was true until the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment which reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived," etc. This Sixteenth Amendment was before the New York Legislature in 1910, when governor Chas. E. Hughes, who was afterwards a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, sent a message to the legislature against ratification, solely on the grounds that incomes from state and munipal bonds would in his opinion become taxable by the United States government. His opinion carries much weight. Why has there been no attempt to tax incomes on these state and municipal bonds?

If there is any doubt about the power of congress to do so, why is it not put up to the Supreme Court for decision? Is it the old story that the chief beneficiaries of these bonds are organized and can make their influence felt at Washington, while farmers are not yet so organized and can, therefore, be discriminated against with impunity.

The farmer asks no special privileges. If there is a public necessity that there should be a reasonable tax levied on the incomes from all securities, the farmer would not object to including Farm Loan Bonds, but he is getting very tired of being singled out, discriminated against, made the goat and offered as the sole sacrifice to the public good. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, holding that stock dividends when paid in cash are taxable, but when paid in a stock certificate are not, will lose millions of revenue to the treasury, and this decision so favorable to the corporate class will be urged as an additional reason why Farm Loan Bonds should be taxed to help replace the loss in revenue.

Some of the bills affecting the Farm Loan Act now before congress are aimed against Joint Stock Land Banks only, others against the Farm Loan System as a whole, but the aggressive enemies of the system are behind all of these bills.

Limiting loans to $10,000 does not enable the Federal Land Banks to meet the need for increased agricultural production, and there are other valid reasons why the dual system provided by congress in the Farm Loan Act, should be maintained. All friends of the act, therefore, should stand together and demand of congress that there be no tampering with the Farm Loan Act, but if, on account of imperative necessity for revenue, Farm Loan Bonds are to be taxed, then an identical tax should be laid on all other securities of whatever nature and kind, now tax free.

The Farm Loan Act is now facing a crisis and farmers should speak in its defense both individually and through organizations and speak loud enough to be heard and heeded. Unless they do this and do it now the whole system of Rural Credits will be lost, or, what is worse, so hampered by malicious legislation that the farmers who need the financial assistance will be unable to obtain any real benefit therefrom.

The Southern Planter.

Personal Rural Credits

AT THE convention of agricultural editors a committee was appointed to study the McFadden Personal Credits bill now before congress. The committee consists of Mr. Carl Williams, editor Oklahoma Stockman and Farmer; Dr. Spillman, editor Farm Journal; C. W. Pugsley, editor Nebraska Farmer; Jas. Thompson, editor Iowa Homestead; Forrest Lord, editor Michigan Business Farmer. This committee already knows the need of a personal credit system for helping those who cannot take advantage of the federal farm loan system, but it will endeavor to ascertain whether or not the McFadden bill will do the business. A report of its findings will be made at the next meeting of the Association which will probably be held in Washington city some time next month.—Editor.

Consumers' Boycott Reduces Potato Demand

Movement by Detroit Hotels and Housewives to Stop Eating Potatoes Becomes Nation-Wide

THE CONSUMER has rebelled against the high cost of potatoes, and from one end of the country to the other the order has gone forth, "eat no potatoes until the price comes down." This is no ordinary boycott. It is organized and is being encouraged by the Department of Justice and by the Bureau of Markets. Its effects are already being felt, and for the first time during the present year the Bureau of Markets reports potatoes, "weak and slightly lower."

The boycott had its incipiency in Detroit where potatoes jumped from $9 to $13 per 150 pounds in three days' time. For a week or more Detroit consumers were forced to pay $1.80 per peck for spuds. Later this price dropped to $1.40 per peck, but that is far above the "fair" price fixed by the Federal Fair Price Board. This board rules as follows:

"Effective April 20 at 12 o'clock noon.

"The fair price board determines that the fair retail price of the best potatoes per bushel of 60 pounds, in this district is $3.60 or 90 cents per peck of 15 pounds. Retailers should buy to sell on this basis.

"At this time purchasers are warned to use particular care that they are not defrauded by short weight or short measure.

"This price is subject to revision at the next or any subsequent meeting of this board."

The moving spirit back of the boycott in Detroit is Mrs. Frederick G. Ray, president of the Women's Federated Clubs, who presided at a meeting held in that city last week at which representatives of some of the largest hotels and eating houses of Detroit attended.

Farmer Not Blamed

The majority of the speakers at the conference agreed that the farmers were not to blame for the high prices. This shows progress for our city cousins. George Nedtweg, president of the Detroit Stewards Club said that much of the blame for existing conditions rested on the shoulders of the commission men. He cited the fact that "the farmer has not received more than $4 during the past years and in many instances he has been paid less for a bag of 150 pounds. At that price we should get them for about $7 at the most. Instead we pay $13 to $15."

Nedtweg also charged that "the railroad yards are filled with carloads of potatoes, and that owners willingly pay demurrage charges. That one car recently changed hands six times a day, each purchaser making a profit of approximately $75, without one of them seeing the car—the bill of lading being sold. People outside Michigan—one of the best potato growing states in the country—get the food cheaper than we do."

As a result of this meeting the following resolution was adopted and later posted in all the eating places in the city:

"Resolved, that the present market price of potatoes is extremely inflated and unreasonable. Therefore, omit potatoes and help beat the market."

The publication of this resolution soon showed its effects in a slackened demand for potatoes. Retailers claimed that they could not sell for the prices suggested as they had paid more than that for their supplies. Commission merchants put up the same plea. But the consumer was obdurate and consumption rapidly dropped. The market immediately began to wobble and prices slumped off 50 cents to a dollar per 150 pounds. The high prices of Michigan stock had also encouraged the importation of Canadian spuds, large quantities of these arriving by boat from Windsor. As a result of these conditions the Detroit potato market is in a somewhat shaky condition this week.

Detroit Movement Spreads

The boycott idea quickly spread from Detroit to adjacent towns. In Mount Clemens it is estimated that potato consumption has been reduced a third, and similar results are reported from Lansing, Saginaw and other Michigan cities.

In New York federal agents raided the offices of the big packers and commission firms, and representatives of Wilson & Company, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and the New York and New Jersey Produce Company were arrested for profiteering. One produce man was charged with having purchased 45,000 pounds of Maine potatoes and re-selling them at a profit of 62 per cent. Another was accused of having sold for $13.50 a hundred, potatoes they had bought for $6.75 a hundred.

Chicago Dealers Under Scrutiny

It is reported that thirty or more of the largest potato dealers in Chicago are to be indicted for profiteering. "Government action was contemplated following the exposure of the fact that dealers were holding big quantities of foodstuffs in railroad yards to maintain high prices."

Potato Shortage Acute

Reports from all sections of Michigan indicate an acute shortage of potatoes, both for seed and consumption purposes. It is stated that so many farmers have been lured by the high prices to sell their last spud that a seed shortage is imminent, and that Michigan may have a short crop this year if the farmers are obliged to depend upon home-grown seed.

Here's a Beet Grower Who Talks Business

I BEG SPACE in your worthy paper for a few lines, which may be of some benefit to the beet growers, and brother farmers, as well. The title being, "I refused to be soft pedaled."

Last evening a representative of one of the sugar companies called on me, and wanted the secretary of our Association and myself to go to the sugar factory's office and see the figures of the company for the purpose of showing us that beet growers are wrong and the sugar company is right. Now that would sound nice to a man who had lost his mind and was in a bughouse and needed a vacation.

Here is the point. Could any person get any intelligence from looking at a company's books and taking the balance figures from the ledger, and discover anything about the cost of production, not knowing anything about what the company had invested or anything about its overhead expenses, depreciations, etc.

Now was not that a bright suggestion? I would say no. I said to this agent, "what good would there be in that? They could mislead in their figures as well as in words, to one who would be foolish enough to fall for two or three hours of soft pedal stuff, from the sugar company."

I also asked him why the Company did not meet the Beet Growers' Association in Saginaw which would have been the proper place to present their figures and correct errors if any were made. He said, "they were not invited to the meeting; that the farmer just demanded the price."

Now when he found I was not going to fall for that he said the company showed him figures showing that the farmer could raise beets for $60 per acre, outside the "hunky" labor and make 88 per cent and the Sugar Company was only making 23 per cent. What do you think of that, the poor Sugar Companies misused by the rich, heartless farmers, Ha ! Ha !

I asked him to produce his figures for proof and his efforts in the proof for the Sugar Co. was about as near as one could come to buying a Hudson Six with a setting hen. When I produced the farmers' side of the beet business, I really believe that agent had a change of heart and is about to repent and join the big church, with the ten thousand beet growers, or at least be in sympathy with us.

Another agent told me the reason his company would not attend our meetings was they did not want the farmer to run their business. Do the farmers want the sugar companies to run both, the farmer and the factory. I for one surely object to being a silent partner in the deed. I have too much confidence in our Mr. Editor, Mr. Ketcham, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Price and other gentlemen in the state and local associations as leaders to think they would want to be unjust to any one. I will close, believing the fight is won.—Geo. H. Histe, President of Coleman Association.

You are certainly to be commended for your refusal to be caught in the company's net. The books of a corporation doing a million dollars worth of business a year are about as illuminating as the moon on a cloudy night. A brief examination of the books would prove nothing. It would require hours, if not days of study by an expert accountant to discover the profits or losses of such a concern, the cost of manufacturing the sugar, the entries that might be made here and there for concealing the profits, etc. This show of frankness and honesty of purpose by the manufacturers is sham and hypocrisy and the farmers will not fall for it. The growers will be glad to examine the SWORN statements of the manufacturers when presented to the proper officers of their Association, but anything less than that will receive scant consideration.—Editor.

"My Experience in Growing Fruit on Light Sandy Soil"

By J. M. MERRILL

SANDY loam is the best soil for grapes. At any rate such has been my experience, and I am willing to verify this statement with an experience of several years standing.

In our country there were two kinds of soil, the sand "barrens" and the heavy clay soil farther back from the rivers. Along the streams, sometimes extending back for several miles, the white pine of commerce grew in serried ranks, beckoning the axmen to come to the harvest.

This pine was long ago exhausted. Much of the land on which it grew is still untilled, left to grow up wild stuff which has many times been destroyed by fires till the old pine slashings of the last century are no longer in evidence.

These annual fires did great damage to the light soils of the timber country, rendering much of it unfit for farming purposes. Despite these drawbacks, however, some more venturesome than others have staked their belief in the virtue of light soils by squatting on these cutover ranges, and where the squatter has it in him to stick, and work out the right methods, fine farms have been the result.

Nevertheless there are numerous deserted ranches all through the one time lumber country, deserted because their settlement was made with too great faith in the productiveness of a soil none too strong at the outset, and much depleted of its original fertility by the forest fires which burned off the vegetable matter, the dropping of years, leaving only the bare, bleak sand, which was disappointing and bound to be till thoroughly renovated and nourished by the turning under of green manure in the shape of rye and red clover.

In my experience on a forty of this land I found that where the common red clover would not grow the mammoth sort oftimes succeeded, and there is nothing better for soil enrichment than a liberal crop of this large clover turned under.

A friend of the writer purchased a forty not far from a thriving little city. On this forty was a mound of several acres that had been so long neglected it had become a desert of drifting sand. While the rest of the farm was a valuable loam, this spot was useless. My friend wasn't to be balked, however, and he mapped out a plan of campaign that he believed would redeem the sand plot.

The first year he sowed rye, which in itself is a very poor substitute for clover. This he plowed under in early summer, renewing the rye with a seeding of clover. The succeeding season was dry. The rye did well, but no report from the clover.

It required four years to fetch that sandy spot into fertility. The fourth year a good catch of clover cinched the redemption, and thereafter the few acres so long given over to non-production were the most valuable acres on the farm.

Knowing how, mixed with a little stick-to-itiveness does the work, and such work is destined in time to bring up the greater part of our light soils to productivity second to none. I raised 100 bushels of fine potatoes to the acre on "pine sand" with at least thirty stumps dotting the acre. Afterward, with the removal of the stumps and a few sowings of mammoth clover turned under, the land was second to none in all the country round, producing annually as large crops of everything as did the heavy clay soils in the immediate vicinity, and with one half the work that hot sun and continuous rains inflict upon the heavy land farmer.

One of these sand farms propertly rejuvenated makes a better all around farm than does the heavier soils. More different crops can be produced on sand loam, made loamy by repeated clover fertilizing than on the clay lands. These soils can be worked late in the fall and early in the spring which is an advantage that will readily be recognized.

Speaking about grapes. The heavy-landers made a few essays at vinyarding with indifferent success, while on my sand loam the lucious fruit grew to perfection. My patch of Wordens was the envy of every heavy land farmer for miles around, and I soon had enough customers among these to take care of all I had to sell.

The rolling sand hills are the natural home of the peach. While peaches can be grown on the heavy soils, and many of them are thus grown, the sand knolls, after having been fitted with the proper food, are the supreme delight of the peach grower. Elberta peaches, the great shipping fruit, grows to perfection for size and edibility on these hills.

A neighbor raised peaches on heavy soil. His Elbertas were not two-thirds the size, nor anywhere near as nicely colored as were mine grown on a sand hill the soil of which had been brought to a state of exceeding fertility by the proper administration of manures and culture.

It may be well to emphasize here the necessity of constant cultural methods to produce the most satisfying results.

While the cities, because of the high wages brought about by the war are growing just now at the expense of the country, there's going to be a reaction before long, and when that time arrives the sand lands of the one time lumber region will come into its own. Rightly farmed there is no better place for the conscientious and determined man than on one of these so often derided sand eighties.

Organic Matter Contained in Various Soils

What Animal or Vegetable Matter Assists Most in Renewing Soils Fertility

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

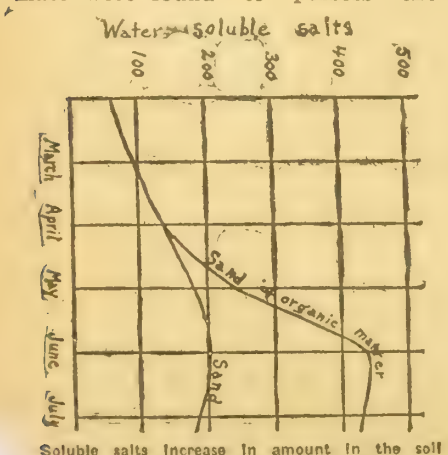
I HAVE prepared for the readers of this paper three articles on the subject of vegetable matter of soils. This is justifiable because of the tremendous importance a proper amount of this material in the soil has upon productivity. In fact everyone who has had experience in farming and especially in attempts at raising soil productivity realizes that the increase of this material in many and its maintenance in others is of utmost concern to the Michigan farmers. This is popularly spoken of as vegetable, organic matter and humus respectively. Suffice it to say that organic matter is derived from both animal and plant life and that the term humus refers to either or both of these when partially decayed or rotted.

The organic matter in soils is very complex. It exists in various stages of decomposition some being made up of undecomposed roots, stems and leaves of plants, some of partially decayed and some is composed of waxy material. The majority of the mass is composed of non-nitrogenous compounds. There are in addition, although in much smaller amounts, nitrogenous compounds from the decomposition of which nitrates are furnished to the plant; inorganic or mineral constituents. The latter exists as salts in the cells, as crystals, as incrustation and as organized bodies or part of living matter. Included among others are the phosphates, carbonates and sulphates of calcium magnesium and potassium. When the organic matter decays or is leached in the soil some of these compounds become available for the crops, unless removed in some manner before being taken up.

Due to its influence on the physical condition of the soil organic matter is important. Some of these effects are increased somewhat of the water holding capacity, the absorption of gases, and numerous inorganic compounds; alters the tilth or makes good structure of soils, tending to bind together the particles of the coarse sands, thereby decreasing the porosity, the excessive aeration and percolation of water through them. It prevents the crusting of the surface of very fine sandy soils by heavy rains, and also materially decreases the erosion of soil by both rain and water.

The chemical effects of organic matter are none the less important than the physical. As indicated above, organic matter contains all the essential elements of plant food. Upon decomposition these are liberated and become direct sources of plant food. During the decomposition of organic matter there are formed several substances such as carbon dioxide and others that assist in breaking down mineral matter of the soil and thus increase the available plant food elements.

The organic matter content of virgin soils varies with climate and the moisture content, texture and depth from the surface and with the native vegetation. A large number of virgin soils taken from regions of widely different conditions of climate were found to possess the



Soluble salts increase in amount in the soil from spring to summer and markedly with vegetable matter. Lack of this material limits crop production of many soils. To obtain it time and fertilizer are frequently essential.

This sandy soil produced about thirty bushels of wheat per acre when first farmed. Because of depletion of organic matter it is useless today.

amount of this valuable constituent as given in the following table:

	Sandy Soils	
	Surface	Subsoil
N. E. U. S.	1.66	.60
S. E. U. S.	.93	.41
No. Central	1.84	.76
So. Central	1.16	.55
Semiarid states	.99	.62
Arid states	.89	.64
	Loam and clay soils	
	Surface	Subsoil
N. E. U. S.	3.73	1.35
S. E. U. S.	1.53	.73
No. Central	3.06	1.07
So. Central	1.80	.65
Semi arid states	2.64	1.11
Arid states	1.05	.62

It is notable that these results show somewhat higher amounts of organic matter in soils of cooler regions, higher rainfall, fine texture, and larger quantities in the surface than in the subsoils.

Prairie soils invariably contain more organic matter than adjacent timber soils. This is due to the fact that grasses with their network of fibrous roots as well as stem and leaf growth, effective agents in the accumulation of vegetable matter, do not thrive on timbered areas. The chief source of the material in the timber are the leaves and twigs that fall on the surface of the timbered lands which decay or are burned by forest fires. The average amount of vegetable matter in a large number of timbered soils was 1.93 in prairie soils 4.5 per cent.

Soils of high water content usually contain large quantities of vegetable matter. This is active in two ways. In the first place it favors plant growth and in the second place where the soils are very wet much of the year the rate of decay is slower than it is in soils of somewhat lower water content. This effect is exemplified by a comparison of swamp and upland soils. A fair basis for judging and comparing different kinds of soil would be about as given in the table below:

Class	Poor	Good
Medium sand, per cent	.1	2.85
Fine sand, per cent	.2	4.5
Loam, per cent	3.5	6.5
Clay, per cent	4.5	7.5

Organic matter to be effective in aiding crop production must decay. There are several conditions that affect its rate of decomposition in the soil, namely, mechanical condition, stage of decay, composition, temperature, moisture content of the soil, soil texture, tillage, nature of surface, lime, and depth from the surface.

Stable manure and plant residues decay more rapidly when finely divided than they do when in a coarse condition. Upon this principle in the main is based the practice of frequently working recently drained muck lands previous to crop production, as well as the disintegration of manure, cornstalks and other by-farm products.

The initial decay of manures, roots stems, and leaves of plants in the soil is more rapid than the later stages. It should be understood that a soil may be high in its content of the more resistant material and yet be unproductive. In other words smaller quantities of active material in the soil may be more effective than larger quantities of old and less active stuff. However, the rate of decomposition of the older material may be speeded up as is shown later on.

The composition of the vegetable matter added to a soil affects the rate of decay. As a rule the rate decreases with an increase of the amount of fibre present. Inasmuch as plants at maturity and when ripe contain more of this than they do in earlier stages of development, it is not advisable to permit green manuring crops to become mature before turning them back to the land unless a slower rate of decomposition is desired. Moreover, corn stalks and cereal straws decay more slowly in the soil inasmuch as they contain less nitrogenous matter,

High soil temperatures result in a more rapid decay than low ones provided the soil is moist. The rate is quite slow when the temperature is forty degrees or less, but it may be more than two and one-half times as rapid at a temperature of about sixty degrees.

This factor or condition accounts for the very rapid depletion of vegetable matter in the soil of regions of long growing seasons, the temperatures suitable for decay being of much longer duration than it is in the soils to the northward.

Rotting of vegetables in the soil proceeds most rapidly when the water content is about the same as that for maximum plant growth and approaches that content at which tillage is not easily and effectively performed. It is commonly spoken of as the optimum water content. Either a very wet or a very dry soil is undesirable for this action. A deficiency of water in light soils doubtless sometimes accounts in a large measure for poor returns from spring applications of stable manure.

Decay takes place more rapidly in moist sands than it does in finer textured soils. This is due in part to the higher temperature in the spring, in part to better drainage but doubtless the excessive aeration is largely responsible for it. Such being the case a given amount of manure or crop residues do not endure so long in the light soils as in heavy ones. Of course provision should be made for repeating the operation at shorter intervals in case of the former.

Tillage operations hasten the rate of rotting of vegetable matter in the soil. This is due probably to the increased aeration of the soil, dissemination of germs in the soil and to the exposure of fresh surfaces. This, of course, means that soils long under cultivation contain much less of the valuable material than in the virgin state, the changes that it has undergone depending in a large measure upon the system of farming. Row or cultivated crops cause more rapid losses than do small grains or grasses.

We have taken samples of soil from more than one hundred farms in southwestern Michigan and have made chemical analyses of them. The samples were collected from virgin that is uncropped and soils long under cultivation. It is impracticable to present the detailed results of these studies in this article but the conditions with respect to the changes in the vegetable matter content of the majority of the forms are striking. In many cases the cropped lands contain less than one-half as much as the virgin soils while in others less than one-fourth as much and in a few instances the cropped soils contained as much or more than the virgin. Where the latter condition maintained either much live stock has been fed or much manure shipped in from the stockyards.

A broad view of the situation may be obtained by an examination of the following figures:

Soil	Organic matter
Virgin, per cent	5.4
Cropped, per cent	2.8
Loss, per cent	2.6

It is notable that the systems of farming appreciably affects the loss of organic matter. Usually livestock brings results in a less striking decrease than grain farming. Of course, if livestock are raised and the manure voided carelessly handled and little of it returned to the land and the second growth of clover is removed by grazing, the losses entailed may be as large or larger than if grain farming is followed.

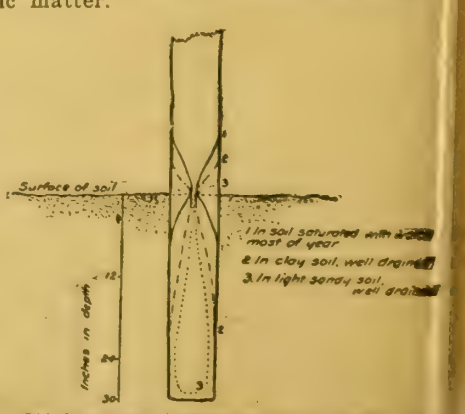
Another point to consider is that the rate of decay is less where the land is covered by vegetation than it is where it is devoid of it. Thus when we add the effects of tillage and that of uncovered soils we find that the practice of summer plowing is a very destructive one.

Sufficient lime in the soil favors rotting of organic matter. It is effective in this respect because it favors the development of lower organisms or forms of life that cause the decay of vegetable matter. It is especially valuable in speeding up to some extent the decay of old or rather inert forms. This should not be taken as a criticism of the proper use of lime. This will be discussed in detail later on.

The rate of decay as affected by depth from the surface of the soil is important. It has recently been shown that clover hay decays more rapidly if left on the surface of heavy soils than it does when incorporated in the furrow slice. Moreover, the rate rapidly decreases below the depth of ordinary plowing.

At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station equal amounts of clover hay were added to two plots of rather heavy soil. In one case it was left on the surface, in the other it was incorporated in the soil mass by the means of a spade. The application was made on October 12 and on May 5 or 206 days later 66 per cent had decayed on the surface and 28 per cent where it was mixed with the soil.

With sands somewhat greater depths are required to effectively reduce the rate then with fine textured soils. Examination of fence posts that have been in soils of different texture and drainage throws light upon this subject. The accompanying figure after Tikken, illustrates the effect of texture, water content, and depth upon the rotting of organic matter.



Old fence posts indicate the rate at which organic matter decays at different depths in the soils of different texture and drainage.

Protection for Buttons; Free Trade for Beans

Striking Illustration of Congressional Discrimination Between Manufactured and Agricultural Products

By THE EDITOR

FOR LO, these many years, Congress has smiled with favor upon certain interests of the United States. When the manufacturing, industrial, commercial, mining, railroad and other interests generally associated with "Big Business" wanted any special legislation they sent sent their high-priced lawyer-lobbyists to Washington, and by a little "touching of the palm" here and a little manhandling there, they usually got what they went after. Times haven't changed greatly either. Every legitimate legislative assistance has been given the "infant industries" of the country, not alone while they were toddling upon the legs of immaturity, but long, long after they had begun to walk and support themselves. Congress has been kind to Big Business. Tariff land grants, oil and mining leases, etc., have been freely given. As a result industry has thrived and prospered as never before in the history of any country.

We have no word of censure for what has been done through legislation to assist the development of American industry. On the contrary we approve of it. The United States could not have enjoyed an era of such amazing prosperity had it not been for the supporting arm of a solicitous government. It may be all very true that every citizen has not received a proportionate benefit from this governmental paternalism. We rather think that it has been responsible in a measure for the creation of the great private fortunes of the country. Nevertheless, the mass of people have been benefited indirectly, and probably would not have had the government done otherwise.

But what Congress has done and still stands willing to do for the industrial interests of the country, it ought to be equally ready to do for others. But it is a matter of record that agriculture has been repeatedly snubbed by Congress, and labor has received but little more consideration. To be sure, there is the Department of Agriculture, to which every Congressman points with a reproving finger when agriculture accuses Congress of showing favoritism to others, but bestowing none upon husbandry.

"Ah, you forget, my good man," says Congress, "that we passed the Federal Farm Loan Act for the farmers." But if "my good man" has his wits with him he will retort, "Yes, you did after you had passed the Federal Reserve Act for the commercial interests."

We could cite a score of worthy measure of benefit to agriculture which have been pigeon-holed in Congress. We could mention others that finally became laws only because every agricultural interest in the country sent its representative to Washington who fought the bills through tooth and nail. When the commercial people want any favors of Congress they are received with wide open arms and a "what-can-we-do-for-you" pat on the shoulder. In every committee and on the floor of each house the commercial bill has its friends who tenderly nourish it along. But when an agricultural bill is introduced, Congress glares and says, "what do you want here?," and if that doesn't take the wind out of its proponents sails, the committee tears it to pieces, or refuses to report it out "because the President might veto it."

"Piece-Meal" Tariff Bills

At every session of congress special or "piece-meal" tariff bills are introduced and hearings are held before the House Ways and Means Committee. If these tariff bills have to do with manufactured products little opposition is encountered from the "protectionist" members of the committee. It's a funny thing how the congressmen from rural districts will stand for anything sponsored by their city colleagues, and the latter will stand for nothing or little that is sponsored by the rural solons. At least, that's the way it looks. A tariff bill levying a duty on the imports of an article that comes into competition with a domestic-manufactured article invariably receives the support of both rural and urban Republican members. But a bill levying a duty on agricultural products is often opposed by a protectionist who hails from the city on the grounds that it will increase the cost of living to the consumer.

Sponsors of special tariff bills on agricultural products are reminded that "it is a terribly hard job to get these 'piece-meal' bills through." So when the piece-meal bill goes to the morgue its friends are usually prepared for the obsequies.

Special Tariff Bills Passed House of Representatives

SPECIAL bills have been reported out of the House Ways and Means committee and passed by the House of Representatives providing for a tariff on the following articles: Tungsten Ores, Magnesite; Zinc Ore, Pigs, Sheets and Dust and Zinc compounds; Pearl and Shell Buttons, Chemical Porcelain and Glassware, Laboratory Apparatus and Surgical and Dental Instruments; Dyestuffs.

(Please note that none of the abeve bills (which are the only special tariff bills passed by the House this session of Congress) are of any benefit to agriculture.)

Agricultural Tariff Bills Still Pending Before Ways and Means Committee

The Osborne bill providing for duty of 2 cents per pound on beans; a bill providing duties on cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules; on corn meal, oats, rye, wheat and rye and wheat flour; on citrus fruits; on wheat and potatoes. All of these bills were introduced early in the session. They are still in the Ways and Means Committee of which Congressman Fordney of Michigan is chairman.

Protecting the Pearl Button Industry

A striking example of the elasticity of "protection" and the difference in the reception given to bills of agricultural and industrial import, is found in a comparison of the present status of the respective bills protecting pearl buttons and beans.

H. R. 7705, "placing a duty on pearl buttons and shell buttons, finished or unfinished, of one and one-half cents per line per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; etc.," passed the House September 2nd, was presented to the Senate September 3rd, and referred to the Finance Committee. Reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee March 22, without amendment.

Purpose of this bill is to protect the pearl button industry against the competition of cheap Japanese labor.

H. R. 7737, "on beans, not specially provided for, of 2 cents per pound, etc." This bill was introduced in the early part of last October. Hearings were held before the House Ways and Means Committee on October 13 and 16, representatives being present from every important bean state of the Union. This bill still reposes in the committee, and Mr. Fordney says that it will not be reported out during the present session of Congress.

The Relative Importance of the Two Industries

Some amusing things are disclosed in a comparison of the relative importance of the pearl button industry and the bean industry. For the following facts about the amount of money invested and the number of people employed in the pearl button industry, we are indebted to the American Economist which publishes an extract of the arguments presented in behalf of the bill by Senator Curtis of Kansas, as follows:

"The question of protecting the fresh-water pearl button industry in this country is not a new one. These producers have factories in 17 states and employ over 20,000 people and have invested in the business, exclusive of stocks of raw material and finished products on hand, about $3,500,000. The production for 1914 was over 21,000,000 gross valued at $4,879,844, which would be an average of 22.5 cents per gross.

"The cost of producing buttons in Japan is very much less than in this country, and in recent years the industry has been greatly developed in that country. In 1912 Japan exported 5,000,000 gross, and in 1916 her exports amounted to 15,000,000 gross. In 1917 and 1918 they exported to this country a cheap button sewn on cards, and these cheap buttons displaced domestic buttons of a better quality.

"The average price per gross of buttons imported in 1917 and 1918 was 20.4 cents per gross. The Japanese are sending large quantities of the cheaper grade of buttons to this country. In February, 1919, the domestic production was about 1,400,000 gross, while the imports from Japan amounted to 590,000 gross in that month. It is evident that unless the present duties on pearl buttons are increased the importation from Japan will greatly increase, and when conditions have changed in Germany and Austria, or upon the resumption of trade with those countries, large importations will come from their factories. The evidence produced before your committee clearly shows that Japan is flooding the American market with buttons made by the cheap labor of that country.

"In Japan the wages paid to those employed in the button industry is an average of about 15 cents per day, while in this country factories are paying from $2.50 to $3 per day for similar labor.

"Under the tariff of 1909 the imports of buttons from Japan were not very large, but in 1913 the amount imported from Japan reached the number of 284,437 gross, valued at $56,392, but the reduction in duty, the change from specific to ad valorem, to 45 per cent ad valorem below the twenty-sixth line and 36 per cent above, caused a great increase the first year, and the importation in 1914 amounted to 739,961 gross, valued at $185,149, and in 1917 the importations amounted to over 5,000,000 gross valued at $913,000, and in 1918 the importations of buttons from Japan was of the value of $1,145,000. This great increase in the importation of pearl buttons from Japan and the great decrease in the production in this country is ample evidence that in a short time the manufacture of fresh-water pearl buttons in this country will cease, unless it is given such protection as will enable the producers to compete with the buttons produced by the poorly paid labor of Japan."

Importance of Bean Industry

At the hearing on the bean bill last fall, Mr. Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, presented figures showing the importance of the bean industry which involves several times over the amount of money invested, the labor employed, and the value of the product, in the pearl button industry.

Mr. Sapiro testified that the bean lands of the United States represent a value of over $250,000,000. In addition to that there are county warehouses and elevators for the purpose of handling beans, having an estimated value of about $30,000,000. Then there are cleaners and hand picking equipment valued at $15,000,000.

"There are a great many people employed in the bean industry in the United States. It is estimated that there are over 70,000 actual bean growers in this country— almost 30,000 in Michigan alone; and over 100,000 working on bean farms, devoted primarily to the bean industry. There are over 6,000 employed in warehouses; in cleaning and picking, over 10,000; and about 1,000 employes in clerical work.

"The average value of the bean crop in the United States has been around $100,000,000 a year."

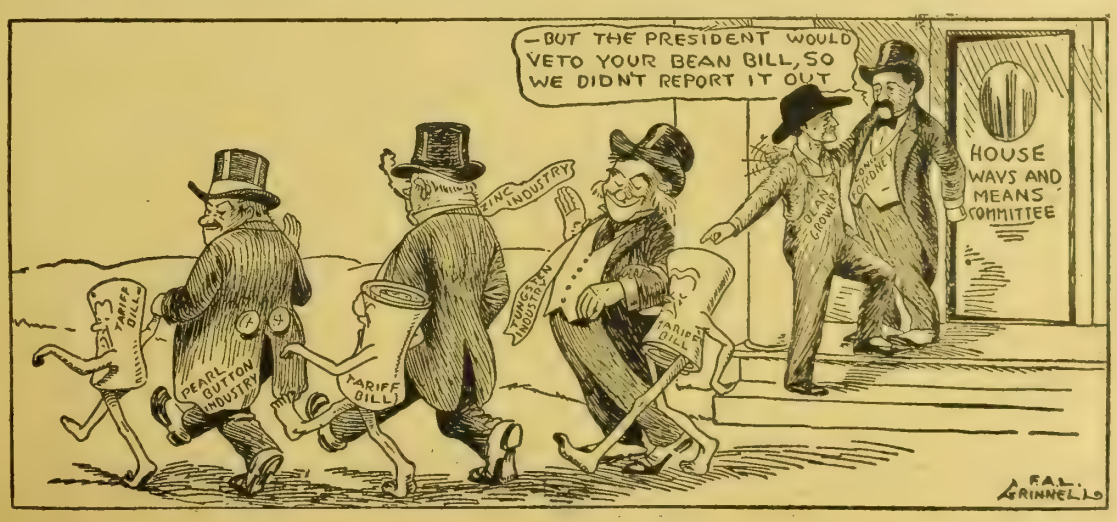
Additional Facts

It was argued by the bean delegates to the above mentioned hearing that there were special circumstances why the bean growers of the United States should be given protection against foreign competition. Facts were presented showing that after the Grain Corporation, through Mr. Kimball, had encouraged the pea bean growers to increase their acreage, Mr. Kimball had, acting in the name of the government purchased enormous quantities of pintos and Japanese Kotenashis, thereby forcing the pea bean growers to throw their supplies on the open and over-loaded market, causing them a great financial loss.

The Ways and Means Committee was urged to take these facts into consideration and help to make partial amends for the injury and injustice done growers by government.

Conclusion

The conclusion after a careful comparison of these facts is that the bean growers of the United States are being discriminated against. With or without the assistance of congressman Fordney the bean tariff should have received equal consideration with the tariff bills that have been reported out of committee. With so much in favor of the proposed bill and a committee chairman representing one of the most important bean sections of the United States it becomes more and more of a mystery why the bean tariff bill has not been reported out.



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

NATIONAL SHIP BY TRUCK WEEK PLANNED

National Ship by Truck—Good Roads Week, to be observed May 17-22, inclusive, is being planned throughout the country, according to Washington headquarters of the Ship by Truck Bureau.

Tentative plans include motor truck tours lasting through the week and covering virtually every section of the country, according to reports received from sixty-five cities where branch offices have been established. Good roads organizations and associations interested in motor truck transportation will form the nucleus, it is said, of a temporary organization to promote activities during the week. Virtually every rural section of the country from coast to coast will be traversed by caravans of motor trucks during Ship by Truck—Good Roads Week, giving practical demonstrations of the utility of truck transportation and preaching the doctrine of better highways.

Other plans include essays by school children, sermons and the distribution of literature, all designed to arouse interest in a national program of highway construction along lines advocated by such organizations as the American Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the National Grange, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Motor Truck Sales Managers, and the Ship by Truck Bureau.

Endorsements from government officials, Senators, Congressmen and educators have been received.

Governors of various states are expected to issue Ship by Truck—Good Roads Week proclamations.

"We need a broadened policy which will concentrate Government funds on national highways releasing State and County funds for use on State and County roads," says Senator Charles E. Townsend, author of the Townsend Good Roads Bill, discussing the possibilities of the week. "Nothing could be more valuable," he continues, "than a national discussion of this question such as that proposed during the National Ship by Truck—Good Roads Week."

Professor R. C. Atkeson, Washington representatives of the National Grange, says: "I heartily approve the general idea involved in Ship by Truck Week and the study and attention that will thereby be directed to the problems of highways, transportation and distribution."

MANY CARS OF LIME FOR FARMS

During the month of February Cass county farmers bought 365 tons of ground lime from the Solvay Process company of near Detroit for use in fertilizing their farms. At the same time 470 tons were bought by Van Buren county farmers, 337 by Berrien farmers and 315 tons went into Barry county.

Figures for March are not yet out, but it is known that seven carloads of this lime were bought by five Wayne county farmers, who bought direct and estimate that the seven cars made a total of over 300 tons.

Much of this purchase will go to starting a field of alfalfa, while some will be used in sweetening the soil and enriching it for other crops. The effects of this outlay will be noticeable for several years, with the expense paying for itself the first year in most cases.

COURT PROTECTS PURE PAINT MAKERS

The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that the Penn Lubric Oil Co., trading as Midwest Linseed Oil and Paint Co., Kansas City, Kan., respondent in a formal complaint issued by the Commission, refrain from certain unfair methods of competition in the manufacture and sale of oils, greases and kindred products.

The Commission's ruling is on the following practices: (1) Falsely representing by letterheads, advertisements, etc., office or factory or equipment or place of business; (2) selling linseed oil which has been mixed with low grade mineral oil and other ingredients as "Commercial Raw Linseed Oil Not Sold or Intended for Medicinal Purposes", without indicating to the purchaser that the same is adulterated; (3) selling or arvertising for sale linseed oil when the product sold or advertised has been adulterated with baser mineral oil, chemicals or other ingredients, unless it is clearly and distinctly shown to the purchaser the true character of the product offered; (4) selling or offering to sell in any manner paints, oils, greases, etc., which have been adulterated or which cantain adulterated ingredients, as and for pure products.

BANKERS SUPPORTING DAIRY CATTLE MEN

Financial backing for dairy men who wish to build up their industry through the introduction of purebred foundation stock has been guaranteed in at least one Michigan county. At a recent meeting of Guernsey breeders in Berrien county, the First National Bank of Watervliet went on record as ready to loan up to $50,000 to men who want to purchase purebred Guernsey stock.

Berrien is already one of the leading Guernsey counties of the whole middle west, and the plans now call for the importation of at least 100 additional head of purebred females. This foundation stock is expected to give a tremendous boost to the industry in this section of the state.

"There is no better way to develop the livestock interests of the state than on the co-operative community basis," says J. A. Waldron, Dairy Extension Specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College. "Co-operative purchase of foundation stock (as the Berrien county breeders are planning at present) purchasing and interchanging of high class, tried sires; co-operative marketing of dairy products; and advertising and marketing of surplus cattle, are among the possibilities of community work.

"The outlook for purebred cattle breeders of the state is unusually bright at the present time. Present conditions in the dairy industry demand that producers use the most efficient 'machines' possible and the demand for high class stock is certain to increase."

GLEANERS NEGOTIATING AT SCOTTVILLE, FIFE LAKE

A farmers' mass meeting was held in Community hall at Scottville and Nathan F. Simpson of the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n of Grand Rapids presented a proposition of joining with the Gleaners in the ownership of the Scottville Produce Co.

L. A. Siple of Greenville addressed a large gathering of Gleaners at Fife Lake in the interests of the Gleaner Clearing House Association. It is probable the Fife Lake Gleaner Warehouse association will become an integral or a co-operative part of the proposed $1,000,000 state Gleaner Clearing House organization with headquarters in Grand Rapids.

VERMONTVILLE FARMERS TO BUY ELEVATOR

The newly organized farmers' co-operative Citizens Elevator company of Vermontville, has completed negotiations for the C. A. Anderson & Son elevator there, the first payment of the price agreed upon, $15,555, having been paid last week. The elevator will be turned over to the new company July 1.

Late Michigan Crop Report

THE outlook for winter wheat and rye is somewhat better than the average of past 10 years as shown by recent reports furnished to the Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. The joint report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, for April 1, also shows that these grains have wintered well under the prevailing favorable weather conditions, although the production indicated is not as large as that of last year. The supply of farm labor is far short of farm needs and much less than the normal supply. However, the demand has not increased over last year, and it is only slightly greater than normal for the reason that wages are higher than most farmers can afford to pay. The majority of farmers will do what work is possible without hiring, so that many farms will not be worked to their full capacity and many will not be worked at all this year. This condition will undoubtedly cause a reduced crop production in Michigan this year.

Winter Wheat

The condition of winter wheat is 86 per cent, or 6 per cent less than on December 1, and 9 per cent below the condition of last year's crop on the corresponding date. It is still three per cent better than the ten-year average for April 1. There was a relatively heavy snow covering throughout the winter, but on rolling and hilly lands high winds caused the snow to drift badly, leaving the tops of hills bare. There was considerable damage done last fall by the Hessian fly in many southern counties. On the whole, the crop is in a satisfactory condition except in occasional localities. March was unusually favorable for the crop.

The estimated amount of wheat marketed at mills and elevators in the state during March is 514,000 bushels, or a total of 10,362,000 bushels since August 1, 1919.

The outlook for the United States is less flattering, as the condition is only 75.6 per cent as compared with 99.8 one year ago, and 84.1 the ten-year average. This low condition combined with the marked decrease in acreage indicates a total winter wheat crop of only 483,617,000 bushels last year.

Rye

As is usual, rye shows a better condition than wheat in the state, being 92 per cent as compared with 95 per cent on December 1, 96 per cent one year ago, and a ten-year average of 88 per cent. Practically no complaint regarding the outlook for the crop was received from any section.

Rye promises a total crop in the United States of 75,841,000 bushels as against 88,478,000 bushels last year, the condition being 86.8 per cent. The average one year ago was 90.8 per cent and the ten year average 89.0 per cent.

Breeding Sows

The usual inquiry relative to the number of breeding sows on farms shows that there are three per cent less than last year and five per cent less than the usual number. There was an increase immediately following the war, but the relatively high price of feeds in comparison with the price of pork has discouraged the increasing of herds and caused the reduction for the United States as a whole is ten per cent.

Labor Supply and Demand

The supply of labor on Michigan farms is only 80 per cent of that of one year ago and 60 per cent of normal. Notwithstanding this marked shortage, the demand is only about equal to that of last year. The wages are too high to warrant the hiring of the amount of labor needed to fully operate the farms.

The supply for the United States as a whole is 87.3 per cent of last year and 72.4 per cent of normal, while the demand ,like the situation, in Michigan, is about the same as last year and only slightly more than normal.

STATE THRESHER LAW RULED VOID

The state law requiring threshers to file monthly reports with the secretary of state showing how much grain, the different kinds, and the acreage they threshed, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Collins of Owoso. He directed a verdict of not guilty in thhe case of W. A McAvoy, who operated his machines after his state license had been revoked for failure to make the report.

The defense attacked the law as confiscatory in that it did not pay threshers for making out reports. Carl Young, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and J. C. Scannell, secretary, swore that the law was of no benefit to the laboring classes.

The prosecution claimed the law was adopted in 1917 as a war measure, at the request of the federal government, which desired statistics on the nation's food resources. The attorney general's department was represented at the trial.

FARMERS SHOW THE WAY

According to the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, the farmers of the United States have organized nearly 200 mutual fire insurance associations which have in force policies totaling $6,000,000. Practically all of this business is done on a co-operative, non-profit basis and the companies have been uniformly successful. They pay their losses promptly and they give their members a chance to obtain insurance protection practically at cost, says the February Sunset.

The farmers were forced to go into the co-operative fire insurance business because the commercial fire insurance companies either declined to write policies covering country property or else charged prohibitive rates. They were doing well and making good money on their city business. This attitude of the commercial companies was a good thing for the farmers—it compelled them to save money on their insurance through co-operation.

Property owners in the cities are continuing to pay the commercial companies a fat profit. Some day they'll take, organize co-operate and put that profit into their own pockets. The farmers have shown them how to do it.

STATE OWNED FLOUR MILLS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Five state owned flour milling plants will be erected by North Dakota, according to plans announced by J. H. McGovern, manager of the State Mill and Elevator association. They will have a total capacity of about 5,500 barrels of flour production and storage capacity of about 2,500,000 bushels.

Four of the plants will include mills with capacities of from 500 to 700 barrels and elevators of approximately 250,000 bushels capacity. The fifth will include two milling units of 1,000 barrels each for spring wheat and a third unit of 1,000 barrels for macaroni wheat. The terminal elevator will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

The terminal elevator will be equipped to unload six cars simultaneously. It will include 32 concrete bins, each with a capacity of 43,600 bushels and 31 inter-space bins, each with a capacity of 13,000 bushels. The cleaning house will have ground dimensions of 60 by 120 feet and will be 140 feet high.

A COMBINATION SALE

Mr. Vernon E. Clough of Parma, Michigan held a combination sale April 7th. Eleven pure bred Holsteins and his entire herd of grade cows were sold. The list of purebreds consisted of 5 cows, 4 heifer calves and 2 bull calves and sold at an average of over $200 per head while Mr. Clough's herd of grade cows averaged $101.66 2-3 per head which goes to show which is the most profitable cattle to stock your farm with.

Mr. Clough reports he is well satisfied with the receipts from his sale.

Steels

Make the Maxwell Thrifty

SEVERAL million dollars have been expended to provide more elegance, more refinement, more comfort to the current Maxwells.

It is in ever so many ways a superior appearing car; superior, too, in action.

But not a single pound of weight has been added to burden the work of its great engine!

Therefore, despite the many processes of improvement, it doesn't cost a penny more to run a Maxwell than it did a year ago.

The underlying principle of every Maxwell is to give economic transportation.

This means light weight. But it means strong steels, as well.

It is no easy trick to provide both lightness and strength in metal.

Such a rare combination means high cost steels.

And you would find, if you compared a Maxwell with *any* car, that it equaled that car pound for pound in fine metals.

How such steels affect your pocketbook is obvious.

1. They are light in weight and hence give more mileage on a gallon of gasoline.

2. As they are fine steels they give *long* and *uninterrupted* wear.

Which are but two of many reasons for that definite tendency of world-wide friendship towards Maxwell.

In six years nearly 400,000 have found their answer to the motor car question in a Maxwell.

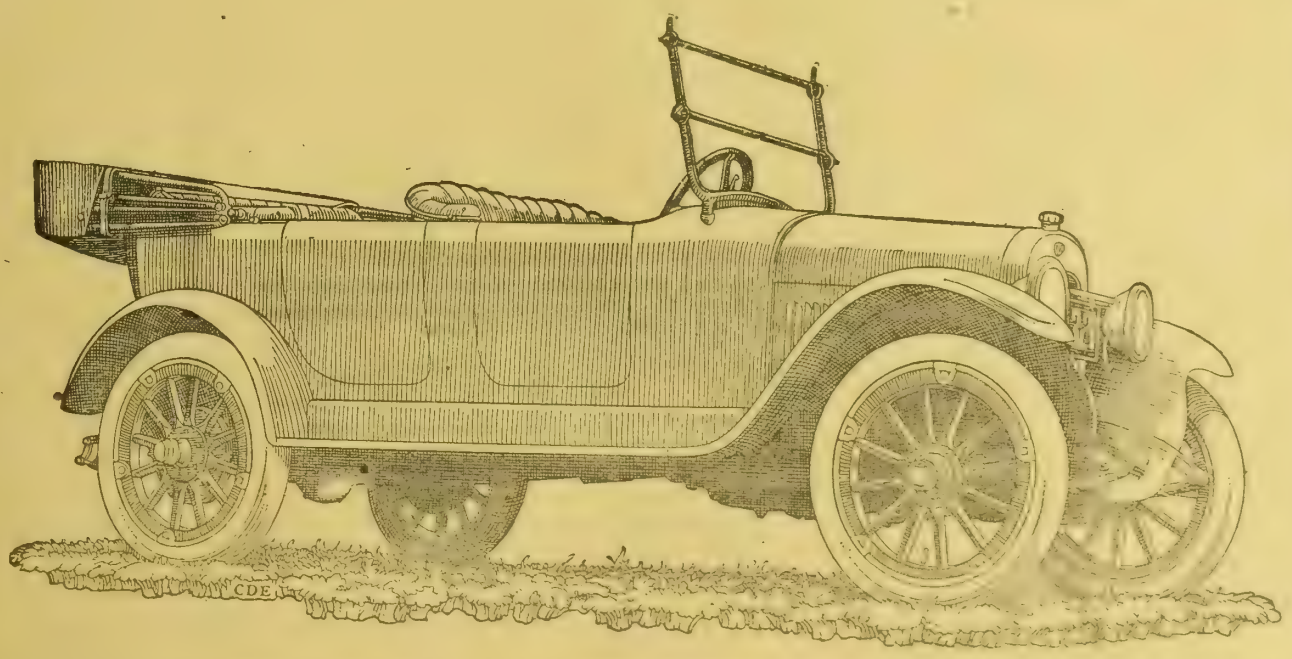
This year 100,000 Maxwells are being produced.

This will supply but 60% of the demand.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires



"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader.

CHAPTER XI.

TO ALL intents it might have been a tiny bull ring, that pit in the heart of the Blind Brigand's domain. Ten feet in depth and thirty in diameter, with level floor and perpendicular wall, its natural formation had required little work at the hands of man to complete its symmetry. The sackcloth men, the haciendados, the gendarmes—all were present, save for the Cruel Just One and the mestiza, and all were lined about the rim of the pit, as an audience, to gaze down upon some bull-fight or gladiatorial combat within the pit.

At command of the stern-faced leader of the sackcloth men who had captured them, Henry and the Jefe descended down a short ladder into the pit. The leader and several of the brigands accompanied them.

"Heaven alone knows what's going to happen," Henry laughed up in English to Leoncia and Francis. "But if its rough and tumble, bite and gouge, or Marquis of Queensbury or London Prize Ring, Mister Fat Jefe is my meat. But that old blind one is clever, and the chances are he's going to put us at each other on some basis of evenness. In which case, do you, my audience, if he gets me down stick your thumbs up and make all the noise you can. Depend upon it, if it's he that's down, all his crowd will be thumbs up."

The Jefe, overcome by the trap into which he had descended, in Spanish addressed the leader.

"I shall not fight with this man. He is younger than I, and has better wind. Also, the affair is illegal. It is not according to the law of the Republic of Panama. It is extra-territorial and entirely unjudicial."

"It is the Snake and the Bird," the leader shut him off. "You shall be the Snake. This rifle shall be in your hands. The other man shall be the Bird. In his hand shall be the bell. Behold! Thus may you understand the ordeal."

At his command ,one of the brigands was given the rifle and was blindfolded. To another brigand, not blindfolded was given a silver bell.

"The man with the rifle is the Snake," said the leader. "He has one shot at the Bird who carries the bell."

At signal to begin, the bandit with the bell, tinkled it at extended arms length and sprang swiftly aside. The man with the rifle lowered it as if to fire at the space just vacated and pretended to fire.

"You understand?" the leader demanded of Henry and the Jefe.

The former nodded, but the latter cried exultingly:

"And I am the Snake?"

"You are the Snake," affirmed the leader.

And the Jefe was eager for the rifle, making no further protests against the extra-territoriality of the proceedings.

"Are you going to try to get me?" Henry warned the Jefe.

"No, Senor Morgan. I am merely going to get you. I am one of the two best shots in Panama. I have two score and more medals. I can shoot with my eyes shut. I can shoot in the dark. I have often shot and with precision, in the dark. Already may you count yourself a dead man."

Only one cartridge was put into the rifle, ere it was handed to the Jefe after he was blindfolded. Next, while Henry, equipped with the tell-tale bell, was stationed directly across the pit, the Jefe was faced to the wall and kept there while the brigands climbed out of the pit and drew the ladder up after them. The leader, from above, spoke down:

"Listen carefully, Senor Snake, and make no move until you have heard. The Snake has but one shot The Snake cannot tamper with his blindfold. If he so tampers it is our duty to see that he immediately dies. The Snake has no time limit. He may take the rest of the day, and all of the night, and the remainder of eternity ere he fires his one shot. As for the Bird, the one rule is that never must the bell leave his hand, and never may he stop the clapper of it from making the full noise intended of the clapper against the sides of the bell. Should he do so, then will he immediately die. We are here above you, both of you, Senors, rifles in hand, to see that you die the second you infract any of the rules. And now, God be with the right, proceed!"

The Jefe turned slowly about and listened, while Henry, essaying gingerly to move with the bell, caused it to tinkle. The rifle was quick to bear upon the sound, and to pursue it as Henry ran. With a quick shift he transferred the bell to the other extended hand and ran back in the opposite direction, the rifle sweeping after him in inexorable pursuit. But the Jefe was too cunning to risk all on a chance shot, and slowly advanced across the arena. Henry stood still, and the bell made no sound.

So unerringly had the Jefe's ear located the last silvery tinkle, and so straightly did he walk despite his blindfold ,that he advanced just to the right of Henry and directly at the bell. With infinite caution, provoking no tinkle, Henry slightly raised his arm and permitted the Jefe's head to go under the bell with a bare inch of margin.

His rifle pointed, and within a foot of the pit-wall, the Jefe halted in indecision, listened vainly for a moment, then made a further stride that collided the rifle muzzle with the wall. He whirled about, and, with the rifle extended, like any blind man felt out the air space for his enemy. The muzzle would have touched Henry had he not sprung away on a noisy and zig-zag course.

In the center of the pit he came to a frozen pause. The Jefe stalked past a yard to the side and collided with the opposite wall. He circled the wall, walking cat-footed, his rifle forever feeling out into the empty air. Next he ventured across the pit. After several such crossings during which the stationary bell gave him no clue, he adopted a clever method. Tossing his hat on the ground for the mark of his starting point, he crossed the edge of the pit on a shallow chord, extended the chord by a pace farther along the wall,and felt his way back along the new and longer chord. Again against the wall, he verified the correctness of the parallelness of the two chords by packing back to his hat. This time, with three paces along the wall from the hat, he initiated his third chard.

Thus he combed the area of the pit and Henry saw that he could not escape such combing. Nor did he wait to be discovered. Tinkling the bell as he ran and zigzagged and exchanging it from one hand to the other, he froze into immobility in a new place.

The Jefe repeated the laborious combing out process; but Henry was not minded longer to prolong the tension. He waited till the Jefe's latest chord brought him directly upon him. He waited till the rifle muzzle, breast high, was within half a dozen inches of his heart. Then he exploded into two simultaneous actions. He ducked lower than the rifle and yelled "Fire!" in stentorian command.

So startled, the Jefe pulled the trigger, and the bullet sped above Henry's head. From above, the sackcloth men applauded wildly. The Jefe tore off his blindfold and saw the smiling face of his foe.

"It is well—God has spoken," anaounced the sackcloth leader, as he descended into the pit. "The man uninjured is innocent. Remains now to test the other man."

"Me?" the Jefe almost shouted in his surprise and consternation.

"Greetings, Jefe," Henry grinned. "You did try to get me. It's my turn now. Pass over that rifle."

But the Jefe, with a curse, in his disappointment and rage forgetting that the rifle had contained only one cartridgefi thrust the muzzle against Henry's heart and pulled the trigger. The hammer fell with a metallic click.

"It is well," said the leader, taking away the rifle and recharging it. "Your conduct shall be reported. The test for you remains, yet must it appear that you are not acting like God's chosen man."

Like a beaten bull in the ring seeking a way to escape and gazing up at the ampitheatre of pitiless faces, so the Jefe looked up and saw only the rifles of the sackcloth men, the triumphing faces of Leoncia and Francis, the curious looks of his own gendarmes, and the blood-eager faces of the haciendados that were like the faces of any bull-fight audience.

The shadowy smile drifted the stern lips of the leader as he handed the rifle to Henry and started to blindfold him.

"Why don't you make his face the wall until I'm ready?" the Jefe demanded, as the silver bell tinkled in his passion-convulsed hand.

"Because he is proven God's man," was the reply. "He has stood the test. Therefore he cannot do a treacherous deed. You now must stand the test of God. If you are true and honest, no harm can befall you from the Snake. For such is God's way."

Far more successful as the hunter than as the hunted one, did the Jefe prove. Across the pit from Henry, he strove to stand motionless but out of nervousness, as Henry's rifle swept around on him, his hand trembled and the bell tinkled. The rifle came almost to rest and wavered omin ously about the sound. In vain the Jefe tried to control his flesh and stil the bell.

But the bell tinkled on, and, in despair, he flung it away and threw himself on the ground. But Henry, following the sound of his enemy's fall, lowered the rifle and pulled the trigger. The Jefe yelled out in sharp pain as the bullet perforated his shoulder, rose to his feet cursed, sprawled back on the ground and lay there cursing.

Again, in the cave, with the mestiza beside him at his knee, the Blind Brigan gave judgment.

"This man who is wounded and who talks much of the law of the tierra caliente, shall now learn Cordilleras law. By the test of the Snake and the Bird has he been proven guilty. For his life a ransom of ten thousand dollars gold shall be paid, or else shall he remain here a hewer of wood and a carrier of water, for the remainder of the time God shall grant him to draw breath on earth. I have spoken, and I know that my voice is God's voice, and I know that God will not grant him long to draw breath if the ransom be not forthcoming."

A long silence obtained, during which even Henry, who could slay his foe in the heat of combat, advertised that such cold-blooded promise of murder was repugnant to him.

"The law is pitiless," said the Cruel Just One; and again silence fell.

"Let him die for want of a ransom," spoke one of the haciendados. "He has proved a treacherous dog. Let him die a dog's death."

"What say you?" the Bind Brigand asked solemnly. "What say you, peon of the many beatings, man not born this day, half-Maya that you are and lower of the woman wonderful. Shall this man die the dog's death for want of a ransom?"

"This man is a hard man," spoke the peon. "Yet is my heart strangely soft this day. Had I ten thousand gold I would pay his ransom myself. Yea, O Holy One and Just, and lo, I two hundred and fifty pesos, even would I pay off my debt to the hacienda do of which I am absolved."

The old man's blind face lighted up to transfiguration.

"You, too, speak with God's voice this day, regenerate one," he approved.

But Francis, who had been scribbling hurriedly in his check book, handed a check, still wet with the ink to the mestiza.

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"I, too, speak," he said. "Let not
e man die the dog's death he de-
rves, proven treacherous hound
at he is."
The mestiza read the check aloud.
"It is not necessary to explain,"
e Blind Brigand shut Francis off.
am a creature of reason, and have
t lived always in the Cordilleras.
know the Chemical National Bank
New York, and through my agents
ve had dealings with it aforetime.
e sum is for ten thousand dollars
ld. This man who writes it has
ld the truth already this day. The
eck is good. Further I know he
ll not stop payment. This man
o thus pays the ransom of a foe
one of three things: a very good
an; a fool; or a very rich man.
ll me, O Man, is there a woman
nderful?"
And Francis, not daring to glance
right or left, at Leoncia or Henry,
t gazing straight before him on
e Blind Brigand's face, answered
cause he felt he must answer:
"Yes, O Cruel Just One, there is
woman wonderful."

CHAPTER XII.

T THE precise spot where they had been first blindfolded by the sackcloth men, the cavalde halted. It was composed of a mber of the sackcloth men; of oncia, Henry, and Francis, blindded and on foot. Similarly esrted, the haciendados, and the Jefe d Torres with their gendarmes, had eceded by half an hour.
At permission given by the sternced leader, the captives, about to released, removed their blindlds.
"Seems I've been here before,"
enry laughed, looking about and
entifying the place.
"Seems the oil-wells are still burng," Francis said pointing out half
e field of day that was eaten up
the black smoke-pall. "Peon,
ok upon your handiwork. For a
an who possesses nothing, you are
e biggest spender I ever met. I
ve heard of drunken oil-kings
hting cigars with thousand dollar
nk notes, but here are you burng up a million dollars a minute."
"I am not a poor man," the peon
asted in proud mysteriousness.
"A millionaire in disguise!" Hentwitted.
"Where do you deposit?" was
oncia's contribution "In the Chemal National Bank?"
The peon did not understand the
lusions, but knew he was being
ade fun of, and drew himself up
profound silence.
The stern leader spoke:
"From this point you may go your
rious ways. The Just One has so
mmanded. You, senors, will disount and turn over to me your
ules. As for the senorita, she may
tain her mule as a present from the
st One, who would not care to be
sponsible for compelling any seita to walk. The two senors, with-
t hardship, may walk. Especially
s the Just One recommended walkg for the rich senor. The possesn of riches, he advised, leads to
o little walking. Too little walkg leads to stoutness; and stoutness
es not lead to the woman wonderl. Such is the wisdom of the Just
ne.
"Further, he has repeated his adce to the peon to remain in the
ountains. In the mountains he
ill find his woman wonderful, since
oman he must have; and it is wisest
at such woman be of his own
eed. The woman of the tierra caente are for the men of the tierra
liente. The Cordilleras women are
r the Cordilleras men. God disikes mixed breeds. A mule is abrrent under the sun. The world
as not intended for mixed breeds,
t man has made for himself many
ventions. Pure races interbred
ads to impurity. Neither will oil
r water congenially intermingle.
nce kind begets kind only kind
ould mate. Such are the words
the Just One which I have repeatd as commanded. And he has esecially impressed upon me to add
at he knows whereof he speaks,
r he, too, has sinned in just such
ays."
And Henry and Francis of Angloaxon stock, and Leoncia of the
atin, knew perturbation and embarassment as the vicarious judgment
the Blind Brigand sank home.
nd Leoncia, with her splendid eyes
of woman, would have appealed protest to either man she loved, had the other been absent; while both Henry and Francis would have voiced protest to Leoncia had either of them been alone with her. And yet, under it all, deep down, uncannily, was a sense of the correctness of the Blind Brigand's thought. And heavily, on the heart of each, rested the burden of the conscious oppression of sin.

A crashing and scrambling in the brush diverted their train of thought as descending the canyon slope on desperately slipping and sliding horses, appeared on the scene the haciendado with several followers. His greeting of the daughter of the Solanos was hidalgo-like and profound, and only less was the heartiness of his greeting to the two men for whom Enrico Solano had stood sponsor.

"Where is your noble father?" he asked Leoncia. "I have good news for him. In the week since I last saw you, I have been sick with fever and encamped. But by swift messengers, and favoring winds across Chiriqui Lagoon to Bocas del Toro, I have used the government wireless —the Jefe of Bocas del Toro is my friend—and have communicated with the President of Panama—who is my ancient comrade whose nose I rubbed as often in the dirt as did he mine in the boyhood days when we were schoolmates and cubicle-mates together at Colon. And the word has come back that all is well; that justice has miscarried in the court at San Antonio from the too great but none the less worthy zeal of the Jefe Politico; and that all is forgiven, pardoned, and forever legally and politically forgotten against all of the noble Solano family and their two noble Gringo friends——"

Here, the haciendado bowed low to Henry and Francis. And here, skulking behind Leoncia's uncle, his eyes chanced to light on the peon; and, so lighting, his eyes blazed with triumph.

"Mother of God, thou hast not forgotten me!" he breathed fervently, then turned to the several friends who accompanied him. "There he is the creature without reason or shame who has fled his debt of me. Seize him! I shall put him on his back for a month from the beating he shall receive!"

So speaking, the haciendado sprang around the rump of Leoncia's mule; and the peon, ducking under the mule's nose, would have won to the freedom of the jungle, had not another of the haciendados, with quick spurs to his horse's sides, cut him off and run him down. In a trice, used to just such work, the haciendados had the luckless wight on his feet, his hands tied behind him, a lead rope made fast around his neck.

In one voice Francis and Henry protested.

"Senors," the haciendado replied, "my respect and consideration and desire to serve you are as deep as for the noble Solano family under whose protection you are. Your safety and comfort are sacred to me. I will defend you from harm with my life. I am yours to command. My hacienda is yours, likewise all I possess. But this matter of this peon is entirely another matter. He is none of yours. He is my peon, in my debt, who has run away from my hacienda. You will understand and forgive me, I trust. This is a mere matter of property. He is my property."

Henry and Francis glanced at each other in mutual perplexity and indecision. It was the law of the land as they thoroughly knew.

"The Cruel Just One did remit my debt, as all here will witness," the peon whispered.

"It is true, the Cruel Justice remitted his debt," Leoncia verified.

The haciendado smiled and bowed low.

"But the peon contracted with me," he smiled. "And who is the Blind Brigand that his foolish law shall operate on my plantation and rob me of my rightful two hundred and fifty pesos?"

"He's right, Leoncia," Henry admitted.

"Then will I go back to the high Cordilleras," the peon asserted. "Oh, you men of the Cruel Just One, take me back to the Cordilleras."

(*Continued on page* 21)

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CHICAGO U S A

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
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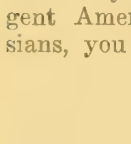

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Prussianism Out-Prussianized

THE ACTION of the Federal Fair Price Board in fixing the price of milk below the cost of production is equivalent to the confiscation of property.

What is the difference between this kind of confiscation and the confiscation practiced by the Germans in Belgium? We can see none.

The arbitrary ruling of this Board in reducing the price of milk from 16 to 14 cents regardless of the cost of producing the milk is the most damnable prostitution of justice that has ever come to our attention. It is a reversion to the old Prussian doctrine that might makes right. Because it is practiced by a commission clothed with authority by the government of the United States makes the doctrine no less obnoxious and no less dangerous to liberty and justice.

The Lever law which makes it possible for such a Board to be appointed and to exercise autocratic powers was a war-time emergency act. Had it not been for the precious squabble over the League of Nations covenant the treaty of peace with Germany would have been signed long ago and the Lever act repealed. Technically we are still at war, and technically the Attorney General of the United States who is a candidate for President, has the power to appoint boards to control the prices of food products and make the consumer, who is also a voter, believed that some great service is being performed in his behalf.

The autocratic powers of the Fair Price Board would arouse the envy of a Czar or Kaiser. Indeed, the decree "that on and after April 15th the price of milk SHALL BE, etc." sounds like a royal manifesto addressed to ignorant serfs instead of an order issued to a body of honest, law-abiding, and intelligent American citizens. Once more, Prussians, you have been out-Prussianized!

Legislative Checks

STRANGE to say the Illinois Agricultural Association is opposing the adoption of the initiative and referendum in that state. The claim is made by the spokesmen of the organization that the people of the cities outnumber the people of the country and would therefore hold the balance of power in a popular election upon an amendment to the constitution. They assert that they are satisfied to leave the important work of revising the constitution to their regularly elected representatives.

We find it hard to understand the position taken by the Illinois Farmers' Association. The farmers of Michigan have employed the initiative and referendum to good advantage on a number of occasions and it goes without saying that they would not be willing to part with this effective check upon legislative abuses. Here in Michigan, as well as Illinois, the city population exceeds the rural population, and while we would not care to trust all of our city cousins to vote right on constitutional amendments, enough of them will do so to insure the adoption of good and needed amendments and defeat undesirable ones.

It must be that our Illinois neighbors are proceeding on the theory that there is nothing in common between the people of the towns and the people of the farms. Such an attitude shows a regrettable lack of faith in human nature and ignorance of the similarity of views between many urban and rural folks as expressed in elections of states where the initiative and referendum are in effect.

There has been considerable progress in recent years in bringing thhe people closer to the government. Not only has this resulted in arousing thhe people to a greater appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens and a greater interest in government affairs, but it has likewise been the means of securing some very important changes in local and state government. The movement has had its enemies and they are as busy as ever trying to make the form of government less popular and less accessible to change by bodies of voters. We hope that our Illinois friends have not been deceived by the enemies of popular government and will take no action that will cast any reflection upon the initiative and referendum.

Settling Strikes

THE STRIKING switchmen are returning to work, and production and transportation are slowly coming back to normal. The strike has demonstrated our absolute dependence upon the railroads. It has also demonstrated our absolute dependence upon the men who operate the trains and throw the switches.

Much has been said of the necessity from a public policy viewpoint of protecting the interests of investors in railroad securities and insuring the roads of sufficient returns to enable them to maintain their equipment in a serviceable condition. But much more might be said of the advisability from a public policy viewpoint of protecting the interests of the denim-clad men who work for the railroads.

The average person would hardly have thought it possible for switchmen to tie up the transportation of the country in such a manner. Had the engineers quit, or even the firemen, it would have been easy to forecast the result. But the throwing of a switch seems to be such a trifling operation. Anyone could throw a switch! But we now know that anyone couldn't throw a switch and that the movement of trains is as much at the mercy of the switchman as the engineer; as much at the mercy of the engineer as of the dispatcher; and as much at the mercy of the dispatcher as of those who own the trains and pay the dispatcher, the engineer and the switchman.

There has been a pronounced tendency on the part of the American people to reward brains and money at the expense of labor. But the switchmen's strike reveals plainly that this is not only an unfair but a dangerous policy. The switchmen claim that they cannot live on the wages they have been receiving and there is ample evidence that this is true. While the going out on a strike without giving the employers any notice or any opportunity to adjust the grievances was wholly inexcusable and injured the cause of the strikers in the eyes of the public, it nevertheless had the effect of impressing upon the public the expensive folly of ignoring the interests of the wage earners.

If it is the public's business to guarantee rail owners a dividend on their investment, it is equally the public's business to see that the rail workers receive a wage which will enable them to live comfortably and save a little money. If there is dispute over how large this wage should be, the whole matter should be left to a court of disinterested persons, and every possible effort made to adjust the differences by mediation. Until some such tribunal is provided by the government and some such policy is recognized by all parties concerned the nation will continue to suffer from periodic strikes.

When Words Fail.

WORDS FAIL to express the honest anger that burned in the heart of every listener when J. W. Cusick of the Federal Fair Price Board, called the farmers a "bunch of clackers" at a session of the Board on Tuesday evening of last week. Faces went white at the insult. Hands clenched and men muttered hard words under their breath. But inflated with the conceit of his authority Cusick continued to pour out abuse and insults which under other circumstances and in other surroundings would have been promptly resented with blows.

Cusick is the same man with whom the writer had a verbal battle several months ago. He was a member of the Wayne County Fair Price Committee before which the writer appeared to take issue with statements made by the Committtee about farmers and to defend the prices and practices of farmers. Every person on the committee with the exception of Cusick was polite, courteous, gentlemanly and receptive. But Cusick had a preconceived notion that all farmers are profiteers, and at every opportunity vented his spite against them. It was for this reason that we opposed and tried to prevent his appointment to the Federal Fair Price Board. His antics as above described show him to be utterly unworthy to act as a representative of the government in a judicial capacity, and incapable of rendering a fair decision.

"It Isn't so Bad"

WHEN WE get a little pessimistic and think that things are kind of going to the dogs, we turn back to some of the cheery letters we have received from our readers and say to ourselves, "things aren't so bad after all". It takes a heap of courage for the man and the little family on the farm to be contented during these days of high living costs and labor shortage, with the city spreading its temptation of high wages, easy living and the pleasures of life all about them. Many a strong man has surrendered to the will o' the wisp, sold his every earthly possession at auction and gone to the city to take an "easy" job and revel for a few brief weeks in the bright lights. Then,—disillusionment,—a distaste for the new job and a great, heart-rending longing for the old farm. Country folks drift cityward, 'tis true, but many there are who drift back, determined never again to wander from the peaceful farm home. It' a bit old-fashioned, we must confess. There's nothing fancy about it. In fact both the inside and outside, the furniture, the carpets and the wall paper are plain,—as plain as the gingham apron which mother wears. But in every nook and corner, and about every piece of furniture from the old four poster in the spare chamber to the what-not in the parlor there lingers a pleasant memory of days that have gone before. This is home, and no matter how poor and humble the fittings, it will always be home to those who have lived long years beneath its roof. Hope is never dead and courage is never lost where the love for home is strong in the hearts of men and women.

Paint Up!

THE MISSOURI College of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that despite the increased cost of paint no farmer can afford to let his buildings go through a season without the protection which the paint affords. We are reminded that $16 will buy enough paint to cover a barn thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide and sixteen feet high. This paint should last four years, so that the annual cost of keeping such a building protected from the elements is but $4.

Paint is insurance and it is the cheapest insurance against the wear and tear of the seasons that the farmer can buy. Every business farmer carries fire insurance, although he may never expect his barn to burn. How much more essential is insurance against the depreciation of his buildings which is constantly taking place. Paint is high but the cost of lumber, nails and labor is higher. Therefore save money by painting up!

What the Neighbors Say

IF THE FARMER SHOULD STRIKE

I have been reading in M. B. F. and other papers a great deal on the labor question both pro and con and also of the strikes that are occurring on every hand and so am going to ask a question and then endeavor to answer it as viewed by a farmer.

Question: If the farmers would go on a strike for six months beginning April 15th what would happen? It seems to me the farmers are the one class who should strike if anyone should for the buyer puts the price on everything the farmer has to sell and the seller puts the price on whatever he has to buy so there you are.

Now if the farmers would quit let's see what would happen: In the first place they would dispose of their live stock and while there would be an over production of meat for a while, when the strike was over there would be a meat famine for years to come and before six months there would be no stock yard strike as now but the strikers would be looking for a job at whatever wages they could get.

There would be no fertilizer or farm machinery bought so these factories would close without a strike and men would be begging for jobs.

There would be no crops grown so there would be no need for elevator men nor freight handlers, either railroad or steamboat so that there would be no strike of either as there is today but thousands of men would be walking the streets hunting for jobs.

The farmers wouldn't be buying automobiles so I presume that there would be no shortage of cars as they tell us now so the factories would cut down production throwing thousands of men out of employment.

With the farmers producing nothing and buying nothing the railroads and boat lines would be put out of business throwing thousands of men out of work.

And now last, but not least, with production cut off the result would be prices so high that none but the rich could buy and perhaps not them as there would be nothing to buy.

In conclusion wil say the farmer is in the best position of any man in the world to strike and stay put for as a rule he can grow enough for his own needs so need not worry but he is patriotic enough to stay on the job twelve hours a day every day in the year. Strikers, remember every time you strike you are not only hurting yourself but the farmer also. —*T. R., Cass County.*

You have admirably expressed what the results would be if the farmer should strike, but you could go even farther. For my part, I can think of no earthly calamity so terrible in its consequences as a strike of the farmers. When a gang of factory workers strike, they may return to work at any moment. Production has been merely suspended and the wheels of industry go on as before. But if the farmer should strike for sixty days, say from the first day of May to the first day of July, he would throttle agricultural production for an entire year, and, oh, what suffering there would be! I think it is the knowledge of the enormous responsibility which he bears that keeps the farmer steady and rational.—Editor.

STICKING TOGETHER

As I am a reader of the M. B. F. and quite interested in the sugar beet fight, I would like to have a little information about a few things. Last winter in Jan., the Mich. State Farm Bureau had a drive in Tuscola county, also in my township, and almost every farmer signed up and joined it, so did I, as I understand that it is a union something like miners or R.-R. unions ,that means "stick-to-itiveness brings success," but now quite a number of these men and also members of the Beet Growers' Association, sign up beet contracts, under the old price, and now I would like to know, is it right to join a union and not stand by it? Wouldn't it be right to make them cancel their contract?

Several townships in Bay county have organized a farmers' union and they make everyone that joined the union, cancel his beet contract, or be called a slacker and expelled out of the union. The majority of farmers in my township who joined the union, feel the same as myself, "No beets under the old contract."—*A. H., Tuscola county.*

There is a war-time emergency act on our statute books called the Lever Law Until the Treaty of Peace with Germany is approved by Congress and signed by the President, any persons who conspire or agree with other persons to interfere with the production and transportation of necessities, "for the purpose of enhancing the price" will be held guilty of violating this law and be liable to imprisonment. Had it not been for the recommendation of Attorney General Palmer that the beet growers of Michigan sign no contracts pending an investigation of the sugar beet situation, it is probable that those of us in Michigan who have encouraged the growers to stand for a square deal, might have come within the arm of this law.

It is never justice to force a man to do anything against his will even though the object desired may be worthy and entirely to his benefit. One of the reasons for the great public condemnation of labor unions, and strikes is that the leaders attempt to coerce employers and non-union men who would take their places in the shop. Farm labor must depend upon absolute justice to all concerned if it is to attain its highest measure of usefulness. The man who does not remain loyal, "for the good of the organization" which he has joined, if for no other reason, is deserving of the contempt of his fellow members. Those who are signing up beet contracts on the old basis are so few in number that it hardly pays to bother with them. They will be heartily ashamed of themselves when the time comes that those who have been loyal win the fight.—Editor.

"GIVE US THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

Will say there are two voters in this place, an old man and an old woman. Will never vote for an army general. We have had too much militarism already. Johnson, Lowden or Edwards, whoever seems to be the best, someone who will make the times different. Our backs are bending under the load of unnecessary taxes. I refer to the one hundred and one hired men that prohibition has created, state constabulary, and everything that goes with it. Am tired of such reform.

Give us back the good old times, twelve or fourteen years ago. Times have been getting worse ever since they started tampering with the liquor laws. Now a person has to be as good as dead before the doctors will give them an ounce of liquor. When people used to doctor themselves with quinine and half a pint of liquor they would need no doctor, but where the doctors made pennies then he makes dollars now. Oh, such graft, and most of them voted for prohibition to fill their own pockets. —*J. S. L., Brown City, Mich.*

Hoot, mon, take a drink o' cider and forget it. You'll never have back the old days, you know, even if you turn every grocery store in the land into a saloon. Prohibition wasn't actually the reason for the creation of the State Constabulary. It was just the EXCUSE. Had it not been for prohibition during these after-the-war days you would have had to maintain a standing army of soldiers that would make the Constabulary look like a boy scout troop in comparison.—Editor.

A NEW PARTY

When part of a scaffold breaks down the proper thing to do depends on whether that particular scaffold is still needed. There were rotten Republicans in Lincoln's day. Some of them got into office and a few broke down. As the party was still agreed on the vital issues of the day it would have been foolish to demolish it because it contained defective material. But today no important issue unites either the Republican or the Democratic party. Neither now gives firm support to progressive statesmen. Each contains good material, but each has served its purpose and ceased to be useful. Therefore, tear them down and use their progressive elements to build a new progressive party.

A few will refuse to join such a party because it is not progressive enough. Don't sneer at them, however "radical" or "visionary" they seem. Among such are being hatched ideas which, when developed, will become the practical, progressive reforms of tomorrow.—*Stacy Brown, Ionia Co.*

Mind you, we are as well acquainted as you with the failings of the two old parties, and should a leader come forth with a new platform and a new party which could give some promise of bettering conditions, we would be strongly inclined to follow him, knowing all the time that the new party would eventually go the way of all political parties. Hiram Johnson recently said, "I have had enough of a third party movements," and there are no real leaders in America today who have the courage to inaugurate a new party. Some day we shall scrap all political parties and make it a free-for-all. —Editor.

THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL UNREST

The letter of Mr. Bengal goes to prove that the seed sown by the German propagandists before and during the war found in his case the good soil and brought forth a hundredfold.

He says the main cause of social unrest in this country is that our people have found out that they have been the tools of England, pulling her chestnuts out of the fire. Let me ask him what is the cause of social unrest in every country on earth? Was there ever a great war that did not cause social unrest? Millions of men taken from manufacture, commerce and agriculture, placed in army and navy; all the resources of the country concentrated on war, material and army supplies, then suddenly returned to peaceful pursuits. This will unsettle conditions anywhere.

It may be true that Mr. Cameron does not know of an instance where German soldiers intentionally poisoned wells but he could not have been everywhere and men who would shell open lifeboats where poor wretches had taken refuge after their vessel had been torpedoed; men who would drop bombs on defenseless women and children in unfortified towns and cities; men who began the horrible use of poison gas which did poison wells and water ponds, would scarcely refrain from doing anything even intentionally putting poison in a well. Will Mr. Bengal explain the killing of Edith Cavell?

He asks why Germany had not attacked Holland, Switzerland or Luxemburg. Everything points to a belief that Germany intended the annexation of Holland but did not care to stir up things knowing this would cause trouble with England. Berlin wisemen said our wisest course is now to build up our resources. But the next generation will see a greater Germany, possessing in all probability the Netherland, striking south to Trieste on the Adriaic and including Palestine and a considerable portion of Asia Minor as well.

The late Dr. Emil Reich said shortly before the late war, "The time is not remote when Holland will be called to defend her title to Java against an Asiaic enemy and must have aid or lose her eastern colonies." "Alliance," he said, "with Germany would preserve the integrity of the Dutch possessions and the price would be Holland's acceptance of rule as an individual state of the German empire.

"As to Luxumberg, it was practically dominated by Germany and Germany could await the proper time. Switzerland, with her mountain defences was not easy to conquer as history shows. Why did not Germany strike France through Switzerland? Those same mountains and not her love of the Swiss stood in the way. Why did she not confine her operations to her own border? Because she knew she could conquer Belgium and never intended to restore it, but intended Belgium to be a German state.

Let us take a look at German history of recent years. In 1862 we find William I, grandfather of William II (now an exile in Holland) struggling to induce the Prussian Diet to grant him money with which to double his army. Failing in this he invited into his ministry the then young reactionary leader, Otto VonBismark, and to him entrusted the task of uniting the German states into an empire with Prussia as the dominant power. Bismark in 1863 said in the most famous speech he ever made, "Not by speeches and by majority votes are the great questions of the day decided but by blood and iron."

In 1863, chiefly by Bismark's contriving, Prussia and Austria went to war against Denmark and took the duchy of Lauenburg and the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. In which thhe Keil canal and the German naval base were built. Austria was to administer Holstein and Prussia Schleswig. Prussia paid Austria $1,800,00 for the duchy of Lauenburg. Bismark approved of the whole affair because he believed it would lead to war with Austria and that a great German nation under Prussian domination could

(*Continued on page 25*)

The Week's Editorial

WOULD YOU EAT, NEXT WINTER?

WITH TYPICAL American unconcern for trouble until it thunders at the front door—typical American unpreparedness—we are sleeping on the threshold of a summer crisis which is leaden with possibilities of food shortage next fall and winter that will pinch us all disastrously. There is no greater "paramount issue" challenging public opinion today than the shortage in farm labor. The farmer realizes it, but vainly pleads for help. In thousands of instances he is planning to plant only a portion of his fertile acres because crops require labor—nor can crops be argued or threatened or cajoled into accommodating themselves to seven-hour-days and five day-weeks—nor will nature join a Soviet. The food manufacturer realizes it because he is finding it difficult to make adequate contracts for native products. The food wholesaler realizes it because when he tries to look ahead and anticipate his markets he discovers that nothing is certain this year except uncertainty. As for the rest of us—if we fail in our "realization" now, we will make up for it in an intensified "realization" later when the food supply shortens, prices inevitably go still higher as an inevitable result and rations ultimately all but disappear. * * * It is all very well for Congress to make larger appropriations (as last week) "to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice". Everything that can be done to inject efficiency into agriculture is a valuable contribution to a better farming net result. Furthermore, every progressive marketing improvement which eliminates unnecessary way-stops in the journey of food from the farm to the consumer leaves just that much more money on the farm to permit the larger farm earnings which are necessary if the farm is to compete successfully with urban industry for help. But today we are face to face with a condition, not a theory. We must have action; not philosophy. The American farmer—the *Michigan farmer*—must have farm help or America—Michigan and all the rest—will wake up in the grip of a deadly food shortage when the final 1920 harvest has been gathered in. * * * During the war, it was "patriotic" to help the farmer with his crops. Human need for food did not end with the armistice. To help the farmer with his crops is more vitally essential today than it ever was before. Organization to that end is a crying, driving need. This is the really imminent "labor problem". If you doubt it, ask any average Michigan farmer for testimony. So far as life and livlihood are concerned, it is vastly less menacing for factories to close for want of help than for fields to go untilled. There is no blinking this axiom—nor its present and prospective application. A state-wide conference—in which the farmer, for once, shall have his say and day—is an immediate necessity as The Herald views the situaeion. Answer is not easy; but some answer must be found.—*Grand Rapids Herald.*

SAMSO

Heavy Duty Horse Power *for* Draw Bar and Belt.

Horsepower—*plenty of it*—stripped of all unnecessary dead weight! Horsepower for draw bar and belt! At the right price—for both first cost and upkeep! That's what every farmer wants. That is what the designers, engineers and producers had in mind when they developed the SAMSON MODEL M TRACTOR.

You want a tractor that will take the place and perform the duty of a barn full of horses, without costing you a fortune or a big part of your crop to buy and maintain. That is exactly the kind of tractor you get in the SAMSON MODEL M.

It's the last word in modern, down-to-the-minute tractor construction. It is not like the average "I" beam and channel steel frame tractor that weighs so much that it takes a large amount of its power for self-propulsion. It is a close-coupled power unit all by itself from radiator to rear wheels.

Every working part is enclosed and protected against dust, mud or rain. It has no lost motion, for it is built and lubricated throughout like a $3000.00 automobile, insuring great efficiency, ease of operation, maximum length of life and service. The price—the unheard of figure of $840.00—is due to correct designing, engineering and quantity production.

The even distribution of weight, compact unit design, and low center of gravity, give the SAMSON great stability, making it hug the ground and preventing all danger of rearing up and tipping over.

The SAMSON MODEL M is the one tractor you should look at before you buy a tractor of any make or kind. It's not too heavy, it's not too light. It is accessible, easy to operate, dependable and sure.

Booklet Sent FREE!

Ask your dealer for a demonstration of the SAMSON MODEL M or write today for FREE booklet which gives you a comparison in figures showing the cost of maintaining the SAMSON MODEL M compared with horses. You will be surprised at these figures. Horseflesh is an expensive luxury—to say nothing of the chores three times a day every day in the year, and the drudgery they cause you.

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Manufacturers of Samson Trucks, Samson Passenger Cars, Samson Tractors and Samson Farm Implements

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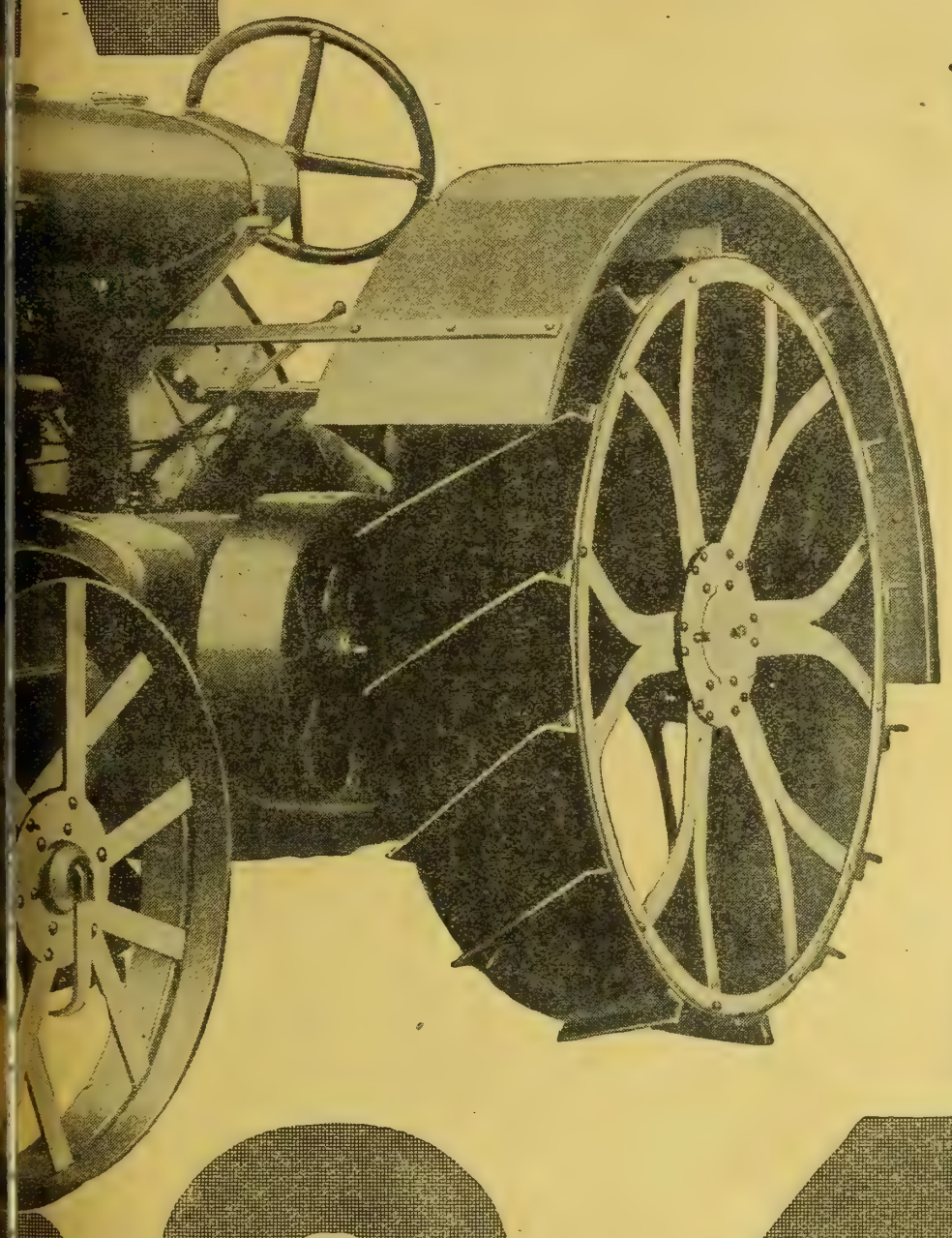

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—will pull a two or three-bottom plow.
—will pull a tandem disc harrow.
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—will pull two 4-horse grain drills.
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—will pull large road grader or do any other heavy-duty, draw-bar job.

Belt Power

—will handle any heavy-duty belt power job.
—will run a 22 to 24-inch grain separator.
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—will handle large hay balers and in fact will do any belt power job requiring steady, reliable power within the range of the machine, from morning till night.

Complete with Platform and Fenders, Governor, Power take-off, Brackets for Canopy Top and Regular Cleats.
Price f.o.b. Janesville, Wis., $840.
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Prices subject to change without notice.

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MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY MARKET AND TRADE CONDITIONS

The strike continues to be the dominating influence in the industrial and agricultural situations. For the better part of a week switchmen have been returning to work, but many are still out and it will be some time before the freight and passenger movement becomes normal. The losses resulting from the strike cannot be estimated, and nearly every person in the strike territory had to help pay the bill. For a time THE BUSINESS FARMER was uncertain whether or not it could secure enough power to run its issue last week . Every other industry in Mount Clemens was closed, but the Detroit Edison Company held that the publication of a farm paper was an essential industry and we were allowed to run uninterrupted. This week it was necessary to take some of our type pages to Lansing and have them "electrotyped." Although we have a complete equipment for making "stereotyped" curved plates from which the majority of our pages are printed, we have no facilities for "electrotyping," and pages which contain fine half-tone engraving must be electrotyped to print up well. The Detroit plant which does this electrotyping was obliged to close down and it was at considerable extra expense that these pages were taken by automobile to Lansing where a shift of electrotypers worked until midnight Saturday night to "plate" them.

In Detroit over 80,000 men were out of work more than a week because of the inability of some of the plants to secure coal and of the Edison Company to supply all its patrons with electric current. Scarcely a city in the entire state escaped some effects of the strike.

Excepting for the financial loss and inconvenience due to the strike everything is running along about the same as usual, and business is quick to respond to the renewal of train operations. A more alarming situation impends, however. The rail chiefs have issued a statement that unless certain wage demands are granted 100,000 railroad men will strike by April 28th. The wages asked look high in comparison with former years, but will stand a comparison with wages paid for skilled workmen in other lines of industry. One naturally wonders where all the wage demands and increases are going to end, whether or not employers can continue to advance wages and the prices of their products without any limit. Naturally the farmer is affected by almost every wage increase. A part of it comes out of his pocket in the long run. There is no particular danger in inflated prices and wages providing everybody is affected alike. But when one class benefits at the expense of another, you have a fine condition for strikes, if not something infinitely worse.

There have been no important changes in the markets. Trading has been from hand to mouth, the supplies received during the past week being scarcely sufficient to stablish a market price. There have not been within fifty per cent of enough receipts to care for the immediate cash demands, and those in need of grain and other products have simply been obliged to do without. The grain markets all opened strong the first of last week. Then corn slumped a little, and oats got a bit shaky. But as soon as it was learned that there was to be no immediate improvement in the strike situation, these grains stiffened and prices have ruled higher ever since. The bears have found it discouraging business to gamble on lower prices when there are two buyers for every seller.

The position of all farm products is encouraging, and while the increase in receipts which will follow the settlement of the strike will probably cause temporary decline, these will be of no moment and the market should immediately right itself and advance. There is no getting around the fact that the country has not the supplies to meet the demands and this being true, prices cannot be lower until the new crops are harvested.

LAST-MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat scarce. Corn, Oats and Rye higher and firm. Beans in demand and higher. Hogs and Cattle lower.

CHICAGO—General trend of all grains point to higher prices. Hogs higher.

(Note: The bove summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT A SCARCE ARTICLE

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.82		3.10
No. 2 White	2.80		3.06
No. 2 Mixed	2.80		3.06
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.55	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.53	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.53	2.47	2.48

Wheat is not to be had on some markets for love nor money. The strike has added to the chronic shortness of wheat supplies at consuming points and no advance that has been recorded the past week has been sufficient to bring out the needed supplies.

While the condition of winter wheat has been slightly improved because of the recent rains, it is by no means satisfactory and will not register but little more than the 75.6 condition reported by the government, which was the second lowest on record. The late spring has delayed seeding of spring wheat and the acreage will be below normal for both this reason and the reason that farmers cannot get help to put in the crop. Taken altogether the wheat situation does not look altogether bright from the consumer's and dealer's viewpoint, but the farmer who has the crop will make some money out of it this year. It looks as if considerable spring wheat will be planted in Michigan this year, providing the planting conditions are favorable.

The farther the season advances the more certain it becomes that wheat prices have not reached their high levels. Domestic demand is good and there is no let-up in exports. It is reported from Argentina that an embargo is about to be placed on exports of wheat from that country which means that Europe must depend upon the United States and Canada for a much larger supply than at first expected.

CORN SCARCE AND HIGHER

CORN PRICES PER BU., APR. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.82½
No. 3 Yellow	1.77	1.74	
No. 4 Yellow	1.72		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.82¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.69	1.61½	1.81¾
No. 4 Yellow	1.66	1.60	1.79

Either farmers are too busy with spring crops to market the balance of their corn, or else they are not satisfied with the price. Perhaps also they haven't any more corn to market. Anyway, dealers aren't getting the corn and the price goes up a notch or two each week. Farmers who determined to hold out from selling their corn for less than $1.50 are able to realize that figure and in some sections considerably more, but even this price does not bring out the corn. Various guesses are made as to what the acreage will be this year, some predicting that it will be the largest acreage on record. The yield for 1919 was a huge one, and many wiseacres predicted that this would mean low prices, but the supplies mysteriously disappeared and the trend of the market has been exactly the opposite to what was generally expected. Corn prices would be higher right now were it not for the threat of the government to investigate an alleged "corner" in the market. If there is anything that will frighten traders or anyone else for that matter it is the threat of an investigation, which, though it may prove nothing at all, casts a shadow upon all transactions. The dealers involved in the alleged conspiracy include some of the biggest traders in Chicago.

It is reasonable to suppose that corn will maintain its present levels and possibly reach higher ones the next sixty days. There may be a drop when supplies that have been help up in transit on account of the strike reach the market but this will be of only short duration.

Michigan farmers had such good luck with corn last year that many of them are tempted to increase their acreage this year. While we do not think that corn would be as good a cash crop as others we could mention, we do not think any farmer would be taking a very long chance on increasing his acreage. The almanac shows that the 1920 season should be good corn weather and does not indicate a killing frost in Michigan until the middle or latter part of October.

OATS IN DEMAND

OAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.13	1.05½	
No. 3 White	1.12	1.04½	
No. 4 White	1.11		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.73	.80½
No. 3 White	.73½	.72	.79
No. 4 White	.72½	.70	.77

There's no longer any guess work about the future of oats. While the export demand has dropped off owing to the high prices, the scant supplies have been so depleted that difficulty is encountered in getting enough for the normal daily needs of domestic consumers. Detroit quotes best grade of oats at $1.13 per bushel.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the acreage to be planted to oats this spring. The unseasonable April weather has been prevalent all over the United States and seeding has been delayed for several weeks. It is pointed out that this does not augur well for a good crop in the early seeding sections, as early seeded oats always do better than late seeded oats. However, the seeding season in Michigan is late enough not to be materially affected by the backward weather and if normal weather should prevail until the middle of May Michigan will have a normal acreage or better of oats. Of labor all crops oats require the least labor, and this fact will command oats to a good many farmers this year.

RYE CONTINUES UPWARD

Rye is strong and higher being quoted at $2.08 for No. 2 on the Detroit market. It is believed that this market will decline the least of any of the grains when the strike is settled and transportation resumed because of the continued heavy export demand.

BEANS ADVANCE AGAIN

BEAN PRICES PER CWT.			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.25	7.50
Red Kidneys		13.00	14.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.75	7.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.00	10.75

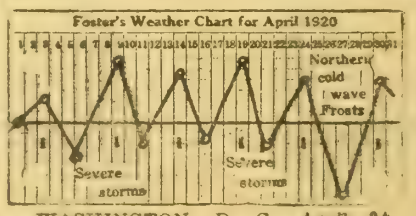
There is no denying the fact that beans are "picking up." The market has registered three advances of a total of $1 per hundred in the last two weeks and there is a strong feeling in the bean states that the long anticipated "boom" has arrived. It will not be wise to place too much credence in this belief, however. The antics of the bean market the last two years has taught us all to be moderate and cautious in our discussions on the subject, and the present strength may only be the result of another "speculation." We do not believe this is the case, but we are satisfied to "go easy" and note whether or not the advance is sustained.

A Los Angeles dispatch says, "The demand for beans is improving somewhat, and as beans are about the cheapest food on the market today, it is expected that the price will advance."

Our readers who have waited patiently for many months in hopes of better bean prices can get a ray of encouragement out of the latest developments, and we are anxiously awaiting further developments in the hope and belief that prices are soon to advance to a point where the farmers can make some money on the balance of their crop.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about April 27, May 2, 7, 12 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 28, May 3, 8, 13; plains sections April 29, May 4, 9, 14; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys April 30, May 5, 10, 15; great lower lakes and eastern sections May 1, 6, 11, 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 2, 7, 12, 17. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind warm waves.

These disturbances will control weather conditions of North America from about April 27 to May 16. Temperatures will average about normal and rainfall of these twenty days, in all sections, will average about same as for past two months. In sections where cropweather has not been satisfactory I see no hope of any material change during this period.

Most severe storms and most rain are expected during the week centering on May 13. These storms are not expected to be so dangerous as will be those of the next storm period, but they will require your attention.

A hopeful sign of the world's finance and business looms up in the great combination of bankers that has been formed for the purpose of furnishing raw materials to Austria, Germany, Roumania and other European States, in order that they may rebuild their broken down and ruined financial, mechanical and food facilities. The movement of these banker financiers promises success and a renewal of business in those badly broken countries. The interesting feature of this much needed effort is that it will enable those countries to secure our grain, cotton and other raw materials. This important announcement, published thruout the world, and the fact that weather extremes in our great winter wheat sections, aided by the hessian fly, are damaging, and promise more damage to this much demanded cereal, presses renewed interest in the on-coming cropweather for balance of the 1920 season.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES LOWER AND DULL

SPUDS PER CWT., APR. 20, 1920	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	8.00	
Chicago	7.60	7.75
Pittsburg	6.17	6.10
New York	6.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.10	2.00
Pittsburg	2.25	2.20
New York	2.50	2.40
New York	2.25	2.20

The boycott that started in Detroit and is rapidly becoming national, turned up the toes in potatoes. Just when "King Spud" was getting to be an expert aviator along came this boycott and whipped the wind out of his sails but it took the "fair price board" to put the final touches to his downfall. The board ruled that he shall not fly above the \$3.60 per bushel limit, so the farmers who have their potatoes yet may be left to hold the bag.

There is a dull market reported at nearly all points and in Detroit in particular, as dealers there report that they cannot sell potatoes even at the "fair" price which would be at a loss to them as they claim to have paid more than \$3.60 a bushel for their present supply. We believe this to be true. Shippers are directing their cars to other points where the market is slightly better.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34
Chicago	38.00 @ 39	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	50.00 @		47.00 @ 49
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34	33.50 @ 34
Chicago		36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	47.00 @ 49		43.00 @ 46
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 39	40.00 @ 41	41.50 @ 41
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33
Chicago	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	41.00 @ 41	40.50 @ 40	39.00 @ 40
Pittsburg	34.50 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	29.00 @ 30
Chicago	29.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27
New York	39.00 @ 40	37.00 @ 38	33.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	33.00 @ 34	31.50 @ 32

There has been an improvement in the rail situation this week, especially in the west and although trade is far from normal at any point, the end of the trouble is in sight. The situation has been without precedent in the history of the hay trade and coming as it has after months of unusual weather conditions, and consequent slow deliveries, it has forced prices to record levels. When the strike is settled and weather conditions are propitious, hay will move to market in large quantities and values will fall rapidly; it is to the interest of shippers to market their available holdings as rapidly as possible, but to avoid taking on new stocks at present prices.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Supplies of farm produce are small and there is not much improvement in receipts, although it is said that the movement of cars is a little more active than it was last week and some vegetables are getting through. A few cars of potatoes have been received, but far from enough to put any pressure on the market and there is not much doing. It is the same in other vegetables, not enough coming in to make a market and prices largely nominal. The fruit trade is almost lifeless. Receipts are confined to a small movement of box apples and strawberries that reach the market by express. Poultry trading is dull and no change is noted in the price list. Both supply and demand are small. There is not much doing in dressed hogs or calves. Some of the latter are getting to market, but hogs are very scarce. Butter is dull and offered a little lower. Sales of eggs on the Detroit butter and egg board were at 41 3-4 cents for strictly fresh.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$4.50@5.50; Baldwin, \$3@3.50; Greening, \$3.25@3.50; Steele Reds, \$3.50@4 per bushel.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Best, 25@26c; heavy, 20@22c per lb.

Calves—dressed, fancy, 24@25c; No. 2 18@22c per lb.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, best, 42@44c; leghorns, 42@44c; hens, 46@48c; small hens, 44@45; roosters, 25@27c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 55c; No. 1 green calf, 55c; No. 1 cured kip, 32c; No. 1 green kip 28c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 30c; 5 lbs. and up, 29c; No. 1 green hides, 25 to 15 lbs., 27c; 45 lbs. and up, 17c; No. 1 green bulls, 20c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 horsehides, \$9.50; No. 2 horsehides, \$8.50; Tallow: No. 1, 13c; No. 2 11c. Sheep pelts, 50c@3.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1-2c off.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: The railroad strike has tied up transportation, the effect being to hold up wool buying again to a greater or lesser extent. There has been some business accomplished during the week, however, mainly on the part of those who had fine wools, especially staple lots, to offer at firm prices.

Some buying of the new clip is reported from Nevada at 50 to 54c, shearing at length having got started in this state. Elsewhere through the west there has been little or nothing doing.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 97c@\$1; fine unwashed, 74@76c; half blood, combing, 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing, 69@70c; Michigan and New York fleeces, fine unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, 1-2 blood, 72@75c; 3-8 blood, 63@65c; 1-4 blood, 60c.

Virginia, Kentucky and similar—1-2 blood, unwashed, 85@86c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 67@68c.

Scoured basis: Texas: Fine 12 months, \$1.90@1.95; fine 8 months \$1.65@1.70. California, northern, \$1.90@1.95; middle country, \$1.70@1.75; southern, \$1.50@1.60; Oregon eastern No 1 staple, \$2@2.10; eastern clothing, \$1.70@1.80; valley No. 1, \$1.70@1.75. Territory: Fine staple, \$2.05@2.15; 1-2 blood combing, \$1.85@1.95; 3-8 blood, combing, \$1.30; fine clothing, \$1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, \$1.65@1.75.

Pulled: Delaine, \$2.05@2.15; AA \$1.80@1.90; A supers, \$1.65@1.75; Mohairs, best combing, 60@65c; best cardings, 55@60c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market for canners steady; all others 50c lower than Friday's close, some going over unsold; best steers, \$13@13.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50@10.25; handy light butchers, \$8.75@9.25; light butchers, \$8.25@8.50; best cows, \$8.50@8.75; butcher cows, \$7@7.50; cutters, \$6@6.25; canners, \$5@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.50@9.50; bologna bulls, \$8; stock bulls, \$7@7.50; milkers and springers, \$65@125. Veal calves; market dull and \$1.50 lower; best, \$17.50@18; others, \$10@15. Sheep and lambs: market dull and much lower; quotations are for clipped stock, prices at the close were: Best lambs, \$15.50@16; fair lambs, \$13@14; light to common lambs, \$10@12.50; wool lambs, \$17; fair to good sheep, \$11@12; culls and common, \$5@7. Hogs market fairly active; pigs, \$16; heavy, \$16.25; mixed, \$16.75.

CHICAGO—Cattle: beef steers, 25 and 50c lower; top, \$15; bulk, \$12@14; she-stock 35c lower; bulk \$8.50@10.25; canners and cutters, mostly \$4.50@5; calves, 50@75c lower; bulk, \$15@16. Hogs: higher, advance of heavy hogs mostly lost; top, \$16.75; bulk \$15.15@16.50; heavy packing sows, \$13@13.50; pigs, \$14.50@15.50. Sheep; steady; 25c higher; top wooled lambs \$21.75; bulk, \$21@21.75; top shorn lambs, \$18.75; bulk, \$18.25@18.75; sheep steady.

EAST BUFFALO—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle: steady. Hogs, strong, heavy, \$16.50@17.50; yorkers, \$18.25@19; pigs, \$18@18.50. Sheep: strong, clipped lambs, \$20@21.50; yearlings, \$16@18; wethers, \$15@16; ewes, \$13@14. Calves, \$7@22.50.

AUTO THIEF GIVEN THREE YEAR TERM

Automobile thieves who appear in federal court will be shown no leniency, Judge Arthur J. Tuttle intimated April 5th when Robert Edwards, first man in Michigan to plead guilty under the Dyer Act, was sentenced to three years in Leavenworth penitentiary for stealing a car in Detroit and transporting it to Toledo where he sold it. The federal law prohibits the transportation of stolen machines from one state to another.

Automobile owners have been the prey of the automobile thief and in many cases victims of exaggerated damage claims. People that are slightly injured pretend that they are seriously hurt and allege that they are injured in the back and spine, have headaches and cannot sleep.

Automobile owners are organizing to fight those unjust claims and excessive verdicts are now more often appealed. Every automobile owner should co-operate in punishing the automobile thief and to prevent the unjust and exaggerated damage claims.

WILL NOT RAISE A BEET

I want to thank you as a farmer for the good work you are doing for us farmers. If there were more men like you to work for our interests we would get a square deal. I am a beet grower but I will not raise a beet under the old contract although I live within one-half mile of the station. I favor Frank Lowden for president and Milo Campbell for governor. With the best wishes for you and your paper, I remain.—*Irving M. Vernon, Genesee County, Mich.*

Geographical Sisters

Miss Rose asked her eighth grade: "What are the sister states?"

Mabel answered: "I am not sure, but I should think they were Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minnie Sota, and Mrs. Sippi."

Sugar Beet Growers, Attention

The time is soon here to plant beets and over 10,000 organized growers have been asking in vain for a conference with the Sugar Trust. Will we b break? No we will stick, and to a man. Sure; we have our organization incorporated and are in shape to put this fight to the end.

We Will Build Our Own Sugar Factories

First we will get a petition to Congress for a special tariff on beans. We are having 1,000 copies printed and will get a few copies out to every one of our locals and to every elevator and to every Farm Bureau Local and have the Locals get all the farmers to sign, and when this is done we will call them in and bind them all together in one monster petition and send it on down to Washington with a couple of our members. We want not less than 75,000 signers on this petition. Talk this to your neighbor.

While this is going on plant beans, plant potatoes, plant corn, plant spring wheat, plant oats, plant barley, plant cabbage, plant cucumbers, and if you have any time left go fishing and plan on what you will say to your neighbor when he calls on you to go in and lend a portion of your credit to build your own sugar factory. Your association is gathering the plans and the data for the organization of farmer-owned sugar factories. These plans will be uniform and will soon be sent to all the local organizations to be handed out to all the members.

Get your neighbor to read
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
so that he also will be informed

Farmers let us arise from our knees and stand to our full height and dignity as business men. Let us unite with our brother farmer and loan our credit to our association and then we can go to any bank with the best security on earth and get all the money we want at the lowest rate of interest and secure all the profits of the domestic sugar business, for which we are now begging a mere crumb thereof at the present time on our bended knees.

Arise, brothers, arise! Why stand we here idle? Our brothers in the west are already in the game and will have one plant ready to slice beets this fall and think they will have two more ready for business this year. If you go west this year go to Fort Lupton and see what farmers can do and when you come back you will have a brighter view of life.

The farmer who fails to recognize or appreciate the rapid development of this movement is the fellow who is again going to be the one to let out an awful howl next spring. Why fuss and complain like an old scold and then appeal and implore a greedy and heartless corporation to be charitable, to you? Will you always be an object of charity to them in the future so long as you give them you notes at 7 per cent for the seed and labor and wait for your pay for your beets until they sell the sugar they make from them, and pocket half of the money is their profit. Think this over. Your note without interest will get you all the profit thru your association.

MICHIGAN SUGAR BEET GROWERS' ASS'N, C. E. ACKERMAN, Manager

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

I gave a beggar from my little store a
wealth of gold;
He spent the shining ore, and came
again and yet again,
Still cold and hungry, as before.
I gave a thought and through that
thought of mine,
He found himself, the man supreme,
divine,
Fed, clothed and crowned with bless-
ings manifold,
And now he begs no more.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

WHERE is the beggar who formerly asked for a piece of bread at our back door? The short hours and big pay have induced them to go to work and the further fact that even though they be crippled they can find lucrative positions has made the thread-bare excuse of their deformities of no account.

Here in the city there is a rainbow shop in which are sold the articles made by ex-soldiers who were taught this work through the occupational theraphy classes, and it was wonderful to see the useful articles offered for sale and at prices which competed with the factory made articles. There were wonderful baskets of all shapes and sizes and for all occasions. Baskets for fire wood stained a rich brown—baskets for fruit and baskets for flowers as well as the regular market baskets and the newer shopping bags woven of the same material but which hang on the arm and are stout enough to carry almost anything.

Then there were most wonderful woven rugs of rags—and they are so popular just now while it has been shown that men are often more adept at bead work than women and the beaded bags shown were works of art.

Some men who find themselves injured for life are not easily adaptable to this line of work and prefer to specialize in a business course which makes it possible for them to compete with the men who are physically sound at desks, while others prefer to work at piece work in the factories where they need not leave their bench to earn just as much as their fellow men.

It's all in the attitude. The man who wills can do anything and the relatives who encourage them in letting others earn their living are really doing them just as much injury as the woman who hands out bread and butter at her back door to the man who is just as able to work as the housewife or her men folks.

Statistics show that in Detroit alone twenty-nine blind persons and 45 cripples were placed in industrial plants in the last year and are now earning full wages on equal terms with normal workers. And the wonderful thing about this statement is that the placements were all made by a man who is totally blind himself and who was able when it was found necessary, to prove his arguments by actual demonstration.

We are glad to show another comfortable and attractive farm home this week—that of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Minks, of Pierson, Mich. Plenty of windows for sunshine and air and trees in the yard not only provide shade but form a dividing line between yard and fields.

RAISING BERRIES FOR PROFIT

BERRIES rank with small fruits in the matter of profits and they are more easily cultivated by the women of the farm than fruit. With present prices for small fruits more and more will they appeal to the women of the farm. And right now is the time for planting. We are fortunate in securing some expert advice for our readers on time of planting, manner of preparing the soil, etc., prepared by the Agricultural Department of the United States.

With the scarcity of help on the farm, more and more will the agriculturists resort to raising those crops which can be cared for by the family without outside help.

First let us consider the strawberry.

Time to plant—March and April.

Age of plants—One year old plants give the best results.

Preparation of soil—Strawberries grow in many kinds of soil. Any good, well drained garden soil, well prepared, will produce strawberries. A layer, 1 inch deep, of well-rotted manure should first be thoroughly spaded into the soil. Then finely ground bone meal at the rate of 1 pound to 25 square feet of space, and tobacco stems at the rate of 3 pounds to the same space should be carefully raked into the soil. Wood ashes spread over the soil just thick enough to be seen can be used in place of bone meal and tobacco stems.

Setting plants—The rows should be 2 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the rows. The holes should be deep enough to place the plants at the same depth they were before and large enough to spread the roots out well. In transplanting the soil should be placed a little at a time around the roots and pressed down firmly. Care should be taken not to get any soil in the crown.

Care of the bed—Clean culture is of prime importance. The strawberry bed should be hoed frequently so as to keep the bed free of weeds and the upper two and one-half inches of soil loose and dustlike. Throughout the first summer all lower stems should be cut off. The cut should be made as close to the plant as possible. To prevent rain from spattering sand and soil on the fruit, a thin layer of straw or pine needles should be spread over and between the rows in December. This layer should be thin enough for the plants to grow through it the following spring.

Harvesting—A strawberry bed carefully prepared and cared for should produce at the rate of a quart of berries to the plant the following season.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries

Time of planting—March and April.

Location in the garden—The plants do well in a cool shady section of the garden. They could be planted next to the fence, or in corners not used for the growing of vegetable crops.

Preparation of the soil—Like the strawberry, these fruits grow best in well drained, carefully prepared garden soil.

Setting the plants—The rows should be 4 feet apart and the plants placed 3 feet apart in the rows. The plants grow rapidly and would soon crowd if placed closer together. The holes should be large enough to spread the roots out well and should contain rich mellow soil to induce new growth. Any bruised section of the root should be cut off as nearly horizontal as possible with a sharp knife. The plants should be set three to 4 inches deeper than they had previously been. The soil should be pressed firmly about the roots. As the new sprouts form the soil should be pulled toward the plant until the hole is completely filled.

Care of the patch—The patch should be hoed frequently to save moisture and to kill weeds. Shoots called suckers, which sprout from the roots of red raspberries and blackberries, must be kept under control, or the patch will in time become a dense thicket and the fruit wil decrease in quantity and quality and will be hard to pick. The rows should be kept 8 to 10 inches wide.

The patch should receive a light application of stable manure or commercial fertilizer each year. It is a mistake to think these berries require no fertilizer. Immediately after the fruit is gathered, the canes that have borne fruit should be cut out and burned. These old canes are of no value to the plant and are likely to harbor insects and fungous diseases. In the spring red raspberries are pruned as follows: The weak canes are cut out and the strong ones are cut back to 4 feet. During the early part of the summer black raspberries and blackberries are pruned as follows: The tops of the new canes are cut back 2 inches when the canes are 3 feet high. This is done to make the canes branch. A branched cane will produce more fruit than a straight cane. Since all the new canes will not reach the desired height at the same time, the patch must be gone over more than once. The canes should be thinned out to 5 canes to each plant. Very little pruning is required for dewberries.

Prapagating—Red raspberries and blackberries send up shoots from the horizontal roots. These shoots make new plants and can be transplanted into new rows in the garden in September. In digging up the plants care should be taken to remove a part of the horizontal root.

If the tips of the long canes of black raspberries and dewberries are covered with mellow soil the last of August, they will take root and produce new plants that could be transplanted into rows in the garden the following spring.

Diseases—These fruits have a number of diseases and insect enemies. These can be partially controlled by cutting out and burning all the old canes and any new canes that are diseases. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is also practical. The first application should be made when the new canes are 6 inches high. A second and third application should be made at intervals of 10 to 14 days. "Control of garden insects" will tell how to make Bordeaux mixture.

Harvesting—Berry patches carefully cared for should bear for 10 to 15 years.

IRIS SCARF—This corner motif of the Iris is very graceful and attractive. It is suitable for scarfs, sofa pillows, tea cloths, chair backs. The flower is embroidered in long and short stitch, outline and leaves in satin stitch.

FOR THE BRIDAL SHOWER

GUESSING games galore have always been used for the amusement of the guests at a shower for the bride-to-be, but the other day we came across a new one. The happy bride-to-be has just finished high school and was very fond of literature and made a specialty of this study. The friends and classmates used the following game of "Questions and Answers to be Answered by the Titles of Shakespearian Plays," very successfully. If you do not know of a shower you will wish to attend in the immediate future, cut out and keep these suggestions and games and you will find your scrap book a very good friend when you wish to entertain.

QUESTIONS

1. Who were the lovers?
2. What was their courtship like?

3. What was her answer to his proposal of marriage?
4. At what time was the wedding?
5. Of whom did they buy their engagement ring?
6. Who were their best man and bridesmaid?
7. Who were the ushers?
8. Who gave the wedding reception?
9. In what kind of a place did they live?
10. Like what was her disposition?
11. What did they give each other?
12. What caused their quarrel?
13. What was told them that caused a chilly feeling?
14. What Roman ruler tried to effect a reconciliation between them?

ANSWERS

1. Romeo and Juliet.
2. Mid-Summer Nights' Dream.
3. As you like it.
4. Twelfth Night.
5. Merchant of Venice.
6. Anthony and Cleopatra.
7. Gentleman of Verona.
8. Merry Wives of Windsor.
9. Hamlet.
10. Tempest.
11. Measure for Measure.
12. Comedy of Errors.
13. Winter's Tale.
14. Juius Caesar.

SPRING APPETITES

NOW IS the time to increase the fruit ration, that craving for something different can be more easily satisfied in the spring with fruit than any other food.

Did you every try making a short cake by using canned peaches. Make the regular short cake, then use the canned peaches, without much juice and if you want it extra fine, use whipped cream also on the top. It makes a delicious dessert for spring.

Why not tempt the appetite with lamb or mutton instead of the regular beef and pork ration for a change. Mutton and lamb, the food products of sheep, provide a tasteful, nutritious meat than can be prepared in a large variety of ways for the table. Mutton broth is a time honored diet for the invalid, and to many a baby it has brought rosy cheeks. During convalescence broiled and stewed mutton and lamb bring back the lost ambition and banish the "tired feeling." The man with a delicate taste calls frequently for his broiled mutton chop, baked potato and pickled walnuts no does he forget the savory juices of the leg o'mutton with mint sauce and green peas.

Mutton is superior to lamb for use in broths because for its weight it contains more nutriments. As it is cheaper it is also more commonly used for stews. Almost every housewife is familiar with the method of making stew and of roasting, broiling and preparing in the ordinary way, but perhaps you will be glad of the following recipes for broth, sauce and jelly to serve with the lamb or mutton and ways of using the leftovers:

Mutton Broth.

3 pound of mutton from the neck.
2 quarts cold water.
3 tablespoons rice or barley.
1 teaspoon salt.

Cut the meat into small pieces, place in a kettle and cover with water. Heat gradually to the boiling point and season. Cook slowly until the meat is tender, strain and when cool remove the fat. Reheat to the boiling point, add the rice or barley and cook until tender. If barley is used soak over night in cold water.

Pot Pie.

Any stew may be converted into a pot pie by spreading over the stew a dough and baking for about ten minutes.

1 cup flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
2 level tablespoons shortening.
One-half teaspoon salt.
Cold water to make stiff batter.

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Then work in shortening and add water.

Casserole of Lamb.

Line a casserole slightly greased with steamed rice. Fill the center with finely chopped mutton, sseason highly with salt, pepper, celery salt and onion juice. Cover with rice. Cook in the oven with casserole covered. It may be browned at the last. If served in casserole water stock or gravy should be added when filling the dish.

Stuffed Biscuit.

Left-over lamb or mutton. Biscuit dough.
2 cups flour.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon salt.
3 teaspoons fat.
3-4 cup of water or milk.

Combine the biscuit dough and roll on board half inch thick. Cut as for biscuit. Spread half of each biscuit with melted fat. Place a small amount of the meat, which has been ground and mixed with gravy and seasoning, on the biscuit. Fold over as for Parker House rolls. Bake and serve with gravy.

Mint Sauce and Mint Jelly.

1-4 cup finely chopped mint leaves.
1 tablespoon powdered sugar.
1-2 cup vinegar.
1-2 teaspoon salt.

Combine the ingredients and let the mixture stand in a warm place until the flavor of the mint has penetrated the liquid. Either the dry or the fresh mint or spearment may be used.

Mint jelly can be made by stiffening mint sauce with gelatin. One-half tablespoon of gelatin soaked in cold water enough to cover it is used with a cup of mint sauce made as described.

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "*Diamond Dye*" Color Card.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 13)

But the stern leader shook his head.

"Here you were released. Our orders went no further. No further jurisdiction have we over you. We shall now bid farewell and depart."

"Hold on!" Francis cried, pulling out his check book and beginning to write. "Wait a moment. I must settle for this peon now. Next, before you depart, I have a favor to ask of you."

He passed the check to the haciendado, saying:

"I have allowed ten pesos for the exchange."

The haciendado glanced at the check, folded it away in his pocket, and placed the end of the rope around the wretched creature's neck in Francis' hand.

"The peon is now yours," he said.

Francis looked at the rope and laughed.

"Behold!" I now own a human chattel. Slave, you are mine, my property now, do you understand?"

"Yes, Senor," the peon muttered humbly. "It seems when I became mad for the woman I gave up my freedom for, that God destined me always afterward to be the property of some man. The Cruel Just One is right. It is God's punishment for mating outside my race."

"You made a slave of yourself for what the world has always considered the best of all causes, a woman," Francis observed, cutting the thongs that bound the peon's hands. "And so, I make a present of you to yourself." So saying, he placed the neck-rope in the peon's hand. "Henceforth, lead yourself, and put not that rope in any man's hand."

While the foregoing had been taking place, a lean old man, on foot, had noiselessly joined the circle. Maya Indian he was, pure-blooded, with ribs that corrugated plainly through his parchment-like skin. Only a breech-clout covered his nakedness. His unkempt hair hung in dirty-gray tangles about his face, which was high-cheeked and emanciated to cadaverousness. Strings of muscles showed for his calves and biceps. A few scattered snags of teeth were visible between his withered lips. The hollows under his cheek bones were prodigious. While his eyes, beads of black ,deep-sunk in their sockets, burned with the wild light of a patient in fever.

He slipped eel-like through the circle and clasped the peon in his skeleton-like arms.

"He is my father," proclaimed the peon proudly. "Look at him. He is pure Maya, and he knows the secrets of the Mayas."

And while the two reunited ones talked endless explanations, Francis preferred his request to the sack-cloth leader to find Enrico Solano and his two sons, wandering somewhere in the mountains, and to tell them that they were free of all claims of the law and to return home.

"They have done no wrong?" the leader demanded.

(*Continued next week*)

DE LAVAL
THE EVERLASTING CREAM SEPARATOR

There are thousands of voluntary letters in the De Laval Company's files similar to this letter from Mr. Watkinson, of Iowa, bearing out the statements made in connection with the long service of De Laval Cream Separators.

"My De Laval Separator has been in use about seventeen years and is doing just as good work today as when I bought it. I think it is good for ten years longer. With butter-fat at present prices no one can afford to use a cheap machine.

"When looking around to see what kind of a separator to buy I found that all the creameries in our vicinity were using the De Laval. The thought struck me, what is good enough for the creameryman is good enough for me, and my experience proves I made no mistake."

Ed. Watkinson

In fact, by averaging up the years of use, it has been found that the average life of a De Laval is more than 15 years; and that during that time they have required little attention or repairs, and have produced the highest possible quantity and quality of cream with the least time and effort.

That is why there are more DeLavals in use than all other makes combined. Sooner or later you will buy a De Laval.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to demonstrate a De Laval. If you do not know his name, write to nearest De Laval office.

The DeLaval Separator Co.

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St. Chicago — 61 Beale St San Francisco

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

GUARANTEES CROWS WILL NOT PULL YOUR CORN

One Dollar Buys Enough to Treat One Bushel of Shelled Corn

References: Greenville State Bank, Greenville Commercial Bank

KRO-ENEMY is a compound made by a farmer to prevent crows from pulling up the growing corn. It is easily applied to seed corn and is ready for use twenty-four hours after treatment of seed. The corn can be used in any style planter and has been used successfully for the past three years.

If KRO-ENEMY is as good as we say it is you cannot afford to be without it.

If KRO-ENEMY would not do what we say it will, we could not afford to guarantee it.

Treat your corn as directed and if you are dissatisfied with results before June 20th, 1920, return the empty can and your money will be refunded.

KRO-ENEMY COMPANY, Greenville, Michigan

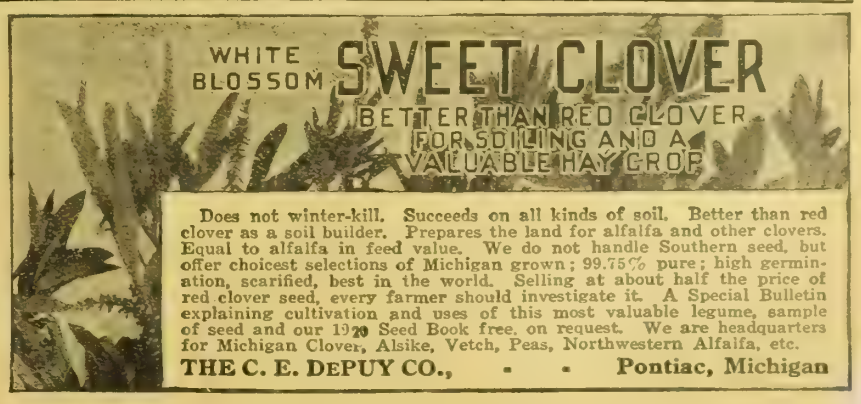
STRAWBERRIES
AND SMALL FRUITS

Quality plants that satisfy.
Send for catalog.
GEO. H. SCHENCK
Elsie, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS, Tested, Pure, Sure to Grow, at Wholesale Prices. Catalog free. Free packets with order. Allen's Seed House, Geneva, Ohio.

$19.95 Upward *American* CREAM SEPARATOR

On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and **easy monthly payment offer.** Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5067 Bainbridge, N.Y.



Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa in feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choicest selections of Michigan grown; 99.75% pure; high germination, scarified, best in the world. Selling at about half the price of red clover seed, every farmer should investigate it. A Special Bulletin explaining cultivation and uses of this most valuable legume, sample of seed and our 1920 Seed Book free on request. We are headquarters for Michigan Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Peas, Northwestern Alfalfa, etc.

THE C. E. DEPUY CO., - - Pontiac, Michigan

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Received such a splendid drawing this week but it was in colors, so can't award a prize or publish it. Be sure and have the drawing which you submit for prizes in black and white only.

One little reader inquired how many subscribers it would take to secure the song "Star of the East." Only one, my little friend, one new one at one dollar. Send in your subscriber with the remittance and advise me that you wish this prize and I shall be very glad indeed to send it to you.

One little subscriber writes this week: "Talk about hikes, they're my hobby." It's a wonderful hobby for girls as well as boys to have. The boys have organized "hikes" through the work of the Boy Scout movement and the girls can organize themselves into a club for the study of wild flowers or wild birds, either of which will give them an excuse for tramping through wood and field—feeding mind and body at the same time. Be sure and take a sandwich and a cookie or two with you for you will want them. Personally I like to take some potatoes and roast them, eating them with green onions and my bread and butter sandwiches.

Here is a lovely little story of the wild flowers this week. Perhaps it is a bit early, but you can read it and I am sure it will encourage you to get out and get acquainted with the flowers just as soon as they bloom.—Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Our All-The-Year-Round-Garden Family

(A story of two woods flowers; by Ellen Eddy Shaw)

THIS SPRING two new children were born into our All-The-Year-Round Garden family. One little boy belongs in the country, and the other little boy belongs in the city. If you look at the names of these two children you will know right straight off that Patty is the country boy and Holly, with his fancy name, must be a city lad.

If you are a country boy or girl, go out some fine spring day to a sunny little hillside, or slope in the woods and there you will find little Patty. Patty's whole name is hepatica.

When you are poking among the dead leaves, what you must look for first is a little plant with large, old tough leaves, reddish in color. Push these aside and down underneath are some tender, new little green leaves and Patty's head bent over, protected by those big, tough, last year's leaves.

Take up one or two hepatica plants carefully, also some of the wood soil, and when you get home plant them in a fish bowl or some other glass vessel, with the wood soil about them. Put the bowl in a sunny window, with perhaps a piece of glass over the top, and as the days go on you will see little Patty's head prick up, you will see the new leaves start, you will see one of the loveliest blossoms a little plant ever had, and lo and behold, there is Patty, your country boy!

Holly is a fern with bright leaves that look like Christmas holly leaves It is the best little fern for indoors, and will last better than almost any other fern.

Be sure you keep Holly very clean and nice. You must wash his face, washing both the front and back of the leaves, just as mother washes your face and behind your ears. Keep the soil in which Holly is planted moist but not wet and soggy. Give him a nice sunning every once and a while, and if there is a gentle spring rain, put little Holly boy outdoors and let the rain wash his face.

So Patty and Holly are our two little spring boys belong now in the same "All-theYear-Round Garden" family with little Marie Gold, our French orphan.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I like "The Children's Hour" very much. I think your letters to the children's page are very interesting and the children also write fine letters. I will be 14 years old the 16th of April. I go to the Goodrich school and am taking the eighth grade. My hardest study is geography. My reading is the "Rhyme of The Ancient Mariner". There are two rooms in our school. The first ten grades are taught. I have three sisters. My little sister who was about two and a half years old passed away last fall. It is lonesome without a baby in the house. She had a pretty face and pretty brown curls. We live on a 140-acre farm. It is bounded on the south by Campbell's lake. Our house is on the south side of the road. On the northwest side of the house we have a pine grove. The tallest of our pine trees is about 8 feet. We girls have an organ. I have taken ten lessons on it and I intend to take ten more this summer. How many subscribers would it take to earn "The Star of the East" in sheet music? I am sending you a picture of two little girls on a teeter which I drew. My sister Bernice sent you a letter a few days ago. Your friend, Mary Clark, Walkerville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—We hope our friends will enjoy reading this letter, and that we win a prize. We are two friends living on adjoining farms. We read the 'Children's Hour" and think it is very interesting. We are in the 7th and 8th grade at school and in the same room. We have the best and most enjoyable friends in school. We saw the letters of our friends Henrietta Droste and Mary Gross in the M. B. F., and think they are good letter writers. We live 3-4 of a mile from the village of Westphalia, which is going to be a city some time, for they are going to have the railroad built through here soon. Hoping to see the letters of our friends and this letter in print, we remain, Mary Fedewa and Verena Martin, Westphalia, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 10 years of age and am in the 4th grade. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have 8 cows and 6 calves. For pets I have 2 rabbits, 2 cats and 1 dog. I go to the Arn school and have a mile and three-quarters to walk. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I like "The Children's Hour" page the best. Well I will close and leave room for some more.—Florence Rudell, Munger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little girl 8 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher is Miss Ames. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 3 horses, 5 cows, 2 [illegible] I like to read the stories and letters in the M. B. F.—Lois L. Parks, Weidman, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it dandy. I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade. I read the letters from the boys and girls and like to hear their stories, what they write. We have 8 cows, 5 horses and 5 pigs. For pets I have a dog and 4 cats. We live on a 104 acre farm and keep about 50 swarms of bees and about an acre and a half of berries, grapes, plums, peaches and other fruits. As this letter is getting exceedingly long I will close, hoping to see my letter on "The Children's Hour" page.—Marie Blatt, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the children's page in the M. B. F. Papa takes your paper and likes it very much. This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have three pigs and eight little pigs, three horses, six cows and about 75 chickens. For pets I have two cats and one dove. As my letter is getting long I will write a story, hoping I will win the prize. Dossia W. Barger, Butternut, Mich.

Dear Laddie—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I have not been going this week because a cyclone tore down our school house. I have solved the puzzle in the M. B. F. I think the other animal is 'antelope". We have one cat and three kittens. The cat's name is Tabby. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—From Dorothy Trick, Assyria, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 5th grade. There are about 100 pupils in our school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Grace Hulet and I like her very well. I live on a 150-acre farm. We have nine pigs, four cows, four calves and 50 chickens. I have two brothers. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I am interested in "The Children's Hour" and the boys and girls letters.—Yours very truly, Verena Leona Terry, Dryden, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I'm 12 years of age and in the 7th grade. We are having a spring vacation now. I live on an 80-acre farm. My father has three horses, four cows and two old pigs and ten little ones. I have three brothers and two sisters. My father has taken the M. B. F. for quite a while. I like to read the letters and stories that the children write. Hope some of the girls will write to me and that I will see my letter in print.—Hazel Holer, Plainwell, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Laddie—I am ten years old and in the 4th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss. Olga Burg. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have seven head of horses and one little Shetland pony. We have eight head of cattle. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have two dogs, one is a Shepherd that goes after the cattle, and the other is a little water spaniel and the boys like to play with him. We have an Overland car.—Dorothy Rinehart, Scottsville, Mich.

Print in the names of two birds (reading downward.) Each bird's name must have six letters. If you use the right birds, you will also complete the names of six other birds which will read from left to right.

Answer to last week's puzzle: MAN plus DISH plus GONE plus A minus H minus CANE equals MADISON. LINE plus COAT minus TEA pus PLAN minus PA equals LINCOLN.

Dear Laddie—As I have never written to you before decided to do so. My brother wrote to you a long time ago and his letter was printed, so that encouraged me to write also. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 8th grade. I am planning to go down to my brother's this summer and take care of my little nephew. Upon taking two consecutive letters from each of the words in this week's puzzle I find the fifth animal to be an "antelope." I would like to get letters from some of the girls.—I remain a friend, Esther Sasterline, Marion, Mich, R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. for some time, but I have never made an attempt to write myself. I am a girl 14 years old, five feet tall and weigh 108 pounds. I live on a 120 acre farm and we have four horses, 25 head of cattle, 19 pigs, about 50 chickens and three geese. We have a camera and I like to take pictures with it. I am taking music lessons. Well I must close now, hoping to see my letter in print.—Velma Bricker, Yale, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 14 years of age and passed the 8th grade last year. I do not go to school now. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I have one sister and five brothers. I live on a 200-acre farm. We have lots of stock, over 100 chickens and one dog, his name is Browny. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Helen Cook, Weidman, Mich., R. 2, Box 65.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters in "The Children's Hour". I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. I live 3 3-4 miles from the school. My teacher is Sister Bertha. I have seven sisters and four brothers. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Emilie Spitzley, Pewamo, Mich., R.1.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to the M. B. F. I am 13 years old and I am in the 8th grade. I go to Juhl school and my teacher's name is Miss Helen Juhl. She is my cousin. We have 24 cows and are milking 21 at present. We send our milk to the Borden's condensary. We have three horses and about 90 chickens. We have a Ford car. I have four brothers.—James Anton Juhl, Sandusky, R. 1.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. We live on a 110-acre farm. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. We haven't had any sickness, but there has been a lot of it around here. I have a brother 12 years old and a sister Beulah and she is 11 years old, also two little sisters, Wilma is four years old and Margie is three. I will close for this time.—Beatrice Conley.

Dear Laddie—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a boy 8 years old and am in the 2nd grade at school. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Leona 15, Bernice 10, Clarence 13, Orville 5. We have three cows and four calves. We have a dog, his name is Rover. My letter is getting long so I will close.—Mayne VanCamp, Rapid City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. and he thinks it is a good paper. We live on a large farm about one mile from Trenton. I have two brothers, one is seven years old and the other is 11. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher is Florence I. Erving. I thing she is a very good teacher. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Hazel Newman, Trenton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 13 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I like to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like "The Children's Hour and the stories too. I have one brother and no sisters. We have a pet dog named Collie. I like to send in puzzles.—Myrtle Siver, Millington, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I live on a farm of 100 acres and have about 100 chickens, also have three horses, four cows and one calf. We take the M. B. F. I like to read the letters in it. I hope to see my letter among the rest.—Youre truly, Lucile Fouch, Traverse City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I read the letters in your paper and throught I would write one. I am nine years old and in the 5th grade. My birthday is on the 13th of May. I have four sisters and four brothers. We have six cows and five horses. I am going to have a garden this summer.—Ethel Toner, Kinde, Mich.

According to Webster

A Swedish lad in a Kansas City school was told by his teacher to write a sentence containing the word poultice. He handed in this one:

"High school girls often write poultices."

"You are thinking of poetry instead of poultices, aren't you, Oscar?" smiling inquired the teacher.

"No, ma'am," replied Oscar, stoutly. "I looked it up in the dictionary, and this is what it says: 'Poultice—a soft composition.'"

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

HERE'N THERE AN' EV'RYTHING

WELL, WELL, would'ya believe it? at last there's been a cabinet meeting an' the president (himself) was there—in fact, accordin' to reports, he called the meetin' an' had all his, well I wuz goin' to say advisors but as the president (himself) takes no advice, I don't jest hardly know what to call these fellers that wuz called together by the president (himself.) But you know that fer some little time we've had no such thing as cabinet meetin's, the president wa'ant able to go, he wouldn't let the vice president act, Secretary Lansing tried to do a little somethin' an' lost his job an' seems like everythin' wuz kinda muddled up considerable. But now there's been a meetin' an' while they don't seem to've been much of anything done, we have the gratifying news that the president felt no bad effects from the meetin' and that he feels good.

Well we're darned glad that the president feels good whether the rest of the country does or not, now if he would act as good as he feels mebbe they might be somethin' done down at Washington that would help straighten things out a little.

When I git sick an' can't do my work, by gosh the company unfeelin'ly jest stops my pay—no work no pay with me an' darned if I have any one that's s'posed to take my place when I'm sick, like the president has. if I did have I'd tell him to go ahead an' manage things 'till I got on my feet agin.

But the president don't do business that way, he tells 'em to let business go to, well to hold things up 'till his head gits to workin' again, an' then he'll 'tend to it himself. That's what some evil minded persons might call one man gover'ment, anyway I jest like to ask what's th' use of payin' a vice president a quite a bunch of money when he ain't to be allowed to do anything in times like we've been passin' through since early last fall. What's the use of a vice president anyway? an' furthermore, what's the use of a congress or a senate or a cabinet when one man has got head enough to run the whole dum country an' is willin' an' anxious to do it?

An' there's another thing I'm worryin' considerable about an' that's that garden seeds an' sich. Congressmen ain't sending out many of 'em this year, there seems to be a kind of a shortage of 'em an' what's folks goin' to do?

You know it's been the custom of the government to buy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of seeds an' turn 'em over to our congressmen to send to their constituents (guess that's what they call 'em but I could never jest git through my head what the word meant) well anyway they sent 'em with their compliments, which of course made 'em, the seeds, valuable, cost the government thousands of dollars more for mailin' of 'em an' ninety per cent of 'em were never planted an' ninety per cent of them that wuz planted wouldn't grow. but congressmen didn't care fer that, it wuz their way of making the people back home think they were bein' favored, or remembered by the great man they had elected to represent (or misrepresent mebbe would hit it closer) them in congress.

Well mebbe it's a darn good thing there's a shortage of seeds, it'll save expense, worry, the clutterin' up of the mails with a lot of useless stuff an' there won't be so many people fooled by the silly nonsense of receivin' a few little packets of worthless seeds which their congressman never saw an' knows nothin' about.

Ain't ya gettin' kinda sick an' tired of hearin' about strikes an' such? Gosh! First it's one bunch of fellers strikin' an' then another bunch of 'em'll bust loose an' every time there's a strike or even talk of a strike, up goes everything we have to buy an' down goes everything the farmer has to sell, can't ship the stuff an' there's no market for it except mebbe a small home demand, oh strikes sure is a wonderful invention, men and women by hundreds of thousands, perfectly satisfied with their jobs an' their wages, are thrown out of employment, hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages are lost every week, debts are incurred, sickness an' distress, poverty an' death follow in the wake of every big strike an' yet this great government that is able to send five million of the flower of our country into war, even into foreign countries, seems unable to cope with a thing that can and does bring disaster to the best country on the face of God's green earth.

Dont'cha kinda think that strikes an' their attendant evils are becomin' a little too darned common for the good of every class an' every trade an' every kind of business? Hadn't there ought to be some way provided to settle questions of wages, hours an' conditions between employers an' employees without tyin' up the whole country?

Should a few men, comparatively speakin' be allowed to throw hundreds of thousands of men who want to work, out of employment for even a day?

There's something wrong somewhere when conditions like the present are allowed to exist, men are selfish an' capital is heartless an' the nation suffers an' there seems no way out, but mark my words, the time's a comin' when there'll be a way, when strikes an' all their attendin' evils will be unknown, when neither labor nor capital can tie up the industries of the country an' believe me, that time is not far off. the people are gittin' tired of this darn foolishness. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN A RICH AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE

(*Continued from page 4*)

is concerned we believe the day of uncertainty is a thing of the past. There are several reasons why this is true. These are a uniform system of grading, a larger consumption on account of the growth of our cities, due to the fact that city laborers eat more potatoes because they have more money with which to buy, and a growing use for potatoes in making potato starch and flour for which there seems to be an unlimited demand by bakers. And farmers are learning that it costs money to grow potatoes, and they are no longer fooled by the dealer who in the past has told him 'there's money in spuds at twenty-five cents per bushel." He has learned by sad experience that he must have one dollar per bushel for his spuds "to make it pay," to grow spuds.

An enormous crop of spuds next year might make them cheap but we are not looking for cheap spuds, because we are not planning on working for nothing and we believe that a surplus will quickly be absorbed by starch and flour factories.

And we also know that as yet potato growers as a whole have not awakened to the fact that there are not many crops of potatoes in land and that they must either use fertilizer both stable and commercial or break a piece of new ground.

And so it appears to the writer that the new conditions are going to make the cut-over lands of northern Michigan both valuable and attractive for the soil, and climate are both well adapted to the growing of potatoes, and the remarkable fact that this great area has much good clay loam soil yet untouched, as well as lighter soils, insures a development which rightly fostered and directed will make it one of the richest agricultural districts in our country. And when we add to the potato industry the sugar beet industry it must be evident to the dullest mind that here are two great money crops which are absolutely essential for human food and which flourish abundantly in this territory once considered a barren, worthless waste. A neighbor of mine netted $140 per acre from his crop of beets, i. e., after paying for seed, fertilizer and labor at twenty-four dollars per acre. And then he had considerable cow feed from the tops. Some beet growers made nothing, but in Misaukee county the growers who had their lands ready for beets and who put them in early did well. Of course the potato growers did better, far better last year.

In Missaukee county this year, probably two thousand acres of beets will be grown, besides the usual large acreage of spuds and we believe that with these money crops, along with stock raising and dairying the cut-over lands of Michigan will be demonstrated to be increasingly desirable and valuable.

TESTS SHOW FEEDING VALUE OF SILAGE

(*Continued from page 5*)

the yield as high as 20 to 22 tons per acre. But, assuming, as above stated, that the yield of silage be ten tons to the acre, then the following figures can be worked out:

Wisconsin produced per acre of land corn lot, 230 pounds; silage lot, 499 pounds. Missouri produced per acre of land, corn lot, 376 lbs.; silage lot, 654 pounds; Iowa produced per acre of land, corn lot, 256 pounds; silage lot, 746 pounds; Kansas produced per acre of land, corn lot, 294 pounds, silage lot, 648 pounds.

The above figures mean, in composite, that the cattle that were fed corn, in fact what is commonly called the "corn belt" ration, show that the production of beef per acre of land is 290 pounds. A composite or average of the silage fed lots for the four states will show a production of 637 pounds of beef per acre. In other words viewing the matter from a "per acre" basis which we have an idea is the way the average cattle fattener would prefer to view it, by the use of a heavy silage ration the four experiment stations mentioned above have been able to produce over twice as many pounds of beef per acre of land. These figures mean that on the average farm that will grow corn, cane or kaffir corn, that it is possible to double the production of beef per acre of land by the intensive use of silage, according to the figures that prevail at the present time. In other words, they are not taken from experiment station records of some years ago but they are taken from experiment station records for 1919.

The experiment stations have done a wonderful work and deserve the greatest commendation for the clear manner in which they have presented the various feeding problems. After all, they have recognized that they are the servants of the public and that they are doing a work laid out for them to do. That is, they are doing a class of experimental work that the average farmer would not be able to undertake, and they are doing it in a careful, scientific and authorative manner.

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Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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TITLE TO JOINT PROPERTY

What part of a property can a woman demand or what will the law allow her if she leaves her husband? If the father of the woman gives the woman a cow about a year after they are married and the cow is kept and calves kept and used to supply the wants of general use for 25 or 30 years, and at that time there are living about 25 head of cattle on hand. I would like to know who the stock belongs to. If the man can sell them off and the woman have nothing to say? Now during all this time there has been cattle sold and used to pay taxes, buy horses and also for other purposes.—Subscriber, Schoolcraft County.

The law does not provide any specific amount to be paid to the wife if she leaves the husband with cause. Of course it would be understood that if she leaves him without cause that he would not be obliged to pay anything if he stands ready to take her back and provide properly for her. In order to obtain an order for the payment of any amount of money from the husband to the wife the wife would be obliged to ask the court for any allowance either in divorce proceedings or proceedings for separate maintenance and the judge would then make such order as he thought right and just in view of all the circumstances. It is a very great misfortune for one of an old married couple to so conduct themselves as to make life a burden for the other (for which the law has no adequate remedy) when their old age should be the crowning sheaf of well spent, happy life, blessed with children and sufficient means to be comfortable. It is the duty of each to bear with the faults of the others. If the wife contributed a cow to the common cause of the family at the beginning of their married life and it has been mingled with other stock it is doubtful if the law could recognize that as source of title to the whole or any part of the herd, but, the judge would undoubtedly take that into consideration in dividing the property, if he was obliged to make a division.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SPIKE-TOOTHING BEANS

Is it advisable to spike-tooth beans aftetr they have come up?—M. A. D., Gratiot County.

Owing to the tender nature of the young bean plant and its shallow rooted system during early grown, the practice of spike-toothing after the beams have come up is not to be geuerally advised. Under conditions where labor is not available to accomplish cultivation of a large field, spike-toothing, with teeth slanting slightly backward, would do more good to the crop than harm. A safer method would be to spend more than the usual amount of time and effort in preparing an excellent seed bed for beans, working the surface into condition as near garden tilth as possible before planting. Work spent in careful preparation of the seed bed with the disc and spring tooth will save considerable in time and labor necessary in later cultivation with the cultivator.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

CONTRACT WOULD SPECIFY THE TERMS

We bought 120 acres of land on a contract May 1, 1919, for $1,500.00. We both signed the contract, but one of the parties that we bought from was absent and on account of his signature we haven't received contract yet. We have not paid anything on land yet. My husband died February 15, 1920, and I am in hard shape. Will I have to pay interest and taxes on said land? We have not lived on land, but worked about four acres.—Mrs. W. F., Alcona County.

It is probable that the contract provides that you shall pay the taxes but the contract would specify the terms. The interest would be in the same way. If you are unable to raise the money to pay the taxes and interest it is best that you sell the estate, but it would be best to talk to the Judge of Probate concerning it.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

UNLAWFUL DRAINAGE

Has a farmer any right to tile ditch the drainage of his barnyard to the road in front of my house without any outlet? Also has the township any right to drain field and yard in front of farm house?—G. O. L.,Montcalm County.

From the facts related I would be of the opinion that drainage would be unlawful. I am not sure of the meaning of the last question. The township highway authorities have a right to drain the highway for the purpose of improving the road and may do so in front of a farm house. The highway authorities have no right to dig drains in the highway purely for the purpose of draining a farm.—*W. A. Brown, legal editor.*

GIVING NOTICE TO VACATE

I leased my farm in Michigan to an agent for one year. He leased it to another party for the same length of time. What is the law regarding notices to be given in order to be sure the place is vacated at end of lease? Any special form notice? To whom shall it be given—agent? If this party in place desired to move before expiration of lease could they be made to notify me in order that my insurance would hold good.—J. C., Auburn, Ill.

If the lease is for one year no notice is necessary to put the tenant off at the end of the year. If not vacated at the end of the term for which it was leased proceed against the tenant who holds beyond his term unless something in the lease requires otherwise. There is no requirements for his notifying you but if he abandons the place without giving you notice any damage that occurs he would be liable for. This is a question upon which it is very advisable to consult a good local attorney for details of practice in such proceedings.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RAISING WINTER VETCH

Is there a good market for winter vetch and how much does it yield per acre? Does the pea weevil work in this seed? What is the average paying price?—H. A. M., Saginaw County.

There is an excellent market for winter vetch seed. The supply during the past few seasons has been far short of the demand. Previous to the war considerable amount of winter vetch seed was imported from Russia, but it is not likely that normal trade conditions will be resumed for a long time. Winter vetch is not only in great demand in Michigan and other northern states, but is being used in increasing quantities in southern states for a fall planted forage and green manuring crop. Farmers received, during the past season, from 20 to 30c a pound for the seed, the retail price ranging from 30 to 40c per pound. The usual yield per acre is from 120 to 240 pounds, with from 12 to 16 bushels of rye. Twenty pounds per acre is generally planted with a bushel of rye. No reports have to my knowledge come to this station of injury from the pea weevil. A bulletin giving information in regard to the culture of this crop can be secured from the Michigan Agricultural College.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

GETTING CLEAR TITLE

I bought a 40-acre farm, paid cash for it. The party that sold me the land said it was all clear. We had the deeds recorded, but found there were taxes due for two years. I paid these and got a clear title. I now understand there is a party holding a mortgage for $600.00 on this farm which will come due in April. Will I have to pay this mortgage? The man and wife I bought the farm from swore before a notary public the farm was all clear of debt.—A Subscriber, Van Buren County.

If the parties gave you a warranty deed and warranting the farm to be free and clear of all claims they would be liable for breach of warranty. If they gave you a quit claim it would be necessary to know all of the circumstances before I could pass on their liability. Never buy land without an abstract and have the same examined by a competent examiner.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TAXING LODGE HALL

Is a hall used for lodge purposes only taxable?—Subscriber, Muskegon County.

The fourth subdivision of section seven, of Act 331, P. A. 1919, p. 584, provides for the exemption from taxation of certain real estate therein numerated and then adds this proviso: "Provided, that such exemption shall no apply to fraternal or secret societies, but all charitable homes of such societies are exempt." —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ANNULLING A MARRIAGE

What can a man do if his wife leaves him after they have been married 6 or 8 days, to go back after the rest of her clothes, and not hear from her again for six years; then he sees notice of a woman of same name being dead. Then he goes and marries another woman. After they have lived together for some time he finds that the first wife is still living, then parts with last wife. How is he to get untangled so as to get another wife?—S. G. B., Penfield.

It is advisable to file suit to annul the second marriage and a suit for divorce from the first one. It is advisable to have the suit to annul the second marriage to have a legal determination that it is void by reason of the former wife living not having been divorced. That is, the second marriage is void if the first wife was living and undivorced, but if she had a lawful divorce then the second marriage would be lawful. Under the facts related the court would enter a decree of annulment. The first wife having deserted for more than two years the court would enter a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion against the first wife. The party would then be free to contract a lawful marriage.—W. E. Brown, legal *editor.*

NOT LIABLE FOR HUSBAND'S DEBTS

My wife and I gave a joint second mortgage on our Michigan farm to Stark Bros. of Missouri, for trees to plant on our farm. Half the stock was worthless and I have refused to pay over half the price. They are suing on the notes. The farm will not sell for enough to pay the first mortgage and part of the second mortgage. Can they get anything out of any property that is owned by my wife? She has since come into possession of property by inheritance. An early reply will be appreciated. We were residents of Washington at time mortgage was given and are now.—F. N. C., Washigton, D. C.

The wife is not liable for a husband's debt. The fact she signed a mortgage and also signed the note would not bind her unless it was her debt. However, if a judgment should be taken against her her property would be liable for the judgment against her.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HOW TO TEST VINEGAR

I have four hundred gallons of vinegar I would like to sell. Will it have to be tested so I can sell it to the stores? If so, where will I have to send samples to have tested?—H. P. S., Shiawassee Co.

Send us one-half pint samples from each barrel of the vinegar in question. Send securely packed so that it will not break in transit and mark samples to indicate the barrels from which they come, and address to W.C. Geagley, State Analyst, care of this department. At the time of sending write Mr. Geagley that same is being sent at my request.—*Hon. Fred W. Woodworth, Commissioner of State Food and Drug Department.*

RENTING BY VERBAL CONTRACT

If A lets a farm to B on shares for one year and there is no written contract, only A states to B in the presence of C that he can have the place the same as the person the previous year had it and B asked for nothing different. Then the agreement under which the tenant operated was that B was to have 2-3 of corn, 2-3 of oats or other grain and 1-2 of the hay. We have a witness to prove this. Now he claims 2-3 of the hay and has forbidden me (A) taking more than 1-3 of the hay. B has no witnesses. Can't I hold half of the hay? Should I not take it and let him serve an injunction? I am A and owner of the farm.—Inquirer, Ingham Couty.

Under the circumstances related A is entitled to one half of the hay. It would be doubtful if any injunction proceedings could be sustained. A should take his share.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SELLING LIFE LEASED LAND

A has a farm of 40 acres and B decided to work the farm and pay the taxes and insurance and a life-lease of one person and the land was to be his after the person who holds the life lease dies, and now A wants to sell the farm and not to give B anything. Is there anything B could hold on it?—Subscriber, Huron County.

If the life lease is properly executed A can not give a clear title to the land without B joins in the deed. A can only sell his life estate. If there is an error in making of the life lease a court of chancery would have power to reform and correct it to conform to the agreement.—*W. E. Brown.*

Sense and Nonsense

He Had Boots on, Too

A gentleman from New York went out into the Jersey farm districts to hunt up a farmer by the name of Smith, whom he had some business with, but had never met. After driving some miles into the country he located the house as directed. The only person in sight, however, was a small boy very busy whittling.

"Young man, is your father in?"

"Yep," replied the boy.

"Well, I would like to see him; can you tell me where I will find him?"

"Sure," came the answer, "he's out back in the pigpen; you'll know him—he's got a hat on."

A Careful Giver

Patience—"You're engaged to Fred, arn't you?"

Patrice—"Yes; but I'm not happy."

"What's wrong?"

"I'm afraid he's selfish."

"Why so?"

"He asked me for my hand, and I gave it to him."

"Of course."

"Well, it wasn't until I had given my hand to him that he put a diamond ring on my finger."

"Of course not. But how does that show selfishness?"

"Why, it was his hand, wasn't it?"

Nearly Ruined, in Fact

The shadow of the arch-enemy next door appeared in the doorway of the humble kitchen.

"Mrs. Jones!" she exclaimed with folded arms, "let me tell you that that childs of yours is badly spoilt."

"Oh, get away with you!" snapped Mrs. Jones, testily scenting another complaint as to her young hopeful's conduct.

"Well," rejoined the aggravated neighbor, "if you don't believe me, just come and see for yourself what the steam-roller's done to him."

Leave it to the Irishman

Three men, an Irishman, a Swede and a Hebrew, were brought to court. The Hebrew was arrested for stealing a cow; the Swede for stealing a horse, and the Irishman for stealing a wagon.

"Well," said the judge, turning to the Hebrew, "where did you get the cow?"

"I've had it since it was a calf," was the reply.

"Where did you get the horse?" he asked the Swede.

"I've had it since it was a colt," replied the Swede.

"And, Patrick, where did you get the wagon?"

"Oh, your Honor, I've had it since it was a wheelbarrow."

It's Barely Possible

The brilliant wit of the bar looked at the moon-faced farm hand and winked at his friends.

"Have you never been married?" he began.

"Ye-e-es," stammered the farm hand, "onct."

"Whom did you marry?"

'A woman, sir—"

"Come my dear man," cut in the witty lawyer, "of course you married a woman. Did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man?"

"Ye-e-s sir. My sister did."

Deaf and Dumb Cook Wanted

Master of the house: "Why did you tell the mistress what time I came in this morning, after I expressly paid you and told you not to?"

The cook: "Sure, sir, an I didn't tell her. She asked me what time you got in, Oi tould her Oi was so busy getting the breakfast that Oi didn't look at the clock."

What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 15)

ily come after a war withh Austria. ithin a few months Bismark got apoleon III to promise to remain utral in case Prussia attacked Aus- ia. He also made a treaty with It- y which provided that Italy should in Prussia in war agains Austria if russia began the war within three onths for the sake of reforms in the erman confederation. Bismark im- ediately introduced into the Diet of rankfort the governing body of the erman confederation, a new plan for e federation of the German states. o keep his Italian treaty good he cked a quarrel with Austria over its lministration of Holstein; declared e old confederation dissolved; at- cked Austria, and called upon the her German states to do likewise. one of the more important states did and four of them sided with Aus- ia. Prussia, being prepared, defeat- Austria in seven weeks and all ermany was at the mercy of the russians.

Prussia now annexed the kingdom Hanover, four duchies and the free ty of Frankfort, bringing under the russian king practically all the peo- e along the north coast from the ussian border to Holland. Blood d iron had won much but not all ismark had hoped for, four southern ates being still outside the confeder- ion. Bismark believed war with rance would accomplish this. Read: agen's "Europe Since 1815," PP 289- 0. In his reminiscences Bismark ankly tells how he brought this out and planned it so that France ould declare war and Prussia ould pose before Europe as defend- g herself against a wanton aggress- .

Everything worked as Bismark had anned. France was quickly defeat- and the four German state joined ith Prussia. France was compelled give up Alsace and Loraine and to y Prussia the largest indemnity er exacted of any nation.

William II, now plain Bill, said on s accession to the throne in his eech, "The Soldier and the Army, t Parlimentary majorities have elded together the German Empire. y confidence is placed in the army." ater at the centenary of the firm of rupp at Essen the emperor said "The story of this army is a piece of Prus- an and German history. Krupp ns have been with the Prussian es and have thundered on the bat- fields which made ready the way to erman unity and won it at last."

William, not willing to be overshad- ved by the man who had made the mpire, broke with Bismark, but his lief in the policy of Blood and Iron as as great as Bismark's. He now gan building with feverish haste a ar machine of such magnitude that startled the whole world. He blus- red and shook his mailed fist until l nations began to look on Germany ith distrust.

When the Council at Hague was rmed to try to prevent wars and to ovide a means of settling disputes nong nations without recourse to ms Germany would have nothing to with it. German dreams of world minion were so apparent that at e outbreak of the world war Ger- any was practically isolated among e nations. She had, however, in- viduals like Mr. Bengal who thru es of blood or because their minds d been poisoned by German propa- nda were loyal to her and even now the hour of her degredation and de- at occasionally indulge in such "sob uff" as Bengal's letter. Poor, disil- sioned mortals! Fortunately, many the more dangerous types are in r federal prisons awaiting deporta- on.

I consider it an insult to the intel- gence of the American people to say ey entered the war because England icked us. We entered it because we uld no longer endure German in- lts and German aggression.

He asks what we gained by enter- g the war. We gained a conscious- ess that we did our duty in a trying our. We defended our honor; we id our debt to France; we saved the orld from black disaster.

We gained nothing in spoils; we ked nothing; we are content to wait the plaudits of future genera- ons. He ends by saying he is not pro-German. That he is ashamed of it counts for something. Let us hope he becomes 100 per cent American.—*S. W .Morrison, Tuscola County.*

THE FARM BUREAU

It has been said, and reasserted, numberless times that the farmers cannot, or will not, unite for their mutual benefit and make the union of effort a success.

The history of efforts, in the past, gives ground for the above assertion to be true, but the changed conditions of this present day give reasonable hope that the effort to unite the producing class, for mutual good is to result in a reasonable degree of success.

It is a well authenticated belief that the farmer does not receive his proportion of what the consumer of his products pays for the same, this because of the excess of the number of the so-called "middleman" each one of whom takes a big toll as the commodity passes through his "tote-house."

We farmers have been regarded, as to some extent, autocratic, and there may be grounds for this belief, but let it be remembered that the farmers calling is largely responsible for this as his determination in dealing with his domestic animals and with the soil which he cultivates, is near called in question and the very natural result is that he becomes somewhat unfitted to compromise his views with the views of his fellow-men and for this reason it is somewhat difficult for farmers to unify their efforts.

There is one other, and a far more potent cause, why farmers cannot unite closely and set the price of their food products and it is that if this be done the consumer of food, in many instances being unable to pay the price, would suffer from hunger, the price having been set too high. The farmers have food at "first hands" while our fellow-men of other callings must depend upon us for their food supply and if we, selfishly, should place the price too high, some might suffer from hunger, even to the extent that their "breast bone would scratch their back bone" as a public speaker expressed it, recently.

However, the present effort to unite the farmers for their mutual benefit is, we believe, a start in the right direction and is to result in bringing a benefit to the farming class of our citizens to which now is and has been for many years justly their due, and every farmer is, in duty bound to unite with the "Farm Bureau" and help this worthy cause.—*J. T. D., Clinton County.*

Yes, sir, times have changed. It wasn't so very long ago that every farmer instead of "going it alone", but now he won't stand still until he's hitched. All traditions about the jealousies and the 'splendid isolation" of farmers have been smashed to smithereens. And it is fair to assume that any legitimate movement, such as the Farm Bureau, which promises relief to agriculture, with the assistance of farmers working co-operatively, will get all the farmer support it needs.—Editor.

STRONG FOR CAMPBELL

I wrote sometime back and criticised Campbell a little and also sent in some information from Agricultural College on Lupines. Since I wrote I have learned considerable about both.

Milo Campbell spoke at our Grange "The East Casco Grange", and I can honestly say it was the best address I have ever heard, and I have heard Bryan, and he is some speaker.

I was talking to a German Smithy and he went on to tell about farming in the old country. He said they sowed Lupine in rye about the time the rye started to blossom, and it grew so rank by fall when they plowed it under one had to use a sort of a cart and chain they rigged up to put on the plow in order to plow it under. The next year they would get an enormous yield. I also wrote to Nungesser & Dickenson but they had no Lupine, but quoted Serredella at 15c per pound.

Most every one that has taken your paper admits it is dandy.

When we farmers get John C. Ketcham in Congress it will take a page to give us the national news. I will hustle around and get about twice as many new subscribers with no more effort.—*N. J. R., Kibbie, Mich*

If every farmer in Michigan could hear Milo Campbell there would be no question about his success at the polls. There ought not to be any question, as I believe the farmers will stick together just as loyally to elect a governor as they have on other matters. We hope the Agricultural College will be able to show that lupine and serradella are practical soil builders, and through them much of our light land may be reclaimed.—Editor.

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120 ACRES $4,400, HORSE, 15 COWS, [illegible] 30 cows; big woodlot, nearby market, 100 fruit trees, 800 sugar maples; 2 story 10-room house, [illegible] wagon, machinery, tools and all go for only $4,100, $2,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 15 Strout's Spring Catalog; lists Bargains 33 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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120 ALL IMPROVED, extra buildings, stock, tools, main road, near city. Immediate possession. Write Glen Pinch, Eaton Rapids, Mich., Route 5.

80 ACRE GOOD FARM FOR SALE. 60 acres cleared. New basement barn 38 x 58. Good 7 room house, 40 large bearing trees, good woven wire fence, good clay loam, close to 4 towns, 1-2 mile to school. At quick sale price $3,000. $1,000 down. Balance on easy payments. JACOB SEEBACK, Twining, Mich., R 1.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed, beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION. 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up, $10 to $15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purchased—UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR. Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

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WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD IMPROVED farm near a good market town on good road. Address, ANDREW PAFF, Gladwin, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—TEAM 1,350 POUND HORSES, 6 and 8 years old, sound and true. Also seed oats and clover hay for sale. R. G. POTTS, Washington, Mich. Phone 7-F-22.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—SENATOR DUNlap and 10 other varieties, 70c per hundred. ERNEST PUTMAN, Williamston, Mich.

A PAIR OF 3-YEAR-OLD COLTS, LIGHT weight, sound, unbroken. Like giving them away at $150.00. E. Edgell, 1 1-2 miles north of Warren, Michigan.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500; $1 per 100 delivered. O. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich., R. R. No. 2.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RED KIDNEY beans, have been screened and hand picked, $13.35 per cwt., bags extra. RAY HELSEL, Rockford, Mich.

A NEW SEED CORN—EARLY YELLOW Dent for field or silage, produces per acre over other corn enough to pay for price of seed. D. WOODWARD & SON, Clinton, Michigan.

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, $2.00 postpaid. Dunlap $5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

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FOR SALE—MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT. The kind that has proved a success in Michigan for six years. Write for prices to FARWELL MILLS, Farwell, Mich.

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING, SELECTed Pickett's yellow dent. $3.50 for 56 lbs. shelled corn, bags extra at 50c, or send them by parcel post. E. N. BALL, Hamburg, Mich.

MAPLE SYRUP WANTED

State how and in what quantity you can ship it and the price. Address Box W, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND ASPARAGUS plants for sale at $6 per 1,000. F. J. STRATTON, R 2, Three Oaks, Mich.

FOR SALE—TRACTOR, $1,600 ADVANCE Rumely 8-16 and two fourteen inch bottom plows, nearly new. Sold farm so have no use for it. THOMAS FOX, Melvin, Mich.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY THE YEAR Top wages to capable willing worker. R. G. POTTS, Washington, Mich., phone 7-F-22.

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County Crop Reports

[illegible]—Farmers are busy [illegible] shearing sheep, trimming trees, hauling manure, building and repairing fences and doing road work. The weather has been cold and we had some snow during the first part of the week, but it is warmer now and farmers are able to get out their field work again. No oats have been put in yet but quite a few will be sown next week if the weather continues warm. Farmers are selling hay, livestock and some potatoes. Auction sales are not so plentiful now, although there are still quite a few sales billed for this month yet. Rye and wheat are not looking very good, and indications point to a very low yield this year. Farm help is very hard to get at any reasonable prices and most farmers are figuring on working what they can and leaving the rest lay idle. There will be an extreme shortage of most all crops this year with the possible exception of corn and potatoes.—C. W. S. The following prices were offered at Flint on April 15: Wheat, $2.65; corn, $1.75; oats, $1.10; rye, $1.85; buckwheat, $3; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.50; beans (red kidney) $11; hay, $27 @32; rye straw, wheat straw, oat straw $9@14; potatoes, $4.25@4.75; onions, $7, cabbage, $7 bbl.; cucumbers, $3 doz; hens, 35c; springers, 35c; ducks, 32@34c, geese, 30@34c; turkeys, 40@42c; butter, creamery 63@66c; dairy, 55@60c; butterfat, 68@70c; eggs, 43@45c; beef steers, $10.50@11.50; beef cows, $7.50@8.50; veal calves, $18@19; sheep, 10.50@12; lambs 18@20; hogs, $15@16.

HILLSDALE (S.)—Weather cool and windy, somewhat warmer. Not much plowing. Many public sales. Everything selling good, but horses are very cheap and good ones at $11 each. Oats will be drilled in late. Manures are being drawn to the fields, getting ready for the corn crop. Roads are in fairly good shape now since frost is out. Still have freezing nights. Not much garden made or plowed. Many farmers are quitting the farm and going to the cities for high wages in factories. Whose going to raise the farm crops when they all go? Somebody's going to starve by paying big prices for farm products, and the middlemen are going to get the farmer's prices. Let's cut out the middleman and send him over to Germany. Prices offered at the town of Jonesville: Potatoes, $3 bu; butter, 55 eggs, 35; wheat, $2.45; oats, 95; rye, $1.75; corn, $1.80. Hanover, Jackson county, always gives better prices for eggs and grain. Cream goes to Litchfield and North Adams Creameries.—V. V. H.

MONROE (N. E.)—We have our snow storms regular once a week and some very bad weather generally. Wheat has suffered in the last ten days and looks quite poor right now. Seeding about half done around this locality, will be some till can get on the ground to finish. Will be less spring grain sown this year than usual. Farmers are very uneasy generally; never saw or heard of so many dissatisfied with conditions as now. No building or scarcely any repairs of any kind being done. Every other farm for sale, however not many sales have been made. Market is very uncertain on account of the R. R strike.—G. L. S. Prices offered at Newport: Wheat, $2.32; corn, no market; oats, $1; hay, No. 1 timothy baled, $20; No. 1 light mixed, $24 @28 loose; potatoes, $4.10 bu; onions, 7; cabbage, 6; hens, 30; springers, 30; butter, 60; eggs 41; hogs 14 1-2; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 5@6; veal calves, dressed, 23.

OAKLAND (N)—It has been a long time since you had a report from here. We had nothing to report but snow and cold weather. It looks as if we have spring now. Very little plowing done. Most farmers have sown cloverseed, wheat comes out of winter looking good. Rye is doing well. The same with clover. Stock has done well and is looking fine. There is quite a call for hay and grain. Farm help is very scarce. Men all in factories or building roads. Potatoes about all gone to market. A good many farms sold here and a good many to be worked.—E. F. The following prices were offered at Clarkston on April 15: Wheat, $2.45; corn, $1.60; oats, $1; rye, $1.60; No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $28; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.00 per cwt.; potatoes, $3.75 to $6.00; butter, 60c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 40c; hogs, $16.

MANISTEE—The farmers are plowing. Some are still cutting wood and attending sales. All around weather cool, not very much warm weather or rain, soil moist here. Farmers are not selling much of produce this week. Farmers, I presume, have sold most of crops raised last year especially potatoes, beans and rye. Getting ready for a new crop. Good contracting for cucumbers and pea beans. Fruit setting, fence building is being done here. Considerable buying at auction sales. Lots selling or renting farms, some from cities home since R. R strike. Potatoes have advanced to $5.50 per cwt. Beans remain at $5.25 per cwt. Rye is $1.65 per bushel, wheat $2.10 per bushel. Butter stays at 50c, eggs 36c, butterfat is 60c. Hogs are 13 1-2 on foot and 18c dressed; beef 5 to 8c alive; 10 to 13c dressed; veal 18c dressed; live chickens, 25c per lb.; hides, 18c per lb.—H. A.

MONTCALM (C)—Farmers are sowing spring wheat, and some are sowing oats. The following prices were paid at Lakeview this week: Wheat, $2.75; corn, $1.65; oats, $1.00; rye, $1.65; hay, $28; rye straw, $15; wheat-oats straw, $166; beans, $6.75; red kidney beans, $14; potatoes, $7; onions, $8; hens, 22; springers, 30; ducks, 18; geese, 20; turkeys, 35; butter 65; butterfat, 68; eggs, 38; sheep, 4-10; lambs, 14; hogs, 15; beef steers, 6; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 12-18.—G. B. W.

CALHOUN—Farmers have just started plowing for oats. The weather is cold and rainy. Soil is very cold and wet. There is not much selling now. The Gleaners held a meeting at the Penfield town hall Wednesday night, April 14th in behalf of a co-operative elevator in Battle Creek. Mr. Simpson addressed the meeting. The Calhoun County Farm Bureau held the first meeting at the town hall in Penfield.—C. E. B. The following prices were offered at Battle Creek on April 16: Wheat, $2.65@2.68; oats, 85c; rye, $1.50; potatoes, $3.75; butter, 50c; eggs, 40c; lambs, 14c; hogs 15c; beef steers, 10c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 10@14c.

JACKSON (N)—Farmers unable to make much headway on account of the bad weather. A few are finishing up marketing their grain. There is a drive on to secure members for the Farm Bureau. The centralized school system was voted down with not over half a dozen votes in its favor. It was tried in the adjoining township of Napoleon this year and there is so much dissatisfaction with the system that there is a demand for a vote, in some of the districts, to go back to the old system. The taxes are so high that farmers have begun to fight against anything that will tend to raise them. Quite an acreage will be put into popcorn this year, as it seems to be a paying crop. The weather has about discouraged the good contractors building county roads.—G. S.

MISSAUKEE (S)—Farmers are getting ready for spring work, getting wood and drawing what manure they can get. Weather is springlike, but a cold north wind most of the time, but cannot last much longer, as it is getting late. A few have potatoes and are selling them at $7.30 per cwt. The following prices were offered at Lake City this week: Oats, $1.25; rye, $1.65; hay, $37; potatoes, $7.30; hens, 30; butter, 55; butterfat, 65; eggs, 38; veal calves, 10 to 13; Apples, $2.—H. E. N.

GRAND TRAVERSE (East) — Are having nice weather only the wind continues to stay in the north. Farmers are plowing and hauling manure. Some hay being sold. Lots of farms will be idle this year. Thee following prices were paid at Traverse City this week: Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.60; oats, 95; rye, $1.60; hay, $42; potatoes, $4 bushel; butter, 50; butterfat, 70; eggs, 37.—C. L. B.

ARENAC (East)—Farmers are getting $2.25 a bushel for No. 1 potatoes; 95c for oats; beans, no sale; corn $1.50; hay, $20 at barn, $28 baled; butterfat and eggs good. Farmers are complaining that their cows are not producing as well as last spring. Everything seems at an unrest, and hundreds from old Arenac are in the big towns. A hard spring on the sheep.—M. B. R.

MONROE—Another week of wet cold weather. It makes some of the farmers feel a little blue. We hope it will soon warm up, so farm work will move along more smoothly. Oat and wheat prices are going up out of sight, and the milk price is going the other way. Stock is looking fair for this time of the year, and high priced grain and feed.—W. H. L.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The Michigan Business Farmer, published at Mount Clemens, Mich., for April 1st, 1920.
State of Michigan, County of Macomb, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Forrest Lord, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The Michigan Business Farmer and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher and editor are:
Publisher, Geo. M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Editor, Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
Rural Publishing Co., Mount Clemens.
Geo. M. Slocum, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Grant Slocum, Mt. Clemens R. F. D. 4.
Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Lyda R. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder, or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

FORREST LORD, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1920.

BERT V. NUNNELLY.
(My commission expires September 5th, 1920.

Dairymen Will Advertise Product

AT A SPECIAL meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, at the Board of Commerce in Detroit last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the State Association to collect 1 per cent of the amount received by farmers for their milk to create a fund for advertising milk and its products.

The meeting was attended by several hundred delegates and members and the vote for the resolution was unanimous. D. D. Aitken, who for the past several years has been trying to get the milk producers to see the wisdom of advertising their product, was present and gave a stirring talk upon the subject.

Mr. A. C. Anderson, acting as secretary of the Milk Commission, read a resolution that had been adopted by the Commission that morning, the resolution setting forth the fact that inasmuch as the Commission had offered to turn its affairs over to the Fair Price Board and stand dissolved and that the Board had made no acknowledgment of this offer but had on the contrary absolutely ignored the Commission's advances, the commission held that it was still in existence and set forth its judgment that the price of milk for April should continue the same as the price for March, vix, $4.05 per cwt.

It was explained that the fund which the producers might create for advertising purposes would be met with an equal sum by the distributors, and that probably a total of $40,000 to $50,000 would thereby be raised. Some questions were asked as to the money already expended for this purpose, and Pres. Hull said that a statement would be published giving the full information.

Board of Health to Assist

The Board of Health has agreed to assist the producers and distributing companies in acquainting the consumer with the food value of milk. In a statement upon the subject of milk as a food and the need for a constant supply of pure milk, Dr. Henry Vaughan, public health commissioner, said:

"The board of health has no interest in the price of milk as such, but we are vitally interested in the possible effects of an arbitrary lowering of the price to the producer. And I am fearful that the enforced reduction to 14 cents a quart will react against both quantity and quality.

"In 15 years of constant effort the board of health has succeeded by educating the producer in cleanliness and care, in making the milk coming into Detroit as clean as any in the United States. There will be, of course, no drop in this respect with the decrease in the return to the farmer, because with the average haul of five hours, the producer is under the necessity of keeping his milk clean and free from germs if he wishes to deliver it, fresh and usable in Detroit.

"But there is the question of butter fats. At the present time our Detroit milk supply contains something like 3.7 or 3.6 per cent butter fats. This is considerably higher than the state requirement and it has resulted along with the cleanliness of the milk in aiding materially in the reduction of the Detroit infant mortality figures by more than 80 per thousand of births in the past 10 years. That means, with a normal birth rate of 30,000 a year in Detroit, a saving of more than 2,400 lives per annum.

"I feel great apprehension that this record will be endangered by anything that makes it necessary to reduce the quality of our milk supply. And if the reduction in the price to be paid the producer reduces the quantity coming into Detroit that, too, would be a serious menace to the children."

The advertising campaign will be largely along educational lines. The Board of Health will issue signed statements as to the value of milk as a food and studies will be undertaken in all the schools and clubs of the cities. The campaign also contemplates the use of sign-boards and newspapers.

The resolution authorizing the expenditure of money for this purpose, follows:

WHEREAS, Michigan farm conditions are most critical. The heavy removal of people from the farms to the industrial centers owing to the attraction of high wages, has seriously threatened food production. Vacant farm houses, abandoned farms and reduced acreage is the report from all corners of the state; and

WHEREAS, the residents of our cities are seemingly asleep to the conditions that prevail in regard to food production. Carelessness, neglect, and even open hastility toward farmers are all too common in the minds of many city consumers. Many of our industrial leaders have lost sight of the fact that Michigan's prestige as a manufacturing center cannot be maintained unless those who produce food are likewise prosperous and progressive; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Milk Producers' Association is especially concerned over the impending crisis in this important industry. Top prices in feeds and almost impossible farm labor conditions are driving many men out of the dairy business and unless immediate and drastic means are used to counteract we shall face in the summer months such a shortage of dairy products that actual want, if not famine, may stalk through our city streets and riot and ruin run their mad course; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Milk Producers' Association would be recreant to its duty, to its members and to the consuming public did it not bend every energy to bring this critical situation of the milk industry to the people of the city and to invite their earnest co-operation in avoiding disastrous consequences to all concerned. Assistance must be given the dairymen to encourage increased production, to improve the quality of their product, and to guard against its contamination. City consumers must be enlightened as to the excellence of milk as a nutritive and to its comparative cheapness when its food value is considered.

THEREFORE, be it Resolved, that we show our good faith in meeting this critical situation by instructing the Board of Directors of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association to arrange for the collection of one per cent of the proceeds of our milk for the purpose of more effectively meeting the situation above described, through proper advertising, more intensive and such other means as may be found necessary and particular.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN APRIL

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets)

THE PRICE trend is upward, although considerable irregularity appears. During the past four weeks, apples, cabbage, sweet potatoes and tomatoes have kept rather closely to their levels of March 15, but celery, onions and potatoes have advanced, the last two mentioned, rather violently. Shipments in practically all lines have decreased, 6,629 cars moving during the second week in April compared with 8,416 cars during the corresponding period in March.

Potatoes Reach High Levels

The upward trend which started the middle of February carried prices of No. 1 sacked white potatoes to a range of $5.35 to $5.70 per 100 pounds in consuming markets by the middle of March. The advance continued during the past four weeks reaching $7.50 to $8.35. Prices at Minnesota shipping points also were about $2 higher f. o. b. at $7 to $7.30. New York round whites No. 1 gained about $2.50 to $3 advancing by the middle of April to a range of $7.50 to $8.65 sacked per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountains in New York City were about $2.25 higher by April 15, bulk per 100 pounds. The majority of these price changes have taken place about the middle of April when supplies in the large cities were not sufficient to meet requirements. About one-half the present shipments are from Maine and the balance chiefly from the middle northwest. Total shipments of the late northern crop, 115,107 cars, compared with 114,726 to the middle of April last year.

Apples Steady

Demand has continued fairy active for barreled and boxed apples with few price changes. The markets were strong during the latter part of March. At New York shipping points Baldwins A 2 1-2 from cold storage sold at $8 to $8.25 per barrel f. o. b. The same stock in consuming markets ranged $8 to $9.50. Ben Davis sold at 7.50 to $8.25 in middlewestern markets. Northwestern boxed Winesaps, extra fancy, at Yakima and Wenatchee brought $3 to $3.25 f. o. b. Consuming markets ranged $3.50 to $4.25. The markets remained fairly steady during the first two weeks in April, but price ranges of both barreled and boxed stock were about 25c lower than during the last two weeks of March. Cold storage holdings on April 1 were 712,296 barrels, a decrease of 49 per cent from the 1,381,660 barrels in storage on March 1, but 46.4 per cent more than were held April 1 last year. Holdings of boxed apples on April 1 were 2, 951,394 boxes, a decrease of 43.5 per cent from the 5,232,320 boxes held March 1, but 109.3 per cent more than were in storage April 1 last year.

Onions Make Sharp Advance

Recent price gains have brought onions into about the same market position as potatoes. Supplies of both vegetables were too light to meet normal consumption, and the situation furnished a similar basis for higher prices. Eastern Yellow gained $2.25 to $2.50 in eastern markets reaching $8 to $9, sacked per 100 pounds. Middlewestern Yellow varieties were $2 to $2.25 higher at $8 to $9. The new onion crop has started to move from Texas. Acreage is estimated at 12,240 and the crop is said to be one of the finest that Texas has produced. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing crates. Also the movement has been retarded by recent railroad troubles. Yellow Bermudas No. 1 and 2 in standard crates sold at $3.50 to $4.25 f. o. b. shipping points. Consuming markets were at different levels. Philadelphia at $6.50 to $7, Chicago at $4.25 to $4.75 and Kansas City at $5.50 to $6. Shipments of Northern and Bermuda onions were 20.233 cars to date this season.

Bargain List of Used and Rebuilt
Engines, Threshers, Hullers, Etc.
(Subject to Prior Sale)

ENGINES	THRESHERS
12 H. P. Advance	18 x 34 Russell
16 H. P. Russell	28 x 40 Red River Special
15 H. P. J. I. Case	28 x 48 Avery
16 H. P. Buffalo Pitts	30 x 46 Russell
16 H. P. Port Huron	30 x 50 Buffalo Pitts
18 H. P. Port Huron	31 x 49 Gaar-Scott
18 H. P. Advance	32 x 52 Advance
18 H. P. Russell	32 x 52 Red River Special
20 H. P. Russell	32 x 54 Huber
20 H. P. Baker	33 x 50 Peerless
20 H. P. Huber	33 x 54 Russell
20 H. P. J. I. Case	34 x 56 Buffalo-Pitts
22 H. P. Advance	36 x 60 Russell
25 H. P. Russell	36 x 60 Reeves
16 H. P. Rumely Double	34 x 56 Rumely
20 H. P. Rumely	

CORN HUSKERS—1 12 Roll Advance
HULLERS—1 No. 4 Matchless; 1 No. 1 Birdsell

This is the smallest stock of used and rebuilt machinery we ever had on hand at this time of the year, and only thhe first to get in their orders will be able to get the machinery delivered.

Remember that transportation facilities are very bad; cars have to be ordered two weeks ahead at times, and such delays as this make it all the more important for you to buy now and get your machinery on the ground. Better be safe, than sorry.

If you don't see what you want on this list, write us about it. We get in different makes and sizes of machines every week.

The Arbuckle-Ryan Company,
222-234 Cherry Street TOLEDO, OHIO

—Another Proof!

Mar. 4, 1920.
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:
I wish to state that the results have been very satisfactory from the ad in your paper. I am very much pleased. You will no doubt hear from me in the near future again. I have some bulls I wish to advertise as soon as I can get the proper circulars and mailing material ready.
Check enclosed. Yours truly,
EDW. B. BENSON,
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

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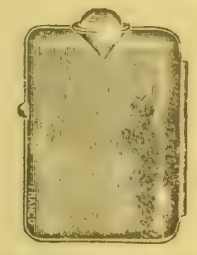

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POCKET ELECTRIC .....FLASH LIGHT FREE
For Two NEW Subscribers to M. B. F.

Every man, woman or child in the country ought to carry an electric flash-light at night and here is the handiest size of all. Flat, just-a-hand-full yet throws a powerful light, brighter than a clumsy lantern. We have secured a limited number of these lamps from one of the best makers in America. They are never sold at retail for less than $1.50, some dealers charge $2, but until our supply runs out we will send one complete flash-light, including nitrogen bulb and Franco battery for only two NEW subscribers to The Michigan Business Farmer at $1 each. Send $2, two new names and the lamp will come by prepaid parcel post. Address, Premium Manager, the Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks.
To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

FREE BOOKLETS.

We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of

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BLACK FLAG

15c 40c 75c Except West of Rockies

Saves Young Chicks

Lice and mites kill chicks. Black Flag will save them. Blow into feathers of setting hens and down of chicks to kill head and body lice; blow into cracks in coops and nests to kill mites. Use powder gun. Kills insects by inhalation. Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die. Destroys ants, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. At drug, department, grocery and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.

I.P. *U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows glass containers keep insect powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in SEALED GLASS BOTTLES instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes.*

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Baltimore, Md.

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Auto and Tractor Mechanic
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Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

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The Ottawa Log Saw does the work of ten men. Makes wood sawing easy and profitable. When not sawing wood use for pumping, feed grinding, etc. Simple economical durable. Thousands in use. Fully guaranteed, 30 days trial. Cash or Easy Payments. Write for Low Price.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1074 Wood St., Ottawa, Kas.

MAINE JERSEY MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

WHERE is the man who said an ordinary farmer, under everyday working conditions, cannot make a world's record with his cows?

Thrice within a year this theory has been contradicted by Jersey cows in working farmer's hands. First by Vive La France, an Oregon farmer's cow which made the four year old and breed record of 1031 pounds fat; then by Lulu Alphea of Ashburn, a yearling which made 800 pounds fat for her owner, who only two years before had graduated from grades to pure-breds.

The third and latest case is that of Plain Mary, a registered Jersey that found her way into the barn of two farmers who had decided to try their luck with pure breds. Their cow has made 15,255 pounds milk and 1,040 pounds of butterfat in one year and gained the title of World's Champion Jersey. She is now owned by F. M. Ayer of Bangor, Maine, who bought her at a fancy price from Kely and Cossar of Winn, Maine, the men who owned the cow until the sixth month of her present test, at which time Mr. Ayer bought her. She was sold on condition that she remain at the old home farm to finish her record and she will now be sent to her new home in Bangor.

Mary started her test at eight years and eleven months of age and during the first six months she averaged more than 100 pounds of butterfat per month. From then on she had a few reverses and did not make as large a record as was expected.

The country in which she lived is subject to severe extremes of weather and the setbacks were due to a weather variation of eighty-four degrees in one day in June and then in December she was subjected to forty-five degrees below zero in an unheated barn. The farm is located in an unprotected spot on the shores of the Penobscot River and Mary had the benefit of all the fresh air that blew across fields of ice and snow. In spite of her handicaps she finished strong and averaged twenty-eight pounds of milk a day during the last month of her record.

Plain Mary's record is more of a tribute to official test work than it is to breeding, as she does not belong to any particular strain. She reverts to St. Lambert blood chiefly, but no plan of breeding is brought out in her pedigree. As an individual she is much better looking than her picture. Cattle experts who have seen her say she is an almost perfect specimen of the producing dairy cow. She has plenty of barrel, strong constitution, good udder and teats, a very fine hide and every evidence of "dairy temperament," or willingness to work.

Plain Mary occupied one of the two box stalls built for Register of Merit cows in Kelly and Cossar's barn. There is a total of fifty-one animals in the barn, five of which are on Register of Merit test. All the work is attended to by Mr. Joe Cossar and his assistant Frank Baker.

Plain Mary was milked three times a day. Mr. Cossar did the night and morning milkings, while Frank Baker did the noon milking. Had she been milked four times a day as some animals are milked on large farms, she undoubtedly would have done even better.

Plain Mary's record was very closely supervised. There were 22 supervisions by official testers (each of whom stayed two days.) They represented five state agricultural colleges and every one was recognized as an expert in this line of work.

A notable feature of this record and of the other two mentioned in the first part of this article, is that al these animals carried calves during the greater part of their records, and Plain Mary is due to calve and qualify for class AA Register of Merit, which means a calf with each record. Plain Mary has two other official records to her credit one of 514 pounds fat and the other 828 pounds fat. She has also had six recorded calves and therefore is a great reproducer as well as a maker of large milk and butterfat records.

The figures given here show how Mary piled up her total of 1040 lbs. of fat by months.

Date	Milk—lbs.	Fat—lbs.
Feb. 28, 1919	42.5	2.75
March	1656.3	107.16
April	1741.0	109.16
May	1650.6	107.95
June	1436.7	89.22
July	1447.8	100.48
August	1350.7	98.74
September	1211.6	91.96
October	1087.3	69.70
November	958.6	64.03
December	1025.9	74.28
January, 1920	928.4	69.17
February 27	718.5	55.47
	15,255.9	1040.07

Plain Mary is the world's champion Jersey and has a record of 1040 pounds of butterfat in one year. She is owned by F. W. Ayer, Bangor, Maine.

The Feeding of Dairy Cows

IF DAIRY cows are to be fed for profitable production they must receive a liberal ration at all seasons. In summer, pasture generally is depended upon, but often it must be supplemented by soiling crops or silage, and sometimes by concentrates as well. For winter feeding, the ration usually is composed of hay, silage and a mixture of grains. In properly balancing the ration the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage with due consideration for cost, bulk, palatability, and physiological effect upon the cow. For best results, cows must be fed individually, salted regularly, and furnished with all the clean water they will drink.

A few simple guides for feeding may be summarized as follows:

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, and the grain ration should be adjusted to the milk production.

2. A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of 1 pound to each 3 pints or pounds of milk produced daily by the cow, except in the case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration may be 1 pound to each 3 1-2 or 4 pounds of milk. An even better rule is 1 pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat that the cow produces during the week.

3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain. Farmers' Bulletin No. 743. Every dairyman may secure a copy of this valuable bulletin by writing the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MORE CORN ROUGHAGE IN THE DAIRY RATION

THE FEEDING value of corn silage, corn fodder, and corn stover in the dairy ration is not sufficiently appreciated, especially in those regions where legumes do not thrive, says a specialist of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. A recent study of records from cow testing associations points to the conclusion that the growing of more corn roughage and less non-leguminous hay would increase the profitableness of the ration.

In all sections where legumes thrive it is, of course, advisable to grow them, as their value is well recognized for feeding dairy cattle. In fact, from a study of cow-testing association reports it would seem that even grain does not fully take the place of good legume roughage. It is in those sections where legumes do not thrive, however, that dairymen may well consider the growing of more corn roughage and less non-legume hay.

Cattle Thrive on Corn Alone

Few plants apparently contain all the substances required to nourish properly the animal body, but in the light of present knowledge the corn plant seems to be one of these. It is possible to balance a ration from corn products only that will enable the animals to thrive and reproduce with apparently no ill effects. This is not the case with many other crops. Corn, then, has unusual feeding properties.

Experimental work done at the South Carolina and Pennsylvania stations has shown that it is practical under some conditions to feed dairy cows on a ration of corn silage and grain without hay. Such a ration has been used successfully in feeding beef steers. Reports from one cow-testing association in a non-leguminous hay region having an unusually high income over cost of feed and large production per cow is in a district where the dairymen have practically discontinued the feeding of hay, but instead feed silage and corn fodder. In this association the grain ration is also composed largely of corn by-products.

More Roughage

No matter what other conclusions may be drawn from the evidence available showing the value of corn fodder and corn silage as dairy feeds, it seems certain that the corn plant provides an excellent roughage.

Hay is often damaged very much by becoming overripe. Storms damage it seriously. The feeding value of corn is not damaged by its becoming mature, and if it is properly shocked storms do little damage to it.

There are undoubtedly many dairymen who can well consider the wisdom of reducing the amount of non-leguminous hay produced of increasing their pasture, and of growing more leguminous feed, corn fodder and silage to feed their dary cows.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET IS STRONG

Men experienced in market conditions state that there never before has been so strong a demand for good draft horses nor such high prices paid in the history of the Chicago horse market.

The demand is strong for all kinds but the preference is much in favor of drafters standing sixteen three hands and over, weighing 1,700 lbs. or more. Prices range from $275 to $450 depending on the merits of the animal. This condition has prevailed steadily for the past four weeks.

Buyers from Boston, New York Philadelphia and Pittsburg, state that the heavy storms in the east this winter which tied up all but horse traffic, influenced users to buy more horses.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today !)
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

May 1. Holsteins. Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club, Ypsilanti, Mich.
May 10. Herefords. Newton County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Kentland, Ind.
May 11. Holsteins, West Michigan Breeders, Grand Rapids, Mich.
May 13, Holteins. C. G. Hine, Rochester, Mich.
June 8, Hosteins. McPherson Farms Co., and Cheney Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Purebred Holstein Cattle in the North West

The North Dakota Farmer recommends Holsteins and reports: "The United States government and the experiment station when selecting cattle for the breeding circuit at New Salem chose this breed as being best adapted to conditions." Holsteins are strong and healthy and do well in any climate. On account of their great yield they are the most economical producers of butterfat.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

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295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

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BRIDGMAN
Berrien County Michigan

Offer for sale ten young registered Holstein Friesian cows, majority of them large framed, good producing cows, bred to KING VALDESSA PONTIAC MASTER, a 32 lb. son of the premier sire KING VALDESSA PONTIAC. Prices are $2,50 and up.

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Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

CEDAR BROOK FARM

Offers for sale
TWO YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL
Sired by VALE ELZERVERE VASSAR BELL PAUL, dam LADY GERDA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, whose coloring is about 2-3 white. From the herd of H. C. Crandall & Son of Elba.
Price $150
THOS. LEE MUIR, Almont, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. Dams are heavy producing young cows. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.
G. & P. DeHOOP, Zeeland, Mich., R 4

FOR SALE—TWO REG. HOLSTEIN BULL calves, four months old, best of breeding. For further information write to
LOUIS LIETAERT, Tower, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH sex for sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.
Price $200.
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

PERHAPS

we have the bull you want. Our herd under Federal supervision headed by a 36 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Bull calves at your own price and terms. Three dandy fellows of serviceable age and several good young calves. Will also sell a few good heifers bred to Peldora DeKoe King of the Pontiacs son of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest Dora 35.89.
Call at Hillcrest Farm, Ortonville, Mich., or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, Munson, Mich.
offers for sale their Senior Herd Sire, RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE born Nov. 25, 1915. He is a perfect individual, a show bull, gentle and right in every way, 2-3 white, a proven sire of high breeding qualities as shown by his get in our herd. Priced right.
Send for bull circular, photos and pedigrees.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Munson, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the $50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2. Battle Creek, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE

Ten head of yearling and two year old heifers. A. R. O. dams, 29 to 32 lbs. sires. Some bred to 32 lb. sire with 745 lbs. milk.
Prices right. Come and see them.
Herd under federal supervision.
CARL HITCHCOCK
Charlotte, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL
Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.
BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

A NICELY BRED CALF

The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.
Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the $50,000 dollar bull. Price only $100.00.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Herd under state and federal inspection.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY,
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PICCOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BOTH SEX FOR sale. Priced low.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL calves ready for service.
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS', Clarkston, Mich.
Phone, Pontiac 7115-F-3 or Orion Exchange

FOR SALE
3 Young Registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls
CLARENCE WYANT, Berrien Center, Mich., R1

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.
OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. ROAN SHORTHORN BULL calf, 5 mos old. Bates breeding. Also extra good reg. O. I. C. boar 11 mos. old. Farmers' prices.
W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

TWO SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

ready for service sired by SULTAN'S DALE 339292 from heavy milking dams. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REAsonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
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BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
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A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A.R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals. C. A. Hennesey, Watervliet, M.

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimple May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

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Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

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One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS TWO FALL GILTS BY Michigan Buster weighing 200 lbs. Single comb brown leghorn eggs, 100, $600; 15, $1.50. 15 Buff rock eggs, $2.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

L T POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Linc Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD. by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for bear pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE
Large Type P. C. Hogs
Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder. They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. CLOSING OUT our boars and bred gilts at a bargain. Gilts with quality and size bred to a large growthy herd boar for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Gilts all sold. Me[illegible] gilts will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

B IG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL sold out. A few fall pigs either sex at reasonable price. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Bone 4th and Big Long Bob.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable pirces. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall pigs. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING [illegible] Poland Chinas of the biggest type. [illegible] them big for more than 25 years; [illegible] and Oxfords. Everything sold at [illegible] a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

D [illegible] BOARS, ONE TRIED SOW SIRED [illegible] E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

BEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired [illegible] Orion King Buckster Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams [illegible] IV. Bred to [illegible]
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
A few good gilts bred for late spring farrow
Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Potterville, Mich.

BREEDING BOAR FOR SALE
Richard 10th No. 142259, a fine specimen of the large type Duroc. Sired by Buskirk's Wonder, by Plainwell Wonder. Dam by Paw Paw Special. Weight 500 lbs. Not fat but in good service condition.
A. L. REED, Hartford, Mich.

EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSONS OF BROOKwater Cherry King or Panama Special. $20 at weaning.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER. Weidman, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR. Milan. Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. DUROC GILTS BRED TO farrow March and April, modern type, weighing 250 lbs. Sired by Brookwater Taxpayer and Professor Top Col. Bred to Brookwater Panama Special. Price $65 to $100. All fall pigs, both sex.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for $40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Berkshires
Place orders for bred gilts for June farrow. Also boars and spring pigs. 1 2-year old sow due to farrow Apr 26th.
RUSSELL BROS., F 3, Merrill, Mich.

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs In Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

8 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES
Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I. C.'s Choice Bred Gilts, 2 extra fine Service boars. Choice Sept. pigs, either sex or pairs.
CLOVERLEAF FARM R1, Monroe, Mich.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.'s CONtains the blood of the noted champions, Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Booking orders for Feb. and Mar. pigs, either sex, no akin. Registered free. John Gibson, Fosters, Mich., R 2.

O I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh, bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C ONE EXTRA CHOICE BOAR 8 MOS. old, right every way, $50 buys him if taken at once. Will ship C. O. D. for your approval.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM
offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chineso Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REG. SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES 1 TO 3 years old, large, healthy, well fleeced. Representatives of this flock gave satisfaction in 15 states last season. Rams all sold. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Strohman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion, Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $200.
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION. Weight 1,800. Will sell at reasonable price if sold at once. John Townsend, Armada, Mich.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

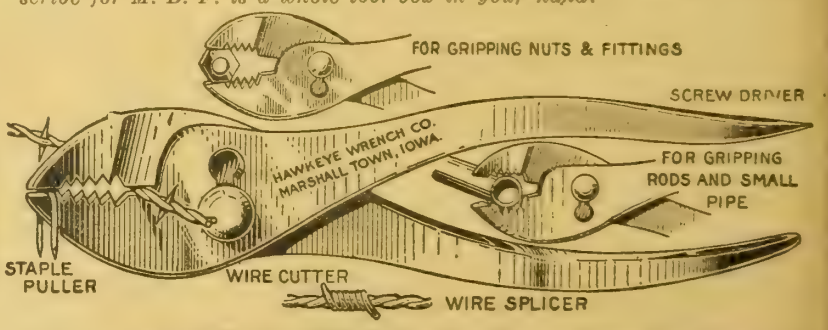
FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this spring, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates
LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

THE OLD FAVORITE

"The crocodile wrench you sent me for getting my neighbor to subscribe for M. B. F. is a whole tool box in your hand!"



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed against breakage. It is 8 1-2 inches long and weighs ten ounces. Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

DIES ALONE WOULD COST $1.50

and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would often save valuable time besides a trip to town for repairs.

SIX HANDY FARM TOOLS IN ONE

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads, also for cutting threads on blank bolts.
The ideal tool to carry on a binder, reaper or mower.
Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.
Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.
Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

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Clip out this ad and mail it to us with the names of two new subscribers, with $2 to pay for them. The "Crocodile" wrench will be sent to you prepaid in the next mail. Remember, the subscribers must be NEW ones—not renewals.
(Don't forget to send your own name and address when sending the subscriptions.)
The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

Strong Stock for Strong Chicks

By AGNES HILCO

THERE is somewhat of a delusion among many farm poultry raisers as to what constitutes a strong healthy flock, and one that will give eggs strongly fertile and produce chicks that will have vitality enough to make a sturdy fight against disease. I have had several incidents come under my observation that has shown me this. Some farmers think their hens are extremely vigorous, when the eggs from them will prove poor from good—a large percentage being infertile and when the chicks hatch they show weakness right from the start.

Take them all in all I believe half the ordinary farm flocks where no special attention is given to breeding will not have the vigor that they should have. A friend of mine set eggs in a large incubator from three different farm flocks. One was good, and the chicks hatched were vigorous and grew off evenly and made broilers as short a time as could be expected. One other was not so good, and the chicks from this flock had but few ready broilers to sell with the other lot, while the last flock was so poor that what chicks were induced to live grew very unevenly and none were marketable with the first flock, and few with the second. Two of these flocks were orpingtons, one white and one buff, the first and second, while the last was barred rock. They should have come along together had they been of equally sturdy stock.

I can call to mind several flocks that I have known which were not vigorous enough to produce strong chicks, and invariably the chicks had been subject to disease at every chance to get it, and they never seemed to thrive as they should. Now there is no valid reason why anyone should have a flock of this kind. It is easy to get strong stock, and the most common causes of failure is in this respect is from inbreeding and keeping cockerels with serious faults. A big rooster is not always a strong one, and quite often we will keep a cockerel that is a brother to many of the pullets, and we continue to keep our own stock for a few years until our flock is degenerating. I do not believe there is anything that will sap the vigor quicker, even while it leaves the hens looking like good strong stock. I bought eggs one year for my incubator from a fine looking flock of barred rocks and nearly half of them were infertile and the germs in many others were so weak that they died in the shell before filling it. If I had these alone I might have blamed the incubator, but I could not get enough of her, so I bought some of her neighbor, and these showed good fertility and stronger chicks, though I had considered the other flock as finer. Both were on free farm range. Investigation showed that the infertile eggs came from a badly inbred flock, and though they were large fine looking fowls they were losing their vitality.

It is not always the case that a flock is lacking in vigor when the eggs are infertile, for it may be one or more of the males that are kept with them. Then many times the ration has somewhat to do with the fertility of the eggs and the vigor of the chicks. One thing I have found is almost always the case, and that is that eggs running heavily infertile will produce chicks that are hard to keep healthy. Statistics, too, show that the number fertile and the number that live after being hatched are very much in the same ratio. Fertile eggs produce chicks that are heardy, while infertile eggs produce chicks that are weak in constitution. I am speaking of the lots now, of course, for infertile eggs do not hatch at all, but a lot that has a big percentage infertile may hatch a percentage of those left, but the percentage is sure to be less than of those more strongly fertile, and those which do hatch are weaker. It pays to be sure the stock is vigorous.

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The Michigan

BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 33 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

They Clothe the World.

In this Issue—Saginaw Farmers Vote to abandon Sugar Beets—Macomb County Boy Wins State Corn Championship—Review of 1919 Milk Prices—The Farmers and the Next President—The Wheat Situation Viewed by Dept. of Agriculture.

Views of Metropolitan Paper on "The Next President and the Farmers"

Philadelphia Public Ledger Characterizes Farm Board's Questionnaire, "A Fine, Practical, Courageous Plain Spoken Platform

THE QUESTIONNAIRE submitted by the National Board of Farm Organizations to presidential aspirants has met with a generally favorable response, although some farm leaders and editors disagree as to the wisdom or value of putting the candidates on record. The questionnaire will have at least one important effect. It will show the man who is to be the next president that the farmers are on the job, with both eyes open, and will insist that agriculture be given the recognition that is its due as the nation's basic industry—Editor.

NO ONE who is not blinded by fear, prejudice or mere party myopia can be in the smallest doubt that the farmers of the whole North American continent have entered politics with an entirely new and virile force. Conditions in Canada are very like our own in respect to the possibilities of the organized farmers in politics; and up there the farmer is the man of the moment. The government of Ontario, the leading province, is frankly a Farmers' government. The Farmers' party is the one party that the coalition government of the Dominion fears. The western provinces from Lake Superior to the Rockies are entirely "farm;" and the United Farmers' movement carries by-elections at practically every opportunity all through the East.

The American farmers, through the National Board of Farm Organizations, have just drafted a questionnaire for presidential aspirants about whose unalloyed authenticity there cannot be the smallest doubt. It was clearly drawn up by farmers who know "farm opinion." It is no academic or theoretical platform put together by phrase-makers who try to write what they think the farmer ought to think. It is "racy of the soil"

There isn't a word in it about the League of Nations or the balance of power or "imperialism" or tariff-making or any of the many lofty themes on which the farmers have as many opinions as anybody, with quite as much real information and sound judgment behind them, but with which they do not bother when they sit down to the serious business of making our already democratic institutions safe for and fair to our greatest single industry. The questions to be presented to the Presidential candidates go straight to the point. They want to know how these men stand on things whose right treatment will be felt daily and definitely in the life of the farm.

The first thing they want to do is to cut down the cost of marketing farm produce. This is, seen rightly, the dominant, paramount and most immediately pressing question of the day, for both the farmer and the consumer. Every city man who goes far enough into the country to meet the real farmer knows that there is a great gulf fixed between the price which the producer of the fruits of agriculture gets for his finished product, after he has labored the summer through in bringing it to perfection, and the price which the aforesaid city man must pay for much less attractive specimens of the aforesaid "fruits" as they are delivered at his kitchen door. A benevolent despot who should try sincerely and ruthlessly to reduce "the high cost of living" would fling away so ineffective an implement as a pruning knife, and, seizing a double headed axe, would slash right and left into the entanglement of middlemen's charges and profits precisely at this point.

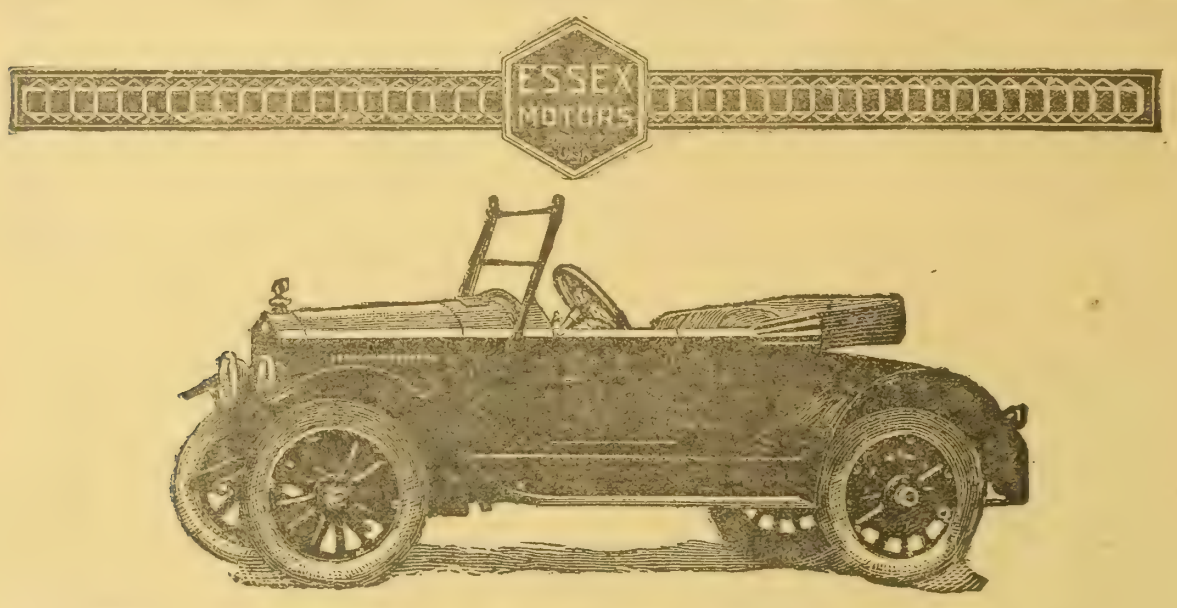
That is exactly where the farmers' questionnaire strikes first. It demands "such direct dealing between producer and consumer as will secure to the farmers a fair share of the wealth they create, reduce the cost of living to the consumer" and wipe out the profiteer. The farmers see clearly that the entire elimination of the intermediary is impossible in our ramified modern civilization. There is a legitimate service to be performed in carrying the fruits of the farm to the city and there selling them. But, after all, that service is only supplementary and a convenience. It should not get anything like the lion's share of the profits, as it so often does. It should be rigidly debarred by law from taking from these "fruits" which only pass through its hands the winnings of speculation, the levies of monopoly, the plain stealings of unproductive and often destructive manipulation. The two big men in the transaction are the producer (the farmer) and the consumer. The "delivery cart" activities between them should be more than a penny accommodation.

They want full right to buy and sell co-operatively. They are dead against that Old World incubus, "the great and growing evils of farm tenancy." They do not propose to permit the gradual creation of a tenant peasantry in America; and they are splendidly right. Nothing could more quickly or completely cripple our magnificent rural freedom, prosperity and upstanding manhood.

They want a Secretary of Agriculture "who knows actual farm conditions." This does not seem an unreasonable request—not to anybody but a party placeman who thinks that all government offices are kept up for the sole benefit of the politicians. They want this properly educated Secretary of Agriculture to use his departmental funds and staff to study farm production costs at home and abroad and to "publish the uncensored facts" for the benefit of the American farmers whom he is supposed to serve.

They want the next President to realize that private ownership of railways is still and always will be on trial. If it fails to make good, then they want the question raised again in two years. Some people may not quite relish this; but this is exactly what the "embattled farmers" are going to demand. They do not make the mistake of committing themselves to the proven folly of "public ownership." They only say that the railways must be well run, no matter who does it. The farmers want the war debt paid by those "best able to pay it." Undoubtedly they want the farmers to be put into that class if they are not there already. They want forest conservation. So do we. This article would be longer if we had it in the past, and so now had more print paper. They want government control of all great interstate combinations of capital. They want free speech and a free press.

It is a fine, practical, courageous, plain spoken platform. No man should be elected president who can not give clear and progressive answers to these questions.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*



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Essex Motors, Detroit, Michigan

Volume VII
Number 34

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

May 1,
1920

Saginaw Farmers Vote to Abandon Sugar Beets

Twenty-Seven Locals Unanimously Decide to Plant Some Other Crop for 1920

THE MOST significant development of the sugar beet controversy was the adoption of a resolution by the Saginaw beet growers not to grow any beets for 1920. Twenty-seven locals participated in this action at a meeting at Saginaw last Saturday afternoon. The decision was unanimous, and virtually means that no beets will be grown in Saginaw county this year. The Saginaw growers also expressed themselves as ready to organize a farmer-controlled sugar beet company.

Last Chance for Manufacturers

C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, had a conference with W. H. Wallace, manager of the Michigan Sugar Company, last Saturday and explained to him in detail the scope of the beet growers' organization and the estimated number of acres that had been cancelled. It is the general belief among the growers that the manufacturers are not fully aware of the strength of their organization else they would have long ago recognized the futility of ignoring it. The manufacturers have been accustomed to dealing with the farmers in a certain way, and they stubbornly refuse to admit that there is any other way. When once convinced, however, that they must treat with the growers' accredited representatives or close their factories they will be glad to discard the old methods and adopt the new. But just as long as they think there is a remote chance of securing their acreage from individual farmers they will pay no attention to the organized farmers. It is the purpose of Manager Ackerman to impress upon the manufacturers at once the strength of the organization and if they refuse to recognize the cold facts, the farmers will abandon their fight this year and grow some other crop. It is self-evident that the farmers can better afford to grow beans or corn than the manufacturers to close their factories.

It was upon the suggestion of Mr. Wallace, who denies being spokesman for the manufacturers, that Mr. Ackerman addressed a letter this week to all sugar manufacturers in the state setting forth a summary of the situation and a plain statement of facts. This will positively be the manufacturers' last chance to meet with the growers in conference over the 1920 crop.

Growers Stand Firm

It is quite apparent that the manufacturers have been deceived as to the temper of the growers and the strength of their organization. We may conclude from the attitude of the manufacturers that they have believed all along that as soon as spring came the farmers would weaken and ask for their contracts back. According to the almanac spring has been with us for several weeks, but there has been no sign of weakening on the part of the farmers. This naturally puzzles the manufacturers and puts them in a position where they will have to make a quick decision. It ought to be plain to anyone that the testing time has only just arrived. It was natural that the manufacturers should refuse a conference so long as there was no particular advantage to them in calling one, and it has only been the past week that the manufacturers have realized the gravity of the situation.

With possibly one exception no sugar company concedes that it has all the acreage that it needs. As a matter of fact some very strenuous efforts are being made at this moment to get sufficient contracts to insure a season's run. It is reported that certain companies are offering farmers anywhere from $10 to $100 to accept a contract and get a number of their neighbors to do so. Counties in which the companies have never before solicited acreage are being canvassed, although fortunately with little success as the farmers of those counties have watched the progress of the sugar beet growers' fight and are in sympathy with it, and will not grow beets to the detriment of the principle involved, or the interests of other beet growers. The manager of the St. Louis Sugar Company recently approached the president of the Breckenridge beet growers' local and urged him to advise his members to accept the old contract. This the president flatly refused to do, stating that the members of his local were unanimously opposed to taking any action contrary to the wishes of the State Association. He, moveover, impressed upon the mind of the sugar representative that the farmers' would not grow beets under the old contract and were ready to plant other crops if they did not get a conference and a fair price for their beets.

"Plant Beans," Says Prof. Cox

IN SPITE of the competition of Japanese white beans and a large hold-over in the American crop, beans are still a good crop for the better Michigan growers, declares Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department at M. A. C. It is reported on good authority that the Japanese acreage has not been expanded during the past year, owing to the fear that an effective tariff might be placed on beans by the United States Government.

"The Japanese have not competed heavily with Red Kidney beans," says Professor Cox. "These are in great demand, and it would appear that a considerably large acreage of Red Kidneys could be planted on the better soils of Michigan. As for white beans, Michigan's product is so well known for quality that it can stand very strong competition.

"All indications are that Michigan bean gorwers will find a better market next winter, (particularly late in the winter,) for Michigan grown beans than the pessimistic forecast of the past fall and winter indicated."

$100 Reward

THE MICHIGAN Business Farmer will pay $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of wilfully destroying or injuring the property of any Michigan beet sugar company, providing such person or persons are members of or inspired by members of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.—Forrest Lord, Editor.

(Note: The above announcement was prompted by the burning of some beet helpers' shanties in the Thumb, the deed being laid to the door of the beet growers, by the sugar manufacturers. Manager Ackerman says: "We want it distinctly understood that our association does not countenance any such tactics and we do not believe that a member of our association would do such a thing." The Business Farmer has explicit faith in the beet growers' respect for the property of others and announces this reward as an evidence of that faith.)

A Reminder for Those Who Have Signed

It is, of course, to be expected that some farmers will grow beets under the old contract. Why they will do so when the contract is so one-sided and when nine-tenths of their brother farmers are standing unitedly for the sake of a principle and a fair price, it is not for us to determine. But there are some things, Manager Ackerman reminds us, which these farmers should bear in mind. Farmers today have a community interest. Each is more or less dependent upon the other. For instance, Farmer Smith must rely upon the good right arm of Farmer Jones to help with the threshing, and Farmer Doe must call in Farmer Brown when the silo is to be filled. Now if Farmer Smith and Farmer Doe sign beet contracts to the injury of Farmer Jones and Brown who are members of the Beet Growers' Ass'n and are standing out for a fair price, what are Jones and Brown going to say when Smith and Doe come around at threshing and silo-filling time? We leave the answer to the reader.

But a more important point to be borne in mind by those who have signed contracts is whether the manufacturers will accept the beets grown under the contract if it is not to their advantage to do so. If the manufacturers do not secure the acreage usually planted by the farmers who are members of the Beet Growers Ass'n, their acreage will run far short of what is necessary for an average season's run. Should the crop be a poor one, the amount of beets would scarcely be enough to warrant the factories operating and every farmer should consider what the manufacturers would do in this case. That the manufacturers have no compunction in cancelling contracts, is clearly shown by the recent action of the Owosso Sugar Company in returning contracts to 100 beet growers of Shiawassee county as late as April 20th, after the company had discovered that it was not to its advantage to enforce the contracts. ((See story of this action on page 6.)

A Plausible Explanation

The sugar manufacturers have persistently claimed that they do not profit from the high cost of sugar. They allege that the bulk of their sugar is sold during the months for which the price to the farmer is determined, (October, November, December and January.) A BUSINESS FARMER reader, Mr. R. R. Cook, of Chesaning, throws some light upon this subject and we are glad to publish his letter herewith:

"Editor Business Farmer: Mr. Wallace says the sugar company does not own a pound of sugar, and Mr. Symons, a Saginaw merchant, says he heard that the speculators had got all the sugar.

"Now it may be that the sugar company has put over a trick like the Union Pacific R. R. did. When that road was built the government gave the R. R. Co. each alternate section of land in a strip twenty miles wide on both sides of the R. R. But Congress stipulated in order to prevent holding the land for high prices, that if it was not sold before a certain date the land should revert to the government, so before that date arrived the R. R. Co. organized among themselves what they called a national land company and transferred the land to that company and so continued to hold the land for higher prices.

Now it may be the sugar company transferred the sugar to speculators the speculators being a part of the companies, so if government agents should come to investigate they could say nothing doing, sugar is all gone, we don't own a pound.

I once heard of an old lady who thought the hired man was eating too much butter so she transferred the butter dish from the table to her lap and exclaimed 'the butter is all gone.'

"I don't think the sugar company is so green as to let speculators take out of their hands the chance for such immense profits."

"By ways that are queer,
And tricks that are vain,
The trusts can steer,
Their business for gain."

Can You Beat It?

The Sugar Situation

Today the consumer is paying 20 to 25c per pound for sugar for which the farmer received 6c. The Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n contends that this is not a fair division of the consumer's dollar, and claims that a less price than that which the growers now ask will mean a loss to many producers while the manufacturers are reaping the largest profits in the history of the industry. The sugar situation and the probabiliy of higher prices is graphically described in a recent issue of "Facts About Sugar," as follows:

"Never within the memory of the present generation of sugar traders has there been such a scramble for refined sugar as was the case during the past week. Demand has become desperate appeal, with price a secondary consideration among buyers.

"Reports of the shortage in the Cuban crop and of the rapid rise of prices in the raw market have spread to very corner of the country with

(*Continued on page* 6)

Macomb County Boy Wins State Corn Cup

Raymond Buckman of Warren Receives Cup of Merit for Best Acre of Corn Grown in 1919

THE SCENE of our story is laid in the Montfort school, Warren township, Macomb county, Michigan.

The characters are Ray Turner, state leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work; W. J. Murphy, county agricultural agent; a few visitors; and a roomful of bright-eyed boys and girls and their teachers.

The occasion is the presentation of the State Bankers' Association corn cup to the winner of the 1919 championship in the corn growing contest conducted annually by the Boys' and Girls' Club department at the M. A. C.

This explains why among the fifty or more boys and girls there was one whose eyes shown a little brighter and whose face wore a look of anxious anticipation. It is not to be wondered at that he became a little restless while the Club Leader told of what the boys' and girls' club work was accomplishing, how the work had been the means of giving the boys and girls of the country a new interest in school; and of the records that the girls in other schools had made in their canning clubs and the boys in their corn clubs and of all the other activities that come within the scope of this most practical department of the college.

A not very good photograpn of a very good corn grower. Raymond Buckman, winner of state championship contest.

But finally the talk was over, and Club Leader Turner lifted to the view of all the handsome cup of brass, copper and ebony, with the names of the champion corn growers beautifully engraved upon its side. The last name was that of Raymond Buckman, winner of the 1919 championship, student at the Montfort school. And as Mr. Turner made his little speech of presentation and congratulated Raymond on his achievement, a smile of satisfaction swept over the entire school. It was an honor of which every boy and girl of the Montfort school was proud.

Cup given by State Bankers' Association to winner of State Corn Growing Contest.

Raymond Buckman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buckman, who own a thirty acre farm, within a stone's throw of the Montfort school. Raymond is 12 years old, and was one of five boys of the Monfort school who persisted throughout the summer of 1919, harvested their crop, and exhibited it in the local contest. Raymond's corn took first honors in the school, first honors in the country corn show and first honors at the state corn show.

The soil upon which the corn was grown is a clay loam. In telling of his work, Raymond says: "The work was easy and I enjoyed it. It made my pocket-book fat. I followed my father's advice on nearly everything. The variety I used was Pickett's Yellow Dent. It shelled out better than any of the varieties grown around here. I tested my corn before planting and my crop showed that it paid to do so."

Raymond raised one hundred and sixteen bushels of corn on his acre of ground and the entire cost was only sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents. The cost included his own time, fitting of ground, planting, cultivating, gathering, rent of land, commercial fertilizer, barnyard manure, seed corn and also the marketing of his seed corn.

After taking out all expenses Raymond had one hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents clear profit.

After sorting and testing his corn he has kept ten bushels for seed and the boys in that corn club this year are thinking of purchasing their corn to plant this year of Raymond and most of this corn on the cob is from ten to twelve inches long.

"This year," he said, "I am going to be more careful and make many improvements."

In addition to the cup, Raymond wins other honors, the most prized perhaps being a scholarship at the M. A. C.; his expenses to attend the Boys' and Girls' club week at the M. A. C., on June 3rd; and enough corn to plant an acre and a half-bushel of pedigreed oats from the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Corn Club for 1920

Raymond's success has encouraged other boys of the Montfort school to take up the work this year, and following the presentation of the cup, the boys organized their club for 1919, in a real business-like fashion. Nominations were made and seconded, motion were presented and voted upon exactly in the same manner as their fathers used to vote at town meeting. There were two candidates for each office, but after the balloting was over it was found that the following received the majority of votes and were declared elected:

President, Quentin Friedhoff;; vice president, Raymond Buckman; secretary, Paul Schoenherr.

Resolutions were adopted to hold meetings of the club regularly each Friday night at the school house.

The Montfort school club will have ten to fifteen active members this year, and even the smallest contestant eagerly proclaimed that he could plow the land and care for the crop.

Girls' Canning Club

The girls of Montfort school are not going to let the boys have all the honor so they have decided to organize a canning club. Members of a canning club are required to can at least thirty cans of fruits, vegetables and greens, but many of them can a great deal more. Mr. Turner told the girls of the achievements of an Osceola county girl who canned more than a thousand quarts and sold them to local hotels. This young miss held the State Canning champion for the state. She hunted greens, canned them and sold them to these local hotels for four years to pay her way through High School. This girl taught school in her home county last year and she organized a canning club in her school. One of her girls canned over twelve hundred quarts. Mr. Turner says "I believe this girl is going to bring the National Canning championship to Michigan." He told of other girls who had exceeded the required number of cans several times over ,and urged the girls not to be satisfied with canning only the smallest number required. The girls of the Montfort school act as if they were going to take up the work in earnest and you need not be surprised if the canning championship for 1920 comes to Montfort school, Macomb County.

Practical Education

WHEN THE editor of the Business Farmer attended the country school the only thing that he remembers in the nature of a "club" was the hickory stick that rested in the corner when it wasn't busy. "There's a reason" why he remembers it so vividly. Beading and 'riting and 'rithmetic were dry subjects, and perhaps it isn't to be wondered at that the boys and girls amused themselves by making "faces" at the teacher or throwing paper-wads or playing "hooky" in the woods when the nuts were falling. Honestly, there wasn't very much about the old district school to make anyone really ENJOY school life. But times have changed immeasureably. I was present at the Montfort school when Club Leader Turner presented the corn cup to Raymond Buckman, and I could just feel the pride that must have welled up in that boy's heart on receiving so splendid a tribute to his skill and perseverance. I couldn't help envying him and wishing that the boys and girls of my time had had corn clubs and such things for giving them a real heart-interest in their school work. I am thankful that our educators are supplying this need at the present time through the boys and girls club departments of the agricultural college, and I cannot urge too strongly upon the fathers and mothers to encourage their children to take up this work and assist them in every way possible to secure the best results.—Editor.

Million Dollars in Excess Profits Yet Due Growers of 1918 Wool Clip

Department of Agriculture Announces Progress is Being Made in Auditing Accounts and Settlement Will be Made

FOR THE "steenth" time the Department of Agriculture has announced that "progress is being made in collecting excess profits on the 1918 wool clip." The amount to be collected and distributed back to the growers is estimated at one million dollars. For nearly two years the Department has been engaged in the task of securing and auditing reports from dealers. We can appreciate the enormous amount of work connected with this job but it does seem as if ample time has elapsed in which to make a settlement. Since E. T. Meredith has taken hold of the reins of the department, we rather expect a speedy completion of this work, so Mr. Wool Grower, be prepared for the shock if some day you receive a check on the U. S. treasury for the amount still due you on your wool.—Editor.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture announced the results of a hearing in Washington, called by the Secretary of Agriculture, on matters pertaining to the valuation and handling of the 1918 wool clip. The hearing was granted in response, primarily, to numerous requests by Texas wool growers but it developed into a consideration both of territory wool and fleece wool. Territory wool is produced west of the Missouri River and the eastern bounary of Texas and practically all of it in 1918 was shipped on a consignment basis to government distributing centers. Fleece wool, produced east of that line, was largely purchased in small lots through a large number of country dealers. The points at issue in the hearing, therefore, were different for the two classes of wool.

The facts developed showed that nearly all the questions at issue so far as the Texas growers are concerned can be handled only by the War Department and arrangements are being made for adjudication by the proper authorities in that department. The complaint of the Texas growers, primarily, is that too large deductions for dirt and other impurities were made in valuing Texas wool and that, therefore, the growers received too little for their wool.

The questions that were related to fleece wool come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, the wool division of the War Industries Board having been transferred to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture by executive order, December 31, 1918.

Reports Collecting of Excess Profits

The Bureau of Markets made a report, covering the period since the transfer, showing the work of securing sworn reports, auditing them and collecting excess profits which will be returned to the growers. It was shown that, in addition to the 3,600 country dealers to whom permits were issued by the War Industries Board, the Bureau of Markets has discovered about 800 country dealers who operated without permits. The late discovery of many of the names operated to delay the work, but reports will be secured from practically all of these unlicensed dealers.

The bureau has secured reports from all of the large central dealers and has nearly completed its audits. Many of these large dealers, however, have been holding excess profits amounting to about $533,000 pending decision of the Treasury Department as to whether or not income tax will be collected on these sums. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled, on April 9, that payment of income tax on excess profits on 1918 wool will not be insisted on where payment is made to the Bureau of Markets according to the regulations governing the 1918 clip.

The report showed a total of over $1,000,000 in excess profits to be collected and distributed to growers. This showing is on the face of reports submitted by the dealers themselves, so the Bureau of Markets has not audited the books of the dealers.

Government Officials at Conference

In addition to the Secretary of Agriculture, officials of the Bureau of Markets and representatives of the wool growers, there were in attendance at the hearing Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board; Lewis Penwell, former chief of the wool section; Judge Edwin B. Parker, a former member of the board; Charles J. Nichols, formerly wool administrator for the War Department; representatives of the Quartermaster General's office; and a number of members of Congress. All of these exhibited the keenest interest in the collection of excess wool profits and pledged full support to the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the regulations. Members of congress requested the department to advise them as to any further legislation that may be necessary to accomplish this end. Secretary Meredith spoke the determination of the Department of Agriculture to press the work of collecting and distributing excess profits as vigorously as possible with the limited funds and personnel available.

The point was brought out that it is not necessary at this time for individual wool growers to file claims for refunds of excess profits.

Interchurch Movement and the Rural Church

Protestant Evangelical Churches Undertake Great Co-operative Movement to Increase Church's Value to Community

By DR. EARL R. NORTH
Field Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement.

WHAT HAS been the outstanding characteristics of the Protestant church of America?

Has the tendency gone along with the trend of the times or has the church as a whole tried to go against the current of modern co-operation?

Has the church reached anything of its full effectiveness?

It is seldom indeed the church men discuss these questions frankly. It is still more seldom that they take any action which will indicate to the laity that they believe that serious faults have grown up in the church program.

The time has come, however, when the church faces its greatest task. The war has taught the nation to do big things in a big way. And the leaders of the modern Church—the Protestant evangelical churches—have begun a systematic study of what has been their greatest fault and how they may remedy it. They have come to the conclusion that the greatest fault is the lack of co-operation.

Farmers have had this doctrine preached at them for years. Now that truth has reached the church itself.

This is the true meaning of the Interchurch World Movement, the largest and most daring church program which has ever been undertaken. It is, if you please, something of a League of Nations idea as applying to the evangelical world.

The Interchurch World Movement does not propose a union of churches. There is no ONE BIG CHURCH idea in it.

It does propose that the thirty Protestant evangelical churches which are co-operating in it shall enter into a program of greater co-operation, with a full knowledge and purpose that this degree of co-operation and mutual understanding shall constantly increase.

It is like the League of Nations in another way in that there is no coercion at the head of it. It is proposed that the national organization of the thirty participating churches shall appoint members of a national interdenominational board. This board meeting annually or more often, will survey the whole field of Christian effort and endeavor to organize it on an orderly basis.

Suppose that in a certain county in Michigan there are far too few rural churches. Suppose that in the next county, due possibly to a shifting of population, there are a great number of small, struggling churches, none of which are highly effective.

There are such cases in Michigan—many such cases. One of the leading Methodist authorities in Michigan said recently that he knew of a little neighborhood which had three Protestant Evangelical churches. They are of different denominations, but, as he said, "there is not enough difference in their fundamental faith to make a good strong cup of tea." He added that it would not worry him at all if the three churches should burn down.

ONE REASON WHY THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT CALLS FOR $336,777,572 THIS YEAR

Where some districts are plainly over-churched and neighboring districts are plainly under-churched the Interchurch World Movement proposes to point out all the facts to the denominations affected. Then these general church bodies may do with the facts as they please. But inasmuch as there is much more church work to be done than the present denominations can handle, it is the opinion of the men engaged in the movement that the churches in most cases certainly will follow the facts and will choose to move into new fields rather than continue in those which are already overburdened with competition.

DR. S. EARL TAYLOR
General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement

There is a still greater opportunity in the foreign mission activities. Church workers and church leaders have known for years that certain mission districts of the world are not cared for at all, and that certain other districts, generally regarded as more promising fields, have a considerable number of competitive, if not conflicting, mission facilities. It is said that many Orientals are unable to grasp the idea that some Christians may be Presbyterian, some Methodist, some Congregationalists, and yet all of one religious faith.

But it is not alone business efficiency and a general co-operative spirit that animates the Interchurch world.

Bringing the church to an orderly method of conducting its great crusade is indeed considerable of a task, but the Interchurch World Movement proposes something in addition.

There is for instance the educational program. We should find upon examination that all of our ministers, and practically all of our teachers and social workers, in fact a great proportion of men and women in every sacrificial occupation, are the graduates or products of the so-called denominational colleges. The Christian colleges of America are in a sorry financial plight. If they are not given aid they will be unable much longer to maintain a standard of education which will justify parents in sending their children to them. The great state-supported colleges are able constantly to obtain larger appropriations. The Interchurch World Movement realizes that unless the most determined steps are taken the Christian schools may be forced to suspend and the very fountain head of the supply of the Christian workers will dry up.

The Interchurch World Movement proposes moreover to conduct an active campaign, which it knows as its Life Enlistment Campaign, to induce young men and women to enter the ministry and similar professions. It seems that the stream has turned definitely against these occupations, and a determined campaign must be waged to correct it.

All told, the thirty denominations which are co-operating in the Interchurch World Movement are asking from members and the general public over $336,777,572. It should be understood that the Interchurch World Movement itself asks for nothing. It neither receives money nor spends it. The third of a billion which it will collect is simply the total sum which the thirty denomination in it would have asked separately. After the work of collection, the Interchurch World Movement will turn all of this money over to the denominations.

A third of a million may see large, but not only is it the total askings for all of the denominations involved, but it compares as follows with some of the luxury spendings of the American people:

Confectionery, $365,000,000 annually.

Moving pictures, $400,000,000 annually.

Jewelry, $800,000,000 annually.

Tobacco, $1,000,000,000 annually.

Automobiles, $1,500,000,000 annually.

The trouble with the church has been not that it has asked too much, but that it has not asked enough. It has seemed to many men that an activity which needed so little really could not amount to much.

The financial part of the Interchurch World Movement will soon be ended. But its real work will not. That work is not the obtaining of large sums of money but rather the development of a sentiment of unity among all Christian workers. What is sought is a greater evangelistic and Christian spirit in all America. That attained, the campaign will be a success, regardless of financial results.

Let us quote one example.

In Los Angeles a few years ago there was a congregation which called itself "The Church of God." It it was only a very small church at best.

But, as is often the case in such churches, a quarrel developed and a considerable proportion of the membership withdrew. They formed the "True Church of God."

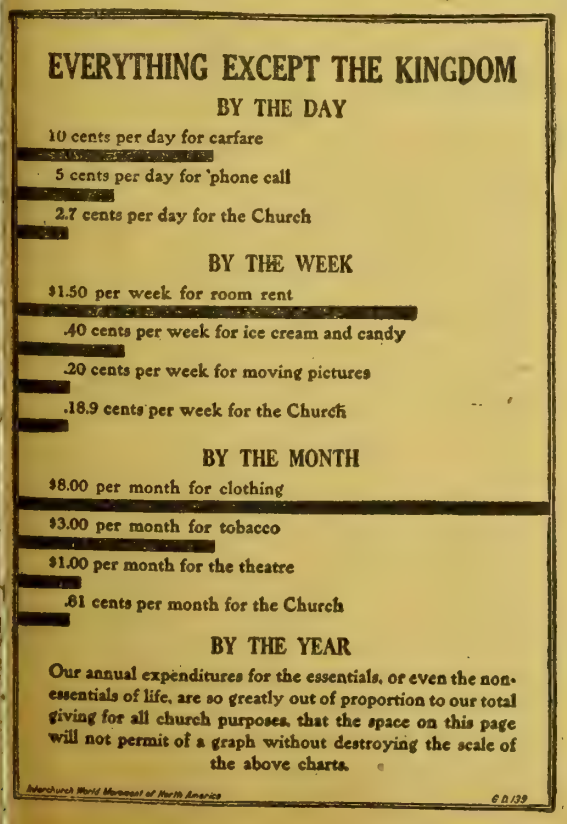
In due course of time another dispute arose and a portion of the members of The True Church of God withdrew and formed The Only True Church of God.

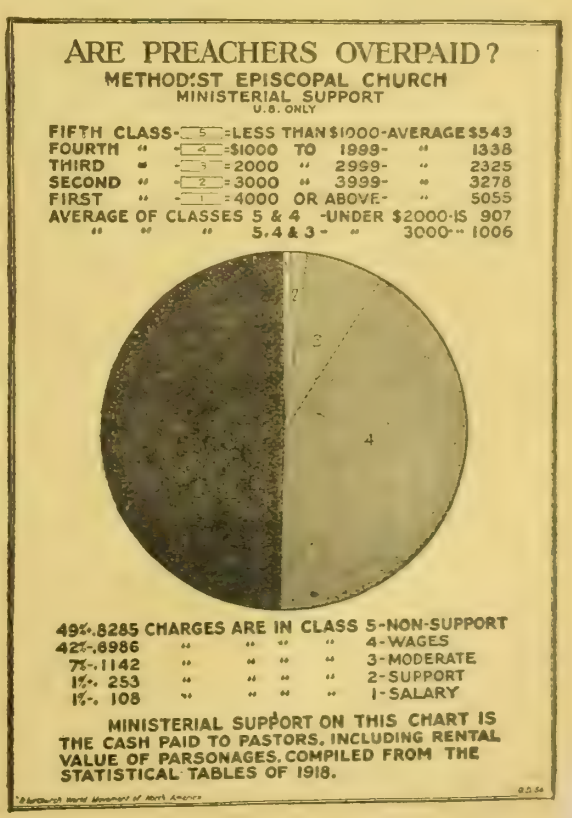
This spirit of division must cease. The Allies won the war when they began to co-operate under one general head. Each army maintained its nationality, and each marched under its own leaders, and under its own banner, but the general co-operation was what finally turned the day.

The church has learned that lesson from the war.

* * *

"With but few scattered exceptions, says the Literary Digest, the International World Movement is warmly indorsed by the religious press,and the secular papers regard its program with hopeful eye. The Central Christian Advocate (Methodist) proclaims the movement as 'a normal development, pure and simple; it is a perfectly hormonious symbol of this age.' In an address before a representative body of business men participating in the campaign, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., vice-chairman of the General Committee, declared that 'the time has come for Christian men and women in the church to cease fighting among themselves and jointly fight against sin and evil,' and that there must be established a 'brotherhood of men and nations, based upon the Fatherhood of God.' Characteristic of the general attitude of the secular press toward the movement, the New York Evening World, referring to the fear on the part of some that the joint effort of the churches may result in denominational suicide, remarks: 'It is too much to hope that the Interchurch Movement will abolish denominationalism immediately. There does seem to be evidence that it is weakening denominational prejudice, paving the way for a combination of spiritual forces in co-operation rather than in rivalry.' The Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express says the movement', makes the impression that it is a carefully thought-out, well-planned ,and business-like effort to unify and redeploy the force of Protestantism for the task of Christianizing civilization."


EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE KINGDOM
BY THE DAY
10 cents per day for carfare
5 cents per day for 'phone call
2.7 cents per day for the Church
BY THE WEEK
$1.50 per week for room rent
.40 cents per week for ice cream and candy
.20 cents per week for moving pictures
.18.9 cents per week for the Church
BY THE MONTH
$8.00 per month for clothing
$3.00 per month for tobacco
$1.00 per month for the theatre
.81 cents per month for the Church
BY THE YEAR
Our annual expenditures for the essentials, or even the non-essentials of life, are so greatly out of proportion to our total giving for all church purposes, that the space on this page will not permit of a graph without destroying the scale of the above charts.
Interchurch World Movement of North America
6.0.139


ARE PREACHERS OVERPAID?
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MINISTERIAL SUPPORT
U.S. ONLY
FIFTH CLASS - 5 = LESS THAN $1000 - AVERAGE $543
FOURTH " - 4 = $1000 TO 1999 - " 1338
THIRD " - 3 = 2000 " 2999 - " 2325
SECOND " - 2 = 3000 " 3999 - " 3278
FIRST " - 1 = 4000 OR ABOVE - " 5055
AVERAGE OF CLASSES 5 & 4 - UNDER $2000 IS 907
" " " 5.4 & 3 - " 3000 " 1006
49%.8285 CHARGES ARE IN CLASS 5-NON-SUPPORT
42%.6986 " " " " 4-WAGES
7%.1142 " " " " 3-MODERATE
1%.253 " " " " 2-SUPPORT
1%.108 " " " " 1-SALARY
MINISTERIAL SUPPORT ON THIS CHART IS THE CASH PAID TO PASTORS, INCLUDING RENTAL VALUE OF PARSONAGES. COMPILED FROM THE STATISTICAL TABLES OF 1918.
Interchurch World Movement of North America
6.0.54

Saginaw Farmers Vote to Abandon Beets for 1920--To Build Own Factory

(*Continued on page* 3)

the result that consumers and retailers, as well as manufacturers and jobbers, are clamoring in the primary markets for sugar in any quantity and on any terms.

"One large refinery reports receiving scores of letters from stockholders in the company urging it to sell them one or more barrels of sugar. The company consistently refused to sell to individuals, much to the indignation of some of the applicants. Every large refinery and distributing company reports similar experiences.

"Until the public lets up in its demands prices are not going to be any better," said an official of a leading refining company. "If we were to let our stockholders have the barrels of sugar they are asking for they would not use it, but would store it away and go out and try to buy sugar elsewhere and the result would merely aggravate the situation."

"The rise in prices does not seem to have stemmed the tide of demand in the slightest degree and many close observers express the opinion that much higher levels will have to be attained before consumption can be abated with the present standard of wages and the present scale of general expenditure.

"Toll granulated sugar was sold in the middle of the week at 25 cents and over, ex refinery. Bids of 28 cents for shipments in cars were not uncommon, but could not be accepted owing to the traffic situation.

"The demand became so desperate finally that buyers were offering 25 cents for refined sugar, agreeing to send their own motor trucks from points as far distant as Boston and Batlimore to take delivery from the refineries in New York.

"The call for sugar was not confined to the east by any means, but covered the whole country. Telegrams from Chicago and other points in Central states territory offered two or three cents premium over New York quoted prices. Brokers in New York were flooded with inquiries from firms with whom they had not previously done business and who apparently had given up hope of obtaining sugar through their accustomed channels. During the course of the week scores of telegrams were received by *Facts About Sugar* from wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers asking to be put in touch with brokers who could quote prices to them.

"Refined sugar was not on the market more than an hour on the average before it was bought, and prices were constantly rising. So rapid was the advance that brokers were unable to quote prices to their customers, but were obliged to call for open orders, prices changing so quickly that in many instances an advance was noted or a sale made before brokers had time to get in touch with their buyers by telegraph or telephone."

Another Scrap of Paper

Portion of contract cancelled by Owosso Sugar Company and copy of letter accompanying same.

Owosso, Mich., April 16, 1920.

Dear Sir:

As the time for planting crops is drawing near and the matter of the continued operation of the West Haven Spur track has not been decided we feel that we would be doing you an injustice if we held your beet contract any longer.

We are accordingly returning your contract herewith so that you can plant some other crop if you desire to do so.

The Michigan Public Utilities Commission should render a decision within the next two weeks as to whether the track will be taken up or operated.

If you still wish to grow beets under the same contract please see Mr. H. S. Hickie or phone him at 691 Hiach.

Yours very truly,

Owosso Sugar Company,

DUPLICATE

Owosso Sugar Company

BEET CONTRACT

CAMPAIGN OF 1920

THE UNDERSIGNED, hereinafter called the grower, hereby agrees to plant, cultivate, harvest and deliver during the year commencing with the Spring of 1920 to the Owosso Sugar Company, hereinafter called Company..... acres of Sugar Beets on the following described lands, to-wit: ..... in Section..... Township of..... in the County of..... State of Michigan.

At least 18 pounds of seed per acre shall be planted; which seed shall be furnished by the Company at 18 cents per pound, and the cost of same is to be deducted from the first payment made for beets delivered.

...together the prices of beet sugar so quoted for the working days of the said period and dividing the total by the number of days quoted.

Payment of the additional compensation shall be made by the Company on February 15th, 1921, and the grower will be given a report showing the computation of the average

...wagons used in hauling and delivering of beets under ...it must have boxes with tight sides and bottoms, ...no holes and cracks of any kind. Beets must ...wagon with a regular bed for sand and dirt ...wagon, must be weighed out with wagon. ...must be forked into the lorry basket ...of the load as is possible to obtain, ...d until approved by an officer of ...the Company has any authority ...and conditions of this con...

...19

Owosso Company Cancels Contract

Mr. Wallace claims that the beet growers are violating their moral obligations when they cancel their contracts as a result of the increasing cost of producing the beets. "The Michigan Sugar Company has never returned more than a dozen contracts," says Mr. Wallace.

That not all the manufacturers are so scrupulous of their moral obligations may be readily seen by an examination of the letter and contract shown herewith. The letter was written by the Owosso Sugar Company to about 100 beet growers in New Haven township, Shiawassee county, as a result of the discontinuance of rail service on a spur track over which the Company expected to haul the farmers' beets. Although these farmers signed the contract in good faith and expected to grow beets, the Sugar Company at the last minute returned their contracts rather than to abide by their agreement to accept the acreage and pay the slight additional sum necessary to transport the beets by trucks. Note that the company has mutilated the contract by cutting off one corner.

This action bears out the statement made in the April 3rd issue that the reason why the Michigan Sugar Company and other companies have never canceled contracts is because it has never been to their advantage to do so, but that they would not hesitate to do so when their interests were best served by such action.

A Review of Milk Prices in the United States for the Year 1919

By U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Bureau of Markets.

COMPARISONS of the yearly average market milk prices made by milk marketing specialists in the U. S. Bureau of Markets for the year 1919, show that the weighted average price paid to producers by market milk dealers supplying more than one hundred of the larger cities of the United States, was 35 cents per hundredweight more than the weighted average yearly price by the majority of condensed milk manufacturers of this country. The average market milk price paid to producers was approximately 50 cents more per hundredweight of whole milk testing 3.5 per cent of butterfat than the estimated returns of producers who marketed only butter fat thru co-operative creameries and fed the skim milk to livestock on their farm. Compared with the estimated returns for 3.5 per cent milk marketed thru co-operative cheese factories, the average of market milk prices was approximately 45 cents per hundredweight higher. The average of prices paid by the condensaries, on the other hand, was but 15 and 10 cents higher, respectively, than the estimated returns for milk of the same butterfat test marketed through creameries and cheese factories.

The relationship of prices paid by cheese factories, creameries, condenseries and milk dealers varies considerably with the seasonable changes in the market supply. In February there was a difference of 99 cents per cwt. between the average price of market milk and the estimated returns for 3.5 per cent milk marketed through co-operative creameries; in the month of April this differential had declined to 15 cents. In the case of the estimated monthly returns of co-operative cheese factories and market milk prices, the differentials varied from $1.07 in February to $0.02 in July. In other words, for the country as a whole, market milk producers received but little more during July than did the patrons of co-operative cheese factories; and for the months of March, April, May and June, the estimated returns of both creamery and cheese factory patrons were equal to or higher than the average price paid by condensaries.

The allowance of 75 cents per cwt. of whole milk for skim is an estimate of the value for 1919 of skim milk used in feeding live stock on the farm. It may be that skimmed milk fed to live stock during the past year did not actually yield such returns to farmers; but experiments have demonstrated that one hundred pounds of skim milk have a feeding value equal to 30 pounds of shorts, corn or grain; and it is believed that the 1919 market prices of shorts and grains of all kinds justify an allowance of 75 cents per cwt. of whole milk for the feeding value of skim. Moreover, reports of milk dealers to the Bureau of Markets showed that in a number of places farmers actually paid as much as $1 per hundredweight of skim milk. The allowance of 15 cents per hundredweight of whole milk for whey is somewhat lower than the prevailing estimate of its feeding value on the farm. This estimate is the same, however, as that arrived at by a milk producers' marketing association in adopting a cheese market quotation as a basis for its monthly fluid milk price demands.

Reasons for Higher Prices Received by Market Milk Producers

Wherever there is active competition between fluid milk dealers and manufacturers of milk products, it is usually necessary for fluid milk dealers to pay prices considerably higher than those paid by manufacturers of cheese and condensed milk. This is so mainly because it is necessary to take extra precautions to insure a clean and wholesome product in the case of milk that has to be consumed in its natural state. Most of the larger manufacturers of condensed milk also insist upon getting milk of high quality. On the whole, however, the production and delivery of milk and cream by producers supplying condensaries, cheese factories and creameries, is not subjected to such rigorous inspection as that required in case of milk for consumption in cities. In many mar-

(*Continued on page* 9)

Factors In Wheat Situation Presented by Department of Agriculture

TO GIVE farmers in the spring wheat states the benefit of information on the general wheat situation, in order that they may be better able to decide whether to increase plantings of spring wheat, because of a low production of the winter crop indicated by conditions April 1, the United States Department of Agriculture today issued a statement calculated to throw some light on the situation.

The department points out that the estimated production of 483,617,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, based on April 1 conditions, as against 731,636,000 bushels last year may be still further reduced by a further abandonment of winter-killed fields. Information gathered by the department also indicates that Hessian fly infestation will be unusually severe over large areas and that the grasshopper menace is serious in a large part of the Great Plains. The department further explains that apparently a large carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels from last year's crop is principally winter wheat of low milling quality and therefore figures in the equation as a much lower amount. Stocks on hand in the three principal spring wheat states are only about half as large as a year ago. The carry-over during the war ranged from 163,000,000 in 1916 to, the highest on record, to 28,000,000 in 1918, the lowest recorded. Prior to the war, the normal carry-over was around 75,000,000.

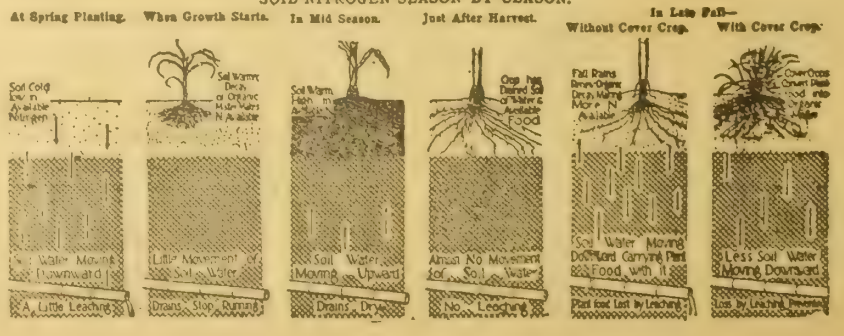
Reports from the spring wheat region indicate that many farmers are likely to reduce their acreage of this crop. Weather conditions have not favored spring work, and the serious shortage of farm labor has also affected planting. The supply of hired farm labor in the country is only about 72 per cent of the normal supply, compared with approximately 84 per cent of the normal supply a year ago.

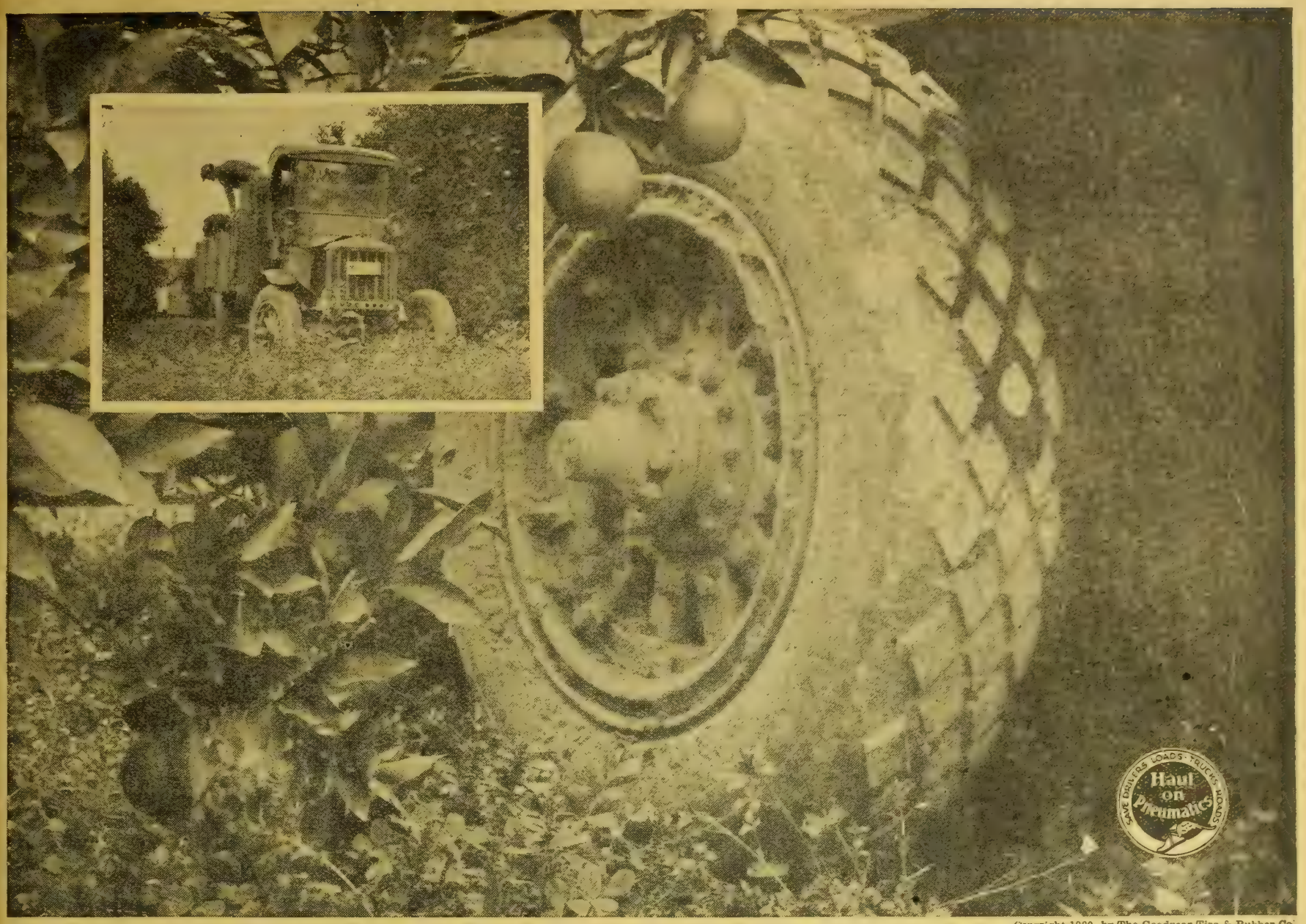
The poor condition of the winter wheat crop, together with the apparently continuing world demand for wheat may justify farmers in the spring wheat belt in revising their plans in order to increase plantings of the spring crop in spite of difficulties.

The normal wheat requirements of the United States for consumption and export are about 800,000,000 bushels. Of this only 483,617,000 bushels is indicated from the winter wheat crop. World conditions do not indicate a falling off in demand, although southern Russia is reported to have 55,000,000 bushels for export this year. There is some question, however, as to whether Russia can export because of the disorganized condition of transportation facilities. Australia has a short crop and probably will have no wheat for export during the next two years. Owners of old wheat in storage are not now permitted to ship it out of Australia. The Argentine crop appears to be fair.

While there are many factors yet undetermined which are likely to affect the production this year, the existing shortage of spring wheat of satisfactory milling quality indicates probability of continued active demand for high grade spring wheat from the new crop.

SOIL NITROGEN SEASON BY SEASON.





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"It is of distinct advantage for us to use Goodyear Cord Tires instead of solid tires on our trucks hauling from orchards, because these big pneumatics track nicely through loose soil or plowed ground and do not really pack it. Solid-tired trucks are assessed $10 a ton here—pneumatic-tired trucks are assessed only $5 a ton because they save roads."—A. M. Edwards, of Edwards & Patillo, Fruit Growers and Truckmen, Fullerton, California

THE gripping and agile qualities of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks have won for them many significant rural endorsements like the one presented above.

Whether an orchard lies in soft soil, or fencing is to be done in a grassy field, or a mud-bottomed hollow separates the back acres, the big Goodyear Cord Tires go through quickly.

So today farmers frequently point to the tracks of these tires in miry hog lots, soggy meadows and acres strewn with fertilizer, where they have made short cuts and saved time many times.

In all parts of the country, the observer can note crop loads, cushioned on the husky Goodyear Cord Tires, being hauled through sand and bogs, across furrowed earth and up slippery hillsides with impressive ease.

This intense serviceability of the pneumatic truck tire, founded on the supple toughness of Goodyear Cord construction, has been built out of that ceaseless endeavor to improve, which protects our good name.

Now a large amount of information, supplied by farmers and describing the advantages of pneumatic truck tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The trade situation of the past week was characterized by a tightening up of credit and a higher rate for loans. The financial interests of not only the United States but of Europe as well are determined to bring an end to the constantly increasing inflation of values and to this end are withdrawing the credit of their institutions. The first class of people to feel the effects of this money stringency are the speculators whose operations are more or less gauged by the ability with which they can secure cheap and ready money. Speculation has had considerable to do with the present high cost of living and it will be well for the world in general when it is discouraged.

Although the switchmen's strike has not been fully settled the majority of the men have returned to work and production and transportation are slowly gaining speed once more. The demands of the switchmen for $1 per hour wages has had the effect of a contagion, and from all over the country now we hear demands from other classes of workmen for $1 per hour. The most recent to ask these wages are the street railway employes of Detroit, who threaten to strike by May first providing their demands are not granted. The question naturally arises how this great increase of wages to unskilled workmen is going to affect the general scale of wages and salaries, for it may be assumed that others will follow suit, and sooner or later eventually all classes and conditions of people will demand higher wages and higher prices for their products. The industrial situation is such as to require the closest attention on the part of the farmers, for every wage increase eventually is borne in part by them. It is common knowledge that the price of nearly all commodities have advanced in greater proportion the past three years than the price of farm products, and it is not safe to let this condition continue. If agriculture is to compete in the open market for labor and supplies it must be assured of as great a percentage of increase in the prices of its products as in the price of labor and other commodities.

All the grains showed substantial strength at the close of the past week and the opening of the present week. Supplies are still inadequate to the demands and scarcely enough trading is being done to say so. However, the feeling is generally one of confidence and there is yet no indication that prices of grains are to be lower for some time to come.

Crop condtions are described as follows by the *Price Current Grain Reporter*:

"Agricultural conditions in the west cannot be regarded as extremely promising at the present time. Wet and cold weather has prevailed and the seeding of oats has been delayed much beyond the proper time. The acreage to this grain, in consequence confidentially expected to be smaller than looked for earlier in the season, although it may exceed last year's. Any decrease in oats should go into corn so that the acreage of the latter may be somewhat larger than the trade in general have been figuring on. The seeding of spring wheat in the American and Canadian northwest has also been delayed, and from both sections come reports of a reduction in the area. This serves to intensify the bullish feeling in regard to the future of wheat prices in this country, although financial conditions will have almost as much to do with the price as the size of the crop. Transportation is also a factor. Nothing has been heard of late regarding a resumption of trading in wheat futures, but there is still plenty of time for that. A liberal carry-over into the new crop is expected, probably 150,000,000 bushels, but the amount will depend to a great extent on whether foreign countries are able to get the grain out of America."

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Market strong. Wheat, corn, rye and oats higher. Hay scarce and in demand. Beans and potatoes dull.

CHICAGO—All grains make big advance. Hogs in demand. Provisions averaged higher.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

"There is no great shortage of professional farm labor, although the public press continually make efforts to have it appear so. There is a shortage of floating labor, however, such as many farmers have been in the habit of securing each spring. What effect this shortage will have on the acreage cannot be determined but judging from the reports it would seem that the total for the country under grain will not show a heavy reduction when everything is considered. There has been a large area put back into grass and clover, crop rotation having been interrupted by the war, when the demand was for wheat and lots of it."

WHEAT IN ACTIVE DEMAND

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.87	3.05	3.07
No. 2 White	2.85		3.04
No. 2 Mixed	2.85		3.04
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.48

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the consumer to bring down the high cost of living and in spite of recent advances in the retail price of bread, the wheat market continues to soar. The principal reason for the present strength in the market is the export demand, buyers for export trade being in evidence on nearly all markets and taking up supplies as rapidly as they are received and buying for future deliveries. Prices being paid today for export business are the highest of the season, some exporters paying as high at $3 per bushel, f. o. b. New York. The demand for wheat naturally strengthens the demand for other grains and we may assume will be the controlling factor for many months to come.

CORN MAINTAINS POSITION

Last week there was a considerable flurry in the corn market due to a panicky feeling which overcame the holders of corn, as a result of de-

CORN PRICES PER BU., APR. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.78	1.98½
No. 3 Yellow	1.78		
No. 4 Yellow	1.73		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.84
No. 3 Yellow	1.74	1.70	1.83
No. 4 Yellow	1.71	1.68	1.81

velopments in the general financial situation. For a time it looked as if a general stampede in the corn market was in order but such supplies as were thrown on the market were scarcely a drop in the bucket to what the market could absorb, and although the prices ranged generally lower for a day or two they quickly recovered, and this week the authorities say there is nothing bearish about this market. There is one influence, however, which has a draggy effect on the corn market and that is the present low price of pork. Farmers cannot afford to pay $1.75 per bushel for corn to feed $15 hogs, and this fact naturally closes a market for corn, which in average years exerts the largest influence on the demand and price. However, there are many other uses for corn besides hog feed and the demand has been sufficient to keep the price up and is predicted will continue to be so.

OATS ARE STEADY

OAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.13	1.08	1.37
No. 3 White	1.12	1.06½	
No. 4 White	1.11		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.76	.74½	.81
No. 3 White	.75½	.73½	.80
No. 4 White	.74½	.72½	.78

Oats have taken a slight drop from their high level of the past week due undoubtedly to the slump in corn. This grain, however, is recovering its former strength along with corn and will undoubtedly rule steady for some time to come. In view of the shortage of this grain and the present crop outlook it is impossible to see lower prices in the immediate future.

It might be supposed that the middle west grain states would plant a large acreage to oats this spring because of the scarcity of the 1919 crop and the high prices that have that have prevailed. However, two factors will prevent any appreciable increase. One of them over which the farmer has no control is the late spring. Farmers all over the oat sections of the United States are complaining of the lateness of the season and seeding is already two or three weeks behind time in a good many sections. Such oats as have been planted are reported to be in very poor condition.

RYE HIGHER

After taking a slight drop the early part of the past week, the rye market again turned and advanced to $2.20 per cwt. for No. 2.

This grain is very active, due to the foreign demand and it is believed that it will continue upward for some time.

BEANS FIRM

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., APR. 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.50	7.50
Red Kidneys		13.00	15.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.50	7.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.00	10.75

There has been no material change in the bean situation over last week. The market holds firm at $7.50 to $7.75, but with little trading going on. The opinion prevails rather generally that prices are to be higher. Prof. Cox of the Agricultural College has recently made an interesting statement in which he advocates the planting of a normal acreage of beans. It is his belief that future prices are to be good and that the farmer does not take a very long chance in going in for beans this year. He reminds us that beans may be planted safely as late as June 20th, although the first of that month is preferable and safer.

POTATOES WEAKER

SPUDS PER CWT., APR. 27, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	8.00	
Chicago	7.50	7.25
Pittsburg	7.67	
New York	6.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.30	2.20
Chicago	2.15	2.05
Pittsburg	2.50	2.30
New York	2.50	2.32

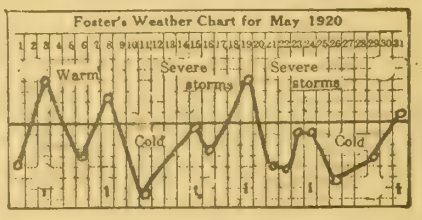
The Bureau of Markets reports nearly all potato markets in a weakened condition and prices generally are slightly lower. This is due to several causes, the principal one being the boycott of the consumer and the freight embargoes. It is not due to an oversupply of potatoes, with the possible exception of Boston which is reported to have ample supplies for some time. In nearly all other cities the supplies are scarcely large enough to meet the demand which is not active owing to the agitation against the high cost of spuds.

Several new factors are about to enter the potato situation. One of them are new potatoes which are due in quantities from the south about May 10th. Despite early damage to the crop, the southern yield is reported as good and the quantity to be shipped north will reach close to the normal movement.

Danish potatoes are now being received also in quantities. Three vessels having already discharged their cargoes and more on the way. It is reported, however, that dealers in Danish spuds have been frightened by the threat of the Department of Justice to investigate and punish "potato profiteering," and have diverted shipments due for this country to England and Cuba. Canadian potatoes are still a factor on the market, a large portion of the potatoes being sold and consumed in Detroit having come across the river

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1920 —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 5, 12, 16, 20 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross the crest of Rockies by close of May 6, 13, 17, 21; plains sections 7, 14, 18, 22; meridian 90, great upper lakes, lower Mississippi and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 8, 15, 19, 23; great lower lakes and eastern seections 9, 16, 20, 24, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 10, 17, 21, 25. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control cropweather of North America from near May 6 to near May 25 and include the most important period of 1920. The storms to cross meridian 90 near May 15 will be more severe than usual and will cause very considerable rains in the middle Mississippi valleys and about both the upper and lower great lakes. The storm to cross meridian 90 near May 23 will cause great floods in some parts of the sections mentioned for heavy rains following May 15. These will be dangerous floods.

During the weeks centering on May 15 and 25 I expect very considerable damage by hail in some of the places where hail storms sometimes occur in May. I particularly warn everybody in the sections mentioned that there is great danger of tornadoes during these great storms. Don't go out on the lakes or ocean waters during these great storms; if you do you may never come back.

My new and improved system of forecasting makes a few changes in the May temperature line, differing somewhat from the published chart for May. Temperatures are now expected to go to the top near May 8, then fluctuate downward till May 24 and then progress upward again.

No material changes in precipitation are expected in any of the sections before June 1, about which time a very important change will occur in all sections east of the Rockies. A low temperature wave is expected to drift across the continent May 24 to 28; another from June 2 to 6. These will carry frosts further south than usual and tender plants will be in danger where killing frosts sometimes occur.

W. T. Foster

from Canada. But not even the combined competition of southern Danish and Canadian potatoes has been sufficient to knock the bottom out of the market or even bring about an appreciable lowering in the price.

The potato situation in Detroit has been more or less demoralized for several weeks as a result of the action of the Fair Price Board in fixing the price to the consumer at $3.60 per bushel. While it is probably true that a good many thousand bushels of potatoes which were purchased as low as $1 to $2 per bushel have been held in storage in Detroit for higher prices, it is also true that a good many commission houses have paid more than the "fair price" for some of their spuds and are consequently forced to ship them to other points.

Fears are expressed in some quarters that potato production will suffer in 1920 as a result of the scarcity of seed. We have no fears on this point. We recall very well the fancy prices that were paid for seed in the spring of 1917. Everyone planted potatoes and the harvest showed the result. We expect that the farmers of the country will follow their usual tradition and will pay $4 per bushel this year for seed to produce $1 potatoes. Although the labor situation may prevent an abnormally large acreage being planted we rather expect to see at least a normal acreage.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	38.00 @ 39	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	50.00 @		47.00 @ 49
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	47.00 @ 49		43.00 @ 46
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 39	40.00 @ 41	41.50 @ 41

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 42
New York	42.00 @ 42	41.50 @ 41	40.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 34	34.50 @ 35

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	31.00 @ 32
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 33
New York	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 35

Hay markets everywhere have been thoroughly disorganized by the railroad strike, and so long as that misfortune continues there is very little to be said. Prices, of course, are extremely high on everything that can be delivered, but it is the concensus of opinion everywhere that as soon as the strike is broken and actually comes to an end and the hay already in transit begins to be delivered, there will be a very decided falling off in prices. The new crop is coming on but slowly, but it is expected that the May 1 showing of hay still on the farms by the Bureau of Crop Estimates will indicate a very generous supply.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, dull; Calves, 50c hgher; $16@17.50. Hogs—25c lower; heavy, $15@15.50; mxed, $15.75@16; yorkers, $16@16.10; light do and pigs, $16; roughs $12.50@13; stags, $8@10. Sheep and lambs; lambs 50c lower; wool lambs, $13@21.50; yearlings, $12@16.50; clipped, $12@19.50.

CHICAGO—United States Bureau of Markets report. Cattle: mostly steady; beef steers ,$11@12.20; calf trade a big dollar decline; mostly $13. Compared with a week ago: Beef steers mostly $1 to $1.50 lower; butcher stock 50c to $1 lower; canners and cutters, 25c to 50c lower; calves, $2.50 lower; feeders unevenly lower. Hogs—steady to 15 cents higher, top, $15.25; bulk light, $15@15.25; bulk 250 pounds up $13.35@14.25; good many held off the market at owners' request; pigs, steady. Sheep—no trading. Compared with a week ago: Wooled lambs 25c to 50c lower; shorn lambs 25c to 50c higher; sheep steady.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The market for farm produce is not active. The tone is firm owing to scarcity of offerings in all lines excepting poultry. These are abundant and easy. Hens and chickens are quoted lower and buyers are not interested. Potatoes are not moving with much activity. Michigan is not shipping to Detroit. Scarcity is the rule in various vegetable lines. Fruits are in small supply and inactive. Trade in butter and eggs is moderate and conditions of supply and demand show little alteration. Buying of eggs is active.

Apples—Western, boxes, $4.50@$5.50; Baldwin, $3@3.50; Greening, $3.25@3.50; Steele Reds, $3.50@4 per bushel.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Light, 19@21c, heavy, 17@19c per lb.

Dressed calves—best, 20@22c; No. 2, 16 @18cper lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, best 38@40c; leghorns, 37@38c; hens, 38@40c; small hens, 37@38c; roosters, 23@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

REVIEW OF MILK PRICES IN U. S. FOR THE YEAR 1919

(*Continued from page* 6)

kets ,the costs of production of milk satisfactory for city distribution are higher than those applying to milk sold for use in manufactured milk products.

In comparing returns received by producers marketing only butter fat to creameries, and feeding skim milk to live stock on the farm, it is important to note that the cost of transportation from farm to creamery or point of shipment is much less than when market milk is sold. Producers selling butter fat to the creameries commonly make two to four deliveries of cream per week and where neighbors co-operate by taking turns in the delivery the costs of delivery amount to comparatively little.

Another important reason for the prevailing differences in the net returns obtained by producers from the marketing of milk and cream, either to market milk dealers or to concerns that convert it into manufactured milk products, is to be found in the fact that many dairymen are not informed regarding the returns that might be realized by them if they were to divert their milk supply to a different market outlet. Farm bureaus and producers' marketing organizations, however, are rapidly overcoming this handicap of producers.

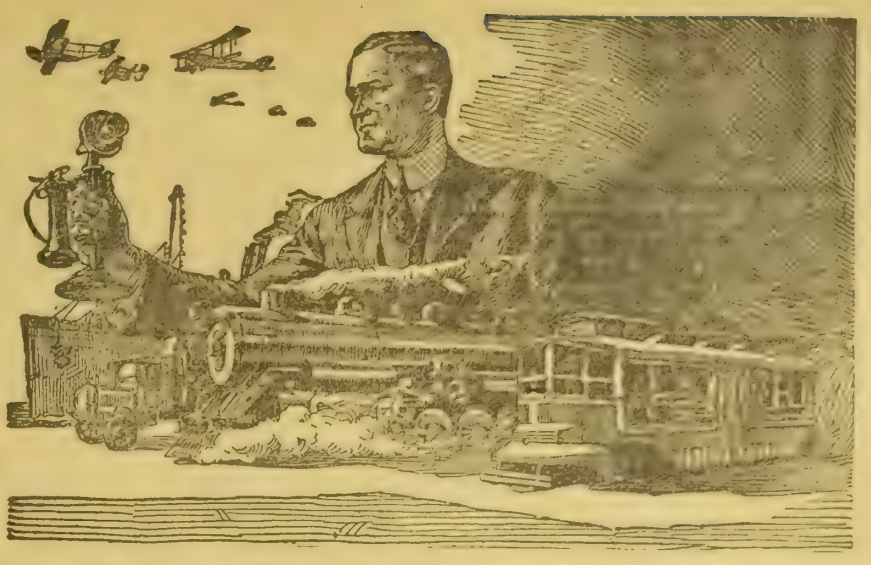
It should not be inferred from the foregoing that the net returns of producers supplying creameries, cheese factories, condensaries, or city milk distributors, are ever likely to converge to a common level. The market outlet for fresh whole milk is necessarily confined to either factories or cities which are comparatively near the sources of their supply. Whole milk is too bulky and perishable of nature to permit of economical transportation for distances much farther than 300 or 400 miles. Except in the case of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, comparatively small quantities of the natural supply of milk of cities are obtained from points beyond the 100 mile shipping zone. For this reason alone, in many markets the prices of market milk are likely to continue higher than the prices paid for milk that is converted into manufactured dairy products.

SPREADING LIME WITH A MANURE SPREADER

With the increased use of lime in Michigan we have received many inquiries from our users asking if their manure spreader could be used to spread lime. said J. C. Welty, Michigan manager of the New Idea Spreader Company, at Jackson, to a representative of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

"I have told these users that the use of the spreader was entirely feasible and explained how to go about it. No changes on the machine are necessary. Simply spread a layer of horse manure under the drawing bars and if pulverized lime is used, it may be well to mix a little barnyard manure with it, so that the distribution may be evenly spread over the entire field."

Simply spread a layer of horse manure or straw in the bottom of the machine then add the desired amount of lime to be used. The manure or straw underneath the lime will eliminate the use of a lime pan, by adding a quantity of manure on top of the lime, a more thorough and even distribution is insured.



The Measure of Progress

The progress of the past, as well as that of the future, is measured by criticism—for criticism exists only where there also exists faith in ability to improve.

We do not criticise an ox cart or condemn the tallow dip, for the simple reason that they are obsolete. During the reconstruction period through which our country is now passing, if the public does not criticise any public utility or other form of service, it is because there seems to be but little hope for improvement.

The intricate mechanism of telephone service is, under the most favorable conditions, subject to criticism, for the reason that it is by far the most intimate of all personal services.

The accomplishment of the telephone in the past fixed the quality of service demanded today; a still greater accomplishment in quality and scope of service will set new standards for the future.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Boys! Girls! This School Outfit YOURS for a LITTLE Extra Work

During the past 60 days more than 100 "LIVE WIRE" boys and girls have secured this dandy outfit which consists of 3 pencils, 1 pen holder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 12 pen points and holder, 1 pencil cap, 1 ink and pencil eraser and 1 drinking cup, all packed in a beautiful box, without it costing a penny.

HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking The Michigan Business Farmer had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they ought to be taking M. B. F. if they expected to keep abreast of the times and derive the same benefit over 70,000 farmers are now enjoying. Then they explained that they were working for a school outfiit. That settled it, their friends subscribed and now the School Outfit is theirs.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

All you have to do to win this outfit is to call on two of your friends who are not now taking M. B. F. and ask them to help you win the outfit by giving you their subscription to M. B. F. for one year at $1.00 each. Send us the $2.00 with their names and address plainly written and the outfit will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

Address THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Premium Manager Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL9

NORTON BECOMES FIELD SEC'Y STATE HOLSTEIN ASS'N

The Michigan Holstein Friesian Association has secured the services of H. W. Norton, Jr., as field secretary to begin about May 1st. The drive for memberships in Michigan has so far resulted in about 1,800 memberships being paid in with two or three meetings yet to be held.

Michigan breeders generally are much elated at their good fortune in being able to enlist the services of a man so thoroughly conversant with their needs and so well and favorably known to breeders throughout the entire country as Mr. Norton.

The son of one of the veteran breeders of Black and Whites in Livingston county, he has had a life long experience in matters pertaining to Holstein cattle and knows the problems of the breeder of purebred cattle from every angle.

After graduation from Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Norton spent six years in livestock experimental and instruction work at that institution. Leaving the college in 1909 he returned to the home farm and in his own community he was always found in the lead in managing high class sales, boosting for better sires, healthier herds and in fact any progressive movement in livestock circles found him one of the moving spirits. Since 1917 he has been assisting Dean Shaw in his work at the M. A. C. Last summer he was elected one of the directors of the National Holstein Friesian Association.

His work as chairman of the sale committee that handled the Michigan Holstein breeders first annual sale last January needs little comment. An inspection of the results of the sale when 73 head brought $60,980 or an average of $835 per head, surely confirms the belief that Holstein matters are his special province.

Now with an opportunity to devote his entire time to the welfare of Michigan breeders and herds we think results are bound to come and congratulations seem entirely in order for Michigan breeders.

Mr. Norton will be located in Lansing, Michigan, where he may be found after May 1st in the old State Block. Plans have already been made for promoting high class sales semi-annually in May and October, at various points within the state.

The executive committee in session at Lansing, Mich., elected the following officers, president, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; vice president, Dr. T. C. Tiedbohl, Coloma, Geo. L. Suillane, Flint and R. J. Bird, Ypsilanti; secretary Albert E. Jenkins, Eagle; Treasurer, Silas H. Munsell, Howell.

SISAL FIBRE PRICES GOING UP

Prices going down? "No, there ain't no such thing;" that seems to be true with sisal fibre also, from which the binder twine is made. Some time ago when the Commission Reguladora of Mexico blew up and left American and Canadian bankers holding the sack with the large quantity of fibre as security, it seemed as though prices would go down and remain down, in fact sisal fibre dropped to 7 cents, but the bankers got a bunch of money together and went to Mexico. They returned last week and at the same time fibre jumped to 8 and 8 1-4 cents which is perfectly natural as somebody had to pay for that trip to Mexico and Mr. Farmer, being handy, was at once unanimously chosen to be the goat. Higher fibre, of course, means higher prices on binder twine and it would not be at all surprising to see twine go up another cent or two. The wise farmer will take no chances, but will see that he gets his supplies now while the prices are low and deliveries can be made promptly. —*Organized Farmer.*

CO-OP. OF FRANCE BEATS THE PROFITEER

The father of French co-operation was the great philosopher Fourier, who dreamed of a "City of God upon earth." Today the backbone of it is Jean Jacques ,the sturdy peasant proprietor.

The most characteristic figure of it it is the blue-bloused co-operative workman, the member of a self-governing, profit-sharing workshop.

And the fairy godmother of it all since its first tiny beginnings in 1836 has been the French government.

Organized in 15,000 societies, 1,000,000 peasant farmers conduct their cheese-making, butter churning, wine production, oil pressing, threshing, banking, insurance, sales, purchases and export in common paying toll to none.

Of self-governing profit sharing workshops, using their own pooled savings or capital borrowed from the trades unions, there are more than 600 chiefly, engaged in the production of leather goods, jewelry, fabrics, glassware and chemicals for the co-operative trade. At the outbreak of the war these workshops were doing a business of $80,000,000 a year.

The French Wholesale society with its chain of 3,000 stores, 2,000 rural banks, six factories and more than a dozen large warehouses, had a turnover, in 1917, of $42,000,000, affecting a direct saving to its consumers of $700,000 and steadying the whole retail market.

When the war broke out the French co-operative, population of 6,000,000 persons, unreservedly offered its services to the government.

In large areas, especially in the war zone, it took over the entire distribution of coal, milk, meat and scarce commodities. In the cities it organized co-operative restaurants for munition workers, and municipal kitchens for the struggling of the "poilus."

TWO GRAND LEDGE ELEVATORS SOLD

Within a few weeks the local association of farmers, known as the Grand Ledge Produce & Supply Co., will be doing actual business.

The association closed the deals for the purchase of the elevators of W. L. Ireland & Co., and Doty & Doty, and will take possession of the last named on May 1st.

The company will buy practically everything that is raised on the farm and will continue the business as in the past, including the handling of coal. They will also sell binder twine.

The Grand Ledge Produce & Supply Co. is organized under a new act and is conducted on the membership plan. The cost of membership is $6 and in addition members will loan the concern $100 each and take in exchange a note for the amount at 6 per cent interest. After paying this interest and laying aside 10 per cent of the indebtedness as a sinking fund the profits, if any, will be divided among the members according to the amount of business done by each of them.

The new company is entirely apart from the Co-operative Association, which is under the management of Claud H. Barton, and which, by the way, did $100,000 live stock business during the first three months of this year.

THE "SAVE MONEY ON MEAT" CAMPAIGN AND THE FARMER

Producers everywhere have watched with interest the campaign being conducted by the Department of Justice to teach consumers how to save money on meat by utilizing the inexpensive cuts.

Utilization by a majority of consumers of only loin and rib cuts, which constitute approximately one-fourth of the animal carcass, had brought about a situation where the return from the one-fourth of the animal in demand equalled or exceeded the sum realized from the sale of the remaining three-fourths. This was a harmful condition for both producer and consumer. The consumer lost in buying meat which possibly had borne some of the burden of the meat which he did not buy and the producer suffered from lack of a stable market for all parts of his meat animal. Lack of demand for a large part of the carcass occasioned slow distribution, and that in turn caused loss through waste, shrinkage, and increased overhead expenses. It was a condition that could be remedied only by effecting sufficient change in the meat eating habits of thousands of people to bring about a more even consumption of the farmer's meat animal.

A number of livestock associations and producers' organizations saw the movement in the proper light and from the first gave their vigorous support, offering in the case of the California Cattlemen's Association to take complete charge of the campaign in their state.

Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, writes regarding the campaign: "I desire to say that in my judgment the work you have begun in advocating a greater use of what has been considered the less desirable cuts of meat is certainly commendable. The consuming public has unconsciously grown into the habit of buying largely from the hind quarter of beef, losing sight of the fact that many of the forequarter cuts are fully as nutritious and just as desirable when properly prepared.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association, the Kentucky Beef Cattle Association, and J. F. McArdle, President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, also have endorsed the campaign.

Dorr D. Buell Becomes Marketing Director of State Farm Bureau

Dorr D. Buell

DORR D. BUELL, who for the last two years has been president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, has accepted the position of director of the marketing department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and will take up his duties early in May.

The commercial operations of the Farm Bureau will be placed under Mr. Buell's direction and his successful development of the Cadillac exchange, from a local community institution into an establishment linking up 100 community co-operative associations and doing hundreds of thousands of dollars of business annually, is expected to guarantee the development of an elaborate marketing and purchasing program for the thousands of Farm Bureau members in the state.

Mr. Buell will be located at Lansing, where the headquarters of the State Farm Bureau will be in May, moving there from Birmingham.

Well Qualified for Job

Mr. Buell scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of the BUSINESS FARMER as most of them are acquainted with his achievements as the active head of the Potato Growers' Exchange which in its two years' existence has become recognized as one of the most successful farmers' co-operative associations in the United States.

It is, of course, a matter of pride that the editor of the BUSINESS FARMER claims a long acquaintance and warm personal friendship with Mr. Buell, extending back over a dozen years when Mr. Buell was just a "plain farmer," and it has been his pleasure to record the successes that Mr. Buell has attained in the field of co-operative marketing.

Mr. Buell's farming experience began as a boy on the old Buell farm in Branch county. As a very young man, and he is still a young man,—Mr. Buell became the owner of a section of land in the northwest corner of Antrim county, and soon showed himself to be a progressive and a successful farmer. For a number of years he raised the best crops of alfalfa, potatoes and beans produced anywhere in Northern Michigan, and his pure bred Percherons, Holsteins and Duroc-Jerseys formed the foundation for many another pure-bred herd in Northern Michigan.

Mr. Buell's farming experience was broadened by a business experience gained through the banking business in Elmira. Mr. Buell is still interested in both bank and farm, and he confides to us that he hopes some day to relinquish his public activities and go back to the farm.

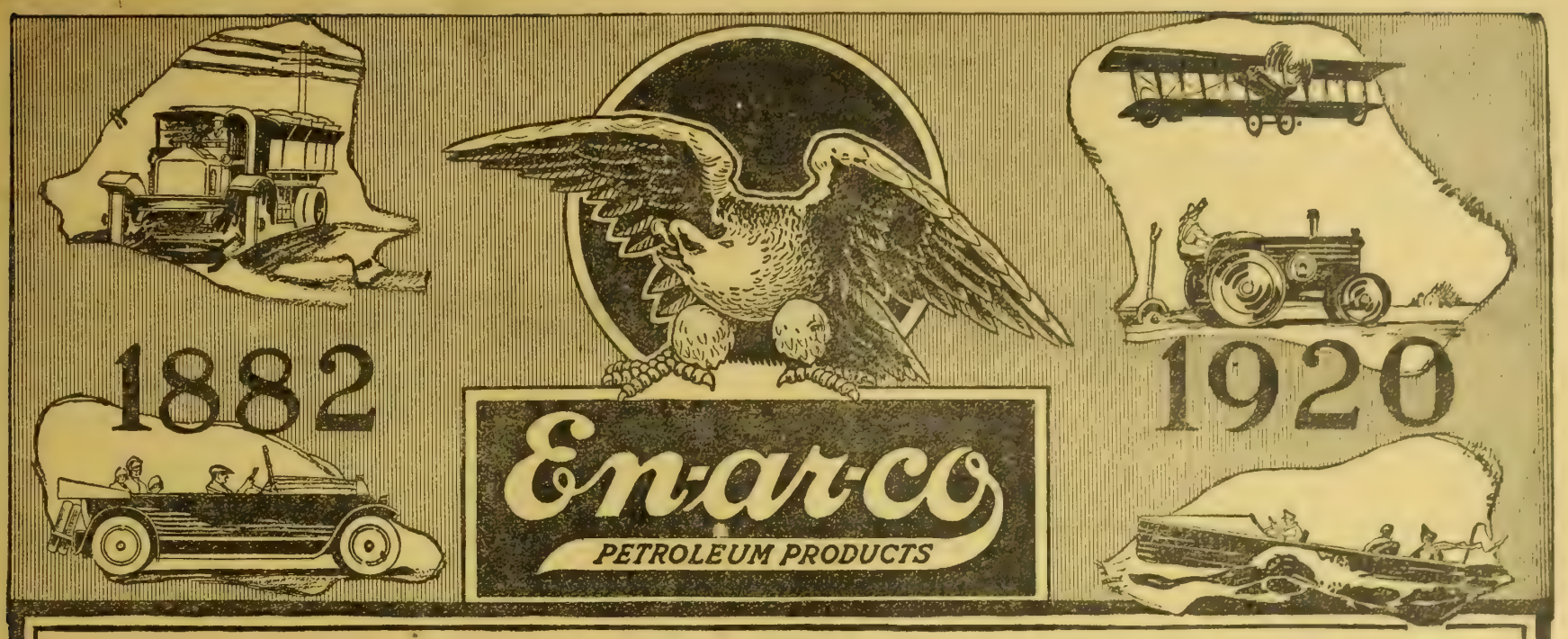
His new job is a whopper, we'll all have to admit, but with the earnest co-operation of all Farm Bureau members and officers, we predict success for the Bureau's marketing department in the hands of Mr. Buell.

New home of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at 221 No. Cedar Street, Lansing.

New Headquarters

On this page is a picture of the State Farm Bureau's new home at 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, which was occupied by the executive offices on April 30th. It is stated that wool is already arriving in generous quantities at the warehouse, being hauled in by truck from Clinton, Eaton and other nearby counties. The railroad shipments are reported starting from several places.

J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Bureau, says: "We are judging by this preliminary receipt of wool that the pool is proving a mighty attractive proposition to the farmers over the state and possibly our expectation of handling about 2,000,000 pounds this year will be exceeded. Already the pool has been of benefit to farmers in several sections where the arrangements have been advertised extensively. The local buyers' price has been shot up to close to an average of 10 cents more than it was a few weeks ago. However the buyers are not going to sit quiet. We can expect considerable opposition and probably through their efforts to buy up the high grades so that they can talk generous prices, will attempt to discourage the farmers co-operating in the pool."



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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
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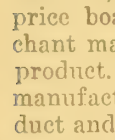

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The Fair Price Board

MEMBERS of the Federal Fair Price Board are very much put out over the decision of Judge Arthur J. Tuttle which prevents them from running other people's business along with their own. They are reported as saying that the decision leaves the profiteers and gougers free to prey upon the public as they please.

We are fair sick of the word "profiteer". It came into popular use during the war when a few conscientiousless wretches made capital of the war's demands to make themselves rich. They have been enjoying their blood money ever since without molestation by either the Attorney General or the tax collector.

Darling, the famous New York artist, published a cartoon several weeks ago depicting the nation-wide pursuit of the profiteer. Every last inhabitant of the United States was among the pursuers, leaving none to be pursued. Round and round they weent tracking their own footsteps, but not a profiteer did they find. The theory is that everyone, except thou and I, are profiteers and even thou wouldst profiteer if thou hadst the chance.

It is said that "it takes a scoundrel to catch a scoundrel". Perhaps that is one reason why the "fair price boards" of the country are made up of people engaged in lines of business which charge the public as much as they please for their services or product. It is not our purpose to claim that any member of any fair price board is using illegal or unmoral methods to make money, but it is our purpose to point out the absurdity of fair price decisions which are not respected by those who make them.

We cannot see how justice will permit the establishment of a rule of conduct for one class of business or profession which others are not forced to follow. All business is more or less correlated. The high cost of conducting one industry eventually increases the loss of conducting another. An automomile manufacturer, for instance, may sit upon a fair price board and rule that a farmer or merchant may charge only a certain price for his product. Shortly thereafter the automobile manufacturer may increase the cost of his product and the farmer or merchant forced to buy an automobile in order to carry on his business. Yet he is bound by the very decision of that manufacturer from advancing the price of his own commodity to meet the increased cost of the automobile which he must purchase. The same truth would apply in the purchase of any commodity or professional service.

It is the very essence of injustice and autocracy to regulate the selling price of one commodity unless all commodities are similarly regulated. The practices employed in making and selling commodities should properly be watched and kept within the confines of recognized business ethics and good morals. Efforts to throttle competition, or destroy or withhold products from the market for the purpose of profiteering should be prosecuted, but if an article is honestly produced and honestly placed upon the market, the law of supply and demand should regulate its selling price. Any attempt to legislate against the prices of farm products while any other single commodity is left unhampered will be resented in no uncertain manner by the farmers and all who have their interests at heart.

Helping Others.

IT IS often observed that the people of the cities are indifferent to the welfare of their neighbors. In a measure this is true, and there is a very good reason for it. The reason lies in the old adage, "familiarity breeds contempt".

We can appreciate the truth of this saying within our immediate family circles which are often the last refuge of courtesy, kindness and helpfulness. No member of the average American family would think of treating friends in the same thoughtless, and oftentimes, harsh manner in which he treats others of his immediate household. Nor is this due to any lack of love for them or solicitation for their well-being. The mother who, burdened with cares, scolds her fretful child, is the first to soften into tenderness and gather the little one in her arms when it is hurt or ill. The father who in an angry mood chastises his children looks down upon them with moist, repentant eyes when they are tucked away in bed. And even the brothers and sisters who one moment quarrel over trifles make up the next and show an affection for each other that is too dear to bestow upon mere friends.

The Breaking Plow

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod
And the wolf her wild cub rears,
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed;
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn,
I am the first to stir the soil,
I bring the glory of wheat and corn
For the crowning of those who toil;
I am civilization's seal and sign,
Yea, I am the mighty pen
That writes the sod with a pledge divine
A promise to pay with bread and wine
For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were
And the birth of things to be;
My coming makes the earth to stir
With a new and strange decree.
After its slumbers, deep and long,
I waken the drowsy sod,
And sow my furrows with lifts of song
To glad the heart of the mighty throng,
Slow feeling the way to God.

A thousand summers the prairie rose
Has gladdened the hermit bee;
A thousand winters the drifting snows
Have whitened the glassy sea.
Before me curls the weavering smoke
Of the Indians' smouldering fire;
Behind me rise—was it God who spoke?
At the toil-enchanted hammer's stroke,
The town and the glittering spire.

I give the soil to the one who does,
For the joy of him and his;
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is.
Oh, seer, with vision that looks away
A thousand years from now,
The marvelous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here today,
Is guiding the breaking plow.

—Nixon Waterman in National Magazine.

This perhaps explains why the people of the cities become hardened to the troubles of others. Every way they turn they encounter other people, all with about the same troubles and the same problems. They are fed up with each other, so to speak, and become so accustomed to each other's presence that they reach a point where they pay no more attention to other human beings than to the buildings which they pass to and from their work.

There are exceptions to the rule, but they are scarce. We have encountered people in the city who by sheer character have fought off the crust of indifference which encases their neighbors. They are courteous, kind, and ever ready to help another. They are the people who keep alive the soul of the cities.

The almost universal hospitality and friendliness of the people of the country are perfectly natural results of the environment. Folks who live on farms see very little of strangers. They hunger for the sight of a new face, and when a stranger stops by their doorway, they are usually eager to assist him.

Here is another rule that has its exceptions, we are sorry to say. Fortunately these exceptions are extremely rare. There are only two or three occasions which we can remember during our many travels through the country when a farmer did not give us our share of the road, or did not courteously point us out the direction, or willingly fetch us some water for the radiator, or do any or all the numerous acts of kindness which the traveler is frequently obliged to solicit.

Which brings to mind Wm. Penn's motto, with which most of you are probably familiar: "I shall pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being let me do it now; let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again".

Inviting Disaster.

THE SUGAR manufacturers of Michigan are inviting disaster to their business, but they are seemingly unaware of it. Their indifference to the sugar beet growers is closely akin to an insult, and no self-respecting man will let another insult him and get away with it.

Since time began the progress of the world has been hampered by small-visioned men who tried to believe that conditions were as changeless as the hills and the heavens. But the winds of unrest have blown up the waves of reform and engulfed them. Napoleon said his armies were invincible and he knew he spoke not the truth. The Czar of Russia called his iron-driven subjects, "my children", but he knew that they hated him and there was murder in their hearts. The Kaiser proclaimed himself the chosen son of God, and perhaps he was a conceited enough ass to believe it, but he fooled nobody but himself. So we encounter them all the way down the paths of history,—men who declared that because this or that has for ages presented an impenetrable front to the processes of evolution that they will always remain unchanged.

Among the more modern gentlemen of this type we give the honor of front rank to the sugar men of Michigan. Since the inception of the industry in this state they have dictated the conditions and the terms of the beet growers' contract, and have actually made themselves believe that there is no other way in which the beet sugar industry can prosper. The sugar manufacturers of the west, having the broader western view and living in an environment of constant change, have recognized the necessity of granting the beet growers a voice in the making of the contract. But the sugar men of Michigan, cursed with the stand-pattism of the east, stubbornly refuse to surrender to the inevitable, and are laying themselves open to utter annihilation.

The patience of the sugar beet growers is nearly gone. They have waited five months for the manufacturers to give them a conference. They have exhausted every peaceful method to win the manufacturers over to their viewpoint and settle the sugar beet controversy in friendly arbitration. But the manufacturers have refused this. More than that, they have spurned the beet growers, and now the farmers must take up different weapons. Heretofore they have fought with arguments and solicitation. Now they will take up the two-edged sword of competition.

It is our prediction that a large portion of the beets grown in this state in 1922 will be sliced in a farmer-owned factory. It will not matter what concessions the manufacturers make on this or next year's contract. The manufacturers have carried their bluff a bit too far. They have not only convinced some growers that they will make no concessions on the 1920 contract, but they have succeeded, quite without intent perhaps, in revealing their utter contempt for the growers and showing then that they will dictate the contract in 1921 and all the years to follow as they have done in the past. Thus convinced of the fruitlessness of attempting to secure a voice in the making of the sugar beet contract, a good many growers are ready to lend financial assistance to a farmer-owned or controlled factory. Then there will be no further arguments about the beet price and contract.

What the Neighbors Say

ADVOCATES MILITARY TRAINING

In the otherwise admirable article on page 16, issue of April 3, which defines the attributes needed in a president of this republic, occurs a sentence which to my mind shows either a prejudice aroused by the term military or failure to apply the usual broad-mindedness of the writer. My own experience in military life was confined to over four years service in the medical department during the civil war. Observation then no credence to a militaristic taint among the thousands who served during that time. The short period and since as a city medical man gives of military exercises proposed has in it elements of education now not offered. Fealty to the United States above all as a duty. The tendency of the times is to eulogize ones own class of employment, forgetting all others. Military training would emphasize the community spirit and give opportunity to a large majority of our youth who now have no lessons in fraternity to recognize all men as equally entitled to respect and opportunity to develop as another. Our college athletic clubs show the advantage of physical training and fraternal help but it is special and not universal. Without a general plan of education which embraces all of one youth many must lack.

The animus which seems to be almost universally adopted at present is "get money honestly if you can, but get money," is one of individual tendency and is forgetful of the maxim "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you," which an ideal republic should inculcate.

The claim that the four or five months of military exercises would take too much of a young man's time seems to me preposterous. The young men of the civil war, who spent years and those of the late war who spent months away, show no indication of having lost interest in their former employments and many recognize that they are better equipped to enjoy a larger view of life than before.

Enlargement of ideas which comes from travel and association necessarily lessen individual selfishness and recognizes the rights of others as equally important as ones own, is what is needed. Many believe that universal training in company of others and dubbed military would have this effect.—*A. H. (M.D.), Plainwell, Mich.*

At a convention of agricultural editors which I attended in Chicago, there appeared a gentleman representing the Universal Military Training League who presented arguments to the assembled editors in favor of compulsory training. Dr. Spillman, formerly chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, asked the speaker why the desired physical training and military discipline could not be taught in the public schools. The answer was, 'that most boys leave school before arriving at the desired age." Dr. Spillman then asked why since the military training advocates propose to compel boys to attend military training camps they could not force them to attend the public school, and if the boys and their parents would not prefer a plan which keeps the boys in their local surroundings to one who would take them away from home for months at a time. The speaker's answer to this was merely, "that it wasn't practical".

Volumes could be written in approval of some of your statements, and in disapproval of others. Experiences of our soldiers in the last war are varied. Without exception every soldier to whom I have talked has either acknowledged an entire change of thot and habit for the worse rather than for the better, or a vague dissatisfaction over his return to civil life. I do not say this is true of all. I merely cite my own observations. It seems to me that the outcome of the primary election in which an advocate of military training ran 50,000 votes behind an opponent shows that not all soldiers think alike on the advantages of military camp life.—Editor

THE MILK SITUATION

I wish you would take up the milk question for the milk producers of the Detroit area in your paper. There are three things that are very important and not one has been ironed out yet. First, the testing which is very unsatisfactory. Second, having to finance the milk dealers business as they keep 1-2 month's pay in their hands all the time. Third, there is nothing being done by our state officials along organization lines. There never was a time when the farmers were more ready than now to join hands and assert their rights, and yet not one thing is being done. They are collecting money every month for the purpose of building us up and why not have something done? I wrote Mr. Reed about these three things mentioned and he practically made no reply to the questions.

Now in regard to the present milk prices our state officials met with the State Commission and established prices for January, February and March. The price was to be $4.05 delivered Detroit. February they cut out our 5 per cent and March I see they are going to cut us 15 per cent on the pretext of a surplus. What good does it do to establish prices if they do not live up to them? If there is a surplus of milk now what will it be in the month of June?—*A Milk Producer, Highland Park, Mich.*

Thee above letter was received prior to the recent developments and discussions on the milk situation. Unquestionably there is much yet to be done to strengthen the Producers' Ass'n and put it in a position where it can cope with any emergency. Nor is this said with any intention to belittle the splendid work that has already been done. But the foundation has been completed, and the time seems to have come for a permanent structure to be built, a structure that will protect the milk producers of the Detroit area from any situation that might arise.—Editor.

THE CONSUMER SPEAKS

Referring to your letter to the "Editor of the News" published in last night's paper, beg to say that I, as a consumer, fully agree with you. I think, however, that the price of 14c is all right, perhaps still too high, but the reduction should not come out of the dairymen, but out of the distributor. The farmers in the Detroit district should own and operate the creameries, and make all of the by-products from the milk. If the Detroit creameries don't want to sell at a reasonable figure, let the farmer start his own milk warehouse here in Detroit and sell it to the grocer, who would be glad to deliver it to his customer, or have a given district in which he delivers if he got one-half what the distributor claims it costs him to deliver milk. And, we would have better milk, people would buy more milk if they got it direct from the farmer with all the butterfat in it, which is now taken out by the creameries, and enough left in to "come within the law". The creameries charge up all of the expense of the by-products to the cost and delivery of the milk, and all they make out of the by-products is velvet. Is that right or fair? The profits made out of their entire business should be taken into consideration and not only the cost of delivery to the customer. When you figure the price for butter, cheese, (cream or cottage) ice cream, etc., which all have to come out of milk, and none of the profit is distributed to delivery of milk, that this cost of delivery must be out of all proportion. Let the creameries place their cards on the table, and show the profit they make out of milk they buy from the dairyman, at so much per 100 lbs. butterfat, and distribute at so much per pint or quart to the consumer. I would like to know what the average butterfat is in milk delivered by the dairymen in the Detroit district, to see how much the creamery man takes out before it goes to the consumer. What are the facts about powdered milk the distributor uses. If it is true what I heard about it, I think the Fair Price Commission should look into this as well as the entire profits made by the distributors, and then turn the facts over to the prosecuting attorney.—*F. W. Biederman, 517 Garland Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

The above letter was received as a result of a communication published in a recent issue of the Detroit News in which I endeavored to present the farmer's side of the case to the consumer. It is gratifying to note that there is at least one consumer in the city of Detroit who seems to understand the position the farmer holds and realizes that the reason for the high cost of milk is because of the wasteful method of distributing it. It is interesting to note that this consumer believes a farmer-owned distributing plant to be the solution of the high price of milk problem in Detroit. How many farmers agree with him.—Editor.

OUCH!

In regard to your letter, I wish to say I have wrote you folks a letter and explained to you about this paper, when my subscription expired and asked you to stop it at once. The editor is too gosh d—— dry, and self-religious. He surely has not won many friends in this part of the country, or in fact, anywhere. Where I found this paper in the home and inquired about it, they said they will be glad when its time has run out. I wish to say once more I want you to stop ot coming in my mail box as I am ashamed of this paper. Remember I will not pay for it any more.—*August Baerwolf, Sandusky, Mich.*

Thank goodness, the sun was shining when this letter came! All right, friend Baerwolf, your name is OFF. We can't change your views and you can't change ours, so we'll go our separate ways. Some day when you are in Mount Clemens come in and get better acquainted.—Editor.

PUBLISHING THE LAWS

The M. B. F. is all O. K. It is the paper for the farmer. They talk about the high cost of living, but I think the cost of law is a great deal higher. I think our laws ought to be sorted out and all that have been repealed leeft out, and have the rest printed in good common sense language and sent to the attorneys and justices as soon as they are printed. Then the people would have a chance to know what our laws are. We, the taxpayers pay for them. Why should we not have them?—*G. E. J., Osceola County.*

Your idea while not new, is good. There are too many laws which the average man knows about to say nothing of the hundreds which he has never dreamed are on the statute books. If any reader wants to spend an interesting hour our advice would be to secure a copy of the Michigan Compiled laws and look them through. He'll probably discover before proceeding far that he has broken more laws than he thought were in existence. Yes, there's room for plenty of reform in law making.—Editor.

OLEOMARGARINE FOR FARMER

In the *Michigan Farmer* of April 10th is an editorial, "Killing the Goose", to which a number of neighbors and myself take an exception. Why is it a disgrace for us to use oleomargarine when we can save 30 cents on a pound, yes and more than that if we bought creamery butter?

The average family uses 4 pounds of butter per week. If we do not save that $1.20 per week no one saves it for us. We believe that we have as much right to buy where and what we want to eat as any merchant has to buy of a house that sells an article a little cheaper than the house he has been dealing with.

We cannot get along without the M. B. F., just renewed as you requested, and sent along a new name as a gift. Here's to the M. B. F. Long may it live and short may the lives of its enemies be.—*Mrs. B. P., Gratiot County, Mich.*

Now isn't it a bit singular that the day before the above letter arrived we should have received the following letter upon exactly the same subject?

I believe you are doing more for the farmers of Michigan than all other papers combined. In my part of the county at least one third of all the farmers are using oleo. I think they are knocking their own market for butter and milk. Do you think it would do any good to bring it to their attention?—*O. A., Kent County, Mich.*

I always used to wonder whether Henry Ford rode in a Ford or a Packard. I found out. He doesn't ride in a Ford. Now there may be any number of good reason why Henry Ford should ride in some automobile rather than the make which bears his name, but I must confess to a certain lessening of faith in the Ford car when I learned that its maker employed some other car for the use of himself and family. I cite this little comparison to draw out the moral of what I am about to say. I do NOT think that any farmer, particularly the dairy farmer, should have oleomargarine served on his table when dairy or creamery butter is available. The highest authorities in the land tell us that a certain amount of dairy products in the human ration is necessary for growth. The more of these products man consumes the more healthful, intelligent and strong he becomes. This fact dairy farmers' associations are now trying to impress upon the public, for unless the public increases its consumption of dairy products, the surplus will increase, farmers will have to dispose of their dairy cattle for beef, and those who now eat oleo from choice may some day have to eat it from necessity. Think how ludicrous the farmer's argument for increased consumption of dairy products would appear to the consumer if he knew that the farmer was practicing the opposite of what he preaches. Oleomargarine is the enemy of butter. Every new oleo eater is one less butter eater. We MUST increase the consumption of dairy products and the place to begin is right at home. If every farmer's family would eat plenty of butter and drink plenty of milk the surplus would soon disappear and the price would advance high enough to make up the difference between the cost of butter and the cost of oleo. Let's hear from others on this subject.—Editor

IN DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT

Please find enclosed my choice for next president. I am now past my 82nd birthday, and have voted many times for president. I believe Wilson as good as we have ever had. He has had on his shoulders more than any other and has stood as much abuse if not more trouble than any others, and I am for him. I have two boys who are against Wilson and I am sorry it is so.—*J. S. H., Traverse City.* P. S.: If you should happen to come to Traverse City this summer and have time come and take dinner with us. We are just at the city limits, two miles from the state bank. Have 20 acres of land. We have always farmed more or less and have much yet to learn, but have done better than some.

Well, ol' timer, you're going to have a guest some time this summer. Usually when I travel about the state to get better acquainted with the agricultural conditions I have to depend upon the towns for my meals and lodging, or in a pinch, stop at a farm house and say to the lady of the house, "Please, mum, will you give a poor fellow a bite to eat?" It's a treat to visit Grand Traverse County in the summer time, and it will be a double treat this summer because of your invitation. Expect us any time during July and August, and we'll drop in some day with a nice large appetite.—Editor

The Week's Editorial

LEST WE FORGET

THE RAILROADS have now been back in private hands one month to the satisfaction of the owners and the already rising doubt of a great many of tose who clamored for their return.

Complaints of producers and shippers, now are flooding the agriculture, interior and other government departments. Most complaints are from millers, manufacturers, farmers and coal mine operators. The car shortage is blamed in part for rising living costs.

At the agriculture department officials fear a shortage of regrigerator c will delay prompt movement of many perishable foods due at market beginning about May 1.

Coal mines are now closed 30 per cent of the time on account of the car shortage and other transportation delays, according to reports to the United States geological survey of the interior department.

Also on the Milwaukee road switchmen are striking and there are several more strikes likely to be pulled off in the near future.

Maybe the people, big and little, dupes alike, will awaken to the fact that they acted but the part of the catspaw to get the chestnut out of the fire for others.—*Orgnaized Farmer.*

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's heid, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also.

"NO THEY have done no wrong," Francis assured him. "Then it is well. I promise you to find them immediately, for we know the direction of their wandering, and to send them down to the coast to join you."

"And in the meantime you shall be my guests while you wait," the haciendado invited eagerly. "There is a freight schooner at anchor in Juchitan Inlet now off my plantation, and sailing for San Antonio. I can hold her until the noble Enrico and his sons come down from the Cordilleras."

"And Francis will pay the demurrange, of course," Henry interpolated with a sly sting that Leoncia caught, although it missed Francis who cried joyously:

"Of course I will. And it proves my contention that a checkbook is pretty good to have anywhere."

To their surprise when they had parted from the sackcloth men, the peon and his Indian father attachcd themselves to the Morgans, and journeyed down through the burning oil-fields to the plantation which had been the scene of the peon's slavery. Both father and son were unremitting in their devotion, first of all to Francis, and, next to Leoncia and Henry. More than once they noted father and son in long and earnest conversations; and, after Enrico and his sons had arrived, when the party went down to the beach to board the waiting schooner, the peon and his Maya parent followed along. Francis essayed to say farewell to them on the beach, but the peon stated that the pair of them were likewise journeying on the schooner.

"I have told you that I was not a poor man," the peon explained, after they had drawn the party aside from the waiting sailors. "This is true. The hidden treasure of the Mayas, which the conquistadores and the priests of the Inquisition could never find, is in my keeping. Or, to be very true, is in my father's keeping. He is the descendant, in the straight line, from the ancient high priest of the Mayas. He is the last high priest. He and I have talked much and long. And we are agreed that riches do not make life. You bought me for two hundred and fifty pesos, yet you made me free, gave me back to myself. The gift of a man's life is greater than all the treasure in the world. So are we agreed, my father and I. And so, since it is the way of Gringos and Spaniards to desire treasure, we will lead you to the Maya treasure, my father and I, my father knowing the way. And the way into the mountains begins from San Antonio and not from Juchitan."

"Does your father know the location of the treasure?—just where it is?" Henry demanded, with an aside to Francis that this was the very Maya treasure that had led him to abandon the quest for Morgan's gold on the Calf and to take to the mainland.

The peon shook his head.

"My father has never been to it. He was not interested in it, caring not for wealth for himself. Father, bring forth the tale written in our ancient language, which you alone of living Mayas can read."

From within his loin-cloth the old man drew forth a dirty and much-fraved canvas bag. Out of this he pulled what looked like a snarl of knotted strings. But the strings weer twisted sennit of some fibrous forest bark, so ancient that they threatened to crumble as he handled them, while from under the touch and manipulation of his fingers a fine powder of decay arose. Muttering and mumbling prayers in the ancient Maya tongue, he held up the snarl of knots, and bowed reverently before it ere he shook it out.

"The knot writing, the lost written language of the Mayas," Henry breathed softly. "This is the real thing if only the old geezer hasn't forgotten how to read it."

All heads bent curiously toward it as it was handed to Francis. It was in the form of a crude tassel, composed of many thin, long strings. Not alone were the knots, and various kinds of knots, tied at irregular intervals in the strings, but the strings themselves were of varying lengths and diameters. He ran them through his fingers, mumbling and muttering.

"He read!" cried the peon triumphantly. "All our old language is there in those knots, and he reads them as any man may read a book."

Bending closer to observe, Francis and Leoncia's hair touched, and, in the thrill of the immediately broken contact, their eyes met, producing the second thrill as they separated. But Henry, all eagerness, did not observe. He had eyes only for the mystic tassel.

"What d'you say, Francis?" he murmured. "It's big! It's big!"

"But New York is beginning to call," Francis demurred. "Oh, not its people and its fun, but its business," he added hastily, as he sensed Leoncia's unuttered reproach and hurt. "Don't forget, I'm mixed up in Tampico Petroleum and the stock market, and I hate to think how many millions are involved."

"Hell's bells!" Henry ejaculated. "The Maya treasure if a tithe of what they say about its immensity be true, could be cut three ways between Enrico, you and me, and make each of us richer than you are now."

Still Francis was undecided, and, while Enrico expanded on the authenticity of the treasure, Leoncia managed to query in an undertone in Francis' ear:

"Have you so soon tired of . . . of treasure hunting?"

He looked at her keenly, and down at her engagement ring, as he answered in the same low tones:

"How can I stay longer in this country, loving you as I do, while you love Henry?"

It was the first time he had openly avowed his love, and Leoncia knew the swift surge of joy, followed by the no less swift surge of mantling shame that she, a woman who had always esteemed herself good, could love two men at the same time. She glanced at Henry, as if to verify her heart, and her heart answered yes. As truly did she love Henry as she did Francis, and the emotion seemed similar where the two were similar, different where they were different.

"I'm afraid I'll have to connect up with the Angelique, most likely at Bocas del Toro, and get away," Francis told Henry. "You and Enrico can find the treasure and split it two ways."

But the peon, having heard, broke into quick speech with his father, and next, with Henry.

"You hear what he says, Francis," the latter said, holding up the sacred tassel. "You've got to go with us. It is you he feels grateful to for his son. He isn't giving the treasure to us but to you. And if you don't go, he won't read a knot of the writing."

But it was Leoncia, looking at Francis with quiet wistfulness of pleading, seeming all but to say, "please, for my sake," who really caused Francis to reverse his decision.

CHAPTER XIII

A WEEK later, out of San Antonio on a single day, three separate expeditions started for the Cordilleras. The first, mounted on mules was composed of Henry, Francis, the peon and his ancient parent, and of several of the Solano peons, each leading a pack mule, burdened with supplies and outfit. Old Enrico Solano, at the last moment, had been prevented from accompanying the party because of the bursting open of an old wound received in the revolutionary fighting of his youth.

Up the main street of San Antonio the cavalcade proceeded, passing the jail, the wall of which Francis had dynamited, and which was only even then being tardily rebuilt by the Jefe's prisoners. Torres, sauntering down the street, the latest wire from Regan tucked in his pocket, saw the Morgan outfit with surprise.

"Whither away, senors?" he called.

So spontaneous that it might have been rehearsed, Francis pointed to the sky ,Henry straight down at the earth, the peon to the right and his father to the left. The curse from Torres at such impoliteness, caused all to burst into laughter, in which the mule peons joined as they rode along.

Within the morning, at the time of the siesta hour, while all the town slept, Torres received a second surprise. This time it was the sight of Leoncia and her youngest brother, Ricardo, on mules, leading a third that was evidently loaded with a camping outfit.

The third expedition was Torres' own, neither more or less meagre than Leoncia's, for it was composed only of himself and one, Jose Mancheno, a notorious murdered of the place whom Torres, for private reasons, had saved from the buzzards of San Juan. But Torres' plans, in the matter of an expedition, were more ambitious than they appeared. Not far up the slopes of the Cordilleras dwelt the strange tribe of the Caroos. Originally founded by runaway negro slaves of Africa and Carib slaves of the Mosquito Coast, the renegades had perpetuated themselves with stolen women of the tierra caliente and fled with women slaves like themselves. Between the Mayas beyond, and the government of the coast, this unique colony had maintained itself in semi-independence. Added to, in later days, by run-away Spanish prisoners, the Caroos had become a hotchpotch of bloods and breeds, possessing a name and a taint so bad that the then governing power of Colombia, had it not been too occupied with its own particular political grafts, would have sent armies to destroy the pest hole. And in this pest hole of the Caroos Jose Mancheno, had been born of a Spanish-murdered father and a mestiza-murderess mother. And to this pest hole Jose Mancheno was leading Torres in order that the command of Thomas Regan of Wall Street might be carried out.

"Lucky we found him when we did," Francis told Henry, as they rode at the rear of the last Maya priest.

"He's pretty senile," Henry nodded. "Look at him."

The old man, as he led the way, was forever pulling out the sacred tassel and mumbling and muttering as he fingered it.

"Hope the old gentleman doesn't wear it out," was Henry's fervent wish. "You'd think he'd read the directions once and remember them for a little while instead of continually pawing them over."

They rode out through the jungle into a clear space that looked as if at some time man had hewn down the jungle and fought it back. Beyond by the vista afforded by the clearing, the mountain called Blanco Rovalo towered high in the sunny sky. The old Maya halted his mule, ran over certain strings in the tassel pointed at the mountain and spoke in broken Spanish:

"It says: In the footsteps of the God wait till the eyes of Chia flash."

He indicated the particular knots of a particular string as the source of his information.

"Where are the footsteps, old priest?" Henry demanded, staring about him at the unbroken sward.

But the old man started his mule, and, with a tattoo of bare heels on the creature's ribs, hastened it on across the clearing and into the jungle beyond.

"He's like a hound on the scent, and it looks as if the scent is getting hot," Francis remarked.

At the end of half a mile, where the jungle turned to grass land on swift rising slopes the old man forced his mule into a gallop which he maintained until he reached a natural depression in the ground. Three feet or more in depth, of area sufficient to accommodate a dozen persons in comfort, its form was strikingly like that which some colossal human foot could have made.

"The foot steps of the God," the old priest proclaimed solemnly, ere he slid off his mule and prostrated himself in prayer. "In the foot-step of the God must we wait till the eyes of Chia flash—so say the sacred knots."

"Pretty good place for a meal," Henry vouchsafed, looking down into the depression. While waiting for the mumbo-jumbo foolery to come off, we might as well stay our stomachs."

"If Chia doesn't object," laughed Francis.

And Chia did not object, at least the old priest could not find any objection written in the knots.

While the mules were being tethered on the edge of the first break of woods, water was fetched from a nearby spring and a fire built in the foot-step. The old Maya seemed oblivious of everything, as he mumbled endless prayers and ran the knots over and over.

"If only he doesn't blow up," Francis said.

"I thought he was wild-eyed the first day we met him up in Juchitan," concurred Henry. "But it's nothing to the way his eyes are now."

Here spoke the peon, who, unable to understand a word of their English nevertheless sensed the drift of it.

"This is very religious, very dangerous, to have anything to do with the old Maya sacred things. It is the death road. My father knows. Many men have died. The deaths are sudden and horrible. Even Maya priests have died. My father's father so died. He, too, loved a woman of the tierra caliente. And for the love of her, for gold, he sold the Maya secret and by the knot writing led tierra caliente men to the treasure. He died. They all died. My father does not like the women of the tierra caliente now that he is old. He liked them too well in his youth, which was his sin. And he knows the danger of leading you to the treasure. Many men have sought during the centuries. Of those who found it, not one came back. It is said that even conquistadores and pirates of the English Morgan have won to the hiding place and decorated it with their bones."

"And when your father dies," Francis queried, "then, being his son, you will be the Maya high priest?"

"No, senor," the peon shook his head. "I am only half-Maya. I cannot read the knots. My father did not teach me because I was not of the pure Maya blood."

"And if he should die, right now, is there any other Maya who can read the knots?"

"No, senor. My father is the last living man who knows that ancient language."

But the conversation was broken in upon by Leoncia and Ricardo, who, having tethered their mules with the others, were gazing sheepishly down from the rim of the depression. The faces of Henry and Francis lighted with joy at the sight of Leoncia.

while their mouths opened and their tongues articulated censure and scolding. Also, they insisted on her returning with Ricardo.

"But you cannot send me away before giving me something to eat," she persisted, slipping down the slope of the depression with pure feminine cunning in order to place the discussion on a closer and more intimate basis.

Aroused by their voices, the old Maya came out of a trance of prayer and observed her with wrath. And in wrath he burst upon her, intermingling occasional Spanish words and phrases with the flood of deunciation in Maya.

"He says that women are no good," the peon interpreted in the first pause. "He says women bring quarrels among men, the quick steel, the sudden death. Bad luck and God's wrath are ever upon them. Their ways are not God's ways, and they lead men to destruction. He says women are the eternal enemy of God and man, forever keeping God and man apart. He says women have ever cluttered the footsteps of God and have kept men away from traveling the path of God to God. He says this woman must go back."

With laughing eyes, Francis whistled his appreciation of the diatribe, while Henry said:

"Now will you be good, Leoncia? You see what a Maya thinks of your sex. This is no place for you. California's the place. Women vote there."

"The trouble is that the old man is remembering the woman who brought misfortune upon him in the heyday of his youth," Francis said. He turned to the peon. "Ask your father to read the knot writing and see what it says for or against women traveling in the footsteps of God."

In vain the ancient high priest fumbled the sacred writing. There was not to be found the slightest authorative objection to woman.

"He's fixing his own experiences up with his mythology," Francis grinned triumphantly. "So I guess it's pretty near all right, Leoncia for you to stay for a bite to eat. The coffee's made. After that . . . "

But "after that" came before. Scarcely had they seated themselves on the ground and begun to eat, when Francis, standing up to serve Leoncia with tortillas, had his hat knocked off.

"My word !" he said, sitting down. "That was sudden. Henry, take a squint and see who tried to pot shot me."

The next moment, save for the peon's father, all eyes were peeping across the rim of the footstep. What they saw, creeping upon them from every side was a nondescript and bizarrely clad horde of men who seemed members of no particular race but composed of all races. The breeds of the entire human family seemed to have moulded their lineaments and vari-colored their skins.

"The mangiest bunch I ever laid eyes on," was Francis' comment.

"They are the Caroos," the peon muttered, betraying fear.

"And who in——" Francis began. Instantly he amended. "And who in Paradise are the Caroos?"

"They come from hell," was the peon's answer. "They are more savage than the Spaniard, more terrible than the Maya. They neither give nor take in marriage, nor does a priest reside among them. They are the devil's own spawn, and their ways are the devil's ways, only worse."

Here the Maya rose, and, with accusing finger, denounced Leoncia for being the cause of this latest trouble. A bullet creased his shoulder and half whirled him about.

"Drag him down !" Henry shouted to Francis. "He's the only man who knows the knot language; and the eyes of Chia, whatever that may mean, have not yet flashed."

Francis obeyed, with an out-reach of arm to the old fellow's legs, jerking him down in a crumpled, skeleton-like fall.

Henry loosed his rifle, and elicited a fusillade in response. Next, Ricardo, Francis, and the peon joined in. But the old man, still running his knots fixed his gaze across the far rim of the foot-step upon a rugged wall of mountain beyond.

"Hold on !" shouted Francis, in a vain attempt to make himself heard above the shooting.

He was compelled to crawl from one to another and shake them into ceasing from firing. And to each, separately, he had to explain that all their ammunition was with the mules, and that they must be sparing with the little they had in their magazines and belts.

"And don't let them hit you," warned Henry. "They've got old muskets and blunderbuses that will drive holes through you the size of dinner plates."

An hour later, the last cartridge, save several in Francis' automatic pistol, was gone; and to the irregular firing of the Caroos the pit replied with silence. Jose Mancheno was the first to guess the situation. He cautiously crept up to the edge of the pit to make sure, then signaled to the Caroos that the ammunition of the besieged was exhausted and to come on.

"Nicely trapped, senors," he exulted down at the defenders, while from all around the rim laughter arose from the Caroos.

But the next moment the change that came over the situation was as astounding as a transformation scent in a pantomime. With wild cries of terror the Caroos were fleeing. Such was their disorder and haste that numbers of them dropped their muskets and machetes.

"Anyway, I'll get you, Senor Buzzard," Francis pleasantly assured Mancheno, at the same time flourishing his pistol at him.

He leveled his weapon as Mancheno fled, but reconsidered and did not draw the trigger.

"I've only three shots left," he explained to Henry, half in apology. "And in this country one can never tell when three shots will come in handiest, as I've found out, beyond a doubt."

"Look !" the peon cried, pointing to his father and to the distant mountainside. "That is why they ran away. They have learned the peril of the sacred think of Maya."

The old priest, running over the knots of the tassel in an ectasy that was almost trance-like, was gazing fixedly at the distant mountain, from which, side by side and close together, two bright flashes of light were repeating themselves.

"Twin mirrors could do that in the hands of a man," was Henry's comment.

"They are the eyes of Chia," the peon repeated. "It is so written in the knots as you have heard my father say. Wait in the foot-steps of the God till the eyes of Chia flash."

The old man rose to his feet and wildly proclaimed: "To find the treasure we must find the eyes."

"All right, old top," Henry soothed him, as, with his small traveler's compass he took the bearings of the flashes.

"He's got a compass inside his head," Henry remarked an hour later of the old priest, who led on the foremost mule. "I check him by the compass, and, no matter how the natural obstacles compel him to deviate, he comes back to the course as if he were himself a magnetic needle."

Not since leaving the foot-step, had the flashings been visible. Only from that one spot, evidently, did the rugged landscape permit the seeing of them. Rugged the country was, and broken into arroyos and cliffs, interspersed with forest patches and stretches of sand and of volcanic ash.

At last the way became impassable for their mounts, and Ricardo was left behind to keep charge of the mules and mule-peons and to make a camp. The remainder of the party continued on, scaling the jungle-clad steep that blocked their way by hoisting themselves and one another up from root to root. The old Maya, still leading was oblivious to Leoncia's presence.

Suddenly, half a mile farther on, he halted and shrank back af if stung by a viper. Francis laughed and across the wild landscape came back a discordant, mocking echo. The last priest of the Mayas ran the knots hurriedly, picking out a particular string, ran its knots twice, and then announced:

"When the God laughs, beware!—so say the knots."

(Continued next week)

For Land Clearing

Just punch a hole under the stump or boulder you want to remove and load in it two or more cartridges of

DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

Light the fuse, walk quickly away, and watch that stump or boulder shoot up out of the ground!

Red Cross will clear land with one-tenth the labor of grubbing or stump pulling. It is equally effective for ditch digging and tree planting and is economical and safe.

Put this Giant Farm Hand to work for you. If your project warrants, we will send a demonstrator to how you the easiest and cheapest way of doing your work.

See your Dealer. In any case, find out what Red Cross can do for you—and how. Write for "Handbook of Explosives" today.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Sales Dept.: Explosives Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

New BUTTERFLY Separator

$44 No. 2½ Junior—a light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming, durable, fully guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

EASY TO CLEAN

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL! GUARANTEED A LIFETIME
Against Defects in Material and Workmanship

You can have 30 days' free trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not, you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Write TODAY.

ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Over 175,000 New Butterfly Separators Now in Use.

BUG PROOFED BINDER TWINE 14 3-4c

For Standard 500 foot, carlots, f. o. b. Chicago, on credit

GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST MAKES

TERMS—Settlement by note without interest payable September 1st or October 1st.

CASH DISCOUNTS—If paid in April the net price will be $13.50 per 100 lbs., May $13.59, June $13.68.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE INTERCHURCH Word Movement of North America has begun to make itself felt throughout the land, although the organization was only started a short time ago. And the reason is that for the first time we are applying business rules to religion—are realizing the tremendous responsibilities of our country; realizing that if our country is to stay in the lead, is going to be in truth the "Promised Land" we must "Do unto others as we would that they should do unto us."

And at last we have awakened to the fact that we must pay the price. If we go to church when we wish to —if we contribute toward the upkeep when we feel so inclined or have the extra money—we can't expect religion to give us much in return. For we must realize that everything worth having in this world has a price tag on it. No more are we satisfied with the old time minister who preaches to us that "we must be good if we would be happy." We want an up-to-date man who has studied conditions in Europe and can advise us relative to our position with other countries—a man who knows the needs of the people of his community in a material way—a man who can tell our young people what to read—who can advise the men on state and national questions as well as the women—and if we hire that kind of a preacher—we must pay the price for an educated man—BUT it's worth it. Very few would care to move to a country where there was no church, but after a church is once planted in their community, some feel that if they attend on state occasions, they had done their duty by their families for they have provided a Sunday school for the children. But we are coming to realize, because it is being pointed out to us that religion is for every member of the family.

We pay for health—we pay for wealth. If we are to be healthy we have to observe the laws of hygiene —we abstain from harmful habits and foods—for wealth we work—pay with brain and brawn.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., is giving his time to further this movement as he realizes the benefit to our country to be derived from getting every one interested in the church—everyone working in the church. The following is a statement made by him in a recent meeting:

"As men and women, weary pilgrims, wend up the mountain side, gradually and inevitably they come closed and closer together, for on the mountain top all paths meet. So may all Christian men and women meet at the mountain top, standing side by side on the broad foundation of God's love and Christ's life in a great unending warfare against moral wrong."

The mothers of the land agree that the children should attend moving pictures which have an educational value and pictures whose story is clean. Then in order to be sure they are properly censured it has come to be the general custom in many churches to have an entertainment evening once each week, right in the church. A good reel is run which gives the dramatized story in a few minutes. And the very best stories in the world are being brought to the silver screen. Then there is a comedy, not the cheap slap stick variety but some good clean wholesome fun that every member of the family can enjoy, there are the timely topics and either a short nature picture or a picture showing some industry at work. Membership in the church entitles the member of the family to entrance tickets. Of course the members of the church must pay the price, but how much better than to pay for the ordinary amusement.

Then on Sunday afternoons when the young people are won't to go for a walk goodness knows where, the churches are now availing themselves of the opportunity to have the young people's social hour when the young folks gather to have a little visit and then sing. This is followed by light refreshments. Of course some one must give up some time and money. Some one must supervise these social hours, must provide some sort of entertainment and must make the cocoa and sandwiches and wash the dishes. The larger churches are finding it profitable to hire some one outright for this work —a social secretary who knows her job assisted by a woman to care for the lunch, while the smaller churches elect committees to serve each week.

Attractive farm home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buffington, of Rushton, R 2, Mich.

The old time idea of a service has passed away, the younger generation demand something different, so the up-to-date church has good music, a trained choir and those who are interested in singing and have any talent can join the choir, but they must pay the price of regular attendance for the choir leader is hired and they cannot miss choir practice and stay in the choir any more than the boys can miss their school lessons and stay on the foot ball team.

And then the newest, most far-reaching movement in connection with the whole scheme is the reading of the bible. Oh yes, we all have our bibles, but we read them periodically, or at least most of us have done so. Perhaps we read a chapter today and then don't read one again for a week if we are very busy. But in this new scheme of things we know that we actually get value received just as we apply ourselves. But we are such busy people, we rush to work and we rush home to eat and dress for some social engagement for the evening, and we forget. So the Alexanders, those great singing evangelists, have devised the scheme of the Pocket Testament League. The only requirement in joining the League is that you promise to carry with you, "wherever you go," the little pocket testament which fits into a man's pocket or a woman's either for that matter if she has one, but if not, will even slip into the purse. For if we have it with us, sometimes each day we will find time to read the one chapter. And in so doing we are resting our bodies while relaxed, we are resting our minds from the cares that surround us, we are finding things in the bible that we never knew were there and incidentally we are a little more inclined to be charitable to our neighbors, if we have a pocket testament in our pockets than if we didn't. It isn't quite so easy to gossip—it isn't quite so easy to drive a bargain quite to closely for personal gain.

Many Sunday schools are buying the cheaper edition of these testaments for their whole Sunday Schools. No one gets one who doesn't sign the card promising to read the chapter each day, but in this way the child who can't afford to buy one is provided with one free of charge through the church and what a wonderful investment for any church while every member who is able financially, contributes toward the testament fund which is used to pay for the little testaments. Of course they who are able buy their own, and there are lovely little leather bound ones which are very thin and which will stand the wear of constant use for years.

The beauty of the Testament League is that it is interdenominational, we are all striving for the same end, some believe in one creed and some in another, but all believe in the bible and all can unite in this movement. If you are interested in this league and would like to learn more of it, would like a sample of the card which is signed, or the prices of the testaments and the place where you can secure them, just remember our Shopping Service Bureau will be glad to give you full information.

Have you ever noticed when you became interested in a subject how everyone else seemed to be interested in th same subject and how you just couldn't pick up a magazine or paper without reading something about that very subject, and didn't yoyu wonder how they happened to be thinking of the same thing you were? Since I decided to write this little article I have found so many good things on the same subject. The one which I am copying seems to fit so into my little thought of value received for value given that I must pass it right on.

It Pays to Read the Bible

The fact that the Standard Oil Co. has discovered oil and is operating wells in Egypt is generally known, but its reason for going to than ancient land to look for oil is probably not so well known. It is asserted that the attention of someone connected with the company was attracted by the statement in Exodus 2:3 that the ark of bulrushes that the mother of Moses made for her child was "daubed with slime and with pitch." Reasoning that where there was pitch there was oil and if there ever was oil in Egypt it was probably still there, the company sent out Charles Whitshott, its geologist and oil expert, to make investigations, with the result that oil was discovered. Three wells are now in operation and others are to be opened.—*The Lamp.*

Weekly Cheer

Build for yourself a strong box,
Fashion each part with care;
Fit it with hasp and padlock,
Put all your troubles there.
Hide therein all your failures,
And each bitter cup you quaff,
Lock all your heartaches within it,
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one its contents;
Never its secrets share;
Drop in your cares and worries,
Keep them for ever there,
Hide them from sight so completely,
The world will never dream half,
Fasten the top down securely,
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

DEAR Miss Ladd: I wish the lady who wrote relative to the lamp shades in the issue of April 10 would give directions for making the lamp shades. I would like very much to have her idea in detail. I have been planning to make a floor lamp and shade myself and her ideas may prove helpful to me.—Mrs. W. Y.

Dear Editor Women's Department: We just began to take THE BUSINESS FARMER and have only just received the first issue and I noticed your offer to help the readers. Now I have a good navy blue raincoat, also a medium blue winter coat which I would like to sell. The winter coat is out of date but there is plenty of material in it to make a girl 12 or 14 years old a good coat. Can you give me the address of people who handle such clothing.—Mrs. F.

Dear Mrs. F.: There are two ways by which you can dispose of these garments. The first is through an ad in the paper in your own locality so that those who are prospective buyers may see the articles and the other is through the second hand store. The first is much the better way as the second hand stores will not buy until they see and examine the goods and then they pay such a small price that it hardly pays one for the trouble. Of course there is the possibility that some one of our readers who has small children would care to correspond with you relative to the same. If so and they write me, I shall be glad to send them your name and address.

Dear Miss Ladd: One of my girl friends just returned from the city and told me of a new song she heard entitled "That Old Fashioned Mother of Mine." Now I teach school and would like so much to get that song to be used in my Mother's Day exercises. Can you purchase it for me and what is the cost.—E. L.

Dear Miss E.: Certainly I can secure the music you desire and shall be glad to do so if you will send me 30c—the cost of the music and 2c postage. It is a real pleasure to me to know that our readers are deriving actual good from this department.

COMBINE MEAT AND VEGETABLES INTO CHOWDER

VEGETABLE chowders offer another way of using vegetables and also skim milk. They differ little from milk-vegetable soups, except that less liquid is used and vegetables are usually cut into small pieces instead of being chopped finely. For this reason chowders seem more substantial. As in the case of the vegetable soups, it is a mistake to be confined to any definite recipe, for under those circumstances materials are often wasted which should be used. The following typical recipe is therefore only suggestive.

1-4 pound salt pork or bacon.
1 onion.
6 medium sized tomatoes or 1 pint stewed tomatoes.
1 green pepper.
4 medium sized potatoes.
3 carrots.
2 cups skim milk.
2 tablespoonsful flour.
2 teaspoons salt.

Put the bacon or pork, onion, and pepper through the meat chopper and cook carefully about five minutes. Add the water and tomatoes and cook until the vegetables are tender. Cut the potatoes and carrots into small pieces and cook in water until tender, drain, and add with the skim milk to the other ingredients. Thicken with the flour mixed with a little cold milk.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS

What nation created fear and terror? Consternation.

What nation is given over the destruction? Ruination.

What nation has produced the most kings? Coronation.

What nation prepared most men for the ministry? Ordination.

What nation is always behindhand? Procrastination.

What nation is famous for its lighting system? Illumination.

What nation is immune from smallpox? Vaccination.

What nation is most murderous? Assassination.

What nation produces the most charming people? Fascination.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: The first prize for the best story of a "hike" was awarded to Ross Cheadle of Lake, and his story is printed elsewhere on this page.

One of our little correspondents inquires relative to prizes for guessing the puzzle each week. We have discontinued giving prizes for these answers as there are always so many which are perfect, but the puzzles will be printed each week and I am sure you will find much interest in guessing them. Prizes will be awarded however for the best original drawings and the best original stories as well as for subscriptions so there is plenty of opportunity for every ambitious boy and girl to win a prize.

Just for a change in contests, we are going to have an expression from all of my little correspondents as to their favorite author and the story which you like the best written by that author; the name of your favorite poet and the poem he wrote which you like best and the name of your favorite song and the name of the author of the words of that song. I will keep all the names that come in for one month and at the end of that time, I will publish the name of the author, the poet and the song writer who receive the largest number of votes and also the pictures of the three who receive the largest number of votes. And if in writing you can tell me why you like them best, and something of their lives, all in a very few words, we can make this a very interesting contest of favorites. Affectionately yours.—LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I saw your request in the M. B. F and thought I would tell about my hike Easter Sunday. Three others and myself went for a hike. We went to a creek and found a good place to camp. It was on a little island covered with pine trees. There was a good spring near. We could not get away from our camp without getting our feet wet. So I built a little bridge of poles. We boiled our eggs and roasted some bread. We found some cowslips and boiled them with our eggs. It made the eggs green. We built a tent of brush and poles, and went home. I am a boy 13 years old. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have cattle and horses and sheep. We have 49 head of stock all together. Will close.—Ross Cheadle.

Dear Laddie—Do you give a prize for the puzzle given in the paper each week? If so please send one to me as I will give the answer to the scrambled proverb at the bottom of my letter. I am going to New York this year if nothing happens. I take music lessons as my school is out. I suppose your little boys and girls think it is funny, but I will tell you it is because we only had six months of school (another funny thing). It is because there are not enough people in the district to pay school taxes. My music teacher is Miss Bennett. She is real nice. My teacher's name was Mrs. J. B. Masters. She is nice also. My school teachers were Miss Russell, Miss Sewell, Mis Pierce, Mrs. H. Schnepp, and my last teacher, Mrs. J. B. Masters. I am eleven years old and in the 7th grade next year. I started to school at the age of six years. I passed three grades in one year. That's a pretty good record. We aren't going to get a car this spring if we go to New York. I think the Doo Dads very funny little people and am sorry they got rich, as I don't think they will come for less wages. I do quite a lot of work around the farm of 80 acres. For the work I do I have a wagon to play with after the work is done. On the farm are two horses, two calves and three cows. We also have a pig and 35 chickens. For pets I have three cats named Tabby, Ringneck and Blacknose. I am 5 3-4 feet high, have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I hope to see my letter in print although it is long. This letter is from Grand Traverse county, as you may not be able to find Summit City, Mich.—Miss Jennie Yule.

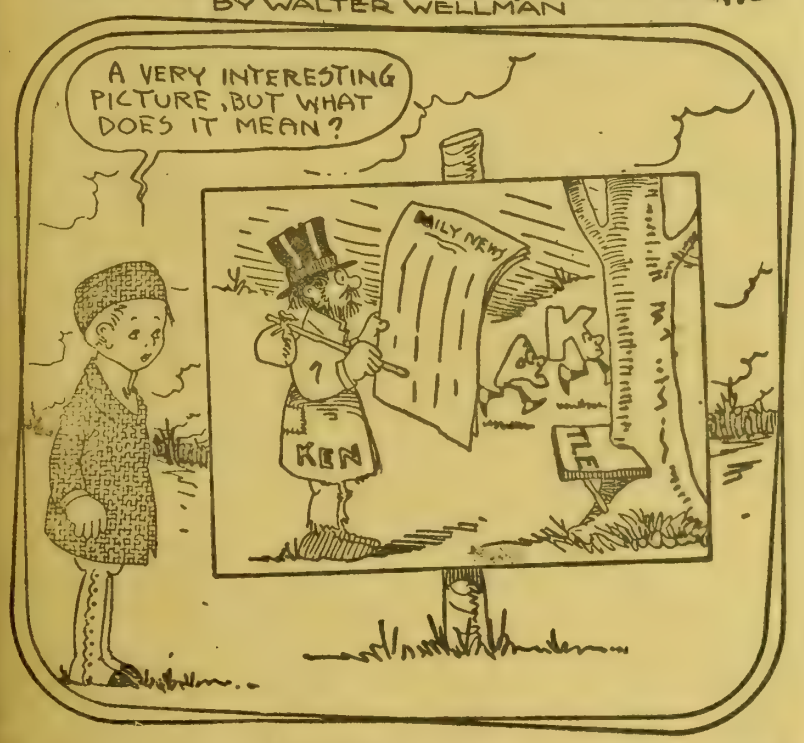
Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Mary O'Brien, and to be sure she is a good one. She has taught 16 years in Matherton. My mother went to her three years. I have three little sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. I enjoy reading the girls and boys letters. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 7 cows, 4 calves, 2 sheep, 2 hogs and 12 little ones. We also have 70 chickens. In the summer I enjoy going fishing and I also love going boat riding and carrying my dinner and eating in the woods with some of my girl friends.—Veda Dick, Muir, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—My papa is sending a renewal for M. B. F. and I will write you a letter and send it with it. We can't get along without it. I am a girl 14 years old but am so small I would pass for a girl 8 years old, and I thought I had a right to write in the children's hour. I have two sisters. We all go to school but Frank, and he is going this fall. Our teacher is Clara Manink. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have 3 horses, 1 colt, 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 yearling heifers, 11 hogs, 65 chickens, 26 little chicks and we also have the incubator running. Will be glad to have some of the girls write to me, and I will answer all letters.—Chloe Davis, Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I have one brother, William, but is always called Pat, and one sister, Lucille. For pets I have two dogs, Collie and Trixie, one cat, Mousie, and two rabbits, Jack and Beauty. Well as my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print.—Margorie Vandercook, Howell, Mich.

FOUR LARGE CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



...esented the names of four large cities in the United States. One is in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, one in Washington and one in Ohio. What are they?

Answer to last week's puzzle: The two birds' names are ORIOLE and LINNET.

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RIcebird
fINch
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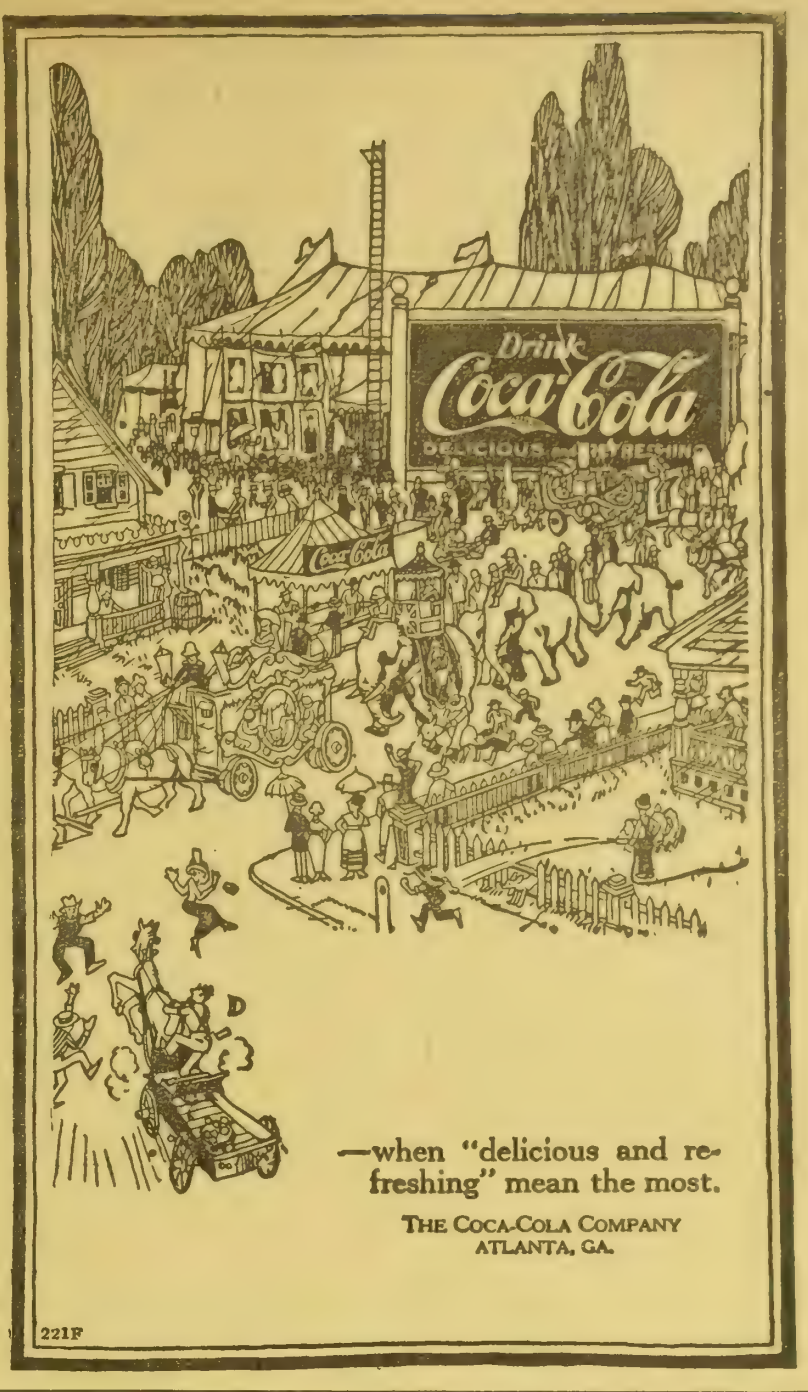
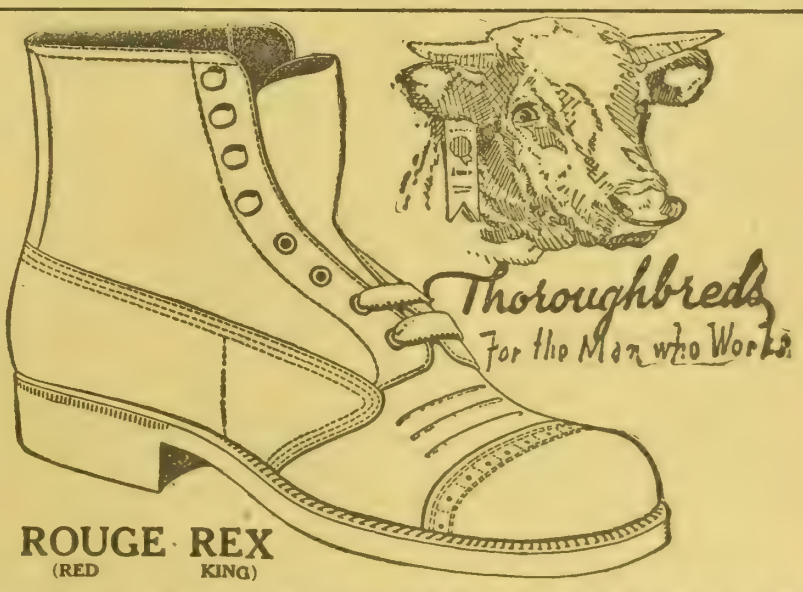
barbET



—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

221F



ROUGE REX
(RED KING)

FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS

Men used to wear hob-nailed shoes because they wanted long wear. They got it but lost comfort and neat appearances.

This Hirth-Krause shoe will outwear the hobnails and will never pinch the foot nor appear clumsy.

They are made from leather, scientifically prepared in a Hirth-Krause Tannery, are moisture and acid proof, with double vamp and full counter covering.

The man who works will appreciate the advantage of manufacturing as we do, complete "from hide to shoe".

Go see the Hirth-Krause dealer. Let him show you this aristocrat among shoes with the mileage guarantee.

More miles per dollar
More smiles per mile
Found only in
Hirth-Krause Shoes

Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three Generations
Shoes

Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

WHEAT AND ALFALFA, BIG IMPROVED mid west farm. 250 acres level black loam bottom land in neighborhood where one year's crops alfalfa has paid for farm, great wheat land; big wire-fenced pasture; near RR town, all conveniences; 13 room house, bathroom, running water, big barn, silo, cattle shed, other buildings; owner retiring, bargain price $56 an acre, easy terms. Details page 91 Strout's Spring Catelog Bargains 33 states, copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, NINETY ACRES high state cultivation, trucking distance from Detroit, all new buildings, house has eight rooms and bath, oak finish, hot and cold water, furnace, everything modern ,all buildings electrically lighted. For particulars write owner. Box K, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD IMPROVED farm near a good market town on good road. Address, ANDREW PAFF, Gladwin, Mich.

239 ACRES GOOD LAND, BUILDINGS, WAter, 80 rods to school, 4 miles town, 20 head cattle, 4 horses, tools complete, most new. Price $24,000; $14,000 down, balance E Z terms. Owner. Address, Box B, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 A. FRUIT AND STOCK farm, 20 a. apple orchard bearing fruit, 6 miles from Charlevoix, three miles from RR station. P. W. WOOLEY, Charlevoix, R 2, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

PASTURE—280 ACRES, GOOD PASTURE, can care for three cars cattle. R. R. siding convenient. M. M. SEABOLT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WANTED— A SECOND HAND CLOVER huller. What have you? State cash price and full description. J. F. REEVES, Curran, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—SENATOR DUNlap and 10 other varieties, 70c per hundred. ERNEST PUTMAN, Williamston, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500; $1 per 100 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich., R. R. No. 2.

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, $2.00 postpaid. Dunlap $5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

SUDAN GRASS SEED $17, SWEET CLOVer $40. Sheep and Hog Rape $18 per 100 lbs. HAROLD G. FRANK, Heathernac Ranch, Sterling, Michigan.

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING, SELECTed Pickett's yellow dent. $3.50 for 56 lbs. shelled corn, bags extra at 50c, or send them by parcel post. E. N. BALL, Hamburg, Mich.

WANTED—ABOUT AUGUST 1ST, A COMpetent and experienced engineer for a Port Huron steam threshing engine and also a competent and experienced separator man, self feeding grain and bean threshers and hand feed cloved huller. If interested state experience give references and salary wanted. Write THE ANGELL THRESHING ASSOCIATION, Wm. A. Anderson, Sec. and Treas., Williamsburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—ENGINE; BURNS GASOLINE or kerosene; 12 h. p.; Fairbanks-Morse; Good as new; cash price, $250. MAGEE SHEET METAL MACHINERY CO., 728 Vermont Ave., Detroit, Mich. Tel. Glendale 1047.

STRAWBERRIES
AND SMALL FRUITS
Quality plants that satisfy.
Send for catalog.
GEO. H. SCHENCK
Elsie, Mich.

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles,** colors and sizes in the "Ranger" line of bicycles.
EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special wholesale cash prices.
DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**
TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. P159 Chicago

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
Contagious Abortion
Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.
Aberne Laboratory Section F Lancaster, Wis.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

STANDARDIZATION OF SLEIGHS

—I wish to express my views thru M. B. F. in regard to the act passed by our last legislature that is in regard to the standardizing of all sleighs. I want to ask what is going to be done with the thousands of dollars worth of such vehicles that are now owned by farmers? Are they to be thrown on the junk pile, many of them new this winter? They are of such construction that they can't be made over and I contend that to throw them away would be a criminal waste. I believe the men who enacted that law are those who own no sleighs, or have any use for them. In my mind there should be an amendment to that law permitting the use of those in use at present time until worn out.—H. C., Cressy, Mich.

This act expressly exempts such sleighs as are already in use in Michigan. That portion of the act is as follows: "The people of the State of Michigan enact: Section 1. On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the standard guage for all vehicles to be used on the public highways of this State shall be fifty-six inches from center to center of tread and it shall thereafter be unlawful to use on any of the public highways of this States or to manufacture, sell or offer for sale, for use on any of the public highways of this State any vehicle of other than standard gauge except such vehicles as are used for extraordinary purposes . For the purpose of construing this act, motor trucks, moving vans, logging sleighs, with a wider draft than above standard gauge, cuters and light delivery sleighs shall be conclusively presumed to be vehicles used for extraordinary purposes: Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the use or sale of any vehicle owned in this State at the time this law goes into effect."—*Editor.*

SENATOR JOHNSON'S RELIGION

Could you inform me to what church Senator Hiram Johnson, candidate for president, belongs? I would be very glad if you could publish his denomination in your next issue.—A. E. E., Almont, Mich.

I am informed by Mr. E. P. Mitchell, member of the California State Board of Agriculture, that the Senator is a Protestant and a patron if not a member of the Congregational Church.—*Editor.*

POWER DAM MACHINERY

We are planning on organizing a stock company of farmers to build a power dam to produce power for to run an electric light plant. We have an A-1 location for such a dam which would furnish cheap power, only we don't know to proceed with such a plant. Could you give us the name of any firm or company that has the necessary machinery to sell, and who could send a representative to look the grounds over and give us information. Electric lights for the farm is one great step to better farm conditions. —W. H. C., Muskegon County.

"I would suggest that you get in touch with Holland, Ackerman & Holland, Ann Arbor, who are Consulting Hydraulic Engineers. They do not sell equipment, but if this proposition is of sufficient size, would make the necessary surveys and designs for the dam, as well as write specifications for the machinery. It would be far safer for you to employ a reputable Consulting Engineer than to attempt to do the engineering yourselves.

As far as water wheels and generators are concerned, if you just wish to get the price of equipment, take the matter up with the Allis-Chalmers Co., Ford Bldg., Detroit."—*Coon-DeVisse Company, Detroit, Mich.*

REFUSING COAL TO FARMERS

If a coal dealer has a carload of soft coal and won't let a farmer have any of it when his family is sick in bed and no fuel, but will let others in town have two and three tons, what can be done? I have left my order but he says every time it is all ordered. What can I do about it, and to whom should I go or write to?—R. A. J., Monroe County.

I think you are without any remedy. A coal dealer has the right to select his customers and to sell to them only. I do not know of any one who can help you unless you can get some friend to buy the coal for you. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SEEDING FOR COW PASTURE

I would like to know what I should sow for cow pasture for July and August. Something that when it is eaten off will still continue to grow good pasture, on sandy soil. Would millet be a good pasture and produce rich milk?—O. A. C., Ogemaw County.

We would suggest sowing, at three different dates, preferably a week or ten days apart, the following mixture: Oats, 1 bushel; peas, 1 bushel; sweet clover, 6 pounds; rape, 4 pounds. This mixture should be sown as early this spring as the seed beed can be prepared.—*C. R. Megee, assistant professor of farm crops, M. A. C.*

BLOODY MILK

We have one cow that gives bloody milk. What causes it? Can anything be done for it?—J. V., Boyne, Mich.

Kindly write me the history of this case, stating how long standing, When she freshened, etc.—*W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary Editor.*

RIDDING CALVES OF LICE

What can I do to rid my calves of blue lice?—D. S., Johannesburg, Mich.

Corrosive sublimate one to two thousand solution will destroy lice, wash around eyes and ears first to prevent the lice from hiding; it will be necessary to thoroughly wash the stable in which these calves are kept, with a stronger solution, say, one in one thousand solution. The bedding should be burned, all cracks, crevices, ceiling, sidewalls and floors must be washed for here is where the nits are laid, as the nits hatch every three days, it will be necessary to repeat the above every three days for about three applications. Corrosive sublimate is very poison and great care should be used in handling it. Kreso Dip (P. D. & Co.) will also kill lice, when used according to directions, as will also Creolin, however, it is absolutely necessary to wash the stables as stated above, also apply three applications. three days apart.—*W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary Editor.*

JOINT DEED

I would like to know what share, if any, the wife has in a joint deed with husband. Is she entitled to a share in the crops?—A Subscriber, Newaygo Co.

The husband has control of the land held by husband and wife in their joint names during his life. She has an interest in the crops so they could not be levied upon upon a judgment against the husband alone, but the husband has a right to sell and dispose of the crops as in his judgment he thinks best for the joint interest of the husband and wife. Upon death of either the survivor takes absolute title to the real estate and one-half of the personal held in joint name.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

BUYING AT STATE TAX SALE

Would like to know just what title to real estate a party would acquire who bids in property at a State Tax Sale and acquires a State Tax Deed. Does it give him after period of redemption an absolute title against all previous warranty deeds and mortgages held by others?—Subscriber, Montcalm County.

If all the steps in levying the tax and other steps up to and including the deed are in accordance with the law and the notice has been properly served upon the owned and no redemption has occurred, the tax deed gives a good title. If there are fatal defects in the proceedings so that the court holds the title not good then the State returns the money.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Sense and Nonsense

Ireland Wins

"Talking of hens," remarked the American visitor, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hat water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, sor, she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"

A Husky Sorrow

Merry One—"Cheer up old man, why don't you drown your sorrow?"

Sad One—"She's bigger than I am, and besides it would be murder."

Professional Appreciation

First Actress (behind the scenes) —"Did you hear the way the public wept during my death scene?"

Second Actress—"Yes; it must have been because they realized that it was only acted!"

Father's Violence

Jack—"Was her father violent when you asked for her hand?"

Tom—"Was he? Great Scott! I thought he would shake my arm off."

A Martyr

Wife—Do you expect to get to heaven by hanging on to my skirts?

Hub—No; but I might by showing St. Peter the bills for them.—Boston Transcript.

LUCKY

Knife—I hear you narrowly escaped a bad accident.

Razor—Yes, I had a very close shave.

Where Was the U. S. Senate?

"This ought to make life easy from now on," remarked Noah as the ark landed.

"To what do you refer?" inquired Japhet.

"Our monopoly of eggs, butter, milk, beef, etc., with not a soul on earth to start an investigation."

Compliments All Around

"I desire no remuneration for this poem," remarked the long-haired poet, as he drifted into the editorial sanotum. "I merely submit it as a compliment."

"Then, my dear fellow, permit me to return the compliment," replied the editor, with true journalistic courtesy.

Obliging Indeed

Little Sara Brown, on her way to school fell into a pool of water, with the result that she had to turn homewards again, all dripping wet. The next day her mother sent the following note to the teacher:

"Please excuse Sara, as she fell in the mud. By doing same you will greatly oblige."

County Crop Reports

GENESEE (South)—We are having rainy weather all this week and farmers on the heavier soils are unable to do any field work, while those on the sandy soils are able to do a little work between showers. Farmers are shearing sheep, building fences and doing road work while waiting until the fields get dry enough for working again. A few oats were put in before this wet weather and several were about ready to put them in. If the rain had only held off until the later part of the week a large per cent of the oats would have been in, but now it is hard to tell when we will get them in. Not much spring wheat being put in this spring and indications point to a shortage of wheat this year. Farmers are selling some hay, seed potatoes and seed corn, and are buying alfalfa seed, fencing and fence posts, binder twine and also fertilizers, if they can get it. There will be an extreme shortage of most all crops this year if this weather continues and if the farm labor situation does not improve.—C. W. S. Prices iffered at Flint: Wheat, $2.70; corn, $1.75; oats, $1.10; rye, 90; buckwheat, $3 cwt; beans (C. H. P.) $6.50; reed kidney, $11 cwt; hay, $25@30; straw, $10@15; potatoes, $2.75@3.50; onions, $8; cabbage, 6c lb; cucumbers, $3.25 doz; hens, 35; springers, 35; ducks, 32; geese, 32; turkeys, 40; butter, 65@68; dairy, 58@63; butterfat, 68; eggs, 43; beef steers, $10.50@11.50; beef cows, $7.50@8.50; veal calves, $17@18; sheeep, $10@11.50; lambs, $18@19; hogs, $15@15.50.

MANISTEE—The farmers are plowing, dragging and doing other farm work. Some have begun fence repairing. Weather is getting warmer now. Rained the other night. Farmers are selling some rye and beans. Not much building or buying being done. Most crops have been sold for the year. Trees are beginning to leaf or bud, the prospect for a good fruit crop being good. Been a cold long spring, ice yet on the lakes.—H. A. Market at Bear Lake: The strike on the railroads has stopped the movement of potatoes. Retail prices in the cities have reached unprecedented figures because of the shortage. Local buyers are still paying $5.50 per cwt. for the spuds and storing them and are showing good courage in doing so. New potatoes from the south have already began to make their appearance on the city marketes but the southern crop is reported to be short on account of frosts and it is hard to predict what effect they will have on the prices, or what will happen when cars begin to move again. Beans have gone up to $5.75 per cwt. and rye to $1.75 per bushel; butter, 50; eggs, 35; cream, 64; beef, 7@8c on foot, 12@13 dressed; pork, 18@20 dressed; veal 15@18 dressed; chickens, alive, 25; hides, 15c.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers just starting their seeding. Some oats have been sown, but the weather has been wet and cold the past ten days, which has retarded work in that line. The weather is looking fine now and if it holds good for a few days seeding will go ahead with a rush. Most of the hay is out of farmer's hands. Butterfat and eggs are about all the farmers have to sell at present. Not much building this spring. The roads are in fair condition. Some auction sales yet, but they are narrowing off as the season advances.—I. J. Prices offered at Smith's Creek: Wheat, $2.60; corn, $1.50; oats, $1.05; rye, $1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 1 light mixed, $32.50; rye straw, $13@14; beans (C.H.P.) $5.50; potatoes, $5; hens, 25; springers, 30; butter, 55@65; butterfat, 63; eggs, 33; sheep, $10@12; lambs, $12@16; hogs, $15@16; beef steers, $10@14; beef cows, $8@12;

MONROE (W.)—The farmers are not doing much for a day or two on account of the heavy rain the first of the week. Not very many oats sown yet. Wheat is looking better after the rain. New seedings and pasture has started the last few days. Help is very scarce in this part of the county. Several of the large farmers have installed milking machines to help and save time in doing the chores. Machinery will have to take the place of extra help on some of the farms.—W. H. L.

MASON (Central)—Spring work has begun in earnest. The oat fields are being rapidly prepared. Weather moderate. Showery. Soil a trifle wet. Crops about all sold. Seeds for spring planting are being bought. Help scarce and high priced. At a meeting April 17th the members of the Mason County Cooperative Association voted to buy the warehouse, elevator and other property now owned by the Gleaners. There was but one opposing vote.—B. M.

MECOSTA—Not much doing in the line of farming, weather has been very cold. Frost is not all out of the ground yet. Heavy ground is too wet to work. Fall grain is looking good. The Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n is selling stock for elevators in Evart and Herse.—L. M.

The Autobiography of a Stump

MORE than one hundred and eighty years ago, I pushed up through the surface of the earth into a very strange world. The sun smiled upon me and the rain quenched my thirst. As the years passed and I grew into a stately young pine.

Few men came into our forest home. Occasionally an Indian sneaked by in search of game; sometimes he tarried long enough to fell a birch from which he made a canoe.

One day word came that lumberjacks had arrived with axes and saws and were already making great inroads in our forest. In the distance we could hear them chopping. Our consternation heightened when we actually beheld them.

The maple whispered to the shuddering hemlock ,"Look They're cutting down Father oak. We are liable to be next."

All too soon I saw my friends cut down—some in the prime of life, others in their old age, and ruthlessly hauled away like captives. While all of us were loath to surrender our beautiful foliage and graceful limbs, I believe I dreaded the operation less than my comrades. The sacrifice seemed to justify itself. Had I not heard the wood cutters say that out of my trunk would come the boards with which houses would be sealed, thus protecting man from the biting cold.

Finally my day came. I overheard one lumber jack remark as he pushed his way toward me, "We'll get the big white pine today."

Hastily I bade farewell to my friends. Already the axes were hurled into my sides. To my disgust no effort was made to hew me near the ground. Wood was plentiful them—cheaper than labor.

To the world I had given the best of myself. All that remained was about three and a half feet of my trunk above ground and my immense roots beneath. Nothing beautiful, apparently nothing useful.

Winters came and went, bringing with them no change other than deterioration and decay. I, alone of all the stumps about me, remained practically intact. Just as I was despairing of ever becoming serviceable, there appeared in our midst a farmer and his team. Studiously he went about clearing the land, employing in the work a simply constructed stump puller. The extracted stumps he piled together and burned. Was this to be my fate? One night of dazzling beauty and then—nothingness.

But the stump puller utterly failed to tear me from the earth. Thereafter I was to learn that instead of being simply useless I was postively obnoxious. That fall the farmer planted my old forest home to wheat. Not only did I occupy considerable space (the diameter of my trunk measured some three or four feet) but I caused not a little inconvenience in tilling the soil.

That I was of some significance was attested by the presence months later of several hundred men who had gathered to see me extracted. The seemingly impossible was performed by a number of experts in land clearing, who accomplished the result by the use of a powerful stump puller and a team of horses. As I was gradually raised from the ground uprooting the earth for yards around me, I noticed the men rushing nearer and one of them photographed my roots.

Lying thus on my side I was more unwieldly than formerly. Something must be done to remove me. After a consultation holes were bored in my body and dynamite placed therein. Suddenly the men began running in every direction. The next moment I attempted to follow them. When my scattered parts were gathered together I learned that I measured about eight cords of fire-wood.

Eight cords ! When I discovered my ultimate fate I wished it were eight times eight. I, the once obnoxious pine stump, had been transferred to Mrs. John Riley's back yard and while Mr. John Riley fought for his country, I warmed his wife and babies. When the blue and yellow flames play around my old roots and the children hover near with outstretched hands, contentme n t spreads over my soul. I am both useful and beautiful.

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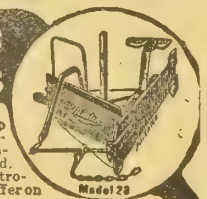

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Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

DISGUSTED

MOST every mornin' when the weather's fine I take a trip around town to see what I can see an' hear what I can hear, and I have jest got back from my mornin' trip, an' to say I'm disgusted with it all is putting it purty durn mild—yes I'd say pretty mild.

First thing I run up ag'in was a farmer with a load of potatoes; the merchants would offer him only four dollars a bushel for 'em, and he wanted four an' a quarter, but finally said he'd take $4.10. "Nope," said the merchant, "four dollars is the top price this mornin', an' that's all I c'n pay". This was at the back door of the store, an' bein' anxious to learn I slipped round to the front door, walked in an' sez to the clerk, "how you sellin' taters this mornin'?" "one thirty-five a peck" he sez. "Is that the lowest price," I sez to him. "Oh my, yes! an' they'll be higher 'fore the week's out, too," he sez. "How comes", sez I. "Oh you know the strike has tied things up so we can't get 'em don't you know!" "Well, mebbe so on some things, but the farmers round here must have taters an' sich, ain't they," I sez. "Yes, they've got 'em", he sez, "an' they got a lot of other things to sell, too, but the d—— farmers wants so much for everything we can't deal with 'em a tall", he sez. "Oh I d'n'no", I sez, "at $1.35 you'd ort to be willin' to pay four an' a half or $4.75 a bushel for 'em, hadn't you?"

Well he didn't answer me a tall, but the look he give me give me a good guess of what he thought of my judgment. Well I went from there over to my brother's meat market an' was talkin' with him when a feller that buys stock for another market dropped in an' he an' my brother got to talkin' about some cattle this guy bought last week an' slaughtered for their own trade. "How much do you think that bunch of stuff cost me?" the feller sez to my brother. "I don'no how much?" my brother sez. "Well that wuz a mighty fine bunch of cattle", the feller sez. "Fifteen head, all from one man, and they cost me less than eight cents a pound", he sez. An' then he said he had some hogs in today an' tomorrow he'd have another bunch of cattle an' "they're all bought right, too", he sez.

I had heard an' seen about all I wanted for one day, for I knew these guys wuz sellin' that meat at prices rangin' from 18 to 42 cents a pound an' preachin' strike an' the high price of hogs an' cattle an' everything, to any customer who had the grit to stand up an' tell 'em the different kind of pirates an' profiteers the hull darned caboodle of 'em had come to be.

An' this brings to my mind the question of N. E. H. of St. Clair county, in regard to his 35 1-2 lbs. of wheat. He sez he sold his wheat for $2.10 a bushel an' paid $2 for 24 1-2 lbs. of flour, an' wonders who got the other 35 1-2 lbs. out of his 60 lbs. of wheat. Well now, realy its hard to say who got that 35 1-2 lbs. of wheat, but N. E. H. got 24 1-2 lbs. of flour an' had 10 cents left an' seems to me he got out purty lucky—everything considered.

I wuz readin' just a few days ago of a farmer who took a beef hide to town an' sold it for eleven dollars an' ninety cents. His son wanted a pair of shoes, had to have 'em; dress shoes you know, so the ol' man put ten cents with the money he got for the beef hide an' took home a pair of shoes for the boy. Now where did the beef hide go? Does it take more'n one beef hide to make a pair of shoes, do you think?

While ol' Captain Kidd is dead, has been for several years, for that matter, by gosh he must a left a lot of descendants or else there's a lot of fellers takin' up his callin' an' doin' a gib business at it, too, an' they don't foller the sea, either—they're dry land pirates, an' they come out an' work in the open, an' are so darn smooth about it that they'll make you think they're a doin' you a favor while they're just a skinnin' an' a gougein' you right an' left.

An' these same darn scalawags will set up an awful howl about the farmers—"just see how much money they're a makin'," they yell. "Why lots of 'em's got automobiles an' money in the bank, an' everything—they're gettin' rich hand over fist."

This can be heard from almost any merchant or business man in almost any city an' the laborin' people have heard it so often they're comin' to believe it themselves. They can't be made to see that the men who are robbin' them an' also robbin' the farmer wants to shift the blame onto somebody—wants to appear pious an' honest themselves an' so they set up this awful howl about the farmer, an' they try to shift the blame on him.

It's true that lots of farmers own cars—Ford cars—which by thrift an' prudence they have been able to buy, because they have learned that quick transportation has become a necessity with them, an' they buy Fords an' are jest as happy an' enjoy them just as much as the profiteers who ride in their thirty-five hundred dollar cars enjoy theirs. For the farmer knows that he has got his car by honest toil, that he has robbed no poor widow, nor fatherless child, to get the wher-with to buy his car—a business and pleasure car combined, an' he recognizes the rights of others to the streets an' highways, an' conducts himself as an honest man should. But the big bugs, the profiteers, the dry land pirates who would not condescend to look at a Ford car, who will buy none that costs less than eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred dollars, who howl about the "stingy an' unscrupulous farmer, think they own the whole earth, an' that common folks ort not to clutter up the streets an' the highways when they're takin' their spin"—oh gosh it disgusts me to think about it, an' a darn sight more to write about it, but facts are facts, an' I'll stick to 'em as long as I'm able, an' there's one thought out of it all that always gives me pleasure. In the next world the farmers an' the profiteers won't have to mix, an' where the pirates an' the profiteers'll be, its goin' to be so durn hot they won't do no automobilin' nor robbin' either, by ginger!—*Cordially yours Uncle Rube*

Denies Horse is a "Back Number"

WHEN a concern can express an opinion as to the economic merits of the horse for city hauling based on 1,350 years of accumulated experience, that opinion ought to count for something, oughtn't it? The United States Trucking Corporation of Thompson and Canal street, New York City was formed only last December, but it represents the merging of twenty-seven formerly independent concerns which have been in business for periods ranging from twenty to eighty years; that makes an average of fifty years per firm, or a total age for the twenty-seven of 1,350 years!

Joking aside, however, this corporation represents not only the result of one of the most significant events of recent years in the distribution field, but also probably the most important single factor in the trucking business in Greater New York. For the combined companies are conceded to handle about eighty per cent of all the heavy trucking done in that metropolis exclusive of household furniture, office furniture and fixtures, and retail coal.

To do this they operate something less than 300 auto trucks and 3,200 horses, which fact in itself is a pretty good indication of what the corporation thinks of the relative usefulness of horse driven and motor driven vehicles for its line of work. But it has some further, definite opinion to back up its action.

"'All this talk about the 'passing of the horse' is wholly without foundation," says President J. J. Riordan, whose acceptance of his election as a director of the Horse Association of America, Inc., has recently been received at the national headquarters of that organization in New York. "We use motor trucks in our business, of course, for our suburban and other long distance hauling, but our idea is to use the horse wherever it can be used to best advantage. That is certainly the case in a large percentage of the work we do here, and I firmly believe that the horse will not only continue to be used here and in every city where more or less similar conditions prevail, but will also be used to an increasing extent wherever short hauls and frequent delays en route are bound to be features of the day's work.

"We are now at work on accurate systems for determining the itemized cost of operation for horse drawn teams and auto trucks under all kinds of conditions, and as soon as these are perfected we shall put them into operation. Our experience since any of the 27 firms that now are one began using trucks, however, justifies us in figuring the maintenance and operating cost of a truck as one third more than the corresponding cost for a horse drawn vehicle of equal capacity.

"That refers to normal conditions. Since this corporation was formed in December, conditions have been anything but normal for the greater part of the time; and during the entire winter with all its blizzards and demoralized traffic the horse has come through with flying colors. While the February storm was at its height, and for days afterwards while the city was struggling to free itself of its blanket of ice and snow, all our work was done by horses; our trucks were simply laid up until conditions were such as to permit them to operate.

A NEW 40-POUND BUTTER COW

Admirers of the great "black and white" breed and those who are interested in pure bred dairy cattle will read with much satisfaction the announcement that Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol, a purebred, registered Holstin-Friesian cow owned by R. M. Harriman of Appleton, Wisconsin, has added her name to the roll of milk and butterfat producers of remarkable achievement.

This superb cow, according to the preliminary report sent out from the office of the Superintendent of Advanced Registery for The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been reported to have given under official A. R. O. test, in 7 days 781 pounds of milk of an average butterfat test of 4.09 per cent. This expressed in terms of butter would equal 40.04 pounds. She was continued on test and reports show her to have produced 3,247.5 pounds of milk, which if converted into butter would make 157.54 pounds.

At the time of freshening, January 23, Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol was 8 years, 2 months and 22 days old. This official test began February 5 and was supervised by five different supervisors in addition to Mr. Harris, the Superintendent of official testing for the Holstein Association in Wisconsin, who was present part of the time.

Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol is, according to Mr. Harriman, her breeder and owner, a large, strong animal, weighing 1,750 pounds, and the only four-generation cow in the world, each of which four generations have milked 103 pounds or more of milk in one day, and averaged 106.8 pounds of milk in one day, and 744.3 pounds of milk and 32.43 pounds of butter in 7 days.

This new 40-pound cow, now in the limelight of public interest, was fed a grain mixture of bran, oats, oil meal, unicorn, cottonseed meal and distillers' grain. Besides this she was fed 3 pounds of molasses, 5 pounds of dried beet pulp (previously soaked in water), and about 30 to 40 pounds of mangels. Her roughage consisted of timothy, there being no ensilage, alfalfa or clover hay available. Salt and drinking water were within her reach at all times.

She was started on 14 pounds of the grain mixture daily, fed in four parts, one-quarter of the amount at each feed, and this was gradually increased until she was receiving a daily ration of 28 pounds. This was gradually reduced to 26 pounds daily.

The performance of this remarkable purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, noteworthy in itself, still further emphasizes the uniform high production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows everywhere.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

Vol. VII, No. 35 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

"Who Could Blame a Feller for Play ing Hookey."

In This Issue—$200,000 to Advertise Michigan Navy Beans—Consolidated Schools an Aid to Rural Education—Final Step in Michigan's Dairy Industry—Thumb Beet Growers Hold Mass Meetings—Effects of Barnyard Manure Upon Soil.

Suggestions for Farmers Who Would Prepare and Market Own Wool

A FEW suggestions that if rigidly-followed will eventually bring profitable results and bring commendation to the industry are:

Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in the fleece.

The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth dry surface, preferably a planed board flooring, never on the dirt.

Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduces the average length of the staple.

Clip all locks from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit them to remain in the fleece.

Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out, never the weather side.

Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleece.

Tie each fleece separately. Never tie two fleeces together, nor pack and market untied wool.

Use only enough twine to tie the fleece securely.

Paper or hard glazed surface twine should be used. Never use sisal nor binder twine.

Never permit the fleece to come into contact with chaff, hay, dust, nor any other foreign material.

Place the tied fleeces in regulation wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.

Select a clean dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground nor store it in a basement.

Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed through the white.

Divide the burry, seedy, cotted, dead black and gray fleeces from the clean, white, well-grown wool, and pack separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

Essential Points in Marketing Wool Co-operatively

Under certain conditions some definite form of co-operation may seem desirable. In its simplest form it may operate merely in the collection and disposition of the wool. The wool may be collected at some central point and sold privately or by auction sale or by sealed bids; or a local representative may handle wool from a certain community for the growers, or the wool may be consigned to a wool merchant in some market center. The latter method as the initial step, requires less actual time, experience, expense, and labor. It will, no doubt, prove more satisfactory than individual marketing.

When farmers of a community decide to consign their wool some one grower should be designated to act as an informal manager. He should make arrangements with all the growers to deliver their wool at a certain shipping point on a certain day, to watch the grading, if that has been provided for, to load the wool and ship it. This provides a nucleus for a permanent organization. It may be possible to make arrangements with a local banker or the concern to whom the wool is consigned for a reasonable advance to each grower. This method is one of the first steps in a more efficient system for marketing wool and the experience gained by one year's operations is often sufficient to warrant the establishment of a permanent co-operative marketing association.

When members desire a loan on their wool arrangements should be made with a local banker to advance to the association a sufficient amount to cover such loans. Each member should be assessed a certain amount per pound to cover the expense of loading and shipping, this amount to be deducted at time of final settlement. Funds thus provided may be used for such expenses as labor for handling the wool, fire insurance, rental for warehouse, postage, printing, telephone calls and other incidental expenses. In fixing a date for delivery of the wool, it should be understood that in case of rain the collecting will be postponed until the first clear day.

The co-operative selling and grading of wool affords the producer an opportunity to learn whether his wool grades choice, average, or poor. As a rule he will receive payment according to the value of the product, and while some may be disappointed with their returns, many will be surprised and pleased with the premiums they receive in reward for their efforts.

When forming a more or less permaent wool marketing association it may be advisable to incorporate, as this gives the organization a distinct legal status which cannot be had otherwise. (See Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 541, "Co-operative Organization By-Laws.") More specific advice on co-operative organization may be had by writing direct to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grading

Where a sufficient quantity of wool is pooled or centralized, secure the services of a wool classer or grader, and, if possible, grade each lot separately. In lieu of definite fixed standards for grades of wool, permit the classer to grade into the generally accepted commercial grades. Keep accurate record of each farmer's clip, issue a statement to him showing the number of fleeces, and net weight of each grade. Make it known that a moisture shrinkage will occur, and that each grower will be compelled to stand his share of the loss. Request each grower to be present when his wool is graded. Explain to each wool producer that when a fleece is placed in the rejection class it means a loss of 20 to 35 per cent. A few actual demonstrations of this kind impress the grower and will create an incentive to produce wool which will not grade as rejections.

The cost of grading will vary depending upon the location of the warehouse, the qualifications and experience of the wool grader, the length of time his services are required and the facilities provided by the Association for the grading, handling and packing of the wool. Some wool graders may be engaged upon a piece basis, (a stipulated amount per piece,) but the weekly or monthly basis is preferable, especially where the grader is requested to explain the grades and spinning properties of various fleeces. If possible, arrange for the sale of wool while the grader is present, so that he may represent the growers, and explain in an intelligent way to the buyers the merits of the different grades. As a rule the wool growers have no definite knowledge concerning grade shrinkage, spinning properties, or value of their wool, while the buyers, at least most of them, are familiar not only with the points already mentioned but have accurate information concerning market conditions and the attitude of the manufacturers toward the purchase of wool and particularly the demand for certain grades. It is obvious, therefore, that the grader would act as an advisor and offer sound advice to the manager, salesman, or sales committee.

To the Unorganized Farmer

THE ACCOMPANYING article prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be of value to farmers who are not members of the State Farm Bureau or other organizations that are pooling the wool of their members, or who for various reasons may not desire to ship through their organization. There is no reason why any farmer should pay a heavy toll to the local dealer for doing something which he, acting with his neighbors, may do for himself. The article tells how to prepare, grade and market wool co-operatively.—Editor.

Your Rail-less Railroad

YOUR live stock and the produce from your fields, carried in freight trains to the cities, thunder past countless danger-signs with the warning, "Look Out for the Cars!" Each one of these marks the crossing-place of a country road—a road without rails, leading to railroad and town. Each one marks a farmer's right-of-way.

Since your farm is a 1920 enterprise, probably it is fitted with most of the following modern equipment—the telephone, good lighting and heating, a silo, a manure spreader, a cream separator, an automobile, an engine, a tractor.

But have your hauling problems found their proper solution? Are the time-losses and difficulties of a decade ago still impeding your endless carrying of farm loads?

Government statistics show that in 1918 alone, 350,000,000 tons of farm produce were transported to local shipping centers in motor trucks. The same national figures prove also that American farmers are the greatest users of motor trucks—among all industries. No progressive farmer can afford to overlook impressive *facts* like these.

Your name and address mailed to our office at Chicago will bring you descriptive folders that will prove interesting and instructive. Put an *International Motor Truck* at work on your farm and on the roads which are your right-of-way. Handle all your miscellaneous farm hauling with railway efficiency. The nine *International Motor Truck* sizes range from ¾ ton to 3½ ton. Keep in mind that these trucks have been made for years by the makers of good and trusted farm machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A
92 Branch Houses in the United States

Volume VII
Number 35

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

May 8,
1920

$200,000 to Advertise Michigan Navy Beans

Michigan and California Bean Jobbers Will Spend Huge Sum to Increase Consumption of Beans

IF THE PLANS of the Michigan and California bean jobbers go through the navy bean will be restored to the place of honor at the American table. Time was when beans were the favorite American dish, but it fell into evil hands during the war and lost favor with the consumer.

The result of foreign competition upon the American bean has been discussed at length in these columns. It has been definitely established that wholesale and retail grocery firms have sought to popularize the pinto and Japanese beans, and because of the lower prices of those varieties, their efforts have borne fruit among the less discriminating consumers.

Canning Companies Aid Foreign Bean

One of the most important reasons for the lessened demand for American grown beans has just come to light in a suit which the United States government has instituted against the Van Camp Company. Everyone is acquainted with Van Camp's pork and beans. For years the name Van Camp has stood for quality products and business integrity. But this company is now charged with having canned huge quantities of Japanese cranberry beans and advertising and selling them as American grown kidney beans. The government discovered the deception, seized 200,000 cases of the beans, and started suit against the Van Camp company for misrepresenting their product. It is believed that hundreds of thousands of cases of these beans have been sold to the consumer under the guise of an American name. Moreover, it is alleged that thousands of bushels of Kotenashi beans have been sold by certain jobbers here in Michigan as well as other states, as Michigan pea beans. If these charges are true the American bean industry has suffered another grevious wrong.

But the damage has been done and nothing is gained by crying over spilt milk. The practical thing to do is to set to work to repair the damage. There is a way to do this providing the government wins its suit and forces the Van Camp company to label Japanese beans as such and make it necessary for them to buy American grown beans for such of their customers who demand domestic varieties. There are many consumers who would not buy Japanese beans if they could procure the American product, but when the foreign bean is placed before them under an American label they will naturally purchase it, until they tire of it as they surely will, for none of the foreign beans have the taste nor nourishment to which the consumer has become accustomed in the navy or pea bean.

There is still another important reason why consumption of beans has decreased. It is found in the unprecedented prosperity of the country. Beans have always been considered the "poor man's" food. But the poor man no longer exists in the city. The high wages to the laboring classes and the prosperity of the middle classes have caused them to discard beans and the other cheap and homely foods for fancy, high-priced eatables.

It is plain to be seen that there is plenty of work to be done to re-instate beans on the menu of the American family. But this can be done. The wave of extravagance will be followed by a wave of economy. In fact, the wave of economy has already started, but it will be months before it reaches its crest. At present prices beans are absolutely the cheapest of all foods and contain food values that are not to be despised. Already the people of the cities are turning to cheaper foods. They have boycotted the potato; they have reduced their consumption of meat; but they cannot entirely eliminate these foods from their ration unless they buy something to take their place. That something, logically, is beans. The price of beans could double and they would still remain the cheapest article of food which the consumer can buy.

Educating the Consumer

But how get the facts to the consumer? "Advertising" is the answer. And that is the medium which the bean jobbers will use providing the government wins its suits against the Van Camp Company. And why is that necessary? Because it would be money thrown away to advertise a product, the name of which canning companies and dealers could use to label foreign goods, and sell them to a market created by such advertising.

It is understood that a few Michigan jobbers have agreed to underwrite the expense of a preliminary advertising compaign in forty of the leading daily papers of the middle west, with the expectation that the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n will reimburse them from the Association funds. If this campaign is a success a national advertising campaign will be undertaken jointly by the bean jobbers of Michigan and California. This campaign will involve an expenditure of $200,000.

What Will the Acreage Be?

THERE is no doubt about it,—the bean acreage for 1920 will be slashed to at least 50 per cent, and many claim to thirty-five per cent of normal. We do not mean the bean acreage for Michigan alone, but for New York, California and the Orient. Every bean producing section, including those already planted and those yet to be planted, reports an actual or estimated reduction varying from 50 to 80 per cent below last year's acreage. Prof. Cox of the M. A. C., tells us that the Japanese have reduced their acreage; and we all know what farmers are planning to do here in Michigan. But the key bean state now is California, which stands second only to Michigan and sometimes first, so we are interested in knowing what the California farmers have done about their acreage. We quote from Mr. M. M. Benchley, manager of the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, who was in Michigan a couple week ago, "California's bean acreage," he said, "will be cut 20 per cent of last year's acreage. This is no guess, either, for most of our crop is planted. We know now what to depend upon so far as our 1920 crop is concerned."

It ought not to be necessary to use any more words to convey to our readers the fact that the 1919 acreage will not produce enough beans to feed the nation, and that this ought to be a particularly good crop for Michigan bean and sugar beet growers.

Growers Will Benefit.

Naturally the first benefits of this campaign will be felt by the jobbers who have beans to sell. Then the elevators will feel the effect, and finally the grower will find a demand for what he has left. It may be thirty days; it may be sixty days or even longer before the farmers who are still holding their beans will get the benefit from this advertising campaign, but we are certain that long before another crop is on the market, the grower will be able to sell his holdings at a fair profit.

Some scoff at the value of advertising. But experience has proven that nearly all kinds of advertising pays big dividends. A campaign to advertise beans seems logical, and we believe it will bear fruit. Once induce the consumer to return to the use of beans; educate him to their food value and small cost; show him the difference between Japanese and American varieties and we predict that he will demand beans as a part of his daily menu.

Tariff Bill Still Pending

The House Ways and Means Committee is silent as Mars on the fate of the Osborne bean tariff bill. Whether the bill has been definitely chloroformed and consigned to an untimely grave or whether it still survives we are not informed. It would seem that the Michigan congressman who is chairman of the Committee, ought to have enough respect for his constituents to give them an explanation of the failure of his committee to report out this bill.

The need for such protection is becoming more apparent every day. Japanese beans are still flooding our market, and except for the growing scarcity of domestic beans and the certainty that the 1920 acreage will be greatly reduced, the market would undoubtedly be in a much worse shape. The following statement gives some idea of the enormous quantity of beans that were imported during 1919.

Imports of Beans and Lentils

"There were 4,972,456 bushels of beans and lentils, valued at $17,526,911, imported into the United States during the calendar year 1919, of which Japan furnished the greater portion. The countries shipping over 1,000 bushels each were as follows:

Countries*	Bushels	Value
France	60,410	$ 337,830
Italy	1,469	3,400
England	80,354	476,162
Canada	350,352	1,259,986
Panama	5,412	26,025
Mexico	3,047	10,067
Cuba	64,644	293,017
Dominican Republic	3,034	14,097
Argentina	30,006	116,724
Brazil	45,629	150,553
Chile	614,260	2,673,920
China	6,095	17,047
China leased territory—		
Japanese	19,871	43,938
Hong Kong	26,919	78,727
Japan	3,625,965	11,858,293
British So. Africa	26,919	135,097
Madagascar	5,615	19,454
Total	4,972,456	$17,526,911

*Fifteen countries not named here as shippers.

Prices of Market Milk in Certain Large Cities of the U. S. for 1919

Cities	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Boston	$4.51	$4.47	$4.37	$4.28	$3.90	$4.09	$3.95	$4.18	$4.19	$4.42	$4.65	$4.65
New York	4.00	3.96	3.72	3.45	3.49	3.33	3.65	3.77	3.79	3.75	3.97	4.32
Philadelphia	4.42	4.42	3.95	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.48	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
Baltimore	4.65	4.42	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.49	3.49	3.67	3.88	3.94	4.06	4.06
Washington	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.40	3.68	3.49	3.72	3.95	3.72	5.12	5.12	5.12
Richmond	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.71	4.71	4.71	5.12	5.12
Atlanta	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	4.65	4.65	5.81	5.81	5.81	6.40
Buffalo	3.83	3.77	3.54	3.10	3.36	3.19	3.31	3.43	3.51	3.41	3.63	3.98
Cleveland	4.19	4.05	3.48	3.48	3.31	3.31	3.41	3.59	3.65	3.70	3.90	4.42
Detroit	4.00	3.68	3.58	3.40	3.25	3.10	3.40	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Chicago	4.13	3.88	3.42	3.20	2.91	2.91	3.42	3.92	4.00	4.07	4.00	4.00
Milwaukee	4.11	3.90	3.26	3.38	3.15	3.15	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.00
Minneapolis	4.19	3.26	3.48	3.45	3.72	3.80	3.75	3.40	3.40	3.36	3.43	3.54
Kansas City	4.29	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.75	3.71	3.71	3.84	3.94
St. Louis	4.23	4.19	3.72	3.49	2.65	2.80	3.60	3.75	3.89	3.94	3.94	4.06
New Orleans	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.87	5.10	5.10	5.10
Denver	3.50	3.15	3.15	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.15	3.32
Salt Lake City	3.36	3.36	3.23	3.36	3.25	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.49	3.60	3.83	3.95
San Francisco	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58
Seattle	3.96	4.04	3.16	3.10	3.05	2.90	2.90	3.46	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57

Fordney's Position Defended

A number of country weeklies owned by personal friends of Congressman Fordney, have taken the Business Farmer to task for criticizing Mr. Fordney's failure to get the bean tariff bill reported out of his committee. Instead of confining themselves to the merits of the case, these publishers seek to antagonize their Republican readers against the M. B. F. by claiming that the

(*Continued on page* 17)

The Final Step In Michigan's Dairy Industry

Have not the Milk Producers the Courage and Ability to Grapple with their Biggest Problem and Solve it Now and Forever?

By THE EDITOR

ARE THE milk producers who supply the city of Detroit with its most essential food product ready to take the final step in the perfection of their industry? We refer to the marketing of their product. If they are not ready to do this most obvious, logical and practical thing, when will they be ready? Or, if they are ready why do they not seize the opportunity that has been knocking at their door for months past? These are questions which find lodgment in the minds of many who view the Detroit milk situation through dispassionate eyes.

The dairy industry is the result of a tedious evolution. We say tedious, because the evolution has been unnecessarily slow. The progress of the industry has been needlessly deferred for a quarter of a century. The economies in milk production and the reforms in the marketing of milk could as well have been effected a decade ago as three years ago, had the milk producers the proper leadership and vision.

Early History of Dairy Industry

The first phase of the dairy industry covered many centuries of little or no progress. Farmers produced milk principally for their own uses. What they had left they sold to their neighbors who owned no cows. There were few large fine herds of high-producing cows. There were few highly-efficient farmers who produced milk primarily as a business to make money. But as the population of the country shifted from the rural districts to the cities, and the number of people owning cows became less in proportion to the increase in population, it became necessary and advantageous for the fewer farmers to own more cows in order to feed those who had become non-producers. In this manner, the dairy industry slowly developed from an individual and purposeless enterprise to a large and highly organized business.

The second phase of the dairy industry has to do with its development as a business. The producers of milk organized. At first, for productive purposes. Cow-testing associations came into being. Farmers learned how to distinguish between the good cows and the poor cows, and to weed out the low producers from their herds. With the assistance of the agricultural colleges they began also to weed out their old careless and inefficient methods of feeding, breeding, milking, etc., and to instill modern business methods into their business. But in spite of the painstaking efforts of the milk producers to make their business pay them returns equivalent to other branches of farming or industrial enterprises, they discovered that they were not receiving sufficient returns to pay them a fair wage for their investment and a fair profit.

So we enter the third phase of the dairy industry in which we now find ourselves. The dairymen of Michigan first felt the influence of this phase about five years ago. They began to see that they would have to receive more money for their product in order to maintain their business successfully year after year. The cost of producing milk was advancing, but the price received for the product stood still. For several years there was a more or less pronounced feeling on the part of the dairymen that some action should be taken to secure them a higher price. This feeling finally resulted in the organizing of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, which at once became a powerful factor in the price controversies between the farmers and the middlemen who bought their milk. Gradually the price of milk has advanced, reaching the highest point in the history of Michigan's dairy industry during 1919. But cost of production kept pace, and the milk producer has not yet received a price which will cover every item of cost and give him the clear ten or twenty per cent profit to which he is entitled.

Milk Commission Appointed

Developments in this phase of the dairy industry included the appointment of the Detroit Milk Commission with the work of which the majority of our readers are acquainted. Perhaps the appointment of the Commission was a natural step in the evolution of the dairy industry. Certainly it was the means of securing for the milk producer the best price he ever received during a period in which he might otherwise have suffered through a price war with the distributors. Although perhaps a natural step it could not be accepted as providing the final solution to the marketing problem. Why? Because nobody was or is bound by its decisions. The distributing companies have appeared before the Commission and stated the minimum price at which they could afford to distribute the milk. The Commission has taken their word for it. What else could the Commission do? If the Commission set a price less than what the distributors wanted, the distributors would simply have called off the agreement and the Commission would have been powerless to enforce its decision. The farmers have appeared before the Commission and presented their cost figures. But to pay both the farmers and the distributors a price that would net a fair profit the Commission would have to fix a retail price which was more than the consumer would pay. Hence, by the very nature of things the consumer and the distributor got theirs at the expense of the farmer. It could not be otherwise and under the commission plan it cannot be otherwise. Farmers testifying before the Detroit Fair Price Board swore that they had never received a price through the Commission which had paid them cost of production plus a ten per cent profit. And so while we will concede the value of the Commission in patching up the differences between producers and distributors we will not concede that the Commission can ever be the means of permanently settling those differences.

Another Step to be Taken

There is another step to be taken in this third phase of the development of the dairy industry. That step is the actual distribution of milk by the farmers who produce it. This is a logical and legitimate function of the farmer to perform. No matter if the milk dealers of Detroit were distributing this milk at the lowest possible cost, it would still be a matter of protection for the farmer to take control of that end of the business, and settle for all time to come the question of "How much will they pay me for my product?" How much more advisable is it for the farmers to take this step in view of the fact that it costs almost exactly as much and during some months of the years more to get this milk from the railway station to the consumer's door than it does to put it through all the expensive and intricate processes of manufacture.

Cold Facts for May and June

DEAR EDITOR: You are right, when you believe, that the time is ripe, just now for the milk producers of the Detroit area, to have their own milk plant in Detroit.

According to the best authorities of the M. A. C., the cost of producing 100 quarts of milk is $8.40, without a cent profit to producer. With the price of milk for May and June fixed at $3.40 per hundred pounds F. O. B. Detroit and deducting 30 cents freight charges on a radius of 30 miles, farmers will receive $3.10 a hundred pounds of milk or $6.59 for 100 quarts; net loss to producer, $1.81.

Distributors for 100 qts. of milk will receive	$15.00
Producers for 100 quarts of milk will receive	6.59
Difference	$ 8.41

or consumer pays 228 per cent on price received by farmers or 128 per cent for distributing.

Distributors for 100 pints of milk will receive	$ 9.00
Producers for 100 pints of milk will receive	$ 3.30
Difference	$ 5.70

or consumer pays 272 per cent on price received by farmers or 172 per cent for distributing.

Risks of distributors are none, producers being obliged to wait one month for their money, with a two weeks supply back for next month's pay. With the amount of money derived from these two weeks back pay, don't you believe farmers will not get a nice milk plant in Detroit? Don't you believe they will not have a little more than $6.59 for 100 quarts or $3.30 for 100 pints of milk?—John J. Smith, Washtenaw County.

Shall the Milk Producers Market Their Own Product?

To the Reader:

Please use this coupon to express your views on the question, "Shall the Milk Producers market their own Product?" If you wish to write your views in greater detail, which we would prefer to have you do so, use a separate sheet of paper.

Question No. 1—Are you satisfied with the commission plan of fixing milk prices?..... (Please state opposition, if any.)

Question No. 2—Do you favor the Milk Producers' Ass'n distributing the milk of its members?.....

Question No. 3—Do you think the time is ripe for making plans toward this end?.....

Question No. 4—If you do not favor the actual distribution of milk by the producers, do you favor a central sales agency in Detroit where the milk may be received, weighed, tested and sold either to distributors or to the retail grocery trade?.....

Question No. 5—Are you a member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n?..... How many cows do you milk?.....

Do you consider you are making money at present prices?.....

(Please give such other information as will show clearly your attitude on the present milk situation.)

It is as true as gospel that the farmer is NOT receiving what he should for his milk. The consumer will pay only so much without complaint. The distributors do not want to charge more than that because it creates trouble and lowers consumption. The distributors must have a certain margin to conduct their own business, and so what is left of the consumer's dollar, they pay to the farmer. This they have always done and always will do, not because they are greedy, or unjust but because it is human nature for them to do so. We know that the distributor's margin is excessive. Our common sense tells us so. The distributors themselves have been frank enough to admit it. But under the present method of fixing the milk price, that margin cannot be made less. As a result the farmer must continue to suffer and the consumer must continue to pay high prices.

What's the Solution?

If a Saint Louis milk dealer can eliminate 70 out of 90 milk wagons of a competitor by consolidation how many wagons could the milk producers of the Detroit area eliminate in the city of Detroit by selling their milk through one concern owned or controlled by themselves? The useless expense attendant upon the maintaining of a score or more milk plants and delivery systems in Detroit is simply enormous. Why let it continue? Why not simplify the system and give some of the saving to the farmers? Why not follow in the footsteps of other farm organization, and now that the problem of production has been largely solved, tackle the bigger problem of marketing.

How Can This be Done?

The time is opportune for taking this step. The federal authorities seek legal power to destroy the Milk Commission and put the producers right back where they were four years ago. The consumer is waking up to the fact that he is paying several million dollars a year to perpetuate a system of milk distribution that benefits no one but those who have their dollars invested in the enterprise. The time is ripe NOW. Opportunity is knocking. The door is wide open. Why sit idle and refuse to enter the marketing field and take control once and for all of the most important branch of the dairy business.

The Michigan milk producers have able leaders, men in whom we all have confidence. The rank and file of the producers are themselves ready to take the step. At the meeting in Detroit several weeks ago there was an undisputed sentiment for creating a fund "for emergency's sake." Would anyone say that the emergency is not here? What emergency, what opportunity, could confront the milk producers which does not confront them today?

The thing can be done, friends. All the money that is necessary to establish a distributing plant in Detroit can be raised in sixty days, either in cash or credit equivalent to cash. As a reader suggests an offer should be presented to the biggest creamery company for his business. If the price is excessive or he refuses to sell, the milk producers should establish their own plant, hire the best manager in the United States advertise their product at one or two cents below the price charged by the other distributors and they would soon get the business.

This is a tremendously important subject and we would like to have an expression of our readers' views. For this purpose we are printing a coupon with the request that every milk producer fill it out and mail to us. If the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n could be assured that there is sufficient sentiment for the establishment of a farmer-owned distributing plant in Detroit, we are sure that they would take the matter up and provide the necessary machinery for translating these wishes into action.

Consolidated Schools an Aid to Rural Education

New School System Gives to Farm Boys and Girls All the Advantages of City Schools

Editor's note: The following article is the first of a series by Wilford L. Coffey upon the consolidated school. Much interest is being shown by rural parents in this system and we recommend a careful reading of these articles which will answer many questions you have raised about the consolidated schools. Pictures and stories will appear in later issues of some successful consolidated schools in this state, showing cost of maintaining, advantages, etc.—Editor.

By WILFORD L. COFFEY
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL: Rural school education is one of the big problems of today. The "little red schoolhouse" has played an important part in the history of Michigan and of the country as a whole, but with the development in other lines it is no longer adequate for present needs. The country boy and girl of today are not enjoying the same educational privileges as their more fortunate cousins in the city. This is unfair, especially in an agricultural state like Michigan. The remedy is to be found in large part in rural school consolidation. In the accompanying articles Assistant Superintendent Coffey has set forth in a convincing manner, advantages of a larger school, together with the facts concerning consolidation in Michigan. I commend these to all friends of the rural school.—T. E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"MICHIGAN has no consolidated schools," is a remark I chanced to hear not long since. Michigan has according to the reports filed with the Dept. of Public Instruction one hundred ninety-three consolidated schools. Perhaps Michigan should be blamed for the remark that I heard. Perhaps she should have written bulletins as some of her sister states have done extolling the virtues of her fine consolidated schools, for it is doubtful whether, on the whole, any state can speak of a finer class of consolidated schools than those in Michigan. Most of her consolidated schools are located in the Upper Peninsula where they have been organized under a school organization in which the township is the unit. The Lower Peninsula, however, has made considerable progress during the past eight months in the consolidation of schools. They have been formed where it had seemed that the one-room school with its traditional equipment, instruction, and surroundings would continue to be the school for the future as it had been in the past.

Five years ago there was little or no call for people from the Department of Public Instruction to discuss the merits of country school consolidation; today the calls are so numerous that the Department finds it possible to respond to but a few of them. Formerly the calls for some one to discuss consolidation came from teachers and others concerned with the rural school problem from the standpoint of an educational policy; today the call is from the rural people who maintain the one-room schools. Formerly there was an indifferent attitude expressed by the few who attended a meeting at which consolidation was discussed; today a speaker is met by an audience that seeks information. There has seemed to be a decided change in the farmers' attitude towards the educational opportunities afforded by his one-room school.

Three main questions are apparently in the minds of the people when they are inquiring into the merits of the consolidated school:

Is it what we want?

Is it expensive?

Is transportation feasible and practicable?

Aside from the teacher two basic things are necessary for an efficient school—a body of students so that there may be a division of the labor of instruction and a large assessed valuation so that the financial burden imposed on the supporters of the school will not be excessive. The usual one-room school has neither a large body of students nor a large taxing arear. It is not, therefore, the type of school desired from the standpoint of these two factors alone. These are not, however, the only factors to be considered. Others are an opportunity for school education without leaving the farm, an increase in the number who shall finish the elementary school, an opportunity to teach vocational and industrial subjects, an opportunity to put into practice the knowledge gained from the purely academic work, an opportunity to make the community life function in a higher degree, and an opportunity to secure a better trained and experienced teaching force.

We do not have available a record of the number of boys and girls who complete a high school course after finishing the one-room school, but we know from a comparison of the number who pass the eighth grade with the number for whom tuition is paid that the number in high school is comparatively small. The one-room school is the finishing school for the greater part of the country boys and girls. Some of these boys and girls live near enough to some village or city school to enable them to go back and forth each day. If we were to take this number from the total number of country boys and girls who attend high school we should likely be amazed at the small number who are receiving high school education when the expense of board and room needs to be paid. The education of these boys and girls through high school is a charge upon the community where they live. It has not performed its full function for democracy and citizenship if it has failed to give this education. If the community is too small its territory should be extended to give the financial support. A study of the one-room schools of localities favorable for consolidation reveals interesting facts:

Number 1.—The following districts are favorably located for a consolidated school. They are in a southern county of the state which has a number of good high schools, good roads, good electric and steam railway facilities. They are, therefore, located so that high school facilities outside are accessible if parents wish to send their children away from home.

Number of districts considered, 10; total enrollment, 261; average daily attendance, 177; average number of months of school, 8.8; average per capita cost, $34.52; number of grades taught, 8; number of 8th grade graduates in four years, 71; number for whom high school tuition was paid last year, 11; total assessed valuation, $1,239,750.

In four years there have been but seventy-one eighth grade graduates and of that number but eleven are in high school, less than sixteen per cent.

Number 2.—The following districts in one of our southern counties noted for its agriculture are favorably located for a consolidated school. High schools outside of the districts are accessible if the parent wishes to send his children away from home to attend them.

Number of districts considered, 10; total enrollment, 312; average daily attendance, 239; average number of months of school, 8.8; average per capita cost, $43.04; number of grades taught, 8; number of 8th grade graduates in four years, 67; number for whom tuition was paid last year, 18; total assessed valuation, $2,498,395.

Out of an enrollment of three hundred twelve these ten districts have produced sixty-seven eighth grade graduates in four years and of this number but eighteen were in high school, about twenty-seven per cent.

* * * *

Number 5.—The following districts are sub-districts of a township unit school district. Five persons constitute the school board. Under the primary district system twenty-seven persons would be required to manage the nine schools which employ eleven teachers. Twenty-seven school officials to manage the school affairs of a territory that employs but eleven teachers! Compare this with any private corporation. Is it likely that there would be nearly three times as many directors of the corporation as there were persons employed?

This township will soon have completed seven miles of concrete road and many miles of gravel road. The roads will be in splendid condition for transportation of pupils. It has been organized as a single school district for several years, but as yet has done nothing except the paying of tuition to provide more than eight grades of education for its boys and girls. The wealth, the location, the agricultural prosperity of its people, and the opportunity for transportation makes this township ideal for a consolidated school. The law under which it is organized gives the people the right to provide a high school. They may also vote to come within the provisions of the Rural Agricultural law and receive the financial benefits which are obtainable under it.

Number of sub-districts considered, 9; total enrollment, 251; average daily attendance, 202; average number of months school, 9; average per capita cost, $34.07; number of grades taught, 8; number of eighth grade graduates in four years, 96; number for whom tuition was paid last year, 29; total assessed valuation, $1,450,000.

In four years there have been 96 eighth grade graduates and of that number but twenty-nine were in high school, approximately thirty per cent. There is no assurance that even the thirty per cent will continue through the four grades of the high school. Thirty per cent of their eighth grade graduates in high school, and at least four good high schools but a short distance away!

The statistics given in these examples reveal other interesting facts besides the number of eighth grade graduates who pursue a higher education, but space does not permit their discussion. Attention however, might be called to the percentage of attendance as compared with that of consolidated schools, which is usually above ninety per cent.

Compare the facts on high school attendance with those of the consolidated schools of Randolph county, Indiana.

Mr. George N. Otwell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, visited Randolph county, Indiana, in July, 1919, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the consolidated schools of that county. He learned that before consolidation of schools in that county only four children had ever been graduated from high school. Since consolidation an average of eighty-one per cent of the eight grade graduates have been in high school.

Seventy per cent of the rural school pupils graduated from the 8th grade in the last six years have been graduated from high school!

One of the tests of the value of a thing is what is accomplishes—its product. The one-room school must be measured by what it produces. Last spring during the second Thursday and Friday of May more than seventeen thousand boys and girls from the rural schools took the 8th grade examination. These boys and girls wrote upon questions prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The questions were the same throughout the state. The same course of study had been followed in all the schools where these pupils had attended. According to the records for May, 1919, approximately sixty-five per cent of the boys and girls received eighth grade diplomas. Out of every hundred who came to write sixty-five went away entitled to diplomas and thirty-five went away failures. Sixty-five was the product. Thirty-five was the waste due to various reasons, the one-room school with its limitations being the principal offender. How do we know this? An investigation of several graded schools having a sufficient number of teachers to prevent any teacher from being required to teach more than two grades showed the percentage of those who sought promotion after doing the work of the eighth grade to be eighty and above. Out of every one hundred who asked for promotion from the eighth grade in the graded school, eighty were given diplomas, and 20 were failures. Sixty-five from the one-room school and 80 or more from the graded school is the

(*Cont. on page* 23)

The American Library Association has undertaken a "Books for Everybody" campaign which will put the people of the remotest section in touch with good books. An article upon this subject will appear in an early issue.

Thumb Beet Growers Hold Big Mass Meetings

Final Wind-Up Shows Farmers More Determined than Ever to Stand out Against Autocracy of Manufacturers

A SCORE or more of mass meetings are being held this week throughout the sugar beet district, principally in the Thumb section. The purpose of these meetings is to make a final survey of the situation and discuss what further action shall be taken to settle the controversy and what crops it would be best to plan on the sugar beet land in case no compromise can be affected with the manufacture.

The loyalty of the farmers to the cause they have espoused is surprising, not only to the manufacturers, but to the local leaders in the campaign. The State Association knows of only six cases where growers have signed contracts after they agreed not to do so. In the majority of the locals the growers are standing like a stone wall against the pleas of the manufacturers that they take back their contracts. In only one section is there any sign of weakening, and this change of heart is attributed to a bare handful of farmers. The tenor of hundreds of letters received by the State Association, THE BUSINESS FARMER and others who are taking an active part in the campaign is, "We'll never give in."

Manufacturers Employ Questionable Tactics

The best evidence the growers have that the manufacturers are feeling the effect of the campaign is the nature of the tactics they are using to discredit the farmers before the public, and to frighten or coerce farmers into signing contracts or repudiating their association. It is popularly believed that the several "hunky shanties" which have burned to the ground were fired by agents of the manufacturers owning them. The cost of the shanties is trivial and is mighty cheap publicity for the manufacturers who are not slow, of course, at laying the deed at the door of the beet growers. We hold that the farmers have as clear a right and certainly as much evidence to connect the manufacturers with the crime as the manufacturers have to accuse the farmers.

Bear This Fact in Mind

THE SUGAR factory is absolutely dependent upon the beets which the farmer grows. But the farmer is not dependent upon beets. His "factory" will run just the same whether he grows beets or not. Or as Mr. Otto Pobanz of the Sebewaing local puts it, "Take away the beets and the factory will be worth about nil. Take away the factory and the farms will be worth just as much as ever." Bear this fact in mind. It is the only ammunition you need to get a square deal from the manufacturers.

Another rather despicable trick was played last Sunday by the Owosso Sugar Company against Manager C. E. Ackerman of the State Association. This company left some of their shanties on the Ackerman farm last fall with the intention of housing their beet help there in case Mr. Ackerman produced beets this year. After Mr. Ackerman had cancelled his contract, the company desired to move one of the shanties onto the farm of a neighbor, the only farmer in the immediate vicinity who will grow beets under the old contract. Mr. Ackerman learned that it was the intention of the sugar company to put this shanty in the field directly opposite his house and he accordingly entered a protest, showing the company that there were at least two other places on the neighbor's farm where the shanty could be placed to better advantage. He advised the company that if they persisted in putting the shanty square across from his farm residence, he would get out an injunction restraining them and forcing them to pay for the rent of the land which the shanty had occupied since last year. The company manager then promised that the shanty would be placed elsewhere, so Mr. Ackerman consented to its removal. On Sunday while Mr. Ackerman was attending church the sugar company sent its men to his farm and moved the shanty to the site square across the road in front of Mr. Ackerman's farm home. This constitutes one of the pettiest, meanest and under-handed tricks that has come to our attention in a long time, and Mr. Ackerman will not only be the only farmer to resent such tactics.

Watch For These Gentlemen

When the sugar manufacturers of the western states found they could not shake the farmers from their demands by ignoring them they hired farmers,—the kind who would sell their soul for gold,—to attend the meetings or talk with individual farmers and try to encourage them to drop the fight. They paid these farmers well. They could afford to. These farmers would tell their neighbors that the manufacturers had all the acreage they needed; that growing beets wasn't such a bad business after all; some years you made pretty good money out of it; that the leaders were agitators, etc. For a time this game worked and some farmers dropped out. But finally the mask was torn off of these false advisers, and all those who had dropped out got back in, and waged the fight more furiously than ever. The manufacturers finally had to yield. BUT bear in mind, Mr. Sugar Beet Grower, they did not yield until after they had played their last card. And they will not do so in Michigan.

Expect to find some farmers who will tell you about what a great blessing the sugar beet industry has been. Expect to find some who will show you what enormous profits the growers are making. Expect to find some who will sow the seed of uncertainty in your mind and try to induce you to desert your Association and your fellow beet-growers. If these fellows haven't already shown their face at your meetings or at your gate, be not disappointed. They will come along sooner or later. Just tell them that their arguments sound just like the arguments of the manufacturers, and in the majority of cases you will find that they are the arguments of the manufacturers, prepared by them, passed on to their agent and rehearsed many times over.

Will Plant Beans

While the growers have not abandoned their fight and are still convinced that the manufacturers need their acreage in order to run their factories to capacity, they are getting prepared for the worst,—or best, is it?—and are making plans for the planting of other crops. Word comes from all sections of the beet belt that farmers have been encouraged by the recent advances in the bean market to turn to that crop on a larger scale. Many of them have their own seed, held over from a year ago, or if they have not there is plenty of good seed available.

It is not expected that the growers will make any further attempts to gain a conference with the manufacturers. They have made all the advances and possible more than they should have made to these autocratic gentlemen. They have the satisfaction of knowing that right and justice is upon their side and with those weapons they will eventually win their fight. Perhaps after all the stubborness of the manufacturers will prove a good thing for the beet sugar industry and pave the way for farmer-owned sugar factories which will turn their profits back into the farming communities instead of into the pockets of Griswold and Wall Street financiers.

Attitude of Wisconsin Farmers Toward the Farm Bureau

By JAS. M. PIERCE

THE FOLLOWING article from the Wisconsin Farmer is reproduced herewith because of the great similarity between the views it expresses and those which have been held by The Business Farmer. The charge has been made that The Business Farmer is "opposed to the Farm Bureau." Nothing could be more ridiculous or distant from the truth. They who have made this criticism did not clearly understand the position we have taken on some aspects of the Farm Bureau movement. It is hoped that if the cobwebs have not already been cleared from their minds that the courageous presentation of the case by Mr. Jas. Pierce, the fearless publisher of the Iowa Homestead, will serve that purpose. Both Mr. Pierce and ourselves took almost exactly the same attitude without either knowing the position of the other. And it might be stated here that Mr. Pierce is publisher of three of the most influential farm journals of the west, and is highly respected for his fearless defense of the farmers' interests. —Editor.

THE question of whether or not Wisconsin shall be organized with farm bureaus is being agitated among the farmers of the state these days, and I have received many letters from subscribers asking my advice as to what should be their attitude toward this organization. In the first place, speaking generally, I would say that any movement toward organization of and by the farmers should be encouraged. No one organization can or should monopolize the field. The farmers' interests are so diverse, their needs so many, that no single organization can well serve the mall. To cite three different phases of farmers' organized activities. I would name the educational interest, for the study of the problems of production; the business interest, for the marketing for farm products co-operatively; and the political interest, for securing just laws without which his two other interests are handicapped. There are certain respects in which it is a gain to have these three interests kept separate, in distinct organizations, and even though there might be some overlapping and reduplication in the three sets of activities, there should be no conflict between them, but co-operation and support for each other, in their various phases of farmer activity. For the most part the three would dovetail splendidly, and each complement the others.

Speaking more definitely, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is the national organization, through which the state and county farm bureaus function, has a membership of somewhere between half a million and a million members, and is now organized in 28 states. In Iowa, for example, it has over 100,000 members, and is rapidly growing in other states. It thus is one of the strong farmers' movements of the United States, and with large funds and an efficient organization, has wonderful possibilities for good to the farmers, not only of Wisconsin, but of the nation. I regard myself and the *Wisconsin Farmer* as the friend and supporter of every undertaking to organize the farmers of the nation along right lines, and should the attempt be made to organize Wisconsin for the farm bureau I would advise every subscriber to go into it. When I say this I am prefectly frank to state that there have been some things about the farm bureau organization which I have not approved. I have not liked its readiness, in some states, to admit men who were not farmers to membership. I believe that the membership of a farmers' organization should be confined strictly to actual farmers, I have not liked the closeness of the farm bureau's affiliation with commercial organizations in some localities, and I predict that it will cause them great embarrassment, when differences of viewpoint arise, as they must necessarily arise, between the farmers and the commercial interests. I can see grief ahead for the farm bureaus if their membership is not confined to actual farmers. I do not approve the position taken on some questions by the American Farm Bureau Federation, in its recent meeting at Chicago. I believe that some of its leaders are at heart reactionary, and would like to use this powerful organization for defeating any progressive movements which too seriously threaten big business interests. But these objections are incidental and not fundamental. They are concerned with temporary conditions. If any of the leaders of this movement are unworthy of their high calling; if the American Farm Bureau Federation tas taken up an unwise stand on any public questions; if, in certain localities it has tied up too closely with interests which may run counter to those of the farmers, these are things which can be corrected, provided the real farmers go into it in sufficient numbers to control it. They can turn out any leaders who may prove faithless, and they can dictate the policies of the organization, correcting any mistakes that may have been made. It would be wholly illogical for the most progressive, forward looking farmers whose hearts are right, to stay out of the organization and leave it wholly to the false leaders of the farmers who could then direct it at will, for ulterior purposes.

So I say, there is a bigger and broader ground to take than to oppose any such great agricultural movement, simply because we do not happen to approve some of the men or things connected with it. That would be true of any large farmers' organization. Let us all rather join in any such undertaking; let us take an active interest in it, supporting it when we can, and working from within rather than from without to correct or avoid mistakes. I have sufficient faith in the farmers of Wisconsin to believe that they will in time set right any organization which they control, as they could do the farm bureaus by joining them in sufficient numbers.

I do not see any reason why the farm bureaus should come into conflict with other Wisconsin farmers' organizations—why members of the Society of Equity, the Cheese Producers' Federation or any other body should not join in and support it, and I can see many reasons why they should do so. For my part I shall not hesitate to criticize the farm bureau and its leaders whenever I think they are working along wrong lines, which are inimical to the best interests of Wisconsin farmers, as I shall do with other farmers' organizations, but I shall do so as a friend, whose friendship is proven by frank, honest criticism and a desire for only that which is best for organized farmers' activities in the state and in the nation. In the main I can endorse the farm bureau movement to Wisconsin farmers.

Effects of Barnyard Manure Upon the Soil

The Applying of This Valuable By-Product of the Farm to The Various Crops Should be Carefully Attended to

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

EVERY farmer fully appreciates the fact that the proper use of stable manure greatly increases the yields of all crops. Regardless of this appreciation there is doubtless much to be learned concerning the most efficient methods of utilizing this valuable by-product of the farm. It seems before the most intelligent use can be made of manure in crop production an understanding of the ways in which it is beneficial, or what it does when applied to the soil is essential. Barnyard manure is beneficial to both the soil and the crop. In this article we shall first discuss the effects it has upon the soil and then the crop relationships and finally its use.

When coarse manure is applied to a sandy soil it may make it too loose and coarse for a time but after it has decayed somewhat or has become reduced to a finer state of division, it may result in the opposite condition, making it somewhat less porous and, therefore, in a more desirable structural condition. In the case of very fine textured soils, an open structure is desirable and, therefore, the coarser material may be more efficient in bringing about improvements. Yet manure in all stages of decay improves the tilth of such soils and, as will be shown subsequently, the residual effects may be obvious a number of years after application.

It was shown in an earlier article that manure increases the water retaining capacity of soils. In a dry season this may be of some importance in crop production although there is a tendency by some to discredit this action. This increase is greatest when it has decayed somewhat, otherwise it may make the soil too porous, and hence cause it to lose water quite rapidly. King, several years ago, showed that a soil which had received normal applications of stable manure contained higher water contents throughout the season than did adjacent untreated soils, and Russell of England, reports benefits in this direction.

Manure upon decaying furnishes plant-food directly to the soil, the amount, of course, depending upon its composition. In addition during the process of decay various substances are formed, notably carbon dioxide, and others which assist the soil moisture in dissolving the minerals present. The intestinal bacteria aid in the decay of the vegetable matter of the soil thus liberating additional plant food elements.

Manure applied to the soil in many cases increases the stem and leaf development of the crop to a remarkable degree. Usually the leaves are broader, longer, and deeper green in color where it is judiciously applied. The root development may be enormously increased by the presence of manure in the soil, thus, of course, increasing the amount of vegetable matter therein. If manure is applied in too large amounts, to soils that are high in vegetable matter and somewhat low in phosphorus, the results obtained are often undesirable, there being a tendency to lodge and the grain may not fill out as it should. If a great deal of leaf and stem development is looked for this condition is not so undesirable. There may be undesirable indirect effects, such as the introduction of troublesome weed seeds, insect pests, and plant diseases, in fact, there are on record numerous reports which show that quack grass, smart weed, thistle, and others have been introduced by bringing manure from outside sources, and that several plant diseases have been introduced in like manner.

Duration of the Beneficial Effects of Manure

The duration of the beneficial effects, or the residuary effects of applications of manure is certainly an important consideration in making the most intelligent disposal of it. Naturally, this depends upon such conditions as the amount of rainfall, the temperature, the nature of the soil, and the kind of crop grown, and also the composition of the manure applied.

Where the rainfall is very high, 45 inches or more annually, the effect upon plant growth the first year after application may be slight indeed on some soils, and is less if the temperature of the soil is high enough for rapid and continual bacterial activities. Under such conditions much of the material is leached away in the drainage waters. On the other hand, if the rainfall is more nearly normal, 30 to 35 inches annually, beneficial effects may be observed a number of seasons after its application.

Soil texture has much to do with the lasting effect, largely on account of the difference in the absorptive capacity, or the power to retain soluble substances, and the difference in the amount of water that passes through them. It is common knowledge that a normal application of manure to a poor sandy soil has less effect upon the crop growth the second or third seasons, but its beneficial effects may

Lime, manure and acid phosphate increased the yield of corn in this field from 35 bushels to 84.5 bushels per acre in 1919. On the right untreated, on the left fertilized.

be seen several years on a fine textured soil. It is exemplified from the results obtained from applying ten tons of manure per acre to a sandy and a clay loam soil respectively.

Soil	1st Crop	2nd Crop	3rd Crop	4th Crop	5th Crop
Clay loam manured	140	135	120	114	110
Clay lo'm unman'r'd	100	100	100	100	100
Sandy manured	180	120	110	105	100
Sandy unmanured	100	100	100	100	100

The composition of the manure, especially with respect to the form and the amount of the nitrogen is really important in this connection. It is doubtless true that the undigestible portions, of the solids of the manure voided by the animal are most resistant to the action of bacteria and, therefore, endure longer in the soil than the more easily digested portions. Urine is soon converted into available form for plant growth when added to the soil. If the animal is fed concentrates, as stated previously, the manure contains more easily decomposed material than if it is fed upon roots and hay, and the first year of application to the soil proves superior, but the second year the majority of the readily available material has been used up by the crop, escaped into the atmosphere, or has been lost to the drainage waters by leaching and the yields become about the same under both treatments. This is strikingly shown by results reported by Russell of England where manure from animals fed roots and hay on the one hand, and from animals fed on concentrates on the other, respectively, was applied to a loam soil and the yields recorded for a number of seasons.

Manure made by animals receiving	Yr of application	2nd crop	3rd crop	4th crop
Cake	173	138	120	113
No. cake	144	135	126	117
Unmanured	100	100	100	100

Voelecker and Hall of England consider that the compensation to be awarded a renter who has applied manure to the soil and then moves away should be based on the residuary effects.

The rate of decay of manure or left for the crops that follow. Of soils that are devoted to so-called "lighter feeders" there may be an appreciable amount of plant food course, the ensuing crops may be greatly benefitted but it seems that such benefits are mainly due to the effects upon the soil rather than the crops direct.

The best time to apply barnyard manure to the soil is rather difficult to determine, inasmuch as it is governed by such conditions as the labor problem, the nature of the climate, the character of soil, and the kind of crop grown. A distribution of the manure on the land as soon as a load is made is best under average farm conditions, inasmuch as there is less loss by leaching and volatilization in this manner than if it is carelessly exposed in a heap. Undoubtedly the ideal condition would be to incorporate it with the soil mass soon after it is applied.

Where the manure is to be applied to very fine textured soils it is desirable to apply it when the ground is fairly dry or frozen inasmuch as such soils may be injured greatly by hauling the manure when they are wet. Moreover, in the northern latitudes it may not be practicable to apply stable manure in the spring after the soils are in a condition to drive over them since the teams and laborers should be engaged in plowing the land on account of the short growing season. Again where the manure can be well cared for it may not be the best method to apply it as formed since the climate must be considered. It is generally true that where the annual rainfall is about 30 inches, a fall or winter application is desirable, but where the rainfall is about 45 inches spring applications, especially on the lighter soils often proves most profitable. In West Scotland where the rainfall is high, according to Russell, spring dressings gave a 50 to 60 per cent increase of potatoes and turnips over unmanured land, and the fall application gave only 25 per cent increase. On light sandy soils a spring application, especially during a dry year, may be very valuable. On the other hand, if the rainfall is heavy much soluble plant food may be leached away if the manure is applied in the autumn.

The best pace in the crop rotation for manure depends upon several conditions, the kind of crops grown, that it whether intensive or extensive, or grain systems of farming are followed, the nature of the soil, the amount of manure to be disposed of and the facilities for properly caring for it if stored.

Cultivated crops respond well to manuring. Corn demands large quantities of nitrogen early in the spring and can make use of the coarse material to advantage. Inasmuch as it usually follows a hay crop in the rotation it is possible to distribute the manure during the fall and winter. The potato is a spring crop of high cash value and usually follows a hay crop and can also make good use of manure. The manuring of land devoted to this crop is sound practice.

Top dressing of wheat with manure is widely and successfully practiced, indeed this procedure often ensures a catch of clover. Hay crops make good use of manure also and where this is a very important crop it is looked upon as being good practice. The results of thirty years experiments with manure applied to corn and oats and to clover at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station indicate the response of clover to manure. Where manure was used the yield of corn and oats was increased eleven per cent and clover ninety-two per cent, and where manure, lime and phosphate were added the corn and oats increased in yield thirty per cent and the clover one hundred and forty-one.

The manure spreader is a valuable farm implement. By its use manure can be spread more uniformly, more thinly, and more economically than by other methods. In fact this implement will soon pay for itself on a general farm.

It has been shown that manure is a so-called "unbalanced" fertilizer containing too little phosphorus for some crops, and too small an amount of potassium in proportion to nitrogen for other crops. The reports by several Experiment Stations, as well as the practical experience of many farmers show that manure is greatly increased in efficiency when properly supplemented by the addition of phosphorus, especially, and in some cases potassium. Phosphorus in the form of both acid phosphate and raw rock phosphate are extensively employed by farmers to increase the phosphorus content, while potash is made use of to increase this material in the manure.

The Ohio Experiment Station has contributed results of valuable experiments to show the effects of reinforcing manure by various substances. Eight tons of fresh manure were supplemented with the chemicals given in the table at the rate of 40 pounds of each per ton. The manure was added to the corn in a rotation of corn, wheat and hay.

The twenty-five year average shows that the acid phosphate increased the value of one ton of manure about seventy-three per cent, the raw rock phosphate increased it about forty per cent potash about twenty-six per cent, and calcium sulphate or gypsum about twenty per cent.

In some sections, notably western Michigan and others near Chicago and other cities, large quantities of stockyard manure have been shipped from the yards and applied in generous amounts to the soil for the production of high cash crops such as potatoes, onions, celery, cantaloupes ,and others. More recently the cost per ton has increased appreciably, due to higher wages and to other causes, and undoubtedly there are great possibilities in the use of smaller quantities of manure—in many instances one-fourth to one-half as much as is ordinarily used—and more phosphates and potash, and in some cases, nitrogen added.

MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

We are entering what many people believe to be the most critical period since the close of the war. The finances of the country which have not been in a satisfactory condition for many months are becoming worse, and business of all kinds is beginning to feel the effects of tighter credit, higher rates on loans, and the still badly unbalanced condition of foreign exchange. This condition has been made more acute as a result of the recent strikes which tied up millions of dollars worth of raw material, shutting off production and prevented thousands of merchants from discounting their paper or paying their loans when due. If production should pick up all along the line, and everybody quit star-gazing and ease-loving for long enough to do a few hard days' work, it is possible that the present condition would soon be righted, or at least bettered.

Business may be ever so good; demand may be ever so great; wages ever so high; but inability to secure credit for loans when needed is a sign that there is something wrong in Denmark. All the industry of the nation is at the mercy of King Money. If he is generous, all will be well. But if he shuts down on those who need his aid, he throttles production and puts panic in the hearts of investors. We have never been able to see how the money stringency could become so great as to seriously interfere with the nation's industry. We believe the Federal Reserve system, which was designed to meet just such emergencies as we are now facing, will be equal to the task, and while those who wish to borrow money for needless or speculative purposes may be turned aside, it is our belief that there will be plenty of money for the purchase of raw materials to keep the factories going, to pay the men who work there, to finance the planting and harvesting of crops, and for all other productive purposes.

The money situation is raising hob with the markets just now, as a good deal of our products have been going to Europe who finds it increasingly difficult to pay for them. Futures in the grain market are made with great uncertainty, because none can foretell how soon or to what extent the foreign business may drop. Were the exchange situation anywhere near normal or stood in no danger of becoming worse, the prices of food products would soar far beyond anything we have ever seen. But fortunately for the consumer, if unfortunately for the farmer, there is a very definite limit to the amount of products which Europe can take. The prices of grain have been subject to wide fluctuations the past week or two, the prevailing uncertainty regarding the money market and foreign exchange being largely to blame. The dealers tell us that there has not been an oversupply of grains on the markets for many weeks, and the opinion has long since given way that with the drying up of the roads, the farmers would rush great quantities of supplies to the markets. If the farmers have the goods, which many doubt, they are wise enough to keep them and feed them to the public as needed, instead of loading them off on to speculators as they have done so often in the past.

Everything about the grain market is bullish. Supplies are light; demand is strong; and reports of the progress of the newly planted crops are most unfavorable. It would be contrary to all the laws of supply and demand if any of the grain markets took a slump before the harvesting of the new crops. Nothing short of an industrial cataclysm can prevent the grain markets from maintaining their present position or advancing to new high levels. After the crops are harvested we may see lower prices, although this is not conceded by all. It would be but natural, however, if prices readjusted themselves to a slightly lower level from which they would climb upward in case the new crop totals indicated a less than normal yield.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Beans active and in demand. Wheat firm. Corn and oats higher. Potatoes dull.

CHICAGO—Grain market bullish. Provisions unsteady. Cattle and hogs lower.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT HIGHER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 4, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.95		3.08
No. 2 White	2.93		3.05
No. 2 Mixed	2.93	2.85	3.06
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.36
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.33
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.30

Wheat is attracting a great deal of attention and after a 7c advance in the past week is reported strong and in demand. All observers agree that the acreage in both spring and winter wheat is low and the outlook for even a normal crop is far from promising. However recent news from the winter wheat districts show this grain is making favorable progress and in better condition than a month ago but the turn for the better has come too late in the season to help and a light crop is certain.

The market is very active due to the milling demand in the west and northwest, and the continued buying by exporters at Atlantic ports. Flour has advanced $1 and upward per barrel in the past week. And dealers are predicting prices much above the present level.

The Modern Miller views the wheat crop outlook as follows: "Winter wheat has made progress in southwest, and stooling improvement generally noted. Sufficient moisture for time being. Increasing apprehension over Hession fly infestation throughout soft winter wheat territory. Winter killing also heavy in important districts. Cold, wet weather delaying seeding of spring wheat in northwest, and with labor shortage, prospects is for 10 to 15 per cent decrease in acreage. Considerable seeding has been done in Nebraska and Iowa.

CORN STRONG

There is a slightly bearish feeling in the corn market which is caused by the bankers refusing to extend loans to carry grain and the advance in federal loan bank discount but this bearish outlook is not enough to seriously depress corn values, there being such a scarcity of corn on nearly all markets. Some dealers who have had orders booked for delivery this month are using every means possible to weaken corn as they will lose considerable money if it does not suffer a decline, but they are not meeting with much success due to the fact that after they get the market lower the moment they start buying it advances again to a higher level than ever.

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 4, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.93	2.03
No. 3 Yellow	1.87		
No. 4 Yellow	1.82		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.86½
No. 3 Yellow	1.70	1.73	1.84
No. 4 Yellow	1.67	1.71	1.82

The high prices do not mean much to the farmer who does not live near enough to a large city to truck his produce in. The small town dealers being unable to pay these prices as they cannot ship and get the benefit himself and he dare not store it and take chances of a big drop later when transportation is back to its proper schedule.

OATS SLOW

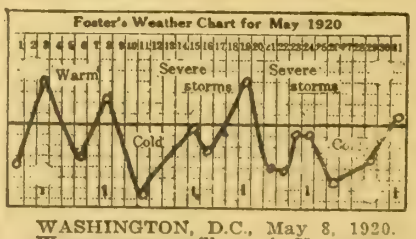
OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 4, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.22	1.14½	1.38
No. 3 White	1.21	1.12¾	
No. 4 White	1.20		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73½	.73¼	.80½
No. 3 White	.73	.72	.79
No. 4 White	.72	.71	.78

There is not much to say regarding the oat market this week. It is affected like corn, except that the pinch is greater in the cash deal, owing to feeding demands. Favorable weather and crop conditions are having very little depressive effect due, as in all grain, to the small supply at hand and poor prospects for any relief of importance for some time.

Wall Street, owing to the increasing demand for lower prices, predicts a downward trend to all markets in the near future but I do not believe the products of the farms will suffer to any great extent from the fact that so many farmers are leaving the farm that there will be a great shortage of all products coming from the country.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8, 1920. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 12, 16, 20, 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 13, 17, 21, 28; plains sections 14, 18, 22, 29; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 15, 19, 23, 30; lower great lakes and eastern sections 16, 20, 24, 31, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 17, 21, 25 and June 1. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control cropweather from near May 12 to near June 1 and will bring some of the most important weather events of the year. Severe storms are expected on Pacific slope, in middle Mississippi valleys and about the great upper and lower lakes, beginning not far from May 15 and continuing at intervals to end of month. These storms are expected to develop dangerous features and such heavy rains that destructive floods are expected.

These concentrations of moisture are expected to rob other sections, more to southward but east of Rockies, causing severe drouth, altogether making bad cropweather in many places. East of Rockies and further north there are strips of drouth extending east and west that will suffer from drouth while the floods are doing damage south of them. But these conditions will not long continue. I am promising, or predicting, a general cropweather change east of Rockies after first part of June.

W. T. Foster

BEANS UP

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 4, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.75	7.50	7.50
Red Kidneys		13.00	15.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.25	8.00	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	12.25

We are gratified to report another advance in the bean market, making a total of $1.25 per cwt., or 75c a bushel in the past three weeks. Certain grain trade papers report greater strength and higher prices on all markets and predict further advances.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and Barley have been showing more strength than other grains. Exporters own the bulk of the May rye in all markets. The situation closely resembles that in May wheat, 1917, when exporters bought more than could be delivered and the result was to force prices up. The supply of rye in this country is not inexhaustible, and we have already cleared over 16,000,000 bushels from July 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920. There is around 20,000,000 bushels or more sold for export now, and every day further business is reported. Further sales will take just that much more grain away from the domestic consumption, the one thing that the trade has overlooked so far. We have already exported more rye than ever before, and averaging better than 1,000,000 bushels per week. The visible would disappear over night, if transportation were available. Malsters own the May barley in Chicago. There is talk of bringing in Canadian to deliver on contracts, but it will not grade in the Chicago market. There has been little change in the rye market the past week as the railroad strike has slowed up transportation so the demands cannot be filled. The present supply on the market is small and is quoted at $2.20 for No. 2.

POTATOES DULL

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 4, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.23	7.10
Chicago	7.10	
Pittsburg	6.67	
New York	6.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.30	2.20
Chicago	2.15	2.05
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.70	2.60

The potato market has been affected by the boycott in Detroit more than at any other point according to reports. At the Detroit market potatoes are in fair supply but consumers are not buying. However, the local supply is mostly Canadian goods as Michigan buyers continue to ship to more active markets. Chicago dealers are experiencing a good demand, as high prices have not cut down the consumption as much as was expected. It has been easier to get shipments at Chicago than at the majority of the markets.

The scare that was precipitated by the announcement that great quantities of Danish potatoes would be shipped here has subsided, as the quantity actually received was far less than promised, and made scarcely a ripple on the market. Nor did they succeed in reducing the high cost of living a single penny. All the importers who were interested in Danish potatoes have dropped out altogether. Many of them who have potatoes afloat will try to market them in Cuba and it is most likely that American importers are going to bring no more potatoes here because of the stand the United States authorities have taken toward what they call profiteering. The risk is too great and there is too much trouble answering questions on how a legitimate business is conducted,

especially when these questions come from investigators, who by their actions, shows that they do not know a potato from an onion.

HAY FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	41.50 @ 42	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 39
New York	50.00 @		47.00 @ 49
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 39	38.00 @ 38
New York	47.00 @ 49		43.00 @ 46
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 39	40.00 @ 41	41.50 @ 41

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	33.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 42
New York	42.00 @ 42	41.50 @ 41	40.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 34	34.50 @ 35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	**No. 1 Clover Mix.**	**No. 1 Clover**
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	31.00 @ 32
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 33
New York	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 35

Although there is some improvement in the railroad situation, the congestion of freight incident to the strike can not be cleaned up in some time, even under the best conditions. Values continue high but the feeling is that markets are strained and heavier receipts will cause a decline. A firm feeling exists at present but it is due to the lack of arrivals. Buyers are holding off as much as possible because of the high values. Farm work and the shortage of labor on farms will retard the spring movement of hay this year, but until the balance of labor again favors the farm hay will be about the only crop the farmer can raise—*Hay Trade Journal.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The English government sale revealed a stronger demand for spot fine wools than it had been supposed existed, although trading in the market privately has been limited. Prices are ruling firm on all fine wools. In the west, also, even shorn fine wools are being taken on a parity with the seaboard markets. Medium to low wools are dull and easy. The goods market is unsettled, woolen mill trade being very dull so far as the wool market is concerned."

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Prices high and a general feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of both buyer and seller. Vegetables and fruits were not in sufficient supply to satisfy buyers and the market is quoted firm. Consumers taking all the poultry, dressed hogs and calves in the market. Supplies of poultry are light. Buyers are taking eggs freely and the tone is firm. Butter is quiet and offerings are sufficient. The butter market is easy.

Apples—Western, boxes, $4.50@5.50; Baldwin, $4.50; Steele Reds, $4@5 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb.

Dressed hogs—light, 19@21c; heavy, 17@19c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 22@24c; No. 1, 20@21c per lb.

Maple sugar—Maple sugar, 45@48c per lb.; maple syrup, $3.50@3.75 per gallon.

Potatoes—Michigan, $11; Canadian, $10@10.50 per 150-lb. sack.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, best, 36@38c; leghorns; 34@35c; hens, 36@38c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters, 23@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 45c; No. 1 green calf, 40c; No. 1 cured kip, 35c; No. 1 green kip, 30c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 32c; 45 lbs. and up, 22c; No. 1 green hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 23 c; No. 1 cured bulls, 18c; No. 1 horsehides, $10; No. 2 horsehides, $9; Tallow, No. 1, 13c; No. 2 10c; Sheep pelts 50c@3.50; No. 2 hides and No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1 -2c off.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: heavy steers, $11.50@12.75 1-2; best hand weight butcher steers, $10.50@11; mixed steers and heifers, $9@10.50; handy light butchers, $8@9; light butchers, $7.50@8.50; best cows, $8.50@9.25; butcher cows, $7@7.75; cutters, $6; canners, $5@5.50; best heavy bulls, $8.50@8.75; bologna bulls, $7.50@7.75; stock bulls, $7@7.50; milkers and springers, $60@110. Veal calves: market dull, 50c lower than last week's close; best, $13@14; others, $8@11. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $16.50@16.75; fair lambs, $13@14; light to common lambs, $8@11; fair to good sheep, $10; culls and common, $5@7. Hogs: Market dull, especially so on pigs, for which there is no eastern outlet; pigs, $14; mixed hogs, $15.15. Nothing can be shipped out of here at present.

CHICAGO—Cattle: beef steers steady to strong; sales $10.50@13.75; bulls and calves weak, all other classes steady; compared with a week ago, beef steers 25 to 90c higher; she stock 75c higher; bulls and feeders 25 to 50c higher; vealers, $1 to 1.50 lower; heavy calves 50c lower. Hogs: market steady to strong; top, $15.50; bulk light, $15.25@15.50; bulk 150 lbs. and over, $13.85@14.65; pigs, market steady to 50c lower; bulk of desirable, 100 to 120-lb. pigs, $13.25@14.25. Sheep and lambs: Few sales around 25c higher; compared with week ago, lambs mostly $1 lower; sheep steady.

EUROPE COMMENCING TO FEEL LACK OF SUPPLIES

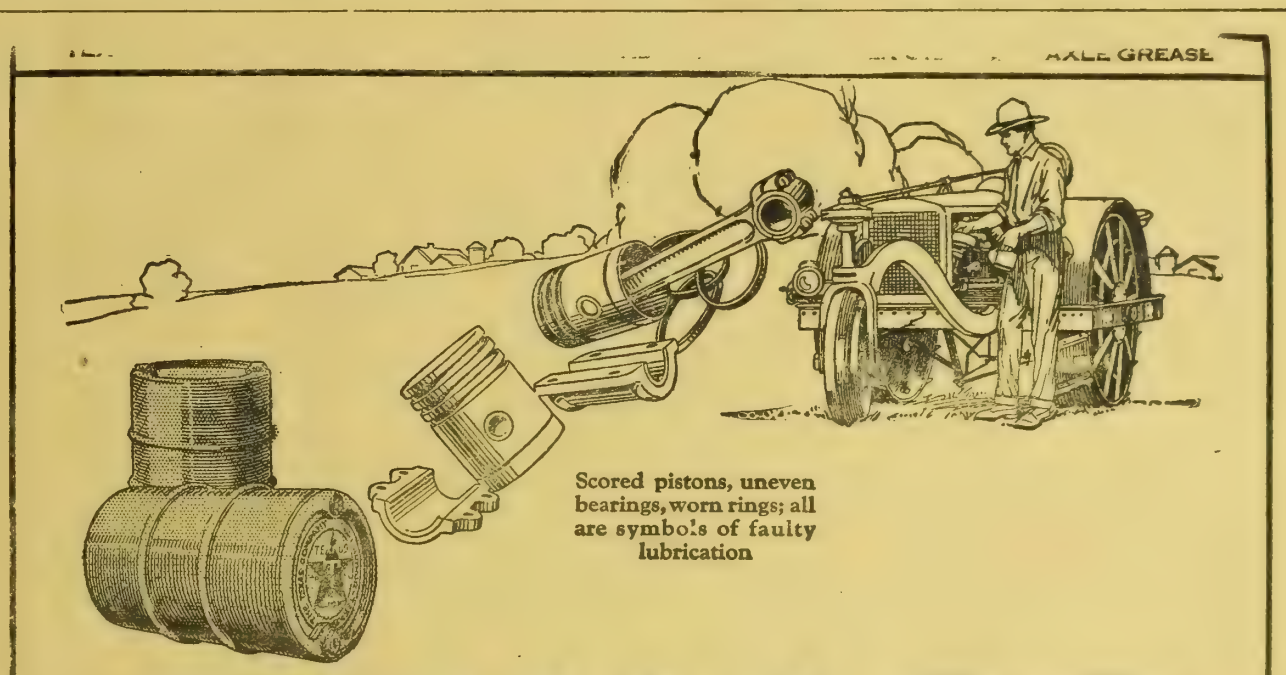
Europe is commencing to feel the pinch of lack of supplies of bread grains. The cables claiming that Argentina will embargo shipments of wheat by July 1st are becoming more insistent. Argentine wheat sold the past week 20@23c per bushel above what it would cost to lay down American wheat in European ports. The entire Argentine surplus of wheat will have been shipped by July 15th, if the present rate of exports is continued. From then until the new crop there and in Australia is harvested, Europe must either take wheat from North America or draw its belt tighter. It dare not allow reserves to get any smaller than at the present time. There is more than an outside change of a most sensational situation developing in bread grains. To be very frank, we can see wherein the greater part of Europe will have to go back to bread substitutes before long unless there is a marked change. A cold wet spring in the American and Canadian Northwest with a lack of fall and spring plowing is very favorable for the development of black rust. You have been reading about the poor prospect for the winter wheat crop for some time past. Just add a short spring wheat crop and where will the world get off?

Suppose this country raises around 750,000,000 bushels of wheat this season. Add 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels as the carryover from the 1919 crop (we favor the inside figure) and combine with a short crop in Europe and you can easily see where higher prices than ever before could easily be secured. Last fall, the Department of Agriculture advised that less wheat be sown. It happened, by a big percentage. Now it has reversed its view and begs farmers to put in every acre possible. The Bureau of Markets representative at London has sent a most pessimistic view regarding the outlook for supplies for the United Kingdom. This theory of ours would probably work out all right were it not for the financial situation. The biggest business men in the country are playing their cards close against their vests and BUYING LIBERTY BONDS—*Rosenbaum Review.*

FROM THE BEET GROWERS' STANDPOINT

"I have read with much interest how the beet growers of Michigan are taking steps to protect themselves against the manufacturers of sugar who have profited and will continue to profit at the expense of the farmer if permitted to do so. And if they cannot be induced to deal squarely, why not a co-operative sugar factory owned and operated by the farmers? They have cooperative elevators and clearing houses, why not cooperative sugar factories? May your good efforts be justly rewarded.—*Frank Martin, Marquette County.*

"There are two kinds of farmers now days. The one that sticks to the beet organization is an American to work himself up, and the others—though only a few of 'em—who put in beets, are working to stay or go deeper in the hole every year, and are what you might call for short 'scab farmers'. Those are the kind who think they can do more alone than all the rest put together".—*Leon B., Reese, Mich.*



Scored pistons, uneven bearings, worn rings; all are symbols of faulty lubrication

TEXACO

TRACTOR OIL

The greatest foe of the tractor is friction. The toll it exacts is seen in the little scrap heaps that so peacefully repose in repair shops, against tool sheds, and in farm yards. Scored pistons, uneven bearings, worn rings; all are symbols of faulty lubrication. Surely, this is a high price to pay for the lack of a little care and it is all the more deplorable because a little judgment in the choice of oil and some "system" in using it will pay over and over again. Choose a quality oil like TEXACO and use the grade recommended for your type of tractor. Oil as often as your instruction book directs. Then you will be sure that a sturdy film of oil is amply protecting every working part. You are sure then that wear is kept down and power increased. TEXACO TRACTOR OIL is shipped in 55-gallon and 33-gallon steel drums, wooden barrels, half-barrels, and 5-gal. drums.

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CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

NINE MILLIONS LOANED TO THE FARMERS IN MARCH

During the month of March, 1920, an aggregate of $9,703,290 was loaned to 2,436 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $2,194,100, the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis following with $1,938,000. The other banks closed loans in March as follows: Louisville, $898,400; Houston, $879,215; New Orleans, $819,675; St. Paul, $780,700; Wichita, $506,100; Spokane, $470,100; Berkeley, $342,600; Springfield, $306,600; Columbia, $301,200; Baltimore, $266,600.

During March 2,269 applications were received by the twelve banks, asking for $8,209,499 and during the same month 2,676 loans were approved by them amounting to $7,480,342.

On March 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,995 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 125,492 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to $344,721,366. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by grand total of loans in force as of borrowers to wit: $9,333,550 the March 31, 1920, is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows.

St. Paul	$45,085,100
Omaha	44,607,640
Spokane	42,629,320
Houston	38,392,046
Wichita	27,522,600
St. Louis	27,049,130
Louisville	25,077,200
New Orleans	23,176,480
Columbia	17,972,905
Berkeley	16,948,200
Baltimore	13,462,800
Springfield	12,864,395

Up to March 31, 1920, matured interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the Federal Land Banks amounted to $21,744,620.82. Of this amount all but $256,866.03 or 1.2 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $113,789.01 represents delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

WOOL CONSUMPTION HIGH IN MARCH

The amount of wool consumed in March exceeded the monthly average for 1918 and 1919, but fell below the high mark reached in January of this year, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

On a grease basis, 67,900,000 pounds of wool were consumed, compared with 34,000,000 pounds in March, 1919, and 71,900,000 pounds in March, 1918. According to conditions as reported, the amounts consumed, in pounds, were: grease, 47,467,979; scoured, 8,905,370; pulled, 1,971,253. The percentages of the various grades used were: fine, 29.4; 1-2 blood, 18.2; 3-8 blood 20.1; 1-4 blood, 18.2; low, 3; and carpet, 10.8 per cent.

There was little change in the usual ranking of the states in the amounts consumed, Massachusetts being first with 24,540,957 pounds; Pennsylvania, 8,136,873 pounds; Rhode Island, 6,750,956 pounds; New Jersey, 5,584,958 pounds; and New York, 4,724,831 pounds; with Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Maine following in the order named.

FARMERS' BULLETINS

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued two bulletins that should be of the utmost value to any man engaged in farming. They are, "The Hessian Fly," No. 1083, and "Fire on the Farm," No. 904.

The bulletin on the Hessian Fly explains how to prevent losses from this pest, which undoubtedly is the most injurious insect enemy of wheat in the United States. The annual damage done by this fly throughout the United States is estimated at $50,000,000.

"Fire on the Farm" contains information regarding preventation of fire and fire fighting, and is a very instructive booklet.

Another bulletin that farmers who are interested in the raising of sheep should have is "Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising," No. 810. It contains plans for building the sheep barn, arranging the feeding racks, building lambing pens, building dog-proof fence, and on last page is a list of free bulletins on the raising and diseases of sheep.

One or all of the bulletins can be obtained free of charge by writing the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., stating the number or the numbers of Farmers' Bulletins you would like to receive.

CALLS ON MEN OF CITIES TO HELP FARMERS

With a shortage of hired farm labor, as acute as in 1918, threatening to curtail food production on American farms, E. T. Meredith, Secreary of Agriculture, has issued an appeal to city men, college students, and others to spend their vacations working on farms, particularly as helpers in harvest fields.

Reports secured by the Federal Department from its representatives in practically every state in the union show that the supply of hired farm labor in this country is only about 72 per cent of the normal supply, compared with approximately 84 per cent of a normal supply a year ago. This year's shortage is almost exactly the same as that of two years ago when large numbers of men were in military service.

The present shortage has arisen in spite of the fact that farm wages are 15 to 25 per cent higher than last year. The situation unremedied can not fail to have an unfavorable effect on production, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, and will tend to prevent any reduction in the prices of farm products. While the total acreage undoubtedly will be reduced as a result of the present situation, it will not be in as large proportion as the reduction in the labor supply, because the farmers with their families are exerting themselves to the utmost to overcome their handicap. Cultivation this year will be less intensive than formerly. More land will be put into grass and such other crops as require a minimum of labor, it is said, and the tilled fields will be less intensively cultivated.

Secretary Meredith calls on all business men and students to spend their summer holidays helping relieve the present situation and so aid in combating high living costs. In making this appeal it is recognized that, at the outset at least, such labor is not as efficient as experienced farm labor, but the excellent results secured in 1918, when city men in large numbers aided the farmers, leave no doubt as to the success of the present drive if the men will respond.

The United States Department of Agriculture was represented by Asher Hobson at the meeting of the National Farm Labor Conference held in Kansas City April 16, and the office of Farm Management, of which Mr. Hobson is assistant chief, is laying plans looking toward offering effective aid in dealing with the farm labor situation, particularly in the harvest season. It is expected that definite announcement regarding work along this line will be made in the near future. Until other provision has been made by the department all persons interested in finding work on farms should write to the directors of agricultural extension at the agricultural colleges in the various states. These directors are prepared to supply the names of county agents having farmers in their respective counties who need farm labor. By this method anyone desiring to help on a farm can get in direct communication with the farmer.

HOG CHOLERA IN STATE

Hog cholera has broken out in Branch county and local officials in co-operation with representatives of the state veterinarian's office, have vaccinated a large number of porkers in the past few days. The disease made its first appearance among a drove owned by the Union City Supply Company. Walter Smith, buyer for the firm, found five hogs dead when he went to the company's corral south of town and seven more died soon after. Forty-eight were found ill. The hogs that died weighed from 125 to 200 pounds each.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS INCREASE BUSINESS

Reports of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission show that in the last year farmer-owned local elevators, which comprised a little less than 25 per cent of the total number of local elevators in the state, handled 38.9 per cent of the grain.

During the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1919, the number of the elevators increased from 356 to 390. The line elevators averaged receipts of 76,652 bushels of grain and the farmer elevators 140,179 bushels, or nearly double.

ASK AID FOR FARM

Co-operation of city merchants and manufacturers with the farmers to insure the latter the labor needed to increase planting was urged by John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development bureau, in an address to the Grand Rapids Rotary club. He recommended temporary suspension of industries, if necessary to provide labor with which to cultivate and harvest crops.

GRANGES TO AID IN SHIP BY TRUCK WEEK

Directing the attention of more than one million farmers to the issues involved in highway transportation and good roads, Thomas C. Atkeson, Washington representative and moving spirit in the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has addressed a letter to grange secretaries throughout the country enjoining their participation in National Ship by Truck, Good Roads Week to be observed May 17 to 22.

"In this connection," writes Mr. Atkeson, "I heartily approve of the general idea involved in Ship by Truck Good Roads Week and attention that will thereby be directed to the problems of highways transportation and distribution."

As a preface to his letter, Mr. Atkeson says:

"The national grange believes that the time has come when all national government highways should be unified in a single administrative department and that a national highway law should be worked out which will serve the welfare of the whole country and distribute the expense of highway construction equitably between the beneficiaries.

Expressing his belief that there is a place for the motor truck in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Atkeson continues:

"It is conceded that there is a place for the motor truck on the farm and most particularly does this apply to the economic use of the motor truck by farm associations. To secure the most satisfactory and beneficial use of the motor truck the nation, the state, the county must have suitable permanently constructed road beds to insure motor truck operations from the producer to the consumer. Not only is the necessity for permanent highways apparent in this instance, but an improved highway is a step toward the improvement and consolidation of rural schools and their use as rural social centers."

Mr. Atkeson requests the grange secretaries to bring the preparations for the week to the attention of farmer members. He says:

"In view, therefore, of the simultaneous discussion, study and attention on the part of the citizens of this nation, which will be directed to these problems by National Ship by Truck Good Roads Week, it is recommended that you bring this matter before your grange and take part so far as it is possible in the activities attendant on the success of the national week."

"It is evident, therefore, that the grange should be represented on committees and it is thought that because of this the grange will be able more intelligently to define the farmer's angle and arrange for farm participation than anyone else."

CHEESE FACTORY FOR REPUBLIC

The Cloverland Cheese Manufacturing association has been organized by farmers residing in the western part of Marquette county, and it is expected that it will not be long before the organization will have a factory in operation in Republic.

Equipment for the new plant has already been ordered and will be installed in a suitable building as soon as it reaches Republic. It is expected that the plant will be capable of turning out 600 pounds of cheese daily, which will mean that 6,000 pounds of milk will be required each day. The farmers will be paid the regular market price for butter fat and all milk will be thoroughly tested before accepted. Any profits accruing will be returned to the members of the association in direct proportion to the amount of milk furnished.

The officers of the Cloverland Cheese Manufacturing association are: George Starkey, president; Isaac Maki, vice president; Bert Barton, secretary and treasurer. Members of the executive board include John Hogan, John Maki, John Kostona and Emil Wahlstrom.

Farm Bureau Acts to Pool State Cherry Crop

To consider plans for pooling Michigan grown cherries and standardization of the growing and marketing conditions in the cherry districts of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York states, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has called a meeting of the cherry growers of these states at Frankfort, Mich., May 19. This action was taken at the request of the growers of Benzie, Manistee and Grand Tarverse counties.

In the past there has frequently been a conflict between the growers of these three states in the marketing of their products and as this condition has been disastrous to all the Michigan growers got in touch with those of the other two states and found sentiment ripe for co-operation.

In the formation of better marketing arrangements of Michigan cherries, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has been asked to take an active part and it is possible that in the near future representatives of the Cadillac Potato Growers' Exchange and the Fruit Growers' Exchange will be called together to consider plans of assisting in this movement.

The cherry crop in Michigan this year has excellent prospects. Estimates of the crop of the leading Michigan Cherry counties for this year are as follows:

Grand Traverse	175,000 cases
Benzie	100,000 cases
Manistee	30,000 cases
Mason	30,000 cases
Oceana	40,000 cases
Antrim	40,000 cases

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's head, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also. Francis protects a peon who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The peon and his father with the Morgans start on a search for the treasure. Leoncia follows and at the end of the first day catches up with them. They are attacked by a band of strange men, but they drive them off.

FIFTEEN minutes were lost ere Henry and Francis succeeded in only partly convincing him by repeated trials of their voices that the thing was an echo.

Half an hour later they debouched on a series of abrupt rolling sand dunes. Again the old man shrank back. From the sand on which they strode, arose a clamor of noises. When they stood still, all was still. A single step, and all the sand about them became vocal.

"When the Gods laugh, beware!" the old Maya warned.

Drawing a circle in the sand with his finger, which shouted at him as he drew it, he sank down within it on his knees, and as his knees contacted on the sand arose a very screaming and trumpeting of sound. The peon joined his father inside the noisy circle, where, with his forefinger, the old man was tracing screeching cabalistic figures and designs.

Leoncia was overcome, and clung both to Henry and Francis. Even Francis was perturbed.

"The echo was an echo," he said. "But here is no echo. I don't understand it. Frankly, it gets my goat."

"Piffle!" Henry retorted, stirring the sand with his foot till it shouted again. "It's the barking sand. On the island of Kauai, down in the Hawaiian Islands, I have been across similar barking sands—quite a place for tourists, I assure you. Only this is a better speciment, and much nosier. The scientists have a score of high brow theories to account for the phenomenon. It occurs in several other places in the world, as I have heard. There is only one thing to do and that is to follow the compass bearing which leads straight across. Such sands do bark, but they have never been known to bite."

But the last of the priests could not be persuaded out of his circle, although they succeeded in disturbing him from his prayers long enough to spout a flood of impassioned Maya speech.

"He says," the son interpreted, "that we are bent on such sacrilege that the very sands cry out against us. He will go no nearer to the dread abode of Chia. Nor will I. His father died there, as is well known amongst the Mayas. He says he will not die there. He says he is not old enough to die."

"The miserabe octogenarian!" Francis laughted, and was startled by the ghostly, mocking laugh of the echo while all about them the sand dunes bayed in chorus. "Too youthful to die! How about you, Leoncia? Are you too young to die yet a while?"

"Say," she smiled back, moving her foot slightly so as to bring a moan of reproach from the sand beneath it. "On the contrary, I am too old to die just because the cliffs echo our laughter back at us and because the sand hills bark at us. Come, let us go on. We are very close to those flashings. Let the old man wait within his circle until we come back."

She cast off their hands and stepped forward, and as they followed, all the dunes became inarticulate, while one, near to them, down the sides of which ran a slide of sand, rumbled and thundered. Fortunately for them as they were soon to learn. Francis, at abandoning the mules, had equipped himself with a coil of thin, strong rope.

Once across the sands they encountered more echoes. On trials, they found their halloes distinctly repeated as often as six or eight times.

"Hell's bells," said Henry. "No wonder the native fight shy of such a locality!"

"Wasn't it Mark Twain who wrote about a man whose hobby was making a collection of echoes?" Francis queried.

"Never heard of him. But this is certainly some fine collection of Maya echoes. They chose the region wisely for a hiding place. Undoubtedly it was always sacred even before the Spaniards came. The old priests knew the natural causes of the mysteries, and passed them over to the herd as myster with a capital 'M' and supernatural in origin."

Not many minutes afterward they emerged on an open, level space, close under a crannied and ledge-ribbed cliff, and exchanged their single file mode of progression to three abreast. The ground was a hard, brittle crust of surface, so crystalline and dry all the way down. In an ebullition of spirits, desiring to keep both men on the equality of favor, Leoncia seized their hands and started them into a run. At the end of half a dozen strides the disaster happened. Simultaneously Henry and Francis broke through the crust, sinking to their thighs, and Leoncia was only a second behind them in breaking through and sinking almost as deep.

"Hells bells!" Henry muttered. "It's the very devil's own landscape."

And his low spoken words were whispered back to him from the near by cliffs on all sides and endlessly and sibilantly repeated.

Not at first did they fully realize their danger. It was when, by their struggles, they found themselves waist deep and steadily sinking, that the two men grasped the gravity of the situation. Leoncia still laughed at the predicament, for it seemed no more than that to her.

"Quicksand," Francis gasped.

"Quicksand!" all the lanscape gasped back at him, and continued to gasp it in fading ghostly whispers, repeating it and gossiping about it with gleeful unction.

"It's a pot hole filled with quicksand," Henry corroborated.

"Maybe the old boy was right in sticking back there on the barking sands," observed Francis.

The ghostly whispering redoubled upon itself and was a long time in dying away.

By this time they were midway between waist and arm-pits and sinking as methodically as ever.

"Well, somebody's got to get out of the scrape alive," Henry remarked.

And, even without discussing the choice, both men began to hoist Leoncia up, although the effort and her weight thrust them more quickly down. When she stood, free and clear, a foot on the nearest shoulder of each of the two men she loved, Francis said, though the landscape mocked him.

"Now Leoncia, we're going to toss you out of this. At the word 'Go!' let yourself go. And you must strike full length and softly on the crust. You'll slide a little. But don't let yourself stop. Keep on going. Crawl out to the solid land on your hands and knees. And, whatever you do, don't stand up until you reach the solid land—Ready, Henry?"

Between them, though it hastened their sinking, they swung her back and forth, free in the air, and the third swing, at Francis' "Go!" heaved her shoreward.

Her obedience to their instructions was implicit, and on hands and knees she gained the solid rocks of the shore.

"Now for the rope!" she called to them.

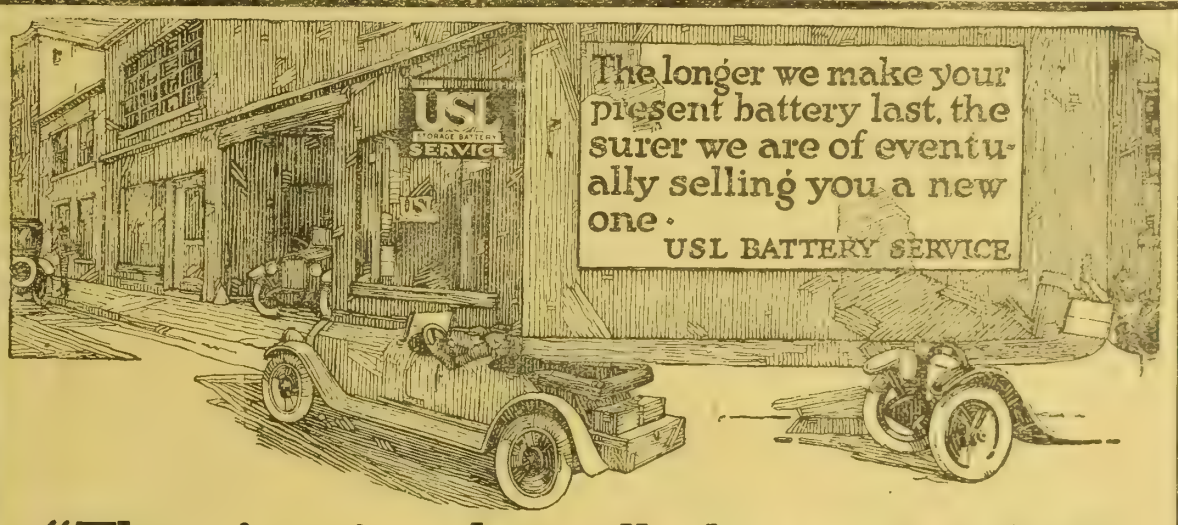
But by this time Francis was too deep to be able to remove the coil from around his neck and under one arm. Henry did it for him, and, though the exertion sank him to an equal deepness, managed to fling one end of the rope to Leoncia.

At first she pulled on it. Next, she fastened a turn around a boulder the size of a motor car, and let Henry pull. But it was in vain. The strain or purchase was so lateral that it seemed only to pull him deeper. The quicksand was sucking and rising over his shoulders when Leoncia cried out, precipitating a very bedlam of echoes:

"Wait! Stop pulling! I have an idea! Give me all the slack. Just save enough of the end to tie under your shoulders.

The next moment dragging the rope after her by the other end, she was scaling the cliff. Forty feet up, where a gnarled and dwarfed tree

(Continued on page 15)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USL BATTERY SERVICE

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"But they wouldn't sell me a battery at all. Just took a few minutes to open up my old one, and showed me its plates were still too sound to justify the deal. Said they'd repair it and guarantee it for eight months."

"And that repaired battery has been as lively as a colt ever since. I can see it's going to last a lot longer than the guarantee period, too."

"And you can bet these USL fellows *will* sell me a USL when I *do* need a new battery. No wonder they're succeeding when they give people the kind of service they gave me."

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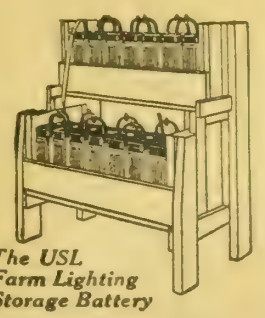

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BUSINESS FARMER

An independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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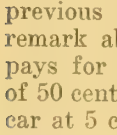

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Everybody's Doing It.

"WHERE'S my egg this morning", demands the hungry business man. "Oh, my dear", explains wifey, "we can't afford to eat eggs any more. They've gone up to sixty cents a dozen". Hubby grunts, eats his grape fruit, and departs for his work. A little later wifey goes down-town and buys a new $50 hat.

Hubby reaches the office, opens up a new box of 25-cent cigars and works furiously for a couple of hours. Then having an appointment with his tailor he goes to be measured for a new suit of clothes. He is not sure about the pattern he prefers. Here is one marked $150; another $200. He finally chooses the $150 suit because as he explains to the tailor, he "must economize on account of the high cost of living". Around the corner at a trifle less fashionable shop he could have purchased a good suit for $100.

By the time the measuring ordeal is over, it is time for lunch. He goes to a well-known cafe, and pays $2 for food and tips. As he pockets his change he grumbles something to a neighbor about what highway robbers the farmers are for charging so much for food. A block or so away he could have purchased all the food he needed without the tips for 50c.

He returns to work about 2 o'clock and whiles away the afternoon closing up a business deal, meeting with a committee from one of his several clubs, and placing his order for a new set of golf sticks and balls. He also phones the theater to reserve him two of the best seats in the house for the evening's entertainment. Advised that the price of these seats has just advanced $1, he says, "Oh, that's all right. We wouldn't miss that show for anything".

The afternoon's work over he starts for home. The gasoline is low in his machine so he must stop and have it replenished. Noting that the price has advanced one cent over the previous day's price, he makes some jocular remark about Mr. Rockefeller, and cheerfully pays for the gas. He drives home at a cost of 50 cents when he might have taken the street car at 5 cents and saved 90 cents on his morning and night trip.

Over the evening meal there is the customary discussion on the high cost of liviing. The paper says that the Fair Price Board has decided to fix maximum prices on food products. "It's about time", says Hubby "that the government was getting after the farmers and the food profiteers. The cost of food is getting something fierce". And wifey chimes her approval.

After dinner they go to the theater to see a show which they "wouldn't miss for anything". The comedian gets off a lot of witty remarks about a business man's wife breaking her bank account by purchasing a bushel of spuds. And a thousand hubbies and wifies in the audience applaud.

After the show they retire to a cafe where the better part of a ten dollar bill is squandered over a meal and music. They finally reach home and lie awake half the night figuring how to cut down the meat and grocery bill.

A Giant the Slave to a Pigmy.

THE COUNTRY is short of coal. Factories are running at half capacity and homes are heated at half temperature, all because there is no coal in the bin. But there is plenty of coal beneath the surface of the earth—enough coal the scientists tell us, to heat our hearths and fire our furnaces for thousands of years to come. But this coal—this great natural wealth which in theory at least belongs to all the people—is under lease to private corporations. If they will to mine the coal the coal is mined. If they will not to mine the coal the coal is not mined and there is suffering as a consequence. It is a case of the giant being slave to a pigmy.

The coal operators are willing to mine coal just now. The demand is great; the prices are high; the profits large. But they cannot get cars to move the coal, and some mines are running only one day out of seven. Of course, there are not enough cars in the country to move all the freight when it needs to be moved. The war has raised havoc with the railroads as it did every other industry. But there are enough cars to move necessaries, and necessaries should come first. Coal is a necessary, but the cars that ought to be moving coal are being used to transport automobiles and road building supplies. The rate on these is higher than on coal, we are told, which explains why the railroad companies divert cars to automobile factories and road supply stations which ought in the present emergency to go to the coal mines. The government, having relinquished control of the railroads, is powerless to act. It is another case of the giant being slave to a pigmy.

Faith in the Government.

THIS IS an age when every citizen feels it his privilege to criticize the government. We all concede that honest criticism on the part of those who are qualified to criticize is a good thing. It often acts as a danger signal to warn the ship of state off the rocks. But there is a good deal of criticism on the part of newspaper writers and platform speakers, to say nothing of the parlor car parasites, which is loose and destructive and is destroying people's faith in democracy.

It is undeniably true that there is graft and corruption; that scores of men are elected to state and national offices who have no business to be there; that there is waste and inefficiency in many departments of government; that great national issues are made the footballs of politics; and that many other evils exist which ought to be investigated and corrected. No government can be entirely free from these weaknesses.

The evils which are a part of every administration seem magnified and more numerous in the present administration. Perhaps this is the fault of the President; perhaps it is the fault of the bitter partisan enmity between the leaders of the two great political parties; perhaps it is merely a natural result of the extravagances and differences born of the war. No matter what the cause, the evils exist and there is widespread dissatisfaction over the way in which the affairs of the government are now being administered.

This condition lessens people's faith in a republican form of government. It puts ammunition into the hands of the government's enemies who hold up the shortcomings of the government as a terrible example of the insufficiency of the form of government. The inference is not justified. Laws and courts can neither be created nor set to functioning without men. The best laws that could be adopted would be useless or even harmful if the men selected to administer them were false to their duty. In every form of government the subjects of the government must rely upon human beings to perfect their government and make it render good service. When a government does not render the people maximum service at minimum cost, the fault is not with the machinery of the government itself, but with the men who operate the machinery.

If your hired man drove your horse nearly to death, you wouldn't kill the horse to reform the hired man, would you? No. You'd discharge the hired man. If your hired men in Congress do not run your government to your satisfaction, you would not logically destroy the government. On the contrary you would choose new and better men to manage the public affairs.

Let us have faith in our government. It may not be perfect. It may not always be just and impartial, but for all of that we would not exchange it for another government either of the past or present. If it has seemed to fail us the last few years let us be fair and concede that no government was ever confronted with greater problems than have piled up before our government during and since the war.

We are soon to hold another state and national election. We shall elect a President to guide our nation through four years of what may be the most trying period of our history. We shall elect congressmen to make our laws. In the state we shall elect a Governor and a legislature. Let us be wise in our choice. Let us cast no ballot that does not express a judgment based upon an intelligent and impartial conception of our needs. Let us lay entirely aside our partisan prejudices, our personal animosities and preferences and cast a ballot that our good, common Yankee sense tells us is for the men best qualified to serve not only our individual interests but the interests of the people of Michigan and of the United States.

The Late Spring

THE LATE spring will add to the difficulties of the farmer who is obliged to "go it alone" this summer. It means the bunching of work. It puts the plowing into the fitting time; the fitting into the seeding time; and the seeding almost into cultivating time. It puts a handicap on farming operations for the entire season.

The late spring is not peculiar to Michigan by all means. Indeed, from the reports that are given of the present condition of winter wheat and the delay in seeding of oats in the south central states, the situation is much worse in other states than in Michigan.

It is unfortunate not only for the farmer but for the nation that planting should be so delayed this year of all years. A good many farmers finding it impossible to get help have made up their minds to attempt their usual acreage and do the work alone, trusting to luck and good weather to get the crops through to harvest. Possibly with an early spring these farmers might have been able to carry out their program without help, but it is certain now that if they are to plant their usual acreage they must have help. Where the help is not available, they must cut their acreage.

How Collier's Would Help the Farmer.

IN A DOUBLE-page editorial Collier's Weekly makes the best diagnosis of the farmer's case and presents the best remedy that has yet come to our attention. Among the forceful and pungent paragraphs are the following:

"We want the distribution leech removed from the farmer by :

"1. Wise regulation of freight rates on farm products.

"2. Close supervision of commission houses and middlemen.

"3. State aid, or actual state distribution through public agencies, if necessary.

"4. Encouragement rather than adverse legislation for co-operative distribution by farmers and for co-operative buying by consumers."

Would it be out of place to inquire of the ivory-headed gentlemen in the last legislature who throttled the warehouse amendment on the grounds that it was "socialistic", if they would accuse Collier's Weekly of supporting that doctrine?

What the Neighbors Say

A FRIEND OF THE DOG

The imaginary article appearing in the M.— F.— April 3rd issue, under the heading "Protecting Michigan's Live Stock," would give a person with brains and a heart a pain. He tries to make it appear the dog is a curse and a menace to the state when as a matter of fact he is man's best friend, and the writer will try to prove it.

God created the dog the most intelligent and affectionate animal of all dumb creatures, and when you know of some of his deeds of intelligence and love you wonder if he is not almost human. Nearly every day you read of some noble deed he has done and saved some human beings life and quite often at the expense of his own. In my own neighborhood, last winter, a farmer's house caught fire in the night and they were awakened by the Collie dog upon their bed barking and hauling at them. They just had time to jump for their lives and get outdoors when the chimney fell in over their bed.

Another instance: A Mr. Rollings came home late at night, went to bed and asleep, and when he was awakened, his good dog Nero had him by his shirt collar trying to drag him out. He jumped for his life, rushed out the door, the dog following him. After Nero saw him safe he went back into the burning house to see if there was any more of the family and was overcome and burnt up.

The writer visited a watering place or a summer resort, a couple of years ago. Almost immediately my attention was taken up by a little tot of a girl playing along the waters edge, with no other protection than a big noble Newfoundland dog, who seemed never to take his eyes off of her and always stood between her and the water, and when she got too close, he would lean against her and crowd her away. Was that human? He was doing one of the things that God put him here for, but some men are not big enough to know it. Nearly all know of the noble dogs services on the battlefields of Europe. How many of our dear boys would never have been found alive and would have died for the want of care, had it not been for the dogs, who trailed them out and lead the stretcher bearers to their aid.

He says the dog drove out the sheep industry of the state; that is not true. It was fifteen cent wool and seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half sheep that drove the industry from the state. The writer raised sheep for many years, until wool and lambs got so cheap it was at a loss to keep them, and he never had one molested by dogs, and in the township the dog fund piled up so large we had to give it to the schools, and the dog tax was one dollar, enough and all it should be.

True, some dogs are like some men, narrow-minded and of a selfish disposition, not up to their calling. Some of the latter found their way into the legislature, there they have been a failure and a detriment to the state. And after creating unnecessary commissions and appropriating thousands of dollars of the taxpayers money to pay the salaries of the same, and in their selfish disposition dodged the warehouse amendment and refused to submit it to the people. Then they tinker with the dog law. And fix the tax at an outrageous fee, that will cause many a little boys' chum, and man's best friend to be destroyed, and bring back the sheep industry of the state. Then there will be no excuse if wool should go back to where it was once, at fifteen and eighteen cents a pound and lambs at seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half a piece.

The writer has owned a dog many years, sometimes two. Has one now he values higher than any dumb animal on the farm. And some of them have papers behind them. I do not lock a door. He stands guard while I am off duty to sleep. He is ever watchful of anything I might ask of him and if he thinks he has displeased me and I am cross at him, he will come to me and wag his tail and kiss my hands and do everything he can to have me forgive him. And when I say "Daile it is all right," he is satisfied. What a grand thing it would be and what a better world it would be to live in if the human race had that makeup. If they would be able to go to one another and ask forgiveness for each others wrongs, and to show more brotherly love for one another.—*J. M. S., Blaine, Mich.*

There is considerable complaint on the part of dog owners that the new dog license fee is unnecessarily high. It has never been satisfactorily explained why the stringent provisions of the dog law against letting dogs roam at night, etc., could not be as strictly enforced under a low license fee as under a high one. The aim of all laws should be prevention, rather than punishment. If dog owners would co-operate with the state to prevent sheep losses and if the state would deal severely with those who do not co-operate and whose dogs as a result kill sheep there would be far fewer sheep destroyed and far less need of a large sheep fund and a high license fee. —Editor.

LIBERATING THE FARMERS

To the Editor: I note in a recent issue of your paper that the sugar manufacturers of Michigan have refused the growers a conference, at the same time announcing that they have sufficient acres to conduct their plants successfully for the season of 1920. In other words if we may take their statements as true they have succeeded in breaking down the Farmers' organization and have forged the shackles which have bound the American Farmer so tightly in the past, just a little bit stronger.

It is becoming more evident every day that the new liberty for the establishment of which 2,000,000 American Farmer boys offered their lives and their fathers and brothers back home by incomparable energy and great sacrifice fed the Allied armies and made victory possible, is in imminent danger of becoming a myth and an idle dream. We beet growers of Michigan have stultified ourselves by beseeching the arrogant czars of the Sugar Interests in Michigan for a conference wherein we might lay our humble claims before their august majesties. Instead of giving us the consideration due free men and equals they replied indirectly by flooding the state with propaganda calculated to smash the Sugar Beet Growers' Association and at the same time chloroform any other organized effort on the part of the farmers.

Under the laws of our country all men are equal and entitled to equal protection and opportunities. The Beet Sugar Manufacturers have always acted in unison as one organization. Yet when the farmers attempt to act collectively the cry "agitators" is immediately raised. It may be that the truth of this matter will be kept for a time from the American people but truth crushed to earth will rise again and the men who are the real agitators and the enemies of justice and a square deal will be shown in their true colors.

I have no quarrel with the Sugar Beet Manufacturers personally. I know some of them and they have many fine qualities but by their stand in this sugar beet controversy they have given a clear demonstration that they are out of step with the times. They are living in that old age when a few men gained control of all the great resources of our country and ruled them with an iron hand.

Mr. Editor, you have proven yourself loyal to the farmers' interests to the last ditch. When the farmers go over the top for a square deal, wonderful credit will be your due for you have struck the keynote for the liberation of the American Farmer.

Candidates for the presidency are going up and down the country lamenting the deplorable condition in which American agriculture finds itself. They say the farmers must have more comforts, more conveniences, more machinery, good roads, etc. That kind of talk sounds nice, but unless the farmer is paid a living price for his produce it is an absolute travesty and utterly meaningless. The farmer is obliged to pay his share of the taxes for good roads and as for the comforts etc., the farmer doesn't have to have any one tell him what comforts he needs, he will see to that himself if he only has a few pennies left after he pays his taxes, his farm expenses and the interest on his mortgage. It matters not who is elected president the farmer will get the same old deal unless he organizes and acting as one man with the insuperable power of 40,000,000 united farmers in this country sees to it that from henceforth he will have a seat at the table where the prices on the products of his sweat and toil are fixed.

The harvest days will soon be here. The threshing machine whistle which has been immemorially the signal for all prices on farm produce to drop will soon be heard sending it's shrill sound over hill and down dale. Mr. Editor and fellow farmers, let us see for once if we can get the cost of production plus a wee bit of profit on our produce this fall.—*P. B. Lennon, Genesee County.*

This editorial is worth reading twice. I think our good friend Lennon has caught the true vision, and I am sure he is not alone. If I read the signs aright the American farmers almost to a man have awakened from their sleep of centuries and armed with the weapons of right and justice stand ready to battle for their legitimate place in the nation's business and political affairs. The day is not far distant when agriculture will strike off its shackles and rise to its full stature—a giant overtopping all other giants of industry—a force to be reckoned with and respected.—Editor.

SOME NEW NOTIONS

I agree with you that before we can build a party we must formulate a policy. To begin with we should rid ourselves of some superstitious notions. 1st, that the automatic action of the law of supply and demand is only safe regulation of prices. The fact is it always fixes prices either too high or too low, and is directly responsible for the present plight of the farming industry. By restricting production to fit the demand any industry can fix prices as high as it chooses, but we farmers not only lack organization—the nature of our business makes it difficult to restrict production without producing famine in unfavorable seasons. But other industries, better organized are hogging the labor supply and we can't help ourselves. This means exorbitant food prices in the near future, much higher than would suffice to make farming profitable under a sensible industrial system. And if we become efficiently organized some other industry will get pinched in the same way.

2nd.—That there exists a "general public" whose only interest in industrial problems is that of "ultimate consumers." Such people if they exist are mere cooties on the body politic.

3rd.—That industrial disputes should be arbitrated by "disinterested parties." No such animal exists in the United States. Directly or indirectly every one of us is interested in every such dispute. Most of us are willing to play fair if we can be sure the other fellow is doing the same, but our present industrial system gives us no such assurance. Not knowing the facts we naturally suspect the other fellow of lying for effect, especially if he is rich.

4th—That the possession of capital carries with it the right to boss any business in which it may be invested. Our chief quarrel with Bolshevism is the alleged fact that it lets ignorant brawn rule over intelligent brain. The rule of ignorant wealth is just as bad. Many a business has been crippled if not wrecked, because narrow minded directors intent only on immediate profits, muddled the plans of an intelligent manager. The possessor of capital has as good a right as any worker to a voice in the management of the industry that employs him. He also has a right to fair wages for whatever job he is best fitted whether carrying bricks, tending a machine or directing an industry. But the rights of capital, merely as capital, do not extend beyond security of investment and a fair interest rate.—*S. B., Lake Odessa, Mich.*

You've said a great deal in a few words. Let us have more of your opinions on these important subjects.—Editor.

APPROVES STAND ON MILK SITUATION

Send us your paper. Enclosed find check. Sample copies have been coming to us of late. We have not intended to subscribe for another farm paper but must say that any paper that will handle our farm problems and especially pertaining to the present milk situation in the manner you have, is worth having once a week. We have also noted that write-up of Forrest Lord's on the milk problem in one of Detroit's leading dailies and must confess you are doing fine work for the misunderstood milk producer. Your position is strong because you are right. Sincerely,*G. W. Wright & Sons, Livingston County.*

We appreciate your words of approval. You are everlastingly right when you say that the milk producer is misunderstood. So is every man who produces food from the soil. Talk about the heathen Chinese. Their ignorance of Christianity is not to be compared with the ignorance of some of our city brethren of the source of their food supply and the difficulties under which it is produced. I believe that the consumer must be educated in these matters, and that is one of the functions of the Business Farmer and its editor. We hope to be able to show in the near future some tangible results of our efforts along this line.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

INTENSIVE FARMING

Farm areas to be worked this spring will not be so extensive as usual, if reports are accurate. The farmers cannot obtain help, and they are not sure enough of their profits in many cases to want to make any extra effort alone.

"I have a farm of 347 acres," says a rather typical farmer. "I cannot get anybody to help me—city wages too high. I can't work the way I used to, so this year will put only half the farm into cultivation." This seems to offer a gloomy outlook when the nation's food needs are considered, but after all it may work out better than the farmers themselves anticipate.

Most farmers, for generations, have worn themselves out trying to do too much. They have shortened their years of activity in strenuous efforts to increase production, and so their final percentage of gain and the gain to the public is probably no greater than if they had spread a smaller amount of work over a longer period. Also, in the attempt to farm too much they have handled each acre less efficiently than if they had tilled a smaller space. If the farmer who cannot work his entire farm successfully alone turns his strength, skill and experience upon a small portion of it, that portion should produce as it never did before.

The American farmer is used to thinking of America's broad spaces, and naturally thinks in big terms. For that very reason his tendency is to overlook the possibilities resulting from concentration of effort upon small areas. But there is good economic authority back of the "intensive" farmer. "Take heed," says the Bible, "that ye despise not the day of small things."—*State Journal.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

"CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS"

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of this land we hear the cry of the "Cleanup Compaign." It is scheduled to begin bright and early on the morning of May 17th and continue through the week and everyone is being urged to clean-up and paint-up during that week. There is no doubt but that in the congested city districts, in order that the right influence may be brought to bear on the foreign districts, this propaganda is needed and it is well to set a date for the task in order to get those interested who would not see its need were it not made a regular campaign.

There is no doubt that if we make a concentrated drive of it and interest young and old, mother will not have quite such a hard task, however personally we would sort of like to take a vacation and run away during that period of unsettled cleaning up. Tearing up everything at once has no attraction for us. Rather we prefer as the little House Cleaning song advises to begin early, take it easy and clean one room at a time.

Unless the weather man is kinder to us than he has been, it will be pretty early to take down the stoves and store them away for the summer at that time, and who wants to attempt to clean the rugs with the stoves down. However we can begin at the store rooms or bedrooms and make very good progress, starting on the upper floors first, and if need be and the weather happens to be bad can descend from the top floor to the basement and do the cleaning necessary there before coming to the main part of the house, reserving that work for the brightest days.

Brought to a realization at last of the amount we are wasting through such campaigns, the government is taking a hand in the advice which is being handed out to use and comes forward with the slogan, "Don't Waste Waste," and it is well to stop and consider what there may be which has served its days of usefulness with us but may be of some value. The following is the propaganda sent out by the government on the subject: "Don't waste waste," Secretary Alexander today urged the American housewife, calling attention to the possibility of utilizing much of the refuse which will be disclosed by the spring housecleaning. At least $450,000,000 worth of waste paper, rubber, metals and other articles sent to the rubbish heap each year can be reclaimed, the secretary said. "The lessons learned during the war should not be forgotten," Mr. Alexander said, "Turn the waste basket into the channels of commerce by selling odds and ends to junk dealers."

HOUSECLEANING HELPS

WASH the joints and bearings of the worn out sewing machine in gasoline to remove the dirt and oil wipe off thoroly and oil a-fresh. Run a few seconds wiping off superfluous oil with an old flannel or chamois.

Sponging the rugs with a strong solution of ammonia will brighten the colors and prevent moths.

Always sweep rugs and carpets the way of the grain. Brushing against the grain roughens the surface and it tends to brush the dust in instead of out.

An authority on Oriental rugs state that he never shakes his rugs as it tends to break the warp at the ends. Rather he beats them, and to do this he uses a piece of an old rubber hose as that does not cut the rugs anywhere. What is good for Oriental rugs which are so carefully made by hand should apply with equal if not more consideration to domestic rugs.

Should you discover moths in your rugs, spread a cloth which has been dampened over the part and press with a hot iron. Moths and eggs both will be killed by the hot steam.

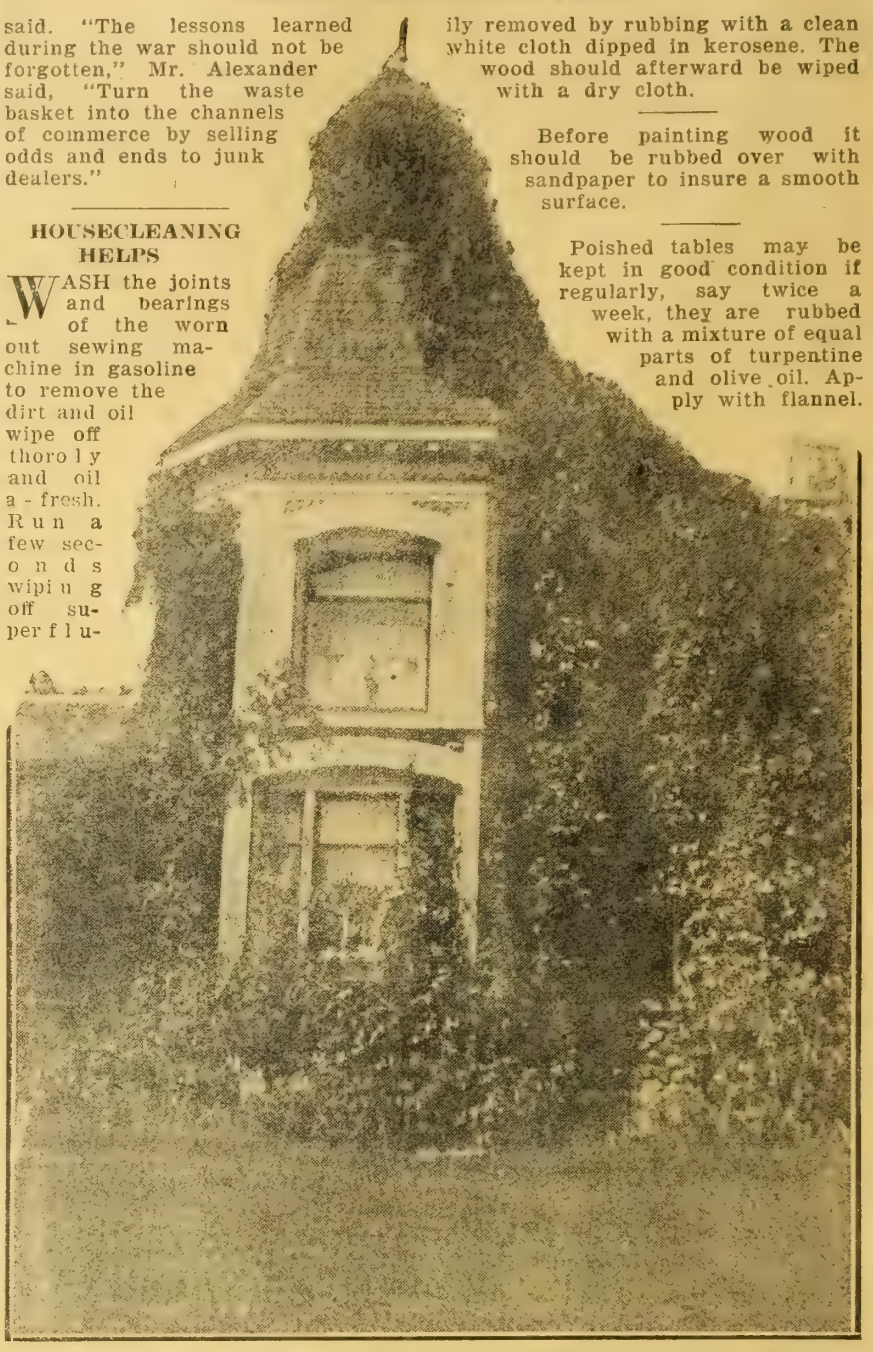
Before polishing the stove wash it off with vinegar. It removes all grease leaving the surface smooth, and keeps the blacking from burning off so quickly, saving much time and labor.

Finger marks on paint can be easily removed by rubbing with a clean white cloth dipped in kerosene. The wood should afterward be wiped with a dry cloth.

Before painting wood it should be rubbed over with sandpaper to insure a smooth surface.

Poished tables may be kept in good condition if regularly, say twice a week, they are rubbed with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive oil. Apply with flannel.

Instead of hangers for the kitchen towels did you ever try making a button hole? This can't be torn off and will last as long as the towel.



Mrs. Ross Crane, of the Chicago Institute of ... says that for every $10 worth of shrubbery artistically planted about your home grounds, you can add $100 to the valuation of your property. We are sure that the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Yuill, of Yale, has been increased in valuation many hundreds of dollars. And what a wonderful airy, sunny bedroom that corner bedroom must be. This is one of the winners in our picture contest.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

DEAR Miss Ladd: In the last issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER I read the question from Mrs. S. E. about the creosote problem which confronts so many of us who burn air tight heaters.

I can not answer the question about removing the stains from her linen but do know a remedy that will positively stop creosote from forming. We were bothered with it to such an extent that it run down the chimney so fluently that it dropped to the floor between the studding and run out into the rooms in the crevices between the boards of the floor.

We came to the conclusion that there was need of a draught of air thru the pipe and chimney. My husband took the length of pipe off that contains the damper and placing a round piece of wood inside it, cut a hole about an inch square just above the damper. Leave it open at all times and your creosote troubles will cease. In 3 days time the cure will be complete. I am glad to pass this on and hope Mrs. S. E. will try it.—Mrs. C. B.

FRESH HOME GROWN RASPBERRIES ALL SUMMER

FRESH home-grown raspberries all summer long and until frost comes in the fall! That is the delightful prospect which the United States Department of Agriculture holds out to the gardener who will plant one or more of the autumn-fruiting varieties of raspberry plants which it recommends. The department points out that European gardeners have grown autumn-fruiting varieties for many years, and some of them are of highest quality. It is particularly important that the American gardener secure varieties that will survive in this country, since in many sections our climate is too severe for the European varieties.

American Autumn Fruiting Raspberries

Two good autumn fruiting varieties, the Ranere (St. Regis) and Erskine (Erskine Park) have originated in the United States and are now in the nursery trade. The Ranere was found near Hammonton, N. J., and was grown by the hundreds of acres on the sandy soils of southern New Jersey before being introduced into the trade. It is the principal commercial raspberry of New Jersey, and seems destined to become the leading sort along the Atlantic Coast states as far south as southern Georgia. The variety may be found fruiting freely throughout the fall months in Atlanta, Ga., and even farther south where other varieties do not succeed.

In the cooler parts of the northern states, the Ranere produces fruit of too small size and of too poor dessert quality to be of great value However, the berries borne on the young shoots in the autumn are larger in size and better in quality than those of early summer, and if pruned after the English system, where all the old canes are cut out in late autumn or early spring, it should be desirable in many northern gardens.

The Erskine raspberry, which was found a resident of Lee, Massachusetts, in a patch of the Marlboro, bears larger fruit than the Ranere. The fruit is also of better quality, and if it proves as hardy and bears as well throughout the northern states as it has under the care of the one who descovered it, it should be especially desirable. The Erskine seems to be a hybrid between the American and European raspberries, and should be tried wherever the Cuthbert and Marlboro succeed.

Varieties from European Countries

Among the varieties of autumn-fruiting raspberries grown in Eng-

The Early Fly

(By Walt Mason)

The early fly's the one to swat,
It comes before the weather's hot,
And sits around and files its legs,
And lays at least a million eggs,
And every egg will bring a fly
To drive us crazy by and by.
Oh, every fly that 'scapes our swatters
Will have a million sons and daughters,
And countless first and second cousins,
And aunts and uncles, scores of dozens,
And fifty-seven billion nieces;
So knock the blamed thing all to pieces.
And every niece and every aunt—
Unless we swat them so they can't—
Will lay enough dodgasted eggs
To fill up ten five-gallon kegs
And all these eggs, ere summer hies,
Will bring forth twenty trillion flies.
And thus it goes, an endless chain,
So all our swatting is in vain
Unless we do that swatting soon,
In May time and in early June.
So, men and brothers, let us rise,
Gird up our loins and swat the flies!
And sisters leave your cozy bowers
Where you have wasted golden hours;
With ardor in your souls and eyes,
Roll up your sleeves and swat the flies.

A House-Cleaning Song

Can you sing? Then sing
A house-cleaning song,
To make the house ring
When tempers go wrong;
Sing something bright,
Or say something funny,
For all will go right
When tempers are sunny.

Don't wear your worst gown,
Or tie up your head
Don't carry a frown—
A picture to dread;
House-cleaning is fun
If taken that way;
So let in the sun
And be merry and gay.

One room at a time—
Be not in a hurry;
Do not repine,
Nor get in a worry,
Scrub just as you please,
And in your own way—
It's nothing to you
What the neighbors may say.

Have a dinner that's nice,
And take time to eat—
To starve the whole household
Will not make them neat;
Have a good time,
Instead of a fit—
I'm penning this rhyme
While resting a bit.

—Annie A. Preston.

land are Alexandria, Belle de Fontenay, Hailsham, Merville de Rouge, November Abundance, October Red, October Yellow, Semper Fidelia, Surprise d'Automne and Yellow Four Seasons. Only two of these sorts, the Belle de Fontenay and the Hailsham are in the nursery trade in this country.

Two other European fall-fruiting sorts, which may perhaps be found in England, are in the nursery trade in this country, the La France and the Souvenir de Desire Bruenau. The La France has been grown in gardens in Connecticut for many years without a name, but has now been introduced under this name. Some winters it may survive without injury, but in other winters the canes kill back to the ground. The Souvenir de Desire Brueau is of recent introduction.

The experience of American fruit growers of the Eastern United States for the last hundred years has been that no variety of raspberry introduced from Europe succeeds in Eastern United States as a commercial sort. Introductions of European varieties have been made repeatedly, but none of them have yet succeeded under the rigorous eastern climate. Those who try thse autumn-fruiting European varieties ,therefore, should not expect them to be of value, evcept in the home garden. There, however, some of the hardier of these varieties may prove desirable. By removing most of the old canes and cutting those that remain to within one or two feet of the ground in late autumn or early spring a considerable quantity of fine-quality raspberries may be secured. The berries borne on the canes which are cut back will come after the season of the common sorts, and should last until the new shoots begin to bear.

European varieties are more likely to succeed in the mild humid sections of Oregon and Washington where the climate more nearly resembles that of parts of Europe than does that of the eastern states. Those interested in this group of raspberries probably will want to try the European sorts.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

rooted in the crevices, she paused. Passing the rope across the tree-trunk ,as over a hook, she drew in the slack and made fast to a boulder of several hundred-weight.

"Good for the girl !" Francis applauded to Henry.

Both men had grasped her plan, and success depended merely on her ability to dislodge the boulder and topple it off the ledge. Five precious minutes were lost, until she could find a dead branch of sufficient strength to serve as a crowbar. Attacking the boulder from behind and working with tense coolness while her two lovers continued to sink, she managed at the last to topple it over the brink.

As it fell, the rope tautened with a jerk that fetched an involuntary grunt from Henry's suddenly constricted chest. Slowly, he arose out of the quicksand, his progress being accompanied by loud sucking reports as the sand reluctantly released him. But, when he cleared the surface, the boulder so outweighed him that he shot shoreward across the crust until directly under the purchase above, when the boulder came to rest on the ground beside him.

Only Francis' head, arms and tops of shoulders were visible above the quicksand when the end of the rope was flung to him. And, when he stood beside them on terra firma, and when he shook his fist at the quicksand he had escaped by so narrow a shave, they joined with him in deriding it. And a myriad ghosts derided them back, and all the air about them was woven by whispering shuttles into an evil texture of mockery.

CHAPTER XIV.

"WE CAN'T be a million miles away from it," Henry said, as the trio came to a pause at the foot of a high steep cliff. "If it's any farther on, then the course lies right straight over the cliff, and, since we can't climb it and from the extent of it it must be miles around, the source of those flashes ought to be right here."

"Now could it have been a man with looking glasses?" Leoncia ventured.

"Most likely some natural phenomenon," Francis answered. "I'm strong on natural phenomena since those barking sands."

Leoncia, who chanced to be glancing along the face of the cliff farther on, suddenly stiffened with attention and cried, "Look !"

Their eyes followed hers, and rested on the same point. What they saw was no flash, but a steady persistence of white light that blazed and burned like the sun. Following the base of the cliff at a scramble, both men remarked, from the density of vegetation that there had been no travel of humans that way in many years. Breathless from their exertions they broke out thru the brush upon an open space where a not ancient slide of rock from the cliff precluded the growth of vegetable life.

Leoncia clapped her hands. There was no need for her to point. Thirty feet above, on the face of the cliff, were two huge eyes. Fully a fathom across was each of the eyes, their surfaces brazen with some white reflecting substance.

"The eyes of Chia !" she cried.

Henry scratched his head with sudden recollection.

"I've a shrewd suspicion I can tell you what they're composed of," he said. "I've never seen it before, but I've heard old timers mention it. It's an old Maya trick. My share of the treasure Francis, against a perforated dime, that I can tell you what the reflecting stuff is."

"Done !" cried Francis. "A man is a fool not to take odds like that even of it's a question of the multiplication table. Possibly millions of dollars against a positive dime ! I'd bet two times two made five on the chance that a miracle could prove it. Name it? What is it? The bet is on."

"Oysters," Henry smiled. "Oyster shells, or rather, pearl oyster shells. It's mother of pearl, cunningly mosaicked and cemented in so as to give a continuous reflecting surface. Now you have to prove me wrong, so climb up and see."

Beneath the eyes, extending a score of feet up and down the cliff was a curious, triangular out-jut of rock. Almost was it like an excrescence on the face of the cliff. The apex of it reached within a yard of the space that intervened between the eyes. Rough inequalities of surface ,and cat-like clinging on Francis' part, enabled him to ascend the ten feet to the base of the excrescence. Thence, up to the ridge of it, the way was easier. But a twenty-five foot fall and a broken arm or leg in the midst of such isolation was no pleasant thing to consider, and Leoncia, causing an involuntary jealous gleam to light Henry's eyes, called up:

"Oh, do be careful, Francis !"

Standing on the tip of the triangle he was gazing, now into one, and them into the other, of the eyes. He drew his hunting knife and began to dig and pry at the right hand eye.

"If the old gentleman were here he'd have a fit at such sacrilege," Henry commented.

"The perforated dime is yours," Francis called down, at the same time dropping into Henry's outstretched palm the fragment he had dug loose.

Mother of pearl is was, a flat piece cut with definite purpose to fit in with the many other pieces to form the eye.

(*Continued next week*)

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U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows that glass containers keep insect powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in SEALED GLASS BOTTLES instead of "insect powder", in paper bags or boxes.

Three sizes—15c, 40c, 75c.

Except West of Rockies

BLACK FLAG Baltimore, Md.

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There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring a hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work.

It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 600 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. **25c, 75c, $1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid.**

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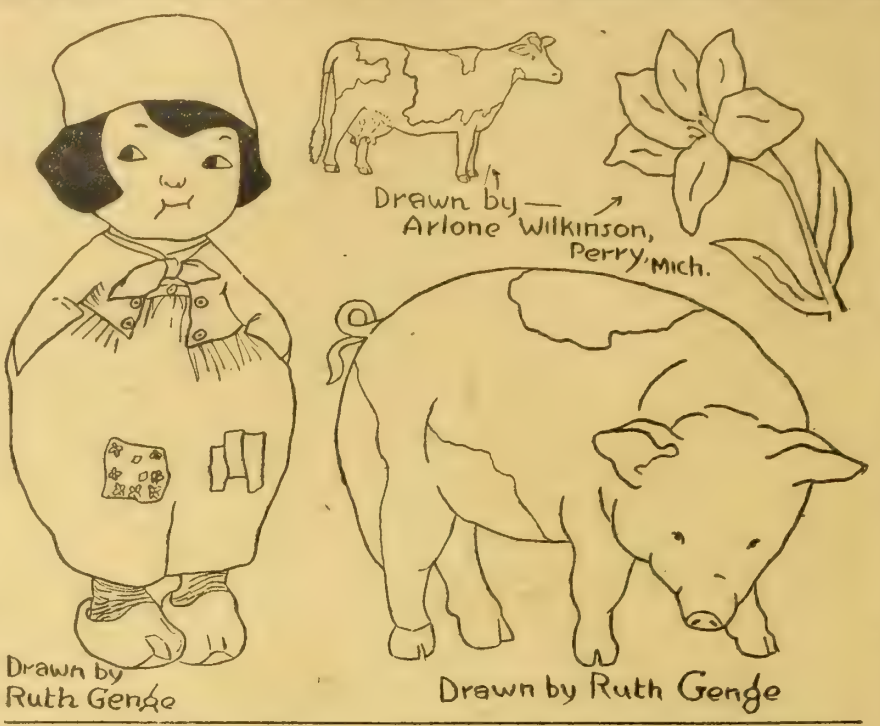
The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Here we are again this week with what a number of you have been waiting for, another group of prize pictures. Every week now more and more pictures are being received and while of course all are not prize pictures, we have to creep before we can walk and it is the same way with drawing. If you have talent, it will be developed through patient practicising. The winners are Arlone Wilkinson and Ruth Genge. Somehow we have mislaid the address of Ruth, but if she will send it to me I will see that her prize is forwarded to her.

So many of you are new and have not learned our rules in this contest that I have asked our artist to advise you just how they should be prepared so that more of them will be acceptable for our page, and this is what he tells me you must do in order to stand a chance of winning one of the prizes and having your picture published:

First get a piece of smooth paper, without lines on it and carefully draw your picture with a pencil. After you have done this, take a pen with black ink and trace all of your pencil lines very carefully. Be sure you get black ink as no other color will print. You know much of our ink nawadays is blue-black. If you will follow these simple directions you will stand a much better chance of winning a prize. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, but I have enjoyed reading the letters others have written, also the stories in The Michigan Business Farmer. I am a girl 15 years old and about 5 feet 3 inches tall. I enjoy reading, but also like to play ball and ride horse back, although some people think of these games as boys' games. I live on a farm of 200 acres, and have one mile and a half to go to school. We milk 10 cows now, and have 3 wild ducks, the little ducks are very cunning I think. We have a woods on our farm where we go to gather wild flowers, and often times have lunch out there. I want to start ukelele lessons this summer. I haven't noticed any letters from Mason county lately, so I hope there is some chance of seeing this letter in print. I am president of one of our clubs, we have lots of fun. The boys are going to raise pickles this summer and I want to get a "job" of picking for them. I hope this escapes the waste paper basket. I would be very glad to hear from some of the boys and girls of the club.—Bessie Goings, Custer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am 12 years of age and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Sawell. I go to the Breckenridge school. I live three-quarters of a mile from the school. There are two teachers in one room, so there are four grades. I have four teachers altogether. Miss Knorpp, my music teacher, Miss Reed, my drawing teacher, Mr. Sawell, my common teacher and Mrs. Sawell. I have two pet lambs. I feed them ground feed, oats and silage every morning and night. I have four cats, one dog, 150 chickens, 6 horses—two of our horses died. One got kicked and the other was very old. I am taking music lessons. My teacher is Ruth, my sister. I have two sisters and one brother. I have eight dolls. I haven't names for all of them, but some of their names are Susie, Canneth, Violet, Blossom and Johnnie. At school we are making money to buy a piano to put in our room. I will be very glad when summer comes. We take the Business Farmer and like it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Edna Baughn, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am a little boy 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school which is one and one-half miles from home. My Daddy gave me a little Holstein calf and I named it Pansy. I have a little sister 10 years old and she helps me take care of my calf. We live on a 40-acre farm and keep 2 horses, 5 cows and 3 calves, and I milk two of the cows. My brother Walter lives on a farm in Livingston county, near Fowlerville, and he also takes the M. B. F. and I hope he will see my letter in print.—Erwin Horndorfer, New Boston, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is F. W. Neusus. We live on a 160 acre farm and have 13 cows, 6 horses, 3 geese and about 150 chickens. I have 3 sisters and 5 brothers. My mother's birthday is today; she is 45 years old. I will be 13 years old in December. My father won't raise sugar beets this year unless they raise the price. Tomorrow they will have a big sugar beet meeting at Bad Axe. I always read the letters from the boys and girls in The Michigan Business Farmer, but I think the girls write more letters than the boys. I once saw a letter from Elfrieda Storm in the M. B. F. I used to go to school with her. She is about as old as I am. I also have one brother in college. He will graduate next year. His name is Theodore. My big brother Walter helps my father run the farm. We have a Moline tractor, and a Buick car. My father and my brother run the car. My sisters are also trying. I have about four miles to walk to school. As my letter is getting long I will close and hope that it will escape the waste basket.—Hedwig Buckholz, Elkton, Mich.

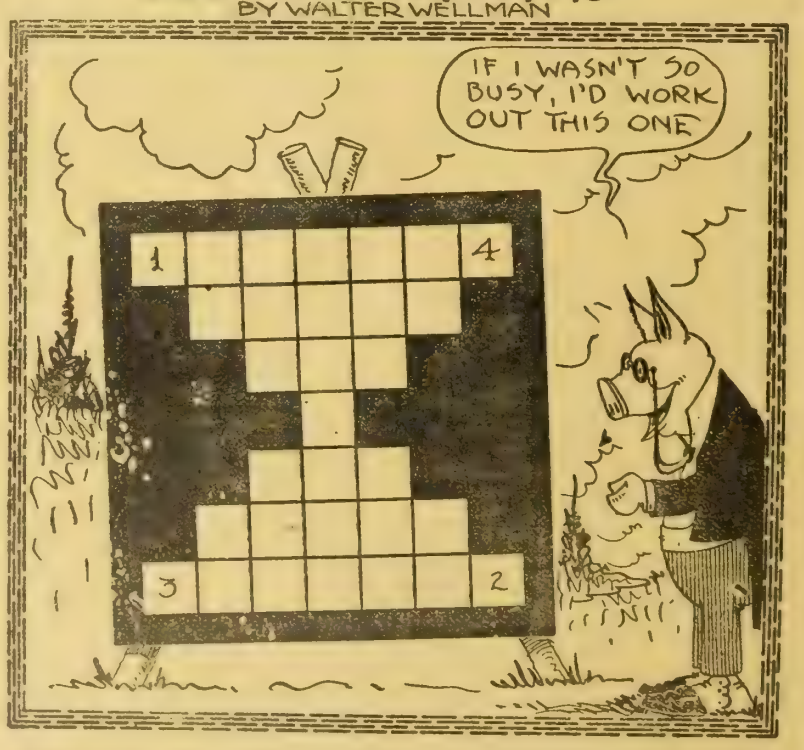
Dear Laddie—Just received the M. B. F. and the first thing I did was to try and solve the puzzle, and I believe that I have it right. The answer is Madison and Lincoln. I live on a farm and have been quite bus[y] today. This morning I burned some of the dead grass that is in our orchard. Then after dinner I went with my father up in the woods to buzz wood. While I was there I hunted for flowers but did not find any. We have a new horse and her name is Topsy. Also we have two little calves, their names are Reddy and Star. I expect to write on the 8th grade examination and am working real hard so I can get thru. This summer I expect to go visiting for about two weeks. Then after I get home I am going to raise some ducks. Well I will close because I have got to gather my eggs, we get about 30 from 50 hens.—Eloise Barrett, Carson City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 14 years old and am in the 8th grade. I am going to write the eighth grade examination this year. I live 1 3-4 miles from school I live on a 40-acre farm. We have 2 horses, 4 cows, 3 calves, 24 big chickens, 12 little chicks, 3 rabbits, 3 cats and 1 dog. Our little chickens began hatching the day after Easter.—Pauline Dunn, Alma, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is my first letter to you. I am a girl 13 years of age and in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Kathryn Bunyan and I like her. We have a 200-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and liks it very much. I have 2 brothers, Russell age 11, and James age 7. For a pet I have a dog named Frank. We children have five sheep a piece. My father has 75 sheep. I will close in hopes to see my letter in print. I wish some of the girls and boys of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Marjorie Joslin, Holly, Mich., R. 3.

HOURGLASS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Fill in the right words according to the definitions, and the diagonals, 1-2 and 3-4 will spell the names of animals. Here are the words: To print and offer for sale; a city in Nebraska; to permit; a vowel; "and so forth"; an animal said to laugh; satisfied. What are the diagonals?

Answer to last week's puzzle: Hoboken, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Akron, Ohio.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. Last year our family went to Florida and we stayed at St. Petersburg. We went to Pass-a-grill and there we saw the Gulf of Mexico. We walked on the shore and picked up shells, they are certainly pretty. I took off my shoes and stockings and a ladies' hat came off and I went and got it. I also went to Washington, D. C., and went to the zoo and saw a mother monkey nursing her baby monkey. We went to the capitol building—the capitol of the United States. We also went to Mount Vernon and to George Washington's home. George Washington's home is on the Potomac river. I saw one rug that was there when George was. I saw the buggy he rode in. I hope my letter is in print.—Helen Wilson, Belding, Mich.

Dear Laddie— I have never written to you so I thought I would write and be with the rest of the children. I am a boy 13 years of age and in the 7th grade. We live on a 40-acre farm, have 16 head of cattle and 2 horses. I have 3 brothers and 6 sisters. Two of my sisters and one brother are in the Salvation Army. We used to live up north close to the lumber camps, but my father's health was so bad and it was so frosty we could not raise anything so we moved 100 miles down south. I have not missed a day or been late this year. I am the janitor of the school and get $3 a month. I sweep, build fires, clean erasers, dust the room and carry in the wood. I certainly have a fine teacher, her name is Florence Ponts. Well I guess I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Walter Lee Morris, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wish to join your happy circle. I have been reading the childrens' letters and think they are nice, so I am going to ask you folks to move over and let a farmer girl in. I am 14 years old and weigh 133 pounds. I have brown hair, brown eyes and live on a 120-acre farm. We have 3 horses, also three cows and some sheep and little pigs. I have no sisters or brothers. For pets I have a dog named Trix, also a yellow cat named Buster. We live about 6 1-2 miles from Homer, it being the nearest town. Some of my friends are going to write Bernice White. Three cheers for the M. B. F.—Linnie Powers, Homer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. I am going to take physiology and geography exams at Springport this year. W have 8 or 9 horses including the 2 small colts Dick and Flora. We have another colt that has been driven a few times, it's name is George. I don't know how many head of cattle we have I live on a 270-acre farm. I am sending you a poem which I hope to see in print. I have never written to you before because I could not find your address. If some of the other girls would write to me I would be real glad to answer them.—Thelma Hubbell, Albion, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I like our teacher very well. I have 3 sisters and 3 brothers. One of my brothers enlisted in the U. S. navy when the war started and will be home in July. The name of the boat he is on is U. S. S. Columbia. I have 3 pet kittens, one of them angora. We have a sheperd dog that is as old as I am, and he is my best friend. We like "The Children's Hour" very well. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Alma Horndorfer, New Boston, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer's girl 12 years old and I'm in the 7th grade. We have 2 horses, 4 cows, 4 calves and 1 pig. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My teacher's name is Norine Elder and I like her fine. Seven other girls and I have a club. The name of it is "The Blue Bird Poultry Club". I am president. We meet every two weeks on Thursday. I am trying to get a trip around the world on postcards. I hope I can get it. I guess this is all for this time and I will close.—Dorris L. Dewey, Bellaire, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My mother and father take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I like to read the children's page. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I have just a half mile to go to school. We live on a 40-acre farm and have 4 cows, 1 pig, 3 horses, 2 mules and many chickens. We have an angora cat and 3 hens setting. I have 5 sisters and 1 brother. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Ella Johnston, Standish, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before, but not seeing my letter in print thought I would try again. I am 14 years old and not going to school now. I am taking music lessons now for pastime. I tat, crochet and go to the woods quite a lot. I make wigwams out of brush and it is lots of fun. Will close for this time.—Velma Bricker, Yale, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little boy 8 years old. I go to school every day and am in the 4th grade. I have 6 little rabbits. We have 2 horses, 3 cows, 90 chickens, 2 calves and 1 pig. We got 45 eggs today. I have two sisters and no brothers. I have 2 cats. I live on a 40-acre farm.—Peary Knowles, St. Charles, Mich.

County Crop Reports

SHIAWASSEE—The cold wet weather seriously hinders the planting of spring crops although on high gravely land some plowing is being done. Wheat is looking well and a fair crop seems to be the future outlook. Meadows generally coming on quite well but on lower land there is some complaint of having. The outlook for the sugar beet industry for the coming season is rather uncertain owing to the variance between the growers and the beet companies regarding the prices for this season. The auction fever has about subsided, yet there is an occasional outbreak. Real estate changes are somewhat on a decline but still are quite frequent. Farm hands are scarce and are demanding enormous wages by the year with house rent, garden, fuel, cow furnished and kept for and a hog fattened, all at the expense of the farm owner, and from sixty to eighty dollars per month. On account of uncertain shipping facilities, live stock is not much in demand and the market is dull. The Co-operative made a small shipment the past week but no certain price could be guaranteed by the manager to the shipper. The following prices were offered at Owosso: Wheat, $2.68@2.70; corn, $1.65; oats, $1; rye, $1.96; beans, (C. H. P.) $6.75 cwt.; hay, $20@23; potatoes, $4; onions, $5.40; hens, 32c; springers, 34c; butter, 38c; butterfat, 65@67c; eggs, 38c; apples, $7.40; veal calves, 5to 15c; lambs, subject to Detroit market, live, $14.50; dressed, $18.—D. H. M.

SANILAC (Central)—Well it has been rather a cold April so far and not much rain. We are having a good rain at present, April 22 to 26; it will do a lot of good. The grass does not seem to grow much. It has been a long time of feeding and has taken a lot of feed. It looks as though we would not bet much grass for pasture for a week or two unless the weather turns warm. There has been some seeding done, the ground seeming to work up pretty good. Some have been holding off for a rain, for sometimes where grain is sown and it comes a hard rain the grain does not come up very well. There was a farm changed hands last week. One good man died in Wheatland, north and west of Deckerville. He died the 11th of the month; a good christian man and a good neighbor. Most of the hay that was to spare has been bailed up and sold for about $25 a ton clear at the bailing. There does not seem to be much sickness around at present. Still some auction sales. Some are getting some wood buzzed up.—A. B. Prices offered at Sandusky: Wheat, $2.35; oats, 97; rye, $1.81; barley, $2.60; timothy hay, $26; lightmixed hay, $26; clover seed, $23; alsike, $24; beans, $6.60; butterfat, 63; eggs, 36.

GENESEE—We are having typical spring weather now, suitable for all sorts of farm work. The soils have dried, making ideal plowing conditions on all but the heaviest ground. The farmers are finishing shearing sheep and road work is nearly over. There will be a minimum acreage of oats on the clay lands as many farmers have become discouraged at the prospect of a good crop on account of the backward spring. There is little marketing done by the farmers at the present time. A few of the farmers have purchased tractors this spring. The following prices were offered at Flint on April 30: Wheat, $2.70; corn, $1.80; oats, $1.15; rye, $2; buckwheat, $3; beans (C. H. P.) $7; beans (red kidney) $11; hay, $25; rye straw, wheat straw, oat straw, $15@10; potatoes, $3.60; onions, $8; hens, 30c; springers, 26c; ducks, 32c; geese, 33c; turkeys, 42c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 68c; eggs, 36c; beef steers, $10.50; beef cows, $7.50; veal calves, $17; sheep $10@11; hogs,

MONTCALM—The farmers are sowing oats and spring wheat. The overseer has began his work on the roads. Lakeview have their new water plant most finished. The cold and wet weather has kept farmers back with their oats and wheat and some of the early sowed oats are gone. Seeds of all kinds are scarce and high. Large farmers in this neighborhood are selling their cows and doing their own work on account of wages. The following prices were offered at Lakeview on April 30: Wheat, $2.75; corn, $1.80; oats, $1; rye, $1.83; No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 1 light mixed, $30; rye straw, $18; wheat oat straw, $17; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) $6.50; red kidney, $13; potatoes, $7; onios 8c lb; hens, 24c; ducks, 18c; geese, 19c; turkeys, 24c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 68c; eggs, 34c; sheep, 4c; lambs, 9c; hogs, $15; beef steers, $7; beef cows, $4; veal calves, $8@19.—G. B. W.

MANISTEE—The farmers are doing farm work, sowing oats, spring grains and getting ground ready for corn crop, potatoes, early beans and cucumbers. Weather has been somewhat damp, but it is snowing today, April 28th. Soil moist. Farmers have sold most of the rye they had left. Not much building. Some are buying bushes and setting them out. We had a terrible rain storm not long ago—regular cloud burst. Some farmers are making maple sugar. Sugar has gone to 29 cents with fair prospects of going to about 33 cents soon. Prices on everything seem to be soaring.—H. A. Market prices at Bear Lake: Potatoes, $5.50 cwt. but buying has stopped at some of the buying stations because of shortage of cars; beans, $6.25 cwt; rye, $1.75 bu; butter, 50; eggs, 36; cream, 65; beef on foot, 7@9; dressed, 12@13; pork, 18@20 dressed; veal, 15@18 dressed; chickens, 25; hides, 15.

ALLEGAN—Very few oats have been sown as yet, the ground, in most cases still being too wet. Building fences and doing chores is about all we are able to do. Wheat in fair condition. Very little pasture yet.—W. F.

INGHAM—The spring is so backward there has not been many oats sown yet, some on the high and sandy lands have been put in. Help very scarce. Farmers will do what they can by changing and helping each other. Not much prospects of any sugar beet being grown here. Feed getting scarce and grass very slow in coming on. Farmers not selling much of anything. Many are losing their young pigs. Think they were chilled by the cold damp weather. —C. L. M. Prices offered at Mason: Wheat, $2.50@2.55; corn, $1.60; oats, $1; rye, $1.85; hay, $25; beans, $6.50; butter, 58; butterfat, 64; eggs, 37; lambs, 15, clipped; hogs, $15.50; beef steers, 11; beef cows, $7@8; veal, 16.

JACKSON (South)—Weather unsettled. Farmers are busy putting in what crops they can handle alone as hired help, if any could be found, demand wages that are prohibitive. The good roads contractors are offering $8 a day for men and teams, board themselves; $5 a day for man alone. The electric light company will soon begin work and will supply surrounding villages the power to generate electric lights to all who want them. The Farm Bureau has completed a successful drive. Few farmers are putting in beans. Everything points to underproduction. Clover seed has dropped to $32 a bushel.—G. S. Prices offered at Hanover: Hay, $30; no potatoes to sell; butterfat, 68; eggs, v7 cents.

HILLSDALE—Farm work is at a standstill at the present time. Not much plowing has been done on account of the soil being too wet to work. A few oats have been sown, some manure is being drawn and everything seems to be a little backward with the spring, roads also are in bad shape.—A. J. B. Prices at Hillsdale: Wheat, $2.50; oats, $1.10 (can't get any); rye, $1.90; hay, $30@40; potatoes, $3.75; hens, 22; springers, 32; butter, 40@45; eggs, 36@38; beef steers, $9@10.50; beef cows, $6.50@7; veal, $10@15; sheep, $5@10; lambs, $10@16; hogs, $14@15; seed oats, $1.25@1.60 bu.

TUSCOLA—Weather very wet and cold. Not many oats in yet as the ground is too wet to work. Not much going to market now on account of the strike. A lot of little pigs being sold at from $5.50 to $7 apiece. Some hay yet to sell. The following prices were offered at Caro: Wheat, $2.50; oats, $1; rye, $1.80; beans, C. H. P., $6.75 cwt.; hay, $28@30; hens, 27@30c; ducks, 27c; butter, 58c; eggs, 38c; beef, 6@9c; veal calves, 10@14c; sheep, 5@8c; lambs, 13@14c; hogs, 11@14c—R. B. C.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers are plowing as fast as they can between the rains, cold and rainy most of the time. The sun is very welcome when seen. Drilling clovseed in wheat and rye but lots of farmers sow clover in their oats. Have held hogs and cattle because we couldn't ship them but are shipping the 29th again from Colon, the National Farm Bureau was organized lately in county with a good membership. Have had lots of wind this spring doing considerable damage in St .Joseph County.—W. W.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are having nice weather again after a cold bad spell. Farmers are plowing and hauling manure. Some potatoes are being sold. Some more auction sales to be held in the near future. Two new families have moved in this neighborhood this week. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg on April 25: Wheat, $2.85; corn, $1.60; oats, $1; rye, $1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, $35; potatoes, $4 per bu.; butter, 50c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 38c—C. L. B.

VAN BUREN—This is a hustling time for grape growers, the cold wet weather has held them back with their work. A few vineyards not yet trimmed but most of them are trimmed and tied. Tanglefooting to keep cutworms off is the present job. Hubert E. Durkee, a very prominent and highly respected man passed away on the 26th. He has been manager of the Southern Michigan Fruit Association for a number of years.—V. G.

MIDLAND—Wheat, $2.65@2.70; corn, shelled, $1.65; oats, $1; rye, $1.72; buckwheat, $3; beans (C. H. P.) $7; peas, $4; barley, $3.—O. B. G. C.

$200,000 TO ADVERTISE MICHIGAN'S NAVY BEANS

(*Continued from page 3*)

BUSINESS FARMER is prompted by partisan designs against Mr. Fordney. But this charge will not hold water before those who have followed these discussions consistently. Nobody has yet satisfactorily explained why Mr. Fordney has enough influence to get bills through his committee providing special tariffs on certain manufactured products, but does not have the necessary influence to secure favorable consideration of the bean tariff. Until that question is answered we shall hold Mr. Fordney remiss in his duty to his constituents.

An up-state paper recently contained the following dispatch:

"Congressman Fordney is not doing much running around this spring even if political matters are beginning to warm up. Mr. Fordney has cancelled an engagement to speak at the Republican banquet in Owosso May 3, in order to be on hand in Washington when the fight for the soldier bonus bill comes up. Mr. Fordney as chairman of the Ways and Means committee, will take a leading part in the fight for its passage."

May we suggest, however, that there is another reason why Congressman Fordney does not appear in public in his own district? He might be asked a number of questions which would embarrass him to answer.

A Plain Statement to Our Readers

Dear Friends:

It would be obviously unfair to our many thousands of friends among the business farmers of Michigan, if we should be forced to increase the subscription price of this weekly without warning.

Yet every day sees some unavoidable increase in the cost of the raw materials or labor and the necessary expense which goes into the production of a publication like this.

The subscription prices today are the same as they were when the first issue of The Michigan Business Farmer went to press, i. e.:

One Year (52 copies) $1
Three Years (156 copies) $2
Five Years (260 copies) $3
Ten Years (520 copies) $5

and we are accepting subscriptions and renewals on this basis still, but how long we can continue to do so, remains a problem. We must however following this announcement to all of our readers, in this public way, retain the option of raising the present subscription price at any time without further notice.

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS ISSUE!

The date which follows your name thus:

John Jones	May20
Capac R 4 Mich	619

shows the month when your subscription expires and you can remit now at the above reduced rates and the three, five or ten years will be added to the date shown. We cannot guarantee to accept subscriptions at the old rates, now in effect, after the first of June, 1920, so if you want to be certain of making this saving, please remit at once.

In renewing it is always well to send the old address label, to avoid errors and possible duplication.

We certainly do not wish to increase our subsciption rates, but we take this means of giving the old and true friends of The Michigan Business Farmer a warning and a suggestion, which may prove timely.

At your service always,

Geo. W. Dunn

Publisher of Michigan's OWN Farm Weekly!

Mt. Clemens, May 8, 1920.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size ad accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

220 ACRES, $8,500 WITH 2 HORSES, 40 cattle, tools. Equipment worth $5,000; improved road ,mile RR station; machine-worked fields, 50 cow brook watered pasture, 1,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, lots fruit; 12 room house, running water, 80-ft. basement barn, running water, other buildings; immediate sale includes livestock, wagons, machinery, tools, only $8,500, easy terms. Details page 22 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES, 30 ACRES improved, good soil, small lake, small orchard, good barn, and good 8 room house, on main road 6 miles from Fenton. Church and school 1 mile. JULIAN BRISTOL, R3, Fenton, Mich.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed,beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION. 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up $10 to $15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purchased—UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR. Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Milersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SEVENTY-SIX acres good cultivation, six room house, barn, other outbuildings, orchard, 3 1-2 miles county seat. Good roads. For further information write owner, HARLEY MORGAN, Bad Axe, Mich., R 8.

FOR SALE—154 ACRE FARM. FOR PAR-ticulars write to MRS. E. PEETZ, Hawks, Mich.

FOR SALE—66 2-3 ACRES. BEST SOIL. Good buildings and fences. Tiled. Fine roads. 1-2 mile to electric station, 3-4 mile to Michigan Central station of small town. 4 miles to Mason, 16 miles to Lansing. Address, J. L. KIRBY, R1, Mason, Mich.

FARMS WANTED
for cash buyers, also some good city property to exchange for farms. Please give desciption, section, condition or buildings, roads, etc. A letter to me and I will get you a buyer. E. C. O'NEILL 1013-14 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF WILD LAND Holland Township, Missaukee Co. Price $1,200. JAMES C. CURTISS, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R3.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, NINETY ACRES high state cultivation, trucking distance from Detroit, all new buildings, house has eight rooms and bath, oak finish, hot and cold water, furnace, everything modern ,all buildings electrically lighted. For particulars write owner, Box K, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED— A SECOND HAND CLOVER huller. What have you? State cash price and full description. J. F. REEVES, Curran, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion $5.00 per 1,000; $2.50 per 500; $1 per 100 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich.. R. R. No. 2.

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, $2.00 postpaid. Dunlap $5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

SUDAN GRASS SEED $17, SWEET CLOV-er $40. Sheep and Hog Rape $18 per 100 lbs. HAROLD G. FRANK, Heathernac Ranch, Sterling, Michigan.

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING, SELECT-ed Pickett's yellow dent. $3.50 for 56 lbs. shelled corn, bags extra at 50c, or send them by parcel post. E. N. BALL, Hamburg, Mich.

WANTED—ABOUT AUGUST 1ST, A COM-petent and experienced engineer for a Port Huron steam threshing engine and also a competent and experienced seperator man, self feeding grain and bean threshers and hand feed cloved huller. If interested state experience give references and salary wanted. Write THE ANGELL THRESHING ASSOCIATION, Wm. A. Anderson, Sec. and Treas., Williamsburg, Mich.

SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR well known brands of lubricating oils, greases, paints and water proof roof coatings. Salary or commission. Represent the House of Quality. THE TODD OIL & PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

1—10 H. P. INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE burning engine—nearly new. B. A. POWELL, Bellaire, Mich.

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Farmers Service Bureau

(Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

LOCAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

About three years ago we formed an association for the benefit of insuring live stock, firstly cows. The thing started out O. K. and we had a pretty good membership and everybody seemed to be enthusiastic about it. We had our by-laws adopted by all and we had them sealed by a notary, so it seemed to be a legal venture. Now one of the by-laws reads that the association is living with ten members. There is eleven paying members and two members that are not paying members, but are only members in name and so not responsible for any insurance to be paid out. The insurance payment has been $45 per cow drawn by assessments so much per cow insured. The farmers have been dropping one by one until those thirteen remain. Now they have divided in opinion as to the usefulness of the association and the faction that wants to kill it is stronger than the ones that want to keep it up. The point that I want to know is, can this association be broken up with the eleven of these thirteen members, when by-laws read that it is living with 10 members? There is some funds, about $125 in the banks and the faction that wants to break it up want to divide the money according to so much per dollar paid in.—R. H. T., Houghton County.

I am unable to determine from your statement whether you have a partnership arrangement or a corporation. I would be of the opinion that a majority would control the continuance or discontinuance of the association.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MUST SUPPORT WIFE

If a man has a public auction and sells his personal property, what share can the wife hold in this property? If a man separates from his wife, the wife having a complication of diseases, can the wife by law make the husband support her? What would the law give her?—M. L. S., Homer, Mich.

The wife would be entitled to no part of the proceeds of the sale of the husband's personal property. There is certain personal property that the wife might claim from a sale, but if sold she is not entitled to any part of the proceeds as her own individual property. A man is obliged to support his wife and may be compelled to do so. If he abandons her and neglects to provide for her he may be arrested and convicted and either compelled to support her or be locked up in jail.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NON-MEMBER

Is a neighbor, who has taken policy in fire insurance, a full Gleaner member with all its privileges, and can he ship eggs to the Clearing House? Does his taking out fire insurance entitle him to Gleaner privileges? I told him that I didn't think he was a Gleaner, and he insists he is.—C. W. W., North Vassar Arbor.

He is not a Gleaner by joining the fire insurance company, as any one may become a member of the fire insurance company. I think that the Clearing House would not be averse to handling his shipments upon the terms given to non-members of the association.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

JOINT DEED

If a man and wife have a joint deed of their farm at the wife's death can the children hold her share? And at the man's death what share do the children hold? These being the parents of the children.—J. A. N., Montcalm County.

Upon the death of the wife the entire estate belongs to the husband and the children have no claim upon it. The husband and father thereafter may handle and dispose of as he sees fit and deed or will the same as he desires. If he does not deed or will the same in his life time it descends in equal shares to his children; and the child or children of deceased child would take the share of his or her parent would have received if living.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

VERBAL AGREEMENT BINDING

Will you please send me an answer to the following question through the columns of The Business Farmer? I hired out to C for one year and he was to furnish me two hog, my milk and butter. C has furnished me one hog and refused to furnish the second hog. Now this was a verbal agreement between me and C, but I have witness to same and I want to know if I can hold C by law for the hog.—D. L. C., Calhoun County.

The verbal agreement is binding, and C is liable for the second hog or its value.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COLLECTING FULL AMOUNT OF CLAIM

I have an express claim of sixteen chickens killed by suffocation June 27, 1917. There was 100 pounds of them killed, valued at that time at $23.00 per hundred. We put this claim into two different lawyer's hands but they only kept putting us off and we have never had a cent out of it yet. We still have our paper showing our claim against the company. They wrote to me twice asking me to settle for half, but I would not accept, as I thought I should have it all.—C. D. H., Midland County.

It seems to be the almost universal custom of R. R. and express companies to stand out for a settlement at 50 per cent of the damage. I have repeatedly refused to settle upon such terms. Have notified them that they could pay the damage or I would bring suit forthwith and they have repeatedly paid the amount of the claim. I would advise you to start suit. Say to them once more that if the claim is not paid by a certain date you will bring suit, and if they do not pay then bring suit.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TROUT STREAM THROUGH FARM

What is the law in regards to fishing a trout stream where it crosses a man's farm which is enclosed with a fence.—O. H. N., Grand Traverse County.

The law provides that the public may fish in a navigable or meandering stream if it is one in which fish have been propogated by the state. This does not mean that they may trespass on the shore but in all such cases they would be liable for actual damages. If the stream is not navigable or meandering I am of the opinion no one would have the right there without the permission of the owner of the premises.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LAW REGARDING STRAY CATTLE

What is the law regarding cattle that come into my enclosure?—A Reader.

Your letter does not say which part of the law is desired nor whether it is for animals taken from the highway or that have come into your enclosure from adjoining premises. The whole law upon such subjects is too long for publication but you can find the steps concerning animals at large in the highway commencing at section 7285 and the following; and for injuring ones land see section 14782 of the Compiled Laws and following.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HARVESTING CROP AFTER THE LEASE EXPIRES

A rents farm for one year of B. Has A any right to put out rye or wheat without B's consent? Can A harvest the crop and take his share of the crop?—A Subscriber, Gratiot County.

A lease for one year expires entirely at the end of one year and the tenant would have no right to the farm or anything thereon unless permission was given him to do so. A would have no right to harvest any crop after his time expires without consent of the owner.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SELLING SHELLED POPCORN

I have several bushels of shelled popcorn. Am thinking of putting it up for the trade in small paste board boxes. Is there any law against doing so, or any rules governing the same? Would it be necessary to mark the number of ounces on the box?—A. R. C., Oakland County

I do not know of any such regulation and can see no objection to such a package providing no false statement was placed on the box, cover or package.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

GEN. WOOD A PROTESTANT

The M. B. F. is the best paper ever printed. Can you tell me through your paper if Leonard Wood is a Catholic, for I hear he is.—M. H., Howard City.

General Leonard Wood is an Episcopalian. As you probably know he comes of New England Puritan stock. —*F. M. Alger, Detroit.*

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

JUST PLUMB FOOLISHNESS

OF COURSE, with so many presidential candidates runnin' at large an' with each one havin' some special hobby to howl about, we must expect to hear some strange an' unusual noises, noises that sound sensible an' noises that sound darn foolish. But when any man with a thimble full of brains starts out to make a noise like a saloon an' expects an enlightened American people to vote for him in sufficient numbers to land him in the presidential chair, why that man's actin' jest plumb foolish.

The majority of the people of these here United States has seen jest about all of the saloon business that they ever want to see, they have had more than a plenty of that sort of thing an' ain't a goin' to be hoodwinked into votin' saloons nor any other device for the dispensin' of liquor, back into this country, not by a darned sight they ain't.

But there comes a feller out of the east an' he sets up a mighty howl about deprivin' the people of their nat'ral born rights, deprivin' 'em of the right to git drunk an' raise h—l, of misusin' their families an' robbin' 'em of their right to happiness; deprivin' the American people of their rights to make brutes of themself an' disgrace the greatest nation on the face of the earth. This howl that the wise man from the east is a settin' up is new noise—not by a good deal it ain't—gosh, we've been hearin' this same noise for years, but in the past it ain't been comin' from no presidential candidate, there has never been one before—not to my knowledge at least, that has had the nerve even if he wanted to do it, to even make a faint sound like a saloon.

Heretofore this tremen'jus noise has come from the whiskey makers an' the whiskey sellers, an' slowly but jest as surely, the people have answered the noise an' have quieted the makers of it, by their votes—they have voted the whiskey as well as the places that sold it, out of existence an' its goin' to remain out regardless of any howl that can be let loose by any man or set of men, whether they come out of the east or out of the west.

There is no question but what there's liquor bein' sold in many places an' in many ways. There's also automobiles bein' stole an' murders bein' committed, there's crimes of all kinds takin' place in spite of the laws that have been or can be passed. But the men who commit these crimes are outlaws an' the men who make or sell booze in this country are right in the same class—they're criminals an' sooner or later they git what's a comin' to 'em same's any other criminal.

"Give the people back their rights," sez this wise man from the east, "elect me for president an' I'll see that you have your rights restored." Ain't that a grand thing to yelp about an' then ask intelligent people to help elect such a man to the highest office in the land?

How'd you like to have the saloon among us now durin' these unsettled times? Have you noticed the absence of lawlessness in all the strikes that have taken place durin' the months that have jest passed?

What do you suppose would have happened durin' the steel strike an' the coal strike, if saloons had been runnin' or liquor had been easy to get? With thousands of foreigners in those strikes, men to whom liquor gives the villianous an' criminal ideas, the desire to kill an' destroy, do you think the results would have been the same, that there would have been so little loss of life or destruction of property if those men could have got the liquor to fire their brain an' excite their passion?

You don't think so an' neither do I, but this great wise man from the east, Mr. Edwards, asks all lovers of liberty to help nominate him on a platform that would do every thing possible to put the ol' saloon, with all its attendant evils back in our midst, to give us our liberty, which means for every man an' every woman to do as they please, to give free rein to their unbridled appetites, to put him in the president's chair an' all will be well.

Well, as I sed in the beginnin' of this letter, we must expect to hear all kinds of noises, but by gosh we don't have to git foolish about it an' we ain't a goin' to git scairt about it 'cause we know where this noise has its origin, and what it amounts to an' jest what to do with it an' about it.

You know it ain't every day that the whiskey ring can git a man to do their hollerin' any more, —time wuz when men didn't care so much for their own reputation as they do now an' they would some of 'em, holler for most any thing if there wuz a little money an' plenty of drinks in it, but to think that any man who aspires to the high an' honorable office of president of the United States, would take to tootin' a horn for an outlawed business like the saloon an' booze thing, seems almost unbelieveable. But then, its hard tellin' what a man will do after he's once bitten by the turrible political bug an' the ones that bites presidential candidates seems about the hardiest biter of 'em all, what do you think?—Cordially yours, *Uncle Rube.*

Sense and Nonsense

The Fall

A widely known philanthropist in East London gave a slum child's version of the story of Eden. She was sitting with other children on the curb outside a public house in Shoreditch, and her version of the story proceeded:

"Eve ses: 'Adam, 'ave a bite? 'No,' ses Adams, 'I don't want a bit!' 'Garn!' ses Eve, 'go on 'have a bite!' 'I don't want a bite!' ses Adam. The child repeated this dialogue, her voice rising to a shrill shriek "An then 'Adam took a bit," she finished up. "An' the flaming angel came along wiv 'is sword an' 'e ses to 'em bof: 'Nah, then—ahtside!"

Revised Version

Little Susie had been attending Sunday school for some time so Uncle Jack asked what she had learned.

"I learned jus' lots," she replied vaguely.

"But tell me something," urged Uncle Jack. "What's the biggest thing you learned,"

"Well, God made the country in six days," she began solemnly. "then he made Adam out of dust an' he took a ribbon out of his side pocket and made Eve out of that!"

Inefficacious

"Did you ever try electricity for your rheumatism, Uncle Buck?" asked the schoolmaster.

"Yape!" replied old Buckley Baggett, of Straddle Ridge, Arkansas. "I've been struck by ordinary lightning twice, and drunk right smart of this yur bone-dry lickker they call white lightning, but all any of it done was to make me prance for the time being. Never really helped my rheumatiz none in the long run."

A Costly Interruption

A man with an impediment in his speech went into a store where second hand automobiles were sold and stopping in front of a car he said: "H-h-how m-m-much is th-this one?"

"I'll let you make me an offer," the dealer told him.

"I'll g-g-give you f-f-f—"

"Four hundred? I'll take it," interrupted the dealer.

"G-g-good!" said the stutterer. "I was tr-trying to say f-f-f-five hundred."

It All Depends

Ethel was surveying herself in the mirror with satisfaction. "I wonder how many men will be miserable when I marry?" she mused.

For Ditching

Inserting in holes in the ground a number of cartridges primed with electric blasting caps, connecting the cap wires with a blasting machine, thrusting down its handlebar and releasing the sudden strength of twice ten thousand men—that's ditching the modern way with

DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

Seventy-five million acres of swamp land in the United States lie waiting to be drained, and on nearly every farm there are stumps and boulders to be removed, trees to be planted. Put this Giant Farm Hand to work for you. If your project warrants, we will send a demonstrator to show you the safe, easy, inexpensive way of doing your work—the Red Cross way.

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Supplies of many seeds are very light. Order Now. Save money and have your seed when wanted.

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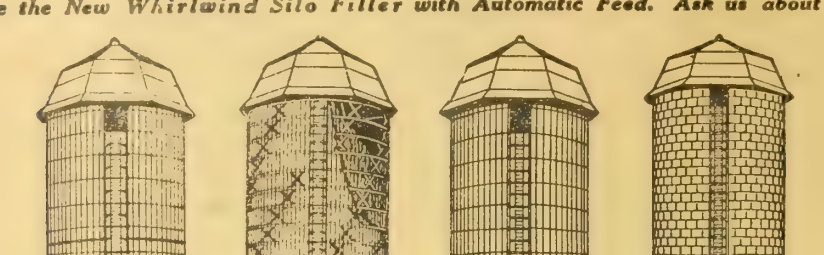

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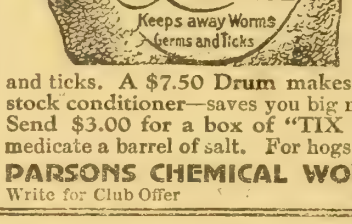

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Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

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Per pound Arsenate of Calcium, 26c. Arsenate of lead, 32c. Bordeaux Mixture, 22c. Bordo-arsenate, 26c. Dry Lime Sulphur, 15c. Quality only. But it the co-operative way. Special prices on large quantities. Write for complete price list. Reference any bank.

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With the County Agent

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work is a success as a modern feature of our educational system.

Whatever may have been your thoughts up to the present concerning the benefits of Club Work for your boys' and girls,' you must admit this, and especially if your boy or girl has been a member of a real live organized club. All club activities indulged in by club members which leads to better social contact, broadens the vision for opportunity, instils the spirit of contentment, thrift and industry, and adds to their productive capacity during youth, is bound to make a better citizen body. Club Work can claim all of these merits, which more than justifies its existence as an institution well worth supporting. Club Work has paved the way for more than one girl or boy in this state in securing a better education, and has placed them in the proper niche of life with the least loss of time.

The very factor too often lacking in the lives and education of the farm young people is a proper social contact with their neighbors and friends. Club Work takes the young people early in life and aids in establishing a healthy relationship. At the club meetings, school and county fairs, district shows, international shows, the boys and girls meet in the interests of those things common to their group. Here they give and gain new ideas, broadening their appreciation for agricultural opportunities and service in the world. It keeps the boys and girls interested in the farm because the possession of a purebred Holstein, Jersey or Shorthorn calf, a pig, poultry, an acre of corn or other crops, centralizes their interest in the business affairs of the farm. This is but an outgrowth of a perfectly normal condition in the development of any boy or girl. Most every boy or girl will work untiringly to be responsible for something they can call their own. Give the boy an interest in farm life and he will not be liable to turn him attention to the factory quite so quick.

There comes a time in the life of every boy and girl when a demand is made upon the family pocket book for spending money. This is only natural and cannot be very well avoided. The boy who has had no part or interest whatever in earning one cent of his spending money, has not learned to appreciate the value of money, consequently he is liable to spend it foolishly, and then only call for more. Is it not far better and in keeping with the spirit of democracy to allow him to exercise his earning capacity to the extent that he may at least partially provide for his own needs? He soon learns the responsibility in spending it. He acquires the habit of thrift, industry, and service early in life. He becomes a productive saver and a help rather than a drain upon the family. At the same time the business side of his education is not being neglected.

It has been hinted that Club Work offers educationa advantages. It does if organized and conducted in proper spirit. It vitalizes class room experiences along many lines, and teachers should find it an asset in their agricultural teaching, for this subject like many others cannot be learned from books alone. Theory without practice is but half of what the boy or girl should get in their school years.

If there is not a Boys' and Girls' Club in your community now is the time to begin making plans for the organization of a club this spring. Teachers and parents, both in the city and rural communities should take the initiative and attempt to give every boy and girl the advantage of this work.—*Ernest F. Lyons, Washtenaw County Club Leader.*

CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU CONVENTION

The Calhoun County Farm Bureau held its first annual delegates' convention in Marshall this week. Each township in the county was represented by one delegate for each twenty-five members. The full delegation of ninety-nine men was present.

The constitution recommended by the Michigan State Farm Bureau was adopted section by section with only a few changes. The by-laws were changed to suit our local conditions.

The following officers were elected by ballot, nominations being made on the open floor:

President, A. J. Flint, Clarendon Twp.; vice president, F. B. Garratt, Pennfield Twp.; Two year directors, Elmer E. Ball, Albion Twp.; Gardner Smith, Marengo Twp.; Joe Carnes, Newton. One year directors, M. H. King, Homer; E. D. Bushness, Leroy; Guy Lininger, Clarence.

The officers chosen represent every section of the county and they are all good business farmers. The official nucleus which is started is expected to make a wonderful success of the Calhoun county unit of the great Farm Bureau organization.

The convention worked up a great deal of enthusiasm and these resolutions were passed:

This convention declares it to be its earnest desire and purpose to co-operate with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and with the National Federation of Farm Bureaus in efforts toward the improvement of agricultural conditions.

This convention urges that early action in the establishment of Farm Bureau local co-operative organizations in every market center in Calhoun county, where the need is sufficient to make such an organization an economical institution, and that each one of the so established co-operative associations be a part of the Farm Bureau, its managers and directors becoming part of the working staff of the Farm Bureau. It further urges that each of the co-operative organizations, now doing business in the county, work with the Farm Bureau in promoting the interests of the farmers.

(*Continued on page* 23)

Macomb's New Hustling County Agent

This aggressive looking young man—and he's as aggressive as he looks—is Wm. Murphy, Macomb County's new agricultural agent. His record runs as follows:

Graduated from Michigan Agricultural College, 1916. Night Chemist at the Owosso Sugar Beet Factory in Lansing three months during that year. January, February and March, 1917, spent as Extension Specialist in Soils for the M.A.C.; next six months, charge of the back yard and vacant lot garden work in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In the fall of 1917, employed by the Farm Crops Department of M. A. C. until June, 1918. Then joined the Marine Corps of the U. S., mustered out August 13, 1919. Went back on the job Farm Crops Extension Specialist, August 25th, where he remained until 24th day of March; from thence to Macomb County as County Agent, where he has already familiarized himself with the problems of that county and is helping crack them.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates be will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

May 10, Herefords. Newton County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Kentland, Ind.
May 11. Holsteins, West Michigan Breeders, Grand Rapids, Mich.
May 13, Holteins. C. G. Hine, Rochester, Mich.
June 8, Hosteins. McPherson Farms Co., and Cheney Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.
Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys . O. F. Foster, Pavillion, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Purebred Holstein Cattle Save Labor

Whatever the amount of milk or butterfat you wish to produce, is it not better policy to use large-yield cows than to feed and shelter the necessarily greater number of small-yield cows? Use Holsteins and you save, labor, feed, stable-room, equipment and risk. They are always healthy and ready for work. Choose cows according to their capacity for converting coarse feed into milk. That is the function of a dairy cow, and that is where the big Holstein excels.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

DATE HOLSTEIN FARMS
BRIDGMAN
Berrien County Michigan

Offer for sale four good cows bred to KING VALDESSA PONTIAC MASTER the best all around son of BELL FARMS, premier sire, KING VALDESSA PONTIAC. Price is $350.00.

We are offering $200 for every heifer calf returned to us out of these cows by "MASTER."

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke and from good A. R. O. record dams. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.
G. & P. DeHOOP. R 4, Zeeland, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Ell Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, Munson, Mich.
offers for sale their Senior Herd Sire, RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE born Nov. 25, 1915. He is a perfect individual, a show bull, gentle and right in every way, 2-3 white, a proven sire of high breeding qualities as shown by his get in our herd. Priced right.

Send for bull circular, photos and pedigrees.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Munson, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2. Battle Creek, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE

Ten head of yearling and two year old heifers. A. R. O. dams, 29 to 32 lbs. sires. Some bred to 32 lb. sire with 745 lbs. milk.

Prices right. Come and see them.

Herd under federal supervision.

CARL HITCHCOCK
Charlotte, Mich.

WHO WOULD LIKE
A NICELY MARKED BULL CALF

whose sire is a son of King of the Pontiacs 266 A. R. O. Daughters and whose Dam has a record of over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and who is a granddaughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107 A. R. O. Daughters and Daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters.

Price $125.00.

Call at Hillcrest Farm, Ortonville, Mich., or write

John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS. Elwell. Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

A NICELY BRED CALF

The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.

Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the $50,000 dollar bull. Price only $100.00.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Herd under state and federal inspection.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY,
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE
CORNUCOPIA ECHO DE KOL PRINCE 289025
born October, 1918, large, fine individual, mostly white, whose dam gave over 14,000 lbs. milk last year, milked but twice a day. $120 at farm.

B. E. KIES
Hillsdale, R 5 Michigan

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESian bull calf from a 16.35 lb. dam. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
L. F. STAUTZ, Manchester, Mich., R 2

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.

ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BOTH SEX FOR sale. Priced low.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

SMALL Herd of Registered Shorthorns for sale. Priced for quick sale.
SHEAR BROS., R. F. D. 5, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE
3 Young Registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls
CLARENCE WYANT, Berrien Center, Mich., R1

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.
OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. ROAN SHORTHORN BULL calf, 5 mos. old. Bates breeding. Also extra good reg. O. I. C. boar 11 mos. old. Farmers' prices.
W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER. Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS
12 and 15 mos. old; color, red with little white. Bates blood. Will crate and ship; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Wm. D. McMullen, R. No. 1, Adrian, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.

MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR. Harrisville, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH. Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

12 to 14 months old of extra quality and richly bred. Inspection invited.

RUSSELL BROTHERS
Merrill, Mich., R 3

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A.R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals. C. A. Hennesey, Watervliet, M.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2-1-2 years old. Dam, Dagma of Hillhurst (25969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

every breeder—

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves. Heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS TWO FALL GILTS BY Michigan Buster weighing 200 lbs. Single comb brown leghorn eggs, 100, $600; 15, $1.50. 15 Buff rock eggs, $2.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Linc Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIB TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some fall boars that we will close out at a bargain.
L. W. BARNES & SON,
Byron Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar son of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE Poland Chinas. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Hobletons, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM
large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by Clansman Jr. and 2nd. The Outpost and Kings Giant. I will sell Kings Giant No. 327,749. He is a real one. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

DUROCS

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
A few good gilts
bred for late spring farrow

Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Potterville, Mich.

FOR SALE
A FEW CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY
February pigs, registered and transferred, $20.00 each. Satisfaction or money back.
Had orders for over 100 more than I had last spring.
B. E. KIES
Hillsdale, R 5 **Michigan**

MICHIGANA FARM
breeds and sells good Durocs
O. L. FOSTER, Mgr. **Pavilion, Mich.**

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

FAIRVIEW FARM Durocs—A few choice 6 weeks pigs either sex at $12 each. Guaranteed.
H. WELDER, Fennville, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSONS OF BROOKwater Cherry King or Panama Special $20 at weaning.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms Perrington, Mich. Four miles straight south of Michleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS. Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM. Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER. Weidman, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6. Eaton Rapids. Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON. Davison, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for $40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG. Breckenridge, Mich.

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Boar or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER. St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRES
Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C'S—AM OFFERING A FEW CHOICE September and one eighteen months old boar. Also a few spring pigs. Both sex.
J. E. COOK, R 1, Silverwood, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED sows and sucking pigs.
JOHN ODOERFER, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O I C ONE EXTRA CHOICE BOAR 8 MOS. old, right every way, $50 buys him if taken at once. Will ship C. O. D. for your approval.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion, Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $200.
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE REGISTERED PERCHER-on mate, six years old, black, weight seventeen hundred.
E. P. KINNEY
East Lansing, Mich.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

---poultry breeders!

Start your advertising NOW, whether you have anything to sell right now or not, get your advertising in these pages

WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY

Write THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Breeders' Directory, Mt. Clemens,

for special rates or better still send copy, we will put it in type and quote you for 13, 26 or 52 times.

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

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BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
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BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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Address ..... R. F. D..... State.....

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, **R. 5, Mason, Michigan**

How I Feed My Young Chicks

MANY thousands of chicks are killed annually by improper feeding during the first few days. This is the most critical time, for the digestive organs are not strong yet, and it takes little to throw them out of condition. Nature has provided for the first two days of the little chick's life with very little food from outside. If you will watch a mother hen you will see that she moves about very little for a couple of days, but spends much time hovering her brood. She scratches some and gives the little fellows exercise, and eats most of the catch herself, though she does give them a little to teach them to eat. She encourages them to pick at the sand and bits of sharp shell or crockery. By the time she feeds them much she has their crops filled with sand and they are ready to feed on anything she finds for them.

Sand and grit of the sharpest kind but small should be the first thing placed before them. I never feed at all until they have been out of the incubator twenty-four hours, which makes the youngest a day old at least, and the oldest usually two days old or a little more. The first food they get is the yolk of the infertile eggs and the eggs with dead germs in them, tested out the twelfth day, which I have boiled for ten minutes to get them well done and crumbly. After a couple of meals of this I give a little of the coarse oatmeal or rolled oats if I do not have the oatmeal. The chicks seem to like the oatmeal best. After feeding the oats a week I mix oats and chick feed and gradually decrease the oats and increase the chick feed until they have all chick feed. About this time I mix some kaffir corn with the chick feed until they eat the kaffir also, when I feed kaffir freely and feed the chick feed separately. It will not be long until they will prefer the kaffir.

On the farm we usually have plenty of milk, and I have always used milk for my chicks when I had it. I would set the sour milk on the back of the stove until it had heated just enough so the curd would separate but not enough to harden it. Then I would dip out the curd and give the chicks all they would eat of this all the time. I have always had a regular feeding place for the chicks where the larger fowls could not get at the food. Here I would place the curd, the feeder of bran which they were always enticed to eat as much as they wished, and a vessel of pure water. Usually I would have a supply of bone either finely granulated or ground, for unless chicks get many bugs they need this for building frames. With this feeding pen of good size and with a water tight roof a big flock will balance their ration and make the most rapid growth possible.

I do not feed wet mashes much but I do feed a mash moistened with warm water until it is just crumbly so they will learn to eat it if I ever need to feed them thus. I have boiled oats and wheat for them but think there is no real value in this except that they will eat it with a relish and thus it will be a benefit as a change. The more we can get the chicks to eat of a well balanced ration the faster they will develop. This we must ever keep in mind. It will never pay to stint the food even to make them hunt a larger part of their food. It is the nature of the chicken to hunt and they will not need any starving to induce them to keep busy. No other food is so relished as the insects they can gather fresh from their scratching, and you need not fear they will neglect this. My greatest trouble has been to get them to come up for their other food and not stint themselves in order to hunt bugs of which they could not get enough to satisfy their hunger or keep them growing to their maximum. Do anything you can to induce them to eat and your cockerels will make high-priced broilers and your pullets will mature in time for winter laying.

Some corn or corn chop can be fed but I would not feed much corn until I had separated the cockerels for fattening, and then I would shut these up and feed heavily of corn and sour milk or curd, giving all they will eat. It is best to use corn meal for this I believe, as they will eat more and it is quicker digested. They should be forced just as fast as possible until marketed, but it will not pay to feed more than two weeks thus, and some feed only ten days. They should be given close quarters so they cannot run off any of the fat. Kaffir is one of the very best grains for feeding poultry and I use it mostly except for fattening and broilers. Oats make excellent chicken feed but the oatmeal or rolled oats cost too much to use except at first, and the whole oats cannot be fed without steaming or boiling as they will not eat it well enough and it is hardly safe for them to do so if they would, as chicks have been killed by oats puncturing the crop or packing it from some cause not fully determined. I have never had any trouble with boiled oats and it is easy to put a new feed on the back of the stove when the old one has been fed.—*By Agnes Hilco.*

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AN AID TO RURAL EDUCATION

(*Continued from page* 5)

comparison. The consolidated school has the same advantages as the graded school in so far as instruction is concerned. Is is worth while to adopt a school organization that will change fifteen failures out of every one hundred, the difference between the product of the graded and one-room school, to successes? If it is, consolidation offers a solution.

Seven one-room rura schools of one of the counties of the northern part of the lower peninsula, with a total enrollment of one hundred twelve and adjacent to a village school with an enrollment of one hundred twelve were invited to consolidate with the village school. An examination of the records showed that these seven rural districts had had in the past four years thirty-three applicants for promotion to the ninth grade. Of this number only eight had been promoted. The village school during the same period had had forty-two applicants for promotion to the ninth grade. Of this number thirty-four were promoted, eighty per cent of the pupils from the graded school as compared with twenty-six per cent from the seven rural districts with a total enrollment exactly the same as that of the village school. It would be a good investment, whatever the cost might be, for these seven districts to unite with the village school. The boys and girls of Michigan are our best product. They deserve better consideration than is shown by th inequality stated above.

(*Continued next week*)

CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU CONVENTION

(*Continued from page* 20)

This convention urges all farmers in Calhoun county who raise sheep to take advantage of the offer made the Farm Bureau and pool their wool.

This convention favors the adoption of the school district plan of organizing our township farm bureaus and urges the township officers to take immediate action in appointing chairmen in each district.

This convention favors the adoption of central standard time in Calhoun county and throughout the state and urges that local option on the daylight saving law be done away with.

This convention favors the plan of giving all the members of the Calhoun county farm bureau whose major financial interests are in the farming business the privilege to act as officers of the organization.—*Paul C. Jamieson, County Agricultural Agent.*

Hatch as many chickens as you possibly can this year. The egg storage interests are determined to store this year at a low figure, and the present downward trend of eggs is the evidence. Hatch more chicks and sell fewer eggs to the regular collectors; your chicken meat will more than make up the difference.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS
HOMESTEAD FARMS

A co-operative work in Pure Breed Practical Poultry. Chicks and eggs delivered at your door prepaid.

Standard Heavy and Laying Breeds

You will be interested in the Extra Quality White Leghorns inspected and certified as Heavy Producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.

Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

Send for new Catalog with illustrations; it will help you raise your Chicks. Also it explains the Homestead Farms plan of co-operation.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. ducks, either sex, $4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOOK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING from strong husky breeders.
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton Harbor, R 3, Mich.

JOHN'S Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are Hen hatched, good layers, grow quick. 30 eggs, $3.50; 50, $5 postpaid; cockerels, $4 to $6. Circulars, photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYers. That narrow, straight snappy barring. Score cards on hens and pullets to 94 points. Am an old timer in the business. Eggs for hatching, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. D. STECKLE. Freeport, Mich., Box 110

LEGHORN

HENS—S. C. White Leghorns, Ferris 264-egg strain. $4.00, $5.00 and $7.50 each. Hatching eggs $2.00 per 15 prepaid. A. Stegenga, Portland, Michigan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels. Farm raised. Good laying strain.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.
LEO GRABOWSKE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only $3 per 15, $5 per 30 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich.

White Wyandottes, Dustin's Strain, culled by experts for utility, size and color. Eggs 15 for $2.00, 50 or more 10c each, by mail prepaid.
VANO FARM, Hartford, Mich.

LANGSHAN

BLACK LANGSHANS OF QUALITY
Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs $3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain.
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webbervillie, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—CHICKS
SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE BY MAIL
S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas; the great egg machines. Strong, sturdy chicks, guaranteed to satisfy. Order now for May and June delivery. Eleventh season. Catalog free.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

For Sale, Day Old Chicks, Single Comb White leghorn (Ferris strain) custom hatching. Williamston Poultry Farm, Williamston, Mich.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. HEAVY LAYING English White Leghorns, Anconas. Circulars free
IDEAL CHICK HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, $8 PER 100. Special eggs from 300 egg hen, 75c each.
W. H. FROHM, R 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR hatching, $1.50 per setting.
MRS. J. A. HAMMAR, Tustin, Mich., R 2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs.
Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED SILVER LACED Wyandottes, $1.75 for 15.
A. H. DURKEE, Pinconning, Mich.

FROM COOK'S BEST: S. C. BUFF, WHITE and black Orpington eggs, $4 per 15; $7 for 30
GRABOWSKE BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS State contest winning strain direct. Special pens only headed by pedigreed males. Purebred partridge rocks. Eggs $2.50 per 15, postpaid, $6 per 45.
N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHing from selected layers, $2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, $16 to $25.
FRANK DeLONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

R. C. BR. Leghorn eggs, $1.50 per setting. Pekin duck, $1.50 for 8. Chinese goose 40c each.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs from vigorous early maturing stock from heavy laying strain. $2 per 15, $5 per 45 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R1, East Lansing, Mich.

EGGS FROM BIG BARRED ROCKS, BRED to lay. $1.50 setting.
MRS. THOS. FOSTER, Cassopolis, Mich., R1

HATCHING EGGS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS (ALL varieties) White Wyandotte, Ancona and Rouen Ducks. Catalog 2c.
SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS, Sheridan, Mich.

S. C. AND R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching winter layers, $1.00 for 13.
EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS —$4 for 10.
MRS. WALTER DILLMAN, R 5, Dowagiac, Mich

Barred Rock eggs for Hatching, 15 for $1.50, 30 eggs, $2.50, 100 eggs $8. P. P. prepaid.
MRS. GEO. WEAVER, Fife Lake, Mich.

R C W LEGHORN EGGS $2.00 PER 15
MRS. E. PELKY, R 1, Honor, Mich.

FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYing strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, $10.00 per 100.
Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 GOOD FINE WOOL SHEEP bred to a Shropshire ram. Due in May. These sheep have been shorn not wrinkly.
FRANK L. BRADLEY, R 1, Charlotte, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads
—IN—
M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

Great Combined
DISPERSAL SALE

of Seventy Head of High Class Registered Holsteins

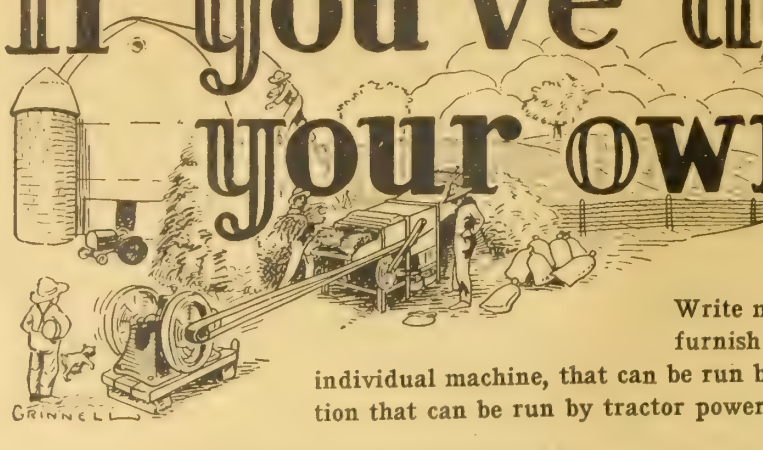
One mile south of Rochester, Mich., on the Flint Div., D. U. R. commencing at 10:30, May 12. 1920. Many cows with good creditable A. R. O. records. Daughters from such bulls as Maplecrest Application Pontiac, 35 lbs.; King of the Pontiacs Segis, 32 lb. bull; Sir Ormsby Johanna Gilt Edge, 38 lb.; and King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld. a son of a 41 lb. bull.

Cows bred to a grandson to May Ecchy Sylvia and to King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld a son of the celebrated K. K. Sadie Vale, out of a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This young sire's six nearest dams average 30 lbs. and he is to be sold. This is positively a clean sale. Not a bum cow or heifer in the sale. Herds are under state and federal supervision and free from T. B. and will be sold under a 90 day retest.

C. G. HINE and E. A. HARDY, Owners

W. M. Hulsizer, Auctioneer.
L. E. Becker, Clerk.
R. AustinBackus, Ped.

If you've decided to do your own threshing



Write me at once, because we are better prepared than any house in Michigan to furnish you with the kind of a threshing outfit you need, whether it is a small individual machine, that can be run by any power from 3 h.p. up, or a larger outfit for your threshing association that can be run by tractor power.

Altho the machines we recommend exactly meet every requirement here in Michigan today, they are neither new nor untried. We have handled both lines for years.. They are made by old reputable down-East manufacturers who build on honor and we are proud to put our name and reputation back of their product.

I have twelve men constantly traveling for me, men who know how to help you if you are planning on buying a small rig or of getting up an association of your neighbors. Write me and see how quickly I can help you solve this threshing problem for yourself and your neighbors.

(Signed) J. M. PRESTON, President.

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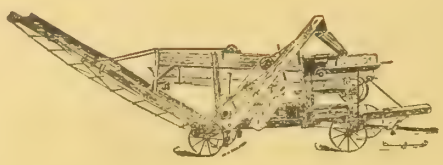

Ellis Champion

From $200 Up

Here is a line of small machines that will meet every need of the farmer of 160 acres or more. Many of them have been sold in Michigan during the past five years and every one has proven a money-maker for its owner, allowing him not only to thresh when he wanted to, in the field if necessary, but to do work for his nearest neighbors when his own threshing was over.

Few realize that so small and still so practical a machine has been on the market for years and it is only now that the big demand from individual farmers has been created. No farmer who owns power from three horse up should be without a small threshing rig that will give him not only good service but service right when he wants it.

If you are interested in an individual machine write me for the Ellis Champion catalog and let me help you solve one of your big problems.

Bidwell Threshing Machinery

For Threshing Associations

ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR BEANS AND PEAS, HANDLES GRAIN AS WELL.

No line of machines could be better adapted for Michigan business farmers, threshing associations, or companies than the Bidwell line which has for so many years been favorably known. A variety of sizes are offered which will meet the needs of any association and the power equipment, which we do not sell, is optional with the buyer.

Any medium sized tractor will handle the Bidwell and thus where a group of farmers own one for plowing, a threshing machine completes the triangle and makes an outfit that will pay for itself practically in a singie year.

IF YOU ARE TALKING AN ASSOCIATION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Write me, perhaps we can help you and you need not feel under any obligation to buy from us, unless we prove that we can sell you a better machine for your needs at an equal or lower price than any other house in Michigan.

We have entered into the threshing problem in earnest this year. We want to be of genuine help to the business farmers of our state and you can feel free to write us or call on us for any help because we will make it our business to see that you get prompt attention.

If you live near Lansing telephone us when you are coming to see us and we will meet you with an automobile at any station at the time you arrive.

Of course, you know us best as the sole manufacturers of the famous PRESTON-LANSING vitrified Tile Silos, which have been erected in every state in the Union.

Write us today.

Produce More Food

INCREASE your production of beef and dairy products with a

Preston Lansing Vitrified Tile Silo

—the silo that lasts indefinitely without upkeep expense. Never needs painting—never affected by weather conditions. Built with patented "ship-lap" blocks, reinforced with twisted steel. Steel hip roof—steel chute—fireproof. Get your silo now—beautify your farm—and be ready for your silage crop. Write for catalog.

J. M. PRESTON CO.
Dept. 404 Lansing, Mich.

Factories:
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As agents for the famous Climax ensilage cutter we carry a stock, together with all repair parts, at Lansing.

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 36 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

One of the finest consolidated schools in the Upper Peninsula. It is located in Iron River township, Iron County.

The Advantages of Consolidated Schools

By WILFORD L. COFFEY
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

THE CONSOLIDATED school is no longer an experiment. It is found in nearly every state of the Union. It is the country child's opportunity for education beyond the traditional eight grades. Its comparative value has been variously stated. It, however, surpasses the one-room school for at least the following reasons:

1. It gives an opportunity for a four year high school course for every child in the school district.

2. It makes it possible for parents to have the direct care and supervision of their children who are pursuing high school work during the critical years of their life, when the formation of moral and social habits are so easily affected by environment.

3. It provides for a course of study that may include agricultural sewing, cooking, manual training, music and drawing.

4. It makes possible the securing of better trained and experienced teachers.

5. It insures a higher percentage of school attendance.

6. It insures a larger enrollment of children of school age within the district.

7. It provides for fewer classes for each teacher so that each pupil may have the amount of attention that he should have in order to develop his intellectual abilities.

8. It provides educational conditions so that the children may grow up under the influence of the ideals of the farm home.

9. It furnishes a more stable basis for financing the school district.

10. It provides a place to foster and promote community ideals.

11. It becomes a meeting place for farmers' clubs, women's clubs, community clubs, literary societies, and lyceum courses.

12. It prevents needless expense due to duplication of school apparatus and equipment.

13. It usually provides for a longer term of school.

14. It insures a better working library.

15. It adds dignity, character and force to rural education.

Rural education is not local in its scope. It goes to the very basis of our democracy. It concerns every individual in this country. There must be no difference in the opportunity of one class of our boys and girls from that of another class. Both must have an opportunity to face the world unhampered with educational limitations inherited from another day under other conditions.

In this issue:—Farmers Stand Firm as Beet Fight Nears End—Prove Campbell Wool Charges True—Consolidated Schools

"For the good of the cause"

THE MICHIGAN sugar beet growers have asked the manufacturers of sugar for a conference. The request was reasonable and proper. The manufacturers have refused that conference. Their refusal is an affront not only to members of the beet growers' association, but to every farmers' organization in Michigan. It puts co-operation to a severe test.

Two courses are open to the beet growers providing the manufacturers do not change their minds soon. One of them is to withdraw their demands and plant beets. That would be an admission of failure. That might be the end of all effort to organize the beet growers and leave them at the mercy of the manufacturers. The other course is to push their demands and show the manufacturers that they mean business when they say they will plant no beets except under a contract approved by their association. This would strengthen the farmers' faith in organization and pave the way to success.

Failure Means

1st. Loss of faith in the advantages and power of organization. This would injure every farmers' organization in Michigan.

2nd. Renouncing the right to have a voice in making the sugar beet contract.

3rd. Proof that the manufacturers' statements, "the farmers will not stick" are correct.

4th. Yielding into the hands of the manufacturers profits that by right and justice belong to the farmers.

5th. Robbing the soil and the farmer to enrich the holders of sugar company stock.

6th. Surrendering all that has been accomplished in the past to secure for the beet grower a fair price and a decent profit.

Success Means

1st. Strengthening farmers' faith in organization; a boon to every farmers' organization in Michigan.

2nd. Vindication of the principle that the farmer is entitled to have something to say about the price he shall receive for beets.

3rd. Depriving the manufacturers of their stock argument that the farmers will not hang together.

4th. A fair division of the profits of the sugar beet industry; a little less money for Wall Street and a little more money for the farming communities of Michigan.

5th. One more stepping stone to economic freedom.

"For the good of the cause"

we urge every beet grower to stand firmly and loyally by the principles at stake and to grow no beets in 1920 unless the manufacturers grant the growers a conference.

A. B. COOK, Chairman Federated Committee Grange, Gleaners and Farmers' Clubs.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

C. E. ACKERMAN, Manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

Prove Campbell Wool Charges True

MILO D. CAMPBELL of Coldwater, Michigan, when a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee at Washington declared that fleece wool growers through the manipulations of Boston dealers had lost millions of dollars durin gthe war. His charges are apparently supported by the dealers themselves who have recently returned to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, a large sum of money which they admit is not properly theirs.

This fact was established at an open hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture a few days ago, in which growers, Congressmen and officials of the War Industries Board, War Department and Department of Agriculture, participated.

When Mr. Campbell made his charges last summer the Boston wool dealers were almost belligerent and scornfully denied that they had taken gross advantage of the growers. The National Board of Farm Organizations shared with Mr. Campbell the wrath of the "maligned" wool dealers.

Campbell Forces Settlement

Now the campaign initiated by Mr. Campbell is bearing substantial fruit. While it is impossible at this moment to give a reliable estimate of the amount of money that should be restored by the dealers to the growers of wool it is thought that at least five million dollars can eventually be disgorged, provided the Bureau of Markets be given sufficient funds to make the necessary audits. This estimate is largely exceeded by some authorities, but all admit that but for the persistent efforts of the Michigan , man the wool dealers would never have been asked to make a settlement.

The claims affect thousands of wool growers, all of whom according to the statement made at the recent hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture, have received for their wool a price materially less than that fixed by the government. This has been done by the simple, but effective process of calling wool in the grease, scoured wool.

As scoured wool, the fleeces that had been submitted to no process whatever since they were taken from the bodies of the sheep, were sold to the government. Mr. Campbell characterized this as fraudulent and said both the government and the grower had been tricked. He met with much opposition when he sought to investigate the whole subject, but finally succeeded in forcing consideration of his demands.

In June, 1918, Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution for the consideration of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, in which he recited among other things that the government regulations for handling the clip of 1918 were unfair to the producers. Mr. Campbell also charged that no proper or adequate methods were adopted for determining actual profits to dealers and that no adequate plans were made for requiring dealers to keep a record of their transactions for government audits.

Baruch Sustains Campbell

Former governor Stuart, of Virginia; Judge Edwin B. Parker; Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Boad and other eminent witnesses appearing before the Secretary of Agriculture brought out testimony that showed the government and the wool growers had been defrauded. The main contentions of Mr. Campbell were fully sustained. The only question to be determined is the exact amount that the growers are entitled to.

Congressman F. G. Lanham, of Texas, said Mr. Campbell had done good service in calling attention to the unfavorable treatment that the wool growers had received at the hands of the Boston dealers.

"I don't know how many million dollars the wool growers of the United States have lost through the peculiar manipulative methods of the Boston crowd," Congressman Lanham said. "Mr. Campbell has put the losses pretty high, but I would not be surprised if a thorough investigation should disclose that his estimate is a pretty accurate one.

"I remember when Mr. Campbell made his charges he was ridiculed by some persons and threatened with libel suits by others. Events, however, have sustained him and now the government should do all that lies in its power to obtain for the growers the compensation to which they are entitled. Some of the dealers have already confessed and in the most conclusive way, by returning large sums to the government."

Judge Parker, while denying that the War Industries Board was legally responsible for the ill treatment the wool growers declared that he and Mr. Baruch felt that they were morally responsible to see that "as far as lies within our power every men gets all he is entitled to."

Through lack of proper bookkeeping and the absence of completely reliable records it will be exceedingly difficult to determine exactly to what extent the farmers have suffered losses, but Judge Parker expressed confidence in the ability of the government to unravel the skein. Mr. Baruch told Secretary of Agriculture Meredith that if funds were lacking to defray the expenses of an investigation he would gladly go down into his own pocket for the necessary money.

"I certainly meant every word I said," Mr. Baruch declared later in an interview. "I am ready and very willing to pay the necessary expenses of such an investigation if Congress fails to provide the money. I don't believe that the work so well begun by Mr. Campbell should end before every wool grower who has lost anything is fully compensated. The wool growers made a splendid contribution toward the winning of the war and they should not be required to make unnecessary and uncalled for sacrifices.

California Bean Growers Seek Michigan Aid

ACCORDING to a telegram which Mr. Grant Slocum, head of the Gleaner organization advises us he has received from the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, the bean tariff bill has a good chance of passing Congress provided it is reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee. This is in direct contradiction to Congressman Fordney's statements. The California people are apparently unfamiliar with the fight the Business Farmer has been making to get this bill out of the committee. They seem to think with us, however, that Congressman Fordney holds the key to the situation, and believe that the Michigan people ought to bring pressure to bear upon Mr. Fordney to get the bill out of committee. The telegram is as follows:

"Believe for good of U. S. bean industry there should be all pressure possible brought on Fordney to report bean tariff out of committee. Can we have your personal assistance and support of the Gleaners to force the issue out of the committee. Our representatives in Congress advise measure would receive favorable consideration if brought before Congress. We have assistance of all California farm bureaus working on this matter. Cannot you secure support of Michigan farm bureaus."

J. V. MENDENHALL,
California Bean Growers' Ass'n

Volume VII
Number 36

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

May 15,
1920

Farmers Stand Firm as Beet Fight Nears End

Huge Meetings in Beet Territory Show the Growers Ninety Per Cent Loyal to Their Pledge to the Association

THE BEET growers have arrived at a critical stage in their price controversy with the manufacturer. Neither shows any sign of weakening. Both contend that their position is correct. Both refuse to compromise. It is necessary and right that the growers should know at once what the outcome of the controversy is to be, so that they may make their plans accordingly. Scores of the biggest growers of beets have already sown their land to other crops so they are no longer interested in the outcome as it may affect the price the current year. They have declared that they will never plant another acre of beets under a contract which does not meet with their approval and does not give them a fair share of the consumer's dollar. So no matter what settlement may be effected, or what compromise may be made, hundreds of sugar beet growers are out of the game so far as this year is concerned.

Some will grow beets. There is no question about that. In every battle that was ever fought there were always a few who would let the other fellow do the fighting, but be right on the job when the spoils are divided. Those who grow beets in opposition to the wishes and the interests of the majority of growers will have no hesitancy in accepting the extra amount that may be paid by reason of their neighbors' loyal efforts.

Some of those who will grow beets will do so as a matter of necessity. But they will be very few. Perhaps it is the only cash crop they can raise on their soil. Perhaps they actually need the money they will get from the beets. Perhaps rather than afford to lose the entire beet crop they may better afford to work for meagre wages and sacrifice their profits. If there are any such farmers as these in the State of Michigan, let their neighbors be not too severe with them. Necessity is a cruel master. It sometimes forces us to do things which we prefer not to do. But the verdict as to the necessity of a farmer growing beets should rest with his neighbors. They will know what he can best afford to do.

There will be others who will grow beets because they have no faith in organization. That is the most dangerous type of farmer with whom we have to deal. Fifty per cent of the effort required to bring success to co-operative efforts are spent in convincing the skeptical, in fortifying the faint-hearted and reconverting the back-slider.

Then there are a few who will grow beets under the old contract just out of pure cussedness, just to show their neighbors that they are free and independent American citizens and will not be bossed by anybody (except the sugar barons.) They will grow beets if they lose every dollar they put into the crop.

But there are eight to twelve thousand loyal-hearted farmers in the State of Michigan who will never bow knee to the sugar manufacturers. They are intelligent, broad-minded and fair. It is because they are fair in their dealings with others that they will insist that the sugar manufacturers be fair in their dealings with them. For the sake of the principle that is at stake they will be loyal to their neighbors, to their association and to the cause of justice and co-operation everywhere. For the sake of their word, their honesty, their respect and their standing in their community they will put aside the temptation that comes to them to grow beets, and will grow some other crop instead.

Thumb Farmers Loyal

Last week a number of meetings were held in the Thumb, at Unionville, Bach, Fairgrove, Sebewaing, etc. These towns are in the vicinity of muck lands where beets are a particularly suitable crop. It had been rumored that the farmers in the neighborhood of Unionville were on the point of taking back their contracts as a result of a statement that was spread by the manufacturers that the growers' association had abandoned their fight. A meeting was held. A number were present who had contracts in their pockets for from 50 to 100 acres of beets. Some of these had seeded their beets; some had accepted the seed and others were just fitting their ground. Without a single exception these men voluntarily agreed to drag up their fields, pay for the seed, or in the case of those who had not seeded, to return the seed and sow other crops. All voluntarily surrendered their contracts and nine men volunteered to spend the next two or three days visiting their neighbors and getting their contracts. Similar action was taken the same night at a huge meeting at Fairgrove, and at subsequent meetings in that part of the state. What for a time looked like a defeat for the beet growers' "army" in the Thumb "sector," turned into a glorious victory that may bring success to the growers' "arms" throughout all Michigan.

At Ithaca last Saturday night three hundred farmers enthusiastically declared their intention of sticking by the Association and of growing no beets except under a contract approved by the Association.

It Is Early Yet

Manager C. E. Ackerman points out that it is yet early to sow beets. He states that he sowed three separate fields last year at three different times. The first field he sowed May 15th; the second May 25th, and the third the first week in June. "The last field gave the best yield," he declares "by nearly a ton to the acre."

There is no reason for getting in a hurry to plant beets. The season is very late and beets planted as late as June 10th will undoubtedly do well. The manufacturers know this which is one of the reasons why they are slow in agreeing to a conference. They do not want a conference that is plain to be seen. They will not have a conference if they can secure enough acreage without it. So they have spent every effort to get acreage and destroy the beet growers' association, and ample time yet remains for them to agree to a conference and get their acreage through the growers' association if they cannot get it any other way. They have not yet got enough acreage to start their factories. Common sense tells us that this is so. And they will not get enough acreage if every member of the Association takes another hitch on his courage and determines to out-bluff the manufacturer, even at the risk of growing other crops.

Principle at Stake

Manager Ackerman says that the principle which is at stake in this fight is worth far more than the value of the 1920 crop. For the sake of that principle Mr. Ackerman himself will let 200 acres of his land remain idle rather than plant them to beets. And he is but one of thousands who is willing to sacrifice for the sake of this principle. If the growers fail this year, how can they expect to win another year. If the manufacturers can out-bluff the farmers this year, they will only stand firmer another year, and it will be that much harder for the farmers to overcome their opposition. Now is the time to win. Next year may be too late. Now is the time to show the state of Michigan that the farmers "will stick." If you fail this year, everyone will expect you to fail next year.

Confidence in Each Other

It is perfectly natural that when one farmer becomes traitor to the cause and plants beets, a good many others are tempted to follow suit. But this must not be. The disloyal ones are but a handful compared to the loyal ones and their aggregate acreage will not be a drop in the bucket to what the manufacturers must have. In some sections the loyal growers are threatening to use strong arm methods against those who are planting beets. Threats of dragging up their fields, painting their buildings an uncomplimentary color and ostracising them from community life, are heard on ll sides. While it would be perfectly justifiable for any farmer or group of farmers to refuse to help a neighbor who had refused to help them by standing firm in this fight, more radical methods could hardly be approved. But whether counselled or approved it is practically certain that some methods will be used which to quote the Irishman, "will bring the b'ys to their sinses."

That Dream of $16 Beets

HOPING to tempt the farmers into growing beets under the old contract, Mr. W. H. Wallace has recently issued a statement that the old contract would PROBABLY give the farmers $16 a ton for beets this year. Mr. Wallace did not explain how much it would be to the advantage of the sugar companies to pay the farmers $16 a ton under the old contract. Remember that for every extra $1 per ton which the farmer receives over $10, the manufacturers gets $1.40.

If 15 cent sugar will pay the farmer $16 gross per ton of beets, it will pay the manufacturer $40 per ton gross.

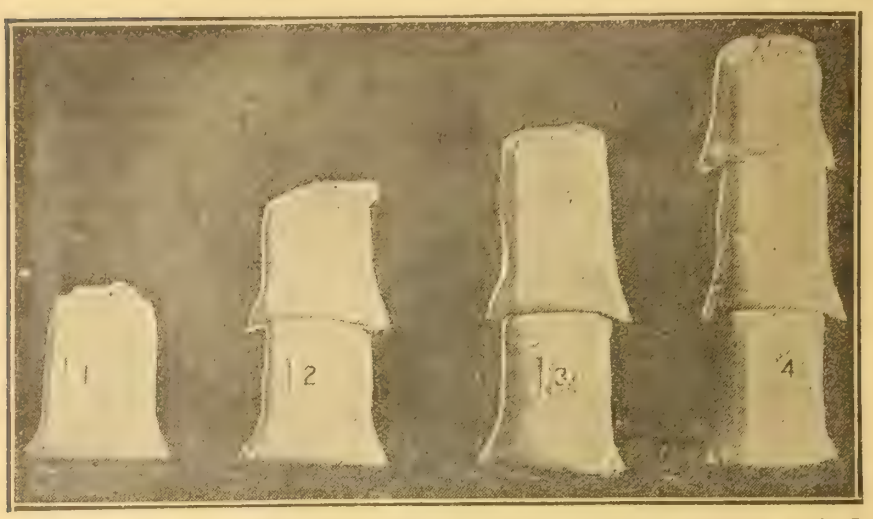
And if the cost of the beets represents 70 per cent of the total cost of producing the sugar as claimed by the Federal Trade Commission, it means that out of every ton of beets for which the manufacturers pay the farmers $16, they will make a net profit of SEVENTEEN DOLLARS. All growers ask is a share of that $17.

The farmer will NOT get $16 for his beets if the government sets the price, for if the government regulates the price at all it will never let the manufacturers get away with such profits as that. If the government sets the price it will undoubtedly allow the farmers the MINIMUM called for in their old contract for IF THE FARMERS ARE WILLING TO GROW BEETS UNDER THAT CONTRACT THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE A RIGHT TO ASSUME THAT THE PRICE IS SATISFACTORY. So it behooves the growers to raise that minimum and protect their interests in case of government regulation.

Value of Manure for Renewing Soil Fertility

Improper Handling Causes a Loss of $2,025,000,000 Yearly in Plant Food Elements

By M. M. McCOOL
Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College



Average relative yield of wheat for twenty-five years. 1. Continuous wheat, unmanured. 2. Continuous wheat, manured. 3. Wheat in rotation, unmanured. 4. Wheat in rotation, manured.

ANIMAL excrement has been used for soil improvement throughout all agricultural epochs. Reports of ancient Jewish, Greek and Roman agriculture show that the use of manure for such purposes was common, the early writers Hesiod, Xenophon, Theophrastus, Cato, Varro and Columella calling attention to its importance. In the intensely populated regions of China, Korea and Japan practically no losses of plant-food elements from animals take place.

Although not appreciated by many American farmers, manures are the most important and far-reaching by-products of the farm. As a result of this condition the waste due to improper management of these probably exceeds all others on the farm. Indeed the success of certain systems of farming hinges largely upon the proper care and use of the farm manures.

Composition of Manure

Barnyard manure is made up of a mixture of bedding, food the animal has eaten that has not been kept in its body nor burned away into gas. It thus contains organic matter, some nutrients essential for plant growth as well as others.

The amount of organic matter regained in the manure is of value in soil management for the reasons stated in the preceding article. Since much of it is lost in the process of feeding to farm animals one should certainly derive substantial profit above that obtained from the use of the manure produced, since more organic matter can be produced successfully by other means. It has been found by means of experiments that about fifty per cent of coarse forage is digested and eighty-five to ninety of the more concentrated food. Inasmuch as a standard ration is a mixture of feeds the animals returns from thirty to forty-five per cent of the organic matter consumed. Of course, the composition of the manure that goes on the land is influenced by the kind and amount of bedding afforded the animal as well as the care it receives from the time it is voided until it is applied to the land.

The amount of the plant nutrients that is fed to livestock that again reaches the soil is of tremendous importance. Although not generally accepted some agricultural writers maintain that the agricultural value of crop producing power of manure when applied to the soil is governed primarily by the amount of these that it contains.

In the maintenance of fertility under livestock systems of farming the amount of the plant food elements that is returned in the manure must be considered and the losses entailed must be made up in some manner. They vary appreciably with the kind and age of the animal to which the food is given and in general the losses of the important constituents are as given in the following table.

Loss of Constituents of Food in Process of Digestion

	Percentage
Organic matter	
Average dairy ration...	45
Heavy concentrate ration	35
Coarse fibrous roughage	55 to 65
Nitrogen:	
Dairy animals	35 to 75
Meat animals	65 to 90
Work animals	85 to 95
Phosphorus:	
Young growing animals	35 to 50
Dairy animals	50 to 80
Work animals	75 to 95
Potassium:	
Dairy animals	65 to 85
Meat animals	75 to 90
Work animals	90 to 98

Now the composition of the liquid and solid portions of the manure from farm animals is of much interest as much as the amounts to apply for different crops as well as the value depends upon it. The figures presented in the table closely approximate conditions as they occur.

Amounts and Composition of Excretia of Several Different Classes of Animals 1,000 Pounds Live Weight of Animals

Horse—Solid, 80 per cent	14,800	1,500	11	6	8
Liquid, 20 per cent	3,700	1,800	27	trace	25
Entire excreta	18,500	1,560	14	5	11
Cow— Solid, 70 per cent	17,667	1,700	8	4	2
Liquid, 30 per cent	8,333	1,840	20	trace	27
Entire excreta	26,000	1,720	12	3	9
Sheep—Solid, 67 per cent	20,000	1,200	15	10	9
Liquid, 33 per cent	10,000	1,700	27	1	42
Entire excreta	30,000	1,360	19	7	20
Swine—Solid, 60 per cent	7,800	1,600	11	10	8
Liquid, 50 per cent	4,200	1,940	8	2	9
Entire excreta	13,000	1,740	10	7	8
Hen—...	10,000	1,100	26	16	18

Value of Manure

Manure may be valued commercially, that is on the basis of the amount of the important ingredients and also on the agricultural basis or its value in enhancing crop production.

In deciding upon the commercial value of manure it is first necessary to fix the price of each of the most important elements, those usually considered being nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. As a rule the price per pound is lower than that charged for these in the form of commercial fertilizers. In addition a knowledge of the composition of the material is essential.

Formerly the value of the organic matter in the manure was ignored but recently several agriculturists have placed an estimate upon this portion. Such estimates have many short comings and really should be looked upon only as means for making comparisons of manures from different classes of animals. Some of the disturbing factors that arise are the dilution by means of litter and losses entailed in several ways.

The most satisfactory way to evaluate manure is upon the basis of its power to increase crop production. This is difficult owing to the effect that the time, manner, and amount of application, the nature of the soil, climate and cropping systems and market price of product, have upon the results obtained. Although there is a deficiency of accurate information concerning several phases of this question there are on record results of long and carefully conducted field trials on the finer textured soils. At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station yard and stable manures were added at the rate of 8 tons per acre in a rotation of corn, wheat and clover. During the first period or 1897-1906 the value of each ton of the former was $2.12 and the latter $2.87 and during the second period for 1907-1918 these values were $2.92 and 3.45 respectively. These are calculated on pre-war prices, which are more than one-half lower than at present.

It is estimated that the plant food elements lost annually from barnyard manure, due to improper handling, approximates two and a quarter billion dollars in value. The losses are entailed during certain processes of decay, by volatilization, and also by leaching.

The decay of manure, the result of the activities of bacteria, molds and fungi, may take place mainly under two sets of conditions, namely, loose and moist, and compact and moist. Under the former conditions an abundance of air is present and the mass becomes heated. The organic matter decreases and more or less free nitrogen, and nitrogen as ammonia escape into the atmosphere. The initial losses are largely the result of the breaking down of urea in the liquid portion. During this process ammonium carbonate is formed, and since this is a volatile compound it later breaks up into gaseous ammonia and carbon dioxide and accounts for great losses of nitrogen from manure heaps. This reaction is practically completed within a week's time and the greater part may take place the first three days after manure is deposited. Under the latter conditions, air is deficient and less heat is formed and the loss of free nitrogen and the nitrogen as ammonia, is much less. Thus it follows, if a manure heap is kept moist and compact the loss of nitrogen by volatilization is greatly reduced.

The loss of nitrogen and potassium from manure thrown into the barnyard, or other places where it will become saturated and drainage water escapes, is great indeed. The loss depends upon the amount of rainfall and the temperature. **It is held by some that on a large number of farms in the humid region approximately 75 per cent of the total nitrogen, 25 per cent of the phosphorus, and 50 per cent of the potassium are not returned to the soil.** If no drainage water passes away the loss of nitrogen will be accounted for by volatilization and no phosphorus or potassium will disappear. Of course the bulk decreases or much of the organic matter is dissipated.

Where mixed manures from horses and cows were placed in bins, one set being with, another without shelter for one year the losses were found to be as follows: Loss of organic matter from the protected was sixty per cent, unprotected, sixty-nine, twenty-three per cent of nitrogen disappeared from the former and forty from the latter, four per cent of phosphorus from the former and sixty from the latter, while the potash lost from the first was three per cent and thirty-six from the second.

On this basis of the Ohio results on a farm where 50 tons of manure are voided in the stable and thrown out, or in the yards exposed to weather there is lost on an average about $60 worth of plant-food from December or January to April. The value of course would be greater if the manure were exposed to the spring rains for a longer period.

It is well recognized that there are certain ideal methods for caring for manure. The foremost one perhaps, is a concrete pit system which prevents losses by seepage or drainage as well as makes it possible to keep the heap moist and compact—conditions ideal for percenting losses of plant food. The paved feed lot where the manure is compact and leaching prevented is another important method for caring for manure. It has been shown that the saving by the use of such a system will soon pay for the installation.

Many farmers cannot see their way clear to install such systems but they can save a large percentage of the manure, both liquid and solid, by feeding under open sheds and by bedding frequently and generously. Where the above methods cannot be adopted and the manure must be piled in heaps, certain precautions should be taken. The heaps should be perpendicular and the top so arranged to catch water rather than to shed it. In addition, the heap should be tall enough to prevent leaching through the mass.

Wherever possible to practice it a cheap and effective way to handle manure is to haul it to the field as it is made. Care should be taken to avoid losses by washing from sloping land, especially when the soil is frozen.

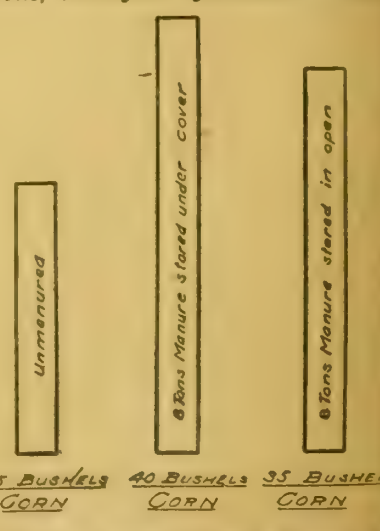
MAKING FERTILIZER

Would a mixture of chicken droppings from sixty hens, two loads of leaf mold, two wash tubs of woods ashes and fine oat straw well powdered make good fertilizer for spring wheat on high sandy soil or corn on low land?—Mrs. D. McC., Van Buren County.

The mixture you suggest together with about 300 or 400 pounds of acid phosphate should make an excellent fertilizer for your soils. If the material is fairly dry about 300 pounds per acre could be applied.

If you cannot obtain the acid phosphate for local dealers it is probable that you can purchase it from the Agricultural Chemical Co., Detroit, the Federal Chemical Co., Columbia, Tenn., or Swift and Co., Chicago.

It is customary to use 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate for staple crops twice in about a four year rotation. Where one is growing the heavy cash crops such as potatoes the application should be increased to 300 or 400 pounds per acre.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.*



Effects of storage on value of manure. The future will see vast improvements in our methods of caring for manure on the farm.

A Better School System for Farm Children

Manual Training and Domestic Science are Practical Studies in Consolidated School

By WILFORD L. COFFEY
Assistant Superintendent of Public In struction

THE EDUCATIONAL efficiency of a school is determined by the quantity and quality of the work pursued, the qualifications of those who direct the work, the physical and esthetic surroundings, and the effective use made of the pupils' time and energy. The pupils' time and energy are not being effectively used unless there exists a proper relation between the time given to study and the time given to recitation. Six to eight years or more of the child's first years of school life are given to the mastery of the fundamentals of education. It is during the study period of these years that the teacher can be of inestimable value in directing the child's efforts, in training him in habits of industry, concentration of mind, systematic study, self-control, and self-direction. The formation of these habits enables him to accomplish more for himself, to co-operate with others in performing needful tasks, to be self-reliant and self-directive, to exercise initiative, and to be an efficient member of the community where he may reside.

But a good school must do more than provide for the training afforded through the study period. It must make provision for the recitation period. It is during this period that the mind of the pupil and the teacher come in contact. It is during this period that the pupil has an opportunity to put into action the knowledge that he has acquired. It is during this period that he contributes his experience and shares the experiences of others of the class. Out of this contact, action, and experience come a different insight and direction of efforts and interests. It is ,therefore, important that there be an efficient and effective recitation period.

The study period and the recitation period each have their particular function to perform. There must be such a relation between them that the attention and interest of the child will not be curtailed, and habits of indolence and mental dissipation fostered.

Manual training shop of Iron River township school district.

A few years ago teachers, to a large extent, measured their own ability as teachers by the assigning of school tasks that only the exceptional child could perform. Little aid was given by the teacher. If a few children struggled through this process ,and the teacher pleased the community socially, she was hailed as one of the excellent teachers of the county. We know better than this now. We no longer approve such teaching as administers to a small per cent out of each one hundred. We now think of the remainder of the one hundred. We disapprove teaching only the Edisons, the Burbanks, the Jeffersons, the Lincolns, the Roosevelts, the Wilsons and the Schwabs. These are the people that are often cited by some defender of the one-room school to prove that it is an unqualified success. We know now that pupils differ widely in their abilities and that there must be time at the disposal of the teacher, during both the recitation and study period, to take account of this variation so that each boy or girl will have an opportunity to measure up to the highest standard of his or her possibilities.

The one room school offers little opportunity to teach such vocational subjects as agriculture, sewing, cooking, and manual training. The already over-crowded curriculum does not permit efficient teaching of these subjects. If it did, there would not be available teachers who could teach each of these subjects and regular school work with any degree of efficiency.

Agriculture is the industry which supports the people who maintain the rural school, but how little this science is considered in such a school. The law does require that agriculture shall form a part of the instruction in the rural school. The course of study for such schools make provision for a half-year of instruction in the subject, but who must necessarily be the instructor? Most often teachers who know little concerning the fundamentals of this science. To some of these teachers the conception of agriculture is measured in terms of how rapidly they can climb a fence if a cow in a friendly attitude comes towards them. The teacher is not at fault for this agricultural teaching situation. It is the system. The wonder is that she does so well.

Is it fair to the girl today to pass her from our schools without the opportunity to learn how to sew and cook, the two vocations which will be brought more or less into constant use by her?

Is it fair to the boy to deny him an opportunity to create something with his hands? Manual training is a means of answering this desire to express himself in some tangible article. In providing for this and the other vocation subjects we are not turning our schools into places where a child gets nothing except what he may learn from a vocational subject, for no one of the subjects needs to be taught to exceed ninety minutes per week in the elementary or first eight grades. These subjects when properly taught create an interest in school life, and correlate with the other subjects of the curriculum. The child who has prepared, planted, and tended a plat of ground and harvested the crop therefrom, the child who has made a dress, prepared and canned a fruit or vegetable, and the child who has taken a piece of timber and out of it formed a bookcase, a library table, or some article useful on the farm, has ultilized knowledge gained in the academic work of the school, as well as having done something which will form a basis for much of his English work in school.

(Continued next week)

Tell Consumer Truth About Shoddy and Wool Will Come Into Its Own

THE manufacturers of woolen goods are very much opposed to the "Truth in Fabric" bill now before congress. This bill would compel every manufacturer to label his goods according to the quantity of pure wool and shoddy which they contain. One argument presented in opposition to this bill is based on the fact that the present production of wool is not sufficient to provide everyone with pure wool garments. Hence, the use of shoddy is necessary. This argument is presented as follows by Samuel S. Dae in "Textiles," a clothing trade organ.

"It will aid greatly in freeing ourselves from prejudice against shoddy and other wool by-products, if we keep clearly in mind the fact that the use of these materials is necessary for the existence of probably more than half of the people who now live outside the tropics, that is, in temperate and cold climates. Wool fabrics are required to protect the body against cold, damp and sudden changes of temperature. No other textile material provides this protection, without which a majority of the people now living in comparative comfort in such a climate as that of Northern United States and Canada would perish from exposure. The survivors would be those who in the course of time became inured to the new conditions.

Wool Supply and Demand

"Let us consider the many forms in which wool is now used for protecting the body: Clothing, such as dresses, coats ,vests, trousers, sweaters, overcoats and cloaks, underclothing, hosiery, hats, caps and blankets. In addition to these uses of wool for protecting the body a large quantity of wool is used for a variety of other purposes, such as rugs, carpets, carriage and motor cloths, felts, upholstery and horse blankets.

"The raw material for these products comes originally from the sheep, and the sheep of all countries yield approximately 1,468,000,000 pounds (scoured weight) of wool each year. This in the aggregate is a large quantity, but there is a loss of about 30 per cent in manufacturing scoured wool into cloth, so that the wool grown throughout the world each year would produce 1,027,600,000 pounds of wool cloth ready to be made into clothing. This also is a large quantity, but let us consider how many are to use it. The people now living outside of the tropics number approximately 1,169,0 0 0,- and for them wool covering is a necessity that grows greater the nearer they live to the poles. All of these 1,169,000,000 people must have the protection of wool, regardless of age, sex or occupation. If the 1,027,600,000 pounds of cloth made from the annual production of wool were divided equally among the people living outside of the tropics, each person would receive 14 ounces per year, equal to a piece of light weight cloth 44 inches square, about enough to make a respectable girdle.

"Let us keep in mind this yearly allowance of 14 ounces of cloth and then consider the approximate weight of the wool portion of various articles used for protecting the human body:

Man's suit	ozs. 56
Man's coat	28
Man's vest	8
Man's trousers	20
Man's overcoat	50
Bed blankets	80

NATURE'S ALLOTMENT OF WOOL

This is the reason, say the clothing manufacturers why the "Truth in Fabrics" bill should not become a law. It is a better reason why it should become a law. It shows the consumer that a large part of the goods he purchases is composed of shoddy and he will soon demand wool to clothe him from head to feet.

Shoddy a Primary Necessity of Life

"At the rate flocks produce wool a man would have to wait four years for enough cloth to make a suit of clothes. When we consider the large amount of wool materials now used, not only for bodily protection, but for the other uses already mentioned, and the disproportion between that amount and the annual yield of wool for each person, it becomes plain that the existence of most of the people now living in temperate and cold climates depends on a supply of wool material in addition to that which comes directly from the sheep. This extra supply is obtained by reclaiming the wool from articles of wool that have already been used for clothing or other purposes, and manufacturing this reclaimed wool into cloth and other wool goods. This reclaimed wool is known as shoddy, and thus we find that not only the health and comfort of all the people living outside of the tropics, but the existence of the great majority of them, depend a great deal on the use of the material called shoddy, and which is but another name for wool. If the wool were not reclaimed it would be far more expensive than silk.

Argument Favors "Truth in Fabric"

The above views were intended as an argument against the "Truth in Fabric" law, but it is really an argument in favor of it. It is granted that the present wool yield is insufficient. The reason this is so is because shoddy has taken the place of wool. All the wool has been produced for which there has been a profitable market. Use less shoddy and more wool, and more wool will be produced, and a great industry will be stimulated. The enemies of "Truth in Fabric" thus presents the best argument why such a law should be enacted.

Purchasers of clothing should not be deceived into thinking that the "Truth in Fabric" law would prohibit the use of shoddy, and force them to depend wholly upon wool. For such is not the case. The bill would simply require the lebelling of goods, so that a man who wanted an all-wool garment could buy one if he wanted to pay the price for it and know that he was getting what he paid for. Similarly a man who was satisfied to purchase a garment consisting of eighty per cent shoddy and twenty per cent pure wool would know exactly what he was buying. The "Truth in Fabric" bill is just what its name suggests, and would prove a benefit to both producer, consumer, dealer, and eventually to the manufacturer himself. Wool growers should write their senators and congressmen to get behind this bill.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
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The Awakening

FOR THE better part of the past three years the farm press and farm organization leaders have been telling the country that the world was facing a food crisis. They pointed out that the prices of farm products were not keeping pace with the prices of the materials used in their production. They showed that farm labor was drifting cityward; that men who had farmed all their lives were selling their farms and seeking an easier life in the cities; that agricultural development was being retarded while industrial development was going on at an unprecedented rate. But the heeding was not heard. Newspapers scoffed and called the warning, "another piece of propaganda put out by political demagogues who are seeking the farmer vote." And so the unequal conditions became a little more unbalanced. Farm help continued to seek employment in the city shops. Prices of raw materials and machinery continued to advance a little faster than the advance on food products. Season by season agricultural production declined. A few less acres here; a slightly lower yield there; a few more abandoned acres everywhere.

Today the nation is paying the price for its indifference. The recent sky-rocket advances in certain food products, which were at first held by the limelighters to be the result of speculation, have since been revealed as the result of the old law of supply and demand. And the consumer has learned to his sorrow that he must either pay unheard of prices for some of the most common articles of food or else go without.

The nation is now thoroughly awake to the impending menace of food shortage, and sundry and sage is the advice that is offered for its solution. The newspapers are publishing columns after columns of editorials upon the subject. The preacher, the platform spellbinder, the social worker, the politician,—all are devoting their thought to this mighty problem. But not all the wisdom of Solomon, nor all the gold of Rockefeller nor all the tears of suffering multitudes can add one cubit to the world's supplies of food.

To produce food we must first have land. To till the soil, plant the crops and harvest them we must first have labor. To secure labor and the tools for labor's use we must have money. The land we have, billions of acres. It is fertile. It is productive. Plow it, fit it, and plant it to seed and it will yield a crop, providing the elements are kind. But to plow, fit, plant and harvest requires labor, and since the farms of the country have less than 70 per cent of their normal labor needs, the farms can produce only 70 per cent of what they are capable of producing with abundant labor.

The awakening has come, but too late to help in the 1920 food campaign. Much of the planting has been done; plans for the balance are about completed. Without labor to help with the plowing and planting and with no promise of labor to help with the harvesting farmers have planted what they themselves could handle, which will be less than what is needed.

Co-Operative Farming

THE OLD idea that several farmers might pool their farms, their tools, their capital and labor and conduct a co-operative farming enterprise has again been dug up from the grave of discarded theories and put forward as a solution to the farm labor problem.

It will not work. The reason is fundamental and perfectly understandable. You cannot change an employer into an employe and get results. Neither can you change a land-owning farmer holding the position of highest authority over his acres and activities into a hired man and get results. Human nature will not stand for it.

Every farmer is a law unto himself in the conduct of his own business. He is the proprietor and no man has a keener sense of proprietorship than he. The satisfaction of being able to look over his acres and say to himself: "All this is mine to do with as I please" is worth more than gold or stock in a farming corporation. Every farm is a kingdom in itself. Shall its owner renounce his title and let it pass into the control of others? He will never do it.

But aside from the farmer's objection to such a plan, the nation cannot afford to encourage or permit the amalgamation of farms in such a manner as has been proposed. The farmers are the greatest purchasers of manufactured products. The farm home is the typical American home where the spirit of patriotism and a respect for the finer things of life are carefully fostered. The farm has been truly called the "bulwark of civilization." From it came the greatest men of the nation. From it come art, literature, religion, enterprise, initiative, and all else that contributes to the well-being of the nation. So let it remain undisturbed.

The Solution

TO SEEK the solution of an undesirable condition without first discovering the cause is as foolish as trying to carry water in a sieve. That is the trouble with the thousand and one theories that are advanced for the solution of the high cost of living, nearly all of which ignore the true causes for the condition.

One could write a book on the reasons for the high cost of living. But it is not necessary. Prosperity is the forerunner of high wages, food, clothing, rent, etc. Is it not therefore the true cause for the high cost of living? If so why should anyone seek a solution to the high cost of living when the only solution could be the destroying of prosperity? The answer is this: Not all men benefit alike in an era of prosperity any more than they do in a period of depression. Were it possible to immediately distribute the benefits or drawbacks of an inflation in the cost of any commodity so that every individual might share alike, there would be no complaint over the high cost of living. But it takes so long a time for this leavening process to take place that thousands of people are affected in unequal degrees and accordingly there is dissatisfaction.

Prosperity causes people to buy things they do not need. Hence, unessential industries spring up, and compete in the open market for the labor and raw material required by essential industries. And because it is human nature to purchase uncomplainingly of the things that are not needed, the manufacturers of non-essentials are free to advance the prices of their articles and pay as much as they please for the labor and material which produces them. The essential industries must accordingly pay more for labor and supplies and figure the increased cost in the selling prices of their commodities. It is likewise human nature to complain of the prices charged for commodities that are absolutely necessary to health, comfort and even life. Prices were never so low for these that the consumer has not felt they ought to be lower.

There appear to be only two ways to reduce the high cost of living. One of them is constructive; the other destructive. The constructive method has to do with the voluntary curtailment of production in non-essential industries and the releasing of men and materials for the increasing needs of essential industries. The constructive method also has to do with the voluntary reduction of profits on the part if those who control the raw materials of the country. It does not require the sageness of a prophet to say that this solution will never be accepted. Hence, we are free to discard it, and turn our attention to the destructive method of bringing down the high cost of living.

This method can only be brought about by industrial depression. It is a cruel solution. It is not a solution we would take by choice, but having discarded the other solution, what is there left but this? Industrial depression which would prevent manufacturers from securing capital; force them to close down their factories, and make their men and material available for the farms and the absolutely essential industries, would in short order bring down the cost of everything. More food would be produced and prices would therefore be lower. The farmer could afford to sell a little cheaper because it would cost him less to produce the food. It is likely that of all concerned, however, the farmer would suffer the least from an era of industrial depression.

TRANSPLANTED

Crop Conditions

UNLESS MAY has a change of heart and gives us warm and copious rains followed by plenty of sunshine, there is danger that the oat failure of last year will be repeated. The crop is not suffering greatly as yet. Neither is it in as good condition as it ought to be. There is considerable room for improvement. The same is true of wheat.

The western stand of oats and wheat has been materially damaged, and the average is much below normal. No amount of good weather can bring the western yield much above normal, which means another shortage in these crops and another year of high prices. If Michigan gets favorable weather for the balance of May her oats and wheat stand a fair share of yielding well and these crops would pay farmers a fair profit this year.

One Dollar Per Hour

IS THE labor of the farmer worth less than the labor of a switchman or mechanic? Does it not require as much muscle, initiative, judgment and care to plough or seed a field as to throw a switch or operate a drill? The switchman and the mechanic ask $1 per hour for their labor, and we ought not to expect the farmer to be satisfied with any less. Therefore, when figuring up your year's income, allow yourself at the rate of $1 per hour for labor, 7 per cent on your investment, 15 per cent depreciation, and a fair salary for managerial ability. If your actual net income is less than the sum of these items, you are not earning what you should from your farm.

What the Neighbors Say

APPRECIATION

Inclosed you will find one dollar for which please send the best paper in Michigan to ———, for the next six months. They are two radical Republicans and life long business men and I wish them to get the farmer's views on some of the many questions of these serious times.

I wish also to thank you for the prompt reply to my inquiries relating to canning pea prices. So long as Wisconsin farmers can raise peas for three cents or less I do not think Roach & Co., can pay much more. For several weeks past I handed out your paper where I conveniently could. From the oft-repeated reply I got, that "I get that paper", I conclude that you have a large circulation in this vicinity.

I believe that to your paper can be ascribed the strong desire for farmers to become organized. It is highly praised by all farmers who know it and as roundly cursed by certain others.

Wishing your efforts the highest kind of success.—*J. W. R., Sanilac county.*

Thank you for your kind words. I hope we may always merit your confidence and friendship. It hurts us a little bit to think there are some, who, not understanding what we are trying to do for agriculture, "curse" us for our efforts. But that's the price all have to pay who leave the beaten path and seek a better road. Understanding will some day rob our enemies of their venom, and they will be friends. But that's in the far distant future. Today we can only do the best we know how and let our enemies rave.—Editor.

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

My dear Editor: So many kindly notes of appreciation came to me through my previous contribution to your splendid publication that I am tempted to accept your request for another intrusion upon the good nature of your readers.

To my mind we as a people suffer more from lack of patriotism than from any other cause. I mean we are a cowardly lot when it comes to daring to take a stand that is absolutely necessary to preserve Right and Justice. We are too indolent, indifferent or ignorant to defend ourselves, our personal rights and our property from the well organized gang of political pirates. We know they are ravishing the commonwealth of Michigan financially and morally, but we offer but slight objections. We grumble a little when we pay our State taxes which we know to be at least twice what they should be. If it were not for the crooks and grafters who we are obliged to support.

We all stand for respectability and good morals in our home and community, and more than ninety-five per cent are so called good citizens, but I have concluded that we have so many so called "good citizens" that are so good that they are "good for nothing."

Unless you are offering some resistance to this program of public wrong doing, don't dare to call yourself a good citizen.

To the man or woman who unfaltering bids adieu to the son or brothers to answer their country's call to arms, that this vigorous youth may aid in supporting the principals that are near and dear to us, we add our donation of funds and untiring labor to the cause of our republic.

The women and men will give their all to repel an invading foreign foe and yet we are mute when it comes to taking issue with the most dangerous foe of this form of government.

The scheming political pirates who are now operating more brazenly than ever before have assumed privileges in the State of Michigan unequalled in the history of any State and are so entrenched with Public Press muffled and the so called influential citizen fixed that they are operating unafraid of exposure. The extent of their plunder exceeds that of all the robbers, thieves and defaulters now in Michigan prisons and yet scarcely a word of protest dare be uttered. Our forefathers endured every privation that this form of government might be created—much blood and sacrifice has been demanded to maintain and to sustain the ideals of our country which these political vultures would destroy.

I want to ask if the present generation of sons and daughters of Michigan have enough manhood and womanhood to sustain the honor of the State.

If you sit idly by and permit a continuation of the present scandalous program by this degraded gang of political sharks, take the consequence.

I am only going to use the Newberry case as a contrast. His family and friends and certain interests who looked forward to him as being an aid to profitable legislation, contributed huge sums for his election and possibly are now headed for Leavenworth. But this gang of state politicians have had access to the state's funds for millions to perpetuate themselves in office so they can fight you with your own money.

If you haven't the courage to fight them with your ballots, your sons will be shedding their blood to displace these well entrenched enemies of free, honest and respectable government.—*Edward Frensdorf, Hudson, Mich.*

The people of Michigan must be blind if they cannot see the need for a change of conditions in the administration of our state affairs. While we would hardly put it so strong as Mr. Frensdorf has done, the situation is bad enough to require urgent attention by every good citizen. —Editor.

CONFIDENCE

Enclosed find my personal check for two dollars for which kindly renew my subscription for three years. You have been waking the farmers up to the cause, and have done more than any other farm paper to prepare the farmer for the test that is now before them, namely, the sugar beet situation and the Michigan Farm Bureau movement. I hope the boys stand pat before the sugar trust for they surely can not make sugar without beets. Believe the Farm Bureau movement is the best yet, as they are organized under one head with ample capital to push it to a finish. The Grange and other farmer organizations are all right but can not pull together as can the Farm Bureau as a national organization. Keep the M. B. F. coming and remember we are with you to the last trench.—*O. O. Watkins, Hillsdale County, Mich.*

If all the farmers of Michigan had the same confidence as you in the power of organization and in the integrity of those who seek to forge and employ that power for their benefit it would not take long to do the job that is before us. But half the energy is spent in convincing the skeptics, bolstering up the faint-hearted and re-converting the slackers. Let us have faith in one another and in the justice and ultimate success of our cause.—Editor.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Hudson is Best Known For Its Super-Six Motor

Official Proofs Established Its Supremacy; Thus Hudson Became the Largest Selling Fine Car

Few of the 90,000 Super-Six owners have ever tried the limit of Hudson speed or power. They realize they have a vast reservoir of ability that is never called on.

Yet no one mistakes it for mere idle surplus simply because it is beyond his ordinary requirements.

For that latent capacity is Hudson's greatest value. It is the life of a car. Because of it, thousands are now getting the fullest satisfaction and service from Super-Sixes nearly five years old. They know the durability it gives. They know what it means in smooth operation. Their cars have required neither costly replacements nor constant attention to minor disorders.

Moreover, it is good to know that you have at instant call greater speed, acceleration and hill-climbing ability than any other stock car has ever shown.

80% More Efficient— Within 10% of Perfect

Many have called the Super-Six "the perfect motor." That of course, is not accurate. Perfection would mean utter freedom from friction and vibration. No machine can ever be that. But the Super-Six comes within 10% of it. Could another type approach that close Hudson's records might be matched. But for nearly five years they have stood. None has equalled them. The possibility of their being rivalled seemed never more remote than now. Certainly the type to do it has not yet appeared.

And mark this important fact. Hudson's supremacy means no added complications, weight or size. The patented Super-Six principle applied to a standard type of motor added 72% to power. Motor efficiency is increased 80%. Endurance thus has been increased to limits yet unknown.

Note These Tests Made to Prove Its Endurance

Think that a Super-Six stock chassis set the speed record at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour. A stock Super-Six holds the acceleration record. And Hudson made the fastest time for the famous Pike's Peak hill climb. The Super-Six principle in speedway-racing won more points than any racing team ever took, in a single year. And think of Hudson's double trans-continental run of 7,000 miles in 10 days 21 hours. No other car ever equalled its time in either direction.

Those tests speak for Hudson endurance—the real reason for its appeal to you today. There can be no question regarding its beauty, its completeness, its fineness—advantages patent to any observer.

You will best assure delivery when you want it by speaking for your Hudson now.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE BABIES

DO YOU know that last year more applications were made at institutions for homes for babies. Mothers driven to desperation by the high cost of living in the cities and the fact that landlords would not allow children in their houses, has made is seem almost that a prohibitive price has been put on childhood. If it were only possible for every child to be born in the country where there was room to breathe and room to play. For those who have made a study of the subject all agree that no matter how ideally the institution may be conducted, it can never take the place of a home. Perhaps the report of the largest society in Detroit may be of interest to you:

Children In the Way

March was the busiest month in the history of the Children's Aid Society, which has unbroken records dating back to 1867, with more or less complete reports of every case handled during that time. There were 132 applications for homes for children in March, most of them being cases where parents wanted to get the children out of their way, either by paying for their board or by giving them for adoption. A peculiarly heartless case was that of a mother in excellent physical condition, who said she was tired of being tied at home to care for her child and wanted some one to adopt it.

The mother of little Lora Meggison, the beautiful baby shown above, has answered the Roll Call, but you may be sure her father, Clarence Meggison, of Charlevoix, would not have his little girl placed in an institution. She is happy in the home of Mrs. Geo. Meggison. She is two years and ten months old and weighs 25 pounds.

There is no substitute for a real mother, according to the theory as worked out by the Children's Aid. Every case is investigated thoroughly and children are taken away from their natural parents only when circumstances make it imperative. Even then children are not sent to institutions, but are boarded with families where the home life is kept up.

Negro Problem Growing

The society has a staff of workers, each of whom is responsible for a certain number of children. These she visits at regular intervals, both at home and at school. There also is a free clinic for the babies, which are weighed every two weeks and their diet changed whenever necessary.

The vast influx of Negro population, together with difficulties in obtaining proper housing has created a new problem for the society. To date all cases have been cared for, but it is becoming increasingly necessary to help these families care for their children.

Mother's Place Home

It will be a sorry day for society, Mr. Frost says, if the new woman, proud of her economic independence, prefers business life to the rearing of a family. It will be a still sorrier one if she takes upon herself the obligations of society, bears children and then refuses to stay at home and give them a mother's care, he said. The society is doing what it can to supplement the home life of the city's unfortunate children, but even a boarding home isn't what a real home ought to mean to the future citizens of Detroit, in its opinion.

THE KIDDIE-KOOP

SUCH interesting Kiddie Koops are now made for youngsters. We had our artist draw one so that you would have an idea of how simply one can be constructed at home. If a floor is put in it, and a blanket and pillow thrown on the floor, baby will not get many bumps and can pull himself up by the bars, gain strength in his arms and legs and will surely be out of danger. With just a little more work castors can be added and then the Koop can be wheeled into the kitchen or onto the porch, and with the addition of a mosquito netting thrown over the whole Koop, baby can lie down when tired and take his nap. Of course the watchful mother will be sure that a blanket is thrown over him when he sleeps.

If you have a small baby in your home, it will be worth your while to write to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for their free pamphlets on "Pre-Natal Care" and "Infant Care."

For the assistance of those who are expecting their first born, the list of articles which are really necessary, is given on this page. This list was not guessed at. It is a list which is furnished nurses who go out to care for obstertical cases. And if you have no use for it, you can do a kindness to a neighbor perhaps by clipping it out and placing it where it will be of use.

BABY'S TOILET BASKET

IF IT is not desired to purchase an expensive toilet basket, one may be made from a wire dish-drainer covered like the baby's bed, with wash material. Make pockets around the sides of the basket in which to keep absorbent cotton, the thimble, thread, soap, powder, gauze, etc., and a pin cushion for safety pines (never use ordinary pins) and needles. Keep these articles in the basket and always ready for use.

The toilet basket should contain the following:

Safety pins (two dozen small, one dozen medium and one dozen large); toilet powder, cold cream, absorbent cotton, pieces of soft linen or absorbent cotton for cleansing the mouth, castile, lanolin or ivory soap, old linen wash cloths, old soft towels, needles, thread, thimble, blunt scissors, toothpicks, infant's hair brush.

The First Wardrobe

A soft flannel blanket, two dozen diapers of bird's eye cotton 18 x 36 inches. Two dozen diapers, same material, 22 x 44 inches. Four abdominal bands 6 inches wide and 27 inches long. These abdominal bands are torn from a soft piece of flannel and unhemmed. Roll them ready for use.

Three pinning blankets, or skirts, of flannel or outing flannel. 25 inches long, gathered to a four inch muslin band at the top. These pinning blankets should be left open in front and are without sleeves.

Muslin skirts, two or three. Two or three muslin slips 25 to 27 inches long with sleeves. Three pairs of stockings, — woolen, two or three cotton flannel strips for night, two or three square flannel blankets, two larger blankets, two flannel or knitted jackets, two kimonas.

Wouldn't you just like to grab him? He's Will Gould, Jr., and weighs 23 pounds. Age eight months. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Gould, of Dowagiac, R 1, Mich.

Out of the Everywhere
—from—
"At the Back of the North Wind"
By George MacDonald

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into the here.

Where did you get those eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm, white rose?
I saw something better than anyone knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into bonds and bands.

Feet, where did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

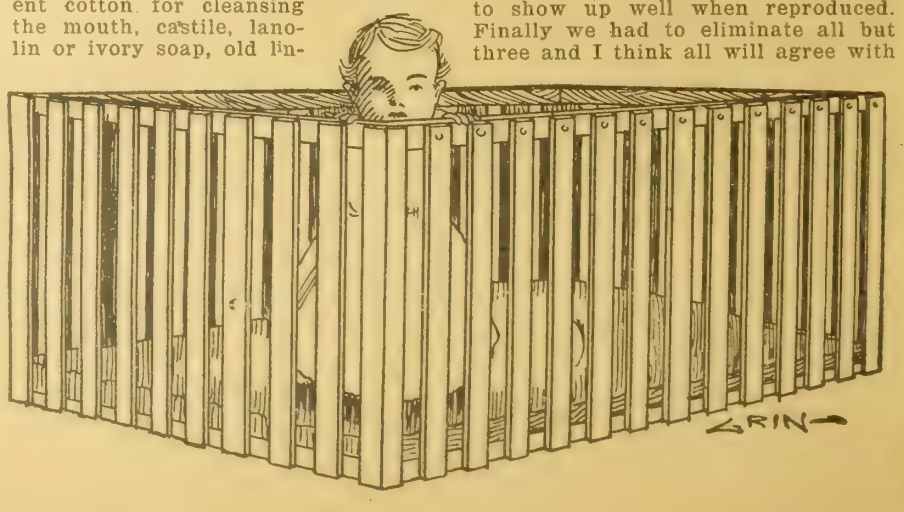
THE BABY CONTEST

"YOURS is certainly the joy department and mine the trouble department." Such was the greeting with which the attorney for this paper greeted me the other day when he came into my office and saw the array of baby pictures on my desk and I agree with him. It isn't work—it's fun to conduct the women's and children's page for this paper. Every week I get such wonderful letters from our readers and when I go into the city my eyes are always open for new ideas which I can present to our readers.

But I am getting away from my subject:—the result of the baby contest. Some perhaps might have been accorded a place in the contest but the pictures were not plain enough to show up well when reproduced. Finally we had to eliminate all but three and I think all will agree with me that the three shown on this page are prize babies all right. They are Lora Meggison, of Charlevoix, Will Gould, Jr., of Dowagiac and Wesley J. G. Russ, of North Bradley, Mich.

A little gift book has been sent to each baby.

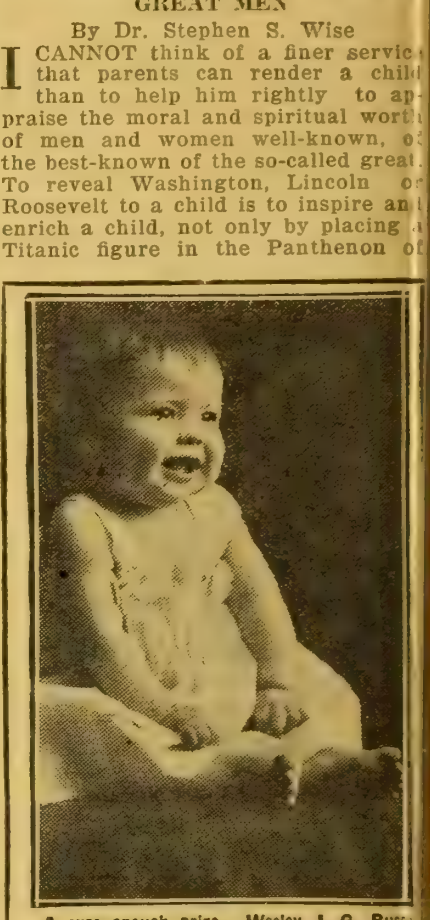
Let me thank every mother who submitted her baby's picture in this contest. If it weren't for the wonderful help you give me, we couldn't have such an interesting page.



TEACHING CHILDREN TO KNOW GREAT MEN

By Dr. Stephen S. Wise

I CANNOT think of a finer service that parents can render a child than to help him rightly to appraise the moral and spiritual worth of men and women well-known, of the best-known of the so-called great. To reveal Washington, Lincoln or Roosevelt to a child is to inspire and enrich a child, not only by placing a Titanic figure in the Panthenon of his imagination, but by making clear what are the greatnesses of the great.



A sure enough prize. Wesley J. G. Russ, age 6 months, weight 21 1-2 pounds. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Russ, North Bradley, Mich.

It was said of a most learned and distinguished Englishman that he had no shrines. I am not afraid that American children will be shrineless but I am concerned about the American child having shrines worthy of his reverance and honor. Parents cannot expect to reveal to a child the essence of greatness and nobleness in another until after they have answered for themselves the question of what greatness really is,—until they know that greatness is not a matter of passing fame, but of abiding worth moral and spiritual, and that in a democracy no man is great who does not greatly serve.

I would warn parents against the danger of filling the shrines of their children with second and third and even fifth rate figures. Parents must have the courage to say to a child—"This man, however well-known is not worthy of your respect for he lacks nobility. This man, however rich or powerful, however numerous his benefactions, is not a truly great and noble persons."

We owe our children the truth at all times and under all circumstances. Let parents be generous in their appraisals of the worthy, but let them be unsparing in the condemnation of those who are unworthy of a child's love and reverance.

The following list of books may be helpful. Parents who do not care to purchase these books may request that they be placed upon the shelves of the public library in their town. The Boy's Life of Roosevelt by Herman Hagerdorn, published by Harpers, New York, price $1.25; The Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Chil

ren, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, price $2.50; The Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln by Helen Nicolay, published by The Century Co., New York, price $1.50; George Washington, an historical biography by Horace E. Scudder, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass., price $.75.

A BABY IN A WINDOW

I HAD been riding all day in a train. I had been looking for hours into the face of the fields, trees, factories, stumps, men behind plows, and other things common to the eyes of a window watcher.

But as the train slowed into a small town, a view caught my sight that stamped itself upon my mind and brought up whole volumes of speculation. I saw a man, rought in appearance, with his sleeves rolled up, holding a little baby tight in his arms.

Raphael never painted a picture more beautiful than that in the window frame.

It is possible for that baby to become president of the United States! Nearly fifty other babies who have been held in windows, have become that. But more likely that baby will grow up and become a part of the millions who make up all that is good and bad in the world. We are fervently hoping that it will form its way toward all that is good.

The man or woman who doesn't feel the pull of a baby's smile, isn't worth being a part of space or time.

It's the baby that we keep carrying around in our hearts till the end of the journey ,that keeps us human, and kind, and generous, and strong.

If that man had been holding a basket of stocks or bonds, or gold eggs, I would have had a lot of pity for him. But he held a baby; And so I loved him—and, without his knowing it, I placed him among the great of the earth.

Always be glad when you see a baby in a window—or anywhere else !

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN

Alice Margaret, age two years and nine months, went with Mama to the chicken house, found about twenty hens on the nest and with wonder showing in her eyes said: "Oh, Ma ma, the chickens have all gone to bed."—*Submitted by Mrs. W. E. O., one of our readers.*

Wallin, aged two and a half was helping his father get his Christmas tree ready for Santa. As the father tried the lights which he was placing on the tree to see if the wiring had been properly attached, Wallin insisted on pushing the button, and as the lights went out he asked: "Daddy, where do the lights go when you put them out?"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Perhaps this is just a little early to think of swimming, but certainly you all can go on a hike, find pussy willows and the first violets and dogwood and the boys can also fish—that greatest of all boys' sports and what boy does not like to fish ! We have never seen one who does not, anyway.

And very soon Decoration Day will be here. Let's plan ahead for it by planning on planting a tree in just the best spot on farm, either replacing a fruit tree in the orchard or planting a shade tree just where it is needed, and naming it for the one we would remember who is gone. You can help in this work just as well as the grown ups—can talk about it and get father and mother interested and what a wonderful way to erect a living monument for those whom we would remember on Decoration Day. This is a new custom—combining our Arbor Day with Decoration tion Day and we think it very nice and appropriate.

When you find your first flowers in the woods, write and tell me about them — where they grow and their names. How many varities grow near you? You know there are very few localities now where the Lady Slipper grows, and it is such a beautiful wild flower. It resembles very much the orchid which is the most expensive hot house flower that is marketed. I wonder if many of you have ever found this dainty little flower. Tell me about what you do when you go to the woods and what you find. Affectionately yours—*LADDIE.*

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I read the letters over and over. For pets I have two cats, their names are Dodo and Chase. We have 3 horses and a tractor. We live on a 200 acre farm. I will write a riddle. A riddle, a riddle as I suppose, hundreds of eyes and never a nose. Answer is a cinder sifter. Yours truly, Helen Wilson,

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. We take the M. B. F. and we all have one part of the paper which we like best. Of course I like "The Children's Hour" page best, although I like to look at the whole paper. We live on a forty acre farm. We have four horses, six cows. My father is dead and so my big brother who is 26 years old works the farm. I am 13 years old and I have a sister and brother younger than I. I passed the 8th grade exams last year. I am much interested in the story which is being published called 'Hearts of Three".—Angeline Dolley, Saginaw, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I have written once before, but did not see it in print. I am a farmer's boy 10 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Margaret McCuaghna. I like her very well. I thought I would draw a picture to win a prize, but I do not know if I will get one or not.—John Hartman, Gaines, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mable Ludington. We live on an 80-acre farm 3 1-2 miles from town. I am sending an original drawing with this letter. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Grant Rose, Yale, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 10 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 3 horses, 6 cows, 3 calves and 23 head of sheep. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mutch. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close.—Leverne Alpin, Alger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before. I like the Children's Page and wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I have a nephew and two nieces. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Florence Freed. I like her very well. I am 11 years old.—Laura Bennett, West Branch, R 3.

Dear Laddie—I have read the letters in the M. B. F. but have never seen one from Millersburg. I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. I weigh 118 pounds. I have a good teacher, his name is Lewis Steele. I have the whooping cough now and nearly all of the girls and boys in our school have it. My father to'd me if I would pass my grade this year he would buy me a sheep. I live on a 160 acre farm. For pets I have a dog named Snyder and a little white hen named Noodles. We have five cows, three horses, three young cattle and two pigs I have no brothers or sisters, but I have a little cousin who lives a mile and a half from here. His name is Robert. But I shall call him Bobbie. Here is a riddle: Over the water and under the water and never touches the water. Answer—a duck egg.—Marie Storms, Millersburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the Children's page and thought it was very interesting so thought I would write. I am a girl 14 years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. My teachers name is Miss Phelps and think she is just fine. Our school is going to close the 30th of April. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Ethel she is 10 years old. My father has taken the M. B. F. for three years and could not get along without it. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Your truly, Louise Gagnon, Birch Run, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl, 9 years old, and in the 4th grade at school. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name is Arthur Bowman, and I think he is a very good teacher. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on an 80 acre farm. I have 6 brothers and one sister. For pets I have 3 cats, 1 dog, we have 4 horses, 5 cows, 2 calves and 1 pig and 45 hens and 3 ducks. I made out the bird puzzle and thought I would send it in and see if it was right. Hoping to see this in print, will close for this time.—Miss Katherine Docherty, North Branch, R 5, Michigan.

CITIES WITHIN CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN

You will see the names of five cities printed on the board. Pana is in Illinois, Peru is in Indiana, Lima is in Ohio, Reno is in Nevada and Ilion is in New York. If you will fill in the right letters, you will have cities in California, West Virginia, Connecticut, California and Delaware respectively. What are they?-

Answer to last week's puzzle: POLECAT and CHEETAH.

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L e T
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E t C
H y e n A
C o n t e n T

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MARKET FLASHES

WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Further measures were taken last week by the Federal Reserve Banks to check commercial demands for loans by advancing the rediscount rate to 6 per cent, while the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association appointed a special committee to consult with the Reserve Board with the same purpose in view. The Council even adopted a resolution proposing a system of rationing credit to be applied by the Board. The enormous pressure upon producers and shippers by the stoppage of commodity deliveries because of the interminable strikes in the transportation service has been added to natural causes for credit scarcity. In the Southwest complaint is now being heard that the cattle men are finding it difficult to get money to carry on their operations as usual, and all grain dealers are under pressure. The resumption in the advances in prices, reported by the Federal Reserve Board agents, is a further bad sign of the times; because the advances are chargeable to "inefficiency and underproduction," as well as to the expense of getting capital, which is adding to the already high costs of production, always paid by the consumer when there is a scarcity. The hopeful sign to the Board, from the consumer's point of view, is, they say, the "anxiety concerning the over-strained situation resulting from high prices and wages." But is the anxiety found where it should be most acute—in the minds of those most responsible for both phenomena?

The agricultural outlook, the Board say, is "distinctly less satisfactory than it was in March," and the industries are represented as slowing down, at least insofar that as a whole they are not booked so far ahead, although unfilled orders are still large. The steel industries have made the suggestion and may yet themselves enforce it, that the production of pleasure motor cars be cut down 50 per cent in order that railroads may be given the steel so greatly needed to put them into efficient condition to render adequate service next winter. The continued scramble of the public for goods of all sorts, necessary and unnecessary, with exports also running heavy, gives the same impression of healthy business prosperity, to question the quality or permanence of which is however to enroll one's self among the pessimists and knockers who never are popular.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

WHEAT IN DEMAND

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.97		3.23
No. 2 White	2.95	3.08	3.23
No. 2 Mixed	2.95		3.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.38
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.33
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.30

Wheat has forced itself into the limelight the past few weeks with almost daily advances owing to demand from abroad that some Eastern dealers say is almost unlimited. Exporters are bidding in all market at all times and are ready to pay most any price to secure this grain. The trouble, it is said, is not due so much to the amount wanted as to the pressing need of immediate supplies. Leading bankers of the East are quoted as saying that they believe the crest of high prices had passed and a few days of active movement on the railroads would satisfy the foreign demand sufficiently to bring a decline in prices. Farmers in most of the wheat sections appear to be willing to sell at the present level of prices, but shipping will have to improve considerable before much of the wheat still in the farmer's hands can be marketed.

Regarding a continued demand from overseas we quote the following from the *Rosenbaum Review*:

"There is and will continue to be an insistent foreign demand for cereals of all kinds for the next three months. Do not confuse the immediate action of the markets in response to that demand with what we think will happen on the long pull after August. Prices now might go to any altitude!"

So there you are; the bankers say lower prices and the editor of the *Rosenbaum Review* makes a statement to the contrary. I, personally, am inclined to believe the editor.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats lower. Wheat, corn and rye firm. Beans inactive and steady. Hay continues firm. Hogs steady. Cattle higher.

CHICAGO—Corn, oats and wheat advance and market remains firm. Hogs higher. Cattle lower. Provisions higher.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

CORN STEADY

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		2.10	2.20½
No. 3 Yellow	2.05		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow			2.02
No. 3 Yellow	1.80	1.80	2.00
No. 4 Yellow	1.77	1.78	1.98

There continues to be a bearish feeling in the corn market and the situation is getting to be very serious owing to the shortage on hand and the impossibility of securing more in quantities large enough to satisfy the demand.

Reports from various points in the country forecasts an increase in the corn acreage this year owing to the late spring which kept farmers from planting oats until it was too late so they will plant most of the ground intended for oats to corn, providing weather conditions are favorable.

OATS HIGHER

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.28	1.16¼	1.43
No. 3 White	1.27	1.15	
No. 4 White	1.26		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Standard	.73½	.73¼	.81
No. 3 White	.73	.70	.79
No. 4 White	.72	.68	.78

The demand for oats is not decreasing, in fact if it has changed any I believe it is increasing, due to dealers who have taken orders that they promised to fill this month. The East is in need of millions of bushels of this grain and it is thought that oats would bring $1.50 a bushel in New York if they were available. There is a large amount of Canadian oats that can be secured and dealers may try to buy these to relieve the present shortage.

According to late reports, what oats farmers were able to sow this spring are growing fine, but in some sections favorable weather came too late in the season, which may mean a short crop of oats for 1920.

RYE SITUATION ACUTE

It is said that more rye has been sold for abroad than is in the visible supply, but it will take heavy exports to get rid of all the stock on hand. Big shipments are being made by lake from Duluth to eastern ports in order to get the grain overseas.

Rye on the Detroit market is inactive and firm at $2.20 per cwt., for No. 2.

BEANS ADVANCE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.75	7.75	7.75
Red Kidneys		13.25	15.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	8.00	7.75	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	11.50	12.25

Firmness was a characteristic of the bean market for the past week. New York and Chicago report an advance in botn C. H. P. and Red Kidneys. The market in Detroit is steady and inactive.

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 11, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.23	
Chicago	7.40	7.25
Pittsburg	7.23	
New York	6.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.10	2.00
Chicago	2.00	2.00
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.50	2.35

Offerings of potatoes continues to be small on nearly all markets. Canada is supplying most of the demand, which is small, on the Detroit market as Michigan buyers are shipping out of the state to better markets. Chicago continues to receive more shipments than other large cities and consumers are readily taking all that is offered. Dealers there predict higher potato prices. It must be remembered, however, that southern potatoes will soon arrive in quantity and be a factor in making the price.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	41.50 @ 42	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 38
New York	63.00 @ 64		64.00 @ 65
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 39	38.00 @ 38
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	38.50 @ 36	37.50 @ 36
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 42
New York	42.00 @ 42	41.50 @ 41	40.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 34	34.50 @ 35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	31.00 @ 32
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 33
New York	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 38

Markets continue high, although there is some gain in deliveries where freight tie-ups were particularly acute. Strikes of one sort or another continue, however, to restrict the movement of hay and this with the increasing activity in farm operations is holding back shipments and sustaining prices. Meadows and pastures on the other hand, are improving rapidly and the shipping demand in markets tributary to these feeding districts is falling off. It is the general feeling that values are on the decline, but the freight movement is at present so slow that markets are dropping back to normal very gradually and the uncertainty of labor's next move creates a decidedly speculative situation.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: The heavy market grades above 1,000 pound average about 50c to $1.00 lower, good demand for light; best heavy steers, $11.50@12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $11@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, $10.50@11; handy light butchers, $9@9.75; best cows, $9@10; butcher cows, $7.50@8.75; cutters, $6; canners, $5@5.75; best heavy bulls, 50c@$10; bologna bulls, $8.50@9; stock bulls, $8@8.50; milkers and springers, $85@115. Veal calves: Market strong account light receipts, will sell much lower; best $17@19; others, $10@14. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; quality very common, best lambs, $16.50@17; fair lambs, $13@14.25; light to common lambs, $8@11.50; fair to good sheep, $10@11; culls and common, $5@7. Hogs: market steady mixed hogs, $15@15.35; pigs, $15.25; heavy hogs, $14@14.50; roughs, $12.

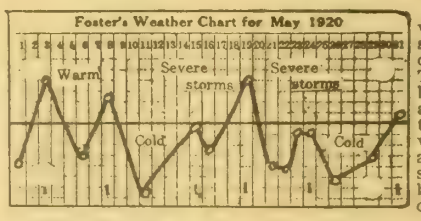
CHICAGO—Cattle: Medium and heavy beef steers slow, mostly 25c lower; light and yearlings steady to lower; top yearlings, $13.75; top heavy cattle, $13.65; bulk, $11.50@13.40; butcher stocks generally steady, supply light; veal calves are steady; bulk, $11.50@12.50; stockers and feeders steady. Hogs: mostly 10 to 25c higher, medium advancing most; top, $15.60; bulk light, $15.25@15.40; bulk 250 lbs. and over, $14.10@14.90; pigs, steady to 25c lower; bulk, 100 to 125 pounds $13.50@14.50. Sheep: Unevenly strong to 25c higher; bulk shorn lambs, $17.50@19; good 102 lbs. shorn lambs, $15; few prime shorn ewes, $13.50.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market is not well supplied in any line and trading is slow. Apples are steady and inactive and other fruits quiet. Consumers want hens and chickens, but receipts are not enough to fill the need of the trade. Dressed hogs are scarce and firm, but offerings of dressed calves is sufficient and an easy market is quoted. Butter is in fair supply and quiet. Consumers and packers are taking eggs freely and all receipts are easily taken care of.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about May 16, 20, 27 and June 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. Cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 21, 28 and June 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valley 19, 23, 30 and June 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 20, 24, 31 and June 6; reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 21, 25, June 1 and 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind the warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Last half of May will bring exceedingly important cropweather that will be bad for winter wheat in most sections but may bring rain to some dry sections in the middle southwest. The second of these great storms will be due on meridian 90 near May 27 and I am now in doubt as to which of these two storms will be the most severe. Better watch both of them. I am expecting floods from these great storms in the great central valleys but can not now more definitely locate them.

Severe storms are expected during the week centering on June 4 and, following them, frosts will go further south than usual. Those storms will be the end of the present kind of cropweather. Slowly, gradually, rainfall will increase in two-thirds of the sections that have been too dry and decrease in two-thirds of the sections where it has been too wet. The general results will be favorable to better cropweather and better prospects for good crops.

W. T. Foster

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's head, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also. Francis protects a peon who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The peon and his father with the Morgans start on a search for the treasure. Leoncia follows and at the end of the first day catches up with them. They are attacked by a band of strange men, but they succeed in driving them off and again resume their search.

"WHERE there's smoke there's fire," Henry adjudged. "Not for nothing did the Mayas select this God-forsaken spot and stick those eyes of Chia on the cliff."

"Looks as if we'd made a mistake in leaving the old gentleman and his sacred knots behind," Francis said. "The knots should tell all about it and what our next move should be."

"Where there are eyes there should be a nose," Leoncia contributed.

"And there is!" exclaimed Francis. "Heavens! That was the nose I just climbed up. Were's too close up against it to have perspective. At a hundred yards distance it would look like a colossal face."

Leoncia advanced gravely and kicked at a decaying deposit of leaves and twigs evidently blown there by tropic gales.

"Then the mouth ought to be where a mouth belongs, here under the nose," she said.

In a trice Henry and Francis had kicked the rubbish aside and exposed an opening too small to admit a man's body. It was patent that the rock slide had partly blocked the way. A few rocks heaved aside gave space for Francis to insert his head and shoulders and gaze about with a lighted match.

"Watch out for snakes," warned Leoncia.

Francis grunted acknowledgment and reported:

"This is no natural cavern. It's all hewn rock, and well done, if I'm any judge." A muttered expletive announced the burning of his fingers by the expiring match stub. And next they heard his voice in accents of surprise: "Don't need any matches. It's got a lighting system of its own—from somewhere above—regular concealed lighting, though its daylight all right. Those old Mayas were certainly some goers. Wouldn't be surprise if we found an elevator, hot and cold water, a furnace, and a Swede janitor—Well, so long."

His trunk, and legs and feet disappeared, and then his voice issued forth:

"Come on in. The cave is fine."

"And now aren't you glad you let me come along?" Leoncia twitted, as she joined the two men on the level floor of the rock-hewn chamber, where, their eyes quickly accustoming to the mysterious gray percolation of daylight, they could see about them with surprising distinctness. "First, I found the eyes for you, and, next, the mouth. If I had not been along, most likely, by this time, you'd have been half a mile away, going around the cliff and going farther and farther every step you took."

"But the place is bare as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard," she added the next moment.

"Naturally," said Henry. "This is only the antechamber. Not so sillily would the Mayas hide the treasure the conquistadores were so mad after. I'm willing to wager right now that we're almost as far from finding the actual treasure as we would be if we were not here but in San Antonio."

Tweve or fifteen feet in width and of an unascertainable height, the passage led them what Henry judged forty paces, or well over a hundred feet. Then it abruptly narrowed, turned at a right angle to the right, and, with a similar right angle to the left, made an elbow into another spacious chamber.

Still the mysterious percolation of daylight guided the way for their eyes, and Francis, in the lead, stopped so suddenly that Leoncia and Henry, in a single file behind, collided with him. Leoncia in the center, and Henry on her left, they stood abreast and gazed down a long avenue of humans, long dead, but not dust.

"Like the Egyptians, the Mayas knew embalming and mummifying," Henry said, his voice unconsciously sinking to a whisper in the presence of so many unburied dead, who stood erect and at gaze, as if still alive.

All were European-clad, and all exposed the impassive faces of Europeans. About them as to the life, were draped the ages-rotten habiliments of the conquistadores and of the English pirates. Two of them, with visors raised, were encased in rusty armor. Their swords and cutlasses were belted to them or held in their shriveled hands and through their belts were thrust flintlock pistols of archaic model.

"The old Maya was right," Francis whispered. "They've decorated the hiding place with their mortal remains and been stuck up in the lobby as a warning to trespassers. Say! If that chap isn't a real Iberian! I'll bet he played haia-lai, and his fathers before him."

"And that's a Devonshire man if ever I saw one," Henry whispered back. "Perforated dimes to pieces of eight that he poached the fallow deer and fled the king's wrath in the first forecastle for the Spanish Main."

"B-r-r!" Leoncia shivered, clinging to both men. "The sacred things of the Mayas are deadly and ghastly. And there is a classic vengeance about it. The would-be robbers of the treasure-house have become its defenders, guarding it with their unperishing clay."

They were loath to proceed. The garmented spectres of the ancient dead held them temporarily spellbound. Henry grew melodramatic

"Even to this far, mad place," he said, "as early as the beginning of the conquest their true hound noses led them on the treasure scent. Even though they could not get away with it, they won unerringtly to it.—My hat is off to you, pirates and conquistadores! I salute you, old gallant plundereds, whose noses smelt out gold and whose hearts were brave sufficient to fight for it!"

"Huh!" Francis concurred, as he urged the other two to traverse the avenue of the ancient adventurers. "Old Sir Henry himself ought to be here at the head of the procession."

Thirty paces they took, ere the passage elbowed as before and, at the very end of the double row of mummies, Henry brought his companions to a halt as he pointed and said:

"I don't know about Sir Henry, but there's Alvarez Torres."

Under a Spanish helmet, in decapitated medieval Spanish dress, a big Spanish sword in its brown and with-

(*Continued on page* 15)

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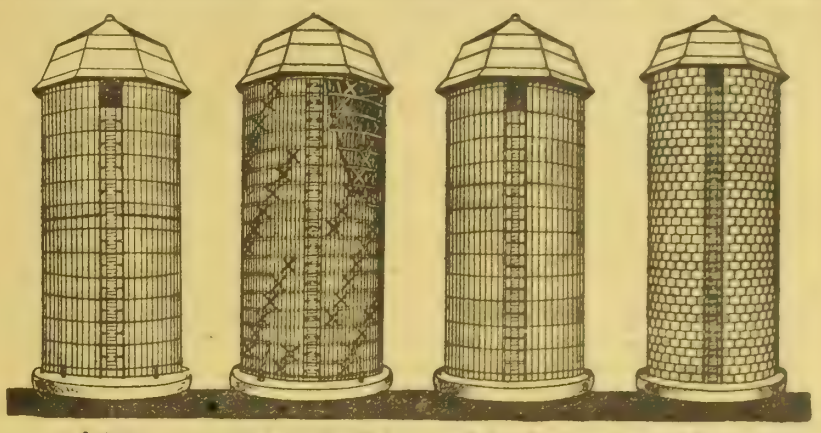

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VOTING OF NON-RESIDENT

If a man, who owns no property and pays no taxes anywhere, moves into another county, can he and wife come back into the county they left and vote? They have an old shanty put up on her father's place here. Would that give them the right to vote here, or must they vote where they reside? Can a man who owns a farm here, but resides in Flint, and whose son became of age in Flint, bring his wife and son and come here to vote? Can a man who is treasurer dispose of all his property here, move to another county and go into business there, own his home and live there for the last seven months, still hold township treasurer here, and can himself and wife come back here and vote? He owns nothing here now.—K., Gladwin County.

A person is entitled to vote only in the place of his residence. Residence is largely a question of intent if there is an opportunity for two places. For if one gains a residence in one place and is temporarily absent with the intention of returning he does not loose his original residence and does not gain one in the place of his temporary quarters. He would be guilty of violating the criminal law if he voted in both places. An "old shanty" may be a sufficient residence to satisfy the law.

If the person described RESIDE in Flint they cannot vote elsewhere, but if they are there only temporarily and have a RESIDENCE in your county they may return to vote.

If the treasurer has no place in your county which can be termed a residence and he has taken up his residence elsewhere he can not return to vote, and has vacated his office by moving away.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MILLET WITH CORN

Can millet be sown with corn? The majority of farmers sow about the 15th of June. It just gets a start when the grasshoppers come and destroy lots of it. What I would like to know, will it do when it is sown early, and how much seed should be used to an acre.—C. C. H., Wexford County.

It is not advisable to sow millet with corn. If a green manuring crop is desired to plow under next spring would suggest sowing rye in the corn during the latter part of September. If fall pasture is desired would suggest sowing from 4 to 6 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape per acre in the corn at the last cultivation.

Millet is generally used as a hay crop in theis state, the best time of seeding being the first of June, the crop in this state, the best time of ing the first part of August. One-half bushel per acre is sufficient.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

RELEASING A BONDSMAN

What is the best way to withdraw from a bond I signed as administrator bond. The widow got married again and I don't like the way this man is running the business. The bonds are only on personal property.—R. P., Bay County.

You cannot be released from your liability on the bond until discharged by the judge of probate. You should petition the judge of probate to be released on your bond, have a day for hearing fixed and a citation to the administratrix and the other bondsmen if another was required. Show the reasons why you desire to be released. If the judge does not see his way clear to your release and the requirement of another bondsman they try some other form like a petion for the removal of the administratrix and the appointment of another. You should see to it that the required reports by the administratrix is also filed and that everything required be in the report. If the estate is not all accounted for and any misappropriation has occurred the judge of probate will be in position to then take such action as the facts will warrant for your protection.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

BEANS ON NEW GROUND

Is it advisable to plant navy beans on new ground that produced a poor crop of potatoes due to drought the year before? —S. C. H., Nessen City, Mich.

New ground that has been in potatoes last year should be in condition to produce a crop of beans this season. An increased yield and a surer crop can be secured by plowing the ground at an early date this spring, and working thoroughly with disc or spring tooth to an excellent condition at bean planting time.

The use of 250 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate or commercial fertilizer high in phosphorus, applied broadcast or through fertilizer attachment on drill when fitting seed bed, will pay good returns.

Beans are planted between the 1st and 20th of June. On land which is well prepared, planting in the early days of that period is advised.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.*

CONTRACT WITH TELEPHONE COMPANY

Nine years ago the farmers around here built what is called the Grand River Farmers' Telephone Co. We got our own poles, put them up, with wires, insulators, etc, complete, to the main line. We made a contract with the Michigan State Telephone Co for ten years and now they are raising our rates. Can they violate a contract? There are several farmers' Telephone Companies around here, they have not raised their rates, and their contracts are similar to ours. Will you please give me some idea what we can do about it? Who are, and where can we find the utility commission.—F. W. T., Ottawa County.

I believe that the Rural Telephone companies, similar to yours, comes under the regulation of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, Lansing, Michigan. The question of rates of public utilities seems to be under the control of the Commission. They should be informed of all of the facts of the investment, of the use they make of your lines, the expense and all of the matters that would affect the income based on the investment and labor performed. You can get into touch with the Commission by addressing them at Lansing.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

REROUTING R. F. D. ON ACCOUNT OF BAD ROADS

I would like your advice in regard to trouble we are having on our R. F. D. Part of the road by our place is thru swamp and is in pretty bad shape. Now there has been money raised to fix this road still they don't fix it up and now they are talking of dropping this two sections and just going 1 1-2 miles along one end to accommodate two families and cutting off nine families on the other three sides. I would like to know if there is anything we could do to prevent their cutting off these two sections? My mother takes M. B. F. and we all like it fine so we are turning to this paper for advice. Can any one else beside the road commission fix this road and get their pay for it from the town. Wishing you every success, I remain yours truly. —A. F. F.

I am of the opinion that you would have to maintain a good and passable road or the postal authorities would be justified in changing the route. It would be best to talk the matter over with the postmaster. The highway commissioner has charge of the highways, and you might be able to make arrangements with him to take the buildings of the road among persons who are interested in its maintenance and he pay you the money voted for its improvement. Better talk with him about it.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RENTING EQUIPPED FARM

Can you please tell me the usual way of renting a farm where everything is furnished. I have rented my father's farm of 80 acres and he furnishes six cows and gives me half of the cream and milk and half of the increase. He furnishes horses and tools and seed, otherwise he claims I should furnish all binder twine, paris green and all other expenses. Would I be obliged to furnish all the feed for these cattle and horses and give him half of the produce? Would it not be better to rent it on a straight 50-50 basis.—H. C. S., Osceola County.

Localities differ so much in the value and fertility of the land and conveniences that no set rule or even a usual rule can be said to be established and the rental should be determined fully in each case. There have been many cases of "furnish half and take half." I have known of many cases where the owner furnished everything and the tenant received one-third. I would personally be of the opinion that you had a very favorable contract with your father upon the terms proposed by him.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

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for cash buyers, also some good city property to exchange for farms. Please give desciption, section, condition or buildings, roads, etc. A letter to me and I will get you a buyer. E. C. O'NEILL, 1013-14 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

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ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
O. Q. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES
Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd
HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063
born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS
Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

A NICELY BRED CALF
The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.
Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the $50,000 dollar bull. Price only $100.00.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Herd under state and federal inspection.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY,
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS
We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2. Battle Creek, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES
Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

WHO WOULD LIKE
A NICELY MARKED BULL CALF
whose sire is a son of King of the Pontiacs 266 A. R. O. Daughters and whose Dam has a record of over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and who is a granddaughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107 A. R. O. Daughters and Daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters.
Price $125.00.
Call at Hillcrest Farm, Ortonville, Mich., or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESian bull calf from a 16.35 lb. dam. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
L. F. STAUTZ, Manchester, Mich., R 2

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALVES
Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BOTH SEX FOR sale. Priced low.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

SMALL Herd of Registered Shorthorns for sale. Priced for quick sale.
SHEAR BROS., R. F. D. 5, Flint, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES
under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.
OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. ROAN SHORTHORN BULL calf, 5 mos. old. Bates breeding. Also extra good reg. O. I. C. boar 11 mos. old. Farmers' prices.
W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR. Harrisville, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind
of farming. A car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS
12 to 14 months old of extra quality and richly bred. Inspection invited
RUSSELL BROTHERS
Merrill, Mich., R 3

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE
A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A.R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals. C. A. Hennesey, Watervliet, M.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys
Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS
Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows..
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
O. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN
E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine
One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

every breeder—
Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage
What have YOU to offer?

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some fall boars that we will close out at a bargain.
L. W. BARNES & SON,
Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold.

My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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6 TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

L T P C AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to L's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by Clansman's Image 2nd. The Outpost and King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327,749. He is a real sire. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

L T POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Linc Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

DUROCS

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

FAIRVIEW FARM Durocs—A few choice 6 weeks pigs either sex at $12 each. Guaranteed.
H. WELDER, Fennville, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM

breeds and sells good Durocs
O. L. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR. Milan. Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc breed. Newton Barnhart. St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS FROM BROOKWATER bred sires and dams. $20.00 at 8 weeks.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Spring boars for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. We'd like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM. Shepherd, Mich.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

A few good gilts bred for late spring farrow

Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Potterville, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for $40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander. Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER. St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRES

Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C'S—AM OFFERING A FEW CHOICE September and one eighteen months old boar. Also a few spring pigs. Both sex.
J. E. COOK, R 1, Silverwood, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED sows and sucking pigs.
JOHN ODOERFER, Mariette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O I C ONE EXTRA CHOICE BOAR 8 MOS. old, right every way, $50 buys him if taken at once. Will ship C. O. D. for your approval.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas" White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE O. MILLER. Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 9

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.

Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 GOOD FINE WOOL SHE bred to a Shropshire ram. Due in May. The sheep have been shorn not wrinkly.
FRANK L. BRADLEY, R 1, Charlotte, Mich.

PET STOCK

For Sale—Choice Pure Bred Collie Puppi Great grandsons and great granddaughters the worlds greatest champion Collie, Squire Tytton that sold for $6,500. Pedigree with ea sale. E. J. ALLMAN, R 3, Lachine, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO YEAR OLD THOROUG bred Scotch Collie female dog, also puppies.
FRED E. SCHERZER, R 1, Rhodes, Mich.

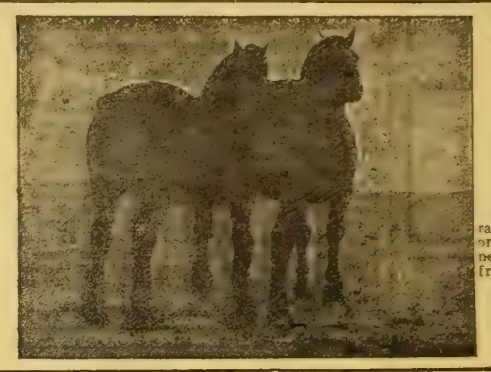
BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOC all high bred. Send for prices.
SHERIDAN RABBITRY, Sheridan, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR O Percheron stallion, Prince 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a bl horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $2
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For S
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE REGISTERED PERCHE on mare, six years old, black, weight seventeen hundred.
E. P. KINNEY
East Lansing, Mich.



BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS

With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this spring, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

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75 - HEAD - 75

OF

Holstein Friesian Cattle

will be sold at the

Sixth Annual Sale

of the

Livingston County Holstein Breeders Sale Co.

Howell, Mich., May, 27, 1920

Sale commencing at 12:00 o'clock sharp

This sale consists of a fine lot of cattle, many of them with A. R. O. records or are from record dams. One daughter of a 33 lb. cow; one from a 31 lb. cow and one from a 30 lb. cow.

Some choice bulls will be offered from dams with records from 22 lbs. to 29 lbs.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Catalogs ready May 10th.

P. M. TAFT, Sec. R. F. D. No. 1. Oak, Grove, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT, **R. 5, Mason, Michigan**

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

ered hand, stood a mummy whose lean brown face for all the world was the lean brown face of Alvarez Torres. Leoncia gasped, shrank back, and crossed herself at the sight.

Francis released her to Henry, advanced, and fingered the cheeks and lips and forehead of the thing, and laughted reassuringly:

"I only wish Alvarez Torres were as dead as this dead one is. I have not the slighest doubt, however, but what Torres descended from him—I mean before he came here to take up his final earthly residence as a member of the Maya Treasure Guard."

Leoncia passed the grim figure shudderingly. This time, the elbow passage was very dark, compelling Henry, who had changed into the lead, to light numerous matches.

"Hello," he said, as he paused at the end of a couple of hundred feet. "Gaze on that for workmanship! Look at the dressing of that stone!"

From beyond, gray light streamed into the passage, making matches unnecessary to see. Half into a niche was thrust a stone the size of the passage. It was apparent that it had been used to block the passage. The dressing was exquisite, the sides and edges of the block precisely aligned with the place in the wall into which it was made to dovetail.

"I'll wager here's where the old Maya's father died," Francis exclaimed. "He knew the secret of the balances and leverages that pivoted the stone, and it was only partly pivoted, as you'll observe——"

"Hell's bells!" Henry interrupted, pointing before him on the floor at a scattered skeleton. "It must be what's left of him. It's fairly recent, or he would have been mummified. Most likely he was the last visitor before us."

"The old priest said his father led men of the tierra caliente here," Leoncia reminded Henry.

"Also," Francis supplemented, "he said that none returned."

Henry, who had located the skull and picked it up, uttered another exclamation and lighted a match to show the others wht he had discovered. Not only was the skull dented with what must have been a blow from a sword or a machete, but a shattered hole in the back of the skull showed the unmistakable entrance of a bullet. Henry shook the skull, was rewarded by an interior rattling, shook again, and shook out a partly flattened bullet. Francis examined it.

"From a horse pistol," he concluded alound. "With weak or greatly deteriorated powder, because, in a place like this, it must have been fired pretty close to point blank range and yet failed to go all the way through. And it's an aboriginal skull all right."

A right angled turn completed the elbow and gave them access to a small but well-lighted rock chamber. From a window, high up and barred with vertical bars of stone a foot thick and half as wide, poured gray daylight. The floor of the place was littered with white-picked bones of men. An examination of the skulls showed them to be those of Europeans. Scattered among them were rifles, pistols, and knives, with, here and there, a machete.

"Thus far they won, across the very threshold to the treasure," Francis said, "and from the looks began to fight for its possession before they laid hands on it. Too bad the old man isn't here to see what happened to his father."

"Might there not have been survivors who managed to get away with the loot?" suggested Henry.

But at that moment casting his eyes from the bones to a survey of the chamber, Francis saw what made him say:

"Without doubt, no. See those gems in those eyes. Rubies, or I never saw a ruby!"

They followed his gaze to the stone statue of a squat and heavy female who stared at them red eyed and open mouthed. So large was the mouth that it made a caricature of the rest of the face. Beside it, carved similarly of stone, and on somewhat more heroic lines, was a more obscene and hideous male statue, with one ear of proportioned size and the other as grotesquely large as the female's mouth.

"The beauteous dame must be Chia all right," Henry grinned. "But who's her gentleman friend with the elephant ear and the green eyes?"

"Search me," Francis laughted. "But this I do know: those green eyes of the elephant-eared one are the largest emeralds I've ever see or dreamed of. Each of them is really too large to possess fair carat value. They should be crown jewels or nothing."

(*Continued next week*)

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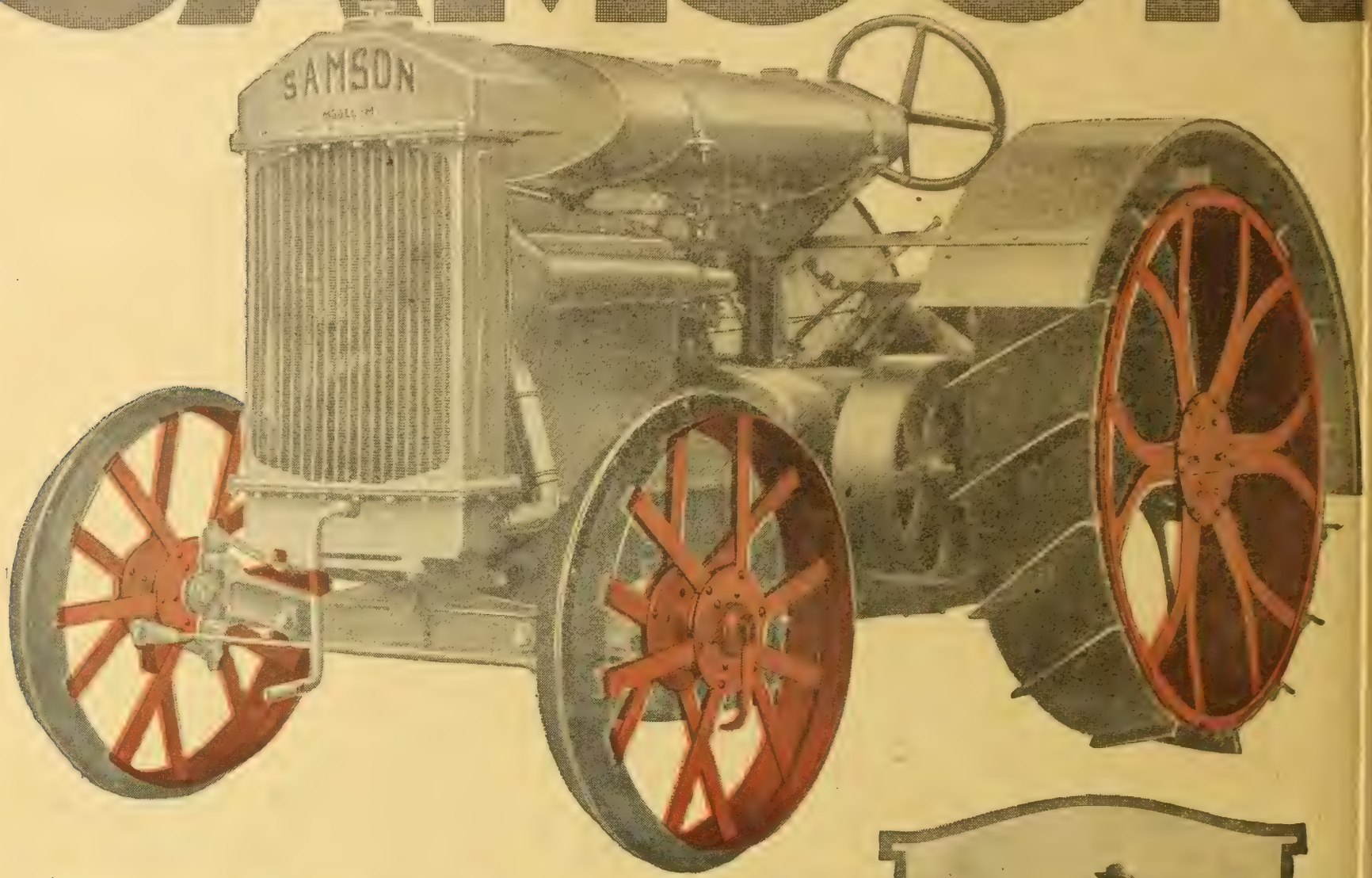

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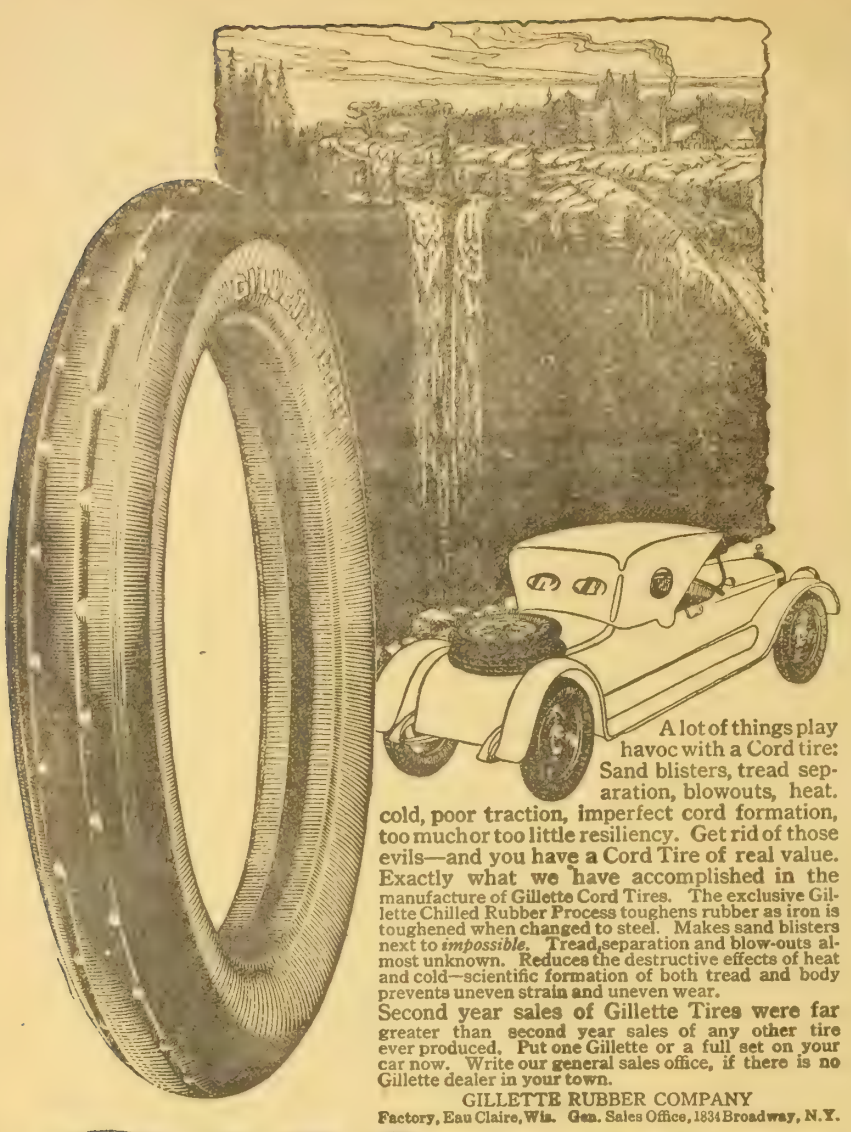
The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 37 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

They used to be called "Mortgage Lifters," but now——

Read in this issue:—Big Dairy Farmers Favor Own Milk Distribution—Canadian Farmers Learn the Value of Loyalty



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THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Model B

"All Our Locals are Voting to Stand Behind the Organization"—Mgr. Ackerman, May 13th

THE SUGAR manufacturers are making a last desperate effort to get their acreage without recognizing the collective rights of the farmers. Unless the farmers are on their guard every moment a great many of them are going to be deceived by the false and misleading propaganda of the factories.

Large advertisements signed by the sugar companies have appeared in many of the weekly papers of the sugar beet territory, urging the farmers to grow beets. Accompanying the advertisements is a letter supposedly written by a farmer stating why HE will grow beets. The letter sounds as if it was dictated by a manufacturer. No honest-to-God farmer who had any kind of a conception of right and justice or who had any respect for the standing of himself and family in his community could have written it,—without a price. Some men will sell their souls for a dollar. There might be a justifiable excuse for these "farmers" to grow beets, but there could be no excuse why they should publicly urge other farmers to forswear their vows and surrender unconditionally to the capitalists who own the sugar factories.

An advertisement signed by the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co., paints in glowing language the wonderful opportunities that exist this year for the beet grower. Manager Hubbard says it is not unreasonable to predict FIFTEEN DOLLAR sugar beets this year. Two weeks previously Manager Wallace of the Michigan Sugar Co., predicted SIXTEEN DOLLAR beets. Neither of them know. They are guessing. They are guessing for a reason. And the tragic part of it all is that some of the farmers have swallowed the bait, and will grow beets under a contract that gives the manufacturer as much PROFIT per ton of beets as the farmer receives GROSS.

"You Are Partners in Our Business"

So says Manager Hubbard of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co. Ye Gods! What hypocrisy! What prostitution of the truth! What an insult to the intelligence of men! "Partners in the business." Mebbe so, mebbe so. A partnership in which the farmer does all the work, takes all the chances, pockets all the loss, and turns the profits that rightfully belong to him over to the boss manufacturer.

There is no partnership between the manufacturer and the grower. The manufacturer writes the contract without consulting the wishes of the grower, and in the majority of cases in the past the grower has humbly accepted the contract, not because he was sure he could make any money under it, but because he was willing to take a long chance. When he has asked to be consulted,—to be made a partner in the industry, if you please,—he has been spurned and insulted and made to feel that he is of no account.

Manufacturers Ready for a Killing

There is no longer any doubt but that the manufacturers are planning on a "killing" this year. If they pay the farmers $16 per ton for beets, nothing can prevent them from making the greatest profits in the history of the industry,—profits that will double and treble the value of sugar stock. Never was there such a golden opportunity before the manufacturers. And they will have their harvest, too,—if the government does not step in. Never was there such a golden opportunity before the farmers to get a fair share of these profits. They likewise can have their share if they only will.

Look to the Future

Another day is coming in the sugar industry. It will be a day of large production and low prices. The manufacturer is preparing this year against that day, and at the expense of the farmer. If the manufacturer will not recognize the farmer now when he needs the beets, how much less consideration will he give the farmer when the need for beets is not so great? The farmer will be the man who will suffer when low prices come, for he will have no reserve profits,—no sinking fund,—to fall back upon during the lean years. But not so with the manufacturers. Fortified with the reserve created during the year 1920—if the farmers lose their fight,—the manufacturers can suvive any number of lean years and be none the worse off. It is with this foresight that the manufacturers will, if they can, defeat you, my farmer friends, in your fight for recognition and a just price. And it ought to be with the same kind of foresight for the future of your business, that you should stand unswervingly by the position you have taken and show the manufacturers that you intend to be a partner in this industry.

To Members Farmers' Co-operative Union, Bay County

AT A JOINT meeting held at Monitor town hall on May 10th, the directors, officers and a large number of members voted unanimously that the Farmers' Co-Operative Union of Bay County is bitterly opposed to raising sugar beets under the contract and price the factories are offering. We have a few members who are going to raise scab beets. These members may be left to do their own threshing and other work that requires the help of neighbors. These members have received benefits through the Union by buying direct from the manufacturer and still they are not willing to stand by the principles of the Union.

The factories say they have enough contracted to run their factories another year, but at the same time these field agents are trying to get farmers to contract by offering them from $7 to $10 per acre as a bonus. This is a fact for they tried to get one of my neighbors to contract and offered him a bonus of $7 per acre. My advice to all good loyal farmers is to stand by our Union and not raise sugar beets at the present price and will come out on top in the long run. The laboring man is getting more for his labor. Why cannot the farmer? I say every member who has sowed sugar beets to drag them up, and stick to your union and be a man with men. (Signed) I. B. Davis, Secretary Farmers' Co-Operative Union of Bay County, Auburn, Mich.

Volume VII
Number 37

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

May 22,
1920

Canadian Farmers Learn the Value of Loyalty

Great Strides Taken Politically and Economically Because Farmers Stick to Their Organizations

By H. D. RANNS

THE FARMERS as a force in Canadian politics have certainly arrived! The emergence of the farmers' party in the Dominion Parliament under the leadership of Hon. T. A. Crerar, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Union government and the dramatic turn-over of power in Ontario, so that Premier Drury presides over the first provincial farmers' government in the Dominion—have drawn public attention to the fact that the farmer in Canada is in politics—very much in politics. The actual number of members elected to the federal house at the moment is not great—the new party numbers 13 just now—but their influence is out of all proportion to their numbers. That is because the men are generally recognized to be the vanguard of the host that will be elected at the next Dominion election, judging by all present indications. It is also because there is a freshness of utterance and largeness of vision about the farmer legislators already elected. The political calculations of the old time parties have been ruthlessly upset and the farmers are claiming that in their new movement not merely the farmers but the general public is speaking to the historic parties the words, "We are tired of you. It is time for a change."

Notwithstanding the dramatic nature of the events in Ontario, it is in the west that the political strength of the new movement is established. Mr. O. R. Gould, M. P., himself recently elected by a tremendous majority in the Assiniboia constituency in Saskatchewan is authority for the statement that there are now approximately 150,000 electors behind the candidates of the new National party (the favored designation of the new party) in the three prairie provinces. He estimates that there are 75,000 adherents of the new party in Saskatchewan, 40,000 in each of the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta and at that says nothing about British Columbia, whose newly established farmers' organization has a membership of 4,000 and is rapidly growing. It is evident that at the next general election in the Dominion a body of electors of that size in a thinly populated country like western Canada will mean a large accession to the ranks of farmer M. P.'s. The conservative estimate today is that the new National party will elect at least 30 members in the prairie provinces when the electors mark their ballots.

For a moment let us turn to consider the origin of the movement that has become within the last year or two so great a force in Dominion life and politics. It was in December, 1901 that a few leading farmers of the district met at Indian Head, Saskatchewan and decided to form an association for the protection of the interests of the farmer against the growing tendency of the big transportation and elevator concerns to fleece him. At that time the movement was a mere protest against economic injustice. (Those were the days of 80 and 40 cent wheat and there was some need to protest.) The first convention had present representatives from 38 local associations. Now there are 100,000 definite members of the associations in the three great prairie branches of the movement and, as Mr. Gould points out, a great outside public ready to support their policies. Such phenomenal growth is a tribute to the fact that the association has met a realized need.

Throughout the years the Grain Growers' associations, as they are known, though now only Saskatchewan retains that name, the others are known as United Farmers—have been busy gathering adherents, educating their constituencies and perfecting their organization. The associations have succeeded in teaching the farmer that he is more than a farmer—he is a citizen. They have helped to broaden the farmer's outlook and led him to cast his eyes and project his thoughts far beyond his own half section. The associations have also been powerful agents in the improvement of general living conditions on the prairies. The Grain Growers have always stood for an insistence on the fact that life is more than money and have advocated better roads, better homes, better schools, better churches—with marked effect. They have, in addition, done more than any other agency to break down that individualism and conservatism that seem natural to the prairie farmer and have made possible united and successful action for better social conditions on the prairie.

A programma such as this naturally appealed to other rural dwellers than the farmers themselves. Wisely enough, the associations did not limit their membership to farmers, but welcomed the support of all desirous of helping forward the things for which the movement stood. The result has been that the membership today includes many preachers and teachers in particular, who have done their best for the cause. In these latter days, when the National party is appealing for political support, the movement is meeting with its reward for the policy of the open door pursued through the years. It is significant that at the recent by-election Mr. O. R. Gould of Assiniboia was supported by an overwhelming number of the people of the small towns of the constituency, class lines being absolutely obliterated.

For many years these associations and their members had an indirect rather than a direct influence upon politics. It was known generally where they stood on different matters of public policy and both "historic parties" made bids for their support. In 1911 the farmers of the west almost to a man supported Sir Wilfrid Lourier in his reciprocity scheme, but in 1917 the mass of them supported the Union party out for the winning of the war. In provincial matters they have been divided on party lines, though there is a strong movement now for farmers' governments in the prairie provinces, especially in Alberta. In both provincial and Dominion governments prominent men have been elected to seats and in a number of cases to places in the cabinets. But they sat by virtue of the fact that they supported a Liberal or Conservative or Unionist government, not because of their position as Grain Growers. All the same the Grain Growers have been a tremendous influence in politics for a long time. At the recent Saskatchewan convention Hon. George Langley, himself an official of the Grain Growers, declared that the Grain Growers had got every important reform for which they had asked his government. More than once a resolution of one of the Grain Growers' conventions has been the means of initiating government action.

But it was not until November, 1916 that the farmers could even be said to have gone into politics. At that time the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the organization linking the different provincial branches, issued its first statement of a platform for Dominion affairs. That platform has been revised twice since that time, has been before the associations of the different provinces for adoption and has come to be the rallying point for the farmers and others who favor its adoption.

What sort of reforms are these farmers so anxious to have brought about? They have been widely accused by the members of the old line parties of "class politics," so an examination of their platform should be useful in the discovery of what grounds it affords for such an accusation. Let us run rapidly over the leading planks in the platform. First of all, there is the gradual reversion to a policy of free trade, including an immediate and substantial all-around reduction of the customs tariff, the present reduction of tariff on goods from Great Britain to one-half and gradual reduction to absolute free trade in five years, an endeavor to secure reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States, the placing of all foodstuffs on the free list, also of agricultural implements, that reductions made to other countries be also granted to Great Britain and that corporations engaged in the manufacture of protected goods be obliged to publish a statement of their profits. So you see they are drastic enough in their views on the tariff question but they claim, and, surely, rightly, that such tariff reductions would benefit, or the reverse, all other sections of the general public.

On other public questions, they have a platform which has been described by the press generally as the most statesmanlike platform before the Canadian public. Here are some points, tax on unimproved land values, graduated income tax, tax on the profits of corporations, no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown, the introduction of a land settlement scheme, public ownership of utilities in railway water and aerial, telephone, telegraph and express systems, no titles to be conferred on Canadians in the future, the senate to be reformed, abolition of the patronage system, removal of all press censorships, proportional representation, direct legislation, opening of seats to women on equal terms to men and the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor as a beverage. That is the gist of the platform and you must judge for yourself whether it is a class platform.

The Thing That Wins

IT MUST be clear to all farmers that if sufficient numbers of them take a position in defense of their just rights, they must win out. But farmers do not learn this except by bitter experience. For years the farmers of the west attempted half-heartedly to protect themselves from the avarice and dishonesty of the grain dealers. They did not succeed. Then they organized a Non-Partisan League and got what belonged to them. The Beet growers of Colorado and other western states have made repeated attempts to get a fair share of the profits of the industry, but it was not until this year when every last man determined to stand loyally by his association that anything was accomplished. The history of the Canadian farmers' economic and political struggles has been the same. Fifty per cent loyalty will not win. One hundred per cent will, every time.—Editor.

Big Dairy Farmers Favor Own Milk Distribution

Questionnaire Shows Strong Sentiment for Farmer-Owned Plant in City of Detroit

WE WERE hardly prepared for the unanimous vote which has been cast by members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, in favor of a farmer-owned distributing plant in the city of Detroit. Although this questionnaire has been published in only one issue the response has been very gratifying, and without a single exception all believe that the milk producers should market their dairy products.

Below we reproduce a number of letters that have been received upon the subject. The questionnaire will be continued for some time to come and we trust every producer who markets his milk in the city of Detroit will let his position on this important matter be known. The coupon printed two weeks ago will be found on this page. Clip it and tell us what YOU think about this subject.

"We Are Ready" Says Robin Carr

"I have never started a letter with more enthusiasm for the subject than I am this one. And it's nothing new with me, thank goodness, this start towards a farmers' distributing plant. I've put it up to N. P. Hull, the Detroit News and other parties and interests with always the same reply—' I was 20 years ahead of the time.'

"I've also asked why with one dollar and one man invested and working for the distributor to 100 for the producer why did it take more to distribute than produce.

"And the one big thing I figure is to push the idea of just one distributor plant for Detroit and that the farmers'. We don't want to enter in competition, that would be just one more waste. We want to start something to cut out the present criminal waste of distributing milk. If every milk producer within one hundred miles of Detroit says we will sell milk to just one plant and that the farmers' what more is to be said.

"The elevators and mills have seen the steam roller coming and have been anxious to sell their property before their competitor sold out to the co-ops and who knows but if our noise is loud enough right from the start the Detroit milk distributors may want to dodge the roller.

"The farmer is just beginning to feel his power and say, isn't it fun? Think of it—the idea that in anything so direct as milk from farm to user that we have got to have somebody standing between holding no gun telling us we get so much and the user pays so much. I can't see myself 20 years ahead of the times in wanting to mind my own business. I'd sooner say I was 20 years under the sod if I didn't say it was the only solution and why not now.

"The dairy interests and policies of Michigan have been dictated and dominated by a few Holstein breeders who have done an unselfish good work, but their vision I would say has been too narrow and they are not big enough for the job longer. At our last local producers' meeting out of a big crowd I was the only one interested enough to ask Secretary Reed—'what about a plant?'—and he said 'Are we ready?' I'll agree THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER should operate a sub-soil plow and see if they couldn't uncover a multitude of our dear departed (mentally) who are still with us physically.

"I don't believe there could be a clearer case of the milk situation than mine has been in the past. I have an ideal stock farm, every foot productive, 160 acres, old home, bought for $13,000 at 5 per cent 8 years ago. Am 33 years old, always saving, high school and short M. A. C. coarse. My wife is a worker and we have hardly any other interest but milk from registered Holsteins and have never owned an automobile. Our fences should have been new 10 years ago, the buildings have not seen paint in ages, our roofs leak, etc. We have never paid a cent on the farm and owe $2,000. The only thing that keeps us going is the thought that we can cash in any time we want to leave our old home. What with the increase in price of land and and extra good herd of cattle we could clean up $15,000 to $20,000. But suppose tomorrow lightning hits our farm and burns up our cattle and barn and lowers the value of our farm, where are we? I don't call that farming. I have done things at a disadvantage my whole life for lack of funds. There is a ditch stringing quack grass through the middle of our best forty that should have been tiled 10 years ago. I don't believe there is better evidence of what dairying has not been than that. So I say go to it, you'll make a killing and I'm glad your hands are free to do it. Michigan has always needed just such an enterprise as yours. Thanks."—*Robin Carr, Livingston County.*

Believe Officers Capable of Taking Step

"My attitude on the present milk situation is this: In our Association we have a president and secretary, the latter with whom I am personally acquainted, and in all the other officers we have men who are able and competent to take care of this situation if the members will only back them up with their support financially as well as otherwise. The members of the Commission are also equally competent, and no fears need be had as to their judgment and handling of the affairs of the Association. If it lies within their power all will come out right in the end." —*A. R. Levy, Clinton County.*

(Note: Mr. Levy states in a coupon that he is satisfied with the commission plan, but favors the distribution of milk by farmer-owned enterprise.)

Systematized Milk Business

"Dear Editor—In your May 8th issue you want to know if we, the producers of milk are in favor of handling the selling of our milk in the city of Detroit.

"I lived in the city of Detroit nearly all of my life (29 years) and have seen a little of the distributing and handling of milk and the just verdict that I would give the present system is so rotten that it stinks. Capital was never invested in such a way that it should benefit humanity at large.

Three years ago May 11, 1920 I came on the farm. One thing I made up my mind to stick and I am still here and am going today. I was a greenhorn and the first time that I took hold of the plough handles it would have made anyone smile. Perseverance will work wonders. Farmers as a general rule are the hardest workers and the most persevering men and women and are the backbone of this or any other nation. Their remuneration in general is lower than that of the most illiterate laborer in town also the taking of their investment into consideration they make no interest or the little that is made generally come out of the fertility of the farm.

"The distributing of milk by the producers as I see it, should be undertaken at once. I spoke at our local producers' association May 1 on this very subject and from every side they expressed their opinion as the same and asked me if I had been associated with distributing of milk in the city. I was not directly but have been at times indirectly connected with it.

"We have twelve farmers that deliver their milk to the station for shipping to the city in our route, one of which hauls the milk as his turn comes. You ask anyone of them if he could afford to go every day instead of every twelfth day with his milk to the station and he would say: 'I would have to sell my cows as the expense is too great,' and some send nearly 40 gallons daily. That is equivalent to the same with distributing. You can plainly see the overlapping of routes and deliveries and the needless expense and overhead which must be met by such an impractical system that now exists.

"My solution that I offer is this: Take a survey of the city of Detroit and determine every station on the railroad and electric where milk comes to the city, proximity of the stations to the density of population and have them located at certain points along these lines near where a receiving plant with full equipment can receive and handle it in a systematic way without any duplication whatever and deliver it to the public. One such central plant and maybe twelve others distributed at best advantage as a survey would determine throughout the city. If you have ever seen a progressive track in an automobile factory you can understand my estimation of system.

"Elbert Hubbard said that he used to deliver milk when they used an angle iron to notify their patrons of the presence of the milk peddler in the neighborhood, and that he lost his job because he thought he could do his work faster by delivering it to the door instead of waiting for people to come out and get it themselves. This is the only evolution that the milk distribution has had since my boyhood days, except the pasteurizing, bottling, etc., demanded by the board of health.

A blind man can see the antiquity of the present lack of system.

"Manufacturers say that they cannot run their plants without modern systems employed. We the producers (manufacturers) if you please, of one of the most vital (bar none) essentials of the foods which is necessary to the welfare of the nation and has made us as a people what we are. I should say that we must distribute this milk ourselves and the kindred by-products of same irrespective of any compromise of middlemen so far as is possible. I am also voicing my milk producing neighbors idea at this same time. We the farmers should own, the country receiving stations, the determined by survey receiving stations in the city, trucks, wagons and all other machinery and equipment necessary to the bettering of the milk business throughout.

"Too many distributors have made fortunes at the expense of the producers. I am members of an association and milk is about the only product sold off my farm. The producers as a whole want to settle this question. I say now is the time. I have been fighting for two years. I demand on your behalf M. B. F., please help us win out. Your paper is the one every good farmer should have. Thanking you, I am.—*Henry S. Craft, Macomb County.*

Who Gets Your Milk Money?

City	Consumer paid cents per quart (N. S. figures for April	Producer received cents per quart	Distributor received cents per quart
Detroit	16	7.8	8.2
San Francisco	16	8.8	7.2
Denver	13	7.3	5.7
Washington	17.5	11.3	6.2
Augusta	20	10.0	10.0
Chicago	14	7.7	6.3
Des Moines	15	7.8	7.2
Kansas City, Kas.	15	7.5	7.5
New Orleans	19	11.3	7.7
Boston	17	10.1	6.9
St. Paul	13	8.2	4.8
St. Louis	15	8.8	6.2
Omaha	16.6	7.1	9.5
Lincoln	15	7.1	7.9
New York	15	8.0	7.0
Cleveland	15	8.7	6.3
Eugene, Ore.	15	8.0	7.0
Pittsburg	15	9.3	5.7
Philadelphia	14	9.7	4.3
Memphis	18	9.6	8.4
Salt Lake City	12.5	7.2	5.3
Spokane	15	7.9	7.1
Milwaukee	12	7.9	4.1

This table shows the proportion of the price of a quart of milk that goes to the farmer and the distributor. The milk prices are the latest reported to the United States Department of Agriculture. The proportionate division as between farmer and milk company is that which Professor J. H. Frandson of the University of Nebraska, found to obtain in 1918.—Detroit Times.

Shall the Milk Producers Market Their Own Product?

To the Reader:

Please use this coupon to express your views on the question, "Shall the Milk Producers market their own Product?" If you wish to write your views in greater detail, which we would prefer to have you do so, use a separate sheet of paper.

Question No. 1—Are you satisfied with the commission plan of fixing milk prices?.....(Please state opposition, if any.)

Question No. 2—Do you favor the Milk Producers' Ass'n distributing the milk of its members?.....

Question No. 3—Do you think the time is ripe for making plans toward this end?.....

Question No. 4—If you do not favor the actual distribution of milk by the producers, do you favor a central sales agency in Detroit where the milk may be received, weighed, tested and sold either to distributors or to the retail grocery trade?.....

Question No. 5—Are you a member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n?..... How many cows do you milk?.....

Do you consider you are making money at present prices?.....

(Please give such other information as will show clearly your attitude on the present milk situation.)

Name .....

Cost of Operating Consolidated Schools

Considering Greater Advantages of New System Extra Cost is a Negligible Item

By WILFORD L. COFFEY
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

A CONSOLIDATED school becomes the center for social life of the community. It is the logical place because of the interest that all have in the school. No religious dogmas enter to divide people in groups. This opportunity for people to meet and mingle with one another, to discuss problems that are pertinent to all, and to come to a better understanding of each other, is a large factor in making the country life a desirable life.

The consolidated school moreover makes it possible to have better trained and experienced teachers. Teachers prefer to work where there are other teachers and where they have fewer grades with more time for the instruction of each grade. The study made of Grosse Ile consolidated school, the six consolidated schools of Iron County organized under the township system, and the rural agricultural school at Otter Lake, Portage Township, Houghton County, indicated this to be true. In Grosse Ile eighty-five per cent of the teachers were normal school graduates, having had two years of training above the four years of high school. Seventy per cent of the teachers had had three years or more of experience.

In the Iron county consolidated schools, eighty seven per cent of the teachers employed were college or normal school graduates, having from two to four years of training above the four years of high school work. Sixty-four per cent of the teachers had had three years or more of experience.

In the rural agricultural school, a consolidated school at Otter Lake, all teachers employed were either college or state normal school graduates. Sixty-six per cent had three years or more of experience.

Compare these facts with the conditions in our one-room schools. In 1918, but forty-six per cent of these teachers had had one year or more of normal school training, and many of this number were not graduates from a four year high school. In 1915, and the conditions would be about the same now, but twenty-two per cent had had three years or more of experience. The experience of seventy-eight per cent of these teachers ranged from none to two years. This, put in other terms, means that the boys and girls of seventy-eight per cent of these schoolrooms are being taught by immature teachers with limited experience.

Is the consolidated school expensive? In answer to this question I submit the financial report of Mattawan school, a typical consolidated school with one hundred seventy-six pupils enrolled, and four busses employed to transport the children to school.

Sewing class of Iron River township school district

Receipts

Money on hand, July 8 1918, Gen. Fund	$ 303.36
Library	34.28
Received from Primary school Int. fund	1,323.09
Received from library fund	55.03
Received from tuition of non-resident pupils	239.85
Received from district taxes, for Gen. Fund	7,578.68
Received from loans	2,300.00
Received from other sources, miscellaneous	19.63
	$11,853.92

Expenditures

Paid men teachers	$ 1,000.00
Paid women teachers	3,690.00
Paid library books	76.00
Paid indebtedness	3,100.00
Paid for transportation of pupils	2,227.89
Paid for general purposes general fund	1,453.48
Amt. on hand, Gen. fund	293.24
Amt. on hand, library	13.31
	$11,853.92
Less amt. on hand	306.55
	$11,547.37
Less primary money received	1,323.09
	$10,224.28
Less indebtedness paid over and above loans	800.00
Cost to district	$ 9,424.28

Four busses at $2,227.89, making $556.87 average cost per bus.

This school is not organized under the Rural Agricultural law for consolidation. If it were it would receive each year $600.00 for maintenance and $200 for each vehicle used as the seven consolidated districts operating under this act are receiving. This would be an additional amount of $1,400 which would be subtracted, making the cost to the tax payers of Mattawan $8,024.28. This cost is more nearly proportionate than that which each primary district paid for its school, but it is not excessive when the advantages of the consolidated school are considered.

Below are the amounts that are being paid this year for transportation in several of the consolidated schools:

Buckley Consolidated School, Wexford County: Three busses—One at $4.00 per day; two at $2.00 per day.

Napoleon Consolidated School, Jackson County: Four busses—one at $9.00 per day; one at $8 per day; one at $6.50 per day; one at $5.80 per day.

Goodrich Consolidated School, Genesee County: Three busses at $85.00 per month each.

Grand Blanc Consolidated School, Genesee County: Five busses—Three at $60 per month; one at $50 per month; one at $120 per month.

Gaines Consolidated School, Genesee County: Four busses—One at $40 per month; one at $70 per month; one at $80 per month; one at $100 per month.

Is transportation practicable and feasible? Transportation is practicable. It has passed the experimental stage. It is being carried out in every part of Michigan under all kinds of climatic conditions. It has proved successful in the Dakotas and Minnesota where the winters are as severe as any place in Michigan. It has proved successful in states farther south where road conditions due to mud have to be overcome. The covered vehicles used in transportation are heated, or foot-warmers are provided, so that with sufficient robes the children arrive at school, after having ridden as far as eight miles, in a more comfortable condition than if they had been required to walk a mile or more through snow, slush or mud. The data following illustrate what is being done in transportion of school children in some of the country schools in Michigan. The distance given is the distance from the time the first child enters the vehicle until he reaches the schoolhouse.

Hoxeyville Consolidated School—Two busses travel eight miles; one seven miles one four and one-half miles.

Buckley Consolidated School—One bus travels six and one-half miles; one five miles; one two miles.

Napoleon Consolidated School—One bus travels nine miles; one eight and one-half miles; one eight miles; one six and one-half miles.

Otter Lake Consolidated School—One bus travels three miles; one four miles; one five miles.

Goodrich Consolidated School—One bus travels ten miles; one nine miles; one eight and one-half miles.

Gaines Consolidated School—One bus travels eight and one-fourth miles; one seven miles; one four and three-eighths miles; one three and one-fourth miles.

Auto busses are used to make the longer trips given above.

(The above is the third of a series of articles on the Consolidated School. The fourth and last will appear in an early issue. Readers are requested to write their opinions on this new school system.—Editor.

Fabric Law Means Higher Price to Farmer; Lower Price to Consumer

A TRUTH in Fabric Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives January 7, 1920, by Congressman Burton L. French, of Idaho. This bill is known in the House as H. R. 11641, and is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of this committee is the Honorable John J. Esch, of Wisconsin.

This same Truth in Fabric Bill was introduced in the senate, January 8, 1920, by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. This bill is known in the Senate as S. 3686, and is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. The Chairman of this Committee is Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.

This Truth in Fabric Bill, now before both branches of Congress, will, if enacted into law, immediately lower the prices of clothes.

The purpose of this Truth in Fabric Bill, as stated in the bill's introductory paragraph, is:

"To prevent deceit and profiteering that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woolen fabrics purporting to contain wool, and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom."

The provisions of the Truth in Fabric Bill make it compulsory to identify substitutes for virgin wool, namely, shoddy and cotton, and to give the people the knowledge of the presence of substitutes—the knowledge that is the people's only protection against those who would procure for the substitute the price of the genuine.

The Truth in Fabric Bill would lower the price of clothes because of the following reasons:

1. The bulk of the raw material now used in woolen apparel sold as all wool, is shoddy.

Under the Truth in Fabric Bill, shoddy can no longer be sold as virgin wool, and shoddy profiteering would consequently be stopped and the price of shoddy would inevitably be forced down.

Therefore, the price of all apparel containing shoddy would immediately be lowered, and this would include a very large part of all apparel.

2. The passage of the Truth in Fabric Bill would also immediately multiply the production of virgin wool fabrics for the following reason:

(a) The reason huge stocks of virgin wool are now lying in storehouses unmanufactured is because unidentified shoddy permits the manufacturer to make a greater profit with shoddy than he could make with virgin wool.

With the Truth in Fabric Bill enacted into law, the fabric manufacturer could no longer, as now, divert the people's demand for virgin wool to the rag and shoddy industries, and fabric manufacturers would consequently be forced to make up into fabrics the vast quantities of virgin wool now lying in the storehouses.

(b) It is estimated that, because of lack of ships to transport the wool from where it was produced to where it could be manufactured into cloth, there accumulated throughout the world during the war 1,265,000,000 pounds of virgin wool.

(c) Notwithstanding the fact that the world produces only one-third or less as much virgin wool as is needed in any one year, yet, on September 1, 1919, nearly ten months after the signing of the armistice, there was in the United States more than 700,000,000 pounds of virgin wool, an amount which exceeds by 100,000,000 pounds the United States annual consumption of virgin wool.

Furthermore, at the present time, nearly a year and a half after the signing of the armistice, it is estimated that there is more than one billion pounds of virgin wool in the world's store-houses, exclusive of the present year's clip 1920, which will be available in a few weeks.

A conservative estimate of the world's clip for 1920 is 2,500,000,000 pounds.

Therefore, there will be available within a very few weeks, more than 3,500,000,000 pounds of virgin wool.

(d) If the Truth in Fabric Bill is passed, all of this huge quantity of virgin wool would be immediately converted into cloth (instead of vast quantities of it being permitted to lie in storehouses, as has been done with great quantities of virgin wool since the signing of the armistice,) and the tremedously multiplied production of virgin wool cloth would effectively check and eliminate the rising price menace, and establish a sound economic price basis upon which business can proceed with safety and satisfaction.

By promptly passing the Truth in Fabric Bill, Congress will right the wrong aimed at by the over-all and old clothes clubs being formed throughout the country.

By passing the Truth in Fabric Bill, Congress will render the country a very great service by lowering the price of a necessity of life, and by establishing sound economic practices in connection with cloth clothes, which will tend mightily to stabilize the cost of living.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

GEORGE M. SLOCUM .....PUBLISHER
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Farmer-Owned Enterprises

NO ONE HAS yet given a satisfactory reason why the sugar beet growers cannot own and operate sugar factories, or milk producers distributing plants. The answer eternally is, "It can't be done;" "it can't be done."

Why? Give us just one sound, sensible reason and we'll forever hold our peace. Until then we shall proclaim from the housetops that the farmers can and ought to do these things, and we shall stand ready to assist them in every way at our command.

Tell us, pray, what is required in the successful operation of a sugar factory or a milk distributing system? Both turn out an absolute essential. The market is established; the demand is assured. Only three essentials remain in the conduct of such enterprises. They are Raw Material, Capital, Good Management.

No matter by whom these enterprises are owned, the farmer furnishes the raw material. So check that off.

Capital for sugar factories and milk distribting enterprises is now furnished largely by men who have no interest in the enterprises except the dividends which they may earn on the stock. The individual stockholders of these concerns many of whom live in Detroit and New York City, haven't the slightest interest in what the farmer gets for his raw material or what the consumer pays for the finished product. Now what is the objection to letting the 12,000 sugar beet growers and the 12,000 members of the Michigan Milk Producers's Ass'n contribute their collective credit for the purchase of factories and plants and for the finishing and distributing of their products. Has not the farmers' money the same power to reproduce itself as the money of the professional capitalist? When you give us the answer, we'll check that off, too.

Now comes management.

"Granted," the skeptic will say, "that the farmers can furnish the raw material and the capital, but he cannot furnish the management." Well, who wants the farmers to leave their farms and become managers of sugar factories or milk plants? We don't. We'll concede that the best farmer on earth might be a flat failure at the head of such enterprises. But again, the farmer would merely be in the same position as are present stockholders of these concerns. What does Mr. John Dough of Wall Street, who has a substantial block of stock in a Michigan sugar factory, know about making sugar? Or what does the Detroit music manufacturer who draws down his thirty per cent dividends from the business of milk distributig know about the intricacies of the business. They don't know, that's the point, so they hire someone who does know. And the farmer, who in recent years has learned to trust those whom he puts in charge of his business affairs and to pay them what their services are worth, would expect to hire the best men obtainable for the job.

To put the question plainly and practically: "Is there anyone in Michigan who actually believes that farmer-owned sugar factories would fail if managed, for instance, by Mr. W. H. Wallace; or that a farmer-owned distributing enterprise would go on the rocks if managed, for instance, by Mr. W. J. Kennedy, of Towar's Wayne County Creamery?" Answer this question now, or forever hold your peace. Then we'll check this off, too, and remove the last argument that is keeping the farmer from sharing the profits that now go to Detroit and New York capitalists.

The Effect of Competition

THE COMPETITION of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the wool-buying field has had a most significant effect upon the prices offered by the local buyers. It is a matter of fact that farmers living in the counties where the Farm Bureau is pooling wool are receiving from 7 to 15 cents per pound more than the farmers living in adjoining counties where the Farm Bureau is not active. For instance, the Farm Bureau is making advance payments to the farmers of Clinton county, on the basis of 80 cents per pound for the best grades of wool. In Gratiot county adjoining on the north the top price offered by local dealers is 60 cents for the best grades. Here is a difference of 20 cents per pound in two separate localities less than 50 miles apart. This is one of the greatest advantages of co-operation.

Farmers are too prone to look for the immediate and direct results of co-operative efforts and to overlook the accumulative and indirect benefits. For this reason many co-operative associations lose the support of their members and fail. Nevertheless, it stands to reason that never was a farmers' co-operative marketing association organized that did not exert some beneficial effect upon the prices for farm products.

It is not uncommon for members of co-operative associations to patronize their competitor when he over-bids or under-sells their own company. They do not seem to understand that the only reason the competitor offers more is because the presence of the co-operative association makes it necessary.

The greatest drawback to co-operative progress is the disloyalty of the very ones whom such co-operation will benefit the most. Every attempt to effect an organization for the good of the farmers has had its knockers. Always there were a few who would not join, and always there were a few who, after joining, became excellent crepe hangers and did their level best to destroy their organizations for the lack of which they would be getting today but a fraction of what they are receiving for their products.

The success of farmers' organization is measured wholly by the yardstick of loyalty. Loyalty will forgive mistakes and bad management. Loyalty will survive a period of loss. Loyalty will present an insurmountable obstacle to the enemies of organization. Loyalty will always win. Be loyal to your organization three hundred and sixty five days out of the year, and nothing can prevent you from attaining your goal.

Political Gas

A PROMINENT politician was once asked the secret of his success. "Promise everything," he replied, "but don't carry out your promises unless you have to."

There are quite a number of successful politicians who owe their position to a strict observance of this rule. Take Congressman Fordney, for instance. Last fall he faithfully promised the bean growers of Michigan that he would use all the influence at his command to secure special tariff legislation on beans. Knowing Mr. Fordney to be all but omnipotent in the lower house of Congress, the bean growers confidently awaited results. They were not forthcoming. The sugar beet controversy got warm; the manufacturers saw they would need some bean land for sugar beets; and Mr. Fordney mysteriously laid down on the job. His promise was just political gas, that's all.

Take Attorney General Palmer, as another instance. The Attorney General's Department made both written and verbal promises that it would investigate the sugar beet situation in Michigan. But that was before the primaries. The Attorney General, who is a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, thought it would make the sugar beet growers feel good and possibly get him a few extra votes at the primary if he promised to help them. But Mr. Palmer made a terribly poor showing in the primary and he promptly lost interest in the sugar beet controversy. Telegrams dispatched to him since the primaries reminding him of his promise have gone unanswered. His promise was just political windjamming.

How long, how long, will the farmers be willing victims of the gas attacks of the politicians? How long will they sit like innocent children with their mouths open drinking in the words of wisdom and the fine promises of those whose only interest in their constituents are the votes which they cast in the elections? Say, folks, isn't it about time to bestir ourselves and with the mighty weapon of organization land a knock-out blow in the solar plexus of those who promise only to deceive? Why not this fall, throw partisan politics to the wind, and put some real MEN in Congress and the state legislature to take the place of the political windjammers and gas throwers.

Good Work

REPRESENTATIVES of all the farm organizations in Gratiot county held a joint meeting the other day and unanimously agreed to work for the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell for Governor. Then they put in one more good lick for the cause of agriculture by endorsing Ora D. Aitken, a farmer of New Haven township, for the state legislature.

If there is anything more important for the farmers to do this fall than to elect a man for Governor who has a broad and sympathetic understanding of the needs of agriculture, it is to elect actual, horny-handed farmers to the state legislature. Many claim that this is more important than the governorship. Be that as it may, it will be of tremendous assistance to Gov. Campbell, if he can have men in both houses of the legislature upon whom he can depend to carry out his reforms.

We have had many able governors in the past whose hands have been tied by an unsympathetic and reactionary legislature. The "immortal nineteen" effectually blocked the best efforts of one of the best governors Michigan ever had. To avoid a repetition of this let us by all means select men for the House and Senate whom we know to be progressive in spirit, thought and action to co-operate with a Governor who will, we believe give Michigan an administraton of economy and efficiency that will long be remembered in the annals of the state.

A Great "Discovery"

THE DETROIT newspapers have made a great "discovery." They have suddenly unearthed the fact that the farmers around Detroit are getting less than 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar for the milk they sell. For years and years farmers have sold milk to dealers in the city of Detroit. The consumer has used the milk and paid for it, without even wondering where it came from or what persons shared in the distribution of his dollar. The newspapers,—those wonderful advance guards of civilization and education,—have published eons of pages about almost every conceivable subject which affects the people of Detroit with the exception of food. Apparently newspaper writers have known no more about the source and original cost of food than the benighted consumer, so they have left the subject pretty much alone. But now after all these years they have just made the startling discovery that the farmer produces food, for the most of which he receives considerably less than 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar. Mebbe in another century we shall be able to educate our city cousins to some more essential facts about the farming industry.

What the Neighbors Say

"GOOD WAGES, FAIR INTEREST AND PRICES TO MATCH"

The fellow who said "you can't unscramble eggs" said a mouthful. The net result of trust-busting so far have been to slightly increase the office expenses of the unscrambled companies and furnish an excuse for still higher prices. The sooner all anti-trust laws are repealed and every industry organized into the strongest kind of a trust, the better for all concerned.

A popular slogan just now is "cost plus ten per cent." I don't want the extra ten per cent. Fix prices so that after paying all other expenses I have for my own work as good wages as I would pay an equally efficient hired man and fair interest on capital invested and I don't ask a cent of profit. But I doubt the practicability of abolishing profits entirely. The price that would just suit me would be low for some farmers on poor land and give my smarter neighbors a handsome profit. But such profits, so far as they are due to superior efficiency and if divided fairly among those whose efficiency produced them, will tend to raise the general standard of efficiency, cheapen production and eventually make lower prices possible. Just what per cent to allow above average production cost so as to encourage efficiency without putting too many of the less efficient producers out of business is a separate problem for each industry to be solved by experts familiar with that industry. Ten per cent or more may be necessary in some industries at first, in others a much smaller per cent may be sufficient, and frequent revisions to meet changing conditions will be necessary. Instead of fixing off-hand a rate that we guess will be about right for us farmers, let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest in all industries can repair: "Good wages, fair interest and prices to match."—*Stacy Brown, Ionia Co.*

Most people aren't satisfied with "fair interest and good wages." It seems to be human nature to keep all you have, and get all you can. By necessity the farmer has received less than a "fair interest" and this ought to be an object lesson to others, but it seems that it has not so served.—Editor.

A SUGAR BOYCOTT

As the spokesman of the farmers' needs and rights the BUSINESS FARMER has no equal. It is Michigan's great farm paper. Let us hope it will become America's great farm paper. No farmer, no matter what other farm papers he may take, can afford to be without it.

Isn't it about time to start a sugar boycott to bring the price of sugar down to the basis upon which farmers received pay for their beets? I notice that if an outsider speculates in sugar the government is hot on their trail, but the sugar companies can speculate seemingly without stint. What's the difference?

I enclose $2 for 3 years subscription. When you have to raise the rate I hope I will be able to dig up the price.—*Howard Smith, Genesee County.*

I'm afraid the boycott wouldn't work. It has been tried elsewhere with little success. It is an outrage that the American people have to pay such prices for sugar when only a handful of capitalists get the benefit of the high prices. We cannot believe that the government will let the sugar profiteers get away with their gains, but the administration has made some peculiar discriminations the last two years so we may be prepared for anything.—Editor.

FARMERS FOR LEGISLATURE

There has been quite a little written in your paper in regard to a farmer governor. Now I think if we are to have a farmer governor, it is just as important to have more farmers in the legislature and senate to held the governor in having good laws passed in the interests of agriculture. I have tried to keep in touch with the affairs of our state and think every man who was on the committee which voted not to report warehouse bill out of the committee but let it die a natural death should be asked to stay at home and some farmer take his place who will not be cajoled by any man or class of men. As this will be a very important session of the legislature it is important that every voter weigh this well before voting.—*A Close Observer, Benzie County, Mich.*

Well spoken. The chairman of the committee which refused to report out the warehouse amendment until the eleventh hour is a farmer. His name is Wm. E. Ivory and he lives in Lapeer County. We do not know what the farmers of Lapeer county are going to say to Mr. Ivory when he comes up for re-election this fall. Personally Ivory is a mighty fine chap, but his recosd in the legislature shows that he is not the man for the job. If Ivory and those farmers like him in the last legislature would use their influence to prevent the people from voting on the warehouse amendment, we wonder what action they would take on other matters of legislation in which the farmers are interested. We are glad to see you taking an interest in politics. Talk it with your neighbors and let's all pull together to poll the biggest farmer vote at the coming primary that was ever cast in Michigan.—Editor.

DO THE PEOPLE RULE?

I would like to give my opinion on the political situation. The people at the primaries expressed their preferance for Senator Hiram Johnson for president. It seems as though the newspapers are knocking him, not openly, but they seem to have nothing to say in his favor. Is it because they do not get enough money out of him? It seems as though it is time we had an honest, business administration and a man at the helm who can not be moved by the interests and against the common people. I believe we would have such a man in Senator Johnson. Talk about the people ruling when our people whom we have chosen to represent us go contrary to our wishes in electing delegates as they did at Kalamazoo—*Mrs. A. S. R., Milford, Mich.*

I attended the convention at Kalamazoo, but not as a delegate. I was told that I might be seated with the Macomb county delegation if I would vote with the majority for Gov. Sleeper against Congressman Cramton for delegate-at-large. This, I refused to do, and because I was not a regularly elected delegate, withdrew. Macomb county gave Senator Johnson the largest percentage of its vote of any county in the state, but only two of its eighteen delegates were pledged to vote for Johnson. I felt that the people of Michigan having given Johnson their vote at the primary, the delegates to the State convention should elect Johnson delegates to the national convention. Sleeper was for Lowden; Cramton for Johnson, but the great majority of the delegates from Cramton's district, the seventh, would have voted for Sleeper in preference to Cramton had they not both withdrawn. They were perfectly willing to betray the wishes of their constituents. But that's the old convention system right over again, in which the people do NOT rule. —Editor.

A CONSUMER HEARD FROM

I was pleased to receive your letter of the 21st ultimo, and thank you for the pains you took to explain some things on the milk question, referred to in my letter to the *Detroit News*. That *News* letter, I might say, however, was not meant for the farmer, or the producer of milk, but rather for the Detroit distributor of this very essential food who claims he must have 100 per cent on the cost price to him for his profit and expense. I asked for a sworn statement of the net profits of these Detroit concerns, but they "stand mute" on the question and Judge Tuttle, no doubt will advise them that this is a "constitutional right."

I was born and raised on the farm, where most of our cleanest and best citizens were born, and have not forgotten my father's struggle to keep a balance on the right side of the ledger and quite often it was a struggle to keep the proverbial wolf from the door."—*Geo. A. Kennedy, 360 Hancock Ave., Detroit.*

Mr. Kennedy had a communication in one of the Detroit dailies in which he criticized the decision which prevented the Fair Price Board from reducing the price of milk. We wrote to Mr. Kennedy giving him the farmers' side of the proposition and the above letter is his reply.—Editor.

Lower Your Milk Production Cost

Our booklets show you how to feed Unicorn the right way—how to cut the cost by feeding less.

Right now, more than ever before, you are forced to hold down the cost of milk production, or work without profit.

A quality feed, Unicorn Dairy Ration, will help you do this.

Quality in Unicorn means two things:

1. Using only the best feeds obtainable.
2. Putting them together the right way.

Everywhere, the "high men" in cow testing associations, who make the largest net profit, are Unicorn feeders.

Dairymen have cut their grain bills ten per cent and more by feeding Unicorn.

You cannot say that your production cost has touched bottom until you have fed Unicorn.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

"I AM A farmer's daughter and I expect to be married in June. We can't afford anything very expensive but I would like something nice and yet simple. I have light hair, blue eyes and a light complexion . How should I dress? In what color and what kind of cloth? I don't expect to wear a veil so how should I dress my hair and should I wear flowers in it. How far from the floor should my skirt be? Can you print a pattern for me in M. B. F.? It is to be in the evening, so what would you suggest for refreshments? I intend to make the dress myself."

Undoubtedly the question confronting you is one which a good many girls are asking this spring, and so I am glad to take it from the space which we have used for our Readers Own Column, and give it first place this week.

In the first place let me congratulate you on your decision to have a simple dress inasmuch as you are to make it yourself and cannot afford an expensive one. Really the ideal wedding gown of all generations has been simply made, no matter how expensive the material of which it was fashioned. That is the reason it has been possible for girls today to remodel and wear their mother's wedding gowns.

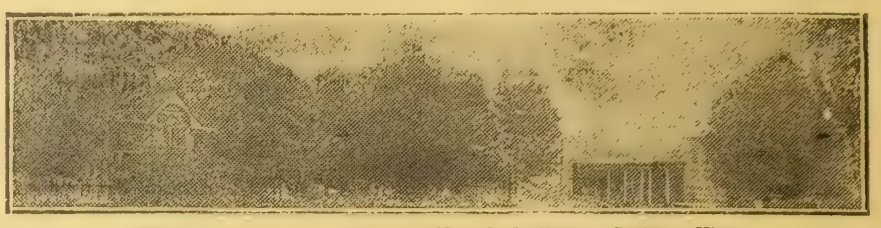
As to color—in my opinion there is no choice. White is for the bride and always has been. No matter whether you are dark or light, white is universally becoming, universally worn and it is such a sensible thing to have inasmuch as it can later serve the purpose of a fine summer dress, if it is simply made and will not look "bridey" six months from now.

The material is greatly a matter of choice and the limit is fixed only by the amount you wish to spend. White satins are only for those who can spend a large amount and have a dress which they will wear only perhaps a half dozen times in their life time. If you wish silks, there are lovely white wash silks, the material of which is so lovely that they need no trim. Then of course there are the Georgettes, which are trimmed only with a simple design in pearl beads. If not made elaborately and carefully handled a dress such as this can be tubbed. However if you would have something appropriate, lovely and yet inexpensive, why don't you choose mull or organdie, both of which materials are girlish and lend themselves to the part very readily.

You did not give me your weight nor your height, and as this has everything to do with the style you will choose for your wedding dress pattern, I really cannot advise you or print a pattern which would suit your particular style. If you are inclined to be at all stout, the slim line can be attained through the judicious use of the long panel, but be sure and do not have any ruffles. On the other hand if tall and slim, you could have the skirt made of two or three deep ruffles on the short overskirt can be used. Then again there is the neck line. A round neck is unbecoming to one with a long slim neck unless a roll collar is fitted so that it breaks the line in the back. The front can be cut as low as you wish if you use the roll collar half way around. If you have a short fat neck, the round or dutch necks will be becoming. I find that you did not give me your address on your letter so I cannot write you personally.

The length of the skirt is nine inches from the floor, but Dame Fashion is so fickle that I would advise you to have a very deep hem put in so that this length can be changed later.

Flowers are worn to fasten the veil in place, but inasmuch as you do not intend to wear a veil, I would not wear flowers in my hair. Rather I would depend on carrying a pretty shower boquet. June is the month of roses and you will be able to secure from friends lovely roses and if you can secure some lilies of the valley for the ends of the shower ribbons, you will have a boquet of which there is no finer.



Attractive farm home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Buffington, Rushton, Mich.

For supper refreshments I would suggest creamed chicken in pastry shells which can be made at home by using gem tins and lining them with pie crust, baking it as you would the shells for tarts. This will serve the purpose just as well as the expensive pastry shells. Serve hot buttered rolls with this and celery and olives or tiny little cucumber pickles. It is not at all necessary to have potatoes at your wedding supper, but if your guests have driven some distance and you wish to have them, I would suggest that you prepare a quantity of mashed potatoes before hand and make the lovely brown potato patties. A salad is also nice to serve with this sort of a supper. You can have fruit salad or cabbage salad. It is too early for tomatoes or they would make the ideal salad to serve with such a supper, using a small firm one for each person, scooping out the inside and filling it with chopped celery mixed with mayonnaise, and placing the tomato on a lettuce leaf.

Then of course you will want ice cream—home made if possible as it will be so much richer and better, and your bridal cake and coffee.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

Dear Editor Woman's Department. —We appreciate the efforts of the M. B. F. and wish you all manner of success. I enjoy the woman's page and find it very helpful. Saw your article on housecleaning and I have a hint I would be glad to pass on: If those wishing to run a curtain rod in the hem of a curtain will wind the end of the rod with thin white cloth and tie this on with thread, it will run into the curtain much more easily and also save tearing the curtain material.—Mrs. C. E. H.

Dear Miss Ladd—My niece graduates next month. She lives in Grand Rapids and I do not know her likes and dislikes very well, but want to send her some nice little gift. Can you suggest something?—Mrs. A. L.

Dear Mrs. L—Why not a book? Every girl graduate is fond of good books. They have learned the value of them, and there is a certain pride in the accumulation of one's own library. Any one of the stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart are interesting to a girl. They are well told and will be sure to please. However, if the family of your sister does not happen to possess a set of Mark Twain's works, any one of his books, in a good binding makes a book which can be used to start a set and is one of the very nicest gifts that can be made. From time to time an additional volume can be added in the same binding and this makes a present which is valuable because books of this character can be read again and again while the popular fiction has served its purpose with one reading. It would be well to consult with your sister—find out what kind of reading the niece likes best—and then be guided by this in your choice of a book.

It gives the editor of this page a great deal of satisfaction to receive letters such as came last week in which the writer, from Gladwin county, enclosed a picture of her newly completed home and asked that we assist her in choosing the best kind of plants, trees and shrubs to beautify the grounds. It tells us us that the little articles we prepare from week to week meet with approval and are the sort of articles which are interesting and useful.

NOTICE: Will Mrs. Homer Henny please send me her correct address. This was not placed on the back of the baby picture submitted and we are anxious to return the picture of her child.

THE INNATE LOVE OF HOME

NO MATTER how happy we may be elsewhere, home is concentrated in one tiny place, and there is that in us which makes it impossible to scramble our affections all over the globe. We have to roll them up, when the final test comes, to one doorway, one little room—somewhere. It may be in Utah or Texas, Maine or Georgia, California or Connecticut. Not that we love the rest of the world less, but that we love one little spot more. We love humanity, but not to the extent that we love our very own. And that concentrated love is what makes civic pride. And it makes marriage possible, and fatherhood and motherhood. If we scatter our emotional citality too much we will find ourselves strangely lacking in real friends. For we are but human; and one country, one flag, and one little town, if we are made of the right stuff, mean more to us than any other.

KEEP LAMPS SHINING BRIGHTLY

A GOOD many industrious and cleanly disposed housewives like Aladdin of old, believe in rubbing their metal lamps. Aladdin got what he wished for when he rubbed his glim producer, but the housewife generally gets, in the course of time, what she doesn't want; namely, a shabby appearing lamp, for it doesn't take long to rub the lacquer off metal.

Lamps wouldn't be permitted to remain shabby very long if housekeepers knew how simple a process it is to re-lacquer or re-enamel them. Paint dealers, druggists and dealers in plumbing supplies sell the lacquers and enamels in small quantity containers. Directions for applying usually come with them.

If desired it is possible to make a lamp look like a new one. For instance, a plain brass lamp may be enameled in white or ivory by using the proper undercoating. Other preferred effects are as easily obtainable. So while Aladdin could get something with his lamp that the women of the present day cannot get, they may console themselves by the thought that they can do things with their lamps that he couldn't do.

RENEW WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW shades that have deteriorated can be made to look almost as good as new at small cost and with little trouble. Go to a paint store and buy a can of ordinary flat wall paint. Reduce it by adding twenty-five per cent of turpentine. Remove the curtains from the rollers; tack them down smoothly on a bare floor or table and apply one coat of the paint. To eliminate brush marks go over it immediately with a dry stiff-bristled brush. If it is desired to have the shade harmonize with the decoration or trim of the room, any color of flat paint may be obtained with which to accomplish it.

WEEKLY CHEER

It's the song ye sing ,and the smile ye wear,
That's a-makin' the sun shine everywhere.

James Whitcomb Riley.

People

By Marguerite Wilson, in The Independent

Sometimes when I am happy and at rest,
I think I like all kinds of people best;
Even the shallow, round-eyed gossips give
A little zest to life. So let them live!
Just to be near my kind and hear them talk
Seems very good to me. Oh, dearer far
The racket on the streets where people walk
Than all the prairie's quiet spaces are.

But when I think more keenly, I confess,
There are a few that I like somewhat less
Than others; those who smugly speak to me
With minds elusive as crabs upon the rocks.
Who reach limp fingers out too languidly
When they shake hands; whose kindness only mocks.
I hope that they may prosper in some good way
And find them friends according to their needs,
Die, without doing much harm, some quiet day,
And reach the heavens of their several creeds.

But I like people who can make things grow,
Whose hands are wise to move the quickened earth
In spring, so that the new vine-tendrils know
An easier grace and a more confident mirth,
I like the makers of a thousand things,
Of music, magic of words, or mighty wings
That cut the winds as they go droning through
The wondering deeps of the defiant blue.

And always I can find out much of good
Of people who know how to handle food;
I think there is some merit of heart or head
In any person who can make good bread,
And make it lovingly, and put away
The golden-crusted loaves as if to say,
"It is no small matter to remake mankind
Daily with flour, the body and the mind."

I like firm health that never comes by chance,
And by a quick handshake, and a greeting meant,
A sudden glint of hardness in the glance,
And slow thought spoken out of strong content.
I like an athlete as I like a tree,
And both are very beautiful to me.
I like men with the manners of great kings
In all the little worlds of common things,
Shrewd, humorous men, still quick to kindliness
With dream they laugh at, rather than express,
And busy women, ample and motherly,
Guarding the little children they have borne
Or making their homes houses of refuge, free
To all who are unmothered and forlorn.

Mellow old autocrats to whom the years
Have given wisdom, and young pioneers
Who lay rough hands upon a living truth
And hold it with the passion of their youth.
And those who can be gray through middle-age.

And every questioner, and every sage—
All those have my respect; wholeheartedly
I would give thanks for all their gifts to me.
Since I have been poor and sick my words would bless
The sick and poor with every gentleness.
And since I have known sadness very well,
I care for the sorrowful more than I can tell.
And I revere the flower-like, serene.
Spirits that bloom on hills where air is pure,
Lonely and rare with a long climb between
Their world and the lower world that I endure.

But dearest are the homes where children play,
Where men smoke quietly to end the day,
Where women sew and sing and dream and brood,
Declaring, without speech, that life is good,
Where with some homely ritual of delight
The year's high festivals are made more bright.
Oh, when in such a simple home I rest,
I think that I like simple people best.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: The days of kite flying and marbles is here—as well as the days of planting—that is what life is made up of—a little work and a little play.

Those boys who are fortunate enough to belong to the Boy Scouts are taught how to build a fire without matches, but for the benefit of those who are not, here is a very good method which you can try after you have raked the yard for mother or piled up the brush for father.

Fire without matches may be produced with a handful of dry grass and two pieces of wood, one called the tinderwood, and the other a piece of very hard or very soft wood that is called the drill or spindle. A handful of dry grass is placed on a solid rock or board, and a notch is cut in the tinderwood. The tinderwood is then placed on the dry grass and the spindle is inserted in the notch in the tinderwood. The spindle is made to spin at a fast rate between the palms of the hands until a coal is produced. Then the dry grass is taken up in the hands and blown on to make a blaze. It is then dropped on the ground and dry twigs and other grass piled on.

A much quicker method than using the palms of the hand is to have a bow with a leather thong stretched on it. The spindle is fixed with one turn around it and made to revolve very fast in the notch of the tinderwood.

We have such a lot of letters this week, and I have a nice little poem for you and we can't crowd out our weekly puzzle so I won't write you a long letter. Affectionately yours.—LADDIE.

THE TOWN OF YAWN

My friend have you heard of the town of Yawn
On the banks of the river Slow?
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the Sometimeorother scents the air
And the saft Goeasys grow?
It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Letherslide;
That tired feeling is native there—
It's the home of the litless I don't care,
Where the Putitoffs abide.
The Putitoffs never make up their minds,
Intending to do it tomorrow;
And so they delay from day to day
Till they business dwindles and profits decay
And their days are full of sorrow.

—*The Store Magazine.*

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Maude Hughes. I have one sister, Fern, 9 years old and a brother 18 years old. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have six horses, fourteen head of cattle and about seventy lambs. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I also like the little boys and girls letters in the Children's Hour. I have found the seventh and eighth bird of the bird puzzle and am sending them to you. I will close so you will have room for some other little boys or girls letters. Yours truly, Hazel Williams, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher is Miss Una Gage and we like her very well. My grandpa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We live on a 240 acre farm with the Huron river running through it. We live about 4 miles from Brighton. I like to read the letters and stories in your paper. I have one brother, his name is John and he is 7 years old. We have 6 cows, 5 horses and about 50 chickens and one pig. I hope to see my letter in print. Yours truly, Clara A. Dymond, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write you a letter to see if I could win a prize. I am drawing a picture. We take the M. B. F. and like it. I like to read the boys and girls letters. I like the complete story best. I am going to teach when I get big. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have five brothers and one sister. We have two horses and two cows and two calves and about ten hens. I guess I will close, hoping to see my letter and pictures in print.—Daisy Timmon, Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little girl eight years old and live on 70 acre farm which lies between two lakes. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have three cows, three horses and two calves. For pets I have a dog and three cats, and five little kittens. I have one sister and two brothers. We raise vegetables to sell at the lake. I am in the third grade. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print.—Adaline A. Zylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I am a boy 13 years and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Cawell. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 3 horses, 5 cows, 40 chickens, 12 little pigs, 3 calves. I have 4 sisters and 3 brothers. I have just had the measles. One of my sisters is married and lives three miles from here. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Ralph Bush, Shepherd, Mich.

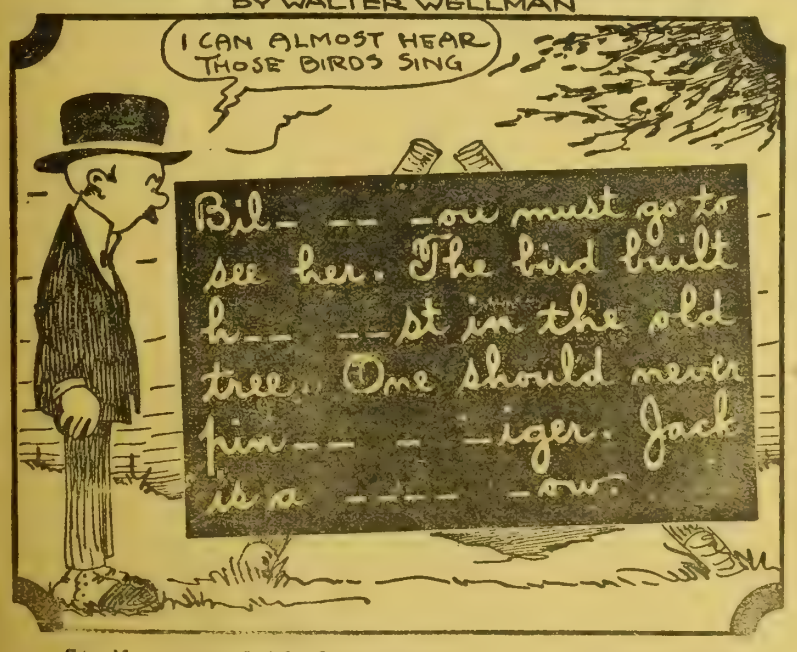
Dear Laddie—I am eleven years old and I am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Christine Juhl. There are two rooms in our school. I go to Juhl school. For pets we have four cats and two rabbits. We have four horses, 24 cows and about 90 chickens. I have four brothers. As my letter is getting long I will close for this time, haping to see my letter in print—William W. Juhl, Sandusky, R 1.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. My birthday is on the 26th of July. I have 2 brothers and one sister. We have 3 cows and 3 horses. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much.—Helen Rogers, Munger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 12 years old. I go to school and am in the 6th grade. We live on a 5 acre farm. My father works in Detroit and my mother takes the M. B. F. and I help her do the work on the farm.—Gusty Patrix, Lapeer, R 1, Michigan.

CONCEALED BIRDS

BY WALTER WELLMAN


I CAN ALMOST HEAR THOSE BIRDS SING
Bil- -- -ow must go to see her. The bird built h-- --st in the old tree. One should never tim-- - -iger. Jack is a ---- -ow.

See if you can finish the sentences so they will make sense and, at the same time, use only the names of birds in doing so.

Answer to last week's puzzle—Pasadena, Cal.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Williamantic, Conn.; Fresno, Cal.; Wilmington, Del.

DURABILITY OF THE DE LAVAL

This illustration is reproduced from a photograph of Mr. Jacob Rimelspach, in Ohio, and his DeLaval Separator, which has been in use for over 25 years.

The machine was brought in on a local De Laval Service Day to be looked over by the service man.

There was nothing the matter with the separator, and after it was cleaned up and oiled Mr. Rimelspach took it home with the comment that it ought to be good for another 25 years.

The De Laval Separator gives the greatest value for the money, because it gives better and longer service. Mr. Rimelspach's experience is equaled by the records of a large number of De Laval machines.

Considering its greater durability alone, the De Laval is the most economical separator to buy; and with its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and unequaled service, the price of a "cheaper" machine is high in comparison.

If you don't know the De Laval agent in your community, write to the nearest De Laval office

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway NEW YORK | 29 East Madison Street CHICAGO | 61 Beale Street SAN FRANCISCO

WHITE BLOSSOM **SWEET CLOVER**

BETTER THAN RED CLOVER FOR SOILING AND A VALUABLE HAY CROP

Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa in feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choicest selections of Michigan grown; 99.75% pure; high germination, scarified, best in the world. Selling at about half the price of red clover seed, every farmer should investigate it. A Special Bulletin explaining cultivation and uses of this most valuable legume, sample of seed and our 1920 Seed Book free, on request. We are headquarters for Michigan Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Peas, Northwestern Alfalfa, etc.

THE C. E. DEPUY CO., - - Pontiac, Michigan

BLACK FLAG

15c 40c 75c Except West of Rockies

Saves Young Chicks

Lice and mites kill chicks. Black Flag will save them. Blow into feathers of setting hens and down of chicks to kill head and body lice; blow into cracks in coops and nests to kill mites. Use powder gun. Kills insects by inhalation. Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die. Destroys ants, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. At drug, department, grocery and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.

U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows glass containers keep insect powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in SEALED GLASS BOTTLES instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes.

I.P.

BLACK FLAG
Baltimore, Md.

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-38 OMAHA, NEB.

BINDER TWINE Get our ow price. Farmer agents wanted. Free samples. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio

Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Just Like New—So Easy!

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "*Diamond Dye*" Color Card.

WANTED MICHIGAN FARMS IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED. HUNDREDS OF buyers from this and other states are looking for Michigan improved farms and unimproved farm lands. I know how to reach these buyers. Write me a plain, short description of what you have to sell and I will send you particulars, without obligation. Mr. Smalk, care of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

MICHIGAN FARMING CONDITIONS

The number of men that have left the farms of Michigan during the past three years is three times as great as the number of Michigan men that died or were killed in the Civil War. It would require the present male population over 15 years of age, of Lansing and Flint to replace them. There are enough vacant farm houses in Michigan to conveniently house the population of Grand Rapids. The number of farm houses vacated within the past 12 months could easily accommodate all of the people in the city of Jackson with homes.

Eight and seventy-four hundredths per cent of the farms of the state are wholly idle this year, an area of approximately 1,668,000 acres, equal to about five ordinary counties. The total men and boys over 15 years of age on the farms of the state is 230,000, or 32.5 acres to be worked by each man or boy.

These figures are based upon a complete survey made during the past four weeks by the Michigan Crop Reporting Service under the joint supervision of Mr. Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, and aided by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A blank was mailed to each rural school director asking for a report upon the farms of his school district. The compilation of these reports shows that 18,288 farms are idle this year as compared with 11,881 last year. While the abandonment, which in many cases is temporary because of the lack of tenant farmers, is least in the best farming sections, it is found to be a community movement. Many districts show no abandonment, but where families began leaving the act seems to be contagious until, in some cases, one-third to one-half of the school district had migrated to the city. In the south-central district only 4.7 per cent of the farms are idle, and in some counties only three per cent. In the northwest district of the Lower Peninsula, 19.2 per cent are idle and occasional counties report 25 per cent or more.

This abandonment does not tell the whole story. A large percentage of men on farms are past fifty years of age and without help. The average size of farms is 91.5 acres, and there are but 11 men and boys to each ten farms, or but one man or boy to each 82.5 acres, with many of these unable to do a full man's work. There are 30,300 vacant houses on farms, 10,000 of which have been vacated within the last year.

Of the 276,000 men on farms three years ago 46,000 have since left; 30,000 of them during the past year. This unprecedented exodus from the farms indicates that city and industrial life have become more profitable and satisfactory than farm life. A recent preliminary survey conducted by the State Farm Bureau shows similar and comparable results, and that there would be a decrease of 15.8 per cent in the acreage of cultivated crops this year as a result. It's report also shows that the number of dairy cattle has decreased 11.3 per cent during the past year.

As Michigan is only typical of the conditions found in most of the other states, it is evident that the production of farm crops will decline as long as the present situation continues, and as long as the cost of producing these crops follows so closely the price the farmer receives. With a steadily decreasing supply and increasing demand, the price of food will continue to advance.

The only remedy is a reversal of present conditions through an increase in the number of food producers and a corresponding decrease in the number of non-producers of food. This reversal will only come when the remuneration for growing food crops becomes as great in proportion, taking into account investment, risk and labor, as that of other occupations; and when farm life takes on attractiveness equal to that of city life.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats dull. Corn and wheat steady. Shipments of grain increasing. Beans higher and firm. Potatoes in fair demand.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats decline on receipt of large shipments. Cattle and hogs lower. Provisions down 15 to 30 cents.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT CONTINUES UPWARD

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	3.07		3.26
No. 2 White	3.05		3.26
No. 2 Mixed	3.05		3.22
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.65	2.36½	2.86½
No. 2 White	2.60		
No. 2 Mixed	2.63		

Wheat continues to advance nearly every day and the market remains firm. Foreign demand is given credit for most of the strength. It is estimated that America cannot fill the demands from Europe and close observers are unable to predict the outcome. Exporters are bidding any price to secure wheat and there appears to be no quantity that will satisfy them. The strike is still holding back the movement and stocks are smaller than a week ago. Dealers are attempting to lower prices but their efforts only cause the market to go higher. Reports of good growing weather and that there will be plenty of cars for the grain still in the farmer's possession causes no downward tendency whatever. The talk of plenty of cars is all propaganda it appears, as a western railroad man recently stated at a meeting of the dealers in Chicago that there was no chance of large receipts because the railroads did not have the equipment to move the grain. Conditions in the market at present point to higher prices for wheat.

CORN ADVANCES

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		2.12	2.30
No. 3 Yellow	2.15		
No. 4 Yellow	2.10		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.80	1.76	1.95¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.77	1.76	

During the past week many dealers in corn sold nearly all their holdings in an attempt to lower the price and were doing it quite satisfactorily when suddenly they became frightened and began buying, with the results that corn reached a record level. Commission houses are advising against buying which shows the market is in a strained position and looks as if corn prices were due for a drop. The planting averages behind in Michigan but not in all states. Illinois reports corn planted early this year and a larger acreage than last. And it is estimated that the acreage will average higher in the United States than it was a year ago. Corn must seek lower levels soon because, as I have said in these columns before, farmers cannot raise hogs and cattle for market with feed at the present prices.

OATS LOWER

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.26	1.16½	1.47
No. 3 White	1.25	1.14	
No. 4 White	1.24		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.70	.81
No. 3 White	.73½	.68¾	
No. 4 White	.72½		

Oats and corn, for the first time in many months, seems to have parted company. Reports of plenty of cars and good growing weather appears to have caused oat prices to reverse and start downward but I believe this weakness is only temporary, owing to the small acreage planted this year.

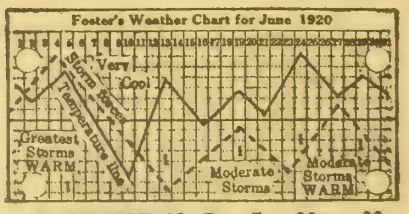
BEANS ACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 18, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.85	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		13.50	15.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.50	7.75	8.00
Prime		7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys			12.25

Receipts of beans are small and the market is called steady to firm. Some sales have recently been mentioned at a small advance but the greater part of the trading is done at unchanged prices. Several bean raising states report a smaller number of acres will be planted this year than last. It looks as if beans will be a good crop for farmers in Michigan to raise this year.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about May 27, June 8, 10, 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 28, June 3, 11, 17; plains sections 29, June 4, 12, 18; meridian 90, great upper lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 30, June 5, 13, 19; great lower lakes and eastern sections 31, June 6, 14, 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 1, 7, 15 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

June temperatures are expected to average about normal with highest temperature waves crossing meridian 90, as they move eastward, near June 3, 13, 24, and lowest temperature waves near May 30, June 9, 16 and July 3. The June 9 cool wave will arrive earlier in Canada and will carry frosts farther south than usual. The severest storms will be during first week of June. I hang out the danger signal for them. Following those severe storms will come a great change in the cropweather which will not be much like the cropweather of the past several months. For the balance of June less extremes of wet and dry will prevail and moisture will be more evenly distributed.

A new feature will be noted in the weather chart. The broken line represents the intensity, or degree of the force, in the storms. Where that broken line goes highest on the chart the storms are expected to have greatest force. Of course I can not give the exact days. All weather features are included in the word storm. If the center of the storm passes over your locality you first get clear skies followed by warmer, cloudy, warm, stormy, rain or snow, clearing, cooler, all these may be included when I say storm.

W. T. Foster

RYE HIGHER

Rye on the Detroit market advanced 5c and is quoted slow and steady at $2.25 for No. 2. Receipts are small and local demand is not important.

Exporters are talking rye in large lots, but the greater part of this was purchased some time ago; in fact, it is believed that foreigners own most of the visible supply of rye in this country. Some dealers, states a reliable grain trade paper, have promised orders that they are unable to fill.

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 18, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.50	
Chicago	7.40	7.50
Pittsburg	7.50	
New York		8.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.13	2.00
Chicago	2.00	2.00
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.60	2.35

There is nothing new in the potato situation on the Detroit market. Michigan potatoes are about out of season and dealers are depending on Canadian potatoes to supply the needs of our state, but demand must be light as Canada's supply is none too great. New potatoes are a little lower but they are coming to market in very small quantities. The Detroit market is firm and consumers are more inclined to purchase than at any time since the boycott was inaugurated. Demand in Chicago remains fairly good.

HAY SCARCE AND FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	48.00 @ 50	47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
New York	63.00 @ 64		64.00 @ 65
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	38.50 @ 39	37.50 @ 38
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 36
New York	42.00 @ 42	41.50 @ 41	40.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 48	45.00 @ 47
New York	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	35.00 @ 37	38.50 @ 38	33.50 @ 36

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The market has been dull this week for the most part and prices are easing a bit, except on the choice fine wools the world over."

Prices as quoted by that journal are:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 95c@1; fine unwashed. 72@73c; 1-2 blood combing, 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing. 65@67c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 64@66c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market heavy, cattle very dull, all others steady at last week's close; best heavy steers, $12; best handy weight butcher steers, $11.50@12.25; mixed steers and heifers, $10@11.50; handy light butchers, $9@11; light butchers, $8@9; best cows, $9; butcher cows, $7@8; cutters, $6; canners, $5@5.75; best heavy bulls, $9@9.50; bologna bulls. $8@8.50; stock bulls. $7.50@8; feeders, $9@10.50; stockers, $7@8.50; milkers and springers, $85@115. Veal calves: Market active, $2 higher than last week's close; best, $16@17; others, $10@15. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, $17; fair lambs, $14@15; light to common lambs, $8@11; fai rto good sheep, $10@11; culls and common, $4@6. Hogs: Market 50c lower than last Thursday; mixed hogs, $14.50; pigs, $14.25; heavy $14.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Carribean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis,' to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives his names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis.' He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's head, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also. Francis protects a peon who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The peon and his father with the Morgans start on a search for the treasure. Leoncia follows and at the end of the first day catches up with them. They are attacked by a band of strange men, but succeed in driving them off and again resume their search. They explore a cave in which, it is believed, the treasure is hidden.

"BUT A couple of emeralds and a couple of rubies, no matter what size should not constitute the totality of the Maya treasure," Henry contended. "We are across the threshold of it, and yet we lack the key——"

"Which the old Maya, back on the barking sands, undoubtedly holds in that sacred tassel of his," Leoncia said. "Except for these two statues and the bones on the floor, the place is bare."

As she spoke, she advanced to look the male statue over more closely. The grotesque ear centered her attention, and she pointed into it as she added: "I don't know about the key, but there is the key-hole."

True enough, the elephantine ear, instead of enfolding an orifice as an ear of such size should, was completely blocked up save for a small aperture that not too remotely resembled a key hole. They wandered vainly about the chamber, tapping the walls and floor, seeking for cunningly-hidden passageways or unguessable clues to the hiding place of the treasure.

"Bones of tierra caliente men, two idols, two emeralds of enormous size, two rubies ditto, and ourselves, are all the place contains," Francis summed up. "Only a couple of things remain for us to do: go back and bring up Ricardo and the mules to make camp outside; and bring up the old gentleman and his sacred knots if we have to carry him."

"You wait with Leoncia, and I'll go back and bring them up," Henry volunteered, when they had threaded the long passages and the avenues of the erect dead and won to the sunshine and the sky outside the face of the cliff.

Back on the barking sands the peon and his father knelt in the circle so noisily drawn by the old man's forefinger. A local rain squall beat upon them, and, though the peon shivered, the old man prayed on oblivious to what might happen to his skin in the way of wind and water. It was because the peon shivered and was uncomfortable that he observed two things that his father missed. First, he saw Alvarez Torres and Jose Mancheno cautiously venture out from the jungle upon the sand. Next, he saw a miracle. The miracle was that the pair of them trudged steadily across the sand without causing the slightest sound to arise from their progress. When they had disappeared ahead, he touched his finger tentatively to the sand, and aroused no ghostly whisperings. He thrust his finger into the sand, yet all was silent, as was it silent when he buffeted the sand heartily with the flat of his palm. The passing shower had rendered the sand dumb.

He shook his father out of his prayers, announcing:

"The sand no longer is noisy. It is as silent as the grave. And I have seen the enemy of the rich Gringo pass across the sand without sound. He is not devoid of sin, this Alvarez Torres, yet did the sand make no sound. The sand has died. The voice of the sand is not. Where the sinful may walk, you and I, old father, may walk."

Inside the circle the old Maya, with trembling forefinger in the sand, traced further cabalistic characters; and the sand did not shout back at him. Outside the circle it was the same—because the sand had become wet, and because it was the way of the sand to be vocal only when it was bone-dry under the sun. He fingered the knots of the sacred writing tassel.

"It says," he reported, "that when the sand no longer talks it is safe to proceed. So far I have obeyed all instructions. In order to obey further instruction, let us now proceed."

So well did they proceed, that, shortly beyond the barking sands, they overtook Torres and Mancheno, which worthy pair slunk off into the brush on one side, watched the priest and his son go by, and took up their trail well in the rear. While Henry, taking a short cut, missed both couples of men.

CHAPTER XV.

"EVEN SO, it was a mistake and a weakness on my part to remain in Panama." Francis was saying to Leoncia, as they sat side by side on the rocks outside the cave entrance, waiting Henry's return.

"Does the stock market of New York then mean so much to you?" Leoncia coquettishly teased; yet only part of it was coquetry, the major portion of it being temporization. She was afraid of being alone with this man whom she loved so astoundingly and terribly.

Francis was impatient.

"I am ever a straight talker, Leoncia. I say what I means, in the directest, shortest way——"

"Wherein you differ from us Spaniards," she interpolated, "who must garnish and dress the simplest of thoughts with all decorations of speech."

But he continued undeterred what he had started to say.

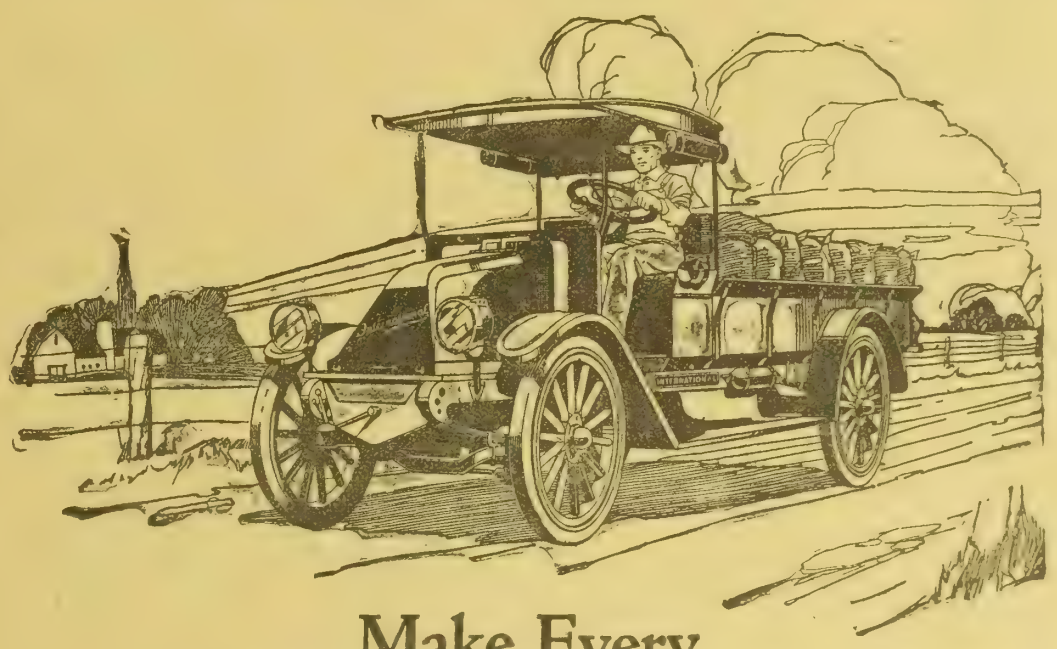
"There you are a baffler, Leoncia, which was just what I was going to call you. I speak straight talk and true talk, which is a man's way. You baffle in speech and flutter like a butterfly—which, I grant, is a woman's way and to be expected. Nevertheless, it is not fair . . . to me. I tell you straight out the heart of me, and you understand. You do not tell me your heart. You flutter and baffle, and I do not understand. Therefore, you have me at a disadvantage. You know I love you. I have told you plainly. I? What do I know about you?"

With downcast eyes and rising color in her cheeks, she sat silent unable to reply.

"You see!" he insisted. "You do not answer. You look warmer and more beautiful and desirable than ever, more enticing, in short; and yet you baffle me and tell me nothing of your heart or intention. Is is because you are woman? Or because you are Spanish?"

She felt herself stirred profoundly. Beyond herself, yet in cool control of herself, she raised her eyes and looked steadily in his as steadily as she said:

(*Continued next week*)



Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

DURING these days of short working hours, high wages and unsettled labor conditions, every hour saved for essential work is money in your pocket. Every hour you spend on the road between your farm and town represents unproductive time. During your busy season someone is getting high wages for this time, or you personally are spending valuable time. Make every minute pay dividends. Reduce the number of hours spent on the road and increase the hours of productive farm work.

You can haul your farm products to town with an *International Motor Truck* and haul supplies back to the farm in about one-fourth of the time that would be required with a team and wagon—a road saving of 300%. Thereby you save, during the year, many hours for necessary farm work—hours and minutes that total into days. You save money in wages, or at least make the high wages that you are paying someone pay you greater returns.

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To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

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We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

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Farmers Service Bureau

(Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

KEEPING CHILD FROM SCHOOL

I have a little girl who was six years old when she entered school last fall but has passed her seventh birthday since. Can she be compelled to continue in school? I have had her out about two weeks on account of bad roads and my needing her help. She has a mile and a quarter to go.—A Subscriber, Osceola County.

Under the statement of facts I think you would be obliged to send the child to school. The law designates the ages between 7 and 16 and to avoid going to school they must be physically unable to attend. If they live 2 1-2 miles away then children under 9 years may be exempt. You probably need the child's assistance but it would be a greater injury to deprive your child of its education.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MICHIGAN ELECTION LAWS

Where can I get a copy of Michigan election laws. I expected I was a voter till last spring. I came from England when 2 years old but my father never got out only his first papers but when I became of age I voted and voted for fifty years. I did not know about my father not finishing his papers.—E. J., Jackson County.

Copies of the election laws may be obtained from the Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich. As you have supposed yourself entitled to citizenship and have actually exercised the rights and privileges of citizenship I would think it advisable for you to make special application under Act of June 25th, 1910, found on page 264 of the Michigan Pamphlet of the Election laws, edition of 1917.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ORDERING FENCE REMOVED

I built a fence on my back forty and my neighbor is building a stone fence right up tight to my fence. Now has he a right to do this, and if not how will I go to work to make him remove it.—A. F. H., Marquette County.

You do not say whether your fence is a line fence or not but I conclude that it is and that your neighbor is building his stone fence on his land. I am of the opinion that he has a right to do so.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COLLECTING PAYMENTS TWICE

If I bought an article and paid for it in monthly payments, but the firm from which I bought the article from after one or two years say now they are going to make me pay it again. Can they do it? I have no record of the article I bought and I am under age. Please explain in your paper and thank you.—A Reader, Midland County.

If you can convince the court or jury that you have paid for the article by partial payments you can not be compelled to pay for it a second time. You can make proof of payments by your own testimony or the testimony of any one else who can swear to the payments.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THREE MILES TO SCHOOL

Is there such a thing as a certin distance a child can be compelled to walk to school. When the distance is over three miles. Can taxpayers be compelled to run a conveyance. Schoolhouse three miles distant is out of debt and enough taxpayers close by able to support a new one.—W. K., Bay County.

The school law provides that where the school house is over 2 1-2 miles by the usual travelled route a child under 9 years of age can not be compelled to attend school. School districts can not be campelled to furnish conveyance for transportation of children to and from school. If, however, transportation is provided by the school district the pupil must then attend even if the distance is over 2 1-2 miles by the usual travelled route.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CANADIAN CENSUS

Is there a census taken in Canada and if so how often.—Subscriber, Eaton County.

There is a Dominion of Canada census taken every ten years. Every five years there is a census taken of the prairie provinces, that is, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—*The Grain Growers' Guide.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

(Editor's Note: Farm folks annually lose thousands of dollars in their dealings with firms located in distant cities because of dishonesty, misunderstanding, over-sight or theft of goods in transit. In the majority of cases in a dispute over a transaction the farmer loses. Every month we receive scores of complaints from our readers over this kind of transaction. We take the matter up with the interested party and usually succeed in securing a settlement. Dishonest firms fear publicity and it is frequently in the hopes of avoiding it that they settle without fuss. Where it is clearly shown that the firm from whom the farmer has bought or to whom he has sold is honest and that the delay in payment is excusable, we do not hesitate to absolve the firm from blame, but no judgment can be too harsh for those who deliberately swindle the farmers, or who refuse to answer letters pertaining to the transaction. If any of our readers have had difficulty in getting settlement with any firm with whom they have done business, they may place the case in our hands and we will do everything possible to collect their money.)

CHICAGO FIRM RETURNS $19.62

"The fourth of last September I sent my first order to P—— and sent them a check for $19.62 for an overcoat and gloves. They were a long time sending them, claiming they were out of stock when I ordered and I would have to wait a few day. Finally they sent the coat, but such a coat. It was no good, so I returned it, but have been unable to get either a good coat or my money back. They kept saying they would make it good, but finally refused to answer my letters. I really cannot believe that they have done this with the intention of being dishonest but for some reason they cannot get it straight on their books.—*Mrs. G., Macomb County.*"

This matter was taken up with P—— on April 21st, and they replied that a settlement would be made and on May 4th we received the following letter from Mrs. G.:

"Editor of M. B. F.—I wish to thank you for your kindness. Today, May 4th, I received a check for the full amount due me from the company you wrote to in my behalf. They had my money for over seven months and I had given up hopes of ever hearing from them again."—*Mrs. M. G., Macomb County.*

COMMISSION FIRM MAKES GOOD

"In November, 1919, I sent by express a box of dressed poultry containing six geese and two turkeys to The Holmes Stuwe Co., Detroit. The geese weighed ten pounds each and one turkey weighed ten pounds and the other twenty-five. Remittance was made for only one goose and one turkey. I wrote them twice and sent an addressed envelope and stamps and asked them if that was all they received, and what condition the box was in when it reached them, and I have had no reply to my letters. The price of the geese was 30c per pound and the turkeys 42c, and they sent a check for $10.82."—*Mrs. C. G., Mikado, Mich.*

On April 30th we were able to forward Holmes Stuwe Co.'s check for 17.66, to Mrs. G., who acknowledged receipt of same as follows:

"Dear Editor: I received the check in settlement against Holmes Stuwe Co., of Detroit and will say I'm well satisfied. Thank you for your help. This is a wonderful paper, at least we think so, and all our neighbors who take it. Would you please tell me why they would not settle with me. I think August Baerwolf and his friends had better go back to the land from where they came. We are doing nicely in our dry county. Once more I will thank you for your help. Keep the good work going."—*Mrs. Chas. G., Mikado, Mich.*

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

80 ACRE FARM, PARTIALLY IN VILLAGE of Wolverine, Mich. Four blocks to station, two to high school. Variety of good soil, 20 acres muck. Two houses, good barn and best tile silo in state. $5,000, easy terms. B. J. HOLCOMBE, 97 Clinton Avenue, S., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES 3 MILES FROM Lansing on good road, all improved. Good buildings, best of soil. S. W. HEMPY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, $2.00 postpaid. Dunlap $5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR well known brands of lubricating oils, greases, paints and water proof roof coatings. Salary or commission. Represent the House of Quality. THE TODD OIL & PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD Homespun" chewing and smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 pounds, postpaid, $1. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.

EVERKRISP ONIONS, THE WORLD'S BEST wonderfully prolific. Best for garden, fortune for market growers. Seed 25c; plants 50c. M. C. JACKSON, Onion Specialist, Ludington, Mich.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED POULTRY MAN at Brown's Stock and Poultry Farm, Redford, Mich. Address or phone JAS. JOHNSON, Supt. Redford, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

June 8, Hosteins. McPherson Farms Co., and Cluny Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.
Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavillion, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Purebred Holstein Cattle For Profit

"Both milk and fat are produced at lowest rate in general by the cows consuming the MOST FOOD." This conclusion was reached by Prof. H. H. Wing, Professor of dairy husbandry at Cornell, after a year's observation of the herd at the University experiment station. Holsteins are large and healthy, capable of converting large quantities of coarse feed into the best of milk suitable for all purposes, particularly in demand for infant feeding and for cheese making.

If you are keeping cows for profit, investigate Holsteins.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
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MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS
combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
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FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 28.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

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OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
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YPSILANTI, MICH.

Who would like a nicely marked Bull calf, whose Sire is a Son of King of the Pontiacs 266, A. R. O. Daughters and whose dam has just made over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and who is a grand-daughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107, A. R. O. Daughters. This young bull's Dam is also a daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 26, A. R. O. Daughters. Price $125.00.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Never had a reactor.

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A GOOD HOLSTEIN BULL
—OF—
SERVICEABLE AGE

Born, Feb 1, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a junior 3 year old record of 19.88 lb. butter. Her dam is a 27.3 lb. cow of excellent breeding.

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Walter T. Hill, Prop. Davison, Mich.

$100 Each

33 lb. Grandsons of King of the Pontiacs from four to five months old. Guaranteed straight and right. Registered, crated and delivered any part of Michigan for above price if taken at once. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Write

J. B. JONES' FARM
Joe Metz, Mgr. Romeo, Mich., R 1

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.

His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.

Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.

His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESian bull calf from a 16.35 lb. dam. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
L. F. STAUTZ, Manchester, Mich., R 2

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

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THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

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MILKING SHORTHORNS. BOTH SEX FOR sale. Priced low.
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THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,
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FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
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Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.
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SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
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FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write
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FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy for commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

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of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
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CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

12 to 14 months old of extra quality and richly bred. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROTHERS
Merrill, Mich., R 3

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A.R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals. O. A. Hennesey, Watervliet, M.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
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Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

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What have YOU to offer?

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Designers Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD
LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL, by BIG BONE ORPHAN, by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some fall boars that we will close out at a bargain.
L. W. BARNES & SON,
Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS. St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6 TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to L's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM
large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by Clansman's Image 2nd. The Outpost and King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327,749. He is a real sire. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

L T POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Linc Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

DUROCS

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS
sired by Ostion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM
breeds and sells good Durocs
O. F. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS FROM BROOKWATER bred sires and dams. $20.00 at 8 weeks.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Potterville, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

PUREBRED
Chester White Pigs from registered sow.
J. R. POINDEXTER, Breckenridge, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

8 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRES
Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE—Boar pigs of March farrow ready for June shipment. Price $20 each. Best of bloodlines. Recorded free in C. W. R.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED sows and sucking pigs.
JOHN ODOERFER, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM
offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewe that will lamb in April for $400. Their lamb contracted to me should net more than purch price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $3 Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP O PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East"
I sell and ship everywhere and pay expr charges. Write for club offer and price l Oxfords, Shropshires and Rosed Delain
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 3

FOR SALE—50 GOOD FINE WOOL SHE bred to a Shropshire ram. Due in May. T sheep have been shorn not wrinkly.
FRANK L. BRADLEY, R 1, Charlotte, Mich

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOC all high bred. Send for prices.
SHERIDAN RABBITRY, Sheridan, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR O Percheron stallion, Prince 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a bl horse and sold once for $3,000. The dam Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price $2
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sa
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

75 - HEAD - 75
OF
Holstein Friesian Cattle
will be sold at the
Sixth Annual Sale
of the
Livingston County Holstein Breeders Sale Co.
Howell, Mich., May, 27, 1920
Sale commencing at 12:00 o'clock sharp

This sale consists of a fine lot of cattle, many of them with A. R. O. records or are from record dams. One daughter of a 33 lb. cow; one from a 31 lb. cow and one from a 30 lb. cow.

Some choice bulls will be offered from dams with records from 22 lbs. to 29 lbs.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Catalogs ready May 10th.

P. M. TAFT, Sec. R. F. D. No. 1. Oak Grove, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE
ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

Crop Reports

JACKSON (S)—Weather cold and rainy. Farmers who sowed their oats early, report that the seed is rotting in the ground. Sugar scarce and is sold in pound packages, when it can be secured at all, from 30 to 35 cents a lb. Nearly all the small towns have no sugar, and are unable to secure any. A few potatoes were offered at $4.50 per bushel and found ready sale. Farmers are plowing for corn. Feed in the pastures is slow coming on and hay finds ready sale at $30.00 per ton. Eggs, 42c; butterfat, 55c lb. Hired girls demand and get $7 per week and Sundays off and they are not plentiful either.—G. S.

MONROE (N. E.)—Farmers are very busy the last few days finishing oat sowing, land in fair shape, having a nice rain, only too cold for this time of the year. Wheat looking fair, meadows are picking up. Oats that are up doing fairly well, if it rains much will make late for corn also. Milk producers around here think it is time right now to distribute their own milk in Detroit. Only one man raising sugar beets this year that I know of, rest are not going to plant at any price this year, quite a few raised other years. There are no regular market prices just now, as buyers can not get enough of any one thing for a car, and most is shipped by truck farmers are buying hay from one another when they can get it from $28 to $35 per ton. Hay very scarce and hard to get. Some buying oats for feed and seed, some corn for feed. Farmers are forgetting party politics this year and election will not run to no certain party this fall, but be divided as to best men, especially in states where candidates are personally known. Talk to your neighbors about our farmer candidates and explain about the conditions. If your neighbor reads M. B. F. he knows how the land lays, but not all read it.—L. S.

TUSCOLA—Still sowing barley and oats. No corn planted yet. Weather cold with frosts at night, ground a little too wet just now on low ground to work. Not selling but very little and not much to sell but a few oats and little pigs. There is one or two farmers holding about 100 bushels of beans apiece for $8 per cwt. There is going to be a lot of beans planted this year here, also potatoes if the weather warms up in time.—R. B. C. The following prices were offered at Caro: Wheat, $2.60; corn, $1.65; oats, $1.04; rye, $2; buckwheat, $3.50 cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) $7 cwt.; hay, $24; potatoes, $2.75; hens, 27@30c; springers, 27c; butter, 58c; eggs, 40c; beef steers, 9c; beef cows, 6c; veal calves, 10@13c; sheep, 5@8c; labms, 13@14c; hogs, 11@14c.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers just about thru oat seeding. Some are working on their corn and potato ground. The soil is in good condition but the weather is cold and dry. Farmers not selling much now. They have no time to go to market and they haven't got much to sell. Wheat, rye, meadows and pastures are at a standstill for want of rain and sunshine. Some auction sales yet but buyers are bidding about 1-3 less than they were last fall.—I. J. The following prices were offered at Smiths Creek: Wheat $2.70@2.80; corn, $1.60; oats, $1.10; rye, $1.75; No. 1 timothy, $3p@33; No. 1 light mixed, $32@32.50; wheat and oat straw, $10@12; beans (C. H. P. Pea) $6.50; potatoes, $4; hens, 30c; springers, 35c; butter, 60@70; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; sheep 10@12; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 12@13; beef steers, 8@12; beef cows, 6@8; dressed calves, 22@24.

GENESEE—The weather has been fine this week and the farmers have been busy planting oats and barley. They are now fitting the ground for corn and planting early potatoes. Farm labor is very scarce. There is a shortage of gasoline and kerosene here and if it keeps up much longer farmers will not be able to use tractors. Sugar is also very scarce and very high in price. The farmers are not selling much. Those who have beans are holding them for higher prices.—C. W. S. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, $2.85; corn, $2; oats, $1.20; buckwheat $3 cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) $7; beans (red kidney, $11; hay, $27; potatoes, $3.60; cabbage, 7c lb.; cucumbers, $3.25 per doz.; hens, 35c; springers, 35c; ducks, 32c; geese, 32c; turkeys, 40c; butter, 65c; eggs, 44c; beef steers, $10@11; beef cows, $8.75@9; veal calves, $18@19; sheep, $12@13.50; lambs, $19; hogs, 15.00.

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known

Wise Stockmen Everywhere are **TIX-TON** Users

Tix Ton ANTISEPTICS

the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A $7.50 Drum makes $60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan

Write for Club Offer Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

After the Minnesota National Sale

A BREEDERS' SALE

at Howell, Mich., June 8, 1920

McPherson Farms Co. and Cluny Stock Farm

50 HEAD HIGH QUALITY A. R. O. HOLSTEINS 50

The animals offered are representative of our standard for type and production and are sound and healthy. Among the consignments are the following:

A cow with records at 4 1-2 years of milk 1 day, 100.8 lbs.; butter 7 days, 26.8 lbs.; 30 days, 106.9 pounds. A daughter of the above named cow with 365 day record at 3 1-2 yrs. of 20,241 lbs. milk and 735 lbs. butter.

Eight daughters of Maplecrest Application Pontiac No. 132652, who now has 16 tested daughters, 6 of which have records from 21 to 26 lbs. butter in 7 days—all under 3 years old.

A proven 30 lb. bull—a grandson of the great King Segis Pontiac—his dam being the great transmitting 30 lb. cow Princess of Oakdale—who heads a combination of 3 generations of 30 lb. cows—Also ten daughters of this bull will be sold.

A 29 lb. bull, whose sire's dam has produced over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day on official test.

Two daughters of a 33 lb. sire—5 granddaughters of the great Colantha Johanna Lad, who has 31 daughters that produced from 600 to 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.

One daughter of a 27 lb. Sr. 3 year old—1 daughter of a 26 lb. Sr. 3 year old.

Two daughters of a 25 lb. cow—1 daughter of a 24 lb. cow.

Cows will be bred to 30 lb. bulls of the choicest breeding.

All our herds are under Federal supervision—All animals over 6 months old will be tuberculin tested and sold on 60 day guarantee.

Sale will be held at Howell Sale Pavillion, commencing at 10:30 A. M.

Auctioneer—B. V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N. Y.

S. T. WOOD—In the Box, Liverpool, N. Y.

Catalogs Ready May 20; Apply to

McPHERSON FARMS CO. or R. BRUCE McPHERSON

HOWELL, MICH.

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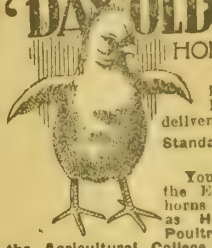
Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS



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A co-operative work in Pure Breed Practical Poultry. Chicks and eggs delivered at your door prepaid.

Standard Heavy and Laying Breeds

You will be interested in the Extra Quality White Leghorns inspected and certified as Heavy Producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.

Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

Send for new Catalog with illustrations; it will help you raise your Chicks. Also it explains the Homestead Farms plan of co-operation.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Phile Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. ducks, either sex, $4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM. Marlette, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING from strong husky breeders.
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton Harbor, R 2, Mich.

JOHN'S Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are Hen hatched, good layers, grow quick. 30 eggs, $3.50; 50, $5 postpaid; cockerels, $4 to $6. Circulars, photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYers. That narrow, straight snappy barring. Score cards on hens and pullets to 94 points. Am an old timer in the business. Eggs for hatching, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. D. STECKLE, Freeport, Mich., Box 110

LEGHORN

HENS—S. C. White Leghorns. Ferris 264-egg strain. $4.00, $5.00 and $7.50 each. Hatching eggs $2.00 per 15 prepaid. A. Stegenga, Portland, Michigan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels. Farm raised. Good laying strain.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.
LEO GRABOWSKE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only $3 per 15, $5 per 30 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Brookins, R2, Portland, Mich.

White Wyandottes, Dustin's Strain, culled by experts for utility, size and color. Eggs 15 for $2.00, 50 or more 10c each, by mail prepaid.
VANO FARM, Hartford, Mich.

LANGSHAN

BLACK LANGSHANS OF QUALITY
Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs $3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

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O. K. Chicken Hatchery

THOROUGHBRED DAY OLD CHICKS
Barred Plymouth Rox.
R. I. Reds.
S. C. Brown and White Leghorns.
25 chicks, $6.25; 50 chicks, $11; 100 chicks, $20.00.
A. C. MORNINGSTAR, Prop.
Box 263, Phone 115. Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS

SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE BY MAIL
S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas; the great egg machines. Strong, sturdy chicks, guaranteed to satisfy Order now for May and June delivery. Eleventh season. Catalog free.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

For Sale, Day Old Chicks, Single Comb White Leghorn (Ferris strain) custom hatching. Williamston Poultry Farm, Williamston, Mich.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. HEAVY LAYING English White Leghorns, Anconas. Circulars free
IDEAL CHICK HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS, PURE SCRANTON STRAIN Rhode Island Reds, $20 per 100. Order now.
H. VANDEPELS, Zeeland, Mich.

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FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYing strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, $10.00 per 100.
Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, $9 PER 100. Special eggs from 300 egg hen, 75c each
W. H. FROHM, R 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

R. C. Leghorn Eggs, from Kulp and Gale Strains $1.50 for 15, $8 per 100. M. Pekin duck eggs, $1.50 for 8. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR hatching stock, guaranteed. $2 for 15
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R C W LEGHORN EGGS $2.00 PER 15
MRS. E. PELKY, R 1, Honor, Mich.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs.
Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.
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BARRED ROCKS State contest winning strain direct. Special pens only headed by pedigreed males. Purebred partridge rocks. Eggs $2.50 per 15, postpaid, $6 per 45.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHing from selected layers, $2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, $16 to $25
FRANK DeLONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

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MRS. THOS. FOSTER, Cassopolis, Mich., R1

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Barred Rock eggs for Hatching, 15 for $1.50. 30 eggs, $2.50, 100 eggs $8. P. P. prepaid.
MRS. GEO. WEAVER, Fife Lake, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WELL BRED YOUNG BULL

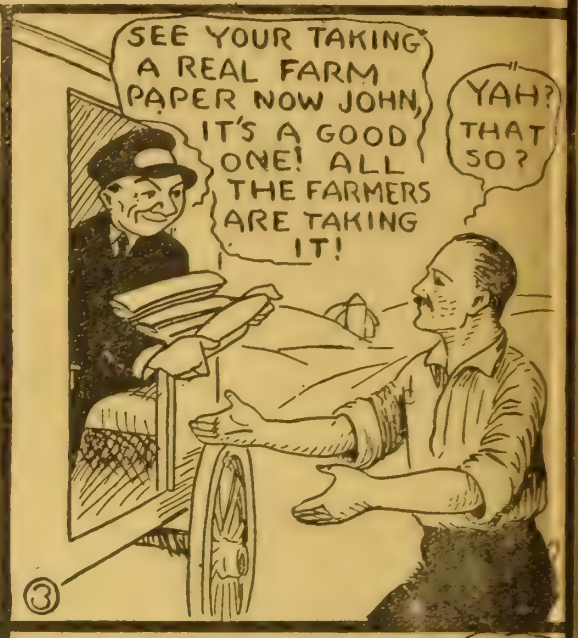
ready for service. Backed by four generations of A. R. O. cows. Dam a 23 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old; 2nd. dam a 25 lb. Jr. 4 year old. 3rd dam a 20 lb. cow, and 4th dam an 18 lb. cow. He is mostly and evenly marked and perfectly straight. Price $250. Write for pedigree.
SINDLINGER BROS., Lake Odessa, Mich.

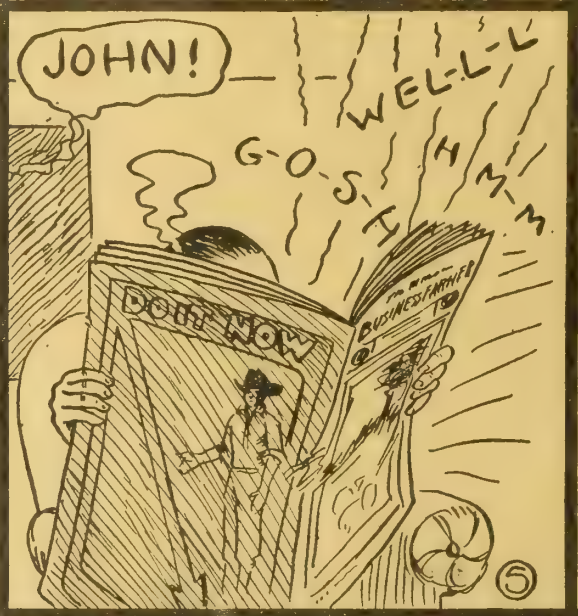
FOR SALE—APPARATUS PERTAINING TO making cheese. Write for particulars. FRANK L. CUSTER, Evart, Mich.

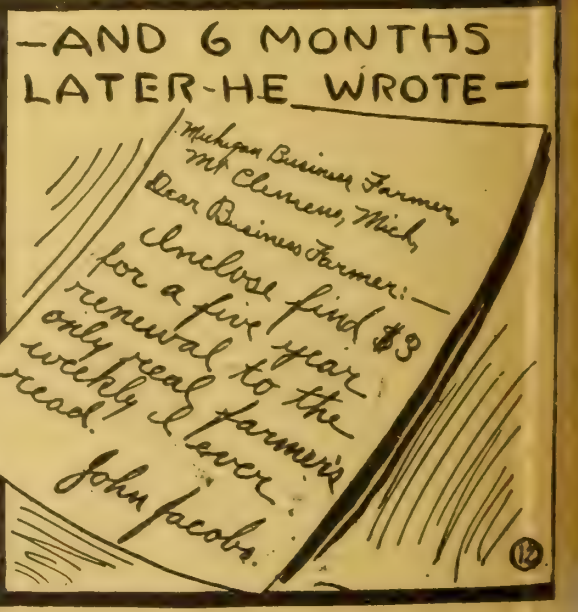
DUROC JERSEY, SPRING PIGS, CHOICE breeding, $15 each; two bred sows, $40 ea.
F. W. SLEDER, R 4, Traverse City, Mich.

There sure is a difference!

-OR THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING!



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Enclosed find $3 for a five year renewal to the only real weekly I farmer's read.
John Jacobs
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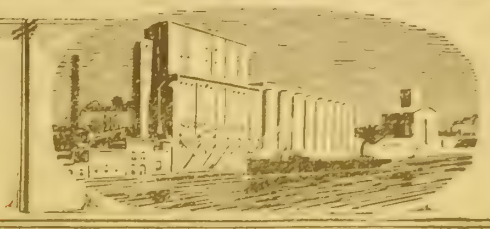
The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 38. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

Decoration Day, 1920

Read in this issue:—Would Business Evade its Share of Taxes?—Michigan Fruit Gives Promise of Banner Crop.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELLS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS REPORT PROGRESS

The number of co-operative marketing associations in Michigan are rapidly on the increase and most of them have profited by the mistakes of the early venturers and are making a success of their business. During recent months scores of co-operative associations have been formed for the buying of elevators, the shipping of live stock, the manufacture of butter, etc. Among the more recent attempts to organize associations is listed the co-operative elevator movement in Nashville and at Harbor Beach.

"In view of the success of the Nashville Creamery and the Nashville Live Stock Shipping Ass'n, both of which are co-operative companies," says the *Battle Creek Journal*, "the farmers in the vicinity of that village are now organizing a co-operative elevator company. The company will be organized with a capital stock of $40,000, of which over $12,000 has been subscribed. The board has options on both of the Nashville elevators which will be taken over as soon as organization is completed, and it is thought that the company will be ready for business about July 1st. It is believed the capacity of both elevators will be necessary for the business it is proposed to conduct."

The farmers of Harbor Beach have made an offer to the Michigan Bean Company for its Harbor Beach elevator, at $10,000. In case the Company accepts the offer a stock company will be organized and the business purchased. In case the company does not accept the offer it is proposed to purchase a site in the village and construct a campeting elevator.

SHIAWASSEE PRODUCERS JOIN STATE ASS'N

A hundred or more milk producers in the vicinity of Owosso have taken membership in the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, according to the *Lansing State Journal*, and will sell their milk through that organization to Detroit distributors. It was announced that the Detroit Creamery Company which takes most of the milk produced in Shiawassee county would soon advance the price to $3.40 per hundred. The Belle Isle Creamery Co., which operates a receiving station and dairy plant at Owosso has been paying that price for some time past. It is stated that the low price being paid for milk has threatened the milk industry in Shiawassee county as well as in the state at large as farmers could not produce milk for $2 50 a hundred and pay the present high prices for grain as they have been obliged to do for some time past. Many farmers have already sold their dairy cows. By joining the state association the farmers appoint that body as their selling agent agreeing to abide by the rulings of the association which are much the same as the state requirements in regard to sanitation in the handling of milk. They also agree to abide by the decision of the state association in any dispute.

ORDER CLOVER SEED

Farm bureau members in the vicinity of Ypsilanti have ordered about $5,000 worth of seeds this spring. They were able to do this at a considerable saving in price. It was through the efforts of the state farm bureau that it was possible to do this. Several farmers have already saved their first year's dues in the state farm bureau. Farm bureau members in the vicinity of Chelsea have also availed themselves of the servic of the state farm bureau office and have ordered about $2,000 worth of seeds at a considerable saving.

Farmers from Clinton, Shiawassee, Eaton and Ingham Counties unloading wool at the Michigan State Farm Bureau Warehouse at Lansing.

Reduced Potato and Bean Acreages Indicated

Reductions of 5 per cent in the acreage planted to potatoes last year and of 29 per cent in areas devoted to beans are indicated for this season in reports just received by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The reports came through the field agents of the bureau who on May 1 inquired of growers in important producing states concerning their intended plantings. High prices for potato seed and the farm labor shortage are the principal reasons given for the reduction in potato plantings. The unsatisfactory market for beans is given as the reason for the smaller acreage planned for that crop. The reports show that for the States covered the potato acreage will be 95 per cent as large as last year, while the bean acreage will be 71 per cent of last year.

New York reports the intention to plant 97 per cent of last year's acreage in potatoes, Michigan 90, Wisconsin 95, Minnesota 89, Colorado 84, Idaho 95, and Calofirnia 110. Aroostook County, Maine, which produces 60 per cent of the potato crop of New England, intended to plant as much or more, but deep snows, strikes and embargoes have delayed receipt of fertilizer, and plantings will depend upon the amount received in time.

New York reports an intended acreage in beans 90 per cent as large as last year, Michigan 75, Wisconsin 70. Colorado 65. New Mexico, 80, Idaho 100. California will plant 60 per cent of all varieties, limas being 90 per cent and other varieties 45 per cent of last year, although a poor barley crop in Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys may increase plantings of the latter.

Final plantings of beans and potatoes will be estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on July 1.

The potato crop last year was 358,000,000 bushels—54,000,000 bushels less than in 1918, and 83,000,000 less than in 1917, but 70,00,000 more than in 1916. It was about 3 per cent smaller than the average crop of the preceding ten years, and 6 per cent smaller than the average crop of the preceding five years. The plantings last year were large enough to have produced with an average yield a crop of 390,000,000 bushels.

The bean crop of the United States last year was about 12,000,000 bushels. While only about three-fifths as large as the crops grown on the exceptionally large acreages of 1918 and 1917, the 1919 crop was almost equal to the crops of 1914 to 1916, which averaged between 12 and 13 million bushels. The planting as now indicated—about 800,000 acres—with a yield equal to the average of the last five years would produce a crop of 8,250,000 bushels.

13 U. P. COUNTIES HAVE FARM AGENTS

Thirteen county agricultural agents in the upper peninsula, out of fifteen counties, is a record indicative of the increasing interest being displayed in the matter of the utilization and development of the region's idle acreage. Mackinac is the latest to fall in line, a decision of the board of supervisors at a recent meeting providing for a county agent. Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties are now the only two not maintaining county agents, and this, presumably,, for the reason that the industrial interests of both counties center, largely, about the mines.

The recent exodus of skilled labor to the factories, however, has brought out the fact that where there are farms there is increased stability of labor conditions, and it is believed that the mining interests are inclined to look upon the farm as a direct adjunct to their activities, and that they will, in the near future, encourage the matter of county agents as an auxiliary to their own operations.

Following are the county agents now working in Cloverland: Alger, C. J. Johnson; Baraga, L. V. Benjamin; Chippewa, E. L. Kunze; Delta, B. P. Pattison; Dickinson, Karl H. Miller; Gogebic, C. E. Gunderson; Houghton, Leo M. Geismar; Iron, Dwight C. Long; Luce, R. H. Cameron; Marquette, L. R. Walker; Menominee, Irving Kirshman; Schoolcraft, C. P. Pressley.

NEW COUNTY AGENT FOR CASS

C. W. Kidman, who comes here to take up the duties of county farm agent, will also take over the work of manager of the county farm bureau. With these two important duties to perform he will be a busy man, and will earn the salary which will be paid him.

A CORRECTION

We are advised that the "Van Camp" referred to in a recent article about the government's suit to prevent the misbranding of beans is not the well known Van Camp Packing Co., of Indianapolis, but George Van Camp & Sons Company of Westfield, Ind., who are in no way connected with the first mentioned concern. This information is given us by Chatterton & Son, of Lansing, who state further:

"It is conceded by every posted elevator man in the State of Michigan that the Van Camp Packing Co., of Indianapolis has done more to advance the Michigan bean to its present high standard than any other packing firm or any other bean firm in the United States. For a great many years their full page ads in the periodicals have called the attention of the public to the fact that they were packing Michigan beans, the best article obtainable, and in consequence of the reputation they have established for packing a high grade article, they are one of the few firms engaged in the packing of beans who are still in the business. Having established a reputation for packing Michigan beans only, they would certainly not jeopardize their good name by packing a foreign article."

CHART SHOWING CHICAGO POTATO PRICES DECEMBER AND MAY SINCE 1900.

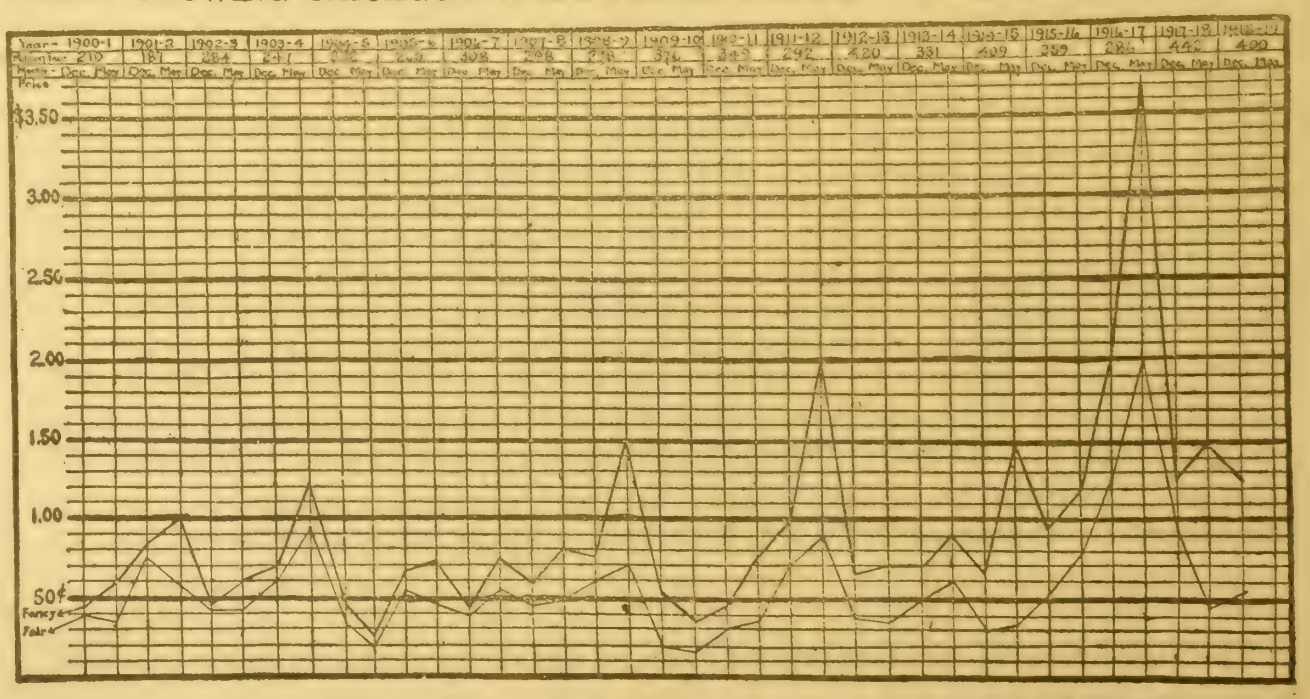


Chart showing high and low Chicago cash potato prices, fair to fancy stock, in May and December by years, together with final crop estimates, (Year Book Department of Agriculture.)

Volume VII
Number 38

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

May 29,
1920

Would Business Evade Its Share of Taxes?

Campaign Started for Huge Slush Fund to Shift One Billion in Taxes From Business to Consumer

DO THE business interests of the country sponsor the proposal suggested in the accompanying letter which came by chance into the hands of the Michigan State Farm Bureau? Is business so harrassed by taxes that it would create a monster lobby for the purpose of escaping a billion dollars in taxation which has justly been levied against it. We do not believe it. We do not believe that business in general is so mercenary or so shortsighted or so pressed that it would shift this burden upon the backs of those even less able to bear it.

If business will not pay these taxes, who will? Surely not the wage earner who is already overburdened by the innumerable "war taxes" that are collected somewhere down the line on nearly everything he purchases. Surely not the small town property owners who are already struggling under mountainous taxes of state and county levy. Surely not the farmers whose greatest burden always has been and still is, taxation, and who are themselves complaining, and justly so, we believe, of the unequal distribution of taxes.

The government has borrowed huge sums of money against the credit of the people of the United States. The interest on this debt must be paid, and preparations must be made for paying upon the principal. Money must be raised, and there is no other way provided, except through some form of taxation. The cause for the tremendous liabilities of the country was the great war. But we must not assume that the monies which the government spent in this conflict were thrown into the sea or otherwise destroyed. Far from it. All the billions found their way into somebody's pockets in exchange for munitions and supplies of war. The government paid a goodly price; and the beneficiaries received a goodly profit.. Industries that had struggled for years to make a showing cleaned up fortunes during the war. New manufacturies came into existence overnight and in many cases earned enough profit from government orders to make their stockholders independently rich. It is no longer any secret that big business thrived amazingly during the war and that of all classes of industry received the most benefit financially.

We have in this country two classes of people. One of them is always seeking to evade its share of public responsibility. If there are taxes to be paid they always want the other fellow to do the paying. If there are concessions to be made in the name of the public welfare, they always wait for others to do the conceding. They are selfish, arrogant, unpatriotic citizens. It is this class of citizens who made the most out of the war and are doing the most complaining because they have to help foot the nation's bills. It is this class of citizen without a doubt who is paying $25 per $100,000 of his capitalization into a slush fund for the purpose of shouldering his just taxes upon his fellow-man.

The other class of citizen is willing to pay his way. If he receives a benefit from the advantages that government affords he pays his share without complaint. He does not spend a hundred dollars' worth of time in seeking to avoid a fifty dollar income tax payment. He does not whine when the cost of government is necessarily high, but cheerfully contributes his portion, good citizen that he is. There are thousands of such as these who will have no use for the under-handed methods of "The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Committee on Taxation," and will refuse to contribute any sum of money to still further burden the consumers of the country and aggravate the unrest among the masses.

Would Put Burden on Farmers

As we understand it, the Ralston-Nolan bill would transfer one billion dollars in taxes from business to land, or in other words to the backs of the farmers. Of course, the farmers will not stand for that a single moment. They are now at their wit's end to secure the money necessary to pay their taxes already assessed against them, and any scheme to saddle a greater burden upon them will be resented and vigorously opposed. It may seem surprising, however, that the Ralston-Nolan bill is receiving some serious consideration in committee, and it might be well for the farmers of Michigan to get in touch with their representatives and suggest that they align themselves against the bill before it gets out of committee.

"We Propose to Reduce Federal Taxes on Business 25%"

Dear Sir:

Business OUGHT and MUST have a reduction of at least 25 per cent ($1,000,000,000) of its federal taxes.

The Ralston-Nolan bill (H. R. 12397) is the only bill so far introduced into Congress that will make this reduction possible.

We want—YOU want—this bill to go through.

This Committee has now begun a systematic and carefully planned effort to GET this bill through.

Large quantities of printing and postage, the maintenance of an office with adequate clerical help, a Speaker's Bureau, Publicity Department and other necessary adjuncts, however, cost money—a good deal more money than a few persons can or ought to bear.

For practical and effective results a fund of $500,000 is needed. With a little support from each, however,—say $25 for each $100,000 of capital—this fund, we believe, can be raised—that is, it can be raised if each is willing to do his share.

May we count on your support to the extent above suggested? If so, kindly fill in the blank attached and mail to our treasurer, Mr. Fenton Lawson.

Respectfully submitted,
COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS ON FEDERAL TAXATION (Inc.)
(Signed) Otto Cullman, Secretary.

(The above is a copy of letter received by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.)

Prices Decline as Speculators Flood Markets With Grain Holdings

Huge Supplies Are Thrown on Market Causing Greatest Fluctuations of the Season

AS WE go to press the grain markets of the country are in a semi-demoralized condition Corn tumbled 13 cents a bushel, oats 6 cents and other grains in proportion on the Chicago market last Friday and the liquidation has been going on more or less steadily ever since.

There are several reasons for this sudden liquidation. Perhaps the foremost is the curtailment of living expenses all over the country and the tacit agreement among consumers to go without rather than pay the high prices asked. This boycott is directed specifically against food and clothes and other necessaries of life. There is no indication that it will be directed against the luxuries of life. Added to the feeling among the consumers that the cost of living is too high and the generally unsettled business conditions of the country resulting from the defection of the railroads, the numerous strikes and the scarcity of raw material. These factors alone discourage business from forging fearlessly ahead even were money plentiful and readily available. But it is not. The worst feature of the present situation, and one that gives everyone a panicky feeling in the pit of his stomach is the insistency of the banks that loans be liquidated. For months past the money market has been gradually tightening up. During the past weeks thousands of loans have been called in forcing business men to suspend their plans for expansion and curtail expenses.

"Fear of a glut of supplies at distributing centers had much to do with the extreme weakness of the grain markets and of the sympathetic action of provisions," says a

(*Continued on page* 10)

Business Farmer Presents Farmers' Case to City Newspapers

The following telegram was dispatched to the editors of the Detroit News and Journal as a result of a story which appeared in the state press regarding the alleged outrages committed by sugar beet growers in the Saginaw Valley and the alleged statement of W. H. Wallace that paying farmers' price asked for this season would mean 60c sugar to consumer:

"If Mr. W. H. Wallace, of the Michigan Sugar Company has been correctly quoted in Saturday's Journal that paying farmers price asked for sugar beets this year means 60 cent sugar to consumer he does not tell the truth and we can prove it. It is a dastardly attempt to turn the public against the farmer in his just struggle for a fair share of the profits of the beet sugar industry. The farmers want a contract this year that will pay them about 8 cents a pound for the sugar in their beets. The manufacturers made nearly as much net profit as they paid the farmers per ton of beets last year. Under contract they want the farmers to accept this year they stand to make a net profit of seventeen dollars on every ton of beets which they purchase for sixteen dollars gross. As man to man is this fair? Beet sugar represents less than sixteen per cent of total sugar consumed in United States. Of this only a fraction is produced in Michigan. Therefore, no matter what manufacturers made farmers in Michigan it could not materially affect the price to the consumer. Let the manufacturers be satisfied with a profit of 20 per cent and there is no need of sugar costing the consumer more than 20 cents per pound. We now have 30c sugar. Of that the farmer got 5c, the manufacturer 7 to 10 cents and the speculators the balance. Under the old contract for every extra dollar over $10 which manufacturers paid for beets they got $1.40 or more. Farmers are merely asking an even division of the profits and by the eternal they are entitled to it. They grow the beets. They do all the manual labor. They take all the chances. They have been raising beets at a loss while the manufacturers have been profiteering. Is it better for the people of Michigan that the millions paid by the consumer for Michigan sugar go to profiteering stockholders of sugar companies living in Detroit and New York City or at least a fair portion to the hard-working farmers of Michigan to be spent in Michigan for farm supplies and machinery. In the name of truth and justice I beg of you to get the facts in this sugar beet controversy. Please do not convict the farmer until you have heard his case. Please get in touch with C. E. Ackerman, manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, of Durand We condemn in the strongest possible manner the use of force or lawlessness against the beet growers who have turned traitor to their organization and think that investigation will show that these methods do not have the sanction of the leaders in the sugar beet fight. The great majority of Michigan farmers believe in law and order and will gain their just ends without the use of unlawful methods."

FORREST LORD, Editor Michigan Business Farmer.

Michigan Fruit Gives Promise of Banner Crop

Pioneer Orchardists Declare Present Prospects Best in History of Michigan Fruit Industry

"THE prospects for fruit this year are the best I have ever seen during all the years I have lived in western Michigan," said Jas. Nicol of South Haven to a representative of the BUSINESS FARMER during a tour of inspection of the many fine orchards of Allegan and Van Buren counties. "Look at that," he said, pointing to a row of vigorous buds on a peach twig, "there are ten peaches where one would be enough. Every tree in this orchard and on all the orchards around here are likewise loaded ,and unless we get a killing frost within the next week or two we are going to have a wonderful fruit year."

While nearly everyone else has been complaining of the lateness of the season the fruit men have been blessing it. They have had their experiences with early springs when hot weather in April started the buds to swelling only to cut down by killing frosts in early May. Last year "Bloom Sunday" occurred on April 25th, but few of the blooms ever reached fruition. Frost after frost thinned their number and as a result the Michigan peach crop was practically a failure. About the 7th or 8th of May this year it looked certain that the peach orchards would be in full bloom by the 16th in Allegan and Van Buren counties but a visit to a number of the best orchards in the region on that date revealed only one or two trees that had started to bloom. Farther south in Berrien county most of the early fruit was approaching full bloom on the 16th.

The present year has been ideal for the natural budding and blossoming of the fruit orchards. At no time has there been a warm enough spell to give the buds a sudden start. They have developed very slowly, accumulating vitality from the parent tree and showing every sign of vigor and promise of fruiting. Hence there is rejoicing in western Michigan and the heart of every orchardist teems with hope over the prospect.

"It is our turn," said Mr. Nicol, "to have a good year. We have had so many poor ones, and have lost so much money in ruined trees and crops that we are certainly entitled to have a bumper crop this year." "And," he added, "I think we are going to get it."

Great Fruit State

In view of the many times repeated statement that Michigan is a great fruit state it is not easy to understand the many abondoned orchards and straggly, pest laden trees which one encounters on a trip through the fruit regions. Here and there is a wonderful orchard, every tree as sturdy and clean limbed as a pine. It shows the results of careful nursing. It tells of an owner who knows and loves fruit trees and cares for them as religiously as he cares for the animals on the farm. One needs only to catch a glimpse of such an orchard to know that it is properly pruned and sprayed and that the ground is rich with fertilizer. There's a difference between the orchards that receive attention and those that are left to make their own fight against the pests and an impoverished soil. And the orchard that is cared for pays for its keep many times over. But the orchard that is neglected can never be a commercial asset to any farm.

Farmers neglect their orchards for the same reasons that they neglect their farm. Lack of help, insufficient returns, poor seasons, etc. And yet, experience has demonstrated that properly cared for fruit trees will in the majority of years return as good a profit as any other branch of husbandry. The past several years have been especially discouraging to fruit growers despite the high prices paid. So little of the fruit reached maturity, and so many of their trees were killed outright during the severe weather of 1919 that a good many fruit growers gave up in despair. Not so with all. Along the shores of Lake Michigan from the southernmost part of Berrien county to the northernmost part of Emmet county are men who believe in fruit; in the future of Michigan as a great fruit state. They refuse to be overcome by the occasional setbacks. They are investing money right along in additional orchards and trees. Thousands of pears, peaches and apples have been planted this year in southwestern Michigan and farther to the north there are many new acres set this year to cherry trees.

One of the finest and most promising peach orchards in western Michigan is owned by a former Chicago attorney. Mr. Urion. This gentleman owns several hundred acres of good fruit land six or seven miles northeast of South Haven. In 1917 he gave up his law practice entirely, moved his family to the farm, and banked his all on peaches. In a single block he has between six and seven thousand peach trees, to say nothing of the apples and the pears.

Jas. Nicol is another successful fruit grower in this section and is president of the Michigan Horticultural Society, as well as a member of the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau. He owns and rents a total of 170 acres of land nearly all of which is set to fruit trees which will bear heavily this year. Mr. Nicol is a pioneer in the fruit game and has been a leading factor in the development of the industry along both scientific and marketing lines. He desires to see Michigan forge to the front as a fruit state and is doing his share to help it along. He is a persistent advocate of proper methods of production grading, packing, etc., and his own success and the success of his neighbors are due in a large measure to the close application of these methods.

Mr Nicol is one of a number of South Haven farmers, who, rather than see two splendid orchards of the vicinity go into the hands of strangers and be neglected, formed a local syndicate and purchased them. The management of the orchards was turned over to Mr. Frank Warner, himself a large and successful fruit grower, rated as one of the best orchardists in western Michigan. Mr. Warner has spent the better part of his life among fruit trees and the orchards under his care which we visited showed the result of his intelligent direction.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the fruit growers of western Michigan to quit root, grain and dairy farming and devote their entire attention to their orchards. The only setback to this plan is the difficulty of securing manure, and it is most probable that perhaps some dairy farming will be found necessary on this account. But when men are willing to bank their all upon fruit, it must be that they have unlimited faith in that crop as a profit-producer. It means that orcharding will be done on a much larger and more efficient scale than heretofore; that the very best of scientfic care will be given to orchards; and that greater progress will be made in the standardizing of varieties and the discovery of strains best suited to Michigan's particular climate and soil. If 1920 is as good a fruit year as it promises to be Michigan will again come into her own as a fruit state.

A cherry orchard in Northwestern Michigan

Campbell Speaks "Right Out in Meetin'" Before National Mfrs. Ass'n

MILO D. Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., candidate for governor, told the annual meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association, at New York City, that "not 10 per cent of labor is radical," but that "even the so-called Reds are not more dangerous or disturbing to industry than the manufacturers who raise prices at pleasure and spread discontent among workmen in other industries where competition is sharp and profits small."

Speaking on "The Farmer and the Closed Shop," Mr. Campbell said no one could challenge labor's right to organize; bargain collectively and strike, and likewise that no one could challenge the employer's right to conduct either an open or a closed shop. "It is not organization and the closed or open shop that concerns the industrial world most at this time," he said, but "the radicalism that is found in the ranks of labor and in the ranks of capital." He advocated limitation of profits and approved profit-sharing as a solution for present ills.

Farmers Study Tax

The farmers are studying the income tax returns of big corporations, the speaker continued, and both the farmer and worker are "observing the colossal stock and other dividends being declared almost daily and showing earnings from 25 to 800 per cent profit with very much of the capital on which these earnings are declared consisting of blue sky."

"New capitalizations are also going on at the rate of more than $1,500,000,000 a month," he said. "This means that dividends must be earned on all this enormously increased capitalization and that wage workers, farmers and consumers must carry the burden."

The farmers have petitioned thru every farm organizations of the country for relief from the tyranny that prevents them from collectively selling the products of their own toil. The only opposition they have found openly against them has been from a few chambers of commerce in some of the larger cities, and their only organized support has come from the American Federation of Labor.

Praises Strike Attitude

"A year ago I believed that there was a tendency on the part of radical elements of organized labor to override law and the Constitution and to try to secure by force, intimidation and unlawful means their demands on employers. The steel and coal strikes seemed a direct challenge and the Boston police strike was a direct blow at sovereignity of the government. Because of this danger, I refused to join in a call for a conference of farmers with the American Federation of Labor to be held at Chicago last December.

"But the danger of labor radicalism is being at least temporarily removed by the organization itself. The switchmen's strike and the attitude of the American Federation of Labor has been one deserving of commendation.

"It has been asked whether there was likelihood of a working or political alliance of farmers and labor The problem is one not easy to answer. The sympathies are alike, but their position is on opposite sides of the counter. One is buying, the other selling. Their common interest would be in shortening the distance between them. The farmer would profit with high priced food and low priced labor. while the laboring man would profit with low priced food and high priced labor.

Weary of Benevolence

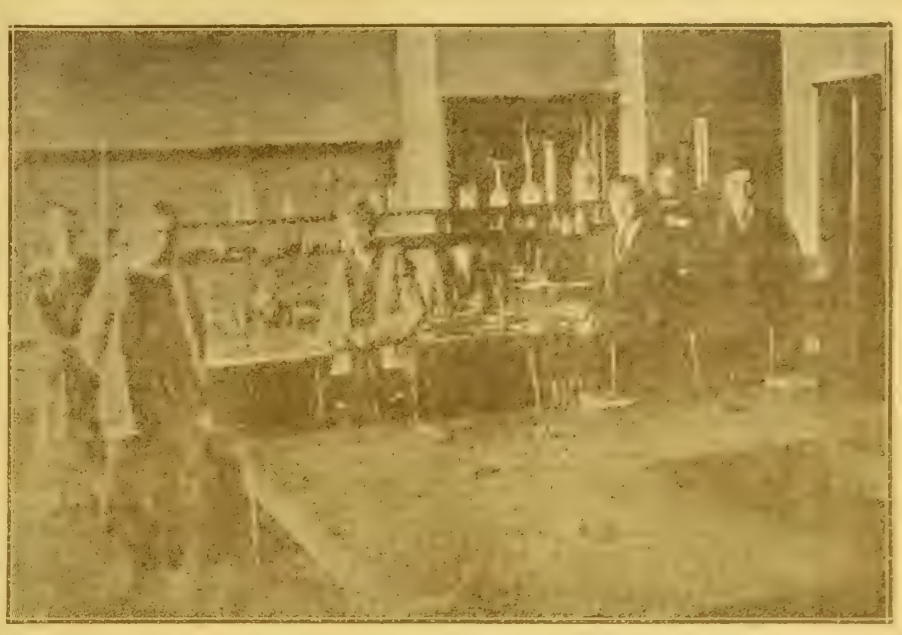
"On the other hand both labor and farmer begin to feel their lack of representation in government and industry. They are weary of benevolence for many a slave has had that. They want a voice in the government they support and in the industry their hands have created."

State Shares Expense of New School System

Will Pay $600 to $900 per year to School and $200 for Each Vehicle Used in Transporting Pupils

WILFORD L. COFFEY
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

Class of boys in gymnasium of Stambaugh township school district.



Science room of Iron River township school district.

IN ORDER that inequality now existing between the opportunity afforded rural and city children may be reduced, the legislatures of 1917 and 1919 passed and amended a law providing state aid if rural schools consolidated. Under this act a rural school district is defined as any school district, primary or graded, that does not contain within its limits an incorporated village or city having a population exceeding 1,000. This provision in the law makes it possible for the one-room and village schools to unite to form strong consolidated schools, or it makes it possible to have consolidation of several one-room schools.

Provisions is made for two classes of schools, class (a) and class (b).

Class (a) are rural agricultural schools with less than twenty acres of land, and a corps of teachers consisting one principal and two or more teachers who are engaged in teaching for at least nine months during the year. To schools of this kind the state will pay annually $600, and $200 for each vehicle used in transporting the pupils.

Class (b) are rural agricultural schools with twenty or more acres of land, a part of which is used for agricultural demonstration purposes. This class of schools must employ a corps of teachers consisting of a principal, who is employed for 12 months, and two or more teachers for ten months. To schools of this kind the state will pay annually $900 and $200 for each vehicle used in transporting the pupils.

The procedure for securing one of these schools is as follows:

1. The school board should hold a meeting and prepare a resolution to submit to the legal voters of the district the question of uniting the territory of the district with that of other contiguous rural school districts for the purpose of forming a rural agricultural school district as provided in Act 226 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended.

2. If a school board of a rural agricultural school district will not call a meeting of legal voters for the purpose of voting upon the question of organizing a rural agricultural school district, the legal voters may require the board to do so by presenting it with a petition signed by at least ten per cent of the legal school voters of the district.

3. The director or secretary of the school board of the rural school district which is to vote upon the question of consolidation must post at least three notices in the district. These notices must be posted twenty days ,not including the day of posting.

Cooking class of Iron River township school district.

4. The notices of the meeting must state the year, month, day and hour that the polls are to open.

5. The polls must be kept continuously open for seven hours, and the school board must provide a suitable ballot box.

6. The school board conducts the voting, counts the ballots, and notifies the county commissioner of schools if the district votes in favor of consolidating its territory with that of other rural school districts.

7. A majority vote of the legal voters present and voting is sufficient to authorize the consolidation of the territory of the district with that of other contiguous school districts.

8. The county commissioner of schools calls the first annual meeting in a rural agricultural school district. The voters at the first annual meeting select a school board of five members for the rural agricultural school district.

9. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon request, furnishes to school districts the forms of notices, form of ballot, and full instructions for organizing a rural agricultural school.

Eleven consolidated school districts have been formed under this act since May, 1918. Seven of them are now in operation. These seven will consume the appropriation made available for the years 1919 and 1920.

Objections to Consolidated School

The above concludes the series of articles upon the subject of Consolidated Schools by Mr. Coffey, but they do not by any means tell the whole story. Obviously Mr. Coffey writes in a biased strain. He tells us of the advantages of the new system, but does not speak of the disadvantages, of which there are many. Before proceeding farther along this line it is well to say that the BUSINESS FARMER believes the Consolidated School system has come to stay, and in the majority of localities where the new school has been built and the advantages clearly seen the opposition is rapidly dwindling away. Nevertheless, it is not good policy or business to blind the eyes of those who must pay the major expense of the system, to its numerous shortcomings. It is far better to admit them frankly, discuss them thoroughly and endeavor if possible to overcome them.

Napoleon School Troubles

Mr. Coffey has named the Napoleon school among his list of successful Consolidated schools. Napoleon is a little village in the southeastern part of Jackson county. The people of the several school districts surrounding this village voted to adopt the Consolidated system. Opposition developed in one of the districts farthermost from the village, but despite the almost unanimous vote against the proposition in that district the proposal carried and last fall the Napoleon Consolidated School was started. Unfortunately the school authorities were obliged to use a two story structure in the village pending the erection of a new and modern building. This was far from ample to accommodate all the pupils and consequently the school has been very much over-crowded as a result of which further criticism and opposition developed. The election provided for the issuance of something like $27,000 for the erection of a new school, but when the board advertised for bids the lowest price was nearly double the amount authorized by the electors. This also added to the dissatisfaction over the new system and the opponents now have a majority in the district and are prepared to restrain by injunction any attempt on the part of the school board to let bids for a school house costing more than the specified amount. All of these developments are not the fault, of course, of the new system. A mistake was made in trying to operate under the new system until a modern school house could be built at moderate cost. In other localities the most bitter opponents have become reconciled after the school was built and they have once used it as a community center and noted its many, many advantages over the old single and double room district school.

While the Napoleon school is hardly typical, we believe our readers will be interested in the troubles with which it has been beset, and we have prevailed upon Mr. L. G. Palmer, director of the Napoleon school to give our readers the benefit of his observaions. His article will appear in an early issue.

Citizenship class of Stambaugh township.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
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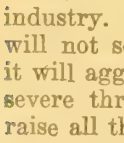

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Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

From Producer to Non-Producer

A LOT of men who are selling their farms and going to town are making the mistake of their lives and will regret it before another year is up. We are facing a food shortage. Of that there is no doubt. A food shortage means nothing to the man who owns a farm and produces enough to feed himself and family. But it is the greatest calamity that could befall the man who must buy every ounce of bread, potatoes and milk for himself and family.

The farmer who quits tilling the soil and goes to town does not merely change his place of residence. He changes his occupation. He ceases to be a producer of food, and has not only cut off the supply for himself and family but for many others who depended upon the crops from his farm. Let a sufficient number of producers become non-producers, and what happens? The food supply drops off; men begin to feel the pangs of hunger, and not even the highest wages that can be paid will fill their stomachs or keep them contented. Consequently there is a back-to-the-farm movement. It starts with the poorest paid of the cities, and eventually spreads to all classes. Factories are forced to shut down; wages decline; and the movement to the farms becomes a migration.

That is a condition we do not want, and can forestall if we only use our foresight and common sense. The majority of men operating farms today are farmers in the strictest sense of the word. They know their job better than anyone else knows it, and far better than they know any other job. They should stick to that job. Granted that they do not receive the returns they ought to have. Granted that of all jobs in the world theirs is the most speculative and arduous. But consider that great strides are being made today in putting farming where it ought to be as the nation's greatest industry. Consider also that leaving the farm will not solve the problem. On the contrary it will aggravate it. The thing to do is to persevere through the present discouragements, raise all the food that it is possible to produce, and by all means prevent the factory workers of the city from becoming land hungry and entering into competition with you. If the men on the farms will stay on the farms and produce just a trifle more food each year to meet the growing demands of the cities, we need have no fear of a back-to-the-farm movement and a resulting over-production of food.

From the Lakes to the Sea

AN AGITATION affecting the entire northern half of the United States west of the Great Lakes is being carried on by commercial interests for the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the proposal to open the water channels between the Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to accommodate ocean-going vessels. The project would be financed by the federal government, and we are told, would be of tremendous value to the industrial and agricultural interests of the middle west.

While it is clear that the industrial cities would be the greatest beneficiaries of such a plan, it could not help but be of great value to the farmers as well. At present, a large quantity of Michigan food products are transported by rail to eastern ports, consumed there or put aboard ship for export to Europe. Freight rates are high; car service is most unsatisfactory and several needless middlemen's charges take tolls which in the aggregate represent a goodly portion of the amount paid per bushel or pound of product. Let ocean-going vessels dock at Detroit, Saginaw, Alpena and other lake ports, and the farmers would always have ready transportation facilities at a rate far below the rail tariff. Moreover, the opening of the doors of the world's markets to our crops would open the way for farmer-owned sugar-factories, packing houses, and other finishing plants, which would enable the farmer to participate in profits which now goes to others. We believe this project should have the support of the farmers of Michigan.

Bringing the Department of Agriculture to the Farmer

THE EDITOR of the Business Farmer is going to Washington next month, having been appointed a member of a committee of eight agricultural editors to visit the Bureau of Markets and Division of Publications, study theier activities and make a report to the American Agricultural Editors' Association. This will simply be in line with the program of this association to bring the Department of Agriculture and all its useful activities straight to the farm door and make it a truly representative instrument for the farmers of America.

I do not want to go to Washington single-handed. I want to take with me the opinions of the readers of the Business Farmer to guide me in my investigations. I want to know in what respect, if any, the Bureau of Markets is not meeting all the needs of the farmers of Michigan. I want to know in what manner, if any, this Bureau can be made of more practical benefit to individual farmers and farmers' associations. The Bureau of Markets is one of the most important, if not the most important, bureaus of the entire department. Farmers generally take more interest in its work than in that of any other bureau. There is no doubt but what this Bureau has assisted wonderfully in the economic development of agriculture. Neither is there any doubt but that the surface of its possibilities has just been scratched and that it can be made many times more useful and valuable. If it occurs to any reader what this Bureau can do to further assist the farmers of Michigan in grading, inspecting, packing and marketing their products, I wish they would feel free to write me their suggestions.

"Them Was the Good Old Days"

OUR enterprising crop correspondent of Shiawassee county, sends us the following interesting report dated March 18, 1901:

"In these days the word 'profiteer' had not been coined. Common labor called for $1.50 per day of ten hours or more; skilled labor $2.50 and $3 per day. Flour was 60c for 25 pounds; cane sugar, 20 pounds for $1; brown sugar a little less; coal, $4 a ton; stove wood, $1.50 a cord. Kerosene was 8 and 10 cents a gallon; tea not over 40 cents a pound and coffee 15 to 20 cents, and farm hands were paid $18 to $20 and board per month. A farm wagon could be bought for $40 to $50; a heavy harness complete, $28 to $30; plow about $14. The prices paid for farm produce about averaged up with the prices paid by the farmer for the things he had to purchase of the merchant and dealer. For instance, wheat was 70 cents; corn 23 cents, oats 26 cents; rye 50 cents; timothy hay, $10; beans, $1.50; potatoes 60 cents; poultry 6 cents; butter 10 to 14 cents; eggs 11 cents; hogs, $6.50; beef, $5.50, etc. The prices paid for the farm produce about averaged up with the prices paid by the farmer for the articles that he had to purchase of the merchant and dealer. Therefore, the prices of today will about meet on that basis, and yet the cry of hard times is heard on every side while the reason of this is that the people of the present time are living too fast and too often beyond their abilities. Many strive to outdo their more forehanded neighbors and quite often are the very ones to raise the cry of hard times and excessive profiteering."

Yes, those were the "good old days." You could order the hired man around as much as you pleased and there wasn't much danger of his quitting. You could buy all the machinery you needed without putting a second mortgage on the farm. You could drive old Dick to town without passing a single joy-rider and you could sit near the cracker barrel in Jim Peters' store and munch to your heart's content while you discussed the politics of the day. Then with your buggy loaded down with 50 cents worth of provisions you could jog contentedly homeward, without waiting for the children to come from the moving picture show.

Yes, sir, those were the good old days, but we wouldn't want them back just as they were. If we could but go back twenty years and take up the pleasures and advantages we used to enjoy and mingle them with the pleasures and advantagees we enjoy today, discarding all that is inconvenient, expensive and unlovable, how happy we would be.

Sugar

AMOUNT Clemens newspaper, the owner of which is a stockholder in the Mount Clemens Sugar factory, says the reason for the high cost of sugar is because A buys it from the factory sells it to B; B sells it to C; C to D, etc. It is reported that a certain wholesaler in a certain southern Michigan city cleaned up $5,000 on a carload of sugar which he never saw. He simply sold the bill of lading. A Detroit sugar house recently stated that nearly every lot of sugar which they bought nowadays carried a different price, which made it necessary for the retailers to charge different prices to the consumer.

We are all interested in these reasons for the high price of sugar, but the mere stating of them will not bring the price down. The Department of Justice has been trying vainly for months to catch the nigger in the woodpile, but that gentleman has successfully eluded Mr. Palmer, and the mystery of high sugar prices is no nearer a solution than ever. We know this much. That the farmer who grew the beets from which much of the sugar was made that is now selling at retail at 30 cents a pound received less than 5c per pound. What we do not know are the profiteers that got the other 25 cents.

The high price of sugar is going to raise hob with all canning operations this year and will be quite an item in the family grocery bill. The farmer, however, is in a position to add to the family sweets without much labor or expense by growing a little sorghum or a few sugar beets from which syrup can be extracted and boiled down.

Let the Wife Do It

A DETROIT editor tells us that there is no cause for alarm because of the shortage of farm labor. The problem can easily be solved by letting the farmer's wife don a pair of overalls and go forth and labor in the fields. The writer paints a pretty picture of the farmer's wife at the wheel of the tractor, her figure clad in denim, her hands neatly gloved, and a becoming straw protecting her complexion from the sun. To the uninitiated of the city driving a tractor or riding a cultivator looks like child's play, and gives the farm woman an opportunity to relax between the hours when she must get the meals.

No, no, brother editor, this is no solution of the farm labor problem. When your women of the cities give up their teas, their matinees and other social functions; when instead of dawdling their time away before their mirrors and spending their afternoons galloping through the shopping districts, they take their places at the machines in the factories, then will our farm women become farm hands and help do the hard manual labor if there is no other way to get it done. But so long as the people of the cities spend their time in frivolities and their money in riotous living, never will our farm women become any greater menials than they already are, not even to save the race from hunger. That may be cruel, but it is just.

What the Neighbors Say

LAWLESSNESS

Some time ago I read in your paper a reward for the arrest of persons guilty of destroying property belonging to those growing beets for the sugar companies. It certainly was timely as the work of destroying property is heard of in every direction. This part of the country is no exception to the rule. It is certainly to be regretted that a class of people so free from lawless methods should now turn and adopt such methods. I am sure we have had enough of strikes and lawlessness on the part of the unions without the farmers turning out as bad. Of the farmer it is said that "together we stand; divided we fall." Lawlessness is already dividing the farmers of Merrill and vicinity and already much bitterness has been brought about because some of the farmers are in favor of destroying beets belonging to those who are growing beets. No cause that was ever won will stand through force. I have heard threats of all kinds the last few weeks. Some have been told that if they grew beets they would have no neighbors; others that their property would be destroyed. I would not belong to such a gang. The beet growers' association has been made a failure because one class of the farmers are in favor of law and order and another in favor of brute lawlessness to gain their ends.

How sadly we are in need of compulsory arbitration that would compel both parties to a dispute to arbitrate. It would settle many labor disputes and put an end to so many strikes and lockouts which are a curse to our country. Whether the beet growers' association wins out or not, let's have law and order and decency if we don't have anything else.—*W. G., Merrill, Mich.*

No good American can sanction the malicious destruction of another's property. It is not only an offense against justice, but a violation of the law of the land, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is closely akin to mob rule, and heaven forbid that the farmers of Michigan should ever be accused of taking the law into their own hands. On the other hand, we must admit that the disloyalty of members of an organization which seeks only what is fair and just is cause for great provocation among the loyal ones. It is not to be wondered at that the farmers who for the sake of the principle that is at stake and for the sake of the future of the sugar beet industry have refused to plant beets this year should feel hurt and angry when their neighbors desert the cause and plant beets in violation of their pledge not to do so. Does not such disloyalty, in fact, work an injury to the loyal ones, as great an injury perhaps as might in turn be visited upon the property of those who plant beets. Of course, there is no actual destruction of property, but there is something almost equivalent to it. I suppose that when the loyal beet growers talk of destroying the property of others who are growing beets they only intend to retaliate for the injury done to them. It is said that the tobacco growers of the south would never have been organized and paid a decent price for their crop had it not been for the terrorizing hand of the night-raiders who went from plantation to plantation destroying the crops that had been planted. Thousands of tobacco growers who could not at first see the advantages of organization owe a debt to those men who through force prevented them from growing tobacco under the old conditions. I am not citing this instance, mind you, to in any way excuse lawless methods, but I think it is only fair to those men who have sacrificed for this cause and the future welfare of their neighbors, to say a word in their behalf. Justice will be secured for the beet growers of Michigan without the use of force and without the assistance of those who have the penny so close to their eye that they cannot see a dollar a foot away.—Editor.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN MICHIGAN

Do you know: That Michigan is behind the times in the matter of county government?

That a great majority of the states of the union have adopted modern forms of government similar to such as we have represented by the Commission-Manager government in our cities?

That county government in Michigan, has come down to us practically without change since the Constitution of 1850?

That there is no responsible "head" in the county?

The head of county government is represented by a Board of Supervisors of from 24 to 48 or more in number, meeting from 2 to 4 times a year?

The county officers are elected by vote of the people and are not responsible to the Supervisors?

There is no centralized authority?

There is no requirement in the county for centralized purchases or competitive bids?

There is no one whose duty it is to really audit the bills of the county officials?

County officials being created by the constitution and governed by the Legislature are really in a separate jurisdiction from the Supervisors?

County government, so-called, is not county sel-government at all, but simply state government of counties?

No citizen can be expected easily to become intimate with a government, the source of which is far away even though it prescribes a system local in its application?

There is absolutely no possibility of a short ballot?

The present system is a weak chain of isolated offices facilitating evasion of responsibility and making an elusive and difficult organism for the people to control?

—*O. Roy Hatten, Sec'y, Grand Rapids Citizens' League.*

The above statements were contained in a printed communication received by the M. B. F., and other publications of the state. Its purpose is plain: To revolutionize the present form of county government and put all county business in the hands of a commission of qualified farmers and business men. What do you think of the idea? We should like to hear from our readers on this matter.—Editor.

AGAIN, THE MILK TEST

A farmer's elevator is in operation here known as the Highland Produce Ass'n. I understand that the real idea in organizing it was that it was to be a real benefit to the farmers. Yet quite recently during the switchmen's strike they deliberately raised prices on all their stock,—not new stock, remember, but stock that they had on hand since early winter. What is this but profiteering?

Also a man located there is buying farmers' milk and shipping it to the Detroit Creamery. Time after time checks are given the farmers marked test 3.5 when no test had been taken for months. This is not idle guess work. I have a letter from the Detroit Creamery to prove the statement. It was sent when I made complaint to them about the injustice of our tests. In this letter they stated that they had written their buyer of our complaint and that no doubt he would be glad to pay whatever was due us. Did he? Well, I should say not. He never mentioned it. He looked like a sneak the first time he met us; afterwards he felt that he was safe enough. The farmers are not getting paid for the goods they sell.—*Mrs. A. S., Milford, Mich.*

The question as to whether a dealer should raise his price on goods when the market price goes up is a much-mooted one. His excuse is that some day these goods must come down and that he must make enough profit when prices are advancing to cover his losses when they decline. I do not know what difference this would make to a co-operative association, however, unless possibly the manager desires to make a good showing. What the association earns is the farmer's gain; what it loses is the farmer's loss. So it really doesn't matter whether the association charges a little more today and a little less tomorrow. It all comes out in the wash anyway.

The man who can find a solution to this milk test problem will be entitled to a crown and gold medal. In the case you cite, it seems to me clearly a matter for your state Milk Producers' Ass'n. If the local buyer is not paying you for all the butter fat in your cream, the state association should come forward and force him to do so. Have you reported the matter to Secreary Reed?—Editor.

ANTI-FORDNEY

Enclosed find check for $1 to pay up my subscription as far as it will.

You are doing fine; keep it up. I would like very much to have the BUSINESS FARMER take a straw vote in the 8th congressional district to see if the farmers could not get together and pick a candidate for congressman. I think Fordney has outlived his usefulness for the people and is only useful to himself and his interests.—*W. H., Corunna, Mich.*

I hope none of our readers have formed the opinion that the discussions in the Business Farmer regarding Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff have been of a political purport. For such is not the case. We have no enmity against Mr. Fordney. We have no desire to deprive him of his job as long as he performs good and faithful service for ALL his constituents. It has been our belief that Mr. Fordney laid down on his job when the farmers' bean tariff bill needed his assistance. Mr. Fordney has said nothing or done nothing to dispell that conviction. We could not, however, engage in a political controversy involving the office of congressman. It would lead us into endless fray and misunderstanding. If the farmers of the 8th district are not satisfied with their congressman they have the votes to elect another one. The only condition by which we would take part in congressional elections would be in the event of a farmers' slate covering every congressional district in the state.—Editor.

FARMER SUGAR FACTORY

I wish to write and tell you that the farmers here in Cambrai township, Hillsdale county, have some money and time to help build a beet sugar factory in Michigan. Why don't somebody start the machine going? I have just been helping to organize the Farm Bureau here and would be glad to help in the beet sugar line. Why, I believe the farmers around here would raise a few beets and ship them to such a factory. Can't something be done?—*W. J. F., Hillsdale, Mich.*

You talk like business. Wish a few more of our farmers would get the same viewpoint. No reason in the world why the farmers of Michigan cannot own and have in operation one or more sugar plants by 1922 at the very latest, and possibly a year earlier. But have patience. The manufacturers have opened the way for this very thing and it is bound to come.—Editor.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Good wages are not necessarily high wages. If half of it will buy a good living, one dollar a day is good wages. Five dollars a day is not, if it costs $4.97 to live. If the prices are based on production casts—the chief item of which is labor—it matters little just where wages are fixed. The important thing is to fix and maintain prices in some definite and reasonable relation to wages.

Suppose we classify all labor, mental and physical, according to the efficiency of the worker and the desirability of the job. Fix wages at one to five dollars a day standard for all industries. It will then be practical, beginning with the simplest raw materials, to figure with reasonable accuracy the average direct labor cost of each commodity, add reasonable percentage for interest, insurance, etc., and fix standard prices high enough for safety and yet low enough to enable every worker to live comfortably and, if efficient and thrifty, to become more or less of a capitalist.

This can't be done, however, by leaving each industrial trust free to fix and maintain its own prices and wages. To leave the matter to congress or a commission appointed by the president would be as foolish, since most of the members in either case would either be prejudiced or ignorant of the problems involved. Regulation of industry can be safely intrusted only to a national industrial congress, fully and fairly representing all industries and all classes of labor.—*S. B., Ionia County.*

Sounds sensible, all right. But it has always seemed to us that to fix prices on any commodities in which there is free and unrestrained competition penalizes industry and discourages initiative. How about it?—Editor.

PICKLES

Enclosed you will find my check for $2 for 3 years subscription. I like your paper, think it just what the farmers need to help them get together and get in closer touch with the consumer. Your stand for beans and beets is O. K., but they are not the only things that need attention. A short time ago I was in a store at Merrill and asked the store keeper how much his dill pickles were. He said 15 cents per pound. I looked them over carefully and found they were the pickles that they sorted out at our station last season for nubs and crooks, for which we received 50 cents per 100 lbs., of 1-2 cent per lb., grown, picked and delivered at the company station at Wheeler. Produced and delivered for 1-2 cent per lb.; sold to the consumer for 15 cents per lb. Can you beat it?—*O. S., Merrill, Mich.*

Nope, that can't be beat. I have heard of a good many cases of profiteering, but this is the most profitable case of profiteering that has ever come to my attention. Just for the fun of it, why not ask the grocer where he bought those pickles and we'll trace the pickle profiteer to his lair.—Editor.

$1 PER HOUR

Your little editorial "One Dollar Per Hour" is all right. A good, bad or indifferent farmer is entitled to as much per hour as any good, bad or indifferent mechanic, and there are a lot of mediocre mechanics that get it but do not earn the dollar per hour. Besides there is no more essential citizen than the farmer. He works more hours per year than the vast majority of the people that make the business world go. The farmer should get one dollar per hour, plus 7 per cent on his investment and 15 per cent depreciation, and when that day comes I believe the world will be better off. I do not agree with the M. B. F. in all that it prints but I do think it a mighty good publication.—*W. O. Gunn, 109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.*

It is good to get these occasional letters from the people who live in the cities and consume the farmers' products. It is good to note that many of them are in sympathy with the farmer and have an understanding of his problems.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

PROFITS

A business that pays 10 per cent net to its stockholders year in and year out is considered a pretty fair investment.

A business that yields 100 per cent profits is one that anybody would like to buy into.

But what is to be said of a business that pays its stockholders several times 1,000 per cent all the time, and whose stockholders number over 100,000,000?

That is what the stockholders—the people of the United States—are getting in profits out of the United States department of agriculture, according to Secretary Meredith.

"The department of agriculture makes for its stockholders—the people of the United States—a profit of several times 1,000 per cent cent per year on all money invested in it," declares the secretary. "As evidence that it is paying big returns I will give but a few typical items out of a large number that could be cited. We spent $250,000 establishing Durum wheat in this country. The Durum wheat now produced here is worth $50,000,000 a year. We spent less than $200,000 introducing rice and establishing the industry in California. The rice crop in that state is now worth $21,000,000 a year. We spent $40,000 introducing Egyptian cotton, breeding it up and establishing the industry in arid regions of the southwest. The American Egyptian cotton crop is now worth $20,000,000 a year. We discovered a serum that prevents hog cholera, and its use, as demonstrated by the department, has reduced losses from that disease by $40,000,000 a year."

It is sometimes said that governmental activities lack initiative and cannot be run as well as private business—*Detroit Times.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

DECORATION DAY

TO THE mothers who gave their stalwart sons and the wives who sent their young husbands forth to fight in the recent world war—every day is Memorial Day. It is fitting however that a day should be set apart when the world should pause in its mad rush for wealth and position to think of those whose life work is finished—for they who are gone from this earthly home— all had some object which they sought to attain, and it is for us who remain to "carry on" as one of our ex-soldiers wrote just before he answered the roll call:

"To you who go forward from where I left off,
Though dark be the pathway each mile
The torch I have lit will yet flame to the sky,
Carry on!—make my dying worth while.

I like the idea of planting a tree for the one who has gone—let there be something living to symbolize them and their life work—not just a flower that wilts or a shaft of cold marble—but something which will benefit mankind.

And what lovlier tribute to those whom you would remember could there be than the adoption of a helpless little child. If you are young and strong and able to care for a baby—you will find the blessings will return ten fold to you. Children are something to love—to live for, and incidentally to keep us from growing selfish or self-centered. There are ways innumerable in which we can celebrate the day which are truly unselfish, for what is more selfish than grief? We cannot all do the same kind of work—but for each of us there is a task and if we bend our every energy to that task we will truly "Carry On."

One of our prize winning kodak pictures

"The Dog of It"—By David Wharton

When he jumps on you with muddy paws,
When an ancient bone he gnaws,
You'll hear some cynic say
In a cold disgusted way,
"That the dog of it."

"The dog of it"—perhaps 'tis true,
But when you're down and out and through,
When you haven't a single friend,
His love lives to the end.
That's the dog of it.

When the heart most loved grows cold,
And you're ugly, poor and old,
Though he hasn't enough to eat,
He follows with love at your feet.
That's the dog of it.

And when you're under the ground,
Forgotten your lonely mound,
He will remember, and steal away
To lie beside it night and day.
That's the dog of it.

He would leave the fields Elysian,
And deem it but a joyful mission
To enter e'en the gates of hell
If there your soul should dwell.
That's the dog of it.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

IT'S TIME summer was here whether the weather man decides to send it or not and so the stores are stocked up with summer wearing apparel.

Even the white hats have come in—both dress and sport models. No matter what Dame Fashion decrees we shall wear in the spring, be assured that when the warm days really get here we will all be decked out in the white hats—whether they be sailor for the suit, sport for the outing costume or dress for the pretty summery dresses. But here's a tip. If you would wear your hat the second season don't buy a combination white hat. By that I mean a silk and straw or a Georgette and straw because I made that mistake last year and this spring when I pulled it down from the closet shelf and decided that it must be cleaned this spring, I found that I had struck a snag. The hat cleaners told me they cleaned only straw while the cleaners who clean my suits and dresses informed me that if it were all silk they could clean it but no combination hat. So I have taken it home and the first day I have any time in daylight I am going to see what I can do with it myself—in the meantime I want you to profit by my experience.

For the real young girl, the best dress is lovely of organide and much more appropriate than silk. Nothing lends itself to the fashioning of the graduation gown better than this material.

And the ever present voiles are as lovely as ever and are certainly most satisfactory for the business woman or the woman who wants an all-around dainty pretty summer frock.

And now the shops are replete with their showing of summer suits—mostly of wool Jersey, and they are both comfortable and pretty—and withal much less expensive than the spring suits of other material, and if you do not get a decidedly sport model you can put a lining in it later and wear it until it is time to wear the heavy coat. Of course they come unlined.

THERE IS NO DEATH

There is no death! The forest leaves
Convert to life the viewless air;
The rocks disorganized to feed
The hungry moss they wear.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change, beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

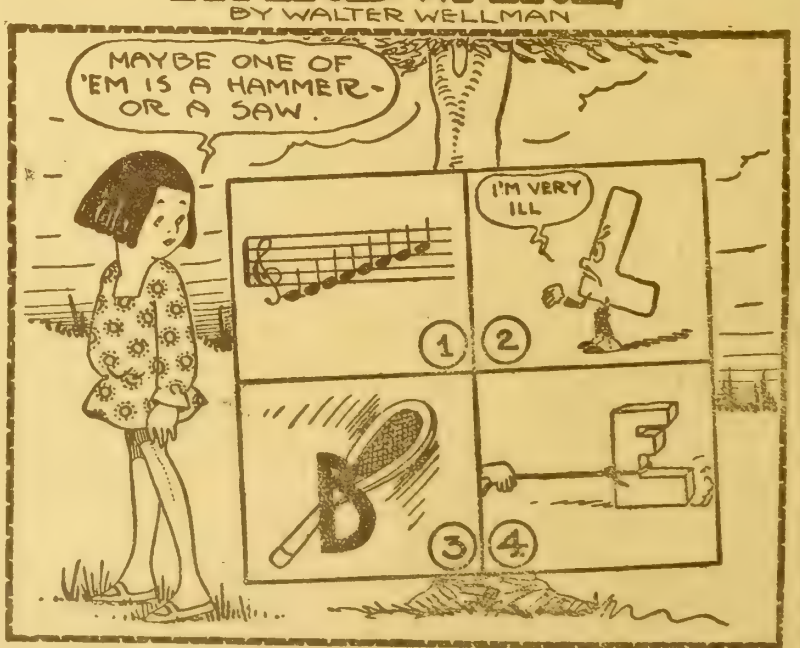
There is no death! the leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The warm, sweet, breath of May.

—J. L. McCreery.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: From the letters received it is interesting to see how many of you little folks are raising chickens, and also how many are learning to assist father and mother with the work in the house and around the barn. That means if you start as early as this you will surely know how to do many things well when you are old enough to earn your own living. Another inquiry comes about a camera. I have answered this before but am glad to advise you again that for ten new paid subscribers at $1 each a camera will be sent you. Be sure when sending in the subscribers to send them with the money all together and tell us what the prize is you desire.

I must tell you of the "hike" I took last Saturday afternoon. I boarded an interurban car and went just outside of the city limits where I found some woods. And there I found lovely blue and yellow violets and wild cherries so that when I came home we had the house full of flowers. And I also took with me a basket which I brought home filled with dandelion green. We took just a little lunch with us of cookies and apples and my how good they did taste after we had tramped for miles over the rough ground. And while I was tramping around I though of my little friends of the M. B. F. and how they enjoyed the birds concert every day—saw the wild flowers and had time to build air castles—for you know I like to build air castles. And I believe that if we never strive for anything—wish for it and then help to make our wishes come true, that we won't get very far in this world. So let's all build air castles—and then set ourselves to the task of putting a solid foundation under them and making of them honest-to-goodness realties. Affectionately—LADDIE.



Here are represented four things which can be purchased at a hardware store. See if you can make out what they are.

Answer to last week's puzzle: Lory, Erne, Chat, Heron.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old. I go to the Warren school and am in the 6th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 3 horses, 7 cows, 1 dog, 2 cats, 10 rabbits and a pigeon. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. My brother's name is Edward. I would be pleased if some of the boys and girl would write to me. My address is Irene Schindler, Kawkawlin, Mich., R 1.

Dear Laddie—Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the children page. There are lots of nice stories in it. This is the third time I have written to the M. B. F. but I never saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I am a girl eight years old and in the third grade at school. I am writing this all myself.—Beulah Tracezinga, Yale Mich., R 2.

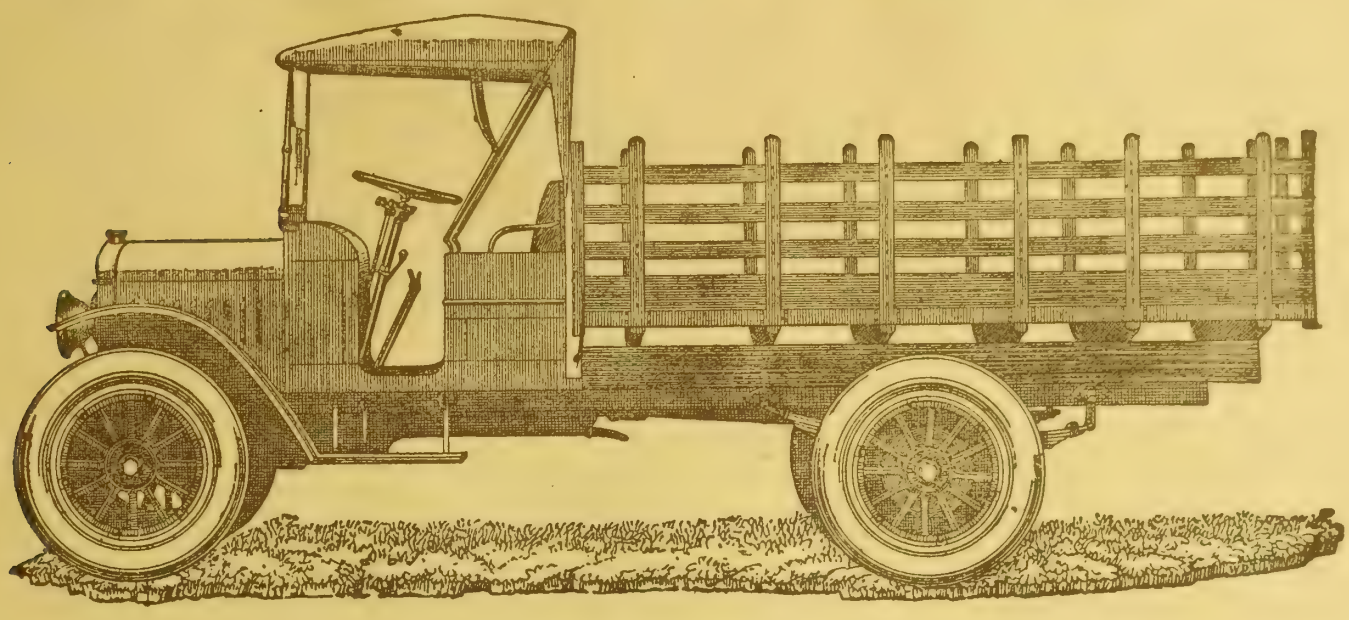
Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the sixth grade. I go to the Warren school and my teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. We have 45 scholars in our school. For pets I have two cats. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a 60 acre farm. We have one dog. Its name is Sport. I am going to draw a picture. I will close for this time.—Josephine Guenther, Bay City, Mich., R 4, Box 64.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher is Sister Zita. I think she is a very good teacher We have 4 1-2 miles to go to school. I have 3 brothers and 3 sisters. Well I will close for this time. The names of the birds which are the Bobolink, Ricebird, Finch, Heron, Eagle and Barbet. Yours truly, Agnes Salchert, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade. We live on a farm. We have 4 horses and 6 cows, and we have 5 pigs and one calf. I have a dog for a pet. And we have an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I have three brothers. We have over 100 chickens. My teacher's name is Miss Lees.—Ruby Eckerd, Pinconning, Mich.

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

MAXWELL 1½ TON TRUCK



A transportation investment which will pay the careful owner 100% dividend at the end of the first twelve months.

ABBREVIATED SPECIFICATIONS

ENGINE—Four cylinders cast en bloc with Hot Spot and Ram's-horn intake manifold; cone clutch running in oil; transmission bolted to engine; bore, 3⅝ inches; stroke, 4½ inches.

GASOLINE SUPPLY—Capacity 10½ gallons; positive feed.

TRANSMISSION—Three-speed selective type.

STEERING—Left side drive; 18-inch steering wheel; irreversible worm steering gear, adjustable.

CONTROL—Gear shift lever in center of driving compartment and operated at right of driver; spark and throttle controls operated on quadrant underneath steering wheel; also foot accelerator.

WHEELBASE—124 inches.

TIRES—35 inches by 5 inches pneumatic cord.

REAR AXLES—Worm drive; semi-floating type; extra heavy malleable iron housing.

FRONT AXLE—Heavy drop-forged steel I-beam.

SPRINGS—Front, 38 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; rear, 52 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; both semi-elliptic.

FRAME—Pressed steel construction.

MATERIALS—All steel used throughout Maxwell trucks is made from our own formulae, as specified by our chief metallurgist.

CHASSIS EQUIPMENT—Electric generator, storage battery, electric head and tail lamps, electric horn, complete set of tools, including jack and tire pump with pneumatic tires; seat and front fenders.

Standard Warranty

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	3.07		2.80
No. 2 White	3.05		2.90
No. 2 Mixed	3.05		2.86
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.65	2.36½	2.36½
No. 2 White	2.80		
No. 2 Mixed	2.69		

Grains are suffering a bad slump. Wheat during the past week went as high as $3.17 for No. 2 red on the Detroit market and then dropped back to $3.07. At present the market is very weak and dealers all look for lower prices owing to increase in the number of cars available for shipping grain. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered 20,000 box cars fit for carrying grain shipped to the grain districts at the rate of 660 cars daily. Reports from various sections of the country show the crop in fair condition but the acreage small. Export demand continues good. Recent press dispatches from England say it believed that war bread loaf may once more be British fare. From France comes word that their wheat crop promises a yield nearly up to the nation's requirements. Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomative Works, has just returned from a business trip to Europe and he says we need not worry about Europe so far as food and other direct necessities are concerned because what they need is transportation facilities and machinery.

CORN PRICES TUMBLE

OORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.92	2.06½
No. 3 Yellow	2.00		2.04½
No. 4 Yellow	1.95		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.83¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.86	1.62⅞	1.90¾
No. 4 Yellow	1.83	1.62⅞	1.87¾

Millions of bushels of corn has been thrown on the market during the past few days with the result that corn turned toward lower levels, some dealers look for a heavy demand now that consumers can secure the grain in quantities. Consumption has been almost at a standstill for some time and plants using corn have been idle and their management is eager to resume work but big dealers think they will not buy freely for the present at least for fear they might stop the downward trend of prices. Corn is expected from Argentina in greater volume owing to the government's order to shippers to export a certain amount of corn with wheat. Prices are expected to advance from time to time but it is believed that the crest of high prices is past.

OATS DROP

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.23	1.03	1.40
No. 3 White	1.22	1.01½	
No. 4 White	1.21		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.74	.75
No. 3 White	.72½	.69¾	.77½
No. 4 White	.72½		.77

Oats are lower along with other grains, but the weakness in wheat and corn is not felt so much in oats as receipts of this grain is not as large as in the others. There is a good demand from consumers and the market is inclined to be firm and steady. Oats are being shipped in from Canada. Most of these are being brought into Eastern states at present. Some parts of the country show a small acreage while others, especially the Northwest, show a considerable increase over last year, but nearly all say the crop is in poor condition, and I do not believe the oat market will lose much of it's strength for some time at least. Of course we cannot tell what may happen to the market at any moment to change the future outlook. All we can do is give you the present outlook, and the farmer who has produce for sale should form his own opinion as to the market's future trend.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—All grains are dull and steady. Beans not moving freely. Live stock easy. Hay active.

CHICAGO—Corn strengthened by delayed planting. Oats unchanged. Wheat and rye active. Hogs lower. Potatoes steady.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

BEANS HIGHER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 25, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	7.90	7.75	8.25
Red Kidneys		13.50	15.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.			
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

There has been another advance in beans and the market is steady and trading is inclined to be slow. It appears that the ban on potato consumption continues to bolster up beans.

FARM BUREAU URGES BEAN TARIFF

Below is a copy of a letter written by Mr. J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to Congressman Fordney, under date of May 21st:

"It is the desire of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, representing more than 50,000 farmers in Michigan, that the proposed bean tariff now in the hands of the Ways and Means committee be reported out, and that every effort possible be made to secure favorable action on this in the house.

"This is a matter of vital importance to hundreds of Michigan farmers, and as has undoubtedly been called to your attention, a survey of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates has disclosed that the 1920 bean acreage will undoubtedly be less than in the past, and our information is that unless the bean industry of the United States is bolstered by the enactment of a tariff, such as is proposed, it will deteriorate even more seriously in the future.

"Possibly the opposition to this tariff, which we understand is mainly from city representatives, can be overcome by pointing out to them that while a tariff on beans now would place the price of the American grown commodity higher than at which the imported variety is now sold, it would be a temporary condition, for if the American bean industry collapses we will be mainly depending in the future on imports which would probably sell at an even higher rate than would prevail now with the tariff in effect."

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 25, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.67	
Chicago	7.80	
Pittsburg	8.00	
New York		6.85
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.13	2.00
Chicago	2.00	2.00
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.50	2.35

Old potatoes are scarce on the Detroit market and are quoted firm, but the market is very slow; scarcely enough buying to make a market. New potatoes are coming to market in fairly large quantities now. Other cities are as follows: Chicago, good demand for good stock; New York, demand light, movement slow; Pittsburg, demand and movement moderate.

HAY IN DEMAND

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	48.00 @ 50	47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
New York	63.00 @ 64		64.00 @ 63
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	38.50 @ 36	37.50 @ 36
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	36.50 @ 37
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35
New York	46.00 @ 47	45.50 @ 44	41.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	40.50 @ 40	30.00 @ 34
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	20.00 @ 30
New York	44.00 @ 45	38.00 @ 41	
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	33.50 @ 35

RYE DULL

Rye has been dull all of the past week and the price is down 25c owing to a lack of demand. It is quoted at $2 for No. 2 on the Detroit market.

WOOL PRICES SLUMP AT BOSTON

Auctioneers said they were virtually giving wool away when prices at the final sale by the British government at Boston May 21 went slightly below the low level established in the break of the day before. These quotations, from 10 to 20 per cent under recent prices, did not pass the dollar mark per pound for greasy wool or $2 for clean wool in any lot.

PRICES DECLINE AS SPECULATORS FLOOD MARKETS

(*Continued from page 3*)

news dispatch. "In this connection the belief was widely accepted that a drastic order would be issued for the railroads to move grain on a priority basis. Another special bearish influence was the continued attention given to the cutting of merchandise prices in department stores at different cities, whereas little or no notice in the confusion was taken of the recovery of Liberty bonds."

All kinds of business are now feeling the effects of the stringency in the money markets, and the turning of grain into liquid assets is but one of many to have been expected results. Many farmers themselves are no less to blame than the dealers for the crash in the grain markets. They have been holding their supplies waiting for the highest possible speculative profit. They, too, have now been obliged to place their holdings on the market, thereby aggravating the unsettled conditions.

How It Will Affect the Farmer

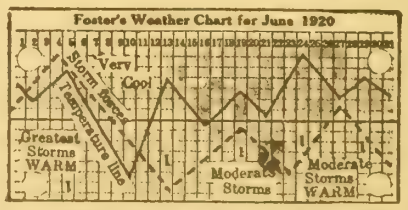
It is all too apparent that the long looked for business depression has set in. How extensive it will be, what classes of people it will affect the most, how long it will last, etc., are all matters for conjecture. As for ourselves, we have no fear that the situation will develop into anything like a panic or cause business in general any material losses. We are told that the past week or two has seen an unusually large number of business failures; that one of the largest department houses is now upon the verge of bankruptcy and others are to follow. We look upon many of these reports as clever propaganda intended to frighten people into cutting down their needless expenditures and getting back into the old habits of thrift.

We cannot possibly see how the farmer is to be seriously affected by these changes. We would expect, of course, that a business depression would temporarily at least, cause a decline in the prices of food products, but we do not believe that it is possible to have a long period of low food prices, for the simple reason that the best efforts of the consumer to economize on his food cannot materially decrease the consumption. Folks may cut their clothing bill in half by the simple expedient of buying goods of lower quality and less style, but food is food, containing so many calories of heat, etc., and every consumer must have a definite portion each day to live. Were there a surplus of foods at the present time we might have cause to fear a long era of low prices. While the present prices on grains may be in part speculative, they are mostly determined by the supply and demand and cannot be much lower.

After the crops are harvested this fall we may be forced to change our attitude on some of these matters. Of course, there will be a determined effort on the part of the consumer and the government to take advantage of the new crops by trying to force prices down. We do not believe they will succeed. The farmer has become accustomed to the higher prices; he has learned something about the world's supply and demand and his common sense tells him that if he only uses a little judgment when it comes to marketing the crops this fall that he will get his price. It goes without saying that the farmer cannot accept much less than prevailing prices and make a profit on his year's business.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D.C., May 29, 1920 —Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about June 2, 10, 16, 21, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 3, 11, 17, 22; Plains sections 4, 12, 18, 23; meridian 90, upper Great Lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys, 5, 13, 19, 24; lower great lakes and eastern sections, 6, 14, 20, 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 7, 15, 21, 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves.

Temperature trends of June are expected to begin a reversal that will continue all summer and general average temperatures are expected to be as much above normal as they have, for several months past, been below normal. This change will be gradual and June will probably not average much above normal temperatures.

Rains of the week centering on June 5 are expected to be heavy in many sections, following which much less rainfall is expected and much better cropweather where there has been too much rain. There are no indications of the excessive evaporation that makes the drouths so destructive of crops, but as an average of the whole I expect much less rain on this continent than has fallen during the past several months. The lessening of rain where, moisture has been too great and an expected increase of moisture where deficiencies have prevailed, are counted on to improve crops generally following June 6.

I am not expecting much hail. I cannot locate hail storms and there is no way to dodge them. I am fairly successful in giving the dates of hail storms and do not expect hail in June after 6th. I still expect northern frosts during the week centering on June 5. Temperatures on meridian 90 are expected to be low near June 9th and then gradually go up more rapidly than the season would suggest and reman up till close of month.

W. T. Foster

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

"I CAN be Anglo-Saxon, English, American or whatever you may choose to name the ability to look things squarely in the face and talk squarely into the face of things. She paused and debated cooly with herself, and cooly resumed. "You complain that while you have told me that you love me, I have not told you whether or not I love you. I shall settle that forever and now. I do love you——"

She thrust his eager arms away from her.

"Wait!" she commanded. "Who is the woman now? Or the Spaniard? I had not finished. I love you. I am proud that I love you. Yet there is more. You have asked me for my heart and intention. I have told you part of the one. I now tell you all of the other; I intend to marry Henry."

Such Anglo-Saxon directness left Francis breathless.

"In heaven's name, why?" was all he could utter.

"Because I love Henry," she answered, her eyes still unshrinkingly on his.

"And you . . . you say you love me?" he quavered.

"And I love you too. I love both of you. I am a good woman, at least I always used to think so. I still think so, though my reason tells me that I cannot love two men at the same time and be a good woman. I don't care about that. If I am bad, it is I and I cannot help myself for being what I was born to be."

She paused and waited, but her lover was still speechless.

"And who's the Anglo-Saxon now? she queried, with a slight smile, half of bravery, half of amusement at the dumbness of consternation her words had produced in him. "I have told you, without baffling, without fluttering, my full heart and my full intention."

"But you can't!" he protested wildly. "You can't love me and marry Henry."

"Perhaps you have not understood," she chided gravely. "I intend to marry Henry. I love you. I love Henry. But I cannot marry both of you. The law will not permit. Therefore I shall marry only one of you. It is my intention that that one be Henry."

"Then, why, why," he demanded, "did you persuade me into remaining?"

"Because I loved you. I have already so told you."

"If you keep this up I shall go mad!" he cried.

"I have felt like going mad over it myself many times," she assured him. "If you think it is easy for me thus to play the Anglo-Saxon, you are mistaken. But no Anglo-Saxon not even you whom I love so dearly, can hold me in contempt because I hide the shameful secrets of the impulses of my being. Less shameful I find it for me to tell them, right out in meeting, to you. If this be Anglo-Saxon, make the most of it. If it be Spanish, and woman, and Solano, still make the most of it, for I am Spanish, and woman—a Spanish woman of the Solanos——"

"But I don't talk with my hands," she added with a wan smile in the silence that fell.

Just as he was about to speak, she hushed him, and both listened to a crackling and rustling from the underbrush that advertised the passage of humans.

"Listen," she whispered hurriedly, laying her hand suddenly on his arm as if pleading. "I shall be finally Anglo-Saxon, and for the last time, when I tell you what I am going to tell you. Afterward, and for always I shall be the baffling, fluttering, female Spaniard you have chosen for my description. Listen: I love Henry, it is true, very true. I love you more, much more. I shall marry Henry . . . because I love him and am pledged to him. Yet always shall I love you more."

Before he could protest, the old Maya priest and his peon son emerged from the underbrush close upon them. Scarcely noticing their presence, the priest went down on his knees, exclaiming in Spanish:

"For the first time have my eyes beheld the eyes of Chia."

He ran the knots of the sacred tassel and began a prayer in Maya, which, could they have understood, ran as follows:

"O immortal Chia, great spouse of the divine Hzatzl who created all things out of nothingness! O immortal spouse of Hzatzl, thyself the mother of the corn, the divinity of the heart of the husked grain, goddess of the rain and the fructifying sun rays, nourisher of all the grains and roots and fruits for the sustenance of man! O glorious Chia, whose mouth ever commands the ear of Hzatzl, to thee humbly, thy priest, I make my prayer. Be kind to me, and forgiving. From thy mouth let issue forth the golden key that opens the ear of Hzatzl. Let thy faithful priest gain to Hzatzl's treasure—— Not for himself, O Divinity, but for the sake of his son whom the Gringo saved. Thy children, the Mayas pass. There is no need for them of the treasure. I am they last priest. With me passes all understanding of thee and of thy great spouse, whose name I breathe only with my forehead on the stones. Hear me, O Chia, hear me! My head is on the stones before thee!"

For all of five minutes the old Maya lay prone, quivering and jerking as if in a satalepsy, while Leoncia and Francis looked curiously on themselves half-swept by the unmistakable solemnity of the old man's prayer, non-understandable though it was.

Without waiting for Henry, Francis entered the cave a second time. With Leoncia beside him, he felt quite like a guide as he showed the old priest over the place. The latter, ever reading the knots and mumbling, followed behind, while the peon was left on guard outside. In the avenue of mummies the priest halted reverently——not so much for the mummies as for the sacred tassel.

"It is so written," he announced, holding out a particular string of knots. "These men were evil, and robbers. Their doom here is to wait forever outside the inner room of Maya mystery."

Francis hurried him past the heap of bones of his father before him, and led him into the inner chamber, where first of all, he prostrated himself before the two idols and prayed long and earnestly. After that, he studied certain of the strings very carefully. Then he made announcement, first in Maya, which Francis gave him to know was unintelligible, and next in broken Spanish:

"From the mouth of Chia to the ear of Hzatrl—so it is written."

Francis listened to the cryptic utterance, glanced into the dark cavity of the goddess' mouth, stuck the blade of his hunting knife into the key hole of the god's monstrous ear, then tapped the stone with the hilt of his knife and declared the statue to be hollow. Back to Chia, he was tapping her to demonstrate her hollowness, when the old Maya muttered:

"The feet of Chia rest upon nothingness."

Francis pushed against the female deity with his hand and found that she moved easily. Gripping her with both hands, he began to wrestle, moving her with quick jerks and twists.

"For the strong men and unafraid will Chia walk," the priest read. "But the next three knots declare: Beware! Beware! Beware!"

"Well, I guess that nothingness, whatevevr it is, won't bite me," Francis chuckled, as he released the statue after shifting it a yard from its original position.

"There, old lady, stand there for a while, or sit down if that will rest your feet. They ought to be tired after standing on nothing for so many centuries."

A cry from Leoncia drew his gaze to the portion of the floor just vacated by the large feet of Chia. Stepping backward from the displaced goddess, he had been just about to fall into the rock-hewn hole her feet had concealed. It was circular, and a full yard in diameter. In vain he tested the depth by dropping lighted matches. They fell burning, and, without reaching bottom, still falling, were extinguished by the draught of their flight.

"It looks very much like nothingness without a bottom," he adjudged, as he dropped a stone fragment.

Many seconds they listened ere they heard it strike.

"Even that may not be the bottom," Leoncia suggested. "It may have been struck against some projection from the side and even lodged there."

"Well this will determine it," Francis cried, seizing an ancient musket from among the bones on the floor and preparing to drop it.

But the old man stopped him.

"The message of the sacred knots is: whoso violates the nothingness beneath the feet of Chia shall quickly and terribly die."

"Far be it from me to make a stir in the void," Francis grinned, tossing the musket aside. "But what are we to do now, old Maya man?—From the mouth of Chia to the ear of Hzatzl sounds easy—but how?—and what? Run the sacred knots with thy fingers, old top, and find out for us how and what."

For the son of the priest, the peon with the frayed knees, the clock had struck. All unaware, he had seen his last sun-rise. No matter what happened this day, no matter what blind efforts he might make to escape, the day was to be his last day. Had he remained on guard at the cave entrance he would surely have been killed by Torres and Mancheno, who had arrived close on his heels.

But, instead of so remaining, it entered his cautious timid soul to make a scout out and beyond for possible foes. Thus, he missed death in the daylight under the sky. Yet the pace of the hands of the clock was unalterable and neither nearer nor farther was his destined end from him.

While he scouted, Alvarez Torres and Jose Mancheno arrived at the cave opening. The collosal, mother of pearl eyes of Chia on the wall of the cliff were too much for the superstition-reared Caroo.

"Do you go in," he told Torres. "I will wait here and watch and guard."

And Torres, with strong in him the blood of the ancient forebear who stood faithfully through the centuries in the avenue of the mummy dead, entered the Maya cave as courageously as that forebear had entered.

At the instant he was out of sight, Jose Mancheno, unafraid to murder treacherously any living, breathing man, but greatly afraid of the unseen world behind unexplainable phenomena, forgot the trust of watch and ward and stole away through the jungle. Thus, the peon, returning reassured from his scout and curious to learn the Maya secrets of his father and of the sacred tassel, found nobody at the cave mouth and himself entered into it, close upon the heels of Torres.

The latter trod softly and cautiously, for fear of disclosing his presence to those he trailed. Also his progress was still further delayed by the spectacle of the ancient dead in the hall of mummies. Curiously he examined these men whom history had told about and for whom history had stopped there in the antechamber of the Maya gods. Especially curious was he at the sight of the mummy at the end of the line. The resemblance to him was too striking for him not to see, and he could not but believe that he was looking upon some direct great-ancestor of his.

(*Continued next week*)

Lots of Difference

Willie—Paw, what is the difference between capital and labor?

Paw—Well, the money you lend represents capital ,and getting it back represents labor, my son.

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

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FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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160-ACRE MID-WEST FARM, $6,700, PAIR horses, and 10 cows, 2 heifers, bull, sows, poultry, wagons, buggies, harness, disc harrows, seeder, binder, cultivator, gas engine, separator, full line tools all included for quick sale, easy terms; on improved road, near RR town, first-class tillage, wire-fenced pasture; owner refused $2,000 for standing timber; orchard, berries; dwelling large barns silo, granary, hog and corn houses. Details page 81 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 35 states, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam, easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—APPARATUS PERTAINING TO making silage. Write for particulars. FRANK L. CUSTER, Evart, Mich.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES GOOD LAND, Fair buildings. 42 acres rye. Good team and tools. Possession at once. $4,500. C. HOUSE, 511 S. Main, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

180 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES under cultivation, 90 acres pasture and small timber. Equipped with all farming tools and good stock. For full information write ALBERT DIETZ, Hawks, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN Missaukee Co. Good pasture or mixed farming. 100 acres cleared. Will subdivide to suit purchaser. THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.

FARM, CUTOVER AND TIMBERED LANDS, large or small tracts at $15 to $60 per acre. Splendid investment. WELLS & CRUCE, Monticello, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES 3 MILES FROM Lansing on good road, all improved. Good buildings, best of soil. S. W. HEMPY, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, $2.00 postpaid. Dunlap $5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR well known brands of lubricating oils, greases, paints and water proof roof coatings. Salary or commission. Represent the House of Quality. THE TODD OIL & PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD Homespun" chewing and smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 pounds, postpaid, $1. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.

EVERKRISP ONIONS, THE WORLD'S BEST wonderfully prolific. Best for garden, fortune for market growers. Seed 25c; plants 50c. M. C. JACKSON, Onion Specialist, Ludington, Mich.

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PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY

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A nicely illustrated book on practical methods of producing, feeding and fattening sheep and lambs for market.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

CUTTING WEEDS ALONG R R

The railroad runs across my place and the section foreman refused to cut the milkweed and other weeds last summer when I asked him. I reported him to headquarters and they never even answered my letter. I went to our Highway Commissioner and he said it was their place to do it but he didn't know how they could be found to do it? If I done the work could I force them to pay me? What is the best way to go at it? And are they compelled to keep public crossings open in the winter? Can I compell my adjacent farmer to build and keep up one-half of the fence if he is not using the land adjoining? We all think your paper the best.—L. L. F., Grand Traverse County.

Section 4609, C. L. 1915, provides that if any R. R. company fails to cut the noxious weeds "it shall be lawful for the overseer of highways to cut and destroy * * *at the expense of the corporation on whose lands said Canada thistles * * or other noxious weeds shall be so cut at the rate of $3 per day for the time necessarily employed in cutting and destroying to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction." I would be of the opinion that the overseer might hire you to do the cutting and you could through him, recover the pay. I do not know of any requirement for keeping crossings open in winter. The construction of the court as to partition fences is that one is not required to maintain partition fences unless his own land is enclosed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FERTILIZER COMPANIES

As per the articles that have been appearing in your paper regarding soils, would ask where the unmixed fertilizers can be purchased to best advantage to farmer located in St. Joseph County, Mich., and who having a large acreage (over three hundred acres) must use the unmixed fertilizers in most instances. We much enjoy your paper and find it valuable. Have we a county agent in St. Joseph county and what services could be asked of them for an organization of women?—F. T. W., Pigeon, Mich.

We have purchased our commercial fertilizers from the Solvay Process Co., of Detroit. That is, the nitrogen carriers and the potash and the acid phosphate from a number of dealers in different parts of the state. Some of it has come from the Agricultural Chemical Co., of Detroit; some from Swift & Co., of Chicago, and some from several retailers.—*M. M. McCool, Prof. of Soils, M. A. C.*

Editor's Note: As a further suggestion, write the Solvay Process Co., and the Agricultural Chemical Co., stating your fertilizer needs and they will be glad, we are sure, to assist you in getting the proper fertilizers. Mr. J. M. Wendt is the county agent of St. Joseph County. His address is Centerville. If the organization to which you refer is of an agricultural nature, I feel sure that Mr. Wendt will be glad to give you his assistance.

REPAIRING HIGHWAYS

We are living on a township line road running east and west which is almost impassable at this time of the year or any other time after a rain. The road does not belong to the township where we vote but to the township to the south side of the road. (We are on the north side.) There has never been any work done on this road and the center of the road is lower than the sides. We are on a rural route and there are several houses on this mile. Is there a law to compel them to fix this road and how would one go at it?—P. J. S., Gratiot County.

Practically the entire control of the highway and what repairs shall be placed thereon is vested in the highway commissioner unless you desire, with your neighbors, to proceed under section 4674 of the Compiled Laws.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A WARNING FROM A FARMINGTON SUBSCRIBER

Enclosed find $2 for a 3-year subscription to your valuable paper. Have any of your subscribers ever said anything to you about joining a grocery buying company? Last February a man by the name of Ogden called here, and represented himself as agent for such a firm. I paid him $2 for membership fee, and then I was to get my groceries at wholesale prices. I have never seen him since or heard from the firm I wouldn't have joined only that a neighbor, a cousin of his, came here with him, so thought he was O. K. I am not writing to ask that you do anything as far as I am concerned, but thought if you heard of him in any other part of the state you could warn people through your paper.—W. H. T., Farmington, Mich.

We ought to have the name and address of this firm who was to supply you with the groceries. It looks like a bunco game, and if it is it ought to be checked before any more are hoodwinked out of their two bucks. Thanks for the warning, but give us the name of the firm and let us look into its proposition.—Editor.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS

Will you please tell me through your paper the states that allow cousins to marry—A Subscriber, Grand Traverse County.

I am not in possession of the marriage laws of all of the states. I am unable to give the information required.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COMMUNITY THRESHING OUTFIT

Would like to know if it would be compulsory to be incorporated in the State Co-operation in order to purchase a community threshing outfit.—A. M. W., Saginaw County.

The purchase of a community threshing outfit would be subject to such conditions in the first place as the manufacturer would be willing to sell upon. The purchasers may for an association in the nature of a partnership to conduct their own business and file their organization papers with the county clerk if they do business under an assumed name so you could collect for the services rendered. You could become incorporated and file your articles in the way the statute provides, each one taking so much stock. There is no law that compels either way. Good business might require one or the other way.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

DETROIT FIRM RETURNS $41.50

"After some correspondence with the R—— Mfg. Co., Detroit, I sent them a check for $10 supposing from their correspondence they would then send a bath tub on 30 days trial. Soon after they wrote they could not send the tub in that way but I could deposit balance with my banker. They said you however take no chance when you order on our regular terms because the tub is sold to you under a 30 day guarantee. It must make good or we buy it back at the end of that time. I sent balance, $31.50, Dec. 18, 1919. January 16, 1920, the tub was shipped from Detroit. In due time I received the tub. I notified them that it was not complete and up to their guarantee and I would ship it back. I got no answer to my letter so shipped it back February 21, 1920.

"Have written them once or twice since but cannot get them to answer. Is this company reliable and collectible? Can I employ you people to look after this matter for me? Find enclosed subscription blank and check for two dollars. Thanking you in advance for an answer to my question.—*L. R. P., Grand Blanc, Mich.*

Knowing this firm to have a reputation for honesty and good service, we wrote them about this matter expressing our belief that a misunderstanding existed. No reply. Again we wrote. Still no reply. A third time, and—a reply, advising that settlement had not been made because the returned goods had not been received, but stating that despite this fact a check for $41.50 was being mailed to our subscriber. On May 3rd we received the following from Mr. P.:

"Well, I will say you brought some pressure to bear on these people, neither of us could get them to answer our letters. Received the check in full for which I thank you. If you will let me know your charges will send same by return mail. Again thanking you, etc."—*L. R. P., Grand Blanc, Mich.*

There is no charge for this service.

HIGHER TOWNSHIP TAXES

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for reply and I hope you will help me out. Here is my case: I own 40 acres in Sheridan township, Huron County, but I live in Paris township, Huron County. Now two years ago I paid taxes on the 40, valuation $2,500, $26.62. One year ago I paid on the same 40 and same valuation, $62.36, of which $11.75 was drain tax. This year I paid taxes on the same 40, valuation $2,800. $83.29, of which $11.75 was drain tax. Now I think that almost equals our friend Ferris of Gratiot County, told of in this week's Business Farmer. But here's the point. Two years ago my town tax was $22.88, this year it is $27.66. Now the other items I understand. Drains cost money, and roads and schools, but they are worth it. State tax is high. Alright, but I can't see how town tax can jump from $3.40 to $37.66 in two years. Should the State tax be the same on the same valuation in any township?—P. C. B., Huron County.

I think the supervisor or town clerk of the township should be able to explain the raise in township taxes. The State Tax should be the same percentage in all townships in the same county, but might be different in townships of different counties owing to the different percentages of the State Equalization. Each county being equalized by itself.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LIVE STOCK YARDS

Please publish in your paper the name and address of a stockyard in Detroit, Saginaw and Bay City. I would like to ship a few veal calves to be sold in either one of these cities, and would appreciate it very much if you would connect me with the best companies.—A faithful reader, John S., Rhodes, Mich.

There are no live stock yards in Saginaw or Bay City, as neither point is favorably situated as a distributing center. These sections produce a good deal of their own meat and the balance is shipped in from the packing companies. Detroit has a live stock yard, but the amount of live stock sold there is small compared to scores of other cities. Live stock yards and companies merely provide the cleanance facilities for live stock. They do not deal in them. There are several reliable commission firms in Detroit who will handle your stock for you. Names and addresses of these will be sent to anyone interested.—Editor.

GALE RIDING PLOWS

A good many of us farmers around here four years ago bought Gale riding plows which are in A No. 1 condition at present and we think one of the best plows made, but now we cannot get any plow points. If we had the pattern it is possible we could get some one to make them for us. Can you help us out in any way? We cannot afford to throw them away and buy new ones which the dealers want us to do. Thanking you for any help which you may be able to give us.—Earl W., Mattawan, Mich.

We wrote the Gale Manufacturing Co., asking them where our subscribers could secure the plow points. Their reply follows: "Plow points for Gale Riding Plows can be obtained from the Moore Plow & Implement Company, Greenville, Mich., to whom the patterns for these plows were sold. Kindly advise your subscribers accordingly, and oblige."

COMMISSIONER MUST APPOINT OVERSEERS

At last spring election Custer township changed from postmaster to overseer and divided the township into four districts and the road commissioner was to appoint four overseers. He appointed three and let one district go and said he done the work. Can the road commissioner do the overseer's work and collect commissioner's pay. Can the road commissioner spend the money that the overseer should have spent and not appoint an overseer?—J. C., Mason County.

You do not state by what authority they established the four road districts. Under the facts stated, I believe the commissioner should appoint four overseers as the law provides. I am of the opinion that he should not perform the duties of an overseer and draw commissioner's pay. Section 4482 provides: "No person shall be eligible to the office of overseer of highways who is not a resident taxpayer in the district for which he is elected or appointed and no person shall hold the office of commissioner and overseer at the same time.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

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M E C

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 39. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

Flowers that Bloom in the Springtime

In this issue:—Sugar Plants will Run with Lower Tonnage—Australian Government Distributes Food Products—Corn for Michigan Muck Lands—Why Packer Control Legislation Should be Adopted—Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing.

Australian Gov't Distributes Food and Protects Farmer and Consumer

By NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

SUGAR is sold in Australia, and in abundance, at eight cents per pound; first class cuts of beef retail at from sixteen to eighteen cents a pound and other foods are in proportion, the Hon. Edward Theodore, Premier of Queensland, Australia, told a representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations a few days ago. Mr. Theodare said these moderate prices were made possible by the elimination of the speculative middleman which has been accomplished in the State of Queensland.

Profiteering in foodstuffs is not entirely unknown in Queensland, Mr. Theodore said, but the government has found and applied a remedy. The remedy is simple, effective and complete, the youthful premier declared. If the food profiteer refuses to desist from his practice the government doesn't put him in jail; it simply enters into competition with him, thus forcing him to trade on reasonable terms.

"I notice," said Mr. Theodore, "that beet sugar growers in the United States are complaining that while they are getting four cents a pound for the sugar in their beets, the speculators are selling the product at prices reaching as high as thirty cents a pound. A situation of this kind in Australia would be impossible. It is made impossible because the government itself has assumed the duties of the distributor or the middleman as you call him here.

"Of course there is difference in the cost of production in the United States and Australia, but allowing for everything, sugar in this country should retail at less than one-half the present rates. All the labor in the sugar area of Queensland is performed by white men who receive from four dollars and a half to about six dollars a day for their toil.

"But at eight cents a pound to the retailer the planters are making very comfortable fortunes. They are making fortunes because they are getting all that their product brings minus the actual cost of placing it in the hands of the consumer.

"There is one sugar refinery in Australia and it is a monopoly. We could have suppressed it by the simple process of establishing a government plant. But instead of taking such drastic means of forcing compliance with the public demand for sugar at moderate prices the government invited this concern to co-operate. The refinery met us more than half way and the result is that for reasonable compensation it acts as a distributing agent. The shareholders in the refinery receive substantial annual dividends.

"The water, however, has been squeezed out the stock and artificial boosting of securities has ended. Personally I don't care what profits the refinery makes as long as the consumers of sugar are able to get this very necessary food at prices which can be properly regarded as moderate."

"Is not this state Socialism?" the prime minister was asked.

"Not at all; it is simply good business sense," was the reply. "I am not a Socialist. There is not a Socialist in my cabinet and very few, if any, in the Queensland parliament. We simply sought and found a practicable way of curbing profiteers. Sugar may have gone to 20 and 30 cents a pound in Australia if we had not used the methods to which I have referred in resisting such improper efforts to get rich quick.

"If such immoderate prices had been demanded for sugar the farmers would still, as they are doing in this country, collect but a small percentage of the gross sum realized. As it is the cane growers are getting well paid for their labor, the refiners are getting a fair compensation for their service and the workmen are getting good wages. The whole problem is summed up in the one word co-operation. This can be done through private effort or under governmental direction. The way which proves the most effective is the wise way."

The premier said the meat profiteers were unhorsed when the government went into the cattle business. He declared that the speculators determined to filch from the farmer as well as the consumer but when the government went into the meat business they were obliged to meet the government's terms.

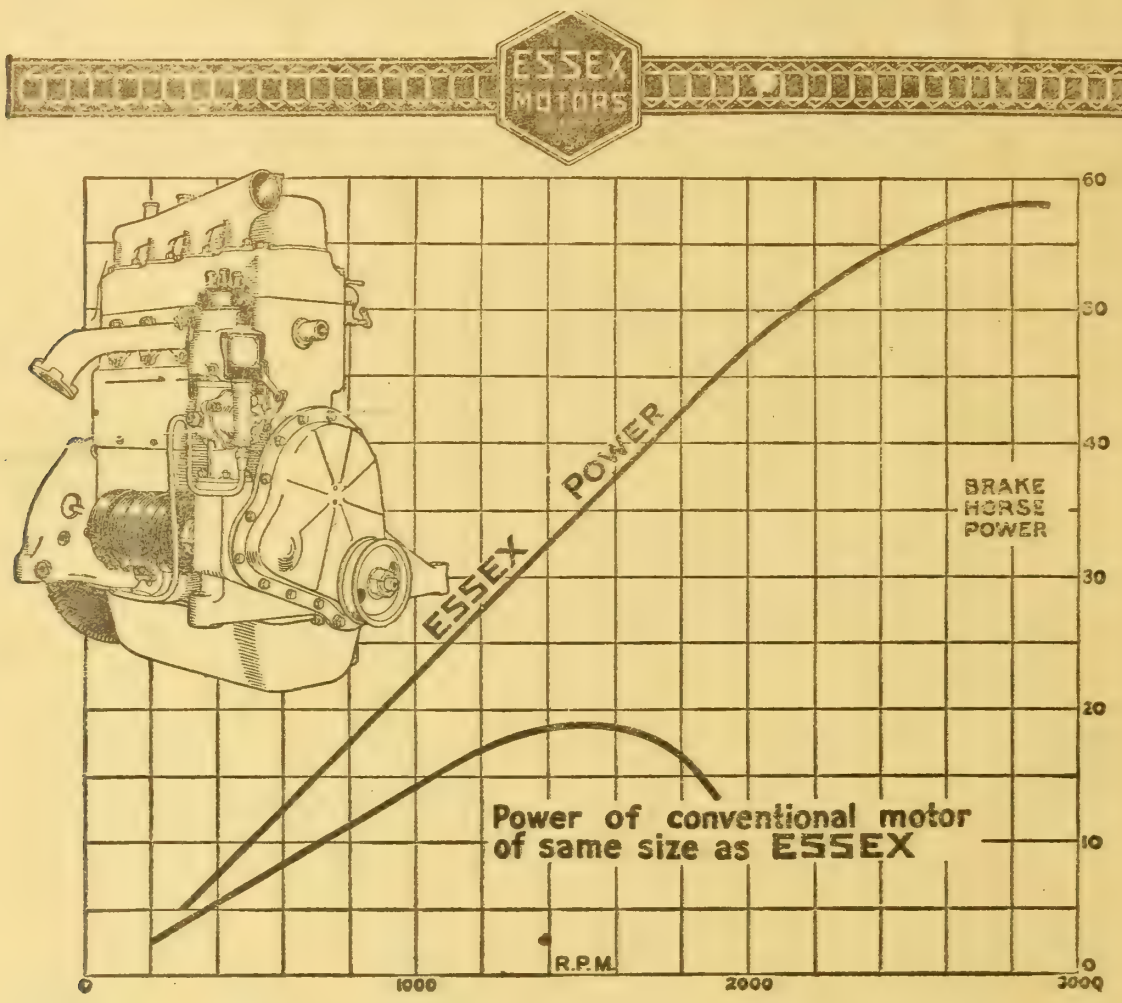
"We went into the cattle buying and meat distributing business, not for profit but merely as the agent of both the producer and the consumer," said Mr. Theodore. "The consequence was that in getting his supplies the speculator was obliged to pay the stockman as much for his beef as the government was willing to give him. We gave him what, after a thorough survey of the whole situation, taking in the cost of production and all other elements, what would leave him a fair margin of profit to compensate him for his investment both of labor and money.

"Then we charged the consumer just enough above the original cost of the beef to take care of all overhead expense. This policy naturally forced the speculator to meet our terms, something he could not do and continue to be a speculator. There is nothing more reprehensible in the conduct of a merchant than to engage in artificial speculation in food products. But you can't cure this evil by putting the profiteers in jail, although they ought to be there.

"You must devise a means for beating them at their own game and on their own ground. We have done this in Australia. The results are shown in the fact that speculation in farm products is reduced to a minimum and profiteering, if practiced at all, is done on a very small scale."

Mr. Theodore said the farmers of Australia were well organized. He expressed surprise that there should be any considerable opposition in or out of congress, to such a measure as the Capper-Hersman bill which gives the farmers an unquestioned right to collectively market their products.

"There is no opposition anywhere in Australia to a system which makes direct dealing between the producer and the consumer possible," said Mr. Theodore.



Note How Essex Trebles Motor Power

The swing of interest to light cars, led by champions of the Essex, calls for particular caution.

Some may think of Essex only as one of a finer type, marking a general advance in standards throughout the light car field.

But the facts quickly expose that mistake. The Essex Motor is patented. No larger than standard motors that yield but 18 H. P. at utmost, the Essex delivers 55 H. P. And Essex performance, so enthusiastically admired by all motordom is the product of that exclusive invention.

Essex has set the greatest official endurance record of 3037 miles in 50 hours. It has never been equalled by any car, regardless of size or price. And Essex made the world's 24-hour road record of 1061 miles.

All Results of Its Patented Motor

For cars of its piston displacement it has set every official record from 1 to 50 hours. And in its first year it set a selling record never equalled in motor history.

It creates a new standard of light car capacity in a totally new type. And it cannot be copied. Do not forget that. You can get the abilities for which these records stand, only in the Essex.

Essex Motors, Detroit, Michigan

(199)

$14,500 IN SPECIAL PRIZES FOR HOLSTEINS, 1920

For the current year, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, through its committee on special prizes, offers fourteen thousand five hundred dollars to be distributed as awards at fairs for the excellence of exhibitions of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

It has been the custom of this Association to stimulate Holstein breeding interests throughout the country by appropriations of prize monies and in some instances by the award of suitable prize cups and plates to winners in various classifications.

Up to the present time it has been deemed practical and expedient to limit this award of prize money mainly to distribution at state fairs and expositions of national scope.

You will find enclosed $1 for another year of the M. B. F., as it is the life we much enjoy. I would not be without it as it helps very much in getting an old hayseed straightened out and getting him in shape for farming. I am sending in another "victim" who I think will enjoy the M. B. F.—*Thos. O'Rourke, Otsego County.*

Volume VII
Number 39

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

June 5,
1920

Sugar Plants will Run with Lower Tonnage

Refusal of Over Eight Thousand Farmers to Grow Beets Under Old Contract Will Mean Shorter Run for Factories

TWO THINGS are now apparent in the sugar beet controversy. One of them is that the factories will not grant the growers a conference this year, and the other is that they will be short of tonnage.

All kinds of excuses have been given by the manufacturers to explain their contempt for the growers' organization. One of them is that a certain leader of the organization, with whom they would presumably have to treat, is not a sugar beet grower. Another that the price asked by the growers would be ruinous to them. Still another that they had all the acreage they needed so why bother to have a conference.

The actual reason why the Sugar Beet Growers' Association has been unable to win its fight this year is not hard to find. The blame rests upon the shoulders of certain farmers who number no more than the fingers on the two hands. "Eighty per cent of our members are loyal and will grow no beets," said Manager Ackerman as late as May 29th. But the other twenty per cent which raised the white flag of surrender have made it possible for the factories to run. Go into any sugar beet section of Michigan where farmers have planted beets, interview them, and you will find in the majority of cases that they simply followed the lead of some prominent farmer who either did not join the Association or was tempted into a betrayal of the Association by a bonus from the factories or the glittering promise of $16 beets. The stock argument is, "I had no intention of planting beets, but So-an-So planted some, so I thought if he was going to I might just as well." And so it goes, like a bunch of dominoes stood on end. Knock one of them down and the entire line topples over. We say again that the responsibility for the defeat of the sugar beet growers can be traced to less than a dozen farmers who by their own disloyalty to the Association encouraged others to be disloyal. Had the dozen stood loyal they would today be growing beets under a new contract, a contract that recognizes them as business men and gives them a fair portion of the profits.

Why Some Farmers Grow Beets

THE BUSINESS FARMER has received several clippings of articles written by farmers and published in various papers in the sugar beet districts. Requests have been made that we answer them in these columns. To do so would require much more space than we have to spare so we will have to confine ourselves to a brief discussion of the principal points raised by these farmers who have not only decided to grow beets but have been encouraging their neighbors to do likewise. It is plain to be seen that fully one-half of such articles are inspired by the sugar manufacturers. There is a touching reference to the money the manufacturers have loaned to farmers "at seven per cent." There is a casual mention of the mortgages that have been paid from the sugar beet crop. One would gather from a reading of some of the articles that the sugar factories were doing the farmers a favor in accepting their beets.

Other articles have been written by farmers in defense of their own intention to grow beets and possibly represent the sincere convictions of the writers. One such letter came from a Clare county farmer who was going to grow beets for the first time because the striking sugar beets growers had said they would grow beans which had always been his main cash crop. His argument was that if the beet growers were going into competition with him in the bean business that he would have to get even by growing beets. But he didn't figure far enough. He didn't see that the only case in which the beet growers would grow beans was in the event of the factories not conceding them a conference and that the only thing that would prevent a conference would be the disloyalty of just such men as himself.

A well-to-do farmer of Gratiot county, according to his letter in the *Alma Record*, will grow beets because the world is short of sugar, labor is striking, speculators are profiteering, and the farmers ought to set an example for the others by working hard and being satisfied with less prices, the assumption of the reader being that the farmers never having done an honest day's labor in their lives and having made large profits in previous years can now well afford to play the part of the big brother and do a little sacrificing for the rest of the world.

Such a spirit of brotherly love and renunciation would gain the admiration of all mankind were it not for the very facts which our farmer friend has stated. With labor striking, capital profiteering, every kind of business in the world straining in mighty competition for more than its share of the consumer's dollar, the farmer must as a matter of necessity see to it that the other fellow does not get any more of his share of the dollar. For heaven knows the farmer gets a small enough share as it is. Its an imposition to expect that the lowest paid industry in the world shall make any more concessions at this time to the profiteers in other industries. Charity begins at home. Let the farmer organize and secure such prices for his products as will enable him to give his family the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the average business man of the city, and he can then afford to talk about philanthropy unto others.

The correspondent in the *Alma Record* also contends that the figures showing the cost of growing beets have been padded. He can speak only for himself. But there is ample evidence to show that the farmers who produce eighty to ninety per cent of the beets sliced in Michigan factories cannot grow them year in and year out under present conditions for the price guaranteed in this year's contract. It is admitted that some years this can be done, but how is our friend going to make up the losses of the poor years? All other business enterprises create sinking funds and surplusages to tide them over in lean years. Why not the farmer?

This same correspondent claims that the statements about the profits of the manufacturers are exaggerated. Presumably our friend has some figures of his own which have not been made public, and if he will send them to us we will be glad to publish them in the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER. Such figures as have been published in THE BUSINESS FARMER showing the profits of the manuractu rers have been copied verbatim from official publications of the United States government. Yet, our friend asserts that "any person with common sense can see they are not the truth." If they are not the correct figures, please Mr. Farmer, give us the right ones. We have asked the manufacturers to do this in a conference, but they have refused. They, too, say "the person of ordinary intelligence can take these claims for what they are worth." Possibly, Mr. Farmer, you own some sugar stock and because it hasn't paid you the dividend which the government figures show the manufacturers have earned, you think the figures are incorrect. But how do you explain the $350,000 in Liberty bonds and the $5,000,000 surplus fund shown in the last annual statement of one of Michigan's leading companies?

Threats of Violence Propaganda

The state press has carried many lurid stories of the alleged acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by beet growers against the disloyal members of their association. Investigation has shown that the great majority of these reports are groundless, and are spread by sugar factory representatives for the purpose of injuring the good name of the farmers. One of the alibis given by Mr. Joel C. Merriman, a representative in the last session of the legislature, for planting beets this year after he had agreed not to do so, was that he could not sanction the threats of violence he heard. Who does sanction them? Because there are a few hot-blooded fellows who step over the deadline is no reason for the entire army to desert. Reforms would never be won, and progress would mark time if the majority lost courage and quit the fight because of the irresponsible acts of the minority. It might be mentioned in passing that Mr. Merriman was one of the sixteen farmers in the last session of the legislature who could not trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment.

It is also worthy of mention in passing that the same week the Deckerville local consisting of twenty members, of which Mr. Merriman is one, voted to plant beets, the Peck local, twenty miles away, with 286 members voted almost unanimously not to plant beets, the vote being 275 against planting and 11 for. This local also passed a resolution condemning "any violence to the person or property of any farmer in this vicinity who desires to grow beets in 1920." Another resolution that was adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, that we jointly agree not to exchange work in any way or aid any farmer, except in case of sickness, in any work on his farm, who attempts to grow any beets during the summer of 1920 under contracts not approved by the Beet Growers' Ass'n."

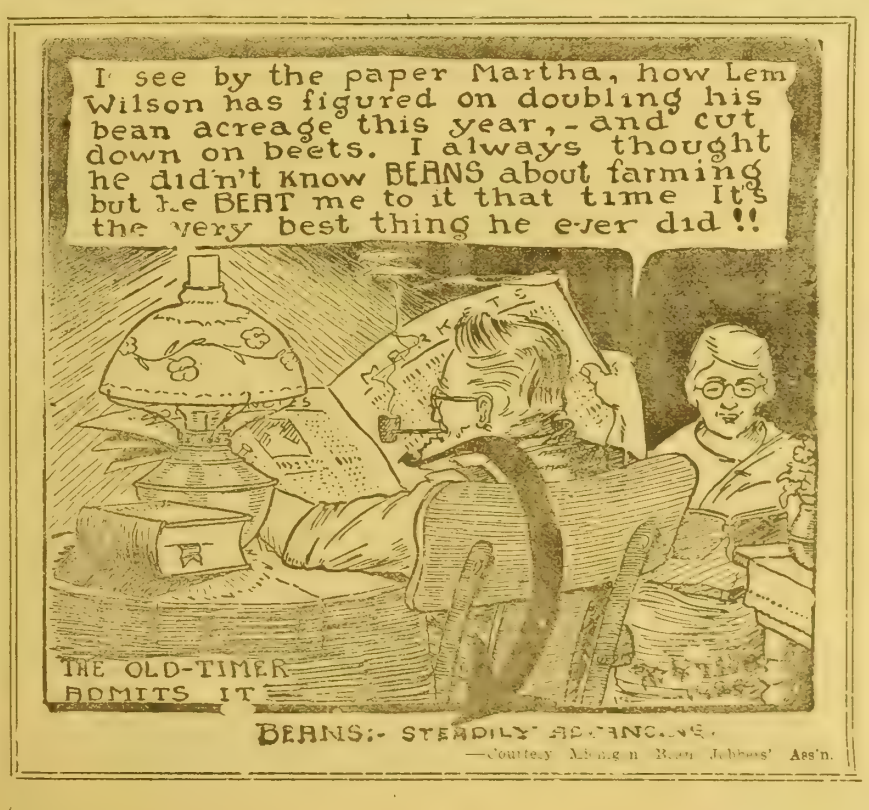
Sugar Beet Tonnage May Be Short

From what evidence as can be obtained it seems certain that many of the factories will have a short run. In the first place their acreage is not what it ought to be considering the normal abandonment and losses of crops. In the second place a large percentage of the acreage has been contracted with farmers in out of the way places, men who have had no experience in growing beets and the suitability of whose soil is open to question.

As to what the price of sugar may be no one can say. In the absence of government regulation it is likely to be high. But the government ought and we think will take some hand in regulating sugar prices. There are approximately 200,000 farmers in Michigan who do not produce sugar beets and therefore must buy sugar. Since a few thousand of their brother farmers have signed contracts which guarantee them $10 per ton for beets, or a possible 4 cents per pound for the sugar in the beets, they will logically assume that this price is satisfactory to the growers and should object to paying 20 to 30 cents a pound for sugar. Might it not be well to petition the federal government to set a price to the consumer at around, say 10 or 12 cents a pound which will pay the farmer what he wants, give the manufacturer a fair profit and a reasonable price to the consumer.

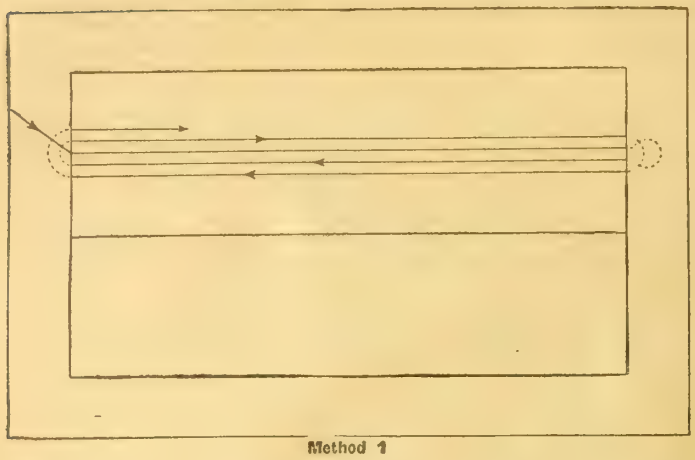
Getting Ready for Another Year

Manager Ackerman tells us that the failure of the Association to win its fight this year will not deter them from continuing it and plans are being made now to thoroughly canvass the entire sugar beet territory by fall and secure every beet grower and prospective beet grower as members. The Association has placed an order for buttons showing a sugar beet, which will be distributed to the members. The proposition of farmer-owned sugar factories will likewise be taken up, and investigations will be conducted showing what success farmers have attained in this and other countries in the co-operative owing of these plants.


I see by the paper Martha, how Lem Wilson has figured on doubling his bean acreage this year,- and cut down on beets. I always thought he didn't know BEANS about farming but he BEAT me to it that time It's the very best thing he ever did !!
THE OLD-TIMER ADMITS IT
BEANS:- STEADILY ADVANCING.
—Courtesy Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.

Laying Out Fields for Plowing With Tractor

Tractor Concern Describes Eleven Different Methods for Most Efficient Plowing of Fields



Method 1

Method 5

Method 3

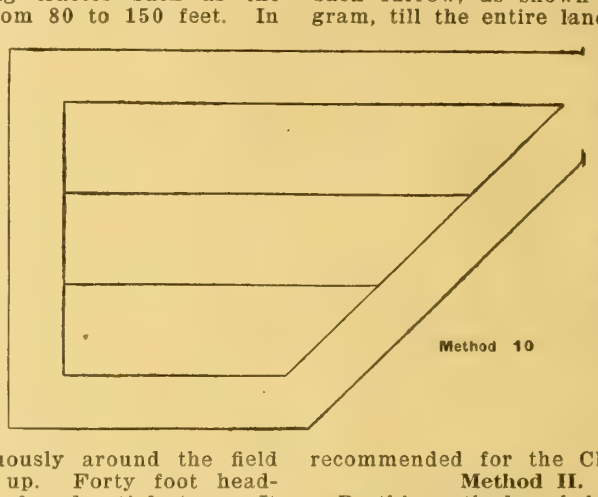
THE prime object of the farmer who plows with a tractor is to do a good job of plowing. He also desires to do away with the use of horses altogether in opening up a land, or in finishing it; and by laying out his fields properly, the plowman can easily accomplish this. The farmer also wants to reduce to a minimum the time spent turning corners or ends with the plows raised. Time wasted in useless turning, or traveling unnecessary distances across the field, reduces considerably the amount of land turned in a day, and lessens the efficiency of the tractor. The great efficiency is obtained when the plows are left in the ground all the time; but this does not always result in the best plowing. The short turning radius necessary when the plows are left in the ground makes awkward work for most tractors. The Cletrac is well adapted for these short turns because of its small turning radius.

The two methods in common use are: (1) the plows are raised at each end, (2) the plows are left in the ground. The advantages of the first named methods are: (1) the short, awkward turns are reduced, (2) it is easier on the operator as he does not have to bother with the corners, (3) there is less space left in the corners, (4) it is generally agreed that a better quality of plowing results. The advantages of the second method are that (1) no time is lost by raising the plows, hence more work is accomplished in a day, (2) the tractor operates more efficiently as fuel is not being burned while the plows are idle, (3) the number of dead and back furrows is greatly reduced. It can be said, however, that the method where the plows are idle at the ends is the most popular method.

Plows Lifted at the Ends

The first thing is to determine the width of the lands and how wide to leave the headlands in which to turn. It is an individual question as to the width of the lands but some of the determining factors may be mentioned. In sections where there is a heavy rainfall or the land naturally needs draining the land should be narrow, and thereby making numerous dead furrows to take care of the water. The topography of the land or the shape of the field must also be taken into consideration. The wider the lands the greater the amount of time wasted in running idle across the ends of the fields, also the fewer the dead furrows. A two-plow tractor will plow a strip of 40 rods wide laid out in six lands in about 1 1-2 hours less time than if it were laid out in three lands. A satisfactory width of land for a short turning tractor such as the Cletrac is from 80 to 150 feet. In demonstrations it should be less, to save time, usually 50 to 75 ft. It is best to leave an unplowed strip on each side of the field, the same width as the headlands, so that the tractor can plow continuously around the field in finishing up. Forty foot headlands will be found satisfactory. It is better to have wide headlands rather than narrow ones.

If the field is to be finished with no irregular unplowed strips between the lands or at the edges, it is necessary that the headlands be of a uniform width and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. If there is a road or lane at the end of one side of the field



Method 10

where the outfit can turn, it may be preferable to plow out both sides of the field and the end near the lane, with the body of the field, leaving only the headland at the end of the field.

Care should be taken in measuring out the lands prior to starting; these can be "stepped off" as a rule quite accurately. Markers or stakes may be placed about every 150 ft across the field to insure a straight furrow.

Method I

The first step necessary is to mark off the headlands of uniform width around the entire field.

The next step is to measure off a land of the width desired, then set stakes along the middle line of the land. Lay a back furrow along this line. Continue plowing around this back furrow, as shown in the diagram, till the entire land is plowed. Mark off another land and plow in same manner; continue this till the entire field is plowed. The greatest objection to this method is the numerous back and dead furrows; but it can be highly recommended for the Cletrac.

Method II.

By this method each land is plowed to a dead furrow instead of around a back furrow, as in Method 1.

Measure off the width of land desired and set stakes along this line. Start the land by plowing through this line, turning to the left and come down along the line of the headline running parallel to this line. Continue to plow around the land till there is a dead furrow in the middle of the land. If the lands are the same size as in Method 1, there will be the same time wasted in idle running across the ends and the same number of short turns at the dead furrows as there were at the back furrows in Method 1. Dead furrows occur where the back furrows occur in Method 1, hence if these Methods are alternated each year, there will be a tendency to level the field by smoothing out the back and dead furrows. This is probably the most popular method in use for the caterpillar tread type of tractor.

Method III.

This is a combination of Method 1 and 2. Starting at one corner of the headland run a single furrow (throwing the furrow in) entirely around the headland. This will serve as a guide for raising and lowering the plows. Note the method of turning the outfit at the corners. The second land is plowed first and is plowed around a back furrow in the same manner as in Method 1. After the second land is finished the first land is plowed in the same manner as in Method 2.

Method IV.

This method tends to eliminate the short turns which occur when finishing up a land. Start the land the same as in Method 2. Plow around this land turning to the left until the strip in the center is too narrow for convenient turning at the ends. Now measure off a new land of the same size as the first land. Start plowing along this line and turn to the left at the headland and continue plowing out the narrow strip in the first land. After a dead furrow has been made on the first land, continue plowing the second land until a narrow strip remains and then repeat the process till the field is plowed. It is an indivdual question whether the extra travel is preferred to the short turns. It is evident that the wider the strips left in the middle the greater amount of idle time spent on the ends.

Method V.

In this method the entire field is laid out at one time by plowing all the back furrows before starting to plow the main body of the field. This method eliminates the short turns which occur at the opening of a land. If one trip across the field each way does not plow a strip wide enough to turn conveniently at the ends, the procedure can be repeated sev

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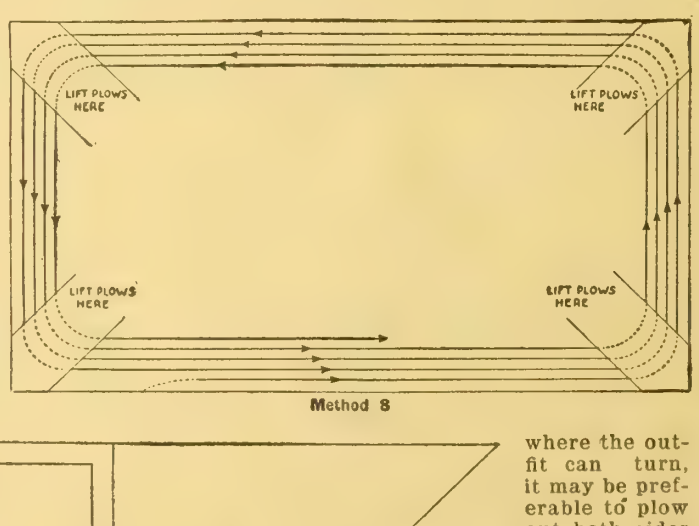
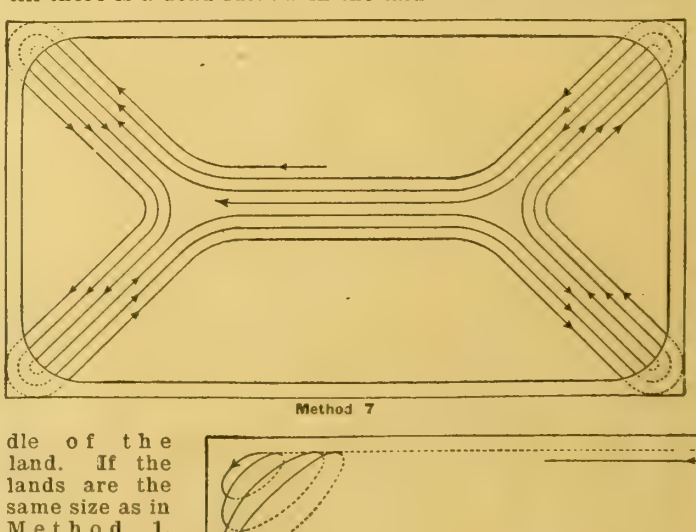
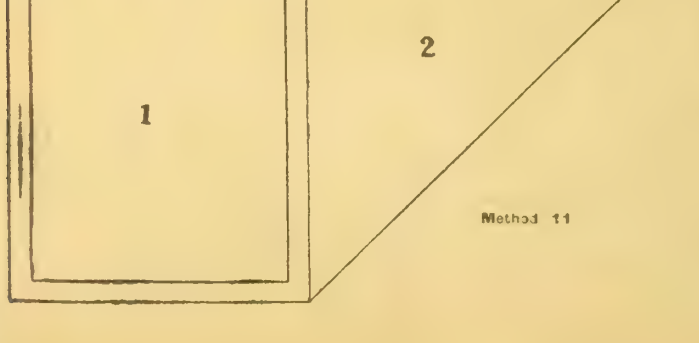


Method 8



Method 7



Method 11

Method 9

Searching for Corn That Will Mature on Muck

Experiments Show Indian Corn Most Successful on Muck as It Can be Sown Late and Harvested Early

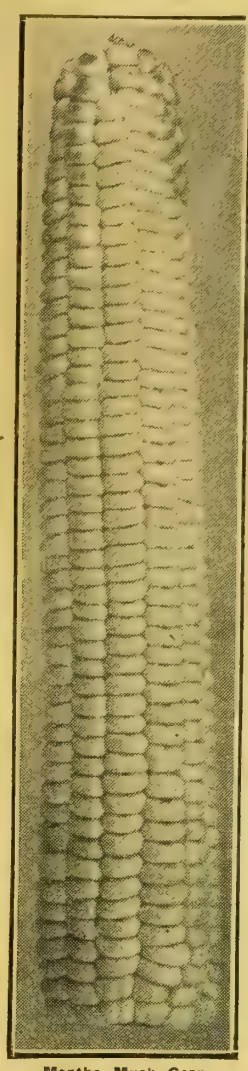
By E. L. WOODHAMS
Supt. Mentha Ranch, A. M. Todd Co.

THE QUESTION of the possibility of successfully growing corn on muck land is an old one, probably as old as muck farming. The results arrived at seem, as we read over the old reports, to vary directly with the season in which the experiments were conducted. If the season described happened to be hot and dry with an absence of the frosts which are the bane of the muck farmers existence, then the experimenter said that corn was an entirely feasible proposition, whereas if the season were cold, wet and frosty, corn was declared to be an unprofitable crop for muck soils. In other words in reading the reports carefully, we almost invariably find the weather to be the limiting factor.

In discussing the question you will please pardon the writer for using the personal pronoun rather often as we are to tell our own experiences, those being the only ones concerning which we are qualified to speak with authority. About ten years ago, we began to raise, or rather try to raise, corn in connection with out mint farming. Perhaps you, as farmers, have noticed that nearly every farmer has the best and earliest strain of corn in his neighborhood—much as your team can outpull any other round about. So when we first tried to raise corn we went to the best high ground farmers and secured seed of the earliest maturing varieties that we could locate in the neighborhood—varieties that we were assured, were the earliest in our part of Michigan. We tried them out faithfully and were rewarded with enormous stover and ears that filled out finely but that apparently did not know enough to realize that they must stop playing and get to work and ripen up if they were to be of any use to us. You muck men know of your sorrow that you are "living on borrowed time" if you have crops that are not mature by Sept. 10, that is providing our old friend, June Frost (not Jack Frost) has not happened along early in the season. It has been our experience that no local corn that will grow on the high ground of Lower Michigan, will ripen on the muck, more than two years out of five—in other words just often enough to keep you "hoping."

After two or three years of this it occured to us, which was not a brilliant idea at all, that we had better try to find some seed which was raised in a locality with a shorter season. Now that is what we had overlooked largely, the fact that in bringing corn onto the muck we were really moving it to a place further north by several hundred miles as far as the length of growing season was concerned, as well as attempting to grow it in a new environment as regards an abundant supply of moisture right through the season. These high ground corns were used to a drouth in August which would help to ripen them, and I do not believe that there is a plant that is so quickly and easily modified as in the corn plant. It is generally agreed that it was of Mexican origin and a tropical plant. It has become acclimated as it was moved north until today there are varieties of corn that mature in less than 70 days and others that require 200 days.

In reading done in this connection we came to the conclusion that the most wonderful corn growers in America were not the farmers of Iowa and Illinois who have a climate made to order for the production of mammoth crops of corn, but rather the tribes of American Indians who roamed the plains long before Columbus discovered America and who had adapted the corn plant to almost whatever climate they found as they wandered. The Indians of each section from the cold climate of the Dakotas to the heat of New Mexico had their varieties of Maize and the early French explorers exclaimed in wonder at the agriculture they found among the Indians. The Indians grew two general varieties—the hard or Flint kinds which they used to make hominy and the soft or flour corns from which the squaws made corn flour. The following are some of the varieties that were grown and the peculiar part of it is that the strains were kept pure until the white man drove the Indian away and disturbed his civilization. There were soft yellow, soft white, red corn, spotted corn, blue corn, yellow flint, white flint, clay-red corn, pink corn, black corn, sweet corn, mixed yellow and red and others. A day could be well spent in studying the agriculture of these first American "champion corn growers" but time does not permit it here. We have grown many of these corns and I will try to explain by the samples the nature of the varieties.



Mentha Muck Corn

Some of these corns are so small that they cannot be cut by machine, although we must remember that they all grow larger on the muck than in their natural home in the northwest. It is largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Oscar Will & Co., and of Messrs. Northrup King & Co., that these early American varieties have not entirely died out.

They are nearly all of a very leafy habit of growth and so make excellent silage, the leaf AREA being far more important than the HEIGHT OF STALK which the large Iowa corn shows. The Mountain Experiment Station has done valuable work in measuring the leaf areas of these Indian corns as compared with the tall and less leafy varieties. Of all these Indian corns we have found that a white flour corn that we have bred up shows the most promise. This corn at first was mixed—containing 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 rows and we are still working to see which is the most promising.

Personally we feel that no corn should be grown on muck unless it can be planted as late as June 10 and be ready to cut before Sept. 10. The June frosts are too apt to cut it down if planted in May. As a grain crop we do not advise corn unless one is willing to put it into silage if a frost comes too early but as a silage proposition we feel that this white flour corn is going to be a winning combination as it can be grown intermingled with soy beans for the silo. There is no doubt but what the small farmer will find it a safe grain crop nine years out of ten as well, but we would not advise any farmer putting his money into several hundred acres of corn to harvest as grain. The frost danger is always present and there are other crops such as roots and hay that are safer and pay as well. But if the small farmer has a silo, then we feel justified in recommending this White Flour corn or else Smoky Dent as silage corns. Of the two the White Flour will mature earliest although there are strains of the Smoky Dent grown in Dakota which are equally early.

(The above article was prepared and read at the Muck Farmers' Convention by Mr. E. L. Woodhams.)

KILL CORN DESTROYING BIRDS

Shall we kill the crow, hawk and owl? I would say, yes; they are all very destructive to our poultry, game and corn crop. They can be easily exterminted by the use of strychnine and this is the best time to do this, when they just return from the south and are hungry. I use a hen that has died during the winter months. Pick the feathers from the breast, cutting slices through the breast and thighs, placing a few grains of strychnine in them. Place the hen in the center of a back field and visit it every day, adding a few more grains of strychnine they eat the flesh off. I have practised this for several years and have not killed a dog or cat as they never travel the center of fields. They always follow the fences. Cats do this for protection. There is not a single hawk to be seen in our neighborhood and but few crows.—*F. Moore, Newaygo, Mich.*

"My Favorite Breed of Sheep for Northern Michigan Farms"

WE ARE contemplating purchasing 1,000 head of sheep in the near future to be placed on a section of wild land in Midland County. May we ask your opinion as to the kind of sheep you would consider as the most profitable and which are the easiest keepers and healthiest sheep?

We have been advised to purchase Western Sheep from either Minnesota or Iowa, for the reason, that they do better in large numbers.

Can you quote us from the experiences of other large Michigan sheep raisers whom are purchasing from the West?

HESSE BROTHERS,

YOU ASK me what class of sheep I consider the best and most profitable to run in northern Michigan.

I consider the best ewe to keep in any country is a half-blood ewe. That I mean by that is a ewe that is part Merino and part Lincoln, Cotswold, Shropshire or Hampshire.

I prefer either a Lincoln or Cotswold cross, or so-called white-faced ewes. This cross is the most popular in the west because they shear better and are better rustlers for feed when feed is short although the latter, or black faced are more popular in the south and central states. Probably because they are more on the mutton type of sheep.

The Merino sheep are the hardiest, best shearing and longest lived sheep that can be had. But to run them in large bands in this state. The lamb is usually small and weak and the ewe is not a very good milker at its best, and so the percentage of lambs raised would be small. Also they are very slow maturing and subject to hoof troubles. Such as foot rot, fouls, etc.

The coarser breed of sheep I mentioned are more subject to intestinal troubles, shear light and shear a grade of wool that is very undesirable at present 1-4 blood. They are a short lived sheep and last but not least they are so large that when we have such long winters they eat so much more than a smaller sheep that makes it very expensive to winter them.

Their advantage is that they are early maturing sheep, free milkers and wonderful mothers.

In a half blood sheep you get a combination of the two that makes a good mother, shears a good fleece of desirable wool and crossed with a Hampshire or Shropshire ram gives an early maturing desirable lamb for market.

I have on hand on my ranch here between five and six thousand ewes. Most of them half-blood ewes that I expect to sell some part of them this year. As sheep are selling so high in the West I don't think it would be advisable for any one to try to get any ewes there this spring.

Ewes are selling as high as $25 and in some parts of the West they are selling as high as $30 dollars.

This is due largely to the big shortage caused by the very dry season in the northwest last year and the southwest the year before.

You asked for my opinion and I have given it to you and hope it explains fully all that you requested. —*Chas Burtless, Washtenaw County.*

BLACK FACED SHEEP

REGARDING the most profitable breed of sheep for Mr. Hesse, I would say, by all means, the black faced lambs for the butcher and the black faced fleece (the middle wools) for the highest price, also all black faces are classed middle wools and mutton type, you want this dual breed, in the order named Shropshire for form, Oxfords for size, Hampshire for milk, but poor in form, Southdown ranks with Shropshire for form but run small in size.

If Mr. Hesse can obtain a foundation flock of good black face ewes 2 years to 4 years old, use for first three years, a pure blood Shropshire ram to give conformation, then switch onto a pure blood Oxford ram for 4th and 5th years to increase size, for Shropshire lambs will naturally run smaller if you do not make this change. Use Oxford ram for at least two years, and then come back to the Shropshire ram. The wise shepherd will catch on.

If grade black face ewes can not be had use western Merino ewes, not older than four years, under any consideration, and by all means use a black face ram, never Merino rams.

Save the ewe lambs for breeding stock, using black face rams. The third generation of ewe lambs will produce as fine middle wool breeding ewes as one could desire. All northern Michigan wants them.

The Merino lamb is not popular with the butcher. The size and quality is not there—nor is the fleece (fine wool) so valuable.

For profit, the middle wools, or black faces always.

The proper time to buy breeding ewes is in the middle of the summer, when taken from its lamb, providing the udder is sound, likewise the teeth.

Breed ewes no earlier than Nov. 15th to bring lambs by April 10th, when weather is warm and losses light.

In selecting a foundation flock, it is very important to remember, that when the breeding days of a black faced ewe is over, the carcass will possess a mutton value in many cases equal to the original investment.

You will find no mutton value in the carcass of an aged Merino. You can not even work it off on the hired man. It is practically a dead loss. But the price of the different breeds of ewes will determine your selection.—*John G. Krauth, Presque Isle County.*

Why Packer Legislation Should be Adopted

Summary of Federal Trade Commission's Findings Show "Big Five" in Virtual Control of Many Commodities

THERE have been nine hearings within the last few years on legislation to control the meat packing industry. The hearings within recent years have been based upon the most thorough, fair and complete investigation ever made of any big industry, the investigation of the meat packing industry made under order of the President by the Federal Trade Commission.

Trade Commission's Findings

In their report to the President in July, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission stated:

"Answering directly your question as to whether or not there exist monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law and the public interest, we have found conclusive evidence that warrants an unqualified affirmative. * *

"It appears that the great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—have attained such dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands."

Control of Transportation Maintains Packers' Position

"* * * If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instrument of transportation of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it is."

"The producer of live stock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and the marketing facilities and, to some extent the rolling stock which transports the product to the market.

"The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market places, storage facilities, and the refrigerator cars for distribution.

"The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief." * * *

The Commission's summary of its findings states, "Five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co.—hereafter referred to as the 'Big Five,' not only have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, but have secured control, similar in purpose if not yet in extent, over the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese and vegetable-oil products, and are rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of foodstuff." * * * *

"The monopolistic position of the Big Five is based not only upon the large proportion of the meat business which they handle, ranging from 61 to 86 per cent in the principal lines, but primarily upon their ownership, separately or jointly, of stockyards, car lines, cold storage plants, branch houses, and the other essential facilities for the distribution of perishable foods.

"The menace of this concentrated control of the Nation's food is increased by the fact that these five corporations and their five hundred and odd subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated companies are bound together by joint ownership, agreements, understandings, communities of interest and family relationships."

How the Packers' Power is Used

"The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to—

Manipulate live stock markets; restrict interstate and international supplies of foods; control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; defraud both the producers of food and consumers; crush effective competition; secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and maunicipalities; and profiteer."

Packers' Profits

"The packers' profits in 1917 were more than four times as great as in the average year before the European war, although their sales in dollars and cents at even the inflated prices of last year had barely doubled. In the war years, 1915, 16, 17, four of the five packers made net profits of $178,000,000.

The Meat Industry

"The most satisfactory single index of the proportion of the meat industry controlled by the Big Fve is the fact that they kill in round figures 70 per cent of the live stock slaughtered by all packers and butchers engaged in interstate commerce. In 1916 the Big Five's percentage of the interstate slaughter including subsidiary and affiliated companies was as follows:

Cattle	82.2
Calves	76.6
Hogs	61.2
Sheep and lambs	86.4

"Swift & Co. is the greatest butter distributor in the United States handling in 1916, in round figures 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations.

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the Big Five packers handle at least half of the interstate commerce in poultry and eggs and in cheese. The packers are also important factors in the preparation and distribution of condensed and evaporated milk and are rapidly increasing their proportion.

Staple Groceries and Vegetables

"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, sugar, potatoes, beans and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain of these lines they have become dominant factors. Here again the immense selling organizations of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food handling which they may wish to enter.

Fertilizers

"The fertilizer industry lies at the base of the American food production. The packers, controlling the disposal of more than two-thirds of the offal produced in the packing industry, have become the most important factors in the manufacture of animal fertilizer ingredients and have strongly entered the field of production of mineral ingredients. In mixed fertilizers they produce 19 per cent of the total.

Instruments of Control and Monopoly

"These stragetic positions, which serve not only to protect the control

(*Continued on page* 17)

Regulating the Packer

THE PACKERS are as hard to catch as the Fourth of July greased pig. Now you have them and now you don't. Now you are sure that the Big Five is the greatest octopus that ever fastened its tenacles upon the country, and then after reading some of their literature you are just as sure that they are as harmless as lambs. The efforts of some of the farm organizations and the Federal Trade Commission to bring the packers within the regulating reach of the United States government have not met with conspicuous success. Hearings after hearings have been held, but the legislation providing for the control seems no nearer adoption than when first introduced. To keep the interest alive, the various Washington offices of the various farm organizations have been sending out articles to the farm press giving the gist of the testimony submitted at the hearings, etc. The accompanying article is submitted by the Farmers' National Council which has been particularly insistent that Congress adopt some legislation for controlling the packers. The facts set forth are worthy of attention and should arouse every producer of live stock to immediate action through his representative in Congress.—Editor.

Gleaner Clearing House Example of What Organized Farmers Can D

GRANT SLOCUM, head of the Gleaners, tells us that an audit has just been made of the books of the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, and shows total assets of nearly one half million dollars, with surplus and undivided profits of nearly $50,000. Upon the strength of this showing and upon what the recent experience of this marketing association has shown the possibilities of co-operative marketing to be, the stockholders have voted to increase the capital stock to one million dollars, and the Michigan State Securities Commission have already issued its license for the sale of the stock.

Discussing the showing made by the Gleaners, Mr. Slocum said:

"I do not believe that any other farmers' organization in the United States has made a showing equal to ours. Thousands of dollars have been spent in organization work which has been wholly cared for from the profits of the Association. And aside from this the present management inherited certain losses which could not be avoided by unexperienced operators during the first year, when several local plants were taken on at a time when it was impossible to get an efficient buying and selling organization.

"At the present time every plant is either on a paying basis or actually making profits. The Association knows where every local branch stands and knows monthly the actual condition of the entire organization.

"It is not the intention of General Manager Lewellyn to take on new plants here and there, regardless of location, opportunities for business and general conditions. The Association has already refused to take on nine elevators because of the fact that too much money had been invested for the volume of business that could be expected from the adjacent territory. A general survey is made of all localities where Gleaner elevators are to be established before the investment is accepted. Business is being conducted on a business basis and therefore success is assured.

"General Auditor Bredshall has all plans laid for the co-operative operation of all local plants and commencing with the next fiscal year, patronage dividends will be paid at each point. This was under the old order of things, but with fourteen plants now in operation, every local stockholder will participate in the profits of his local branch through co-operative patronage dividends. And just as soon as the Gleaner Corporation is organized as a sales, buying, operating and financing branch, all stockholders will participate in the profits made through this corporation. This simply means that the farmer will participate in the profits on his products from the time they leave his fields until they reach the hands of the retailer.

"The work of the Association is now but in its infancy, after twelve years of successful operation," continued Mr. Slocum. "No farmers' organization in the United States has a better standing in the leading market centers, and you will find by consulting the commercial agencies, that none have a better financial standing. Men of experience and ability, men of vision, forward looking business men, are now interested in the work of our organization. It's plan stand the test. The Gleaners do not claim to be wonder-workers. They realize that there is nothing about the word co-operation that is going to lift them over the rough spots on the business highway—strict business principles must be applied in order to make a business organization successful—and then the profits are distributed co-operatively. "Big Biz," if you please, with the word "Co-operative" inserted between the words "Big" and "Biz." That's the Gleaners."

As a publication which is interested in the progress of all farm organization the BUSINESS FARMER congratulates the Gleaners upon the splendid showing they have made. That they will make still higher records in the co-operative business field under the leadership of the big business men who are managing their co-operative marketing association, there can be no doubt. A million dollars sounds like a pretty big capitalization for farmers' co-operative organizations but as has been pointed out in these columns before there is no reason why the farmers should not have as big business enterprises as capitalized as other men. The very size of the amount gives one a feeling of business and security, and the Gleaners will undoubtedly find within another two or three years that even this capitalization will not be large enough to finance their rapidly expanding business.

When we consider the work that is being done by the Gleaners, the Grange and the Farm Bureau along co-operative lines, we have the feeling that the farmer is gradually coming into his own.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assets

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 76,242.68
Land Contracts, Detroit Property	57,287.50
Lands, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	114,115.03
Accounts Receiveable	56,156.90
Notes Receiveable	298.31
Inventories, Merchandise on hand	124,835.05
	$428,835.05

Liabilities

Current Accounts Payable	$ 70,403.58
Bills Payable	121,140.10
Capital Stock	194,115.10
Surplus and Undivided Profits	43,251.79
	$428,935.79

State of Michigan, County of Kent, s.s.

Alvin F. Bredshall, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the General Auditor of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, and that the above statement, to the best of his knowledge is true in substance and in fact.

ALVIN BREDSHALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, A. D. 1920.

Rosanna Boyland, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 21st 1922.

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"We haul local growers' fruits and delicate vegetables, such as lettuce, on pneumatics—Goodyear Cord Tires—because they are marketed in better condition this way and buyers give first choice to produce so protected. Our Goodyear Cord Tires run everywhere in cultivated fields and in a sandy orchard and deliver mileages to 15,000."—C. C. McIntosh, of McIntosh & Andru, Truckmen, Palmetto, Florida

AS statements like this make apparent, more and more farmers are preventing the bruising of fruit, mutilation of delicate vegetables and much shrinkage in livestock by hauling on Goodyear Cord Tires.

In this way they reverse the situation that existed when solid-tired trucks or wagons were used with a resulting loss in crops, stock weight and general income due to slow, jarring transport.

On the resilient Goodyear Cord Tires a farm truck delivers smoothly and quickly, safeguarding the original condition of the load so as to secure the best prices for it.

The able pneumatics thus become important factors in the marketing of perishable produce and carefully fattened animals, as well as in practically all the work of raising and handling on and off the farm.

The excellent and often unusual mileages obtained from these tires attest the toughness of Goodyear Cord construction developed with that extraordinary manufacturing carefulness which protects our good name.

Farmers' records, detailing how pneumatics assist crop moving, motorization, chores and other activities, can be obtained by mail from The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR CORD TIRES

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT DULL

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	3.12		3.12
No. 2 White	3.10		3.12
No. 2 Mixed	3.10		3.10
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.55		2.60
No. 2 White	2.53		
No. 2 Mixed	2.53		

Considerable strength was shown in the wheat market last Saturday and prices advanced when cables were received that Argentina had placed an embargo against further exportation of wheat, but later news showed the first report to be false and that they intended to export more than ever. This last report seems unreasonable. It is estimated that exporters own 37,000,000 bushels of wheat in Argentina, which, to all indications, is the entire supply of the grain available there at the present. And Argentina has been trying to force exporters to buy 1 1-2 tons of corn with every ton of wheat and has wanted a little oats and flax taken in addition to the corn, so it does not look as if they would export for a time at least. Export demand has fallen off some during the past week, but is beginning to revive. France and England are out of the market at present. From present prospects wheat will stay up until the turn of the year, but after that all is dark. Weather conditions from now on will determine the market's trend from that point. A prominent grain trade journal says that perhaps $5 will be seen by cash wheat but it is a safe bet that there will be some mighty hard sledding before it gets there. Weather conditions have been rather favorable in this country of late and reports show promise of a larger yield than was predicted a month ago.

CORN ADVANCES

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.91	2.16½
No. 3 Yellow	2.05		2.14
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.93
No. 3 Yellow	1.83	1.66¾	
No. 4 Yellow	1.80	1.66½	

There has been a scarcity of corn all week and the price has been firm with a small advance. It is believed that larger receipts will soon commence to appear on the market. Consumers have stood aside to allow prices to go as low as they would. They have quit buying trusting that prices will be more to their liking later. The public has been doing without corn so long that dealers wonder how the market will be affected when supplies become plentiful and consumption is resumed. A large demand is expected. Argentina claims to still have about 800,000 tons of old corn to sell before touching the new crop, of which, they estimate they have a surplus of 4,000,000 tons.

OATS FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.23	1.07½	1.40
No. 3 White	1.22	1.07	
No. 4 White	1.21		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.70	.79½
No. 3 White	.72½	.68¾	
No. 4 White	.71½		

There are light offerings and scattered buying in the oat market. The weather conditions have been very favorable for this grain. Conditions in the market at present point to higher prices. The East needs large quantities of oats before the new crop, and the Canadian supply will be exhausted within another month. "Argentina has several hundred thousand tons of oats yet," says a prominent grain paper.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has advanced 10c and is quoted at $2.10 for No. 2 on the Detroit market.

Regarding the future trend of the market the *Rosenbaum Review* says as follows: "Prices have dropped along with other grains. Barley is likely to stay down. Rye is not. Foreigners want the latter. Germany being the best buyer, but there is little or no hope of export demand for barley and with only a moderate demand and some Canadian grain arriving from time to time is looks as though some further recission in price was probable. After a drop of over 25c on rye it looks like good business to look for a substantial rally, especially if Europe comes into the market in volume. The outlook for the new barley crop is fairly good, even though the Pacific coast has lost its outlook for a bumper crop. The June 1st returns on rye will be better than those of a month ago. If wheat is worth $2.70@2.75 for August shipment and $2.65@2.70 for September, then certainly September rye is worth close to $2. Barley prices seem high as compared with oats and for the 1920-21 season may possibly have to be figured on as a feeding grain almost exclusively, as the industrial call will scarcely be much larger than last year and the outlook for the crop is fairly good—at the moment. The Northwest is putting in more feed grains this season and that means a lot of barley.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat stronger. Beans steady. Rye is lifeless. Advance in corn, caused by Argentine ban. Potatoes scarce and higher.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats higher. Exporters calling for wheat. Hogs lower. Provisions drop.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

FEDERAL Reserve banks continue to call in their loans. But it is like trying to keep an apple under water—you push it down one place and it comes up in another. Loans are called in one direction only to have inflation appear in another. It has been proposed that the banks charge a higher rate of interest on non-essential loans, but this would be difficult to carry out for the reason that it is hard to distinguish between essential and non-essential business. Take for instance, the cut-rate sales of the department stores, the 20 to 50 per cent reductions in prices, forced by bankers, applied to essentials as well as non-essentials.

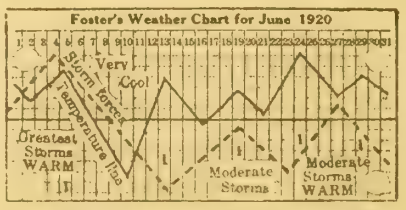
As a result of called loans we will see a gradual sagging of prices, including some foodstuffs. It was learned last week that there is food in storage on which loans have been running for over a year. Such loans are going to be called.

Grains in general strengthened up during the past week and higher prices are noted on some markets owing to the light receipts. Stocks remain small, especially corn. Reports come from both Eastern and Western markets of little or no corn on hand.

"The trade anticipates a liberal movement from the country as soon as the cars arrive from the East, but it will take several weeks before the full effect of these can be felt," says a press dispatch. "With large amounts of wheat on hand in the Southwest and banks loudly clamoring for a reduction of loans, a great many cars will probably be sent to that section rather than into the cornbelt."

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1920. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about June 10, 16, 21, 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 11, 17, 22, 27; plains sections 12, 18 23, 28; meridian 90, upper Great Lakes, Ohio Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 13, 19, 24, 29; great lower lakes and eastern sections 14, 20 25, 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 15, 21, 26, July 1. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control cropweather of this continent from near June 10 to near July 1, and the new cropweather conditions that will occur and determine cropweather and crops of 1920 will be fully inaugurated but is expected to make only gradual changes. One feature is almost sure to be manifest during the period June 10 to July 1; a decided change to higher temperatures and before we are thru the summer we will be longing for cooler weather. This will be general east of Rockies crest, but it is almost universally true that long periods of high temperatures east of Rockies bring corresponding low temperatures west of the great ridge.

Storm forces are expected to be weaker during balance of June than they were for the three weeks previous to June 10 and temperatures are expected to rise from June 10 to July 1 more than the season suggests. Moisture for balance of this season will largely come from the northern part of the Atlantic and feed into the lows as they come from the northwest. In turn this condition will call for much warm air from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea to move northward east of Rockies and colder air to move southward west of the Rockies. Readers are expected to remember these statements in order that they may better understand future forecasts.

Most severe storms of the next six months will be during the weeks centering on July 16; Aug. 11 and 25; Sept. 11; Oct. 3 and 25; Nov. 8; Dec. 12. Such storms have much to do with cropweather and if you are interested in weather events you should watch these Bulletins for further information on these storms. The storms predicted for week centering on June 5 will be due when this Bulletin is published and particular interest is centered on the predicted northern frosts of that week.

W. T. Foster

The May barley delivery at Chicago did not decline as fast as the cash for the latter was at a big premium. Readjustment has been completed.

BEANS LOWER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 1, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.85	7.75	8.25
Red Kidneys		13.50	15 25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.			
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

After a drop of 5c the bean market is steady, but only moderately active. The *Monthly Crop Reporter* estimates this year's bean crop, in the main bean producing states, in comparison to last year's as follows: New York 90 per cent, Wisconsin 70; Colorado, 65; New Mexico, 80; Idaho, 100 and Michigan 75.

Michigan elevator operators do not agree with the *Reporter* in estimates for this state. They say Michigan will plant a normal acreage this year. Let us hope so, because it looks as if they would be a profitable crop to raise this year.

POTATOES HIGHER

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 1, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	8.84	
Chicago	8.00	
Pittsburg	5.00	
New York		6.95
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.10	2.00
Chicago	2.00	2.00
Pittsburg		
New York		

Movement of old potatoes is hardly enough to make a market and the price is higher. New ones are not moving much better and prices are following the trend of old potatoes. Fewer acres of spuds will be raised this year according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates report. They say New York will plant 97 per cent of last year's acreage; Michigan 90 Wisconsin 95, Minnesota 89, Colorado 94, Idaho 95, California 110 and Maine is expected to plant 100.

HAY CONTINUES IN DEMAND

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50@38	36.50@37	35.50@36
Chicago	48.00@50	47.00@49	45.00@47
New York	63.00@64		64.00@63
Pittsburg	40.50@40	39.50@39	37.00@38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50@37	35.50@36	35.50@36
Chicago		47.00@49	45.00@47
Pittsburg	40.50@40	38.50@36	37.50@36
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50@38	36.50@37	36.50@37
Chicago	35.00@36	34.00@35	33.00@34
New York	47.00@48	45.00@47	41.00@43
Pittsburg	40.50@40	39.50@37	33.50@35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50@37	35.50@36	34.00@36
Chicago	34.00@35	33.00@34	20.00@30
New York	45.00@46	42.00@44	
Pittsburg	38.00@39	36.00@37	35.50@36

The estimated acreage of hay in Michigan is 2,517,000 or about 5 per cent under the acreage of last year. There was loss of new seedings in some northern counties by drought and grasshoppers and in some southern counties by drought which more than offsets the tendency to increase the amount of land in grass and pastures this year. The May 1 condition of 84 indicated a production of 256.000 tons or 2 per cent under the estimate for last year at the same about 318,000 tons and the lack of railroad transportation has retarded the shipping of this surplus which under ordinary circumstances would have been killed out. In some of the western and northwestern counties which had a light crop last year there are practically without any hay now. Pastures are backward. Hay is in demand and firm and with light receipts.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Canners and bulk steady; all other grades 25 to 50 higher; best heavy steers, $11.50@12; best handy weight butcher steers, $11.50@12.35; mixed steers and heifers, $10@11.50; handy light

(Continued on page 23)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION

Mr. C. H. Gustafson, president of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission and chairman of the executive committee has just made public the action of the meeting of the executive committee recently held in Washington.

The entire executive committee was present including, in addition to President Gustafson, who is president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Hon. Herbert F. Baker, President of the Farmers' National Council, and member of the Supreme Council National Gleaner Federation; O. H. McGill of the Washington Co-operative Timber Mills; George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council.

Mr. Gustafson stated that the meeting of the executive committee which lasted for two days was most encouraging. The members, who have been in touch with the development of co-operative organization throughout the country, report that the demand for active and effective co-operation is increasing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with it. One important evidence of this is the fact that the University of Wisconsin and the University of Nebraska have recently established departments to train co-operative managers. The executive committee authorized the creation of a committee on direct trading to consist of representatives of three producers, and three consumers co-operative organizations to secure information and disseminate it as to existing producers and consumers co-operative organizations and to work out plans for better distribution through direct trading between farmers co-operative organizations and organizations of consumers. A committee on legislation was also authorized to work for adequate national legislation regarding co-operative organizations, and to work out a uniform state law for co-operative organizations.

The Committee on Banking and Credits had already been created with Mr. Warren S. Stone as chairman, and Mr. Fred C. Howe as secretary, reported its plans to stimulate the establishment of co-operative banks which are essential to the widest development and growth of co-operative organizations and of direct trading.

The committee decided that the next meeting of the All American Farm Labor Co-operative Commission should be held in Lincoln, Nebraska on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council was selected General Manager of the Commission; Fred C. Howe, as Secretary; Oscar H. McGill Director of Field and Extension Work; and Benjamin C. Marsh, Director of Legislation and Publicity.

It was decided to hold state conferences on co-operation as the co-operative movement develop.

STATE FARM BUREAU HELPS CANNING PLANTS

To prevent loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to Michigan fruit growers, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is actively at work endeavoring to get a preferential shipping rating for canning plants in Michigan. The majority of the 100 canning plants in the state may be unable to operate on their scale this summer, because of inability to secure cans, coal and sugar.

Paralysis of the railroads by the recent switchmen's strike and the resulting jam of freight and empties at many important junction points is responsible for the predicament of the canners.

With a good fruit year in prospect and an excellent market in sight, one of the busiest seasons in sometime faces the canneries if they can get the necessary cans, coal and sugar for operations. Practically all of the plants have their cans ordered in the east, but can't get shipment. They are not only having difficulty in getting coal shipped them, but also in the purchase. And sugar, while it is scarce, is almost prohibitive because of the soaring price.

While these canneries can operate without sugar, they can't without cans and fuel. At this time of the year, usually they are stocked with both. The Interstate Commerce Commission will be appealed to by the farm bureau in efforts to get the canneries that will permit cans and coal to be shipped to them on the grounds that the food stuffs involved represent a public need.

The sugar problem places the canneries in a quandary. If they can without sugar, they are unable to put out their usual brands, and their usual trade is disappointed. If they use sugar at its present price, a considerably higher price for canned goods next winter is certain. For example, two canneries in Berrien county last year paid approximately $50,000 for the sugar needed. This year the same quantity of sugar will cost approximately $125,000.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS SEE DULL SEASON

Federal farm loan officials in a recent conference found no way to avoid a summer of inactivity in loaning operations.

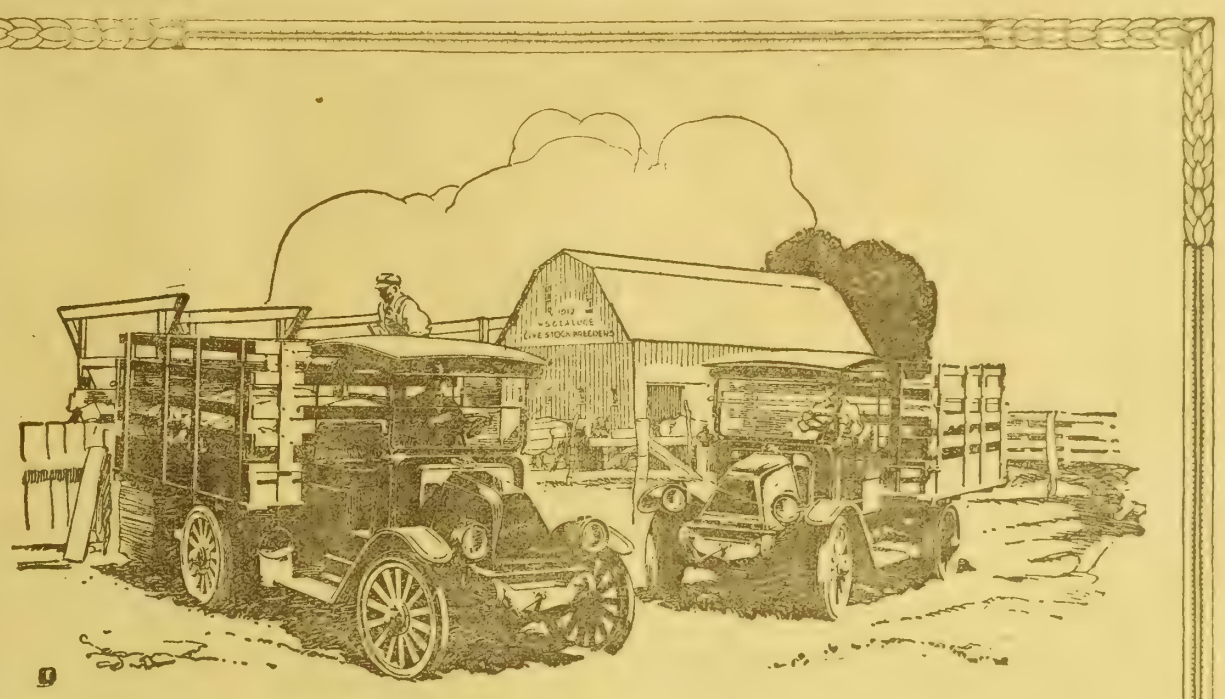
Despite the fact that the 12 land banks have borrowed about $16,000,000 from private banks to loan to farmers, more than $50,000,000 in applications for loans have accumulated. In going into the open market for funds the banks are losing one-half of one per cent interest, the government rate being 5 1-2 per cent and the private rate 6 per cent.

To offset this loss the net income of the 12 banks has averaged $240,000 monthly since the first of the year. The banks also have assets of $30,000,000 on which no liens have been placed and Commissioner Lobdell said there was no reason for uneasiness as to the system's financial situation.

ST. JOHNS PLANS CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR

Plans for the co-operative owned elevator has been put under way, 35 representatives from the territory feeding into St. Johns met, discussed and adopted the plan they will pursue in the organization of this enterprise.

The plan proposed is as follows: No capital stock will be issued; money will be raised for the purchasing or building of the elevator by loans to the association of $100 per member, that is, when a membership is issued the man signing agrees to loan to the association for ten years a sum of $100, for which the association issues an investment note to the member, which note, when properly filled in, provides that 6 per cent shall be received on the $100 loan each and every year until paid.



Your Rail-less Railroad

YOUR live stock and the produce from your fields, carried in freight trains to the cities, thunder past countless danger-signs with the warning, "Look Out for the Cars!" Each one of these marks the crossing-place of a country road—a road without rails, leading to railroad and town. Each one marks a farmer's right-of-way.

Since your farm is a 1920 enterprise, probably it is fitted with most of the following modern equipment—the telephone, good lighting and heating, a silo, a manure spreader, a cream separator, an automobile, an engine, a tractor.

But have your hauling problems found their proper solution? Are the time-losses and difficulties of a decade ago still impeding your endless carrying of farm loads?

Government statistics show that in 1918 alone, 350,000,000 tons of farm produce were transported to local shipping centers in motor trucks. The same national figures prove also that American farmers are the greatest users of motor trucks—among all industries. No progressive farmer can afford to overlook impressive *facts* like these.

Your name and address mailed to our office at Chicago will bring you descriptive folders that will prove interesting and instructive. Put an ***International Motor Truck*** at work on your farm and on the roads which are your right-of-way. Handle all your miscellaneous farm hauling with railway efficiency. The nine ***International Motor Truck*** sizes range from ¾ ton to 3½ ton. Keep in mind that these trucks have been made for years by the makers of good and trusted farm machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A
92 Branch Houses in the United States

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

STILL gazing and speculating, he was warned by approaching footsteps, and glanced about for some place to hide. A sardonic humor seized him. Taking the helmet from the head of his ancient kin, he placed it on his own head. Likewise, did he drape the rotten mantle about his form and equip himself with the great sword and the great floppy boots that almost fell to pieces as he pulled them on. Next, half tenderly, he deposited the nude mummy on its back in the dark shadows behind the other mummies. And, finally, in the same spot at the end of the line, his hand resting on the sword hilt, he assumed the same posture he had observed of the mummy.

Only his eyes moved as he observed the peon venturing slowly and fearfully along the avenue of upright corpses. At sight of Torres he came to an abrupt stop and with wide eyes of dread muttered a succession of Maya prayers. Torres, so confronted, could only listen with closed eyes and conjecture. When he heard the peon move on he stole a look and saw him pause with apprehension at the narrow elbow turn of the passage which he must venture next. Torres saw his chance and swung the sword aloft for the blow that would split the peon's head in twain.

Though this was the day and the very hour for the peon, the last second had not yet ticked. Not there in the thoroughfare of the dead, was he destined to die under the hand of Torres. For Torres held his hand and slowly lowered the point of the sword to the floor, while the peon passed on into the elbow.

The latter met up with his father, Leoncia and Francis, just as Francis was demanding the priest to run the knots again for fuller information of the how and what that would open the ear of Hzatzl.

"Put your hand into the mouth of Chia and draw forth the key," the old man commanded his reluctant son, who went about obeying him most gingerly.

"She won't bite you—she's stone," Francis laughted at him in Spanish.

"The Maya gods are never stone," the old man reproved him. "They seem to be stone, but they are alive, and ever alive, and under the stone, and through the stone, and by the stone, as always, work their everlasting will."

Leoncia shuddered away from him and clung against Francis for protection, her hand on his arm.

"I know that something terrible is going to happen," she gasped. "I don't like this place in the heart of a mountain among all these dead old things. I like the blue of the sky and the balm of the sunshine, and the widespreading sea. Something terrible is going to happen. I know that something terrible is going to happen."

While Francis reassured her, the last second of the last minute for the peon were ticking off. And when, summoning all his courage, he thrust his hand into the mouth of the goddess, the last second ticked and the clock struck. With a scream of horhor he pulled back his hand and gazed at the wrist where a tiny drop of blood exuded directly above an artery. The mottled head of a snake thrust forth like a mocking, derisive tongue and drew back and disappeared in the darkness of the mouth of the goddess.

"A viperine!" screamed Leoncia, recognizing the reptile.

And the peon, likewise recognizing the viperine and knowing his certain death by it, recoiled backward in horror, stepped into the hole, and vanished down the nothingness which Chia had guarded with her feet for so many centuries.

For a full minute nobody spoke, then the old priest said: "I have angered Chia, and she has slain my son."

"Nonsense," Francis was comforting Leoncia. "The whole thing is natural and explainable. What more natural than that a viperine should choose a hole in a rock for a lair It is the way of snakes. What more natural than that a man bitten by a viperine, should step backward? And what more natural, with a hole behind him, than that he should fall into it——"

"That is then just natural!" she cried, pointing to a stream of crystal water which boiled up over the lips of the hole and fountained up in the air like a geyser. "He is right. Through stone itself the gods work their everlasting will. He warned us. He knew from reading the knots of the sacred tassel."

"Piffle!" Francis snorted. "Not the will of the gods, but of the ancient Maya priests who invented their gods as well as this particular device. Somewhere down that hole the peon's body struck the lever that opened stone flood-gates. And thus was released some substerranean body of water in the mountain. This is that water. No goddess with a monstrous mouth like that could ever have existed save in the monstrous imaginations of men. Beauty and divinity are one. A real and true goddess is always beautiful. Only man creates devils in all their ugliness."

So large was the stream that already the water was about their ankles.

"It's all right," Francis said. "I noticed all the way from the entrance, the steady inclined plane of the floors of the rooms and passages. Those old Mayas were engineers, and they built with an eye on drainage. See how the water rushes away out through the passage—Well, old man, read your knots, where is the treasure?"

"Where is my son?" the old man counter-demanded, in dull and hopeless tones. "Chia has slain my only born. For his mother I broke the Maya law and stained the pure Maya blood with the mongrel blood of a woman of the tierra caliente. Because I sinned for him that he might be, is he thrice precious to me. What care I for treasure? My son is gone. The wrath of the Maya gods is upon me."

With gurglings and burblings and explosive air-bubblings that advertised the pressure behind the water-fountained high as ever into the air. Leoncia was the first to notice the rising depth of the water on the chamber floor.

"It is half way to my knees," she drew Francis' attention.

"And time to get out," he agreed, grasping the situation. "The drainage was excellently planned, perhaps. But that slide of rocks at the cliff entrance has evidently blocked the planned way of the water. In the other passages, being lower, the water is deeper, of course, than here. Yet is it already rising here on the general level. And that way lies the way out. Come!"

Thrusting Leoncia to lead in the place of safety, he caught the apathetic priest by the hand and dragged him after. At the entrance of the elbow turn the water was boiling above their knees. It was to their waists as they emerged into the chamber of mummies.

And out of the water, confronting Leoncia's astounded gaze, arose the helmeted head and ancient-mantled body of a mummy. Not this alone would have astounded her, for other mummies were overtoppling, falling and being washed about in the swirling waters. But this mummy moved and made gasping noises for breath, and with eyes of life stared into her eyes.

It was too much for ordinary human nature to bear—a four-centuries old corpse dying the second death by drowning. Leoncia screamed, sprang forward, and fled the way she had come, while Francis in his own way equally startled her, let her go past as he drew his automatic pistol. But the mummy, finding footing in the swift rush of the current, cried out:

"Don't shoot! It is I—Torres! I have just come back from the entrance. The water is over one's head and higher than the entrance, and rocks are falling."

"And your way is blocked in this direction," Francis said, aiming the revolver at him.

"This is no time for quarreling," Torres replied. "We must save all our lives, and, afterwards, if quarrel we must, then quarrel we will."

Francis hesitated.

"What is happening to Leoncia?" Torres demanded slyly. "I saw her run back. May she not be in danger by herself?"

Letting Torres live and dragging the old man by the arm, Francis waded back to the chamber of the idols, followed by Torres. Here, at sight of him, Leoncia screamed in her horror again.

"It's only Torres," Francis reassured her. "He gave me a devil of a fright myself when I first saw him. But he's real flesh. He'll bleed if a knife is stuck into him—come old man! We don't want to drown here like rates in a trap. This is not all of the Maya mysteries. Read the tale of the knots and get us out of this!"

"The way is not out, but in," the priest quavered.

"And we're not particular so long as we get away. But how can we get in?"

"From the mouth of Chia to the ear of Hzatzl, was the answer.

Francis was struck by a sudden grotesque and terrible thought.

"Torres," he said, "there is a ke or something inside that stone lady mouth there. You're the nearest Stick your hand in and get it."

Leoncia gasped with horror as sh divined Francis' vengeance. Of th Torres took no notice, and gaily wad ed toward the goddess, saying: "On too glad to be of service."

And then Francis' sense of fa play betrayed him.

"Stop!" he commanded harshly himself wading to the idol's side.

And Torres, at first looking on puzzlement, saw what he had escap ed. Several times Francis fired h pistol into the stone mouth, whil the old priest moaned "sacrilege! Next, wrapping his coat around h arm and hand, he groped into th mouth and pulled out the wounde viper by the tail. With quick swing in the air he beat it head to a jel against the goddess' side.

Wrapping his hand and ar against the possibilty of a secon snake, Francis thrust his hand int the mouth and drew forth a piece worked gold of the shape and si of the hole in Hzatzl's ear. The ol man pointed to the ear and Franc inserted the key.

"Like a nickle-in-the-slot-ma chine," he remarked, as the key d appeared from sight. "Now what going to happen? Let's watch f the water to drain suddenly away

But the great stream continued spout unabated out of the hole. Wi an exclamation, Torres pointed to t wall, an apparently, solid portion which was slowly rising.

"The way out," said Torres.

"In, as the old man said," Franc corrected. "Well, anyway, let start."

All were through and well alon the narrow passage beyond, when t old Maya crying, "My son!" turn and ran back.

The section of wall was already d scending into its original positio and the priest had to crouch low order to pass it. A moment later, stopped in its old position. So a curately was it contrived and fitt that it immediately shut off stream of water which had been flo ing out of the idol room.

Outside, save for a small river water that flowed out of the base the cliff, there were no signs of wh was vexing the interior of the mou tain. Henry and Ricardo, arrivin noted the stream, and Henry obse ed:

"That's something new. The wasn't any stream of water he when I left."

A minute later he was saying, he looked at a fresh slide of roc "This was the entrance to the ca Now there is no entrance. I won er where the other are."

As if in answer, out of the mou tain, borne by the spouting strea shot the body of a man. Henry a Ricardo pounced upon it and dra gde it clear. Recognizing it for t priest, Henry laid him face dow ward, squatted astride of him, a proceeded to give him the first a for the drowned.

Not for ten minutes did the man betray signs of life, and not u til after another ten minutes did open his eyes and look wildly abo

"Where are they?" Henry asked

The old priest muttered in Ma until Henry shook more thorou consciousness into him.

"Gone—all gone," he gasped Spanish.

"Who?" Henry demanded, sho memory into the resuscitated o and demanded again.

"My son; Chia slew him. C slew my son, as she slew them all

"Who are the rest?"

Followed more shaking and re titions of the question.

"The rich young Gringo who friended my son, the enemy of rich young Gringo whom men c Torres, and the young woman of Solanos who was the cause of all t happened. I warned you. She wo not have come. Women are alw a curse in the affairs of men. her presence, Chia, who is likew a woman was made angry. T tongue of Chia is a viperine. By tongue Chia struck and slew my s and the mountain vomited the oce upon us there in the heart of

What shocked him even more was the dagger thrust between Leoncia's eyes.—Chapter 20.

ountain, and all are dead, slain by hia. Woe is me! I have angered ie gods. Woe is me! Woe is me! nd woe upon all who would seek the acred treasure to filch it from the ods of Maya!"

CHAPTER XVI.

MIDWAY between the out-burst ing stream of water and the rock slide, Henry and Ricardo ood in hurried debate. Beside iem, crouched on the ground, moan- l and prayed the last priest of the layas. From him by numerous iakings that served to clear his ad- led old head, Henry had managed extract a rather vague account of hat had occurred inside the moun- in.

"Only his son was bitten and fell to that hole," Henry reasoned opefully.

"That's right," Ricardo concurred. He never saw any damage, beyond wetting, happen to the rest of iem."

"And they may be, right now, high above the floor in some chamber," enry went on. "Now if we could tack the slide, we might open up ie cave and drain the water off. If ey're alive they can last for many ys, for lack of water is what kills uickly, and they've certainly more ater than they know what to do ith. They can get along without od for a long time. But what gets e is how Torres got inside with em."

"Wonder if he wasn't responsible r that attack of the Caroos upon ," Ricardo suggested.

But Henry scouted the idea.

"Anyway," he said, "that isn't the esent proposition—which proposi- n is: how to get inside that moun- in on the chance that they are still ive. You and I couldn't go thru at slide in a month. If we could t fifty men to help, night and day ifts, we might open her in in forty- ght hours. So, the primary thing to get the men. Here's what we ust do. I'll take a mule and beat back to that Caroo community and omise them the contents of one of ancis' checkbooks if they will me and help. Failing that, I can t up a crowd in San Antonia. So re's where I pull out on the run. the meantime, you can work out ails and bring up all the mules, ons, grub and camp equipment. so, keep your ears to the cliff— ey might start signalling through with tappings."

Into the village of the Caroos nry forced his mule—much to the luctance of the mule, and equal as much to the astonishment of e Caroos, who thus saw their ong-hold invaded single-handed by e of the party they had attempted annihilate. They squatted about ir doors and loafed in the sun- ne under a show of lethargy hid- g the astonishment that tingled ough them and almost put them their toes. As has been ever the y, the very daring of the white n, over savage and mongrel breed this instance stunned the Caroos inaction. Only a man, they could t help but reason in their slow y, a superior man, a noble or over- ing man, equipped with potencies ond their dreaming, could not re to ride into their strength of mbers on a fagged and mutinous le.

They spoke a mongrel Spanish ich he could not understand, and, turn, they understood his Span- ; but what he told them concern- the disaster in the sacred moun- n had no effect of arousing them. th impassive faces, shrugging oulders of utmost indifference, they ened to his proposition of a res- and promise of high pay for ir time.

"If a mountain has swallowed up Gringos, then is it the will of d, and who are we to interfere ween God and His will?" they re- ed. "We are poor men, but we e not to work for any man, nor we care to make war upon God. o, it was the Gringos' fault. This not their country. They have no ht here playing pranks on our untains. Their troubles are be- ween them and God. We have ubles enough of our own and our es are unruly."

long after the siesta hour, on his rd and most reluctant mule, Hen- rode into sleepy San Antonio. In main street, midway between the court and the jail, he pulled up at sight of the Jefe Politico and the little fat old judge, with, at their heels, a dozen gendarmes and a couple of wretched prisoners—run-away peons from the henequen plantations at Santos. While the judge and the Jefe listened to Henry's tale and appeal for help, the Jefe gave one slow wink to the judge, who was his judge, his creature, body and soul of him.

"Yes, certainly we will help you," the Jefe said at the end, stretching his arms and yawning.

"How soon can we get the men together and start?" Henry demanded eagerly.

"As for that, we are very busy—are we not, honorable judge?" the Jefe replied with lazy insolence.

"We are very busy," the judge yawned into Henry's face.

"Too busy for a time," the Jefe went on. "We regret that not to-morrow nor next day shall we be able to try to rescue your Gringos. Now, a little later——"

"Say next Christmas," the judge suggested.

"Yes," concurred the Jefe with a grateful bow. "About next Christmas come around and see us, and, if the pressure of our affairs has somewhat eased, then, maybe possibly, we shall find it convenient to go about beginning to attempt to raise the expedition you have suggested. In the meantime, good day to you, Senor Morgan."

"You mean that?" Henry demanded with wrathful face.

"The very face he must have worn when he slew Senor Alfaro Solano treacherously from the back," the Jefe soliloquized ominously.

But Henry ignored the later insult.

"I'll tell you what you are," he flamed in righteous wrath.

"Beware!" the judge cautioned him.

"I snap my fingers at you," Henry retorted. "You have no power over me. I am a full-pardoned man by the President of Panama himself. And this is what you are. You are half breeds. You are mongrel pigs."

"Pray, proceed senor," said the Jefe, with the suave politeness of deathly rage.

"You've neither the virtues of the Spaniard nor of the Carib, but the vices of both thrice compounded. Mongrel pigs, that's what you are and all you are, the pair of you."

"Are you through Senor?—quite through?" the Jefe queried softly.

At the same moment he gave a signal to the gendarmes, who sprang upon Henry from behind and disarmed him.

"Even the President of the Republic of Panama cannot pardon in anticipation of a crime not yet committed—am I right, judge?" said the Jefe.

"This is a fresh offense," the judge took the cue promptly. "This Gringo dog has blasphemed against the law."

"Then shall he be tried and tried now, right here, immediately. We will not bother to go back and re-open court. We shall try him, and when we have disposed of him, we shall proceed. I have a very good bottle of wine——"

"I care not for wine," the judge disclaimed hastily. "Mine shall be mescal. And in the meantime, and now, having been both witness and victim of the offense and there being no need of evidence further than what I already possess, I find the prisoner guilty. Is there anything you would suggest, Senor Mariano Vercara e Hijos?"

"Twenty-four hours in the stocks to cool his heated Gringo head," the Jefe answered.

"Such is the sentence," the judge affirmed," to begin at once. Take the prisoner away, gendarmes, and put him in the stocks."

Daybreak found Henry in the stocks with a dozen hours of such imprisonment already behind him, lying on his back asleep. But the sleep was restless, being vexed subjectively by nightmare dreams of his mountain-imprisoned companions, and, objectively, by the stings of countless mosquitoes. So it was, twisting and squirming and striking at the winged pests, he awoke to full consciousness of his predicament. And this awoke the full expression of his profanity. Irritated beyond endurance by the poison from a thousand mosquito bites, he filled the dawn so largely with his curses as to attract the attention of a man carrying a bag of tools. This was a trim-figured, eagle faced young man, clad in the military garb of an aviator of the United States army. He deflected his course so as to come by the stocks, and paused, and listened, and stared with quizzical admiration.

"Friend," he said, when Henry ceased to catch breath. "Last night, when I found myself marooned here with half my outfit left on board, I did a bit of swearing myself. But it was only a trifle compared with yours. I salute you, sir. You've an army teamster skinned a mile. Now if you don't mind running over the string again, I shall be better equipped the next time I want to do any cussing."

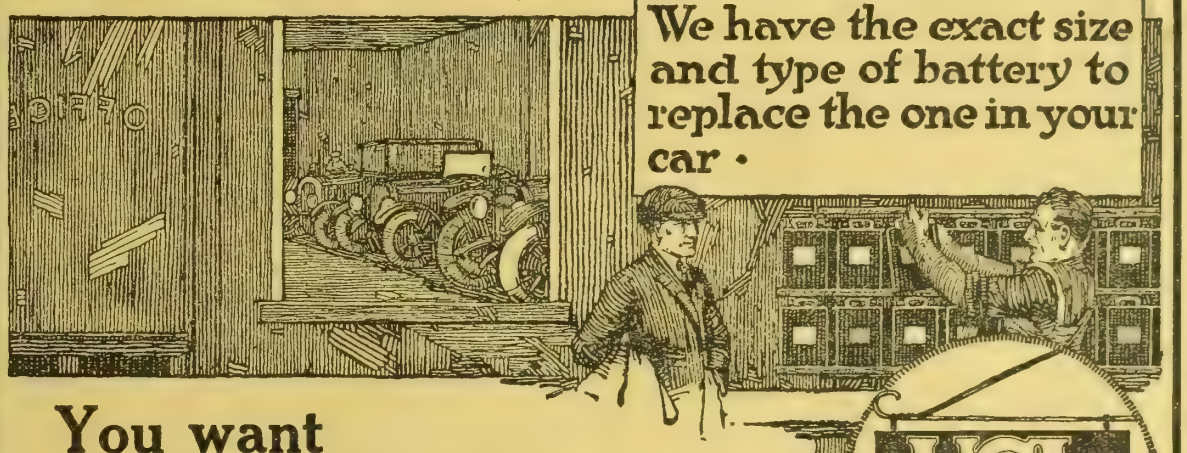
"And who in hell are you," Henry demanded. "And what in hell are you doing here?"

"I don't blame you," the aviator grinned. "With a face swollen like that you've got a right to be rude. And who beat you up? In hell, I haven't ascertained my status yet. But here on earth I am know as Parsons, Lieutenant Parsons. I am not doing anything in hell as yet; but here in Panama I am scheduled to fly across this day from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Is there any way I may serve you before I start?"

"Sure," Henry nodded. "Take a tool out of that bag of yours and smash this padlock. I'll get rheumatism if I have to stick here much longer. My name's Morgan, and no man has beaten me up. Those are mosquito bites."

With several blows of a wrench, Lieutenant Parsons smashed the ancient padlock and helped Henry to

(*Continued on page* 15)



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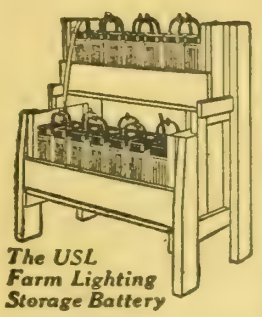

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An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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The Farmer and the Country Newspaper

THE ATTITUDE of the average country newspaper toward the farmer is beyond understanding. Instead of being a help to the farmer it is frequently a hinderance. Instead of showing any interest in the farmers' efforts to make their business more profitable, it confines its editorial discussions to town issues. Or, in cases of controversy between the farmers and the people of the towns, instead of championing what seems to be the fair and just phase of the issue, the country newspaper invariably sides with the people of the towns, be they right or wrong.

When Congressman Fordney, for mysterious reasons which he has not seen fit to divulge, withdrew his support from the bean tariff bill, nearly every newspaper in his district printed an alibi for him. Instead of getting the wires busy and using their columns to convince Mr. Fordney that he ought to get this bill out of his committee and help to preserve Michigan's bean industry, nearly every last partisan newspaper publisher of the eighth district resorted to dirty slurs and lying statements about the Business Farmer and the agricultural leaders who had worked tooth and nail to secure this much needed legislation, because they had dared to criticize the political wig-wagging of Congressman Fordney.

When the sugar beet growers asked the manufacturers for a conference and a fair division of the beet profits, what did the country publishers do? Some of them, honest and justice-loving fellows that they are, gladly gave the use of their columns to the growers to present their side of the case, and occasionally wrote an editorial in their behalf. Others were deliciously "neutral," breaking their neutrality only on occasions to publish an extensive "interview" with the manager of a sugar factory, setting forth of course, the factory's side of the controversy. For some reason the country publishers were not so anxious to "interview" the beet growers and give the public a few worth-while facts instead of deceitful propaganda. In some instances the publishers even went so far as to charge the beet growers for printing notices of their meetings and articles presenting their side of the issue.

Why is this so?

Agriculture is the foundation which supports nearly every town, merchant and newspaper in the bean and sugar beet districts. Take away the farmers and let the farms lie idle for a single year and what would happen? Merchants would lock their doors. Spiders would weave their web across the ink fountains of the newspaper presses. Weeds would grow in the streets. The towns and the counties would become insolvent because there would be no one to pay the taxes.

The towns and villages of Michigan are as dependent upon the trade of the farmers as the engine upon the boiler which provides it with steam. The merchant's and the country publisher's business thrive only as the farmer's business thrives. Shut off part of the steam from the cylinder head and the engine loses power. Let there be poor crops and shut off part of the farmer's trade and the annual inventory will show that the merchant and the publisher have suffered as a consequence.

Millions are being made out of Michigan's sugar beet crops. But only five out of the twenty to thirty cents that the consumer pays for sugar goes to the farmer. Part of this five cents eventually finds its way into the coffers of the merchant and the newspaper. But no benefit is had out of the other fifteen to twenty-five cents if we except the paltry fraction of a cent per pound which is expended locally in labor and supplies in towns where sugar factories are located. The major part of the wealth that is created by the men who grow the beets goes hundreds of miles away from the place where the beets are produced and the several communities are that much the poorer.

It ought to be a matter for rejoicing on the part of the country merchant and the country publisher when the farmers organize to secure a better price for their products. For it means that much more money kept at home; that much more money spent in the merchant's store who in turn spends it for advertising and printed matter; that much more money spent in public improvements. It means better farm homes, more farm conveniences, more automobiles, more tractors, better dressed farm-folks. It means a more prosperous and contented citizenship. It is all for the good of the people of the towns fully as much as of the people of the farms. Then why, in the name of the seven wonders, do not the merchants and the publishers help the farmers to secure what is rightfully theirs instead of putting obstacles in their way? You can search us. It's a mystery too deep for us to fathom.

In Memoriam

IT'S RATHER unusual to write a memorial day editorial after memorial day has passed, but it is our conviction that every day should be memorial day, hence these brief thoughts may not come amiss. Anyway, memorial day doesn't mean so much to us old-fashioned folks as it used to. Time was when the entire town and countryside turned out in their Sunday best and marched to the cemetery, there to do reverence to the soldier dead. They went because they wanted to go. They got a vague sort of comfort from standing with bowed and uncovered heads before the graves of the unknown dead while the band played a few solemn notes or the preacher read briefly from the Bible and the village choir or soloist sang, "Nearer My God to Th ee," in soft, sweet tones that brought tears to the eyes of every listener.

But that was before every other inhabitant owned an automobile and baseball games and fishing excursions became popular Decoration day pastimes.

It rather seems to us, shameful as the thought is, that people now observe this hallowed day rather from compunction than a sincere desire to pay homage to the dead. The faithful ones who defy the blistering sun or chance the sudden rainstorm to march in the parade are pitifully few compared with other years.

All this is regrettable. It is a reflection upon our national spirit. It ought not to be. Perhaps it is natural that as the older veterans who added a more or less tragic meaning and picturesque touch to Decoration day ceremonies, pass away, their friends and their relatives should lose a part of their interest in the observance of this day. But they ought not to entirely erase them from their memories. They ought, in decent respect for those who have died in defense of home and country visit their graves on this occasion and make those few veterans who are left to feel that their departed comrades have not been entirely forgotten.

But it was not the purpose of this editorial to criticize. If we observe Memorial day only as a part of our duty as good citizens little is gained by such observance. It is inspiring to recall to mind the deeds of good men and women. Reflecting upon their accomplis ments we are ourselves made better, more u right, more sincere, more ambitious to li worth-while lives and perform worth-whi deeds. When we think of the countless tho ands who have died in battle and lie in marked graves and the other countless tho ands who survived the wars and died of age, we are led into pondering over the ca for which they fought rather than their in vidual greatness. Even the poorest citiz who stands before the graves of such as th must feel an awakening of patriotism and a sire to be a better citizen as his mind takes the full significance of the cause for wh these men fought and died.

So then Memorial day holds a meaning each one of us, and it is a meaning not hard understand. We are not worthy the name Americans if we do not take part in the a nual observance of that day and if we do also during our leisure moments of other da turn our thoughts into the channels of patr ism which led our forefathers into wars t have preserved this democracy to us and posterity.

Playing the Game Square

THE WORLD is full of small men. W backed into a corner and defeated in argument they snarl like a pack of coyot They cannot take an honest licking. They always full of excuses. Their vocabulary sists largely of "ifs" and "buts." When t do not approve of the contentions of oth instead of coming out into the open and ar ing the case on its merits, they get behind tree and shoot their poison darts of innuen insults and lies hoping to hurt their oppon in the eyes of the public. They are always cusing others of having ulterior motives. W a politician is criticized for not doing his p duty his critics are invariably charged having partisan designs. It is becoming most impossible nowadays for the lover of g government to express his honest opinions the shortcomings of those who are trying administer the government and making a ry mess of the job, without getting it in neck from the friends of the mess-maker. will have better government and better me run the government when we all acquire courage to face the real issues even at the pense of inviting the targets of our small- ibred enemies, and take a beating if necessa

The Farm Bureau and Politics

LET THERE be rejoicing. The Farm reau is after all going into politics. least such is the declared purpose of the I Farm Bureau Federation, according to a st ment which appeared in a recent issue of official publication. This statement says:

"From all sides comes the query: 'Wil farm bureau ignore politics?' Not exactly. ignore politics, and by that act refuse to ac a share of responsibility, would be distinctly American. For politics is a part of the machi of American government.

"The federation will concern itself with and measures rather than with parties. It have absolutely nothing to do with the poli stew from a partisan standpoint. But when tions develop that have a bearing upon the a cultural interests of the country, or quest that deal with the life and stability of Amer institutions, depend on it the Farm Bureau F eration will be found very much in evidence."

Three cheers for the Iowa Farm Bur Federation. Its declarations upon this imp ant subject of politics sounds a little diff than the initial semi-official declaration of Michigan State Farm Bureau, which dec that it would steer clear of politics, concer itself NOT with MEN but with MEASUR But the Iowa people have learned from ex ience that measures are meaningless, use things unless good men are elected to c them out, hence, in their estimation, men c first. So, too, in good time will the leader the Michigan State Farm Bureau learn truth, and encourage their members to take active part in political campaigns the election of men who can be depended u at all times to represent the people and m tain the glory of the Commonwealth.

What the Neighbors Say

OUR REACTIONARY FARMER LEGISLATORS

I noticed in your issue of the M. B. F. under date of May 22nd, the letter, "Farmers for Legislature." If I remember the writer was from Benzie county. I was glad to hear from him. I have been asked several times by good busy farmers of Tuscola county who the seven men were that voted against the warehouse bill and I had forgotten who they all were. I know of one from our own county who lay in with W. E. Ivory against the farmers on the warehouse bill. I wish you would give us the names of the seven who said by their votes that the farmers did not know what they wanted. We as agriculturists want to keep an eye open for those fellows as some of them are now looking for another job and more pay to do us again.

Some of them were very anxious to have an investigation of Nathan Simpson and the binder twine at Jackson prison, one of the good things that came our way. That was all right if these had been a shadow of a doubt of anything wrong but when the committee gave him and the Gleaners a clean slate not one of them said, "that is good," but hung their head when asked about it.

If there ever was a time when farmers should disregard parties and vote for men that will give agriculture some consideration and by so doing will help every other honest business in our state, it is this coming election. We should stand for men in our districts that we know are interested and will dare to do the fair thing under all conditions.

I wish you would tell through the BUSINESS FARMER why we have to pay from four to five dollars per pound for yarn when we are only offered about fifty cents for our wool. I am ready with the rest of the flock owners of Michigan to look into this question and see who is responsible. If this wool is not needed now we'd better take care of it until it is.—*J. J. E., Tuscola County.*

Instead of seven there were sixteen "farmer" legislators who could not trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment. They are as follows: Orville E. Atwood, Newaygo county; Harrison H. Averill, Ottawa county; Chas. O. Blinn, Tuscola county; Burney E. Brower, Jackson county; Henry Cross, Jr., Gladwin county; Miles S. Curtiss, Calhoun county; Herbert M. Gowdy, Berrien county; Albert G. Griggs, Oakland county; Will C. Hartway, Macomb county; Arlie L. Hopkins, Manistee county; Wm. E. Ivory, Lapeer county; John L. Martin, Shiawassee county; Joel C. Merriman, Sanilac county; Edward G. Reed, Kalamazoo county; Henry T. Ross, Livingston county; Fred B. Wells, Cass county. One of these, as you will note, is from your home county.—Editor.

PROPOSED PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Editor The Business Farmer:—You are doubtless aware of the campaign being instituted in behalf of the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution. The proposed Amendment is as follows:

"Section 16. All residents of the State of Michigan, between the ages of five years and sixteen years, shall attend the public school in their respective districts until they have graduated from the eighth grade; Provided, that in Districts where the grades do not reach the eighth; then all persons herein described in such District shall complete the course taught therein.

"Section 17. The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render Section sixteen effective."

This proposed amendment is to be placed upon the ballot to be voted in November next, and the effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to prohibit all sectarian or religious schools for children between five and sixteen years in the State of Michigan.

At the present time sectarian or parochial schools are being conducted by Protestant and Roman Catholic denominations. Will you kindly permit me some space in your valuable journal to raise the question, is legislation of this character fundamentally right from the viewpoint of the American conception of civil government which insists that the State cannot interfere with the province of the church in its religious activities, provided those religious activities do not abridge the equal rights of the people at large, or menace the welfare of the state in its government.

In raising this question and in opposing the amendment, I am not proposing any unfriendly pronouncement against the public school system. Not for a moment would I say aught against this American bulwark of liberty. It is the best devised system possible for the purposes for which it was brought into being. Our public school is a conservator against possible inroads of un-American policies, and has produced some of our greatest statesmen, financiers and leaders of thought. It is an important factor in the development of American citizenry and must needs be continued and sustained by general taxation.

I submit, however, Mr. Editor, that a church school system is not necessarily an enemy of the state; it is not necessarily a breeder of unpatriotic impulses, anarchism and the like. Just as loyal American came from the church schools in proportion as come from the public schools. But, if at any time it should be found that any schools, designed for instructing children of whatsoever age are teaching by precept or example anything that is antagonistic to the nation's welfare, and thereby become the breeding place for anarchism or bolshevism or unpatriotic impulses, the police power of the state is available and should be exercised to put out of business such school system.

Moreover, any system of education, secular or sectarian, which finds it necessary to do business behind closed doors and adopts a curriculum of studies which teaches policies inimical to the best interests of Americanism and will not bear the light of day; or, instills into the minds of the young a spirit of unfriendliness for the American government, and favor the government of some foreign potentate, the civil authorities should promptly lay hands on it and close it out. And if the Wayne County Civic Association knows of any such enterprises being conducted in Michigan or elsewhere, it should report the facts at once to the public as well as to the proper authorities. If the police power is not sufficient, then the legislature should provide the proper statutory laws.

But the proposed amendment runs counter to the inalienable rights vouchsafed by the American Charter of Liberty, based upon the Declaration of Independence which asserts that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" cannot rightly be abridged by statutory or constitutional law. Without going into the comparative merits of the public or secular and the secterian or church school systems, is it not the inherent right of parents to begin the religious training of their children for the kingdom of God while they are young and impressionable? Is there not a hereafter for which to prepare? Is this the only world possible? And does death end it all?

There are many who contend that the public school should be "Christianized" by introducing religious instruction and by compulsory reading of the Bible "without comment." But those good friends are either unmindful of, or antagonistic to the foundation upon which our forefathers built this great nation,—and these forefathers were Christians themselves.

Let the state continue to give opportunity for free public education, along the only possible lines, secular, and let the church look after the spiritual interests of their school children, bearing in mind, of course, the need of common school instruction. The state cannot rightfully interfere. But, if the American people elect to close up church or parochial schools and debar sectarian education to children whose parents desire it and pay for it, and compel all children to attend the public schools, they must be prepared for a movement to be inaugurated whereby the public schools will be sectarianized, which would ultimately mean that the denomination with the strongest voting capacity would be in control. And, is there any doubt as to what such a contingency would precipitate?

In our judgment, therefore, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Michigan is un-American and unnecessary. I thank you for space to insert these thoughts and suggestions.—*S. B. Horton, Secretary Religious Liberty Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.*

A NON-PARTISAN

Enclosed find check for $3 for a five year renewal. Although nominally a Democrat I voted for Lowden and expect to vote for Campbell. Less party and more politics, it seems to me, is what we farmers need to help ourselves out of the hole we are in. I don't need to say I like your paper for if I had not I would not have renewed.—*D. E. T., Genessee county.*

Mr. Campbell needs the votes of the democratic farmers in the primary more than he does in the election, but because of the fool act of the last legislature in making it impossible for a man to be a candidate on more than one party ticket, democrats who vote for Campbell in the primaries will have to enroll as republicans. A good many loyal democrats have signified their intention to do this very thing, and we think the winning of the governorship by the farmers is of such moment that every democratic farmer in Michigan can afford to renounce his party ties at the coming primary election and throw their support to Campbell. What do you think about it.—Editor.

MILK PLANT, CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AND SUGAR BEETS

I have decided to send in my views on the milk question which I think corresponds with the most of my neighbors. We seem to feel that the farmers should own the milk receiving stations in the Detroit area, also a central sales agency in Detroit and allow the grocery trade or distributors to handle it upon a commission basis, but maintain control of it until it reaches the consumer. I quite realize that this would mean some fight but we have got to start it before we can gain our rights and I can't quite understand where we will gain anything by putting it off.

In regards to consolidated schools would say that our township votes on consolidation June 5th and the farmers in my vicinity are going to oppose it. One of my acquaintances that lives on Grosse Isle in the Detroit river told me that they have bonded so much down there that his neighbor can't rent his 160 acre farm for enough to pay the taxes and if we continue the way we are going the state won't be much better off in the near future.

In closing would like to say that there is quite a number of farmers raising beets in this locality this year but not those that receive the M. B. F.—*J. B. D., Genesee County.*

No, nothing can be gained by the farmers putting off the control of their own business. Eventually the farmers will put their own prices on their dairy products and follow them through to the consumer, so why not do it now. Wish you would give us the name of that Grosse Isle farmer. Would like to know how much of his taxes are due to the consolidated school and how much to other public expenses. If what you say is true about the readers of M. B. F. not growing any beets it ought to be to the interest of every M. B. F. reader to see that his neighbor gets the paper. In numbers there is strength and when the majority of farmers of Michigan read the M. B. F. we'll win our just fights without a single defeat.—Editor.

GRIT AND LOYALTY

We had a dandy big meeting here last Saturday evening and during the meeting we found out some people will tell stories claiming one good and loyal member left our association and planted beets. It is not so. He has no contract and the one he had he returned telling them more money for beets. We are planning on having another meeting next Saturday evening, also trying to get a good speaker for that evening. We were late in getting our Sugar Beet Growers' Association started but so far we are one hundred per cent true, and willing to say we stay that way until we get our just and lawful dues, then we will grow beets, and lots of them. Yours truly.—*F. E. S., Bay County.*

Men, we know it takes grit, courage and 100 per cent loyalty to take a stand like this when farmers elsewhere are renouncing their vows to their association and are planting beets. Manager Ackerman says that 80 per cent are loyal, but the other 20 per cent have raised Cain. How blind they are. With everything in their favor they have fallen by the wayside, hopelessly beaten. Some day they will rise and thank their lucky stars for such neighbors as had the courage to stick to the fight to the bitter end and eventually win the recognition for which they have been striving. All is not lost if some remain loyal.—Editor.

COMPLIMENTS TO BAERWOLF

I am a reader of your paper and must say I'd never be without it. I read the letter of Mr. Baerwolf and am much disappointed over him. My opinion of him is that of an old woman. She was given a spelling book to read and when she returned it was asked how she liked the book and she said, "Oh, all right, only I couldn't get the run of the story." I guess that's what's the matter with Baerwolf. I must say it it the most valuable farm paper I ever saw. I think my subscription must be out for some time so I am enclosing check for $2 for three years. Why, this is the cheapest buy I ever made in my life. —*H. F., Prescott, Mich.*

I surely hope that you may receive your money's worth out of M. B. F. the next three years. We expect of course, to continually improve the paper and make it of even greater usefulness to those who read it.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

WHY FOSTER FARMING?

Employers who are in need of more help have been somewhat critical of The Press for defending the interests of agriculture and deploring the drift of man power from country to city. That is natural, of course, for a man's own problems are the problems that seem most vital to him, but it is the duty of a general newspaper to look to the good of the general public which it seeks to serve. A hope for the prosperity of agriculture is a hope for the prosperity of the whole people. When farmers desert the industry to which they were born like passengers deserting a sinking ship then manifestly something is wrong with agriculture. To learn what is wrong a searchlight must be turned on agriculture, and the Press has been trying to help in turning on the searchlight.

Even should the United States be able to live for some time by importing food the sources of supply would in time be exhausted as the growth of other countries absorbed all their production. Therefore the problem of successful farming in America and for America must be settled sooner of later, and the sooner the better.

The present trend is likely to lead to disaster within ten years. Every time a farmer sells a herd of cows for beef and takes a factory job he not only reduces the milk supply to the extent of his production but he eliminates the reproductive possibilities of dairy cattle by many times the number of cows he actually sells, for a good dairy cow, in ten years of useful life, will give to her owner at least four good heifers. The loss of a herd therefore is a loss to the general public which never can be made good. Herein lies one of the causes of 14-cent milk in Grand Rapids.

So it is in all other branches of farming. It is not simply for the sake of farmers that agriculture should be fostered. Prosperous agriculture will make still more prosperous cities.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

"WITH prices on everything so high and help absolutely impossible to get, a vacation is out of the question for us," remarked Mrs. Pinney, to her neighbor in town who was planning on her summer vacation trip.

"Then why don't you interest some of your neighbors and friends in the country and town who are situated as you are and secure a Chautauqua here for a week this summer," suggested the friend, who realized that after all a vacation was simply a change—seeing and talking with different people—getting their ideas—seeing how the other half of the world lived, etc. And that the next best thing to travel and books was a summer Chautauqua which is growing more and more popular every year.

These two friends talked the matter over at quite some length and finally decided that it was an excellent suggestion, but how to proceed they didn't know, until the idea came to write the Woman's Department of M. B. F., for said Mrs. Pinney, I have found that the editor seems to be able to get us just the help we need whenever we write her.

And so last week in my mail came an inquiry as to what a Chautaqua would cost and how to get one. Never before had I realized the immense good these summer Chautauquas do the people in general until I started to look up the information for our friends. I found that in 1919 sixty-two hundred Chautauquas, covering one hundred thousand sessions with an attendance of fifteen million people, was the record made. This total number of sessions cost the people who participated in their benefits ten million dollars, but the concensus of opinion was that America as represented by her citizens who took advantage of this wonderful opportunity for intensive learning and pleasure, never spent ten millions of dollars in a better way.

Instance after instance was brought to light where a boy or girl, after hearing one of the instructive and intensely interesting lectures was fired with enthusiasm to make more of his life than before—was given a new line of thought. Or other instances were cited where young people who were gifted with musical talent but who hated to practise were enthused to take up their tasks anew.

Mothers in homes who were unable to attend many such interesting meetings previously—and men who perhaps thought they wouldn't find anything of value there, left with a new grasp of a situation—these people who came to them from afar—who had travelled around our entire country did not bring a narrow self-centered opinion—they are the broadest people you can meet anywhere.

Then too there is the opportunity for social intercourse such as only comes a few times during the year—such as at the County Fair or at a Chautauqua. Friends from afar greet and clasp hands—opinions are exchanged before and after the meeting which are worth a great deal.

But over and above all other advantages stands the educational advantage of a Chautauqua, and the farmer's wife is just the one who has been hungering for something of this kind. Yes, and her husband has also. While a woman is about her household duties and a man is at work on the farm, their brains are busy—every minute in the day—and they are both glad of this opportunity to start a new train of thought.

Cities and small towns are coming to realize more and more each year that the farmer is the backbone of this country—that he is a business man and not a hayseed; that he will support something worth while—that while he does not want "high brow" stuff, he does want anything which will interest, amuse and instruct him and his family of growing children.

Many a family cannot afford to leave the farm or home and take a vacation—and father will not go because mother cannot leave and the same thing is true of mother—but through the Chautauqua a touch of the outside world is brought right to the home town.

But the time, some one is thinking, a farmer cannot afford to spend his afternoons sitting inside a big tent in town listening to speeches or music, no matter how good and instructive they are. And right here is where the Chautauqua managers have forethought, for they have provided the same entertainment both afternoon and evening of their stay, and it is a real rest after the supper things are cleared away to drive into town and sit in these big cool tents, it is indeed a fitting finish to the day and a wonderful change.

If you are interested enough to talk to your neighbors and friends about this and find that there are enough progressive citizens in your community who, for their children's sake as well as for their own, are willing to pledge the amount they need to bring the Chautauqua to their town, you will almost always find that the amount will quickly be covered by the advance sale of season tickets—for everyone from far and near who is progressive, will want to attend, but it is for a few in this, as in everything else, to start it—to talk it up—and to do the advance work of getting it there.

If you are seriously interested and wish to know more of their plans, special courses, dates, cost, etc., write direct to the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y. Ordinarily we do not feel like giving names and addresses through our paper as we feel that it is free advertising, but the editor is so strongly in favor of anything that will be for the good of the community that we gladly give this information, and do so without the knowledge of the Institute.

The old cradle still has its place along the edge of the woods and in corners where the reaper will not go. Picture submitted by Mrs. Chris Rasmussen, of Coral, Michigan, of her husband and small son.

"POLLYANNA" IS DEAD

SO WELL known is the author of the "Glad Books," as they are popularly termed, that this was all the heading needed as the message was flashed across the wires by the Associated Press.

She worked long and faithfully before recognition came her way to any extent, and did so in the face of bodily pain. Her first Pollyanna story did not appear until 1913, although she was author of about 200 short stories.

Her writings were true to her own views of life—for she always found something to be glad for—in spite of her physical suffering. It was given her to dream dreams which were to come true, although the toll exacted for her overwork was a shortened life.

Besides being an author she was a choir and concert singer of note and also a teacher. In 1893 she married John Lyman Porter and when the reaper called, she was in her fifty-first year.

Her best known books are of course "Pollyanna," "Pollyanna Grows Up," "Just David," and "The Road to Happiness." Other books are "Cross Currents," "The Turn of the Tide," "The Story of Marco," "Miss Billy," "Miss Billy's Decision," "Miss Billy Married," and "The Road to Understanding."

WORTH CONSIDERING

HUNDREDS of years ago a river flowed from the mountains of Northern China to the sea. Although not deep, the current was swift. Coolies carrying heavy burdens could not ford it.

Queer, humpback bridges were built across it—such as you see on "willow" plates—and over these the coolies crossed in safety.

Years passed, the stream dried up—but they continued to cross over by way of the bridge. Toiling with their heavy loads over the cumbersome stone—while they could save limitless time and labor by going over the now dry river bed.

Are you still going over the bridge of years ago, or using your brains over the shortest route?—*Reliance Bulletin.*

WHERE IS THE BAREFOOT BOY?

ONLY A few short years ago and the boys were looking forward to vacation time when they might discard shoes and stockings and all during the summer months, with the exception of special days and Sundays, roam over fields at work or play, with the feet free and unhampered. Of course occasionally you stepped on a thorn, or a sharp stone, but very early in the season the feet became hardened, and oh what joy to be able to wade through any little stream you came across and climb anywhere without being afraid of spoiling your shoes or having to clean them when you returned at night. Oh, yes, of course Mother always insisted that before bed time those dirty feet must be scrubbed and we didn't always have warm water—and sometimes we wished we might sneak into our beds without going through the formula of cleaning up—but anyhow shoes didn't bother us.

Now it's different. The other day I read in the city paper of one boy who had left school and gone to work and when found and questioned by the delinquency officer he stated that he wouldn't go to school without shoes as good as the other boys wore and one of his playmates had just paid $13.30 for a pair of shoes—just think of it—$13.30 for a pair of shoes. I wonder if we are somewhat to blame for the high cost of clothing? Are we too proud to wear clothes that are not quite so good as the other fellow has and therefore the manufacturers keep boosting the price of the finer product, knowing full well that we will find a way to pay the price and that we will insist on having the best. Holland recently imported some wooden shoes to America—but they went begging of course—they fact of their coming didn't worry the American manufacturers at all—they knew full well we wouldn't wear them.

There is absolutely no question but that we could lower the price of things if we would only buy what was absolutely necessary and if we were willing to worry less and work more. How well do I remember when only a little girl of getting up at five o'clock in the morning, feeding the chickens and walking two miles to school and two miles home again at night—feeding the chickens at night again—filling the wood box, clearing the table and assisting with the dishes. And now we must have an automobile every where we go with gasoline at 29c per gallon. And no wonder that fresh vegetables are so high when there are so few—where are the gardens every housewife used to have? Formerly we raised all we ate on our table right at our back doors with the exception of sugar and meats, spices and coffees. Now we buy everything in pound lots—think of it—potatoes by the pound!

Spring was in the air—and with that air of listlessness that comes to one I was wondering what to have to eat when I should go home from the office. I wandered into the corner grocery store where a Greek and his whole family had bought out the former American grocer who kept his store open only eight hours a day and hired help—delivering all his goods. I realized that that so-called foreigner had a right to make good. There are his wife and two sons all working, and they are there every evening to serve those whose duties keep them from doing their trading in the middle of the day. And they keep no delivery wagons, you carry home what you purchase in a sack or basket. And there I saw a huge bushel basket of dandelion greens. Oh, joy! Just what I had been longing for. Timidly I asked the price. Twenty-five cents per pound said he. I simply gasped, for you know how they wilt and how few there are in a pound. I went home, dug out my old shoes and an old suit, got on an interurban car, and only a few miles from the very heart of the city I had the most wonderful afternoon filling my market basket with greens enough for several meals and all it cost me was 10c car fare, a little recreation in the fresh air during my afternoon off duty.

And I planned great plans, built great air castles while in God's great out-of-doors. And in my mind's eye I saw the time not far distant when the peak in high prices would be reached and the real estate dealers would be glad to sacrifice a lot to me at a reasonable price just outside of the city limits where I could build me a little cottage with a good sized yard for flowers and a garden.

Just a few weeks ago some typists in the city set a scale of prices which they were willing to pay and which they pledged they would maintain. And the limit as just where the luxury tax was added. For instance, they set $10 as the limit to be paid for a pair of shoes and $35 for a dress, while they stated they would pay $50 for a suit. Presto, next morning appeared ads from four different leading stores in that city advertising sales on just those articles and everyone of them at just the limit these girls had pledged themselves to pay. And yet the merchants tell us they are not profiteering. They state it is all the farmers who are charging so much for food stuffs.

Weekly Cheer

Let us learn to anoint our friends while they are yet among the living. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened heart; flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.—George Childs.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

his feet. Even while rubbing the circulation back into his feet and ankles, Henry, in a rush, was telling the army aviator of the predicament and possibly tragic disaster to Leoncia and Francis.

"I love that Francis," he concluded. "He is the dead spit of myself. We're more like twins, and we must be distantly related. As for the senorita, not only do I love her but I am engaged to marry her. Now will you help? Where's the machine? It takes a long time to get to the Maya mountains on foot or mule-back; but if you give me a lift in your machine I'd be there in no time, along with a hundred sticks of dynamite, which you could procure for me and with which I could blow the side out of that mountain and drain off the water."

Lieutenant Parsons hesitated.

"Say yes, say yes," Henry pleaded.

Back in the heart of the sacred mountain, the three imprisoned ones found themselves in total darkness the instant the stone that blocked the exit from the idol chamber had settled into place. Francis and Leoncia groped for each other and touched hands. In another moment his arm was around her, and the deliciousness of the contact robbed the situation of half its terror. Near them they could hear Torres breathing heavily. At last he muttered:

"Mother of God, but that was a close shave! What next, I wonder?"

"There'll be many nexts before we get out of this neck of the woods," Francis assured him. "And we might as well start getting out."

The method of procedure was quickly arranged. Placing Leoncia behind him, her hand clutching the hem of his jacket so as to be guided by him, he moved ahead with his left hand in contact with the wall. Abreast of him, Torres felt his way along the right hand wall. By their voices they could thus keep track of each other, measure the width of the passage and guard against being separated into forked passages. Fortunately, the tunnel, for tunnel it truly was, had a smooth floor, so that, while they groped their way, they did not stumble. Francis refused to use his matches unless extremity arose, and took precaution against falling into a possible pit by cautiously advancing one foot at a time and ascertaining solid stone under it ere putting on his weight. As a result their progress was slow. At no greater speed than half a mile an hour did they proceed.

Once only did they encounter branching passages. Here he lighted a precious match from his waterproof case, and found that between the two passages there was nothing to choose. They were as like as two peas.

"The only way is to try one," he concluded, "and if it gets us nowhere to retrace and try the other. There is one thing certain; these passages lead somewhere, or the Mayas would not have gone to all the trouble of making them."

Ten minutes later he halted suddenly and cried warning. The foot he had advanced was suspended in emptiness where the floor should have been. Another match was struck, and they found themselves on the edge of a natural cavern of such proportions that neither to right nor left nor up nor down, nor across, could the tiny flame expose any limits to it. But they did manage to make out a rough sort of stairway, half natural, half improved by man, which fell away beneath them into the pit of black.

In another hour, having followed the path down the length of the floor of the cavern, they were rewarded by a feeble glimmer of daylight, which grew stronger as they advanced. Before they knew it, they had come to the source of it—being much nearer than they had judged; and Francis, tearing away vines and shrubbery, crawled out into the blaze of the afternoon sun. In a moment Leoncia and Torres were beside him, gazing down into a valley, from an eyrie on a cliff. Nearly circular was the valley, a full league in diameter, and it appeared to be mountain walled and cliff walled for its entire circumference.

"It is the Valley of Lost Souls," Torres uttered solemnly. "I have heard of it, but never did I believe."

"So have I heard of it and never believed," Leoncia gasped.

"And what of it?" demanded Francis. "We're not lost souls, but good flesh-and-blood persons. We should worry."

"But Francis, listen," Leoncia said. "The tales I have heard of it, ever since I was a little girl, all agreed that no person who ever got into it ever got out again."

"Granting that is so," Francis could not help smiling, "then how did the tales come out? If nobody ever came out again to tell about it, how does it happen that everybody outside knows about it?"

"I don't know," Leoncia admitted. "I only tell you what I have heard. Besides, I never believed. But this answers all descriptions of the tales."

"Nobody ever got out," Torres affirmed with the same solemn utterance.

"Then how do you know that anybody got in?" Francis persisted.

"All the lost souls live here," was the reply. "That is why we've never seen them, because they never get out. I tell you, Mr. Francis Morgan, that I am no creature without reason. I have been educated. I have studied in Europe, and I have done business in your own New York. I know science and philosophy; and yet do I know that his the valley, once in, from which no one emerges."

"Well, we're not in it yet, are we?" retorted Francis with a slight manifestation of impatience. "And we don't have to go in, do we?" He crawled forward to the verge of the shelf of loose soil and crumbling stone in order to get a better view of the distant object his eye has just picked out. "If that isn't a grass-thatched roof——"

At that moment the soil broke away under his hands. In a flesh, the whole soft slope on which they rested broke away, and all three were sliding and rolling down the steep slope in the midst of a minature avalanche of soil, gravel and grass tufts.

The two men picked themselves up first, in the thicket of bushes which had arrested them; but, before they could get to Leoncia, she, too, was up and laughing.

"Just as you were saying we did not have to come into the valley!" she gurgled at Francis. "Now will you believe?"

But Francis was busy. Reaching out his hand, he caught and stopped a familiar object, bounding down the steep slope after them. It was Torres' helmet purloined from the chamber of mummies, and to Torres he tossed it.

"Throw it away," Leoncia said.

"It's the only protection against the sun I possess," was his reply, as, turning it over in his hands, his eyes lighted upon an inscription on the inside. He showed it to his companions, reading it aloud:

"DA VASCO."

"I have heard," Leoncia breathed.

"And you heard right," Torres nodded. "Da Vasco was my direct ancestor. My mother was a Da Vasco. He came over the Spanish Main with Cortez."

"He mutined," Leoncia took up the tale. "I remember it well from my father and from my Uncle Alfaro. With a dozen comrades he sought the Maya treasure. They led a sea-tribe of Caribs, a hundred strong, including their women, as auxiliaries; and his report in the archives, so Uncle Alfaro told me, says that they were driven into the Valley of the Lost Souls, where they were left to perish miserably."

"And he evidently tried to get out by the way we've just come in," Torres continued, "and the Mayas caught him and made a mummy of him."

He jammed the ancient helmet down on his head, saying, "Low as the sun is in the afternoon sky, it bites my crown like acid."

"And famine bites at me like acid," Francis confessed. "Is the valley inhabited?"

"I should know, Senor," Torres replied. "There is the narrative of Mendoza, in which he reported that Da Vasco and his party were left there 'to perish miserably.' This I do know; they were never seen again of men."

(*Continued next week*)

—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

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Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I have a secret to tell you this week, so all be sure and read this carefully as it is a very important secret.

You know the actresses all have what they call a stage name; that is a name that they take and use just for business purposes but which really isn't their own. And so, I am going to copy them to the extent of taking another name as my "pen name," but you will all be in the secret, and know that I am just the same "Laddie" whom you have been writing to before. Hereafter please address your letters to Aunt Clare, care THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

For a long time I have been searching for some short stories which we could print each week which would teach you something for you know the kind of stories I always like best are the ones which teach me something I did not know before. And at last I have found such a series, the first of which will appear this week and I hope you will enjoy reading them as much as I have. Affectionately yours, AUNT CLARE.

Making Good With Tools

By Grant M. Hyde

"THERE, Sis, how's that?" Gordon pointed with pride to a hanging flowerbox he had made to fit a new hybrid variety of flower in which his sister was especially interested.

"You said that flower ought to be hanging. See, it's all complete, tin-lined and all."

"Why, its a beauty, Gordon, it does not look home-made a bit."

"Oh, yes, it does, though," the boy retorted. "That's my own design. Didn't copy it from anywhere. No, sir, there's just one flower box in the world like that, and it's yours. Birthday, you know."

"Oh, I don't mean that it looks like a shop one, I mean it is as well made as any shop one. I hadn't a notion you could handle tools so well."

"Well, you see, sis, most of the stuff I've been making has been just for my own fun. I wanted the rough of it. But I thought you'd just look for a little finer finish, so I made it that way. Only trouble I had was in trying to think out a new pattern. I'd have asked you, of course, only being for your birthday, I couldn't."

"Well, look here, Gordon, I really can design. Father's birthday's only a month away. Do you suppose, if I designed a real pergola, with hanging baskets for those drooping creepers of his, you could make it? I believe you could, now I've seen how beautifully you have done this."

"Sure I could. It'll be a tough job to get it done in a month, but if you will draw me everything to scale I won't have to waste time and can go right ahead. We'll set it up the day before, and you find some way to keep father from going into the garden on that evening. It's a go."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have just been reading the letters in the "Children's Hour," and as I have a letter-writing spell, I thought I'd just have to write a letter to you,too. This is the third one I have written tonight. I am 15 years old taking my first year at high school, (ninth) and am expecting to pass. I am about five feet, 2½ inches tall, and have dark hair and common bluish-gray eyes. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me. Say, I don't believe many of the boys read this page as I seldom see their letters, and I'm sure Aunt Clare, hasn't the heart to put their letters in the waste basket, where I fear this one's destination will be. Your little friend, Florence Humphrey, Box 56 Hale, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 9 years of age and am in the fourth grade at school. I have a mile and three quarters to walk to school. My teacher's name is Miss Dorotha May Custer. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I like to read the Boys and Girls letters very much and I though I would write for the first time, and I hope it escapes the waste paper basket. I have four brothers and two sisters. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have 2 horses 3 colts, 2 cows, 3 calves, about 40 chickens, 7 turkeys, 3 large rabbits and a cat. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Milton J Dalrymple, Vestaburg, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl eleven years old. My birthday was the 27th of April. I have six sisters and three brothers. I like to go to school and hardly ever miss a day. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Grace Hulett. I take music lessons and like music very well. We live on a hundred acre farm one quarter of a mile from the village. For a pet we have a cat. I like the "Children's Hour." We have good times gathering flowers now. I will have to close now hoping to see my letter in print.—Margaret Dernberger, Leonard, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a boy 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Flossie Smith and I like her very much. For pets I have a pig and a colt. I live on an 80 acre farm and we have 5 horses 7 cows, 5 pigs and about 275 chickens. I have solved the puzzle of last week in the M. B. F. and I am also sending a riddle. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, honing to see my letter in print.—Floyd Weaver, Brown City, Mich. Which was on earth first, the hen or the egg. Ans.—The mother of both.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a girl 12 years of age and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss C. Swanson. I like her very much. We have 26 pupils in our school. I have six brothers and two sisters and two are dead. I will close for this time and leave a little space for the other little girls and boys. I hope some of the girls and boys will write to me. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Emma Tanskala, Newberry, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before so I will try and write now. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. He also likes to read Uncle Rube's pieces and I like to read the Children's Page. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I have a brother and two sisters, their names are Joseph, Agnes and Rosie. We live on a 50 acre farm and have two horses, 3 cows and one heifer and about 50 chickens. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—George Sladick, Ludington, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am sending some pictures that I have drawn, hoping to see them in the paper. My father takes the M. B. F., and he thinks it is the best paper of all. I am 13 years old and go to the country school. I love drawing, but I have never taken any lessons. I have never written before but I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters. I took the 7th grade examination. I live on a large farm. I will close.—Burteen Ettinger, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am reading the Children's Page and like it fine. I have never written to you before. I am a girl 10 years old and will be 11 in May. My teacher's name was Mrs. Martin Manzo Our school is out. I will be in the seventh grade next year. The names of the birds of last week's puzzles are Bobolink, Rice bird, Finch, Heron, Eagle, Barbet, Oriole and Linnet. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Minnie Falls, Carsonville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and we all like it real well; we could not do without it. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. I hope to pass the examination this year. I have one brother and no sisters. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Evelyn Steeby, Caledonia Michigan.

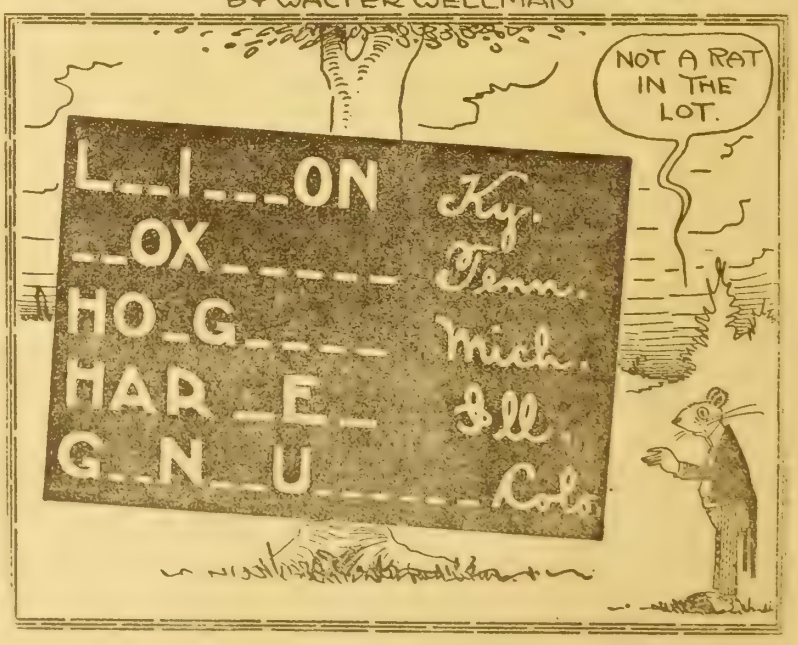
Dear Aunt Clare—I am writing the first time. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. I live on a 113 acre farm. I have a pair of roller skates and have lots of fun with them. For pets I have 2 cats. I have no brothers or sisters. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like to read the Children's Page. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Ruth Filkins, Howell, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 12 years old and am in the 7th grade and I am working very hard to pass the examination. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We have a number of Chester White hogs. We have a new Dodge car, and we have it running nearly all the time. For pets I have a dog, Ted and three kittens. I would appreciate it if some of the girls would write to me.—Ruth Yankie, Breckenridge, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade. We have a standard school. I live on a 60 acre farm and we have 6 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer and 4 calves. We have 4 horses and about 75 chickens. I have four brothers and three sisters. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I hope to see my letter in print.—Hilda Johnson, Ludington, Mich.

ANIMALS IN CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You see here the names of five animals. The puzzle is to fill in the blanks so as to have the names of certain cities in the following States: Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, and Colorado. Can you?

Answer to last week's puzzle: 1. Scale. 2. Sickle. 3. Bracket. 4. Pulley.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am reading the letters of the M. B. F. and I am interested in them. I am a girl 10 years old and I will be in the fifth grade at school next year. My school is out now. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have nine cows, 4 horses, 12 pigs and 35 little chickens. For pets I have two cats. I have a little pet pig. I have two sisters and three brothers. We have a car As my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print.—Vivah A. Bisard, Fremont, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I read the "Children's Hour" every week and like it fine. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have two horses, one pig, one cow and a calf and 27 chickens. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. I have four sisters and two brothers. I have not seen any letters from East Jordan yet. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Della Hollingshead, R.5, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 10 years of age and in the fourth grade at school, 32 children goes to the school I do. I live on a farm of 100 acres. I have got a sister and no brothers. My sister's name is Arvilla. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. I have got five cats for pets. We have three horses and four cows and 1 calf. We have 100 chickens and two pigs. I hope to see my letter in print.—Lucile Fouch, Traverse City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years of age and I am in the fourth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I live on a farm and we have 80 acres and 6 cows, 8 pigs, 2 horses, 65 chickens and 4 ducks. For pets I have a little dog, its name is Sport. My teachers name is Miss Eleanor Smith and we all like her very much. Will close for this time—Eleanor Egnaszak, Suptem Village.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 10 years old and am in the 4th grade. I go to the Dickenson school. My teacher is Miss Lulu Walton. I have a brother named Arthur and a little sister, Luella. My father owns an eighty acre farm. There is a saw mill at our place now sawing our logs into lumber, which will be used to make school furniture. For pets we have a dog and two kittens. I hope to see my letter in print.—Helen Landenberger, Grant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 10 years of age and am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Marzella McConkie. I have one mile and 3-4 to go to school. I have one brother but no sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have one dog and one little Shetland pony. Well this is all I will write for this time.—Marion E. Krum, Stanton, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school in a new schoolhouse at Clarenceville. I have two miles to walk to school. I have 4 sisters and one brother. We had our sale last month and sold everything but one horse. We have bought a place and are going to move to town. Well I guess I will close.—Judson L. Vincent, Farmington, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl eight years old and in the first grade at school for pets I have a little puppy dog and a cat named Fuzzy. We have a team of horses, their names are Paddy and John. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have a cow named May and a little calf named Bill. We have about 30 chickens and a pig. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F. —Zelma Seeley, Red Oak, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I never wrote to you before so I thought I would now. I am a boy 13 years old and am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Zita Eddy. There are 5 pupils in our class. We have 3 horses and 5 head of cattle and I have a dog, his name is Ring. I have 7 brothers and 3 sisters. I must close and leave some room for the other children Hoping to see my letter in print.—Leo Szeszulski, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a little girl 7 years old and am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mary B. Kippis, and I like her very well. I live on a 137-acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I read the boys' and girls' letters every week. We have 7 horses, 18 head of cattle, and a Fordson tractor. I have three sisters and three brothers. Hoping to see my letter in print. I will close.—Martha D. Hofmeister, Sebewaing, Mich.

Bright Sayings of Children

A tiny girl, on going out after dark looked up at the sky which was full of stars. "Oh, just look at the pimples on the sky," she remarked.—Mrs. V. M. H., East Jordan, Mich.

Can't Do a Good Turn

First-class Scout—Did you read about the scout who swallowed his teaspoon?

Tenderfoot—No; what happened to him?

First-class Scout—Oh, he can't stir.—*Boys' Life.*

LAYING OUT FIELDS FOR PLOWING WITH TRACTOR

(*Continued from page* 4)

eral times. After the back furrows have been plowed each land is finished as in Method 1. The whole field must be staked out before starting and care must be taken to keep the lands of a uniform width.

Method VI.

Plows Left in the Ground

A better quality of plowing results by following the previous methods than is the case when the plows are left in the ground all the time the tractor is moving, but many farmers consider the time saved to be of greater importance.

Plowing is started at the outside of the field, throwing a furrow toward the fence and turning to the left at the corners without lifting the plows. Care must be taken to make a satisfactory curve on the first round as it will be difficult to change the shape of the curve after the first round without "cutting and covering." And it is not necessary to measure any distances or place any stakes, this method is a time saver over any of the other methods. The plows are left in the ground from the time the field is started till only a small piece remains in the middle. An irregular or crooked field can just as readily be plowed in this manner as a rectangular one. This method is most popular where disc plows are used.

Method VII.

The diagram illustrates a method whereby the poorly plowed diagonals of the field and the center can be plowed. The strip of land in the center of the field should be the same width as the diagonals. The only time the plows are lifted is during the few short turns at the ends of the diagonals.

Method VIII.

In this method the corners are left unplowed. The outfit starts down one side and when within 10 feet of the corner the plows are lifted and put in again when about 10 feet beyond the corner, continuing on to the next corner where the same operation is repeated. Continue plowing around the field, leaving a strip 20 feet wide extending from the corners to the center of the field. When the strip in the center of the field has reached a width of 20 feet, plow out the diagonals as shown in the diagram 7. A great deal of rough riding is eliminated by driving over the unplowed ground as compared to the plowed ground in the previous method.

Method IX.

Often in starting a field where it is plowed around continuously, it is difficult to make an easy curve at the corners. Where the corners have a small sharp curve it is difficult to keep from missing small strips of land and at the best do a poor job of plowing at the corners. Diagram of Method 9 shows a method for starting easily around corners. Each corner is plowed out separately, and leaving a well rounded furrow to turn the corners. The greatest objection to this method is the size of the land left in the middle of the field because of the long curves at the corners. It necessitates the raising of the plows for the last few furrows in the center of the field.

Method X.

Diagram of Method 10 shows the method of laying out an irregular field. The essential requirements in plowing an irrgeular field when the plows are lifted at the ends is to keep the headland of a uniform width throughout. The body of the field can be plowed by any of the methods described where the plows are lifted at the ends.

Method XI.

Diagram of Method 11 shows another method for plowing irregular fields. The field is divided into two sections making one field a rectangular shape and the other embracing the irregular portion. Field one could be plowed by following Method 1, and eld two after Method 7, or the more simple plan of Method 6.

We believe that a better quality of work and greater satisfaction will be obtained by using the methods where the plows are lifted at the ends.

(Article and diagrams used by courtesy Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.)

WHY PACKER LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ADOPTED

(*Continued from page* 5.)

which the big packers have already acquired, but to insure their easy conquest of new fields, are:

"Stockyards, with their collateral institutions, such as terminal roads, cattle loan banks, and market papers; private refrigerator car lines for the transportation of all kinds of perishable foods; cold storage plants for the preservation of perishable foods; branch house system of wholesale distribution; banks and real estate.

Private Car Lines and Transportation Privileges

"The Big Five own 93 per cent of the total of all kinds of cars owned by interstate slaughterers, including refrigerator, stock tank, box, flat and gondola cars. The most important of these from the standpoint of monopolization are the refrigerator cars.

Branch Houses and Car Routes

"The packers' distribution of their products is effected through a system of branch houses located in the large towns and cities and a system of refrigerator 'peddler car.' routes which reach the smaller communities. Swift & Co. reach a larger number of cities and towns by peddler car than all other packers' while Armour & Co. have developed a system of delivering from their branch houses by trucks, reaching by this means over 20,000 towns, and making their total number of towns greater than Swift & Co.

The Commission showed that the packers control from 51 to 100 per cent of the stock of 27 branch yards of the big stock yards, and over 25 per cent of two other branch yards.

Packers Financial Affiliations

"In the financial field the packers' strength is based not so much on actual ownership as upon the influence which they can exert by reason of their volume of business and commanding industrial position.

"They are further entrenched in financial institutions throughout the United States, as is evidenced by a list of 61 banks in fifteen cities which relates only to the principal cities and packing centers. In each of these banks the packers are represented on the board of directors through members of the individual families, or through officers, directors, or confidential employes of the packing companies. In addition, there are a number of banks not covered by this list, in which close business associates of the packers are directors.

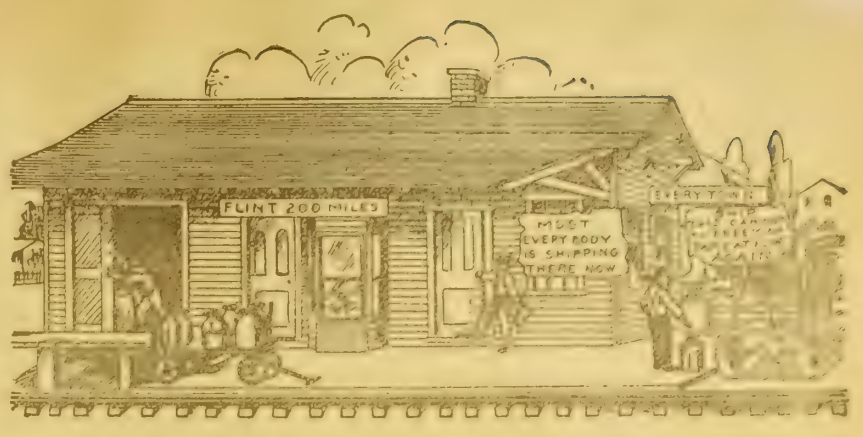
Recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission made three important recommendations to end the evils existing in the meat packing industry:

That all the rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals, the principal and necessary stock yards of the country, and all privately owned refrigerator cars, and all necessary equipment for their proper operation, be acquired by the railroads, and operated by the government. It recommended that they should be taken over through the Railroad Administration that being the only way in which at that time they could be made a part of the transportation system of the country.

Packers' Investments and Profits

Armour's net profits for fifty years, as reported by themselves were $179,000,000, on an original investment of $160,000. Swift & Co.'s net worth capital stock and surplus in 1896 was $14,500,000, and they report net profits for twenty-three years of $214,240,000. Wilson & Co. report their net worth in 1894 was $4,694,000, their net profits for 25 years as $44,390,000. Morris & Co. net worth in 1909 is reported as $23,229,000 and their net profits for ten years were $28,694,000. The Cudahy Packing Co., report their net worth in 1888 as $750,000 and net profits for thirty-one years, as $37,695,000.



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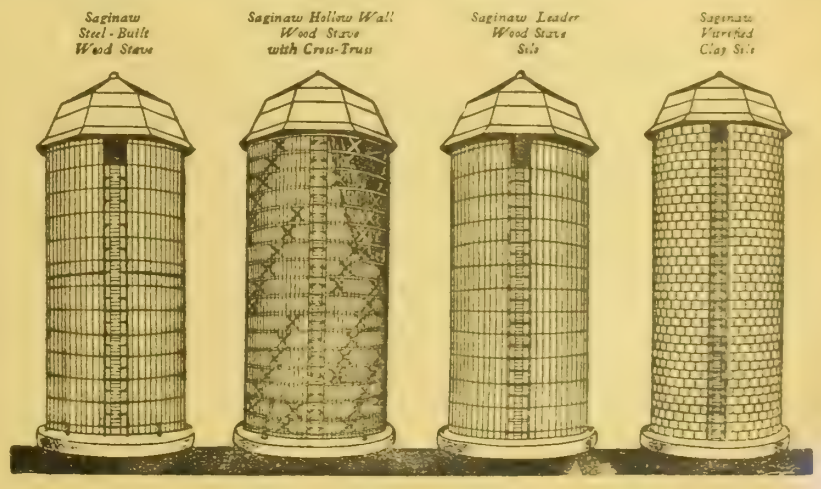
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

DRAIN RIGHT OF WAY

A. B. C. own land where the water is drained from A's and B's through a tile across C's into the river. Before the tile was laid the water stood on A, B and C's land and during floods ran into the river. The tile was laid across C's land over twenty five years ago. A and B made the agreement and bought the right of C to put the tile across C's land. The writings to this have been lost. Now C's land has changed hands several times. This owner has several gullies where the water has washed down the banks from rains. One has been starting near the tile until it has reached the top of the bank. C claims the tile is causing this damage. The gully was filled last fall but has washed away again. During this time the water which is drained through ditches on bad land has not overflowed but ran through the tile. Now C stops up the tile and orders A and B to build dams on their farms and hold the water back. If there should be a hard rain it is liable to do damage to the three farms. Who would have to stand for that damage? Has C the right to stop the tile without notifying the owners? If a larger tile is wanted who would have to furnish the tile? That drain is in the natural water course and no other way for A or B to drain their land. This drain the drain commissioner has no authority over. Now A and B do not think that any of their water has caused this damage. Do A and B have to stand the damage of the gully because the rains have washed the dirt away? B has always kept his ditches cleaned so as to keep from clogging the tiles. Any advice you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—T. B., Allegan County.

It is a difficult question to determine the legal rights of the parties from the brief statement and unusual conditions existing. Without an agreement from some one having authority to make it A and B would have no right to gather the water from their land by ditches and drains and cast it upon the property of C to his damage in any different way than would go in a state of nature. A and B might buy a right of way for a drain across the land of C and in that agreement would probably lay the key as to who would be liable for the damage. If A and B bought a right of way for a drain and agreed to maintain it and keep it in repair they would of course be liable for the damage and also be bound to maintain it and upon failure C would have the right to prevent so far as possible further injury and hold them liable for what damage had been done.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SEN. JOHNSON A PROTESTANT

As further evidence of the Protestant leanings of Senator Johnson, we quote the following from a letter from Congressman Cramton who was Johnson's campaign manager in Michigan:

"I am not able to say in what church either the Senator or Mrs. Johnson have their membership. I know they are both Protestants, and that Senator Johnson was a Knight Templar at the age of twenty-two. Further, Mrs. Johnson mentioned to me one day that she and the Senator were married by a Baptist minister."

NEGLECTED TO PAY MORTGAGE

My mortgage fell due March 19, 1920 and as the local ring of shysters will not renew it, and intend to foreclose, what can I do to help myself. What can they do to me, and how?—A. Subscriber, Van Buren County.

From your statement I fear you have been improvident enough to give a mortgage agreeing to pay a debt on a day certain and then have neglected to make sure you could either meet it or secure a renewal or place the loan elsewhere. Mortgages are commendable and legitimate means of conducting business. It is the failure to meet them that makes the trouble. If foreclosure is started as would seem likely from the statements in your letter you will have one year from the date of sale to redeem, if the foreclosure is by printing a notice in a newspaper, and, if the foreclosure is in Chancery you will have about the same length of time from the commencement. In the meantime you can sell, trade, lease or work yourself, subject to the mortgage, up to the date of the termination of the time of redemption. A person to whom you sold the premises would have the right to redeem from the sale by paying the amount with interest. If you are unable to pay, unable to borrow from any one enough to pay up, and unable to renew it would look to me as though the best thing for you to do would be to sell for all you can get and quit the farming business.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COULD SOME READER ANSWER THIS INQUIRY?

Would some of the readers of M. B. F. please tell me what success they have had in having collar boils or swollen lumps, caused by working a horse in an ill-fitting collar, removed by surgical operation? Is it a mere benefit in appearance or does it permanently remove the soreness from the shoulder. This horse of mine has a swelling about midway up on the shoulder and I have been thinking of having it operated on but would like to hear first from someone who has had such an operation performed.—*W. H. S., Newaygo Co.*

BUILDING LINE FENCE

A owns the N. E. 1-4 of a section, B owns the N. W. 1-4 of the same section. A has built a 3 barbed wire fence on the north eighty rods between them B built the south eighty rods four years ago of good woven wire. Two years ago C purchases the south 1-2 of section belonging to A. Thus getting the 80 rods of woven wire line fence. Now B wants A to build his half of woven wire, but A refuses to do so claiming that he and B should have 40 rods each to build. Can B take 40 rods off of C's property and put between A and B? Can they compel C to buy 40 rods of fence for them. Who must build the fence?—R. S., Sanilac County.

Section 2210 of the Compiled Laws provides that if the division of the line fence is recorded in the town clerk's office "it shall be binding upon the parties and upon all the succeeding occupants of the lands; and they shall be obliged always thereafter to maintain their respective portions of said fence." I would be of the opinion that if that has not been done then section 2212 would apply, which provides that when any controversy shall arise and it appears that one of the parties has built the whole of the fence then the fence viewers may require the other to pay for one half of such fence and the value and collection of it to be in accordance with the provisions of the law. Under this arrangement I think C would be required to pay B one half of the fence and B would be required to pay or construct one half of the fence between them.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A CURE FOR BLUE LICE

If D. S. will try this to kill blue lice it may help. Take a bar strong laundry soap and warm water making a stiff lather all over the calf rubbing well into the hide. Leave on to dry. The stiffness after drying is what kills the lice. I have seen this done with success.—*Mrs. C. G.*

ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

As I sold my farm on a contract and since I sold it the neighbor joining it dynamited stumps on his farm and blowed them through my line fence. I would like to know to whom to look for damages, the one I sold the place to or the man that blowed the stumps. I verbally bargained for a farm, paid $100 down to hold the farm for thirty days. During this time he got a chance to sell for more money and wanted to give me my money back six days after the verbal bargain was made. Can I hold the farm or will I have to take my money back, as I am ready to pay him the whole balance as soon as he will accept it.———, Bay County.

The purchaser of the farm is entitled to damages from the neighbor who did the injury or caused it to be done. You are entitled to only your agreed price for the farm. The law provides as follows: "Every contract for the leasing for a longer period than one year, or for the share of any lands, or any interest in lands, shall be void, unless the contract, or some note or memorandum thereof, be in writing, and signed by the party by whom the lease or sale is to be made, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized by writing". You will be entitled to the return of your money only.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ASSESSMENTS TOO HIGH

A, B and C own property in a small town. The former owner paid $1,150 dollars and the tax valuation was $900. Since A. B. and C. own this property the valuation has declined until we are told we can not get $800 for the lot and the tax valuation has been raised to $1,000. What little rent we get does not begin to pay our tax and insurance. So far we have not had a chance to sell at any price. Can anything be done to lower the tax on this property? If so how shall we proceed. We hired an attorney for a stated fee to look after this property, rent and collect rent, pay insurance, etc. Later we gave him power of attorney. He was to collect rent a month in advance. Now if he fails to collect rent and lets the renter move out can we hold this attorney for our rent?—A. B. C., Kalamazoo.

You should state the full facts to the Board of Review when the tax assessments are under consideration and tell them just how it stands and they should make you a reduction if they find you are justified. Your agent would be personally liable for rent he could not collect if he exercised reasonable diligence in the matter unless your contract with him was that he guaranteed the payment of the rent. If he neglected his duty he would be personally liable.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SECURING R. R. CROSSING

What steps must be taken to secure a R. R. crossing? We have tried to secure a crossing for eight years but have been unsuccessful as the company asked for $200 and our township could not raise it but last spring we petitioned for it, the tax voted and the $200 raised which under the agents directions we placed in the bank and he notified the R. R. company, but now they have raised the price to $400. What can we do?—L. B. L. Midland County.

You do not state whether the proceedings desired to establish a crossing is on a new highway or whether it is on a highway that was in existence when the railroad was built. If the highway was there when the R. R. went through then it is the duty of the R. R. to build the crossing and maintain it; but if you have laid out a new highway since the R. R. was built you will have to attend to it. Section 8243 (5) requires R. R. to build the crossings for the highways in existance and section 4314 of the C. L. 1915 provides the method of procedure when you lay out a new highway. The sections are too long to repeat here.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

EXCHANGING LIBERTY BONDS

We have two $50 bonds of the second and fourth liberty loan issue in the bank for security on a small amount of money due May 1st. Today we went to get them renewed and raised to the 4 1-4 per cent and they charged us 25c on the bond. Why should we pay when it is all the government's own work or is the bank charging for sending them? When I put those bonds in I had registered bonds I wanted them to take but they would not saying they preferred the one's not registered and promising they would get them renewed when the time came—L. A. L., Isabella County.

I do not know why the bank charged 25c unless it was for interest due on your loan or for services in connection with the bond. The bank would not be obliged to render services for nothing and if you borrowed money and pledged the bonds there might be interest due on the loan more than the interest on the bond would pay.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MAKING JOINT DEED

In case of wife owning property and wishing to make it jointly with husband, is it required by the state laws that she first deed it to a disinterested party before making a joint deed between husband and wife?—N. I. McG., Genesee County.

In order to create an estate by the entirety, commonly called a joint estate of husband and wife, it is necessary that the conveyance be made to them by the same instrument. This is the reason why a conveyance is first made to another person and from that person back to the husband and wife, naming them, each by their full name, and they say "husband and wife." In this case when either dies the whole estate belongs to the survivor without any other formality and no probate is necessary.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

THEY'RE CONSISTENT GUYS

OH! But ain't strikers an' sich, the consistent guys? After tryin' their darndest to tie up everything in the country, the outlaw switchmen, now that their nice little scheme has been nipped in the bud an' things are gettin' to normal—new men in many places havin' stepped in an' helped to keep things movin'—are settin' up a loud an' wailin' cry about the farmers quittin' their jobs to take positions in the factories where wages are high an' hours are short an' where they take no chances—the pay bein' sure an' comin' every week.

In a little confab I had with one of the he bosses of the switchmen 'tother day in a restaurant, you know there is more real knowledge scattered around in restaurants an' barber shops than any number of colleges in the land can show—well this he feller after talkin' awhile about his own strike an' how it come to fizzle out, commenced yelpin' about the farmers. "Why," he sez, "the darn farmers are quittin' their jobs—leavin' their farms an' comin' into town an' gittin' jobs here an' in every city its the same," he sez. Now when a guy like that wants to talk about his own affairs your Uncle Rube scurs'ly ever busts in—jest let 'em rave, 'til they git through, so to speak. But when they beller out somethin' mean about the farmer, it kinda raises my dander an' I most genr'ly fade into 'em an' try an' find out how much they know an' everything.

So I sez to this guy, well ain't the farmers got jest as much right to quit their jobs as any other class of men, switchmen included, I sez.

"No they ain't, 'cause we've got to have stuff to eat," he sez, "an if the farmers quit where we goin' to git it?" Well I sez, it does kinda look's if we needed the farmers on the farms but mebbe I sez the farmers are a gittin' a little tired of workin' 12 to 16 hours at a small rate of pay, to feed a lot of scalawags that won't work but eight hours an' want eight or ten dollars for doin' of it, I sez.

He got warmed up quite a bit at that an' sez "What'n'hell has the hours or the wages we want got to do with the farmers. They're our main dependence an' if they quit we might as well hang up our fiddle for we can't work if we ain't got nothin' to eat."

'Zat so, I sez, well s'posin' the farmers stick to their jobs an' raise all the stuff that's needed to eat an' to wear, what good'll that do the people in the cities if the railroads are all tied up by a lot of disgruntled sons of guns breakin' their contracts and violatin' the laws an' quitting their jobs just when they're needed the most, I sez.

"Well," he sez, "if we git the wages we want, things won't be tied up—everything will be workin' fine an' there won't be no trouble," he sez.

Jess so, sez I, sounds real nice as you tell it, a nice smooth little tale, but I don't believe it, I sez, if you fellers got all you asked for, if it wuz granted to you today, tomorrow your hired trouble makers would hatch up somethin' else an' in a little while things would be tied up agin'—you fellers, I sez, has got the strike fever an' there ain't no way of curin' it 'cept by the hunger route—when you git good an' hungry, I sez, you'll be willin' to work more'n six or eight hours an' you'll be willin' to do it fer less'n a dollar an' hour, too, I sez. Fact is, I sez, the farmers has got to buck agin' this dollar an' hour game an' they can't pay that price so they don't git the help—the city gits all the men an' the farmer has to work alone—he's gittin' tired an' along in years—he's doin' all he can under the circumstances an' if there ain't enough to go 'round at the end of the season, the farmer won't be the one to blame an' by gosh, he won't be the one to suffer either, I sez. It's time, I sez that farmers, many of them have moved into town, the high wages have brought them in, farmers are out fer the coin jest the same as the rest of us an' if they can't git it off'n the farm they'll git it in the factory—the cares of the whole world don't rest 'specially on the farmers shoulders—they're no more responsible for the welfare of humanity than any other class of workers an' they think they're played a losin' game jest about long enough an' some of 'em are jumpin' the job an' they have a perfect right to do it too—jest as much right as switchmen, coal miners or any other organization, but there are thousands of good farmers still on the job, doin' all they can an' will continue to do it as long as they can.

"Yes," he broke in, "an' the confounded robbers are organizin' to boost the price of food an' everything clear out of sight. They're robbers, nothin' less," he sez.

Say! Feller!! I yelled, I'd like to talk with you awhile but you make me laugh so I can't do it—organizing? to boost the price of food? Well mebbe they are trying to get together an' git a livin' price out of their labor an' money invested an' they have a right to organize—mi gosh! I sez, you who've belonged to an organization for years, buckin' at the thought of farmers organizin? Sure, you do make me laugh, I sez, an' with that our conversation closed as he didn't seem to have anything more to say. Cordially yours.—*UNCLE RUBE.*

Sense and Nonsense

A Kindly Light

The clergyman of a poor parish was showing a rich lady round, hoping to touch her heart and so receive a big check for his people.

"We are now passing through the poorest slums," he said, as the car turned into a side street. "These people have little to brighten their lives."

"I must do something for them," sighed the lady, adding to the chauffeur: "James, drive the car slowly, and turn on the big lamps."

You Never Can Tell

A Boston man who spent the holidays in his home village related a rather amusing incident. On New Year's day he and his brother hitched up the old wagon, piled a lot of hay into the bottom for warmth, and started off visiting. A spark from one of their cigars fell on the hay in the rear of the wagon, smouldered a while and then burst into a roaring flame.

A farmer who had been driving along behind helped them put the fire out and remarked: "I'd been watching the smoke for some time."

"Then why in thunder didn't you give us warning?" inquired the city man.

"Well," responded the old fellow, "there's so many new-fangled notions nowadays, I thought you were going by steam."

A Hope That Failed

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't."

In the O Zone

Doctor: Did you open both windows in your sleeping room last night as I ordered?

Patient: No, doctor, not exactly. There's only one window in my room but I opened it twice.

Platinum

It sometimes happens that a man refers to his wife as a "jewel" just because she is "set" in her ways.

You May Not Wisely Delay
Ordering Your 1920

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATOR

There are a dozen reasons why this is so.

For three years it has not been possible to make enough De Laval machines to meet the demand. More than ever are being made this year, but the demand is still greater.

Cream Separators have advanced less in price than anything else used or produced by the farmer during the war years. If labor and material costs continue to advance so must separator prices.

Such an advance must come very soon from increased freight rates, if from no other cause.

Freights are still slow and uncertain. There may be unavoidable delay in getting a machine when you badly need it from this reason.

The flush of milk and hot weather are near at hand when a De Laval saves most and an inferior or half-worn-out separator wastes most.

There are still other reasons, which a De Laval best demonstrates for itself. You will have no difficulty in observing them. Every local De Laval agent will be glad to afford you the opportunity to do so.

If you don't know the nearest agent simply address the nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK — 29 East Madison Street, CHICAGO — 61 Beale Street, SAN FRANCISCO

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

CREAM WANTED

We want more Direct Shippers of Cream.
We guarantee correct weights and Tests.
We insure the return of your empty can or a new one.
We guarantee the legitimate top market price at all times.
Write for shipping instructions and full information.
We are absolutely responsible. Ask your banker.

DETROIT CREAMERY Co.
Cass and Grand River Aves., DETROIT

A New Book on

Practical Sheep Husbandry

The following are a few of the subjects this book handles and which you may want to know more about:

History of sheep and why important to know.
Different breeds and kinds to buy.
How to breed for market requirements and when.
Care of pregnant ewe and how to feed.
Docking, castrating and caring for young lamb.
Advantages of early marketing and how to feed.
Progressive system for the summer flock.
How to buy and feed western sheep and lambs.
How to produce more economical sheep feeds.
How to grade and tell when sheep are fat.
How to feed in field and dry lot or barn.

The book has over 40 illustrations, is printed on fine enamel paper and has a handsome durable binding.

Sent Postage Prepaid on Receipt of $1.00

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Genuine Aspirin

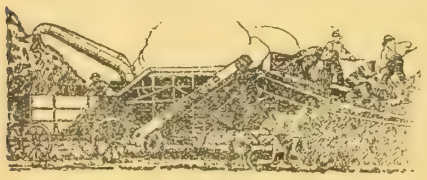
Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock or poultry in M. B. F.'s Breeders Directory.



72 Years' Experience

Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither was a good thresher. It takes many years to prove its dependability and show whether it will always thresh clean.

There is almost three-quarters of a century of experience back of the

Red River Special

line of threshers. Think what this means.

It means that you are not trying out someone's experiment when you thresh your grain with a Red River Special. Its builders have devoted their entire lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

Mechanics and experts have grown old in their service, and in passing, sons have taken their places.

Result—the greatest line of threshing machinery ever produced.

Don't risk your threshing this year to an unknown, uncertain machine. Get a Red River Special and be sure of clean threshing.

It *beats out* the grain. Its big cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers are real grain-savers.

If interested in threshing for only your own use, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special.

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NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Engines
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For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE — DAIRYING — BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

CENTRAL MICH. POLAND CHINA BREEDERS FORM ASS'N

The breeders of Big Type Poland China Hogs of central Michigan have long felt the need of a closer fraternal spirit among themselves, as breeders, to promote public sales and for the best interest of the breed in this state, and particularly for their section of the state.

At a meeting held on May 15, 1920, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, was elected president and C. A. Boone, Blanchard, secretary and treasurer of the Central Michigan Big Type Poland China Breeders' Association.

A sale circuit was formed for October 26to 30th, with the Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard; E. R. Leonard, St. Louis; Chas Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca; Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie and Wesley Hile, Ionia. This will be a five day circuit, the first sale circuit ever held in Michigan of the Big Types. Leading blood is well represented in the several herds, and this will afford an opportunity for the public to obtain advanced Poland Chinas at their own bids. It is hoped that the breeders of the state, as well as other states, will help make this a success.

In a short time every breeder in that territory will be a member of this association, and a large sale circuit is looked for next year, with possibly a bred sow circuit this winter.

SHORTHORN BREEDER PURCHASES HIGH GRADE SIRE

Mr. M. B. Hallstead, Shorthorn breeder who conducts a pure bred stock farm at Orion, Michigan, has purchased the Red Roan Shorthorn herd sire, Orange Goods No. 795761, bred by J. Leitch and Son of LaFayette, Illinois. This bull is a Cruickshank Orange Blossom and carries a large per cent of the same blood as Imp Villager No. 295884.

Michigan Shorthorn breeders may be mighty proud that this high grade bull has been brought to this state to help Michigan become one of the greatest livestock states in the United States.

SPRING TIPS

1. Do not fail to provide clean, warm quarters in which your cows, ewes and mares can bring forth their young. Navel ill comes from dirt.

2. It is dangerous to expose young stock, especially foals and colts to spring rain-storms. A day's exposure, if not fatal, may stop a month's growth.

3. It is bad policy to turn the stock to pasture before the grass has well started—bad for the pasture and bad for the stock.

4. When the pasture season begins, turn the stock out at night, instead of in the morning. Then they will feed through the night, and not lie down until the sun has warmed the air and the ground.

5. Get your horses into condition for spring work—the young horses especially. Many a colt has been ruined by being put to hard work without preparation. It is the same with green horses.

6. In warm weather, thorough grooming is almost as important as feeding. Without it, dried sweat, dead skin and dirt clog the pores, make the horse uncomfortable and affect his health.

7. Look out for sore shoulders and backs, especially in plowing. Be sure that your collars fit. A collar too big is as bad as one too small. If the collar rides up, use a martingale, or a girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

8. When the horses are at work on a warm day, lift up the collars now and then to cool their shoulders and wipe off the sweat and dirt with a bunch of grass.

9. Wipe off the harness marks on your horses when you stop work at noon and at night, and clean the inside of the harness, the collars especially. The salt sweat drying on the skin and on the harness is what makes the trouble.

10. If the skin is wrinkled under the collar or saddle, bathe it with diluted vinegar or witchhazel. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean warm water containing a little salt. Fix the collar, with padding or otherwise, so that it will not touch the sore spot the next day. A little carelessness at the beginning may cause a lot of trouble to you and suffering to the horse.

11. Clean your horses at night, water them, give them a good bed, and water them again after they have eaten their hay so that they will not be thirsty all night. Let them rest an hour or more before they are grained.

BIG HOLSTEIN SALE AT HOWELL, JUNE 8

One of the largest live stock sales held in Michigan this spring will be staged at Howell, under date of June 8, when the McPherson Farms Company and the Cluny Stock Farm will offer at public auction 50 head of high grade A. R. O. Holsteins.

Mr. R. Bruce McPherson, proprietor of both farms, informs us that the list of stock offered will include a cow with a record at four and one-half years of 106.9 pounds of butter in 30 days—a daughter of this cow with a 365 day record at three and one-half years of 20,241 pounds of milk; a proven 30 pound bull—a grandson of the great King Segis Pontiac—also 10 daughters of this bull; a 29 pound bull; 2 daughters of a 33 pound sire; 5 granddaughters of the great Colantha Johanna Lad; 1 daughter of a 27 pound Sr. 3 year old; 1 daughter of a 26 pound Sr. 3 year old; 2 daughters of a 25 pound cow; a daughter of a 24 pound cow; and 8 daughters of Mr. McPherson's senior herd sire, Maplecrest Application Pontiac.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac has wonderful transmitting power and up to present date has 16 A. R. O. daughters of which 2 have completed semi-official tests of 305 days and 5 are taking this test at the present time.

"I am disposing of practically everything I have except some daughters of this sire and their off-spring," says Mr. McPherson, "retaining only a few other animals which form my foundation herd."

All of Mr. McPherson's herds are under Federal supervision and every animal offered at this sale will be tuberculin tested and sold on 60 day guarantee.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac, No. 132652. A Holstein herd sire owned by the McPherson Farms Company and the Cluny Stock Farm.

RESULTS FROM GRADE COW AND PUREBRED SIRE

What a result a banker got by breeding a grade cow to a pure bred sire can be seen in the following article:

About five years ago a hotel keeper bought a cow from a butcher that was going to be shipped out for a canner. After he bought her he bred her to Pogis 99th, the 11th off Hood Farm No. 122016, owned by the Riverside Stock Farm of Mendon, the result was a female calf, when this calf was a two year old she was put on test in a county association, as a two year old she produced 7,015 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.7 per cent and a butterfat of 400.1 pounds. This year she will finish as a four year old Jr. She has two months to go yet before the year is up. To date she has 8,206 pounds of milk with a test of 5.6 per cent and a B. F. of 462.3 pounds in the ten months that she has been tested. The total value of her butterfat was $302.58, her feed cost $81.31 that gave her a profit of $221.27 over her cost of feed. This record was made under ordinary conditions on the farm, she is owned by Mr. Estes the banker of Mendon, Mich. If there is any grade cow that can beat this let's have her record. This last record was made while I was testing her.—*Richard Strabbing, Tester, St. Joseph County.*

EASTERN WINTER AFFECTS THE HORSE MARKET

Horses and mules are selling easily and at top-notch prices on the East St. Louis market. The demand is greater than ever before in history.

Mr. Searcy of the Campbell and Reid Horse Company, says that this is not a temporary inflation, but has been coming steadily and surely for the past ninety days. The buyers from the eastern cities, particularly those from the North Atlantic seaboard, want heavy draft horses for city work and are paying from $275 to $350 for all they can get. Mr. Searcy says it is very evident that the storm experiences of the past winter have swung general sentiment very strongly in favor of good horses and mules for city hauling, and that for 100 per cent reliability in all kinds of wind and weather, the horse and mule team are right there. He predicts that the demand will be permanent from now on, and that the supply is inadequate to meet it.

A market condition which has prevailed steady and high as long as this, means that, all things considered, the horse and mule are the staple units of transportation.

HOT WEATHER HOG SHIPPING POINTERS

1. Haul or drive your hogs into shipping station in ample time to allow them to become rested and cool before loading.

2. Insist upon a clean car bedded with sand.

3. Wet down the bedding and interior of the car before loading.

4. Give only a light grain feeding before shipping. Heavy feed means more body heat generated.

5. Load not more than one hour before the train is to depart.

6. Load slowly and carefully. Avoid excitement and do not beat or bruise the animals.

7. Load not to exceed 16,000 pounds in a standard 36 foot car during warm weather.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today !)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

June 8. Hosteins. McPherson Farms Co., and Cluny Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.
Aug. 6. Duroc-Jerseys . O. F. Foster, Pavillion, Mich
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Paid in Milk for Purebred Holsteins

The Reveille, Bellingham, Wash., reports that the Pacific Condensary Co., sells high-grade Holsteins to the ranchers at cost, taking payment in milk.

The company needs more milk and by introducing Holsteins expects to make dairying a profitable industry, thus increasing the acreage in dairy farms as well as the milk output per average cow. Just another instance of the standing of Holsteins among business men.

Send for free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices $300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Ell Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.

Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

A WELL BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Dec. 12, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a 3 yr| old 7 day record of 21.19 lbs. butter. Her dam has a 3 yr .old 7 day record of 21.18 lbs. butter and a 30 day record, at same age, of 85.12 lbs. butter.

GLENRIDA FARM
Walter T. Hill, Prop. Davison, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Increase Your Production at the Price of $50

Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. Daughters. Dam a 2 year old granddaughter of a 21 lb. cow that will be tested at next freshening. We have just finished testing 2 cows. One made over 30 lbs., the other made 27.65 from 779 lbs. of milk in 7 days.

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

$100 Each

33 lb. Grandsons of King of the Pontiacs from four to five months old. Guaranteed straight and right. Registered, crated and delivered any part of Michigan for above price if taken at once. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Write

J. B. JONES' FARM
Joe Metz, Mgr. Romeo, Mich., R 1

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

one coming 5 years weighs over ton, wonderful conformation, a sure producer; one coming two years, best blood lines, low price for quick dispersal, easy payments to reliable parties. Would trade for heifers.

BROAD VIEW FARM
LaPORTE, IND.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.

OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE AT REAsonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich

HEREFORDS

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

12 to 14 months old of extra quality and richly bred. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROTHERS
Merrill, Mich., R 3

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSbell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

Registered Owl Interest Bull

ready for light service. Perfect in color and breeding. $100. One three weeks old, $50.
L. H. CHEESEMAN, Clarkston, Mich.

every breeder—

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

RED POLLS

Red Polled Bulls

[illegible] over ton.

BROAD VIEW FARM
LAPORTE, IND.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE [illegible]

FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion Iowa State Fair. Get a good champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Lesser's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
[illegible] pigs ready [illegible]
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS [illegible] for bear pigs at weaning time from Mich. [illegible] to date. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some fall boars that we will close out at a bargain.
L. W. BARNES & SON,
Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of seven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

G TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 12, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar [illegible] at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for [illegible] and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM
Large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by Clansman's Image 2nd. The Outpost and King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327,749. He is a real sire. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

L T POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for [illegible] Line Livings Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

DUROCS

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. [illegible]
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Pathfinder Critic King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Pajah out of dams [illegible] Bred to [illegible] Long and Proud Critic Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
[illegible] Walt's [illegible] Yankton
[illegible] Ill. Grand and Saginaw, 1919
PhillipsBros, Riga, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM
[illegible] and Duroes
O. F. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY, SPRING PIGS, CHOICE breeding, $15 each, also two bred gilts, $60 ea.
F. W. SLEDER, R 4, Traverse City, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS FROM BROOKWATER bred sires and dams. $20.00 at 8 weeks.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS [illegible] Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY [illegible] Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Potterville, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, RG. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to [illegible] for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTed spring Duroc Boars also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC GILTS BRED FOR AUGUST FARrow. Spring pigs either sex.
JESSE BLISS & SON Henderson, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. [illegible] spring boars for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

"BERKSHIRES ARE QUALITY HOGS" [illegible] with that delicious lean streak and not so much blubber. A few choice sow pigs to offer, splendid individuals.
ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Leverich, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRES
[illegible] gilts bred for [illegible] priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 [illegible]
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

O. I. C.

BIG TYPE O I C
AND
CHESTER WHITE SWINE
A choice lot of spring and fall pigs. Two yearling boars [illegible] bred gilts. I ship C. O. D., register in buyer's [illegible]
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding. Fall [illegible] March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to [illegible] Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE—Boar pigs of March farrow ready for June shipment. Price $20 each. Best of bloodlines. Recorded free in C. W. R.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED [illegible]
JOHN ODOERFER, Mariette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM
offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner Ducks $2 per 11. [illegible] Geese at 40c each. Also [illegible]
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

I AM BOOKING ORDERS FOR O. I. C. SPRING pigs bred from a 1,000 lb. boar and a 20 months old sow weighing 700 lbs. Also choice of the most famous breeds.
FRANK MASON
Merrill, Mich.

SHEEP

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH [illegible] registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1850.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Sheridan 209" an [illegible] ram. Lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1,920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a [illegible] list with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express Charges. Write for [illegible] list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Fall Lambs.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOCK, [illegible]
SHERIDAN RABBITRY, Sheridan, Mich.

HORSES

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
[illegible]
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

BELGIAN
AND
PERCHERON
DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

——it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.

——it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!

——it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!

——it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all! (ONE YEAR.....$1) (THREE YEARS...$2) (FIVE YEARS.....$3) No Premiums, No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for [illegible] years for which I enclose herewith $[illegible] in money order, check or currency.

Name .....

P. O. .....R. F. D. No.....

County .....State.....

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O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT, **R. 5, Mason, Michigan**

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(*Continued from page 8*)

butchers, $9@10; light butchers, $7.50@8; cuters, $6; canners, $5@5.75; best heavy bulls, $8.50@9; bologna bulls, $8@8.25; stock bulls, $5@7.50; feeders, $9@11; stockers $7.50@8.50; milkers and springers, $85@125. Veal calves: market active; best, $16.50@17; others, $10@13. Sheep and lambs: Market dull; best lambs, $16.50; fair lambs, $14@15; light to common lambs, $9@12; fair to good sheep; $9@10; cull and common, $3@5. Hogs: Market active; pigs, $13.50; bulk of market, $14.75; few choice, $14.85.

CHICAGO—Beef cattle 15c to 25c higher; top yearlings, $14.30; best heavy, $13.75; bulk all weights, $12@13.15; stock steady to strong; spots higher; choice heavy cows, $8; bulls and canners steady; medium bolognas, $7.75@8; calves steady to strong; bulk vealers, $13.50@14.25; feeders steady to strong, but quiet. Hogs: Top, $14.90; bulk all weights, $14@14.75; pigs, 25c to 50c lower. Sheep: Bulk lambs steady; others lower; sheep 50c lower; good and choice shorn lambs, $16.50@17; common kinds mostly, $12@13; choice spring lambs, $17.50; others mostly $16.25; good and choice fat ewes, $9@10.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Business during the past week has been virtually at a standstill both in the East and West and the few small sales which have been effected have almost invariably been at the expense of prices. Quotations are very difficult to make with any certainty.

"The situation in the goods market is still very unsettled, although cancellations are not reported in so heavy volume. The transportation situation is still very bad, but it is hoped that conditions will begin to improve presently."

Quotations more or less nominal.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 66@68c; delaine, unwashed, 85@87c; 1-2 blood, unwashed 73@74c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 61@63c.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed 88@99c; fine, unwashed, 70c; 1-2 blood combing, 75@77c; 3-8 blood combing, 62@63c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—11-2 blood 70c; 3-4 blood, 57@58c; 1-4 blood, 53@55c.

Virgina, Kentucky and similar.—1-2 blood unwashed, 78@80c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 62@63c.

Scoursed basis: Texas—Fine 12 months, $1.60@1.65; fine 8 months $1.45@1.50.

California—Northern, $1.65; middle country, $1.55@1.60; south, $1.30@1.35.

Mohairs—Best combing, 60@6c; best varding, 55@60c.

HOW TO SELL STOCK: EXHIBIT WHERE?

WEST MICHIGAN FAIR SEPTEMBER 2024

FOR PREMIUM LIST ADDRESS
L. A. LILLY, Pres.-Mgr.

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known

Wise Stockmen Everywhere are TIX-TON Users

Tix-Ton ANTISEPTICS

the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A $7.50 Drum makes $60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan
Write for Club Offer Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

After the Minnesota National Sale

THEN

The McPherson Farms Co.

AND

Cluny Stock Farm

BREEDERS' SALE

at Howell, Mich., June 8, 1920

50 HIGH CLASS A. R. O. HOLSTEINS 50

Sale Begins at 10.30 A. M. at the Sales Pavilion

Auctioneer—B. V. KELLEY, S. T. W[illiams]—In the Box,

McPherson Farms Co. and Cluny Stock Farm

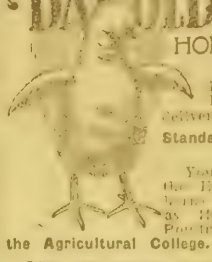
HOWELL, MICH.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Olomens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS
HOMESTEAD FARMS



Standard Heavy and Laying Breeds

the Agricultural College.

Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

Send for new Catalog with illustrations. It will help you raise your Chicks. Also it explains the Homestead Farms plan of co-operation.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS
Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock
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FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
ducks, either sex, $4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Mariette, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels Farm raised. Good laying strain
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.
LEO GRABOWSKE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only $1.75 per 15; $3.25 per 30 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich.

White Wyandottes, Dustin's Strain, culled by experts for utility, size and color. Eggs 15 for $2.00, 50 or more 10c each, by mail prepaid.
VANO FARM, Hartford, Mich.

Fine W. Wyandottes at Half Price. Best layers. Keeler's strain. Eggs 7c each, postpaid.
N. FLECK, R 6, Plymouth, Ind.

LANGSHAN

BLACK LANGSHANS OF QUALITY
Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs $3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain.
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

O. K. Chicken Hatchery
THOROUGHBRED DAY OLD CHICKS
Barred Plymouth Rox, R. I. Reds, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns.
25 [illegible] $5.00, 50 chicks $11; 100 chicks, $20.00.
A. C. MORNINGSTAR, Prop.
Box 263 Phone 115 Fenton Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS
SUPERIOR GRADE BABY CHICKS SHIPPED SAFELY ANYWHERE BY MAIL
S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas [illegible] Catalog free.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Anconas, Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Silver Campines, Golden Seabright Bantams. Catalog free.
INTERLAKES FARM Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS, PURE SCRANTON STRAIN Rhode Island Reds, $20 per 100. Order now.
H. VANDEPELS, Zeeland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYING strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, $10.00 per 100.
Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, $9 PER 100. Special mating eggs from 300 egg hen, 75c per 15. $1.50 per 30.
W. H. FROHM, R 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

R. C. Leghorn Eggs, from Kulp and Gale Strains $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100. M. Pekin duck eggs $1.50 for 8. Mrs. Claude Beers, Howell, Mich.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR hatching, from stock guaranteed $2 per 15.
Wm. J. RUSCHE, Alpine, Mich., R 1

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs.
Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

FROM COOK'S BEST: S. C. BUFF, WHITE and black Orpington eggs, $4 per 15, $7 per 30
GRABOWSKE BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHING from selected layers, $2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, $16 to $25.
FRANK DeLONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs from vigorous early maturing stock from heavy laying strain. $2 per 15, $5 per 45 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R1, East Lansing, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS (ALL varieties) White Wyandotte, Ancona and Rouen Ducks. Catalog 2c.
SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS, Sheridan, Mich.

S. C. AND R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching winter layers, $1.00 for 13.
EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

S. C. Black Minorcas exhibition stock Northrup strain Eggs for Hatching $3 for 13, $12 per 100.
Cass Poultry Yard, C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. FARM RANGE eggs. 15, $1.60 postpaid. 100 express, $8.
HARLEY L. FRY, North Adams, Mich.

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed please find check for $14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

—READ
the Classified Ads
—in—
M. B. F.'s
Business Farmers' Exchange

Big Bargains always to be found there

Send No Money-Just the Coupon

Get a Famous New Butterfly

Save $2

The Coupon Makes First Payment and Separator Itself Pays the Rest

Here is an opportunity for you to get one of the famous New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory without sending a cent of money in advance. The Coupon at the bottom of this advertisement is worth $2.00 to you. If you send it at once we will accept it the same as cash for full first payment of $2.00 on any 1920 model New Butterfly Separator. Just fill out the coupon, telling us which size machine you want and we will ship it for you to try for 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much the New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you.

More than 175,000 now in use

(31)

If You Keep 1 or 2 Cows

order the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½—capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 quarts of milk an hour. Price $44.00. Terms, free $2.00 coupon with order—balance **$3.50** a month for twelve months.

If You Keep 3 or 4 Cows

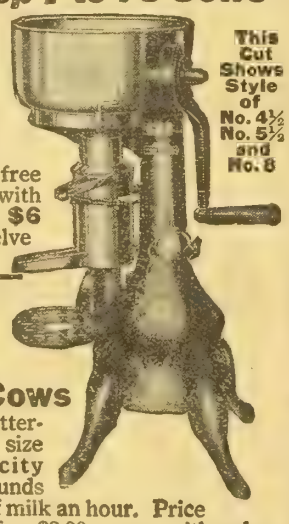
order the New Butterfly Jr. No. 3½—capacity up to 400 lbs. or 190 quarts of milk an hour. Price $56. Terms, free $2.00 coupon with order—bal. **$4.50** a month for 12 months.

If You Keep 5 or 6 Cows

order the New Butterfly—size No. 4½—(shown below)—capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 quarts of milk an hour. Price $65.00. Terms, free $2.00 coupon with order—balance **$5.25** a month for twelve months.

If You Keep 7 to 10 Cows

order the New Butterfly—size No. 5½, capacity up to 600 pounds or 300 quarts of milk an hour. Price $74.00. Terms, free $2.00 coupon with order—balance **$6** a month for twelve months.



This Cut Shows Style of No. 4½ No. 5½ and No. 8

IF YOU KEEP MORE than 10 Cows

order New Butterfly big dairy size No. 8—capacity up to 850 pounds or 425 quarts of milk an hour. Price $78.80. Terms, free $2.00 coupon with order—balance **$6.40** a month for 12 months.

Coupon Makes All of First Payment

Nothing More to Pay for 30 Days

Think of it! You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this labor saving, money making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due. In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have a separator to use on your farm and money in your pocket.

Pay Only $3.50 to $6.40 a Month

According to Size Separator You Need

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. By ordering direct from this advertisement you save the expense of a catalog, postage and time, and we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. You have the machine to use instead of a catalogue to read. You have a chance to compare the New Butterfly with other separators in your neighborhood regardless of price. You have a chance to see how much more cream you would save if you owned a separator. That is why we are offering to send you a machine from our factory to use 30 days.

30 Days' Free Trial—Life-Time Guarantee

Against Defects in Material and Workmanship. If at the end of 30 days' trial you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny. If you decide to keep the separator we send you this coupon counts the same as a $2.00 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on the size you select. For example, if you select a $44.00 machine you will have only $42.00 to pay in twelve easy payments—only $3.50 a month. If you select a $56.00 machine you will have only $54.00 to pay in twelve easy payments of only $4.50 a month, and so on. You can pay by the month or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as $2.00 just the same. The important thing to do is

Send the Coupon NOW

whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your state on this liberal plan. More than 175,000 of these machines are now in use. You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. This is an opportunity you can't afford to pass by. Get your cream separator now. Start it making money for you. Send the coupon today. It is worth $2 to you.

No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest to clean of all cream separators. It has no discs—there are only three parts inside the bowl—all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings constantly bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

IT IS ALWAYS BEST

to select a larger machine than you need now. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember the larger the capacity of your separator the faster it will skim and the less time it will take to do the work.

NOW This Coupon is Worth $2 To YOU

Free Coupon

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Plese ship me on 30 days' free trial one New Butterfly Cream Separator size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as $2.00 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me and I will be under no obligation to you. I keep.....cows.

I wish to pay on.....terms
(Cash or payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....

Postoffice.....

Name of Your Bank.....

ALBAUGH-DOVER Co. Manufacturers

2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 40 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

Is it any Wonder that Michigan is a Great Dairy State?

In this issue: Fordney Committee Reports Out Bean Bill—Up-State Farmers Endorse Legislative Candidates—Survey of Peach Industry in New York and Michigan—Protecting the Grain From Rats, Mould and Fire.

Up-State Farmers Endorse Legislative Candidates

Farmers of Clare and Bay Districts Will Take Active Part in Coming Campaign and Election

ACCORDING to John Fitzpatrick of Beaverton, Clare county, the farmers of the Clare legislative district, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin and Roscommon, will go into politics this fall to the extent of endorsing candidates for both branches of the legislature and assisting the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick visited the editorial offices of THE BUSINESS FARMER and explained just how the farmers of his district proposed to become a factor in the coming primary and general election.

"We farmers haven't been exactly satisfied with the way this state government has been run, and with the record of our representative, so we made up our minds to take a hand this fall and see if we couldn't elect some good farmer to the legislature and help Mr. Campbell in our district. The Clare district is mostly agricultural and there isn't any reason why the farmers shouldn't name their next representative and mebbe their next senator. Heretofore the commercial interests in our district have encouraged one or more men from the rural districts to run against the farmer candidate, who usually got beaten because the farmers would not hang together. But things are different now. We held a mass meeting in Clare the other day, and appointed a committee to take this matter up. The committee has named two delegates to meet with two delegates of Gladwin county and one of Roscommon county for the purpose of endorsing a candidate.

Farm Bureau Gives Help

"The Gladwin county farm bureau has been a big help to us in that county. County Agent Atwater sent out letters to all the locals asking them to express their choice for delegates to a county meeting to elect the two representatives to act with the representatives of the other two counties in endorsing candidates. Now these delegates have been elected and we will have our meeting on Wednesday night, June 2nd, when we will endorse our man and make our plans for putting his candidacy across. We also intend to organize the entire district for Milo Campbell and believe that he will get a big vote in our district.

Democrats Will Help

"We have about 800 democratic farmers in our district," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "but most of them say they will support Milo Campbell. I am trying to show them that in order to give Mr. Campbell much practical help they will have to vote for him in the primary and in order to do that they will have to enroll as Republicans. I am a Democrat myself, but I'm going to be a Republican long enough this fall to vote for the man I want to be the next Governor of Michigan, and that is Milo Campbell."

Mr. Fitzpatrick believes the plan that has been adopted in the Clare district will work in other legislative districts of the state and he would like to see it tried out. His suggestions are as follows:

"Call a meeting of the farmers by giving notice in each county that is a part of the legislative district (or where the district is confined to one county, in each township thereof,) each county or township to select one or two men to represent their section and meet at some convenient point and endorse candidates for the two branches of the legislature. We learned from our own experience that you cannot get a mass meeting of farmers to take the final action. We held several meetings, but a number of candidates began to bob up and influence their friends at the mass meetings to vote for them, so we found there was a division and we didn't get anywhere. I finally made up my mind that if we were to accomplish anything definite we had to let the matter be decided by just a few men who would be elected at mass meetings or in some other representative way, and we have found that whereas the majority of farmers could not agree among themselves in a mass meeting they were perfectly willing to abide by the decisions of the men whom they had chosen to endorse the candidates.

"Our main object in my district has been to use all honorable organized means to promote the candidacy of the farmers' candidate for Governor, but at the same time not to overlook the all important fact that a real farmer Governor can only direct the course of legislation in proportion to the extent which the people of the state back him up with members in the legislature who are open to conviction and will be responsive to the wishes of the people. It is a special mistake to expect that the Governor can cause the enactment of legislation beneficial to the majority of the people if they elect a majority in the legislature who for selfish reasons or lack of interest in the people's welfare oppose legislation of a fair, just and right nature. It is of paramount importance that the farmers in legislative districts who are in the majority when united to appoint a committee of farmers to take an active part in the candidacy of men who prefer to be candidates when the office goes out after the man instead of themselves forever seeking the office.

"Here in our district we propose to give due consideration to all the claims presented by the various candidates, but to base our choice upon two main qualifications: first, honesty; second, statesmanship. In other words each will be considered on his own merits, rather than his political strength, as a candidate capable of performing a public trust as it ought to be performed. The record established by these candidates in the past with reference to honesty, ability and square dealing will be carefully looked into. Neither we nor any other farmer can afford to endorse men concerning whose honesty there is any question. We cannot afford to chance the criticism and opposition that would surely result from the naming of such a man.

"The farmer is the most skeptical person we have to deal with today, for the reason that he has been lied to so many times in the past that he has just about lost faith in man-made schemes or arguments. If anyone doubts the above just counsel with the heads of the different farmer movements or even with individuals. While the farmer will admit the necessity and feasibility of this and similar plans, the question will arise in his mind, 'Will it accomplish more than the schemes that have been tried out in the past.' Yet in the majority of cases he is willing to take another chance.

"After the candidate has been chosen let someone secure the signatures of a hundred or more farmers who are personally acquainted with the candidate and can vouch for his ability, etc., approving the choice of the committee. Circulate this thruout the district and it will be all the recommendation the candidate needs for the average voter unacquainted with the candidate for office, feels that he can rely upon the judgment of a large number of his brother farmers.

"There is a good deal of complaint about the management of our state government, but just finding fault will not alter the circumstances one bit. We must elect men who are open to conviction and will be willing to give and take in solving the problems before us. Two men may admit as to the logical thing to do in regard to a given evil but at the same time are at variance as to the means to pursue in arriving at a remedy. The question of taxes is, I believe, at the head of the class. Just now a lot of different theories are being advanced on this question. It may be that if it was looked into by some competent body that possibly there is a much better way than the present system, but since we must depend upon this system for some time to come, the more sensible thing to do seems to find out whether the people who pay the taxes are getting 100 per cent in the way of public benefits. In other words are the people getting value received for their taxes. If not why not renovate the whole system? It looks like it needed it particularly right now when taxes are so high and we must make every cent count in order to carry on the legitimate business of the state, without still further burdening the taxpayers.

A Word to the Democrats

"Now, Mr. Democrat and Mr. Socialist, if you do not like the way the public pie counter is being run why you can help to run it differently. Just enroll in the primary and vote for Milo D. Campbell for Governor and send some honest-to-God farmers from your district to the legislature. Here are some interesting figures from my own district which will show you how necessary it is to have the support of the Democrats in the primary election. These figures represent the vote cast for the Secretary of State in the last election: Republican votes: Gladwin county, 926; Roscommon, 289; Clare, 979; total, 2,194. Democratic votes: Gladwin, 248; Roscommon, 143; Clare, 417; total, 808. The ratio between the votes cast by the two leading parties is somewhat similar in all the counties of the state.

"Now what I would like to point out is that if the Democrats do not enroll to offset the partion of that 2,194 who have no interest in a real farmer candidate even though he has the endorsement of the farmers' committee, with two or more candidates in the field, the farmers' candidate stands a chance of losing.

"The interests of the state and of the farming business of the state ought to be paramount to any partisan considerations. Farmers, I think, should give their united support to farmer candidates, irrespective of party or creed. The farmers are not asking for any special favors, but since they predominate in great numbers in the majority of the districts of the state they ought to have greater representation in the legislature and protect what are their just and natural rights. It will not do to send some fellow to the legislature just because he happens to comb his hair to suit you. That will not help you one whit to get a square deal. There are two many one-hobbied legislatures on the job now. General legislation doesn't worry them as they just trade votes with other single-hobbied members. Then there is the slow, take-it-easy. happy-go-lucky hooligan who does not even claim the distinction of having any interest in any hobby let alone general legislation. He just marks time until pay day."

Farmers in Politics

JOHN FITZPATRICK, a farmer of Clare county, presents herewith his ideas on the duty of farmers in the coming primary and election, also the plan that has been adopted by the farmers of his district in endorsing candidates for the legislature. We believe that the farmers in every county of the state ought to follow some such plan as this and lose no time in getting a representative expression from their neighbors on their next representative and senator. We believe that in every district, both legislative and senatorial, where the agricultural vote is in the majority farmers should signify their choice before the primary and help to elect their men. The next Governor of Michigan will be elected by the farmers. Why not make it a ten-strike and elect the majority in the legislature as well. Let us head from our readers upon this subject. Let us plan together for a campaign and an organization in every county that will put farmer candidates across. The progress of this movement in the Clare district will be carefully watched by the Business Farmer and reported to its readers.—Editor.

BAY COUNTY FARMERS ENDORSE CANDIDATES

THE BAY county court room was not large enough to accommodate the hundreds of farmers members of the Bay County Co-operative Union, who gathered there last Saturday to discuss the political situation and endorse candidates for the state legislature.

The meeting was presided over by John Purtell, president of the Union, who explained the reasons why farmers should take a greater interest in the affairs of government and the kind of men chosen to direct the government. Other farmers voiced their opinions, it being the unanimous decision that the farmers of Bay County should put a candidate into the field who would be big enough to represent both farmers and the people of the state as a whole, and to actively participate in the campaign of such candidate and in the campaign of Milo Campbell for Governor.

In response to an urgent invitation to attend the meeting Mr. Campbell canceled other engagements and drove seventy miles in the early morning in order to make train connections for Bay City. In his usual aggressive style he addressed the meeting upon current issues and congratulated the farmers for taking so keen and active an interest in the government matters.

Forrest Lord, editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was also present upon invitation, and gave a brief talk. He also declared that the farmers of Bay county were showing their good citizenship by thus meeting, discussing the issues of the day and endorsing good men for the state legislature.

A fuller account of the movement inaugurated by the farmers of Bay County to identify themselves actively in future political campaigns will be discussed in later issues.

Farm Bureau Favors Co-Op. Sugar Plants

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau has issued an announcement that it favors the establishment of co-operative beet sugar refineries in Michigan, and declares that inasmuch as the growers have failed to secure a just price by refusing to plant beets, the Farm Bureau will make efforts to establish co-operative plants in Michigan to take care of the 1921 crop of beets.

This announcement was made by representatives of the State Farm Bureau at a meeting of the directors of the Sugar Beet Association when their records for the year were closed. The beet growers' directors appointed a committee to assist in the execution of the Farm Bureau program.

"Reports presented at the meeting and a survey made previously by the Farm Bureau showed approximately only half of the normal beet acreage in Michigan has been planted this year, a condition that is sure to curtail extensively the operation of the dozen factories refining Michigan beets. Later conditions all through the beet district are so serious as to indicate that even much of the crop in the ground is not apt to be placed on the market. This labor shortage was one of the main reasons for the demand of growers for a new contract, which would have provided for a sliding scale dependent on the New York market quotations and which would have tended to equalize the profits from beets between the growers and manufacturers."

Volume VII
Number 40

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

June, 12
1920

Fordney Committee Reports Out Bean Bill

Michigan Congressman Gets Action on "Fourth Effort"; Too Late to Secure Adoption of Legislation at Present Session

THE *GRATIOT County Herald* gives us the exclusive information that Congressman J. W. Fordney has secured a report on the bean tariff bill, upon his "fourth attempt." The *Herald* prints the following letter received from Mr. Fordney, dated May 27th, 1920:

Mr. J. N. McCall,
Ithaca, Michigan.
Dear Mr. McCall:

"I am glad to advise you that upon the fourth effort to get a report on the bean bill, I was successful. The Ways and Means Committee this morning reported out a bill putting a duty on beans of 2 cents per pound and on lentils, not specially provided for, 25 cents per bushel.

"At the present time the difference between the imported value of Oriental beans and the price of beans raised in this country is about $1.35 per bushel."

"Sincerely yours,
"J. W. FORDNEY.

The *Herald*, which has been defending Mr. Fordney in his failure to get action on this bill, concludes that the above letter "demonstrates the truth of every statement made by the *Herald* in reference to Mr. Fordney's attitude on bean tariff legislation," and in an accompanying editorial further discusses the matter as follows:

"The *Herald* has contended from the first time the question was raised that not only is Hon. J. W. Fordney in sympathy with increased tariff on beans and a special bill for this purpose, but that he was doing all in his power to bring a bill to this effect out of the committee and secure favorable action.

"Some readers of the *Herald* have been misled by the hostile and unfair position taken by certain speakers and writers who have left no stone unturned to prejudice bean raisers, even going so far as to insinuate that Mr. Fordney did not want the bill reported out of his committee.

"The letter received from Mr. Fordney which appears on the first page of this issue of the *Herald* shows that not only is he in sympathy with seeing that bean raisers get fair play but that he has persistently tried to get this bill reported out and not until the fourth effort was he successful.

"Not only will Mr. Fordney's success in this matter entitle him to the thanks and confidence of every bean raiser, but it will tend largely to increase the bean acreage and show that Mr. Fordney as leader of the tariff committee of congress will demand, in any general tariff bill, a tariff on beans at least five or six times as great as the present tariff of 25c per bushel passed by the Wilson administration."

Proves Business Farmer Right

While these statements may all serve very well to satisfy the conceit of the *Herald*, the *Clinton County Republican*, the *Howard City Record*, and all other weekly newspapers of the fifth district, which has impugned the motives of THE BUSINESS FARMER in insisting that Mr. Fordney had the power and should use it to get the bill reported out of the committee; to the unbiased individual who has followed Mr. Fordney's contradictory explanations of his failure to get action on this bill, the final reporting out of the bill one week before the adjournment of Congress bears all the earmarks of an eleventh hour surrender to the pressure of the folks back home.

Had Congressman Fordney persisted in his original and oft-repeated statement that he could not muster enough votes to get this bill out of his committee, the bean growers of his district might eventually have been convinced that this were true, despite all the evidence to the contrary. But in securing a last minute report on this bill Mr. Fordney brings into question the truth of all his previous statements in regard to the matter.

Of course, we are told that this was Mr. Fordney's "fourth effort," and we naturally inquire "what constitutes a "fourth effort?" Is a "fourth effort" to get a bill out of a legislative committee something like a "fourth degree" in a fraternal organization. Does each "effort" to get a bill out of a committee require months of planning, wire-pulling and other preparation? Or is an "effort" such as Mr. Fordney mentions a mere formal vote taken with perhaps a little preliminary and informal discussion with other members of the committee.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has contended from the start that Mr. Fordney occupied a position of sufficient influence to get action on this bill. Mr. Fordney denied this, but when Mr. Fordney got a report on that bill on the 27th of May, one week before Congress adjourned he proved that THE BUSINESS FARMER was right. He proved to the satisfaction of the bean growers if not to the country weeklies that he could at any time he desired have had a report on the bill. In this connection we desire to quote from a letter received by the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER from a man whose identity we are not at liberty to disclose at this time, but who is one of the best informed men in the United States upon this matter. The letter is dated May 18th.:

"Mr. Fordney's statements on the bean tariff have been peculiarly inconsistents.

"In a printed statement taken from a Michigan paper he is quoted as saying that he could have the bill reported out of his committee and probably passed through Congress; but fearing a veto by the President, he considered such an act useless.

"In a conference at Washington during April, Mr. Fordney stated that the Democrats on the Committee, in addition to three or four Republicans, were opposing the bill.

"Mr. ——— thereupon spoke, to several of the Republicans named and found that one of the members of the steering committee, was opposing any action on the parts of the Ways and Means Committee, although he claimed to favor the bill on its merits.

"This member's reason was purely political and he maintained this stand, even though he was assured by the other that a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, had openly stated he would support the bill. Such action, followed by the votes of other Democrats would remove the partisan factor and thus give the bill a show on its merits, without political color.

"Nevertheless, nothing has been done by the Ways and Means Committee.

"Among other things, Mr. Fordney was somewhat reminiscent about the time when he could sell beans at 65 cents a bushel and make a profit on the sale. This must be somewhat related to the time when you could buy a fine pair of shoes for $3.50 and a loaf of bread for 3 cents; and could hire farm labor for $1 per day with board; and could purchase all other necessaries of life, including labor, at approximately one-fifth to one-sixth of the present rates.

"It is my judgment that the tariff bill is doomed for this session, unless the Michigan growers take the matter up directly with Mr. Fordney and insist that he has the power and therefore the responsibility of putting this bill through his Committee.

"It is my personal judgment that Mr. Fordney can do it if he really wants to.

"Fordney is a man of unusual ability as well as political sagacity. I do not believe that a man of his type would fail if he had his will set to such an end.

(The names of Congressmen mentioned in the above letter have been omitted at the request of the writer.)

But if these facts are so, why then, inquire our country newspaper friends, would he not do so? For, they remind us, Mr. Fordney is an ardent protectionist. He believes in a high tariff. He would naturally favor a measure of this kind. All true, we grant, were there no other considerations.

But there WERE other considerations, far more important to Mr. Fordney and his political backers, than a tariff on beans. There was one other consideration alone for the sake of which Mr. Fordney was obliged to hood-wink the bean growers of his district. Let us not forget that last fall before there was any promise of trouble between the sugar beet growers and the manufacturers, Mr. Fordney was strongly in favor of the tariff measure. He gave Michigan people to understand that there was no question but that the bill would go through. Six weeks later there were rumblings in the sugar beet territory. The growers organized. Contracts were returned. For months it looked as if the manufacturers would not get enough acreage to run their plants. At this time the bean market was in a deplorable condition. The competition of Japanese beans was keenly felt. To have passed a tariff on beans during this controversy would have been the worst blow which the manufacturers could have suffered. For it would have put the price of beans up where it would have made this crop far more profitable than sugar beets, and the sugar beet growers would have turned to beans in large numbers. The position which Congressman Fordney holds with respect to the sugar manufacturers is too well known for us to discuss it here, but because of this position and his position on the bean tariff bill we have a right to assume that there was some direct connection between the two. It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that the reporting out of the bean tariff bill came almost identical with the admission from the beet growers that they had lost their fight for this year.

Just Plain Facts

In the heat of contest or controversy the participants do not always play the game square. In controversies over the duty of public servants the critic will invariably be accused by friends of the office-holder under criticism of having hidden or ulterior designs. This is the charge that has been made by certain warm political friends of Mr. Fordney against the BUSINESS FARMER. The editor of the *Gratiot County Herald* was one to make these charges, but Mr. McCall showed himself to be a big enough man to publish the BUSINESS FARMER'S denial of these charges, and to admit that in certain particulars he was wrong. But Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of the State of Michigan, who is also publisher of the *Clinton County Republican*, flatly refuses the BUSINESS FARMER the common courtesy of his columns to make answer to the false statements that have been published therein concerning THE BUSINESS FARMER and its attitude toward Mr. Fordney, saying that he "quite understands the animus of the objection to Mr. Fordney."

These papers have made the charge that THE BUSINESS FARMER has personal animosity against Mr. Fordney.

(*Continued on page* 15)

$24 per Ton for California Beet Growers

THE MICHIGAN sugar beet grower who has forsaken his Association and signed the contracts drawn up by the factories will get small comfort out of the information that the California beet growers stand to receive $8 to $10 more per ton of beets than the Michigan grower can possibly receive under the old contract. The information is contained in the following dispatch from the April 25th issue of the Los Angeles Examiner:

"Two hundred million pounds of sugar, worth at least $36,000,000, will probably be produced in Southern California this season. Last season's production was about 128,000,000 pounds.

Good rains and the fact that many bean farmers are turning back to sugar beets have made this increase possible.

* * * *

"Beets are expected to average from nine to ten tons to the acre. The greatest acreage is in Orange county, Los Angeles and Ventura coming next.

"The price the farmers get is regulated by the average net price the Southern California factories receive for sugar for the season.

"They will get $24 per ton for 15 per cent beets if the average price is 18 cents per pound for sugar and $1.60 per ton additional for each 1 per cent of sugar in beets above 15 per cent."

Here in Michigan it doesn't matter what the sugar content of the beet is. The farmer gets the same price for a 14 per cent beet as he would for an 18 per cent beet. And yet that extra 4 per cent, with sugar at 18 cents a pound means at least an extra $7 per ton, ALL of which goes to the manufacturer under the Michigan contract.

The report says that 18 cent sugar means $24 beets for the California grower. That means that 15 cent sugar upon which the Michigan manufacturers have been basing their claims of $16 beets would return $20 to the California grower. If the beets tested 16 per cent or 17 per cent, as many of the California beets do, the California grower would receive from $2 to $4 additional, or a possible $22 and $24 per ton. Yet the most the Michigan grower can receive for his 1920 beets, with sugar at 15 cents is $16, and if the government sets the price on sugar, he is likely to receive far less than that.

Protecting the Grain From Rats, Mould and Fire

With Proper Precautions or Use of Modern Bins and Cribs Millions of Dollars May be Saved in the Conservation of Grains

"I DECLARE," sputtered Uncle Ezry, as he opened the corncrib door one morning and looked upon the remnants of a bountiful feed which the rats had enjoyed the night before, "it does seem hard enough to grow this corn without havin' the rats and mice eat it up after it's in the bin. I'd give a hundred dollars if some feller would tell me how to rid this farm of rats. You can't put anything away without having it chewed up by the dang varmints." And as if to add emphasis to his feelings, Uncle Ezry shut the door with a bang and strode back to the house, forgetting for the moment to feed the pigs.

There isn't a farmer living who cannot sympathize with the Uncle Ezrys who have lost hundreds of dollars through the depredations of rats and other rodents. Not all sections of the country are bothered alike by the little scavengers. Some sections are comparatively free of them; others cursed with them. None escape entirely from their mischief.

In days when corn was thirty cents a bushel, wheat fifty cents, and so on, a few bushels of grain eaten up by the rats or destroyed by mould caused the farmer no worry. But nowadays when the prices of grain are four and five times as high and the yield per acre is not so good, the loss of a single bushel is a matter of concern.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual loss to the farmer by rats is $200,000,000. This year and for some years to come the loss will undoubtedly exceed that amount as the rat population has been on the increase right along and the prices of food products will probably continue to be high. It therefore behooves every farmer to not only wage a merciless campaign against the rats on the farm, but to use every precaution to protect his grain from those which he cannot destroy. It is a discouraging proposition trying to poison or trap the rats. They are wise little creatures and refuse to be caught. They probably breed very nearly as rapidly as they are destroyed. It would, therefore, seem wisdom to protect the grain so that they cannot get to it rather than to depend wholly upon wiping out the entire rat family from the farm.

In the corn belt corn has been cured for years in crude cribs made from fence rails. It is exposed to both weather and rodents and heavy losses occur as a result. The more up-to-date farmer has replaced the old-fashioned crib with modern structures, nearly all of which, however, are fashioned on the same principles and therefore have the same defects. None of the wooden structures, will, it must be confessed, afford rat-proof protection to the grain stored in them.

Several ways are suggested for making cribs and granaries more rat proof. Concrete floors should by all means be built for any kind of wooden granary and small wire netting can be placed in the walls. Several

Scene on a corn belt farm showing comparison between the old and new methods of curing corn. The first is exposed to rodents and weather. The second is rat-proof, mould-proof and fire-proof.

devices have been tried to raise the granary or crib from off the ground and the legs protected by pails, etc., but somehow or other the rats overcome this seemingly impregnable shield.

The most modern and unquestionably the most effective manner of storing grain and protecting it not only from rats and mould, but from fire as well is the steel bin or crib, of which there are several makes on the market. These cribs are scientifically constructed as to ventilation etc., and provide ideal storage for almost any kind of grain. Perhaps the greatest value of the ventilated steel bin is the facility which is offers for curing corn. This means a lot to the farmer of Michigan whose corn is frequently caught by the frost just a few days too early and in the absence of any effective method of curing it must needs put it in the silo. With corn at $1.50 or more per bushel it would be money in the farmer's pocket to cure his green corn if possible. It is claimed that millions of bushels of the green corn crop of 1917 was saved by storing and curing in steel bins whereas tens of millions of bushels stored in wooden cribs were lost entirely or fed in a moist condition. It is also claimed that the corn cured in steel bins retained 90 to 95 per cent of its germination, or a higher germination than corn which was cured in a heated room.

Speaking upon the subject of curing corn, one authority says:

"Nature has made an inevitable law that after anything comes to full maturity it begins to deteriorate. Decay follows growth. This is just as true of corn as it is anything else. Corn is a perfect feed as soon as it reaches its full maturity. Then it begins a process of drying out. If this drying out is conducted under right conditions, the corn is said to be cured, and it may be kept a year or two without loss of feeding value. If, however, anything interferes with this drying out so as to start a mould or to soften the grain, corn begins to lose its feeding value, and it has not the elements to build up the flesh on animals. The care that is taken of the corn determines the length of time of its full feeding value. If it is protected in a dry, airy structure it will harden without loss of anything except the water contained in the grains. Corn piled in close contact does not dry out so readily. Sometimes is rots. It is essential, therefore, that any storage of corn either for the market or for feeding shall have ample circulation of air.

In spite of the shortage of labor it looks as if Michigan would produce more than her share of corn this year and nearly equal her average production of the other grains. The long season of 1919 matured corn in nearly every section of the state. Corn ripened for the first time in many of the northern counties. Naturally this encourages the farmers to plant a goodly acreage this year. As has already been pointed out the value of Michigan's corn, wheat, oats and other grain crops will be great, perhaps greater than we have yet seen, so it will be good business for the farmers to use every care in securing a full crop, and when that is done in protecting the crop while they hold it in storage for marketing or home use.

Here is the experience of one Indiana farmer with a metal corn crib. Peter Nickle, in cribbing his corn, hauled one load to his metal crib, the one to a rail pen until he had filed both In the spring he had over 900 bushels of good corn in the steel crib. The corn in the rail pen was a rotten mess by spring so that when the rails were torn down it stood alone in a solid pile. An interesting incident was noticed by Mr. Nickle. On frosty morning the moisture from the corn in Mr. Nickle's steel crib could be seen rising from the ventilators as vapor. As it struck the cold surface of the ventilator it was condensed and the drops of water could be seen running down the roof of the crib.

Mr. Clarence Snyder, Shelbyville, Indiana, planated some Missouri seed corn last year. It was a little slow in maturing and was frost-killed when just past the roasting ear stage. Mr. Snyder filled one of his metal cribs with his corn and put the balance in a wood crib In the wood crib it moulded and rotted but in the steel crib it cured out perfectly with only an occasional mouldy cob. When it was run through the shredder, Mr. Snyder said milk could be pressed from the grains. When cured many of the grains were still smooth and round showing that the corn was not through growing when killed by the frost.

Why Our Times are Better Than Old Times and the New Times Should Be Better Still—

By PHILLIP FRANCIS, in "What's the Matter With Our America?"

SOME folks are always talking of the good old times. According to them, the world was better to live in years ago. The men were more honest and manly. The women were more beautiful and virtuous, the children were better behaved, eggs were ten cents a dozen, butter twenty cents a pound and you could hire help for ten dollars a month and board, and life was just one long sweet song. Such persons talk nonsense.

The world is a better place to live in now than it was twenty years ago; and it was a better place to live in twenty years ago than it was twenty years before that, and so on, and so on, clear down the line of the centuries that have passed.

About the only big thing that has continued to be as mean and brutal and disgusting as it ever was is war. And even wars are not nearly so frequent as they once were.

Our great-grandfathers were happy enough with what they had, but that was because they didn't know what they were missing. The richest of them lived in houses that had no conveniences, no sanitary arrangements, and none of those common appliances of today which give us light and heat and quantities of fresh cold and hot water and keep our buildings and our persons reasonably free from the attacks of malignant and infectious disease—to say nothing of little bugs.

The majority of them lived in dwellings which a day laborer in our times would scorn. They had no telephones, no electric lights, no furnaces, no ranges, no stoves, no matches. They had nothing, in fact, except the bare fundamental necessities of life. And the luxuries that the very few did procure are now either the common possessions or the jokes of their descendants.

The ordinary mechanic lives today much better than did kings or queens or nobles three hundred years ago. The proud and rich Queen Elizabeth was the only person in England, in her time who had a table knife and fork and spoon. The manners and habits, even of the richest and best educated classes in the seventeenth century, were disgusting. The streets of the greatest capitals, of London, itself, were stagnant sewers into which inhabitants threw from their windows the slops and the vilest filth that accumulated in their homes.

To journey one hundred miles from some interior point to one of the larger cities was a task requiring days in good weather and simply impossible in the inclement seasons of the year. Samuel Pepys, who was head of the Admiralty, a very rich man as riches then went, and who prided himself upon his refinement, frequently records the fact in his diary that he and the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied him on his tours to different parts of the country, had stopped that day by the roadside to delouse themselves.

Everybody was dirty and everybody lived in the midst of dirt and discomforts that would be intolerable to us today.

So, too, the conditions a hundred years ago, or even sixty years ago, in our own country, while infinitely better than those of two hundred years ago, were very miserable and uncomfortable compared to the conditions in which we now live. People lived hard times, made infrequent journeys, and were narrow, hidebound and provincial in their prejudices, their thinking and their conduct. Why, when my grandfather came to voting age there wasn't a railroad in the United States; nobody had ever seen a locomotive or a steamship. Persons who hazarded a wild guess that men might some day travel faster than horses could carry them were looked upon as little weak in the upper story.

Folks were ventured as far from the Atlantic seaboard as the wilderness of Ohio and Indiana and even westward Pennsylvania, bade their friends at home good bye for life and made their way over the two or three wretched roads that ran so far into the distant West, they settled down to live in a rude log cabin, and existed upon the wild game of the woods until the clearings they painfully made with their axes could produce a crop of corn, and possibly some potatoes and pumpkins. They survived it all right, but it was a hard life, a rude life, an uncomfortable life. No one in his sense would want to lead such a life today.

So the good old times is a myth

Survey of Peach Industry in N. Y. and Michigan

Prospects of Short Crop and High Prices Show That it Will Pay to Replant Peaches

By E. H. ANDERSON

Issued by Agricultural Department, New York Central Lines

ROM 1906 to 1912 extensive plantings of peaches were made in Western New York. Our Farm ords taken in Niagara county wed that in 1913 one-third of peach orchards were not yet in ring. Since the bearing age of ches in this territory is consider- from five to fifteen years, we ld expect the orchards that were yet in bearing in 1913 to main- production for several seasons, s keeping the yearly production this territory fairly stable. That has not been the case is shown the shipping records of the New k Central Railroad, which show henomenal growth to 1917, and the beginning of a decline. se records show the following oad shipments:

0	1,341
3	4,340
5	4,419
6	4,453
7	6,468
8	898
9	1,056

a our studies made on the 1915 of peaches, we found that West ginia, Ohio, Michigan, Connecti- Colorado and New York were lucing a large quantity of peach- t the same time. 1915 was rmal season, when all states had l crops and the fruit was placed the market mostly as it came the trees. But since then the ing of peaches in cold storage developed so as to disarrange the ral flow of peaches to market. ay, although the natural ripening od of New York peaches may be eek or ten days later than Ohio, t Virginia or Michigan, owing to cold storage of peaches, we may the bulk of the peach crop of one of these states competing New York grown peaches when reach the market. For this rea- before we could advise the re- l of the peach plantings in New Ohio or Michigan, it was im- nt to know what the present future status of peach produc- is in competing territories. The n of 1915 demonstrated the dis- of competition; the season of for Western New York grow- showed the advantage of large uction in any one territory with- outside competition.

nother factor that must be con- ed in a study of this kind is the ble supply of peaches coming a territory entirely outside of normal competing territory e, because of favorable weather itions or possibly labor condi- , the peach can be produced and ed into the territory cheaper it can be produced locally. This r is especially important in a y perishable nodity, where the of the crop is in the household canning. We, fore, find that future of the industry in York must take account the de- ment of peach rding in Geor- or, if the house- of the North Georgia peaches anning, certain- e will not buy York grown es in as large ities.

w York State e heavy planting l of 1906 to which included varieties as Elberta, Niagara, en, Crawford and Belle of Geor- was followed by a large crop 12, when many of the white ar ies came into bearing. This strated that, while a few of peaches would be marketed to tage locally, they were not of ng quality and were therefore ed for heavy planting in West- ew York. The season of 1912 any of these poor shipping va- left on the trees without har-

South Haven, Michigan, 1919. Apples filled with peaches, with rye as cover crop.

South Haven, Michigan, 1919. The orchard of one of the best peach growers of this region. Young trees in foreground and old orchard filled with apples in background.

vesting and the better shipping varieties bringing but poor prices.

The season of 1916 was one which broke well for New York State peach growers. While New York, Ohio and Michigan had fair crops, other competing sections, owing to adverse weather conditions, did not have crops. During the growing season Ohio did not get enough rain to properly mature her crop, with the results that New York state peaches commanded a fair price, $1 per bushel at loading station being about the standard.

Then came the season of 1917, which will be remembered by the New York state peach growers of today as the "Great Peach Year." Here New York state peaches reached the pinnacle of production. During this season the heavy plantings of Elbertas bore a good crop, with the result that the output of this territory was increased over that of the year previous by nearly forty-five per cent. In spite of this heavy production, New York peaches were alone in the markets, Ohio and Michigan being almost a total failure with not enough peaches coming from outside to make much impression. This season Elberta peaches brought the grower about an average of $1 per bushel. A shortage of refrigerator cars caused a large portion of the crop to be placed in cold storage for from a few hours to a few weeks. This season will go down in the annals of the New York Central Railroad as the "nightmare of peaches."

The winter of 1917-18 was the most severe that the present generation of fruit growers can remember and resulted in the killing outright of about twenty-five per cent of the peach orchards of Western New York and materially damaged the remaining trees, with the result that the older trees that bore the heavy crops of 1917 did not set fruit in 1918. So poorly did many of the orchards show up in the spring that many plantings of Elbertas were removed. The production this season did not amount to over fifteen per cent of the year previous, being confined to the plantings made about 1911 or 1912. Although the prices were very good ($2.50 per bushel) the crop was so small that only a few scattered growers made any profit.

The season of 1919 started off with promise of fair returns for the peach producers of New York. The buds came through the heavy freezes of April 25th in apparently good condition only to be met at blossom time with a period of wet weather which caused a heavy attack of Brown Rot on the blossoms. Little fruit set and Brown Rot continued to be a serious trouble until harvest time, with the result that the fruit in many orchards was entirely destroyed and the harvest was about sixteen per cent of 1917. With these conditions existing, the year 1919 has gone down in history as one of the most disastrous to the peach industry of this section. Because of the poor carrying quality of the fruit, many shipments arrived on the markets in poor condition.

On the strength of this study it is safe to conclude that the production of peaches in Western New York will not again exceed the 4,500 carload mark until new orchards are planted and come into bearing and if this production is not met inside the next two seasons, the crop under favorable conditions cannot exceed 2,500 carloads for several years to come.

Owing to several factors, we cannot expect to see a heavy planting of peach trees in this territory in the next few season:

1st. A scarcity of trees for planting ing and consequent high price; the present bearing orchards cost eight to ten cents per tree and these cannot be replaced today under forty to sixty cents per tree.

2nd. High price of labor and uncertainty of harvest help; the present orchards were set under conditions when farm labor could be secured at $25 to $28 per month—now it is from $50 to $75 per month and hard to find.

3rd. Many of the best orchard sites have been planted once over to peaches or are now occupied with apple orchards.

4th. The uncertainty of the business as shown by the past few seasons makes the risk so great as to appeal only to the most venturesome.

Michigan

For years, peach growing has been an important industry in the western part of Michigan, the industry centering in the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor-South Haven section. In this state the peach industry reached its climax of recent years in 1916. The season of 1917 was almost a crop failure. The winter of 1917-18 killed many of the orchards as it did in New York state. About fifty per cent of the trees were killed outright and the remaining fifty per cent were greatly damaged. This means that the producing power of this territory is not more than twenty-five per cent to thirty per cent of what it was before the freeze.

When we consider the future of the Michigan peach industry, we must remember that many of the best orchard sites have already borne two or three peach orchards and, like Ohio and the older peach-growing sections of Niagara County, New York, the soil has been depleted of much of its natural fertility. Peach growing on these soils from now on must take into account a careful system of soil renewal.

In 1906 the peach orchards of Michigan were almost entirely frozen out. This resulted in many new orchards being set with apples, using peaches as fillers. The planting period extended up to 1912, with the result that in many of these orchards the peach trees have already been removed. In the remainder it is but a matter of a short time before this will be done. It is rare in this section to find mature orchards of peaches that have not been interplanted, and today one can find only scattering plantings of young peach orchards.

The following factors will tend to hold down the large planting of peach trees in the Michigan territory:

1st. All the factors mentioned under New York; namely, scarcity of trees, high price of labor, best orchard sites occupied with apples and uncertainty of business.

2nd. Depleted soil fertility.

3rd. Grapes are at present being produced in these same territories and the fruit growers' attention is attracted to the grape because of its compartive certainty of production and the recent remunerative prices. Grape production will probably increase in this area by at least one-third in the next four seasons.

In this review is has been interesting to note that a great planting wave swept over New York and Michigan during the period 1906-1912. During this period large quantities of

(*Continued on page* 15)

Winter injury of 1917-18 in orchard at Benton Harbor, Michigan, 1919. Two-fifths of tree already cut away and one-fifth sound.

South Haven, Michigan, 1919. With apples this age, the removing of peach fillers is only a matter of a year or two. Over fifty per cent of orchards in this region are so filled.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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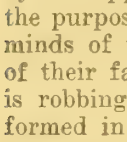
ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.



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The Parochial School Amendment

THE MAN who values his reputation and peace of mind will steer clear of any controversy of a religious nature. So it is with the old adage in mind, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," that we venture forth upon a discussion of the so-called parochial school amendment, which is to be submitted to the people of Michigan at the coming fall election and provides that every child in the state within certain age limits shall attend the public school. It is clearly understood that the real purpose of the amendment is to do away with the private schools of the various religious denominations which now maintain them.

This proposed amendment deeply affects the religious and civic liberties of the people of Michigan as guaranteed to them under the Constitution. Moreover, its adoption would add something like three to five millions to our state taxes. Hence, we feel free to speak and believe that every good citizen should feel equally free to speak his mind upon the subject.

We are against this amendment. First, because there is no need for it. Second, because it smacks of religious intolerance. Third, because it would add greatly to our already grievous tax burdens.

For many years certain religious denominations, in particular, the Catholic and Lutheran churches, have maintained private or "parochial" schools at their own expense. In these schools religious doctrines of the faith of the children's parents are taught in conjunction with the common elementary courses of the public school. Indeed, the only great difference between the parochial and public school, except for the manner in which they are maintained, is that religious subjects are taught in the first and not in the second. It is asserted by the opponents of the parochial school that the purpose of the school is to inculcate in the minds of the children the particular religion of their fathers and mothers and in so doing is robbing them of the chance to become informed in other faiths. Granted that this is true, what of it? We assert that in the majority of cases the offspring of Catholic parents will be Catholic whether they attend the parochial school or not, just as the offspring of Methodist parents will be Methodists, and so on. It has been asserted, but not proven, by the enemies of the parochial school that doctrines are taught which are detrimental to American ideals and prevent the children from becoming good and patriotic American citizens. In the absence of any proof that this is so, we must accept this statement as a piece of religious bigotry.

Centuries ago people fought and died and migrated to new countries that they might worship and educate their children in matters of religion as they saw fit. America became the mecca of the victims of religious intolerance. Here they set up their institutions of liberty; here religious freedom has thrived; here we boast of our liberal attitude toward all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color. The proposed parochial school amendment would set at naught so far as the state of Michigan is concerned all our flaunted sufferance of religious thought, aspiration and instruction. We have talked with a score or more of Protestant ministers, several of them leaders in the Methodist church and we have failed to find a single one who is so warped by religious prejudice as to favor this amendment.

As stated before the parochial schools of the state are supported by private contribution. The state does not contribute one penny to the purchase of buildings, equipment or the pay of instructors. Nor does the state grant any immunity from school taxes to those who of their own volition maintain the private schools. A good many million dollars are invested in the parochial schools of the state which now provide instruction to tens of thousands of children without cost to the taxpayers. Close these schools, as the amendment proposes to do, and you must replace them with other schools and maintain them at public expense.

Since, therefore, nothing is to be gained by the abolishment of the parochial school; since the proposal is diametrically opposed to all our precepts; and since its adoption would add several millions a year to the state tax roll, why should we favor it? If the religious denominations are teaching harmful doctrines in their schools which is vigorously denied by the denominations in question, let the state be given powers of inspection. But to destroy these schools altogether would be religiously narrow and economically foolish.

The Return of the Horse

THE horse is coming back into his own. Neither the tractor, automobile nor truck has entirely displaced the four-footed beast who for ages has carried the burdens of man, cultivated the soil, and made the wheels of progress go. They have tried to displace him. And therein they made a mistake. Mechanical traction and mechanical conveyance can in many cases pull or carry the loads of agriculture and commerce far cheaper and more efficiently than can the horse. But experience has demonstrated that for certain manifold jobs the horse is the speedier and more economical burden bearer, and will probably never be supplanted in these particular fields.

Horse breeders will rejoice over the happy outcome of the contest between horse and mechanical contrivance. It means nothing to the man who keeps and breeds scrub horses, for they are not wanted. Horses that used to sell at better than $100 to $150 have declined in value to $50 and $75 even during a period when the use of horses was on the increase. That simply means that the day of the scrub horse is past. He eats as much as the thoroughbred, but he cannot perform so well, and his get are a drug on the market.

Farmers who have heard that the demand was picking up for horses have found to their disappoint that they could not sell their horses at attractive prices, simply because their animals did not have the blood and consequent ability to earn their oats. These men will have to breed better horses. Then they can make their own markets.

Paying the County School Teacher

WHEN TAXES are high 'tis a bold man who dares talk of higher salaries for our public servants. But even at the danger of courting criticism we cannot overlook our plain duty to broach the subject of the salary of the country school teacher.

The a erage country school teacher is miserably underpaid. This is not because the rural folk are especially niggardly in their allotment for educational purposes, but is a fault of the school system of the entire country. We dare say that there isn't a young man or woman teaching in the public schools of Michigan, either rural or urban, who cannot go into the city of Detroit and earn from one-third more to twice as much as they are now earning. The fact that nearly every county in the state finds itself short of qualified teachers and the fact that normal colleges are not turning out anywhere near their capacity of finished instructors are indisputable evidence that the teaching profession has lost its lure, and parents stand in danger of having no one to teach their children.

The Literary Digest has started a meritorious campaign to increase the salaries of postal employes. And as Uncle Rube points out in his weekly contribution the carrier who faithfully brings your mail every working day of the year when the roads are passable and many times when no one else would attempt to travel them, is certainly deserving of better pay. But no less worthy and no less needy of our sympathies and our money are the men and women of the country schools. See to it, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, that you give this subject some thought and at the annual school meeting of your district, start the ball rolling for living salaries for your school teachers.

The Fight That Was Lost

THERE'S AN old quotation that runs something like this, "It isn't whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game."

There is a grain of comfort in this saying to the man who has fought a good fight and lost it. There is solace in it for the sugar beet grower who months ago took a pledge for the sake of a principle, and even when others are retreating all around him, and defeat seems certain, refuses to break that pledge.

Defeat is some times sweeter than victory. For victory won by treachery and trampling upon the rights of others soon becomes wearisome. But defeat in the midst of a battle that was honestly fought for the defense of right and justice leaves the vanquished strong and determined to renew the battle.

Play the game square. Let there be no violence, no trespassing upon the rights of others in this sugar beet controversy. It is within the law of the land and good morals for loyal beet growers to collectively refuse to assist their disloyal neighbors with their work, except in cases of sickness. But to destroy their beet stand or otherwise injure their property is not good sportsmanship and is detrimental to the cause of organized agriculture. Let these short-sighted neighbors grow their beets. Leave them to the mercy of the bugs and the elements. Keep sweet. Do not envy them if they get a good stand and a good price. Everything that you produce upon your farm will be needed and will pay you fair returns. Just bide your time, and get ready for the campaign this fall. By so doing you will maintain the respect of your neighborhood and you will not be bothered with that "small" feeling which will haunt your neighbor for many a month to come.

The Money Situation

MONEY is tight. Old-timers say that's the forerunner of a panic, and if everybody believes it, we'll have the panic all right. But if folks just keep their heads and go right on sawing wood only a little harder and not spend so much money for damphoolishness, there will be no panic nor anything like one.

There is likely to be a slight depression. In fact, we're already in it, but we ought to be climbing out before long. Banks are pretty shy about loaning money except to their very best customers.

The Farmers' National Council told congress the other day that the farmers would need around $40,000,000, in addition to their local banking loans to carry them through the season, and urged that a revolving fund be created for that purpose. Indications do not show that the farmers of Michigan will suffer any more this year from lack of capital than they have in previous years. Still it would be nice to be able to fall back on our Uncle Sam for forty millions in case of emergency, and since the food problem is so vital Congress might well take the suggested action. But the country is too much worried over the prospect of food shortage to let food production suffer for want of capital. In this respect if in no other a depression or panic at this time would differ from any other with which the country has been cursed. There'll be plenty of capital for the food producer when he needs it.

What the Neighbors Say

Y. THE FARM IS BETTER THAN THE CITY

lere it is Saturday evening and I e been contentedly sitting and ling M. B. F., and I notice so h in its columns regarding farm and city life that I though I ld tell you my experience.

was born in Huron county in 6 and lived on the farm until I eighteen years old but like most I was not contented there, as in e days a boy didn't have much ding money because then the as were in the woods and the ers didn't have much money to their sons. I left home and t to Detroit where I worked all er in a shipyard and in the spring l sailing—all went well. I sailed he summer and worked in the yard in the winter for six years. so took trips through different s. I studied hard and intended rite on a pilot's license examin- but changed my mind sudden- nd thought I ought to learn a e so I started to work for the Elevator Company of Detroit and became an expert on elevators. r I was married in 1911 I was sferred to construction work in crapers and I worked at this for years. Then I was again trans- d but this time it was to the ser- department. My new work took rom home all day and any part ne night as elevators will break s, especially the electrical parts, elevators in such places as his- s, hotels, office buildings and factories must be kept running. e had a nice little home all paid but thought we would sell and to a more restricted neighbor- where I owned, and still own, . We decided to build, had plans specifications already and were ng a visit in the country where aw a nice farm for sale. Wifie I talked it over and right there nade the bargain.

here I am a real farmer on 120 . I am working longer hours I did in the city but I sure can ood and sleep sound. I always p tired in the city at 7 o'clock, here in the country I get up at lock feeling good.

e have four children and they are oys. The oldest is nearly eight old, but they do not care to go to the city because they would ave any place to play except in mall back yard or the street, ere they are out-of-doors all day g a good time and learning t nature.

veraged $45 a week in the city ouldn't seem to save much. We not spendthrifts, lived good but ve better on the farm. Some ers say, "with such wages you d of stayed in the city." All I ell them is "go and try it your- as I have had my experience ver fifteen years. I took pos- n of the farm July 4th, 1919 everything is going lovely.—*naby, Huron County.*

like to hear from the men and who have gone back to the farm re making good. There is so much and dissatisfaction everywhere ays that it seems good to hear someone who is content with their I hope you succeed. I feel that ill. Good luck to you and yours. the way I am just now reminded of ng man who visited my office the day and is very anxious to get on the farm. He is 28 years old, d. and has two children. He has the most of his life on the farm t present is working in Detroit. ants to get back on the farm. So is wife and children. He feels that s cut out for a farmer; he loves fe, and I am sure that he would good on almost any kind of a job. If any of our readers need a a manager for a large farm, or e to handle their farm on a co- ive basis they would do well to touch with this young man. I he glad to supply his name and s upon request.—Editor.

MAKES US FEEL BETTER

reading "What the Neighbors I happened to run across the speech August Baerwolf made. say he is likely a very poor r or else he would see the good ..F. is doing and I will say r that he stretched the truth he says anyone would be glad when their subscription expires, unless it would be some like him who don't know a good thing when they see it. To prove our need of the best farm paper going, find our renewed subscription for 3 years, as we want it in our mail box once a week. Yours for success.—*Mrs. E. A. S., Clare County.*

We are glad that you have found the Business Farmer to be of sufficient worth to you to renew for another three years. The subscription dollars all help to meet the rapidly mounting cost of white paper, but their value is insignificant compared with the staunch friendship of our readers.—Editor.

SUGAR COMPANY'S FAIRNESS

"I have not favored the beet strike as I have always believed there is a better if slower way to get our rights. But here is an illustration of the Owosso Sugar Co.'s fairness. My brother got the facts from a neighbor who has rented Mr. Culver's farm for the season, Culver having moved to Lansing in the hope of making a living.

"Last season, Bert Culver, of Sebewa township, Ionia county, raised beets for the Owosso Sugar Company. He fulfilled his part of the contract, even to lifting the beets in the fall, but the company failed to provide help for topping and he lost the entire crop. Later the company demanded payment for the entire cost of seed and labor but finally offered to cancel the debt if Culver would take out a contract for the coming season, which he has done.

"I cannot give you Culver's street number in Lansing but I know he lost his beets because the company failed to provide help. I have every reason to believe, and do believe, the entire story to be correct.—*S. B., Ionia County.*

Nor do we see any reason to doubt this story. It is one of the many instances where the sugar companies have violated their contracts after the seed was planted. They have therefore no license to complain of the farmer who returned his contract weeks before planting time. —Editor.

MAKE FARM HUSBANDRY PROFITABLE AND ATTRACTIVE

Make farm husbandry so inviting that it will be as easy to drift back to the farm as away from it.

Society the world over, with its innocent and thoughtless approval of selfish legislation, and customs, is much to blame for replacing farm ownership with soil robbing tenants, for abandoned farms and the empty bellies that must follow.

The greatest industry in the world upon which life and comfort depend, and the least organized, is sacrificed to selfishness and stigmatized by expansive-eared male and Jenny asses in lounge lizard raiment.

I am aware that in this money crazy age, I am whistling down the wind, advocating unselfish legislation, while gouging is the order of the day. Everybody doing it.

No protective legislation will yield so great a dividend to society, as a Federal and State privilege available to the humblest farmer, that of buying the use of the dollar on long time, for financing the purchase of farms, equipment, live stock and operation of farms, when necessary, at a rate of interest no greater than is paid by legitimate money lenders. As an insurance against empty bellies every encouragement, financial and otherwise should be accorded the hand that guides the plow.

The only permanent solution of the farm problem as I see it.—*John G. Krauth, Presque Isle County.*

You've hit the nail on the head. Against all the arguments of our professors, our scientists, our economists, our city consuls and our lawyer controlled government that farming is a highly profitable business, stands the incontrovertible fact that people are drifting to the city. If farm husbandry is so inviting as those who don't know anything about it claim, why isn't the drift the other way. The big reason why more people do not go back to the farms or stay there is the difficulty of securing capital and credit to finance their season-to-season operations. This is the crying need of agriculture everywhere.—Editor.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

In reply to the article in your paper signed Theo. Bengal, Fowler, would state that the majority of loyal Americans are not pro-English or is English the predominating element in our nationality. He also seems to wish to make out that Germany's warefare was a very mild affair carried on in a very humane way. The history of their treatment of the Belgians, their ruthless warfare upon women and children and non-combatants generally shows how humane they were then their alliance with the unspeakable Turk is a disgrace that will last through the ages. This fellow with the ear marks of a pro-German throws out a slur against this free country of ours. I suppose if we were allowed to carry on a propaganda favoring lawlessness and crime and the destruction of this government, he would consider this a free country. In talking with one of those who favored liquor, I made the statement that the majority ought to rule. He answered me by saying there would be a revolution in this country. This fellow was a pro-German. I believe in international unity and good will and the universal brotherhood of man. May we as citizens of this great country stand up for right and justice and moral and social betterment.—*C. E. G., Tustin, Mich.*

We have received so many letters in answer to our war record critics that it has been impossible to publish them all. The above is short and to the point, and well illustrates the sentiments of those who feel that America's entrance into the war was unavoidable and justifiable. These sentiments show that there is nothing lukewarm about the patriotism of the American farmers. We do not like the charge of pro-German which has been used so freely against good Americans who held honest differences of opinion about the war. We all see according to our light, and now that the war is over, let's lay the topic to one side and content ourselves with the immediate problems before us.—Editor.

Am glad to renew M. B. F., as it is a great paper for the farmer.—*Frank J. Foland, Livingston County.*

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

SERVICE AN' WAGES

WITH all the howlin' that's goin' on about more pay an' less hours, with strikes an' tie-ups, walk-outs an' lock-outs, with a general spirit of unrest pervadin' everywhere, when the majority of workers are inclined to do jest as little for their money as possible—the main idea bein' to cut down on the hours when more hours is the great need an' to do jest as little work as possible when more work should be the aim of us all—with these things constantly brought before us, ain't it kinda refreshin' to know there's one class that's ploddin' right along, rain or shine, day in an' day out, good weather or bad—they do their work with no thought of strikes, no thought of shirkin' an' with no recent increase of wages.

An' by gosh, they're a workin' for you and fer me, without 'em we'd be everlasin' goners, if these men should go on strike an' tie up the business they're engaged in, the whole darn country'd be in a ragin' panic in jest no time.

Have you guessed who I'm a-talkin' about? Well, I'm yappin' about our mail carriers—the men who in all kinds of weather an' over all kinds of roads, brings your letters an' papers an' parcels, the men you watch for so feverishly when you're expectin' an' important letter or a delayed parcel or the daily papers, when something unusual happens an' you want to get the news—the men who feth your M. B. F. to you every week an' which you couldn't get along without.

Do you know that these men are a gittin' less wages than a 17 year old boy gits in almost any factory in the country? That their wages have increased but little, if any, in the last three or five years? That they're not gittin' enough money to live decently as mail carriers should live?

It's a darn shame that men of their character an' ability should go on workin' for this government an' for your benefit an' mine, for less wages than a girl can earn workin' in an office with the most pleasant surroundings—it's a disgrace to the country an' to the people whom these men serve to have such conditions exist an' they ort not to exist—not another month.

How do you think Mr. Burleson, our wonderful post master general'd feel if he found his wages lowered to a level with our mail carriers? He'd kinda go up in the air wouldn't he? And yet in order to make a showin' for himself, in his management of postal affairs, he is willin' to put all kinds of burdens onto the poor fellers and felleresses that are so unfortunate as to have to work under him.

There never has been a time in my recollection when mail service was so hampered as at the present time, when it takes three days to git a letter from only 12 miles away, somethin' is wrong somewhere an' as in any other great business, we've got to look to the head of the institution for the cause an' for the remedy.

The Postmaster General himself, drawin' a good fat salary, keeps his helpers workin' at starvation wages so's he can show his boss, the President that he's a makin' things come out even or a little mite bettern' even. By keepin' wages down to the lowest notch he cuts down the efficiency of the service 'cause 'taint everybody that is willin' to starve jest for the sake of workin' at a gove'ment job an' under such a boss as Mr. Burleson has proved himself to be. Consequently there's a shortage of help an' that means more work for the ones who are willin' to stick it out hopin' the time will come when there'll be a change of managers an' they'll git somethin' near what's a comin' to 'em.

In the meantime ther's purty nigh a whole year yet in which ol' Burleson'll rule an' the employes, unless strong pressure is brought to bear, will have to plod along an' live on faith an' similar an' so I think it's about time you an' me did somethin' to wake the ol' kuss up an' let him know that the people of these United States don't approve of the way he's conductin' things, that we want the men who are servin' us so faithfully an' so well, to be paid a decent wage somewhere near what a factory worker or a truck driver, who has to take no examination an' has no heavy expenses connected with his job, is a gettin'.

I am makin' no plea for postmasters—their's is a political job—the plums handed down to the faithful, an' they're well paid so we needn't worry about them—but to the carriers who are the hardest worked of the whole caboodle, should come a good handsome increase in pay an' by gosh it should come without any further monkey business or delay.

Now let's take a little time from our reg'lar work an' jest write a nice letter—strong but polite ya know, to friend Burleson an' tell him it would please us quite considerable an' be to his advantage if he'd kindly see to it that our mail carriers, both city an' rural, got a nice little increase in pay an' got it darned quick, too.

Had'nt we ort to do this right away now before we forgit it? Jest let him know that we don't care a tinker's darn whether he makes a showin' to the President or not—we want the men who serve us paid enough to live on an' we want it now. Cordially yours.—*UNCLE RUBE.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

WHERE IS HE?

WHERE is the man who was afraid that if women got the ballot they would vote for prohibition and if the country went dry a revolution among American workman would quickly follow?

And who said that prohibition would bankrupt half the hotel proprietors of America?

That the California vineyards would be deserted and the owners impoverished?

In spite of the return of the boys from overseas, work was never more plentiful in spite of prohibition you have to speak weeks in advance for a room in order to have a place to lay your head when night finds you in a strange city—and the owners of vineyards have found quite as ready a sale for their fruit for grape juice and raisins as they formerly did.

The men who made these boasts are the same ones who said that when the men returned from overseas and again took up their places on farms and in the shops, women would be working for a mere pittance and the question of help for the busy housewife would again be solved—and yet it is an undisputed fact that never was help for the busy woman so scarce or so highly paid.

He's the same type of man who is now predicting dire ruin within a short time—someone who is always looking for trouble and it will surprise him to learn, if reverses in our prosperity do overtake us, how ready will be found the women of the land to meet them—it won't be the women who will be going from door to door to beg—the women always have and always will find a legitimate way to earn their living, and the housewife to keep her family clothed and fed.

SUMMER READING

IF YOU have just a few minutes to drop down on the porch during the summer and read, you would like a short story—one that would interest you and yet would not take too much time to read—the sort of story one drops into her bag to read on the train when they are going to take a short trip. And if you have not had time to do much reading and don't want to put your money into a book which you haven't heard about, you will find this list of short stories contains at least one or two short stories which will prove interesting. They have all been review by people qualified to know just what folks like to read.

Truly the farm life is the most independent of them all—you can't starve a person out when he has broad fields on which to grow the necessities of life, and when his barnyard is full of hogs and sheep like these on the farm of Mrs. Chas. Badger, of Reese. The best indication of the true home life however is shown by the smiling face of the young son in the foreground.

Should you desire any of these stories, just address the editor of this page and she will be glad to buy them for you. Remit the amount of the purchase price and 5c for postage.

THE PORTYGEE, by Joseph C. Lincoln.
An unusually fine novel, combining a strong plot with all those rare human qualities which have made Mr. Lincoln's books so widely popular. The book abounds in rich humor and quaint philosophy and the fine old Cape Cod types are very much in evidence in every incident of the story. $2.00

RASPBERRY JAM, by Carolyn Wells.
A wealthy man refuses to give his wife an allowance of any money she could cal lher own, although he pays her bills without protest. This is a domestic problem which colors the mysterious tragedy of this remarkable Fleming Stone detective story, one of the best Caroline Wells has ever written. $1.60

HAPPY HOUSE By Jane D. Abbott.
A reader happily termed this a "sunshine story." It bubbles with happinessand good deeds, yet there is no preaching in his writting. The characters, the scenes, the sparkling conversations will appeal to a host of readers because of the naturalness with which the story is developed. Nancy and Ann are real American girl, the kind we love to know ..$1.60

THE HOUSE OF BALTAZAR, by William J. Locke.
This novel has in it the same ingratiating qualities that made the "Beloved Vagabond" and the "Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" literary gems of extraordinary brilliancy. $1.90

HALF PORTIONS, by Edna Ferber.
These are the stories that people around us carry concealed, and would never get written if the probing eye of Miss Ferber did not find them out $1.60

THE KILLER, by Stewart Edward White.
The types in this story are just as true to the life of the west as The Blazed Trail is of Michigan. It is the story of a man who did no murder with his own hands, but with a nod to his Mexican followers, and of the man and the girl who brought him to justice. $1.75

KATHLEEN By Christopher Morley.
Kathleen wrote a letter to Joe at Oxford. It fell into the hands of one of the Scorpions and so the great Kathleen expedition was organized. A little book in Morley's comedy vein. $1.25

THE VOICE OF THE PACK, by Edison Marshall.
Adventure, nature and romance, all are combined to make this western story one of the best recently written. $1.75

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The opening scenes of this nov[el] are laid in a squatter settlement [on] the shore of Lake Cayuga. The [si]tuations are intensely emotion[al] and adroitly handled, and Poll[y] herself is an adorable heroine .....

KINDRED OF THE DUST, by Peter B. Kyne.
This book ranks as one of the year's leading books from a literary point of view .....

THE MAN OF THE FOREST, by Zane Grey .....

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE STOCK markets the [o]morning announced a dec[ide] drop in the price of raw silk immediately the large depart[ment] stores began to advertise silk [sa]les—they are mighty anxious right to unload some of their stock. However, unless it is the summer [ra]sport silks or something of the k[ind] the Personal Service Shopper a[d]vises you to turn a deaf ear to their [ad]s for tafetta cracks so in the sum[mer] time, and the sale price now is [not] a good stiff price—and we have [no]tion that the peak has been re[ach]ed and next fall perhaps we will [be] able to buy for what it is worth.

Dark blue accordian pleated s[kirts] are very fashionable, but req[uire] such a lot of care that unless you [live] near a tailor and are willing to s[pend] plenty of money to keep them [look]ing well, they are a poor investm[ent] for their entire style is attained through being kept plaited.

Do not be tempted to buy the [cheap] silk slip-on waists—they are a s[ham] and a delusion—one of the girls [in] our office spent all she had for [one] and the first time she wore it ca[ught] her finger nail in the weave and began to unravel and "run" just [like] a silk stocking.

It's time to stock up with [cool] wash waists and white skirts [for] the shops are showing some [very] pretty models in both and after [all] what is prettier for the warm [day] than a fresh white waist and s[kirt]? They don't necessarily have to [be] expensive to be pretty—much [de]pends upon their cut for its style [and] they are appropriate for wear [any]where.

DEAR CHILDREN: We have just celebrated Memorial Day—and as I went through the country and saw the beautiful flags displayed on homes, on the streets and the automobiles decorated with them, I felt a sort of choking feeling—I am so proud of our country and what it stands for. And then I began to think just how many days we displayed our flag. Of course we all know that every school house must display the flag every day when school is in session, but there are a number of days when we are expected to show our patriotism by displaying the flag from our homes. For instance, this month occurs Flag Day—June 14th—and from every public building Old Glory will float out into the breeze—and every home which owns a flag will proudly display it on Flag Day.

In order that we may become better acquainted with our public holiday I wish you would write me just how many days our government has asked us to display Old Glory.

For the best little letter telling the days and the reason for celebrating them by displaying the flag, there will be a nice flag. It is so difficult to send a flag through the mails when it is mounted that this little flag which I will send as a prize will be taken from the little stick but you can easily tack it on a stick again or you can use it to fly in the window of your home without it being mounted. Make your letters short as possible because there will be so many who will want to see their letters and stories in print and every week we are obliged to leave out hundreds of letters—all of which are interesting—but we simply haven't the space. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle
LexingtoN, knOXville, HouGhton, HARvEy, GraNd jUnction.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 11 years old and have one sister, she is seven and her name is Clara. Our school lets out the 13th of May. We have had our final test in school. I am sending a picture of a rooster and hope I will get the prize. Ruby French, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—We take the M. B. F. and certainly enjoy it. I am fourteen years old and in the eight grade. I have two brothers and three sisters. I am the oldest. I am sending some drawings to you. Must close Your respectfully, Margaret Brade, Kinde, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I hope this letter will escape the waste basket. I am 11 years old and finishing up the seventh grade at school. Our school will be out the 25th of May. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Frances Prather. I think she is a fine teacher. We live one and one-half miles from town and just go across the road to school. We have a Buick car and a Rumely tractor. I want some of the girls to write to me. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Ada Poindexter, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I written to you. I am twelve years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Whitney. I like her very much. I am sending you the president's. They are Madison and Lincoln. I have one brother, Charlie. Well I will close.—Agnes Jawoski, Pinconning, Mich., R 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—I did not write my letter in black ink as I did my picture. I have never sent you a picture of my drawings before and I thought I would try and win a prize but I don't expect I will. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me. Esther Albrecht, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before but I will now as my sister is writing. I am a girl, 9 years old and am in the 5th grade next year. For pets I have a cat. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have four sisters and one brother.—Sybil Detwiler Mt. Plesant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very well. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have 2 sisters and one brother. We have 40 chickens and 11 little chicks. We have 80 more acres. I hope some of the girls will answer my letter. Hope to see my letter in print.—Ruth Alice Woodard, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you before but as I found the cities I thought I would write to you and send you the names of the cities. They are Pasadena, California; Parkersburg W. Virginia; Willimantic, Conn.; Fresno, California and Wilmington, Delaware. It is raining today. Papa is go[ing] Millbrook to get a team tonight. School was out April 23rd. Well I close hoping this will escape the basket.—Mae Belle Detwiler, Mt [Pl]ant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 [ye]ars of age and in the 4th and 5th grade school. My teacher's name is Miss We live on a 60 acres farm. We 32 little chickens. Well it is time for the mail man, so I will hoping to see my letter in print. Nellie Burtch, Benley, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes M. B. F. and likes it very well. I to read the letters from the boys girls. I have one brother, his name Harry. I live on a 160 acre farm. have five horses and four colts. have 9 cows and we have 18 little I am a girl 9 years old and in the grade. Well my letter is getting June Sanderson, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes M. B. F. and likes it very well. I a shepherd dog and his name is Sh have two brothers, Don and Harold have 4 horses and 6 cows. I live 80 acre farm. I have got 6 kitten teacher's name is Miss Bessie Brow have a little bantam hen and her nam Bernice. Katherine Cooper, Be Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 [ye]ars old and in the fifth grade. Our te[ach]er's name is Miss Sara Peck. We [li]ve on a farm of 120 acres. We ha[ve] cows, 5 horses, 1 pig and about 1[00] chickens. Mother gave me a hen [and] 12 eggs to set. I named the hen Bes[sie]. I have 3 sisters and 2 bro[thers] Hoping to see my letter in print, I Dorothy Sneder, Byron Center, Mic

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

"LOOKS as if plenty of food could be grown in a place like this," Francis began, but broke off at sight of Leoncia picking berries from a bush. "Here! Stop that Leoncia! We've got enough troubles without having a charming but very poisoned young woman on our hands."

"They're all right," she said, calmly eating. "You can see where the birds have been pecking and eating them."

"In which case I apologize and join you," Francis cried, filling his mouth with the lucious fruit. "And if I could catch the birds that did the pecking, I'd eat them too."

By the time they had eased the sharpest of their hunger-pangs, the sun was so low that Torres removed the helmet of Da Vasco.

"We might as well stop here for the night," he said. "I left my shoes in the cave with the mummies, and lost Da Vasco's old boots during the swimming. My feet are cut to ribbons, and there's plenty of seasoned grass here out of which I can plait a pair of sandals."

While occupied with this task, Francis built a fire and gathered a supply of wood for, despite the low latitude, the high altitude made fire a necessity for a night's lodging. Ere he had completed the supply, Leoncia curled up on her side, her head in the hollow of her arm, was sound asleep. Against the side of her away from the fire, Francis thoughtfully packed a mound of dry leaves and dry forest mould.

CHAPTER XVII

DAYBREAK in the Valley of the Lost Souls, and the Long House in the village of the Tribe of the Lost Souls. Fully eighty feet in length was the Long House, with half as much in width, built of adobe bricks, and rising thirty feet to a gable roof thatched with straw. Out of the house feebly walked the Priest of the Sun—an old man, tottery on his legs, sandal-footed, clad in a long robe of rude homespun cloth, in whose withered Indian face were haunting reminiscences of the racial lineaments of the ancient conquistadores. On his head was a curious cap of gold, arched over by a semi-circle of polished golden spikes. The effect was obvious, namely, the rising sun and the rays of the rising sun.

He tottered across the open space to where a great hollow log swung suspended between two posts carved with totemic and heraldic devices. He glanced at the eastern horizon, already red with the dawning, to reassure himself that he was on time, lifted a stick, the end of which was fiber-woven into a ball and struck the hollow log. Feeble as he was, and light as was the blow, the hollow log boomed and reverbrated like distant thunder.

Almost immediately, while he continued slowly to beat, from the grass-thatched dwellings that formed the square about the Long House, emerged the Lost Souls. Men and women, old and young, and children and babes in arms, they all came out and converged upon the Sun Priest. No more archaic spectacle could be witnessed in the twentieth-century world. Indians, indubitably they were, yet in many of their faces were the racial reminiscences of the Spaniard. Some faces, to all appearance were all Spanish. Others, by the same token, were all Indian. But betwixt and between, the majority of them betrayed the inbred blend of both races. But more bizzare was their costume—unremarkable in the women, who were garbed in long, discreet robes of homespun cloth, but most remarkable in the men, whose home spun was grotesquely fashioned after the style of Spanish dress that obtained in Spain at the time of Columbus' first voyage. Homely and sad looking were the men and women—as of a breed too closely interbred to retain joy of life. This was true of the youths and maidens, of the children, and of the very babes against breasts—true, with the exception of two, one, a child-girl of ten, in whose face was fire, and spirit and intelligence. Amongst the sodden faces of the sodden and stupid Lost Souls, her face stood out like a flaming flower. Only like hers was the face of the old Sun Priest, cunning, crafty, intelligent.

While the priest continued to beat the resounding log, the entire tribe formed about him in a semi-circle, facing the east. As the sun showed the edge of its upper rim, the priest greeted it and hailed it with a quaint and mediaeval Spanish, himself making low obesiance thrice repeated, while the tribe prostrated itself. And, when the full sun shone clear of the horizon, all the tribe, under the direction of the priest, arose and uttered a joyful chant. Just as he had dismissed his people, a thin pillar of smoke, rising in the quiet air across the valley, caught the priest's eye. He pointed it out and commanded several of the young men.

"It rises in the Forbidden Place of Fear where no member of the tribe may wander. It is some devil of a pursuer sent out by our enemies who have vainly sought our hiding-place through the centuries. He must not escape to make report, for our enemies are powerful, and we shall be destroyed. Go. Kill him that we may not be killed."

About the fire, which had been replenished at intervals throughout the night, Leoncia, Francis and Torres lay asleep, the latter with his new-made sandals on his feet and with the helmet of Da Vasco pulled tightly down on his head to keep off the dew. Leoncia was the first to awaken, and so curious was the scene that confronted her, that she watched quietly through her down dropped lashes. Three of the strange Lost Tribe men, bows still stretched and arrows drawn in what was evident to her as the interrupted act of slaying her and her companions, were staring with amazement at the face of the unconscious Torres. They looked at each other in doubt, let their bows straighten and shook their heads in patent advertisement that they were not going to kill. Closer they crept upon Torres, squatting on their hams the better to scrutinize his face and the helmet, which latter seemed to arouse their keenest interest.

From where she lay, Leoncia was able privily to nudge Francis' shoulder with her foot. He awoke quietly and quietly sat up, attracting the attention of the strangers. Immediately they made the universal peace sign, laying down their bows and extending their palms outward in token of being weaponless.

"Good morning, merry strangers," Francis addressed them in English which made them shake their heads while it aroused Torres.

"They must be Lost Souls," Leoncia whispered to Francis.

"Or real estate agents," he smiled back. "At least the valley is inhabited—Torres, who're your friends? From the way they regard you, one would think they were relatives of yours."

Quite ignoring them, the three Lost Souls drew apart a slight distance and debated in low sibilant tones.

"Sounds like a queer sort of Spanish," Francis observed.

"It's mediaeval to say the least," Leoncia confirmed.

"It's the Spanish of the conquistadores pretty badly gone to seed," Torres contributed. "You see I was right. The Lost Souls never get away."

"At any rate they must give and be given in marriage," Francis quipped, "else how explain these three young huskies?"

But by this time the three huskies having reached agreement, were beckoning them with encouraging gestures to follow across the valley.

"They're good natured and friendly cusses to say the least, despite their sorrowful mug," said Francis, as they prepared to follow. "But did you ever see a sadder-faced aggregation in your life? They must have been born in the dark of the moon, or had all their sweet gazelles die, or else something or other worse."

"It's just the kind of faces one would expect of lost souls," Leoncia answered.

"And if we never get out of here, I suppose we'll get to looking a whole lot sadder than they do," he came back. "Anyway, I hope they're leading us to breakfast. Those berries were better than nothing, but that is not saying much."

An hour or more afterward, still obediently following their guides, they emerged upon the clearings, the dwelling places, and the Long House of the tribe.

"These are descendants of Da Vasco's party and the Caribs, Torres affirmed, as he glanced over the assembled faces. "That is incontrovertible on the face of it."

"And they've relapsed from the Christian religion of Da Vasco to old heathen worship," added Francis. "Look at that altar—there. It's a stone altar, and, from the smell of it, that is no breakfast, but a sacrifice that is cooking, in spite of the fact that it smells like mutton."

"Thank heaven it's only a lamb," Leoncia breathed. "The old Sun Worship included human sacrifice. And this is Sun Worship. See the old man there in the long shroud with the golden-rayed cap of gold. He's a sun priest. Uncle Alfaro has told me all about the sun-worshipers."

Behind and above the altar, was a great metal image of the sun.

"Gold, all gold," Francis whispered, "and without alloy. Look at those spikes, the size of them, yet so pure in the metal that I wager a child could bend them any way it wished and even tie knots in them."

"Merciful God!—look at that!" Leoncia gasped, indicating with her eyes a crude stone bust that stood to one side of the altar and slightly lower. "It is the face of Torres. It is the face of the mummy in the Maya cave."

"And there is an inscription—" Francis stepped closer to see and was peremptorily waved back by the priest. "It says, 'Da Vasco.' Notice that it has the same sort of helmet that Torres is wearing—and, say! Glance at the priest! If he doesn't look like Torres' full brother, I've never fancied a resemblance in my life!"

The priest, with angry face and imperative gesture, motioned Francis to silence, and made obesiance to the cooking sacrifice. As if in response, a flaw of wind put out the flame of the cooking.

"The Sun God is angry," the priest announced with great solemnity, his queer Spanish nevertheless being intelligible to the newcomers. "Strangers have come among us and remain unslain. That is why the Sun God is angry. Speak, you young men who have brought the strangers alive to our altar. Was not my bidding, which is ever and always the bidding of the Sun God, that you should slay them?"

One of the three young men stepped tremblingly forth, and with trembling forefinger pointed at the face of Torres and at the face of the stone bust.

"We recognized him," he quavered, "and we could not slay him for we remembered prophecy and that our great ancestor would some day return. Is this stranger he? We do not know. We dare not know nor judge. Yours, O priest, is the knowledge, and yours be the judgment. Is this he?"

The priest looked closely at Torres, and exclaimed incoherently. Turning his back abruptly, he rekindled the sacred cooking fire from a pot of fire at the base of an altar. But the fire flamed up, flickered down and died.

"The Sun God is angry," the priest reiterated; whereat the Lost Souls beat their breasts and moaned and lamented. "The sacrifice is unacceptable for the fire will not burn. Strange things are afoot. This is a matter of the deeper mysteries which

(*Continued on page* 11)

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MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Curtailment of non-essential loans is still sought by the Federal Reserve Banks. In their recent declaration of 7 per cent discount on all loans they made a move that, it is thought, will create a reserve fund in the banks to assist in the movement of grains next autumn owing to the reason that in some states, as for instance New York, the legal rate of interest is 6 per cent. And when a bank discounts a note for its customers at 6 per cent and then rediscounts the note with its reserve bank at 7 it loses 1 per cent so they must stop loans or continue losing, which banks are not in the habit of doing. Such a move as this might of proved disastrous six months ago but conditions are nearly ideal at present. Opinions differ as to whether prices are making a permanent decline. Some say that borrowers will secure loans from other directions at higher rates and add the increased cost to their products, thus causing higher prices. Others believe that the manufacturers and producers, who need money, know prices are headed for lower levels and are preparing for such conditions. But all agree if prices haven't already started that the time is not far distant when deflation will set in in earnest.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture see little prospects of prices declining in foodstuff for at least a year. Meat prices have declined some but not enough to be felt by the consumer. Other foodstuffs are expected to remain at their present level, and, instead of decreasing there is a probability of the most essential foods going still higher, for a time at least.

Grain markets were inclined to be rather erratic the last few days. Car shortage keeps supplies smaller than demand. The West is receiving cars from Eastern lines but only a fair amount of these are expected to be used for grain. Corn and oat prices have been acting like they had the St. Vitus dance the past week on some markets, while others report a firm market all the week. The ending of the Federal control of wheat and wheat products on May 31st, which meant the passing of the government guaranty of $2.20 leaves the dealers all at sea as what to pay the producer but it is thought prices will not decline much. Reports from the country show grains are doing nicely and the weather fine for the growing crops.

WHEAT DECLINES

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	3.07		3.05
No. 2 White	3.05		3.05
No. 2 Mixed	3.05		2.95
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.50		2.60
No. 2 White	2.48		
No. 2 Mixed	2.48		

Prices in the wheat market are lower and the market is called easy owing to a lack of demand. Export demand has been at a standstill for several days and shippers are not buying. The expiration of government control of wheat was expected to cause a deflation of wheat prices but to date there has only been a small decline and it is expected that prices will not go much lower because export buying is expected to be renewed at any moment due to the fact that Europe must purchase its wheat of North America or practically go without as the supplies in the Southern hemisphere are near exhaustion, Australia having little or no wheat and Argentine's supply may be exhausted within the next 60 days if shipments are made as fast as they have been in the last few weeks, also the duty Argentine has placed on her wheat makes the price above what this grain can be purchased here for. Many of the exporters are willing to pay most any price to get the grain so local dealers will have to pay a good price if they wish to secure any wheat. Grain is moving very slowly due to the fact that cars are hard to secure and will be, it is thought, for some time. Reports show the wheat crop to be doing fine, but with the best of weather we will have a shortage, which the government estimates at from 250,000,000 bushels to 300,000,000 bushels.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Little trading in grain market. Wheat lower. Oats, corn and rye easy. Hay scarce and firm. Beans inactive.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats show weakness owing to increased offerings. Cattle higher. Hogs strong to steady. Potatoes advance.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

CORN FIRM

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.98	2.10½
No. 3 Yellow	2.02		
No. 4 Yellow	1.97		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.91½
No. 3 Yellow	1.83	1.73½	
No. 4 Yellow	1.80	1.75	

Shipments of corn are disappointing and tends to give the market strength that check any declines of importance. There is demand enough to take all the available supply but the moment prices start to advance buying is stopped. Farmers seem anxious to sell at present prices and if cars could be secured it is believed that supplies would be plentiful. However if the market starts a rather steady declines farmers will stop selling I believe, for they have received the high prices for a time and will not be satisfied with lower ones at least until things they must purchase with the money they receive from their crops has also declined in proportion. Reports from the different states complain of the late planting. In some sections of Illinois it is said there is 25 per cent of the crop to be planted yet.

OATS STRONG

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.23	1.17½	1.33
No. 3 White	1.22	1.15½	
No. 4 White	1.21		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.69	.79½
No. 3 White	.72½	.68¼	
No. 4 White	.71½		

The East has received more liberal shipments of oats during the past week but not enough to supply the demand and buyers are snapping up everything that appears on the market. Canadian oats continue to be the main supply on the market but it is believed that Canada has about exhausted her surplus. Dealers are in hopes of lower prices soon but if late reports are true they will hope in vain. These reports say there is no surplus of oats; it has been sold.

BEANS LOWER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.65	8.50	8.25
Red Kidnes		15.00	15.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.			
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

There is very little to report on the bean market except a 20c drop after which the market is easy. I believe this decline has been caused by speculators merely to try to get the farmer to market his crop.

RYE ADVANCES

Rye is inactive and unchanged after an advance of 10c during the past week. It is quoted at $2.20 for No. 2 on the Detroit market. The foreign demand continues fairly good, but as in other grains, it is more a matter of getting it to the seaboard than of anything else. Various sections report the crop in good condition but rather thin.

POTATOES HIGHER

Dealers cannot supply the demand in potatoes. Old ones are about exhausted and new ones are not coming from the south in quantities large enough to affect the market. Both old and new potatoes are selling at higher prices.

The *Potato Magazine* says the most acute shortage of potatoes in many years is forecasted by its compilation of statistics of acreage planted and to be planted this year. Four factors are assigned for this serious curtailment of production: (1) scarcity of farm labor, (2) the increased cost of such labor, (3) scarcity of seed (4) cost of good seed potatoes. The pending shortage is further complicated by the fact that practically the entire 1919 crop has been marketed.

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 8, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	9.33	
Chicago	9.25	
Pittsburg	7.84	
New York		6.95
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.40	2.33
Chicago	2.05	2.00
Pittsburg		
New York		

THE HAY CROP

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	45.00 @ 48	46.00 @ 47	45.00 @ 45
New York	43.00 @ 45		38.00 @ 42
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
New York	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 38	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	38.50 @ 36	37.50 @ 36
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	38.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38	36.50 @ 37
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
New York	47.00 @ 48	45.00 @ 47	41.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	41.50 @ 41	38.00 @ 40	34.50 @ 35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	35.00 @ 36	32.00 @ 33
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	20.00 @ 30
New York	45.00 @ 46	42.00 @ 44	
Pittsburg	39.00 @ 40	37.00 @ 38	34.00 @ 36

The hay crop of 1920, if it matures fully from the May 1 condition, will exceed 111 million tons, the greatest yield on record. The value of hay is second only to that of the corn crop, and at the price as of December 1, last on the farms the 1919 crop exceeded in value either the wheat or the cotton crop. At the value as of Dec. 1, 1919, the crop of this year may be worth more than the average corn crops of 1913-17, estimated at the price as of December 1.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The depression in the market a week ago has continued during the current one, sales being almost nothing in this market and reports from the west indicate that the market there is very dull indeed. The primary markets are dull and hardly changed.

"The goods markets are dull and unsettled, with the mills going on short schedule generally of three to four days a week."

Quotations more or less nominal:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 72@75c; fine unwashed, k62@65c; 1-2 blood combing, 70@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 60@62c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 60c; delaine, unwashed, 70@73c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 68@70c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 59@60c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@65c; 3-8 blood, 53@55c; 1-2 blood, 50@52c.

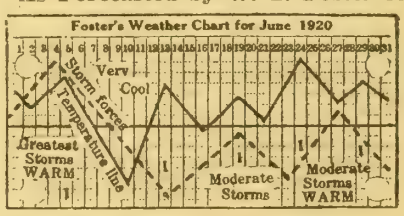
DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The market for farm stuff is not well supplies and there is a general tone of firmness. Demand is active, but in many cases consumers are not able to secure what they want. This is felt keenly in the potato deal. Apples are inactive and receipts of strawberries are not enough to fill the needs of the trade. The price remains high. Poultry is dull and easy. Receipts of hens and chickens are ample and consumers are not looking for the goods. Dressed hogs are steady and there is a scarcity of dressed calves, which are quoted as higher. Butter is in fair demand and steady and the same is the case with eggs. Receipts of dairy products are irregular, but there is usually enough

(*Markets Continued on page* 15)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON D. C., June 12, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., June 16, 21, 26 and on July 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 22 27 and July 3; plains sections, 18 23, 28 and July 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 19, 24, 29 and July 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 20, 25, 30 and July 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 21, 26 and July 1, 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control the cropweather of this continent from near June 16 to near July 7 and less rainfall, as a general average, is expected during that period. For past 12 months most precipitation has been in the lower Mississippi valleys and in the cotton states east of the Mississippi river, extending northward to near the upper great lakes and then northwestward, leaving some parts of the middle provinces of Canada and the American middle southwest with a shortage of precipitation. These cropweather conditions prove the correctness of my cropweather forecasts made more than six months ago. I made those forecasts because I knew that the moisture to water the continent must come from the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

But a change has occurred as predicted several months ago and repeated several times since. This will cause a great change in precipitation and while the average, up to July 4 will be less rainfall, the moisture will be more evenly distributed and places that have been dry will get some rain while places that have been too wet will get less rain. I am counting on a general improvement in cropweather for balance of June, a general lowering of market values and advise farmers and local dealers that if they want to sell before the new crop is made now is the time to sell.

There is a hope for the dry strip in the middle provinces of Canada and the southwest American drouth. The people of these two sections occasionally suffer from drouth and are talking of leaving those sections. Don't do it. Cropweather for every part of Canada and America will average about the same for the next thirty years as it did for the past thirty years and I am all the time gaining in knowledge as to future cropweather that will assist you in anticipating the bad crop years.

W. T. Foster

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 9)

I alone may know. We shall not sacrifice the strangers . . . now. I must take time to inform myself of the Sun God's will.

With his hands he waved the tribespeople away, ceasing the ceremonial half completed, and directed that the three captives be taken into the Long House.

"I can't follow the play," Francis whispered in Leoncia's ear, but just the same I hope here's where we eat."

"Look at that pretty little child," said Leoncia, indicating with her eyes the child with the face of fire and spirit.

"Torres has already spotted her," Francis whispered back. "I caught him winking at her. He doesn't know the play, nor which way the cat will jump, but he isn't missing a chance to make friends. We'll have to keep an eye on him, for he's a treacherous hound and capable of throwing us over any time if it would serve to save his skin."

Inside the Long House, seated on rough plaited mats of grass, they found themselves quickly served with food. Clear drinking water and a thick stew of meat and vegetables were served in generous quantity in queer, unglazed pottery jars. Also, they were given hot cakes of ground Indian corn that were not altogether unlike tortillas.

After the women who served had departed the little girl, who had led them and commanded them, remained. Torres resumed his overtures, but she, graciously ignoring him, devoted herself to Leoncia who seemed to fascinate her.

"She's a sort of hostess, I take it," Francis explained. "You know—like the maids of the village in Samoa, who entertain all travelers and all visitors of no matter how high rank, and who come pretty close to presiding at all functions and ceremonials. They are selected by the high chiefs for their beauty, their virtue, and their intelligence. And this one reminds me very much of them, except that she's awfully young."

Closer she came to Leoncia, and, fascinated though she patently was by the beautiful strange woman, in her bearing of approach there was no hint of servility nor sense of inferiority.

"Tell me," she said in the quaint archaic Spanish of the valley, "is that man really Capitan Da Vasco returned from his home in the sun and the sky?"

Torres smirked and bowed, and proclaimed proudly: "I am a Da Vasco."

"Not a Da Vasco, but Da Vasco himself," Leoncia coached him in English.

"It's a good bet—play it!" Francis commanded, likewise in English. "It may pull us all out of a hole. I'm not particularly stuck on that priest, and he seems the high-cockalorum over these Lost Souls."

"I have at last come back from the sun." Torres told the little maid, taking his cue.

She favored him with a long and unwavering look, in which they they could see her think, and judge, and appraise. Then, with expressionless face, she bowed to him respectfully, and with scarcely a glance at Francis, turned to Leoncia and favored her with a friendly smile that was an illumination.

"I did not know that God made women so beautiful as you," the little maid said softly, ere she turned to go out. At the door she paused to add, "The Lady Who Dreams is beautiful, but she is strangely different from you."

But hardly had she gone, when the Sun Priest, followed by a number of young men, entered, apparently for the purpose of removing the dishes and the uneaten food. Even as some of them were in the act of bending over to pick up the dishes, at a signal from the priest they sprang upon the three guests, bound their hands and arms securely behind them, and led them out to the Sun God's altar before the assembled tribe. Here, where they observed a crucible on a tripod over a fierce fire, they were tied to fresh-sunken posts while many eager hands heaped fuel about them to their knees.

"Now buck up—be as haughty as a real Spaniard!" Francis at the same time instructed and insulted Torres. "You're Da Vasco himself. Hundreds of years before, you were here on earth in this very valley with the ancestors of these mongrels."

"You must die," the Sun Priest was now addressing them, while the Lost Souls nodded unanimously. "For four hundred years, as we count our sojourn in this valley, have we slain all strangers. You were not slain, and behold the instant anger of the Sun God; our altar fire went out." The Lost Souls moaned and howled and pounded their chests. "Therefore, to appease the Sun God you shall now die."

"Beware!" Torres proclaimed, prompted in whispers, sometimes by Francis, sometimes by Leoncia. "I am Da Vasco. I have just come from the sun." He nodded with his head, because of his tied hands, at the stone bust. "I am that Da Vasco. I led your ancestors here four hundred years ago, and I left you here, commanding you to remain until my return."

The Sun Priest hesitated.

"Well, priest, speak up and answer the divine Da Vasco," Francis spoke harshly.

"How do I know that he is divine?" the priest countered quickly. "Do I not look much like him myself Am I not therefore divine? Am I Da Vasco? Is he Da Vasco? Or may not Da Vasco bet yet in the sun?—for truly I know that I am born of woman three score and eighteen years ago and that I am not a Da Vasco."

"You have not spoken to Da Vasco!" Francis threatened, as he bowed in vast humility to Torres and hissed at him in English: "Be haughty, damn you, be haughty."

The priest wavered for the moment, and then addressed Torres.

"I am the faithful priest of the sun. Not lightly can I relinquish my trust. If you are the divine Da Vasco, then answer me one question."

Torres nodded with magnificient haughtiness.

"Do you love gold?"

"Love gold?" Torres jeered. "I am a great captain in the sun, and the sun is made of gold. Gold? It is like to me this dirt beneath my feet and the rock of which your mighty mountains are composed."

"Bravo," Leoncia whispered approval.

"Then, O divine Da Vasco," the Sun Priest said humbly although he could not quite muffle the ring of triumph in his voice, "are you fit to pass the ancient and usual test. When you have drunk the drink of gold, and can still say that you are Da Vasco, then will I, and all of us bow down and worship you. We have had occasional intruders in this valley. Always did they come athirst for gold. But when we had satisfied their thirst, inevitably they thirsted no more, for they were dead."

As he spoke, while the Lost Souls looked on eagerly, and while the three strangers looked on with no less keenness of apprehension, the priest thrust his hand into the open mouth of a large leather bag and began dropping handfuls of gold nuggets into the heated crucible of the tripod. So near were they, that they could see the gold melt into fluid and rise up in the crucible like the drink it was intended to be.

The little maid, daring on her extraordinary position in the Lost Couls Tribe, came up to the Sun Priest and spoke that all might hear.

"That is Da Vasco, the Capitan Da Vasco, the divine Capitan Da Vasco, who led our ancestors here the long long time ago."

The priest tried to silence her with a frown. But the maid repeated her statement pointing eloquently from the bust to Torres and back again; and the priest felt his grip on the situation slipping, while inwardly he cursed the sinful love of the mother of the little girl which had made her his daughter.

"Hush!" he commanded sternly. "These are things of which you know nothing. If he be the Capitan Da Vasco, being divine, he will drink the gold and be unharmed."

Into a rude pottery pitcher, which had been heated in the pot of fire at the base of the altar, he poured the molten gold. At a signal, several of the young men laid aside their spears and, with the evident intention of prying her teeth apart, advanced on Leoncia.

"Hold, priest!" Francis shouted stentoriously. "She is not divine as Da Vasco is divine. Try the golden drink on Da Vasco."

(*Continued next week*)

TEXACO
MOTOR OIL

There is nothing that takes the fun out of motoring so quickly as an engine that overheats and then knocks and sputters. And these are the symptoms of improper lubrication that indicate that bearing surfaces are touching and wearing, increasing upkeep cost and depreciation. But, with TEXACO OIL in your tank you can expect great things of your motor. You know it won't balk on the way to town, because TEXACO MOTOR OIL is the enemy of friction It won't form hard, destructive carbon, and absolutely holds compression. It is a clear, bright oil, with splendid body, as carefully refined as we know how, in a grade to fit the requirements of every car. The red Star and green T marks TEXACO.

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41 STOLEN CARS RECOVERED

Valued at $35,000

Howell, Mich., May 27, 1920.—Cars stolen in Detroit, motor numbers changed, and the machines taken into Shiawassee and Gratiot counties. Clarence and Allen Somers, brothers living at Kerby, and three Italians are under arrest. Three used car dealers at Owosso stand to lose heavily as the result of the unearthing by Sheriff Sproule and deputies and two detectives from the Detroit police department.

A federal law was passed known as the Dyer Act which provides a heavy fine and penalty for transporting stolen cars from one state to another. The Detroit police officials have been suspicious that a large number of stolen cars were being passed out to the country districts for sale. The good work of the sheriff and deputies of Shiawassee county will bring them a large reward from the insurance companies and will encourage the officers of other counties to be alert to recover stolen cars.

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. of Howell, Mich., which has over 45,000 automobiles insured are investigating the cars and the numbers as they recover a large number of cars every year through the co-operation with the sheriffs of the state, the Detroit police officers, and various police departments outside of Michigan.

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Farmers Service Bureau

Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

IS FOOD SHORTAGE CRY A HOAX

I would like to ask if it is not possible that all we see in the papers about the shortage of food is reported to harry up the farmers and that low prices will prevail this fall?—Reuben Reeds, Mich.

Yes, it is possible, but not probable. We have only to refer to governmental statistics to show us that the acreage planted or to be planted to the main crops this year, such as wheat, oats, beans, potatoes, etc., will be far less than normal and that even discounting poor yield, the crops will be barely sufficient to meet the growing needs of the nation and the world. Of course, the European demand will have some effect. If the Europeans produce their normal crops this year, which hardly seems possible, we will be able to consume more of our products here at home, and prices may be considerably lower. I think, in any event, we must expect temporarily lower prices during the marketing season this coming fall unless the crops fall far short of the needs. But if the farmers will use good judgment and market their crops periodically throughout the season, I believe they will secure very nearly as good prices for the majority of them as are now being paid, barring possibly potatoes, which are extraordinarily high just now.—*Editor.*

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAY

We, the residents of the southeast quarter of Gilmore county of Isabella who pays 75 per cent of the township tax wish to know if this money can be taken into other quarters and used for making roads and leave this quarter without, against the wishes of thiis quarter and if not how can this be prevented.—A Subscriber, Isabella County.

Your letter does not fully explain just how you have divided the road districts in your township. Unless there is some limitation in the arrangements of your township the highway commissioner under the direction of the board may spend the money anywhere in the township. Section 4318 of the C. L. 1915, provide that the highways shall be laid out and maintained by two highway taxes. One shall be known as the "road repair tax," and the other as the "improvement tax." Section 4326 provides that the repair tax shall be expended or worked in the district where assessed. Section 4326 later provides that upon complaint in writing to the township board by any ten or more resident taxpayers that the road repair fund is being unequally and unjustly applied, or work improperly performed then the township board may take charge of the expenditures. The highway improvement fund is also expended by the highway commissioner under the direction of the town board. I would be of the opinion that your town board would be able to properly adjust.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LAND EXEMPT FROM TAX

I have bought a piece of wild land and some has told me that I could get exempt on taxes for five years. How would I go about it to get it done?—A Subscriber, Midland County.

Act 208 of the Public Acts of 1913 provides that cut over or wild land which shall be actually purchased by any person for the purpose of making a home shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes for five years thereafter. Cut over and wild lands shall be construed to mean any swamp land or land from which timber has been removed and no part of which description claimed to be exempted has ever been cultivated. The purchaser must reside on the land and the exemption shall not extend to more than 80 acres. The exemption shall be made to the supervisor at the time the assessment of the township is made and he shall make proper entries and refer it to the board of review.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

GRANGE LIFE INSURANCE

I wish to have your opinion regarding the Grange Life Insurance Company, of Lansing. Their agent visited me a few days ago and left some of their literature. Everything about this policy is so liberal that I am a little suspicious. If this company is in good standing please let me know and explain if you can how they are able to pay one more money at the maturity of his policy that he has paid in.—E. M. H. Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

While I am not entirely familiar with the kind of policy which the Grange Life Insurance Company writes, I am of the opinion that the company is reliable as it is backed by responsible men. Policies which return to the insured a greater sum than that he pays in are quite common and popular and are written by all old line companies. Insurance companies act merely as savings depositories and return to the insured at a stipulated time all the money he has paid in in addition to a nominal interest for the use of the money. This interest is not so great as might be secured by investing in stocks or bonds, but it is liberal considering the fact that the insured is protected against death for the full amount of his policy less whatever sums he may have withdrawn. You understand that the insurance companies re-invest your money at a greater rate of interest than they pay their members, giving them a sufficient margin on which to do business and pay death claims.—*Editor.*

CHANGING LOCATION

Our Republican nominee for Supervisor tells some of the voters if he gets elected he will change the road which is already surveyed, and put the road past his house and of those who he wants to vote for him. It was understood that the road was to go past our home, and it would connect with the trunk line at Pierson, and work has already been let for grading and work has been started. The road was mapped out on the map which we got from Stanton our county seat. Has the supervisor a right to change it? The road was not surveyed and staked past our place.—W. A. S., Montcalm County.

The supervisor of a township alone does not have authority to change the location of a road nor the place of the improvements. He probably means that he will use his influence to have the change made and you should be on the guard to use your influence to see that he does not, if you think the change is wrong and that your views are right. The right of the matter should prevail although the supervisor should have considerable influence with those in control.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

CHICAGO COMPANY RETURNS $133.06 TO FARMER

We received a letter from one of our subscribers, Mr. W. A. L., of Huron county, in which he stated that last December he placed an order amounting to $133.06 with the ——— Company of Chicago. They acknowledged receipt of the order. He wrote them three different times after that but received no reply.

We wrote the company, which has a reputation for honesty and fairness, regarding the matter. No reply. We wrote them again and received a reply stating that they had returned the money to our subscriber. A few days later we received the following letter from Mr. L.:

"Gentlemen: I received my money from the ——— Company by today's mail and I am writing you immediately to thank you for the service you have rendered me in getting this company to refund this money.—*A. L., Huron County.*

HIS HEARING RESTORED

The invisible antiseptic ear drum invented by Mr. A. O. Leonard, which is in reality a minature megaphone, fitting inside the ear and entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of literally hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this remarkable drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell that he is a deaf man. This ear drum is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, partially or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information addressed to A. O. Leonard, Suite 84, 70 Fifth Avenue New York City, will be given a prompt reply.—Adv.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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182 ACRE MIDWEST FARM, $12,250 FULLY equipped, exceptional location near humming R R town, 175 acres tillage, bumper crops; big wire fenced pasture, some tine wood, large orchard; 10 acres grapes coming, around $320 per acre, splendid 11 room house, new basement barn, cement floors, water in house and barn, aged owner retiring, throws in 3 horses, 7 cattle, hogs, complete list farming implements, $12,250 gets all, easy terms. Details page 74 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, write for free copy. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B L, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

150 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES under cultivation, 50 acres pasture and small timber. Equipped with all farming tools and good stock. For full information write ALBERT DIETZ, Hawks, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN Missaukee Co. Good pasture or mixed farming. 100 acres cleared. Will subdivide to suit purchaser. THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.

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FOR SALE—220 ACRES VERY BEST ORchard buildings, wood lot. 4 miles from Bellaire, $15,000. For particulars address BOX 215, Bellaire, Mich.

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FOR SALE—EAST HALF OF SEC. 5, Center Twp., Co. of Emmet. Correspond with owner. JESSE E. WEBSTER, Pellston, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD Homespun" chewing and smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 pounds, postpaid, $1. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.

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BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 6. Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29. Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 31. Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

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Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

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237572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

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5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
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one ready for heavy service
7 COWS

two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.

Herd free from disease

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WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A WELL BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Sept. 25, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam Has a 3 yr. old 7 days record of 17.97 lbs. butter.

GLENRIDA FARM
Walter T. Hill, Prop. Davison, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 27, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 30575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colantha Johanna Champion 45674 (69 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price $200.

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Increase Your Production at the Price of $50

Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. Daughters. Dam a 2 year old granddaughter of a 21 lb. cow that will be tested at next freshening. We have just finished testing 2 cows. One made over 30 lbs., the other made 27.65 from 779 lbs. of milk in 7 days.

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HOLSTEIN BULLS

one coming 3 years weighs over ton, wonderful conformation, a sure producer; one coming two years, best blood lines, low price for quick dispersal, easy payments to reliable parties. Would trade for heifers.

BROAD VIEW FARM
LaPORTE, IND.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary.
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONable prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cows.

OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS

ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write

M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.

MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy. 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL ..... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the ex-Business Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. SWINE

are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me select one from [illegible] degree of better breeding.

J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL SULTAN, sire Longwater Prince Corrector (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers [illegible] Prices and pedigrees [illegible]

MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers Bulls [illegible] Sire and Dams [illegible] Also bull calves. Write for [illegible] and description.

HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.

J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

SPECIAL SALE OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th, for 30 days [illegible] bulls at [illegible] for $100. [illegible] heifer calves for $50.

FINDLAY BROS
Vassar, R 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world. His Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair, [illegible] a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.

Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Chesman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall pigs and boars, some very good prospects of extra good breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE [illegible] by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.

E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some [illegible] that we will close out at a bargain.

L. W. BARNES & SON,
Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.

J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE PO[illegible]

My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Ark's Progress No. 317041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

—every breeder—

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write **W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.**

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time of unrelated pairs. Registered in buyers name. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pictures.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

BIG T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME boars summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to E's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by Clansman's Image 2nd. The Outpost and King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327,749. He is a real sire. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

LT POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Line Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

DUROCS

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

Spring pigs by Walt's Orion. First Sr. Yearling Detroit Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw. 1919

PhillipsBros, Riga, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Brook out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM

breeds and sells good Durocs
O. F. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS FROM BROOKWATER bred sires and dams. $20.00 at 8 weeks.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank: Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Midleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at $25
BLANK & POTTER
Petterville, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept pigs, both sex, sired by Detroit Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to Orion bear for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT- spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC GILTS BRED FOR AUGUST FAR- row. Spring pigs, either sex.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

PUREBRED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
J. FULLER & SON, Saranac, Mich.

BERKSHIRES ARE QUALITY HOGS" equipped with that delicious lean streak and not so much blubber. A few choice sow pigs to offer, splendid individuals.
ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, $50 to $100.
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. $50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING orders for spring pigs, $15.00 at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRES A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRES

Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at $15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

O. I. C.

BIG TYPE O I C AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of spring and fall pigs. Two yearling herd boars. Two fine sows due in June and bred gilts. I ship C. O. D., register in buyer's name and guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O. I. C. Boar Pigs, Eight Weeks old, Sired by Mountain Giant. Reg. in your name. $20 each.
HARLEY L. FRY, North Adams, Mich.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immuned by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE— Boar pigs of March farrow ready for June shipment. Price $20 each. Best of bloodlines. Recorded free in C. W. R.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED sows and sucking pigs.
JOHN ODOERFER, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at $2 per 15. White Runner ducks $2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS that have size and type write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up. I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for $400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for $350. Come to see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOCK, all ages bred. Send for Price.
SHERIDAN RABBITRY, Sheridan, Mich.

HORSES

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

When answering ads, please mention that you are a reader of The Michigan Business Farmer.

EWALT'S SIR RECTOR
(A. K. C. No. 244685)

Scotch Collie Puppies

Sired by
EWALT'S SIR RECTOR

Natural heel-drivers, bred from farm trained stock that have plenty of grit. Have a few for this week's delivery. I also buy thoroughbred Collie Puppies for training, either males or females. Breed your female collies to "SIR RECTOR" and I will buy the puppies.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates
LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known

Wise Stockmen Everywhere are **TIX-TON** Users

Tix-Ton ANTISEPTICS the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A $7.50 Drum makes $60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan
Write for Club Offer — **Leona Park Farms Experiment Station**

Little Live Stock Ads in M. B. F. Do the Trick!

FRANCO

ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHTS FREE!

You need one of these hand lights to see your way around in dark places. The batteries will last for several months and can then be renewed at small expense with new ones that can be bought anywhere.

FREE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS! For a limited time we will give away either of these two popular models for new subscriptions to this weekly. MODEL A: Is the popular tubular style, just fits the hand and throws a powerful light. MODEL B: is the nickel plated hand or pocket size made flat to be convenient to carry in the pocket.

WE OFFER EITHER STYLE, free and post-paid to any person anywhere in the United States for

Two New One Year Subscribers at $1 Each
—or—
Four New "From Now to 1921" Subscribers at 50c Each
—or—
Eight New "3 Month Trial" Subscribers at 25c Each

Send the Two Dollars in check, money order or registered letter, write your own name and the names and addresses of your subscribers plainly and address your letter to Premium Manager

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Market Flashes

(*Continued from page* 10)

to keep the trade supplied.

Apples—Williow twig, $14@15 per bbl.; western, $5.50@6 per box.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed, under 150 lbs. 19@20c; over 150 lbs. 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 23@25c; No. 2 18@22c per lb.

Eggs—No. 1 fresh, 40 1-2c bid, 41 asked; storage packed extras, 42@42 1-2 c per doz.

Live poultry—Broilers, 60@70c; best hens, 37@38c; No. 2 hens, 37@38c; roosters, 22@23c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Cattle: Compared with week ago, beef steers mostly $1.25 to $1.50 higher; fat cows and heifers, beef bulls, stockers and feeders 25c to 50c higher; some she stock gaining more; canners 25c higher; bolognas 25c lower; calves steady. Hogs: Steady to strong; top, $14.45; bulk, all weights, $13.50@14.30; pigs, 25c lower; bulk, $10@11.25. Sheep: Bulk direct to packers, few sales choice ewes, $7.50; choice bucks, $6.25; three loads feeding lambs, $11.50; compared with week ago, shorn lambs, $1 lower; in-between kinds off more; best spring lambs 5c lower, other off more; sheep $2 to $2.50 lower.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts light, steady. Calves: $1 lower, $6@17. Hogs: pigs 25c higher; others 25@40c lower; heavy, $14.50@14.75; mixed, $15@15.10; yorkers, $15@15.25; light do. $13.50@14.50; pigs, $13@13.25; roughs, $12 stags, $7@9. Sheep and lambs: Slow, 50c@$1 lower; lambs, $8@17.50; yearlings, $10@15.50; wethers, $10.50@11; ewes, $8.50@8.90; mixed sheep, $9.50@10.

FORDNEY COMMITTEE REPORTS OUT BEAN BILL

(*Continued from page* 3)

That is a lie. They have charged that THE BUSINESS FARMER is controlled by Democratic influences. That, too, is a lie. THE BUSINESS FARMER is NOT a partisan newspaper. It despises partisan politics. In its independent criticism of the acts of political parties and politicians it has struck right and left and let the chips fall where they may. It stood by the President during the war where every loyal American should have stood, but today its criticism of the incompetence of the Democratic administration and its criminal negligence to provide some measure of relief for present conditions is as severe as its criticism of the bitter Republican partisans in Congress who would block every such measure of relief if they had the chance.

The criticism of Mr. Fordney was the result of his own political horseplaying. He had no one to blame but himself. Had he performed his duty as a man and a congressman there would have been no criticism. THE BUSINESS FARMER pledged Mr. Fordney its support last fall. THE BUSINESS FARMER spoke high words of commendation for his promise to assist the bean growers. And THE BUSINESS FARMER would have needed no urging from Mr. Fordney's newspaper friends of the eighth district to have applauded any efforts as he may have put forth in this direction. But he did nothing. His presence on the committee was a hindrance rather than a help. Therefore, THE BUSINESS FARMER was obliged to criticize and bring all the pressure possible to bear against Mr. Fordney in hopes that he would be moved to action. That he has finally yielded to this pressure is the admission of both himself and the editor of the *Gratiot County Herald*.

PEACH INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN

(*Continued from page* 5)

peaches and apples were planted. Today the peaches are being removed in disgrace and the apples are coming into bearing. These young apple orchards are fortunately coming into bearing during this period when apples are bringing high prices. These conditions are right to cause another wave of heavy planting in which apples will be set almost exclusively.

At present there is little indication of severe competition in the near future in the marketing of New York state peaches. Connecticut peaches are absorbed in New England; New Jersey and Delaware peaches find ready market in the densely settled areas about New York and Philadelphia. At best, Georgia peaches are harvested two months before the western New York Elberta season and dare not be held long in storage. This leaves New York state, Pittsburg and the central and middle West with a diminishing supply of peaches.

The scarcity of peach trees with high prices is a discouraging feature to many. But when we consider that one bushel of peaches at present prices, will buy four or five trees, and the indications are that present prices will be well maintained until after another heavy planting of peaches comes into bearing, the above objection loses much of its force.

Crop Reports

SHIAWASSEE—There has been quite a marked decrease in farm products during the past two weeks except in wheat, but there is not much change in things the farmer has to purchase. Consumers are allowed two pounds and no more of sugar and from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound. Farmers, as a rule, have their oats sown and corn planted and are now preparing for the bean crop, the sugar beet problem remains the same and is no nearer solved than it was two months ago, therefore the acreage is greatly decreased in nearly all parts of this county and if the growers and beet companies should agree on a settlement it is too late, as the growers are putting land that was plowed last fall for beets into beans.—D. H. M.

EAST ARENAC—Weather the past few days has been real growing weather and you can bet that the farmers made mighty good use of it too. Could use a nice shower now to start the corn growing. Beans being planted and the prospects are for normal acreage owing to the beet dispute. Produce is very dull and going down in price and we wonder where Fordney will find himself if he comes up again for office. Oats are looking fine, also peas. Meadows are coming on wonderfully but need rain badly. Prospects are for a nice rain soon and I guess everybody will be happy when it arrives.—M. B. R.

OAKLAND (N)—We are having a dry time here and plowing not all done. Most of the corn is planted but some to plant yet. I have not heard of any trouble about seed corn. A good many looking for seed potatoes. This dry weather will interfere with planting. There is a good show for fruit. Wheat is doing well. Some pieces are looking bare. Everything needs rain. Feed of all kind is cleaned up as close as I have seen in a long time. Stock has just got on full pasture.—E. F.

MISSAUKEE—Farmers are winding up corn planting with a larger acreage than common. The ground is in fine condition and if the weather continues warm it will soon be up. Late potato planting has just begun and will be about 60 per cent of a crop planted on account of seed shortage. Very few beans will be planted this season but a large acreage of millet will be sown for a substitute for hay as there are very few meadows.—H. E. H.

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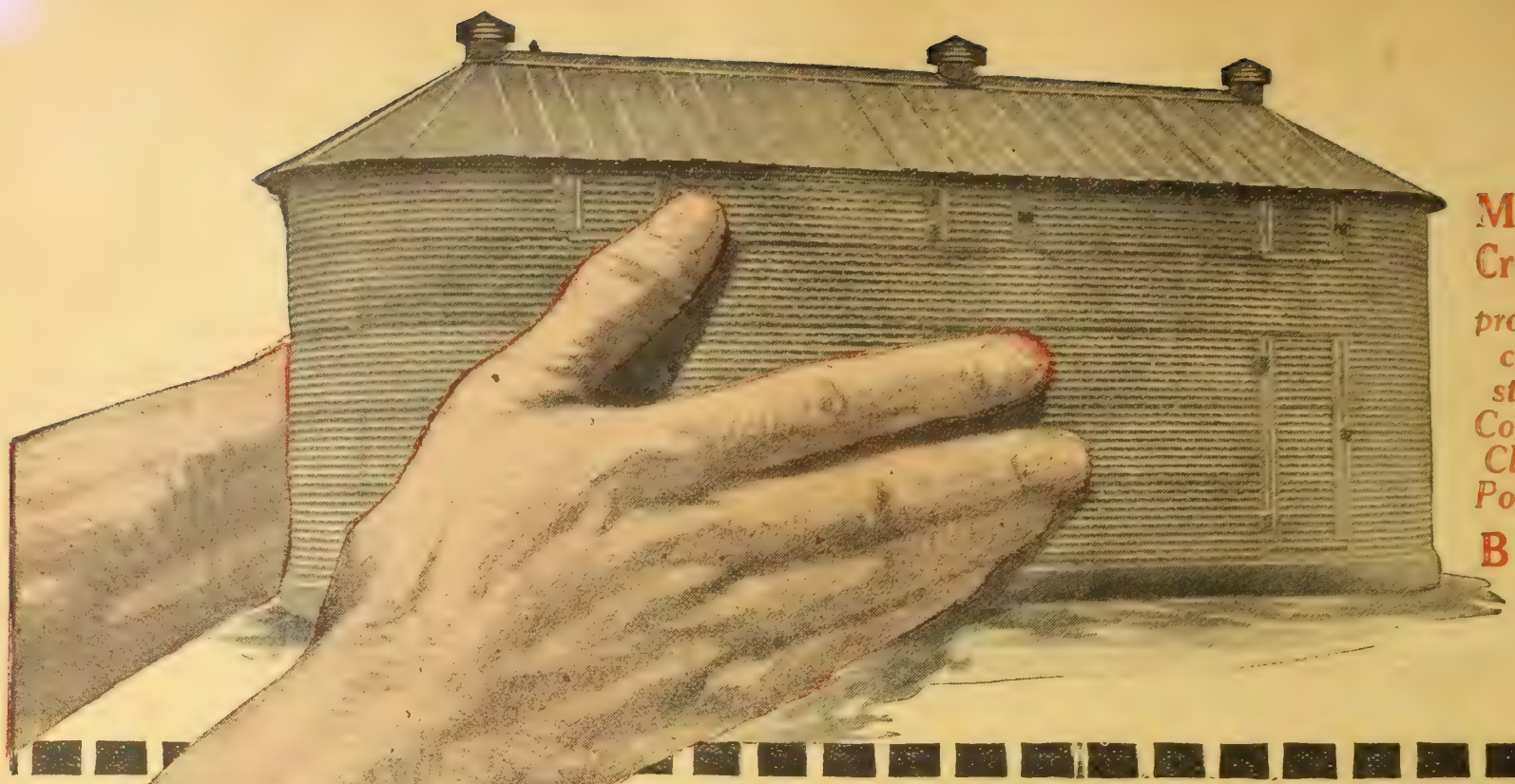

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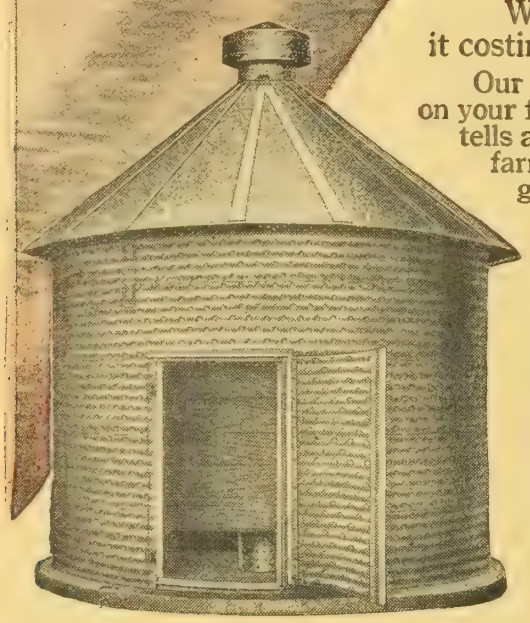

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You Can Store Wheat, Oats and Other Grains in Martin Cribs

Because of the patented construction of the Martin Crib, you can store wheat, oats, rye or other small grains in it at harvest time and hold them until Fall for the higher prices, without losing a single bushel. Then you can refill it with corn, and in this way the Martin will yield you two big extra profits from your crops in one season.

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"The 1917 corn crop was the worst I ever saw, but my Martin Crib dried it out fine and not an ear was wasted. The Martin Crib is the best thing I ever bought."
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"I would not exchange my Martin Crib for the finest crib of any other type. Considering the price of corn last year, without a doubt I have saved enough to pay for my crib. My advice to those in need of a crib is by all means to invest in a Martin Crib."
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"The Martin Steel Corn Crib is a perfect preserver of corn. Formerly the rats ate and wasted about one-half my corn. None is lost now. My corn cures and is well preserved. And corn thus cured, unquestionably has a higher feeding value for all live stock."
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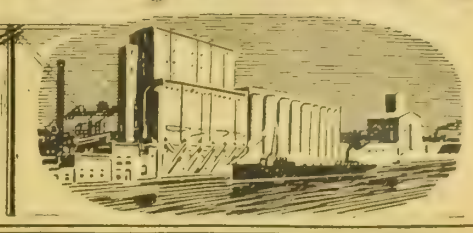

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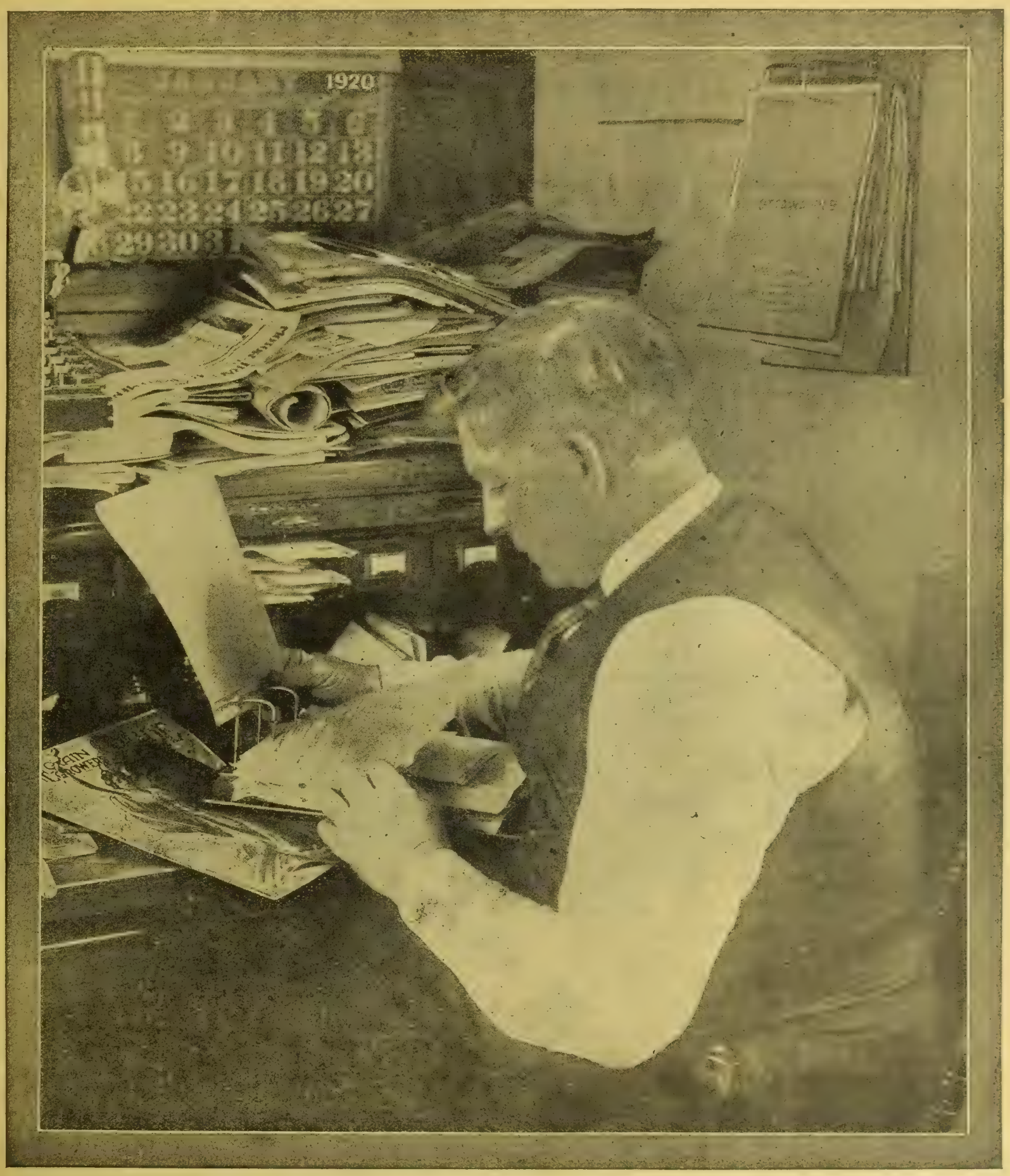


The Business Farmer in His Office

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

LAND BANKS FORCED TO HOLD UP LOANS

A number of readers who have recently applied for loans through the Federal farm loan system have written to inquire when they may expect to receive their loan. The matter has been referred to the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, whose Secretary, Mr. H. K. Jennings advises as follows:

"We will not be able to receive new applications for loans until after the decision has been rendered in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"As you are aware this case has been ordered for reargument which will not take place until sometime next fall, probably in October. After the argument the court will take whatever time it deems necessary to consider the case before decision is rendered and the probabilities are that we will not, for these reasons, be able to take any applications for closing this season.

"A few days ago a joint resolution was introduced in congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $32,000,000 of farm loan bonds, proceeds of which were to be used by the banks in retiring their obligations for borrowed money and complete whatever pending loans they had on hand. This arrangement gives us $4,500,000 which will enable us to clean our records entirely of all notes payable and also will clean up all actual commitments on applications which were allowed before March 1st, 1920.

It is very unfortunate for the farming interest that the Federal Land Banks were interfered with at this time. It is a well established fact that the suit was instituted by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America and all members of the association are contributing liberally for the purpose of putting the system entirely out of business.

"The best information that we can get indicates that the reargument of the case was ordered, not because there was any question about the Federal Land Banks, but on account of the status of the Joint Stock Land Banks."

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Hudson Fineness Equals Its Matchless Performance

Aside From the Supremacy of the Exclusive Super-Six Motor, Its Beauty Gives Distinction in Any Field of Fine Cars

Hudson has unremittingly kept the issue of performance to the fore. Not simply because its mastery is indisputable.

Rather because this question is vital above all. It must always be so. It must always be the measure of any car's title to worth.

Hence undue emphasis has never been placed on Hudson's four years' leadership in fine car sales. Largest sales are not infallibly proof of greatest merit. Hudson has no need to offer them as such.

Yet their importance cannot be overlooked. Here is the massed opinion of far the greatest number of owners of any fine car in the world. Some are driving the earliest Super-Sixes built—now more than four years old. Some acquired Hudsons but recently. But how unanimously they hold no car can rival it.

What 90,000 Owners Know First Hand

Those who have had their Hudsons longest are perhaps its most emphatic champions. They know it best. They have seen it pitted with triumph against every situation that can confront an automobile. Today their Super-Sixes are giving service, such as is literally beyond the performance capacity of many new cars that cost more.

Certainly no fine car is so highly regarded by such a large following.

See What It Has Done

Were its position less deserved could Hudson hold the loyalty of all these? Were its supremacy less decisive, surely five years must have discovered the rightful successor.

But time only brings fresh evidence of Hudson leadership.

In speed—in power—in acceleration—in hill-climbing, it has never been matched.

The most abusive tests to which a car was ever subjected have failed to find its endurance limit. Could other types adopt it, they might share Hudson's unmatched ability. But Hudson controls it. By right of invention Hudson alone can use it.

It will not be possible to supply all who want Hudsons. So even though you may not want your car for several months, now is not too early to place your order.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

FARM BUREAU AFTER MORE WAREHOUSE SPACE

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has already outgrown its warehouse facilities which were acquired last April and has just completed arrangements for securing additional space in the city of Lansing. The amount of wool shipped to the Farm Bureau by members has far exceeded anticipations. To date there is more than one quarter of a million pounds in the warehouse ,and as much again reported in the hands of assemblers. Total graded to date is 208,280 pounds, and it is graded as follows:

Delaine, 7,568; fine clothing, 6,649; 1-2 blood vombing, 16.019; 1-2 blood clothing, 1,146; 3-8 blood combing, 63,737; 3-8 blood clothing, 649; 1-2 blood combing, 16,019; 1-2 1-4 blood clothing, 50,339; 1-4 blood low, 6,103; braid, 2,216; discounts, 19,961; tag, 1,680; buck, 262. There are 145 wool assembling points now at work in the state. These are scattered over 47 different counties. Five carloads not included in the above total, are reported ready for shipment south from the upper peninsula.

The Farm Bureau is investigating the coal situation with the intention of acting as purchasing agent for local units which desire such assistance. As the Bureau points out the problem is not one of price but of getting the coal at all. Fears are expressed that unless the farmers make arrangements through some organized source they may have difficulty in getting their winter supply.

The completion of the arrangements for the organization of a State Co-operative Elevator Exchange will be made June 29th and 30th at East Lansing when delegates of twenty co-operative elevator associations will be called together by the State Farm Bureau.

UNIFORM WOOL GRADES SOUGHT

Tentative types representing various grades of wool have been prepared by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with its investigational work looking toward the ultimate establishment of uniform wool standards. The types decided upon by the government experts have been prepared after careful examination of thousands of samples that represent the opinion of the trade generally as to what should comprise wool standards, and which now form the basis of commercial transactions.

It is proposed to demonstrate these types to wool growers for the purpose of determining the practicability of their application upon a commercial basis. These demonstrations will be conducted by wool experts sent out from Washington to assist the Bureau of Markets field agents.

There are now no fixed wool grades in universal application, with the result that the purchase of the producer's product is based upon arbitrary standards fixed by individual buyers. It is therefore obvious that to place the business upon a uniform basis would be decidedly advantageous to all concerned.

For several years the Bureau of Markets has been conducting investigations and making a study of wool samples collected from all states and foreign countries with regard to the possibility of establishing uniform wool standards, and the work has now reached the point where the wool experts in charge of it feel warranted in submitting their findings to wool growers for consideration. Of course, it must be understood that the work is still at an investigational stage. Those interested in the demonstrations may secure full information by writing the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cover engraving and title used by courtesy of Canadian Grain Growers' Guide.

Volume VII
Number 41

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

June, 19
1920

Michigan Crop Outlook Reported Excellent

Peninsular State Will Have Best Crops of Grain, Vegetables and Fruit in Years Judging From Progress to Date

THE MAGAZINES of the country have been full of alarming reports over the alleged abandonment of farms in Michigan and the general decrease in the acreage planted to crops. But we have seen nothing in these magazines about the excellent progress which all crops are making in this state. Nor have we seen any mention made of this fact in the crop reports published by the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. The condition of Michigan crops and fruits is such as to warrant widespread publicity by all interested in the agricultural situation in general and Michigan's reputation as an agricultural state in particular. Michigan has the best fruit prospects right now of any state in the union, bar none, and she will make no concession to any other state in the condition of winter wheat, oats, rye and other grains. Regardless of what the pessimists have to say about Michigan agriculture we know and everyone else versed in the situation knows that Michigan will hold firmly to her title as one of the nation's richest agricultural states and will take off her hat to no other state when the sum total of her crops is computed next fall.—Editor.

THE PESSIMIST will find no comfort in the most recent reports from the agricultural states of the condition of crops. Almost without exception the condition of grains, fruits and vegetables is reported as good to excellent. This is particularly true of the northern states where the majority of winter food products are raised. The season has been from two to five weeks late all over the United States, but while this was discouraging during the early spring, it can now be seen that the late season was a God-send to nearly all crops and fruits.

The acreage of all crops is slightly less this year than last, nearly every state reporting a decrease. All states report also lack of labor which will handicap the cultivating and harvesting of crops. Wages varying from $70 to $105 per month and board and rooms are reported, while the western grain growers have agreed upon a minimum wage scale for harvest hands of $6 per day, and they are hard to get at that price. The Hessian fly has done considerable injury in some states, and army worms are reported at work in Missouri and adjoining states. Montana is combatting an early crop of grasshoppers but does not expect serious losses from them. A few southern states report too much moisture and a few northern ones too little moisture. But these extremes are always present. So far as the general crop situation is concerned it was never better.

Corn Progress Fair

Corn is practically all in the ground. Michigan reports the early planted varieties as growing rapidly and in good healthy condition. Iowa reports growth slow, but Ohio, Indiana and Illinois claim excellent germination and rapid growth. The total acreage planted to corn is not yet known. Only one or two states show an increase; the majority a decrease. It is expected that acreage and consequent yield will show a slight increase over last year. This is to be expected because of the strength and high prices ruling in the corn market since the first of the year.

$3 Per Bushel for New Wheat Crop

A few states report excellent progress of winter wheat but the majority are not so optimistic. Indiana's report to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, under date of June 3, says: Reports of Hessian fly coming in. Some fields badly infested. Joint worm is also prevalent. California: Condition very spotted and decline indicated. Missouri: Some damage from excessive rainfall. Condition in general spotted. More encouraging reports are as follows: Kansas: Heading in practically all portions of the state. The volunteer acreage in the west still looks promising. Maryland: Reported grain heading low. Too cool for rapid growth, but grain dealers offer $3 per bushel for new crop. Michigan: Condition improves northward and crop is good from Lansing northward in most sections. Some poor fields in southern counties. Nebraska: Condition generally splendid. Abandonment probably considerably smaller than reported.

Oats

Delaware: Outlook bright for a good crop. Florida: Shows good yields but rains interfere with harvesting. Indiana: Fields look good. Conditions favorable. Kansas: Strong and healthy but heading short. Maryland: Outlook good for a fair crop. Michigan: Germinated quickly, stand very good. Rain needed. Minnesota: Condition excellent. Missouri: Oats improving but slightly below normal. Acreage probably less than expectations. Nebraska: Improving and condition quite favorable. New Jersey: Seeding completed. Stand and condition good although late. North Dakota: Planting 80 per cent completed. Growth starting favorably. Ohio: Making good growth. Condition fair to good. Oklahoma: Improving now but stands are thin due to heavy rains and freezes shortly after sowing. Pennsylvania: Seeding completed. A good stand and excellent condition reported in southern counties.

Rye

Delaware: Condition steadily improving and a good yield is expected. Indiana: Much rye is headed out and generally in good condition. Some poorer fields are being "hogged down." Maryland: Outlook indicates fair to good yield. Michigan: Crop heading; straw shorter than usual. Stand fair. Minnesota: Condition very good. A little abandonment reported. Montana: Condition excellent. Making good growth. New Jersey: Headed out. Condition somewhat better than wheat but crop below average. North Dakota: Some improvement shown but state condition below average. Ohio: Heading out rapidly. Condition good. Pennsylvania: Heading in southern counties. Condition poor to good. South Carolina: Condition good to excellent. Wisconsin: Now over 20 inches high and well headed out in southern and eastern districts. Wyoming: Condition extra good.

Potato Prospects Poor

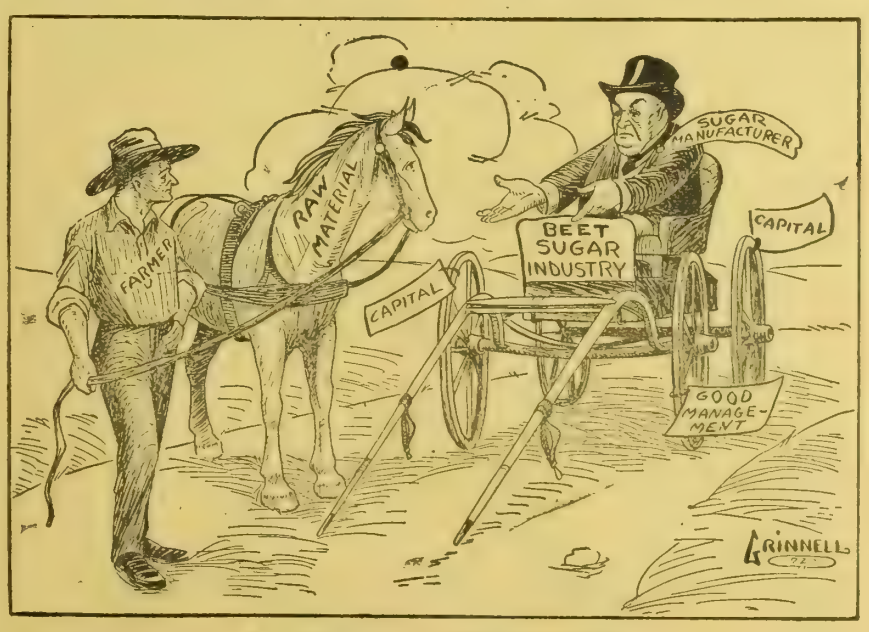
Colorado: Planting progressing rapidly. Acreage limited by high price of seed. Prevailing price being from 8 to 12 cents a pound. Connecticut and all other New England States: Planting about finished. Last half of May excellent for planting and growth in Aroostook County, Maine. Delaware: Condition fair to good but many fields "spotted" due to seed rotting. It is expected that a fair acreage will be planted to late potatoes. Indiana: High price of seed has materially reduced acreage. Kansas: Prespects particularly flattering in the Kaw Valley but stand reported thin in the Arkansas River section due to rotting of the seed. Louisiana: Early Irish potatoes now moving to market. Sweet potatoes doing well. Maryland: General condition fair to good. Prospects are good for a large crop of late potatoes. Michigan: Dealers report old stock exhausted except for an occasional car. Acreage a few per cent below last year due to labor shortage, abandonment of farms, the high cost of seed, etc. Minnesota: Planting progressing nicely. Slight increase in acreage indicated. Montana: High prices and limited supply will reduce the commercial acreage. Nebraska: Condition generally good. Reduced acreage expected. New Jersey: The crop is practically all in and is up and being cultivated in the central section. North Carolina: Irish potatoes promise very good yields. North Dakota: Planting becoming general. Increased acreage unlikely. Ohio: Acreage probably reduced. Early planted crop in. Condition good. Pennsylvania: Planting in progress in all sections. Seed scarce and high priced. Early varieties being cultivated. Wisconsin: Early potatoes showing in fields. Late being planted under favorable conditions.

Hay Conditions Improve

Colorado: From ten days to two weeks late but progressing rapidly. Connecticut and all other New England States: Coming on excellently Indiana: General condition excellent. Clover heading in southern counties and cutting will commence in about ten days. Kansas: Hay and pastures improving. First cutting of alfalfa in progress all over south and east; crop only medium. Maryland: Too cool but outlook indicates good crop. Michigan: Prospects somewhat improved though the growth is backward. Minnesota: Making rapid growth. Alfalfa generally in splendid condition. Considerable sweet clover seeded in northern section. Missouri: Conditions promise fine crop on increased acreage. Alfalfa is being cut for first time. Clover conditions favorable. Montana: Supply very scarce and is not sufficient for work stock. No. 1 timothy is selling from $45 to $60. Outlook for hay crop is good. Considerable acreage of millet, oats and other crops being sown for hay. Considerable alfalfa has been winter-killed especially in Custer, Richland and Broadwater counties. Some of this acreage has been reseeded to alfalfa and the remainder to millet, corn and other crops. Nebraska: A bumper first crop of alfalfa assured.

Fruit in General

Arkansas: Present outlook is for 90 per cent of the apple crop of last year. Strawberry movement in White County will end this week. Prices from $2.50 to $3 a crate below those prevailing the first week due to freight congestion. California: Slight decline in condition of apricots. Car shortage for shipment or deciduous fruits more pronounced. Sugar situation and can shortage also causing apprehension among canners. Colorado: All fruit from ten days to two weeks late. Peaches greatly damaged except around Palisade and Mesa County. Connecticut and all other New England States: Apples nearly in full blossom in southern New England. Indiana: All fruit crops in fine condition. Iowa Fruit prospects continue to be good. Kansas: Apple crop apparently good in the Missouri River section and most of the Arkansas River Valley. Kaw River orchards from Kansas City to Manhattan show a very light crop. Cherries show from a light crop to nothing at all. Berry crop is good and strawberry harvest is commencing. Louisiana: Peach and pear outlook is very unsatisfactory. Maryland: Late apple crop promising. Peach trees show leaf curl but fair crop is expected. Keiffer pears indicate good crop in some sections. Blackberries and raspberries promise heavy crop. Early strawberries but slightly injured by frost, late crop promising. Michigan: Present prospects for practically a full crop of all kinds. Montana: Outlook for apples is good in Flathead, Missoula and Ravalli counties. Sweet cherries and pears in Ravalli County were damaged by frost. New Jersey: Apples in bloom in northern counties; a good set is reported from the southern and central districts. Brown rot continues in the peach crop. Ohio: Prospects generally good, although a heavy drop reported from some localities. Pennsylvania: Apples, peaches and pears have set well in southern counties and are blooming in northern. No damage reported from May frosts. Washington: Some winter injury to apples reported in Yakima and Spokane district. Heavier injury in Walla Walla. In Wenatchee prospects same as in 1919.



How Can he Go Without the Horse?

How Farmers May Relieve Sugar Shortage

Sorghum and Sugar Beets Provide Source of Syrups and Crude Sugar for Cooking Purposes

FARM FAMILIES are suffering from the acute shortage and high price of sugar. They are wondering where they are going to get sugar for their canning this summer and fall, and how much they will have to pay for it if it is available at all. These questions the BUSINESS FARMER has sought to find an answer to with but little success. Although Michigan will produce a good many million pounds of sugar this year it is not likely that the people of the state, except for the farmers who grow the beets and those who have stock in the sugar factories, will receive any more benefit from this supply than they ever have.

The average individual is likely to get the idea that there is some way in which the individual farmer may extract and refine sugar from beets, sorghum, etc., but we are assured by the United States Department of Agriculture that this cannot be done except at a prohibitive cost. One of the recent inquiries received along this lines is as follows:

"I would like to know if there is any way possible that a farmer could raise his own sugar beets and do his own refining. If so will you please inform me. Enclosed you will find $1 for another year's subscription to the M. B. F. We appreciate your paper very much."—*C. Y., Mason Co.*

How to Extract Sugar

This inquiry being referred to the Department of Agriculture brought forth some interesting information, the principal part of which was that farmers could produce syrups from beets and sorghum which would take the place of refined sugar for certain cooking and table purposes. We were advised that the extracting of the crude sugar was a tedious, impractical task, and that moreover, the syrups would serve equally as well as the sugar. The letter containing this information is reproduced below. It is somewhat technical as most contributions from governmental departments are apt to be, but its conclusions are perfectly understandable:

"It is, of course, out of the question for the individual to attempt to produce refined or white sugar, tho it is possible to produce certain sugars by direct evaporation and crystallization. In the manufacture of such syrups, they are ordinarily evaporated to a density of seventy, to, say, seventy-three per cent solids. Where the character of the syrup is favorable, sugar (sucrose) will frequently crystallize out from such syrups after they have been stored for some length of time. Under the same favorable conditions, a syrup that has been evaporated to a greater density, say, eighty to eighty-five per cent solids, will crystallize more readily and will afford a larger quantity of sugar srystals. However, it does not always follow that a syrup will crystallize even when it has been evaporated to a density of eighty-five per cent solids: In the case of sorghum syrup, crystallization is more liable to occur in the product made from fully ripe sorghum than in that made from under or over-ripe sorghum, as such cane always contains greater or iess amounts of the sugar known as invert sugar which has a tendency to retard the crystallization of sucrose, and, when present in sufficient amount, to prevent it altogether. This sugar also occurs in ripe sorghum, though usually in comparatively small amounts. Solids other than sugars in syrup also retard crystallization of sucrose. Syrup made from sugar beets (or from sugar cane) will usually contain a relatively small proportion of invert sugar and for this reason the average beet (or cane) syrup is more liable to crystallize than the average sorghum syrup.

"The following methods are suggested in case it is desired to attempt to produce sugar from these syrups:

"**Crystallized Sugar.**—The evaporation of the syrup is continued until a density of say eighty-five per cent solids has been reached, and the syrup stored, preferably in a cold place, until it is considered that a satisfactory yield of sugar has been obtained; this will require several weeks to several months. Crystallization may be hastened by stirring in about one ounce of granulated sugar as soon as the syrup has cooled to about atmospheric temperature. The stored syrup should be stirred frequently in same manner in order to avoid the formation of a solid, concrete-like mass of sugar. The crystals may be freed from syrup by placing the mass in a barrel or other container, the bottom of which is provided with many small holes or fine meshed screen and allowing the syrup to drain out. The excess syrup remaining in the mass may then be removed by carefully adding a very small quantity of water on top of the mass and allowing it to drain thru. After thorough draining, the sugar should be dried.

"**Concrete.**—The evaporation is continued until test of a small quantity shows that it will form a solid mass upon cooling. It is then poured into containers, preferably comparatively small ones, and allowed to form solid blocks. A coarsely granular product may be obtained by stirring continuously while cooling. Great care must be taken to avoid scorching or buring the syrup during evaporation, and the same precaution must be taken in drying the crystalline product. These products may be used for the various purposes for which the ordinary "brown sugar" is used. However, as they will always contain more or less of the mother syrup and hence will always possess the characteristic flavor, it is believed that they will not be found suitable for use in place of refined or white sugar (granulated sugar.) The residual syrup (molasses) may be used for purposes for which molasses is ordinarily used.

"It is the opinion of the writer that the attempted production of sugar upon such a small scale will not be found at all satisfactory for general home usage. The danger of scorching the syrup becomes very great when evaporating in open evaporators to such high densities, while the final sugar is very liable to be a more or less sticky mass. The crystallized product is very liable to consist of large, irregular sized, hard, crystals while the concrefe is liable to be a dense, tough, mass; either of these products will dissolve ordinarily at a slower rate than will the sugar usually offered for sale. It is also considered doubtful whether such sugars will be found useful for any purposes than those in which the syrups themselves would be as satisfactory. Further, it is suggested that the time and labor involved will result in the net cost of the sugar being greater than that at which sugar may ordinarily be obtained.

"It is trusted that this information will be of assistance to you. If you desire further information, we will be glad to furnish you any that we may have available.—*Sidney F. Sherwood, Assistant Chemist.*

Plants That Yield Syrups

The Michigan Agricultural College has already issued a suggestion that farmers plant sorghum this year as a source of syrup, but the Department of Agriculture gives us a little more information along that line, as follows:

"As a simple, practical means of helping relieve the acute sugar and syrup shortage, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the increased production of sorghum syrup which, it is pointed out, requires neither unusual skill nor expensive equipment to make. Furthermore, the methods of growing sorghum are similar to those of corn and in that respect involve little that is new to many farmers. Syrup manufacture is so simple that it can be carried on with profit by individuals utilizing small sized outfits of a daily capacity of 100 gallons or less. Where operations on a larger scale are feasibly, community plants having a daily capacity of several hundred gallons are suggested by the department.

"Sorghum syrup is palatable and pleasant flavored, and is an excellent table syrup. It can also be used as a substitute for other syrups or for sugar in making certain breads, cakes, etc., and as a substitute for a part of the sugar used in making preserves and the like. The cost of producing it at home is relatively low and usually an indivdual manufacturing it can readily sell any excess over his home needs to good advantage. Sorghum syrup produced during the 1919 season brought the producers from 90 cents to $1.50 a gallon, depending on the quality, marketing conditions, etc. Thus far the supply has fallen far short of the market demand.

Sweet Sorghum a Productive Source of Syrup

"The sorghum plant is similar in appearance to corn, growing about the same height and possessing about the same color. It may be grown throughout the United States in practically all regions where corn is grown, though parts of the extreme northern tier of states have a growing season usually too short for sweet sorghum to mature. In growing sorghum for syrup care should be taken to secure seeds of a sweet sorghum variety, and for planting in the north, one which matures quickly.

Sweet sorghum is grown from seed and is planted in rows about 3 1-2 feet apart. The plants should stand from four to six inches apart in the row. Approximately from five to eight pounds of seed is needed to the acre. Ordinarily planting time falls soon after corn planting, when the soil has become thoroughly warm. The stalks of the plants are ready for syrup making when the seeds which form heads at the top of the stalk are in the late dough stage, that is, just before they become dry and hard.

The machinery necessary for making syrup consists of a mill for extracting the juice from the cane and an evaporator for reducing the juice to syrup. The mill contains three iron rollers between which the sor-

(*Continued on page* 19)

Not Too Late to Plant Sorghum

THE DEPARTMENT of Farm Crops of the M. A. C. advises that both sorghum and sugar beets should for best results be planted between the middle of May and the first of June, but states that on account of the lateness of the season sorghum may do well if planted at once. Sorghum is usually planted after corn, and corn planting has only just been completed by many Michigan farmers. If the lateness of the season continues throughout the year we may reasonably expect that a fair crop of sorghum for syrup purposes can be produced from an immediate planting. The M. A. C. does not follow the Department of Agriculture in its recommendations of making syrup from beets, claiming that the syrup has an unpleasant taste.—Editor.

Meat and Livestock Situation During May '20

(*This Statement Issued by Institute of American Meat Packers*)

WHOLESALE prices of beef, continuing their decline during May, decreased from three to five cents a pound and at the end of the month were not far from the level prevailing when the United States entered the war, three years ago. Livestock producers are losing money on their cattle and many packers report losses on beef.

At the beginning of May the prospect indicated that the conditions arising from the railroad strike would be restored to normal, with a fair trade and satisfactory prices. But accumulations occurring during the strike exerted a depressing influence on prices practically througout May. Other depressing factors were importations of New Zealand lamb shipped here by the British government, the existence in "second hands" of beef bought from the government and an oversupply of dressed beef in Eastern markets.

These circumstances, coupled with declining values for hides and fats, were reflected in lower prices for cattle. Receipts were fairly large and the cattle were unusually heavy, with the result that the supply of beef has been quite large relative to demand. Wholesale beef prices furnish an interesting contrast to the price trend in many other commodities.

Popular demand for the choice cuts of beef still results in an unusually large differential between the price of meat from fore-quarters (less expensive) and meat from the hindquarters. This "spread" has narrowed slightly but nevertheless remains abnormal.

Pork

An improvement in the foreign exchange situation at many continental points resulted in more export trade to the continent than has been the case for several months. Inquiries ran more to meats than to lard.

There were no very large orders, and the improvement is slight; but the outlook for export trade to the continent is certainly better. For example, prices in francs which seem ridiculous to the foreign buyer when francs are exchangeable on the basis of seventeen and one-half francs to the dollar, seem more nearly reasonable when francs are quoted, say, at twelve and one-half.

Opinions concerning the prospect of exports to the United Kingdom are not wholly in agreement. It is asserted in some quarters that the British will be out of the market throughout the summer, except for occasional odd lots. Those holding this view believe that British stocks will be adequate until fall. Others assert that British stocks are sufficient for only a short period, but that replenishment will be made from stocks already bought and stored here, and that the British will contract for no important deliveries before September.

The British were practically out of the trade during May, with the consequence that the premium on light hogs—the kind sought by the British—was gradually wiped out.

The present high price of corn may result in free marketing of hogs by the farmers. Present hog prices, some farmers feel, do not justify the payment of the high prices demanded for corn. Furthermore, the high price of labor, corn and other feed also has resulted in a noticeable reduction in the quality of hogs, many farmers being unable to feed corn as freely as normally. A decline in quality is to be expected at this time of year, but the loss in grade is greater than is usually the case. The credit situation may have played a part in the decline of quality.

Mutton and Lamb

Frozen New Zealand lambs shipped here by the British government have depressed both beef and lamb prices. Since the domestic trade is not accustomed to handling frozen lambs the imported lambs have sold at lower values. This reacted sharply on the price of California lambs. The first California spring lambs of this season's crop sold around $19.50 per hundredweight, and speedily increased in price until within a few days they were selling as high as $20.75. Then, on account of importations of the New Zealand product, they declined until they have been selling as low as $17 to $17.50 wholesale.

(Editor's note: The above statements make no reference to the enormous quantities of New Zealand lambs imported by Armour & Co.)

Napoleon School Director Answers Critics of the Consolidated School

By L. G. PALMER *Director Napoleon Consolidated School*

Kent County Agitates Consolidated School System

"THERE is now a drive on in this vicinity to consolidate the schools. Of course only the bright side is given by those who favor it, including the school commissioner of Kent county and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Now, I see by the letter of G. S., in the county crop report from Jackson County, that the people of Napoleon and other townships of Jackson county are not finding it so nice after once trying it out. As this question is being agitated all over Michigan and we here in southern Kent county are quite interested on one side or the other, couldn't you get us a little data on the question from places like Napoleon where it has been tried. I really think it is your duty to do this for your subscribers."—A. A. W., Byron Center, Mich.

The above letter moved us to make an investigation of the consolidated school at Napoleon, with the following results: We found that only one district out of the six had voted against the proposition; that the people of this district lived so far away from the school that it was necessary to get their children ready at 6:30 in the morning; and that this was the district which was making the most determined fight for the return of the old system. We found that the board was using an old school building of about one-half the necessary capacity pending the erection of a modern building; that the school was over-crowded, lacked modern equipment, and suffered from other handicaps which would be overcome when the new school building was erected. Our representative talked with Mr. L. G. Palmer, director of the consolidated school, who is very much in favor of the new system, but admitted that they were having their troubles. In the accompanying article Mr. Palmer sets forth his reasons why he believes the taxpayers of the consolidated districts should not return to the old system.—*Editor.*

IN THE month of June, 1919, all the school districts, whose school house was situated in the township, voted upon the proposition to unite and form a consolidated rural agricultural school, with the result that one district rejected the proposition, two others carried by only one majority each, while the other three voted in favor of consolidation almost unanimously. Only July 14, 1919 the district was formally organized and a district board elected. As it was necessary to provide more room for pupils, a bond issue was asked of the district, which upon first election was defeated, but at a second election the district authorized an issue of $27,500 in bonds which were accordingly sold by the district board. Plans for a new building were drawn, but upon the advice of the architect and the department at Lansing, bids were not asked for until March 6, 1920 and then the bids being over $55,000 we were unable to let contract and called and advisory meeting of the district.

About this time opposition began to develop and take form toward a vote to disband the district and return to the condition as we were before the vote for consolidation.

All concede that a better school can be held under consolidation than by the separate districts but the increased cost and the transportation of the pupils seem to be the greatest objections. It is admitted by all that the entire cost of the school has been more than previous years, so has the cost in all lines, so without consolidation the cost would have been greater. So the question arises, will not the better school be worth the increased cost? In the district which rejected consolidation, their taxes were only three dollars less per thousand than the consolidated district.

In looking up statistics as to the cost of transportation we find that Napoleon pays the highest price of any district in the state for this purpose being $9, $8, $6.50 and $5 per day respectfully. It being a new venture ,nearly all were afraid to take the job, but present indications are that this cost next year will be much lower. The routes were long and a mistake was made of commencing school at 8.30 a. m. instead of 9 a. m., so that some pupils had to leave home at 6:30 a. m. which made it very hard for the small pupils. Drivers have been changed on one route, which has caused some trouble, but in general parents have been generally satisfied with the transportation and it has had the effect of more steady attendance and less tardiness.

One part of the district, and that part voted almost solidly against consolidation and bonds is 6 to 7 miles from the school house, their interest lie nearer another town and they wish to get away from this school. Could this be accomplished more harmony might be secured in the district.

Another adverse argument is the location of the school, it not being in the center of the district. This site was selected because the graded school had a good building to accommodate one half the pupils so very few would change the site but think the district should be enlarged by taking in territory of other townships to the south and east where the districts are nearer than one already in. As there was not sufficient room for all pupils without crowding this is used as an objection. Some object to the teaching of agriculture, manual training and domestic science, but in time these will more than prove their value and finally some object to the school on account of the teachers, saying some of them should not be allowed to teach anywhere, but this very often occurs in the district school and also in our best city schools.

Beet Growers' Ass'n Starts Campaign for 1921 Conference and Contract

ANY NOTION that the beet growers of Michigan have lost heart because of their failure to secure a fair deal from the manufacturers this year, will be dispelled when it is learned that plans have already been laid for a more vigorous campaign the coming season. This was disclosed at a meeting of the board of directors of the Association which was held at Owosso on June 3rd.

While it is generally felt that the responsibility for losing the fight this year rests upon the shoulders of those farmers who lost their nerve at the last minute and took contracts it is not desired that there should be any bitterness over the matter, which would only cause hard feelings between neighbors and delay victory for many years to come. The Association feels that such farmers who are growing beets are making a mistake and injuring the cause of organization, but the loyal members are willing to forgive and to forget and accept these into the ranks for the next campaign, believing that with the foundation already laid, and with a better understanding of what their rights are in the matter, that the farmers will be one hundred per cent loyal another year. An intensive membership campaign will be put on at once, and no stone will be left unturned to enlist every sugar beet grower in Michigan. A little investigation will disclose to every grower of beets that it will be to his financial advantage to align himself with the Association and never again to grow beets except under a contract approved by the Association.

Nine out of the ten directors of the Association were present at the Owosso meeting, in addition to delegates invited from the largest local in each county. These directors made the following report upon the percentage of members remaining loyal to their vows not to grow beets:

Shiawassee	75
Genesee	75
Clinton	80
Gratiot	75
Isabella	70
Ingham	75
Midland	85
Saginaw	95
Bay	90
Tuscola	75
Huron	75
Sanilac	80

Directors reported that companies had around 50 per cent of a normal acreage in all counties except Saginaw and Bay where practically no beets will be raised this year. Many beets are being cultivated up and planted to other crops every day.

According to reports from directors and men from the different counties the damage done as reported in the Detroit papers is just a frame-up. Only one shack has been burned in Saginaw county and the captain of the state police stated himself that in his opinion the man that lived there burned it himself. It is claimed some farmers are dragging their own beets up and reporting it done by night raiders so that they will not have to pay for seed. No houses have been destroyed by dynamite, a couple of window lights were broken in one shack and it was reported that it was blown up (false) the sheriff of Saginaw county found a picture of the Kaiser on the wall and requested that that be removed as perhaps that was why the windows were broken.

The Farm Bureau requested that we turn the fight over to them and they would build sugar factories (we wish they would) but our directors were of the opinion that the farmers would not want to burden themselves by investing 30 to 50 million dollars in duplicate plants so decided to stay to the mat and commence at once and put on the campaign for 1921. The western associations associating. A committee of three was appointed to confer with a committee of the Farm Bureau to look up the factory building proposition and report. The manager was instructed to establish offices at Durand and buy equipment suitable.

Farm Bureau Assumes Charge of Campaign Against Grasshopper Pest

ACCORDING to J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the grasshopper pest which has been unusually active in Northern Michigan for a number of seasons past, are already at work in some counties and have wrought considerable damage with more to follow unless immediate and vigorous steps are taken to combat the menace.

"The insects killing seedings and young growths already have ruined crops of hundreds of acres," says Mr. Powers. "In Leelanau, Benzie, Kalkaska, Wexford, Mason and Grand Traverse counties, scores of farmers are quitting their farms or contemplating doing so. As it is comparatively early in the season a strong fight against them will save hundreds of acres from ruination, and with this idea in mind, the Farm Bureau is arranging to take the leadership in the battle. One carload of poison, 30,000 pounds, was shipped today to Benzie county, and other counties will be assisted as soon as they are in position to co-operate.

"The particular difficulty in fighting these insects is, that the sandy cut-over lands of that section of the state are particularly appropriate for the breeding of them. Last year there were 13 county boards of supervisors who appropriated money to fight these insects. I understand that these appropriations were reduced this year and combatting efforts in 1918 and 1919 curbed the scourge extensively. It was very bad in 1917.

"Efforts will be made at the next session of the legislature to secure enactment of a measure providing for grasshopper control with adequate appropriations for the efforts. This measure is to be somewhat similar to the noxious weed law we now have in the state.

"Arrangements were made last week to provide for financial assistance to the Michigan Live Stock Shippers Exchange, which is engaged in the perfecting of community live stock shipping associations over the state. Mr. C. E. Compson, of Lansing, is manager of this exchange, which now has about 70 of the 200 associations in the state co-operating with it.

"Arrangements were made also last week for the leasing of another large three-story warehouse in Lansing, owned by the Bird estate and opposite the Michigan Central station, for use in pooling wool. This building will accommodate one million pounds and its acquisition was forced by the fact that receipts of wool are so large that the present big buildings at 221 N. Cedar street is proving inadequate. This building is practically filled now. The lease on the Bird warehouse carries with it an option to buy, which will probably follow."

Acreage Condition and Estimated Yield of Important U. S. Crops

CROP	ACRES, 1920		CONDITION			
	Per Cent of 1919	Acres	June 1 1920	June 1 1919	June 1 10 yrs. average	May 1 1920
Winter wheat	68.5	34,165,000	78.2	94.9	82.0	79.1
Spring wheat	83.5	19,487,000	91.2	91.2	93.3	
All wheat	73.3	53,652,000	81.7	93.8	86.1	
Oats	96.8	41,032,000	87.8	93.2	89.9	
Barley	100.2	7,437,000	87.6	91.7	90.6	
Rye	77.4	5,470,000	84.4	93.5	89.2	85.1
Hay, all	99.6	71,752,000	88.9	94.1	87.9	89.4
Pastures			88.8	97.4	90.1	79.8
Apples			79.3	67.8	69.2	
Peaches			64.9	73.1	61.2	

CROP	TOTAL PRODUCTION IN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS			YIELD PER ACRE			PRICE PER BU., JUNE 1	
	1920 (Est.)	1919 Dec. (Est.)	1914-1918 Av.	1920	1919 Dec. (Est.)	1914-1918 Av.	1920	1919
				Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Cents	Cents
Winter wheat	504	732	563	14.8	14.7	15.9		
Spring wheat	277	200	259	14.2	9.0	13.5		
All wheat	781	941	822	14.5	12.8	15.1	258.3	228.4
Oats	1,315	1,248	1,415	32.1	29.4	33.8	102.9	71.2
Barley	185	166	215	24.9	22.3	26.3	148.3	109.2
Rye	80	88.5	59.9	14.6	12.5	15.6	183.9	143.7
Hay, all, tons	112	109	99.3	1.56	1.51	1.42	24.85	23.30
Apples, total	199	147	203				297.0	237.3
Peaches	45	50.4	47.5					

When Will the Farmer Come Into His Own?

Eaton County Farmer Talks Straight From the Shoulder on Needs of Agriculture

By BERT TOWE, in Charlotte Republican

The Iowa Wool Growers' Ass'n., a co-operative enterprise, has a membership of 3,600, and last year marketed 1,250,000 pounds of wool, on which it saved $340,000 for farmers because of the better markets it was able to find. This is enough money to pay the salaries of all county agents in Iowa for a year.—Organized Farmer.

ONE OF the greatest needs of the farmer at the present time is co-operation in distribution and marketing. The accomplishment of this purpose will be made possible, only through the introduction of methods resulting in careful, general farming and crop cost accounting. The last quarter century has witnessed an attempt to apply a universal and powerful stimulus to production only. The next quarter century must be to the farmer a business era, in which he himself must be the active participant in an indivdual farm and crop accounting campaign as well as an active participant for methods looking to co-operating in marketing.

The financial status of the farmer has been misunderstood. Glowing press accounts of large gross receipts from special crop or enterprise, without a complete financial statement of the running expense of the farm as a whole, has misled the public and the farmer has not been in a position to defend himself on account of the lack of data on the cost of production.

While the price of farm products has risen to a high level they have not kept pace with the increased cost of production. It takes more bushels of grain, tons of hay, pounds of wool, cattle, hogs or sheep to buy any of the standard tools or necessary equipment to run a farm than it did five, ten or fifteen years ago; and the same will apply to labor.

Let us take the average price of the eight leading products of the farm of the northern states during 1919 as given by Illinois Agricultural Association, U. S. Agricultural Investigation and the Trade and Drovers' Journal of Chicago. Giving the following figures as an average in the United States, a farmer produces this food stuff, clothing and foot-wearing material. He takes to market:

Meat worth to consumer, $100; farmer receives $44, distributor, $56.

Butter and eggs, worth to consumer, $100; farmer receives, $63; distributor, $37.

Fruit and vegetables worth to the consumer, $100; farmer receives, $45; distributor $55.

Cereals, worth to the consumer, $100; farmer receives $60; distributor $40.

Wheat, worth to the consumer $100; farmer receives $49; distributor $51.

Wool, worth to the consumer, $100 farmer receives $11; distributor $89.

Hides, worth to the consumer, $100; farmer receives 10; distributor $90.

Sugar beets worth to the consumer $100; farmer receives $33; distributor $67.

The totals represent these figures: Articles worth to the consumer $800; farmer receives $315; distribution $485.

Hence the farmers get $315 out of the $800 that the consumer pays. "Oh, but hold on," says the Big Five Packing Houses, which control most of the farm products of the United States, "the farmer is making money; just look at the great wealth in the farming industry." Farming is the largest single industry in our country. Take a peek into our country banks and note who holds a large per cent of the assets of those banks. the farmer. Again it is whispered into the ear of the city dweller that the farmer has no overhead expenses like other lines of industry.

Then the Big Five goes on to show Mr. Ultimate Consumer through the big city papers and magazines, that they are running their business on a small fraction of one per cent profit. This they claim is largely due to their tremendous overhead expense.

We do not doubt their statement, but we cannot help but wonder how they have accumulated hundreds of millions in less than a quarter of a century and paid salaries to some of their managers several times larger than the salary of our president; and at the same time are able to spend the major part of the summer months in the finest resorts in the world. That they who want to inform the public know how to get the other fellows money I see two pictures: one of a man rising with the sun during the spring and summer months, sleeves rolled up to his elbows toiling from 12 to 16 hours per day except time enough to eat his meals and all members of his family doing the same thing. This man is an actual producer of wealth. The other picture is a man who rises two or three hours later, takes a shower bath in an elegant equipped room for that purpose, takes a short walk for exercise, eats breakfast around 8 or 8:30 or 9 a. m., touches a button and drives to his office in as fine a limousine as modern skill can produce, with a private chauffer to open and shut the door. This chap takes lunch at a fashionable club at noon, at about three or four p. m. he touches another button, his car drives up and he returns to his family and spends the rest of the day playing golf at his summer home. The latter gent is the fellow who fixes the prices of the products that the first fellow works, works to raise.

To illustrate during July and August and September. last year, corn was worth around $2.50 per bushel. The fellow who rode in the limousine owned the bulk of the corn at that time. When the chap with the tanned face and arms came to sell in November and December, corn dropped 100 per cent and stayed quite steadily until the major part of that crop had gone into the hands of the fellow who rode in the limousine. Then corn began to rise in price and will continue to do so until the man who wears patched overalls and a last year straw hat has another crop ready to sell. Oh, but some one says "the law of supply and demand always controls." If that be true then we are entitled to an explanation of why corn products continued to remain on a high level and many kinds of products going higher while corn had dropped 100 per cent below the high point.

Up jumps another chap who does not raise corn nor speculate in farm products, his name is Mr. Ultimate Consumer and he says "Why don't you farmers know the fellow who rides in the limousine owns or controls most all of the cereal, glucose and syrup factories in the United States?" Another thing this fellow tells us that he eats more corn products in cold weather than in warm, however the law of supply and demand appears to be in the hands of the fellow who rides in the limousine who never put a callous on his hand or sweat on his brow unless from playing golf or tennis. Now, if it is a settled fact that the farmer is is single largest wealth producer why should the other fellow be putting a cost mark upon his products. Let us take a look at the overhead expense of the farm. If the reader will pardon the personal allusion I will take my own farm of 120 acres for an example, believing I can make it more clear by doing so. Money is worth from five to six per cent in good sized loans.

Investment on land and equipment $30,000 at 5 1-2 per cent, $1,650; taxes $541.60; insurance, $100; depreciation on fence, $150; depreciation on building, $700; incidental upkeep, $200; total, $3,241.60.

A farm is no different from a factory. If you allow your equipment to run down the earning capacity is reduced accordingly. Every farm faces the above overhead expense that must be met. Everything he buys from a paper to a tractor or an automobile, the overhead is the first item on the cost mark.

If any of the above statements are incorrect or out of balance with horse sense I would like to have them intelligently disputed.

Then why should the farmer stand in his own light and continue to work twelve to sixteen hours a day and turn over a goodly portion of the proceeds of several of those hours each day, gratis, to the fellow in the limousine or on a private yacht?

Let us take one example to illustrate: A few years ago a few energetic beet growers got together and organized what is known as the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. It's object was to get a fair portion of the profits derived from that industry and the sugar beet growers of Michigan, whether members or not, have received hundreds of thousands of dollars that the sugar kings of New York City would have had in their coffers had it not been for the activity of this little bunch of men. In spite of this fact several hundred farmers in central Michigan of which there are forty or more in the vicinity of Charlotte, have signed up and "gotten in bed" with the New York sugar kings who recently under the income tax law declared a dividend of ten million, eight hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. In spite of the increased cost of production this year's contract is not as good as last.

Apparently this giant (the farmer) who is the corner stone of all America's great wealth and industry has gone into a state of lethargy or is stalking around like a giant without bones.

As the writer sees it, the first move of the farmer is to know what the cost of production is. The next move is for the farmer to put a cost price plus a fair profit on his products the same as all other producers do. But some fellow says "you will get Uncle Sam after you for violating the anti-trust law." If that be true when we are entitled to an explanation why the price of our products should automatically or systematically go up and down; down when in the hand of the farmers and up when in the hands of the speculators. And people keep right on eating three times a day the whole year round and produce is always the lowest when they eat the most in cold weather.

In conclusion I urge it is the duty of every farmer to support all worthy farm organizations with his time, knowledge and money for none of us know it all, but most of us know a little in our time.

Acreage, Condition and Estimated Yield of Winter Wheat, Oats, Rye

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	CONDITION June 1, 1920 Per Cent	CONDITION June 1, 10-yr. average Per Cent	FORECAST, 1920 From June 1 condition Bushels	FORECAST, 1920 From May 1 condition Bushels	DECEMBER ESTIMATE 1919 Bushels	DECEMBER ESTIMATE 5-year average 1914-18 Bushels	PRICE PER BU. June 1, 1920 Cents	PRICE PER BU. June 1, 1919 Cents
Ohio	66	82	28,417	28,995	53,480	36,539	272	241
Indiana	61	78	21,009	21,611	45,792	38,183	266	230
Illinois	64	75	27,752	27,880	57,800	40,345	263	230
Michigan	77	78	14,518	14,603	19,285	15,253	283	248
Iowa	83	84	8,765	8,792	16,530	8,594	236	213
Missouri	70	77	29,585	29,937	57,699	35,161	263	231
California	66	80	9,092	10,863	16,335	6,891	240	213
U. S.	78.2	82.0	503,996	484,647	731,636	563,498		

OATS

STATE	ACRES, 1920 Per Cent of 1919	ACRES, 1920 Acres	CONDITION JUNE 1 1920 Per Cent	CONDITION JUNE 1 10-year Average Per Cent	FORECAST JUNE 1 From June 1, condition Bushels	DECEMBER EST. 1919 Bushels	DECEMBER EST. 5-year Average 1914-1918 Bushels	PRICE PER BU. June 1, 1920 Cents	PRICE PER BU. June 1 1919 Cents
New York	103	1,195	90	89	39,794	29,580	43,890	135	82
Pennsylvania	97	1,195	90	89	37,136	36,859	39,596	123	81
Ohio	98	1,517	82	90	52,245	51,858	64,261	105	70
Indiana	102	1,862	84	88	60,999	60,225	66,576	101	68
Illinois	83	3,815	84	88	137,798	123,060	186,214	97	66
Michigan	98	1,446	87	88	48,434	36,875	55,964	111	71
U. S.	98.8	41,032	87.8	89.9	1,315,476	1,248,310	1,414,558	102.9	71.2

RYE

Indiana	90	342	85	88	5,000	5,320	3,623	185	142
Michigan	90	810	86	88	11,773	13,500	5,629	187	147
Wisconsin	91	478	89	90	8,338	8,295	7,358	187	143
Minnesota	92	480	83	99	8,287	7,830	6,547	176	135
No. Dakota	48	944	70	88	9,912	15,560	8,451	180	134
So Dakota	85	425	83	92	6,632	6,500	5,266	174	134
Nebraska	89	363	95	92	5,862	6,650	3,377	169	139
U. S.	77.4	5,470	84.4	89.2	80,066	88,478	59,933	183.9	143.7

Clare Farmers Put Candidate in Field

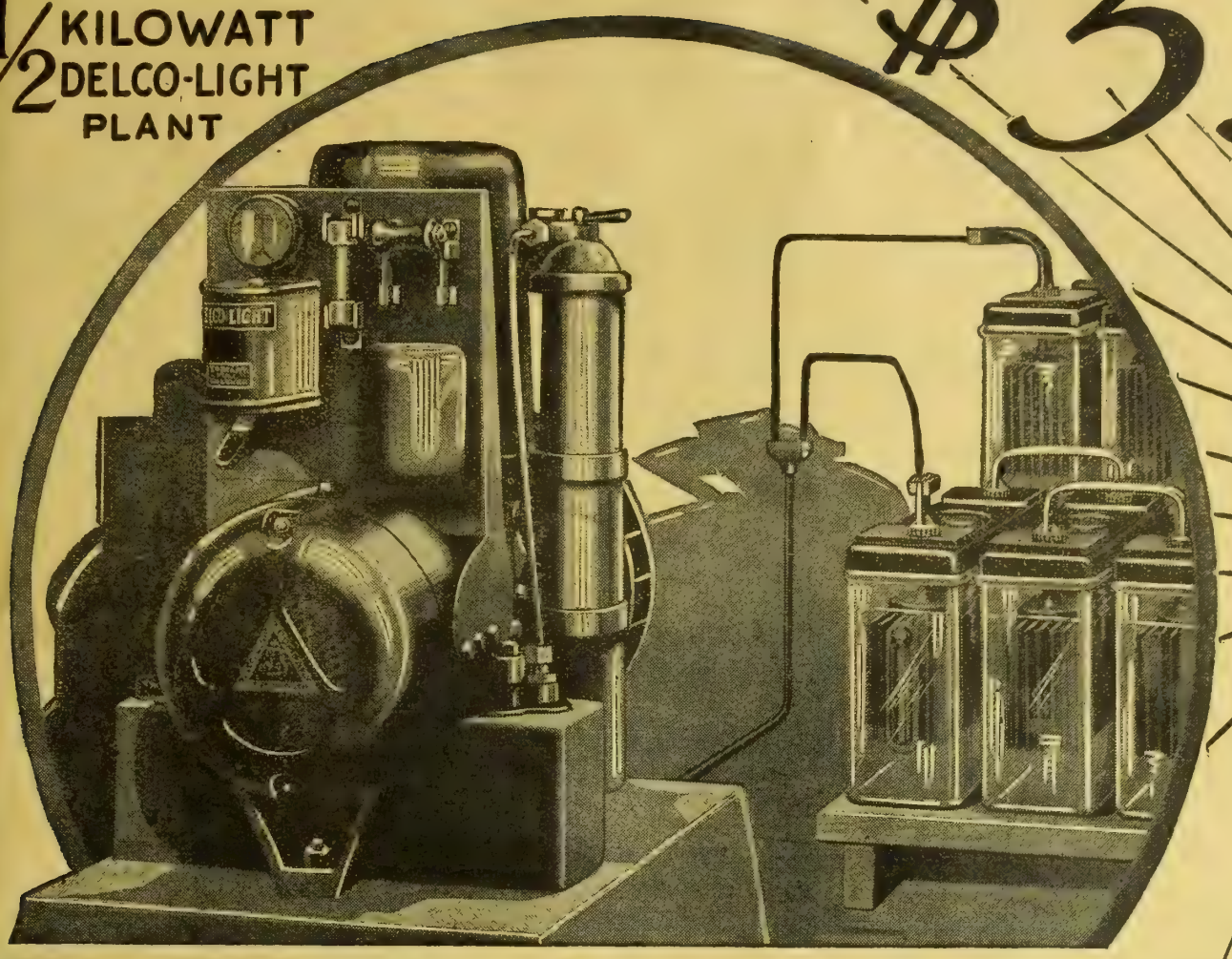
FOLLOWING OUT the plans adopted some time ago and and which were described in a recent issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER, the delegates selected by the farmers of Clare, Gladwin and Roscommon counties, met at Gladwin on June 5th and endorsed Mr. Richard Emerson, a well known farmer of Clare county, for state representative. The committee consisted of the following men: John Fitzpatrick, chairman, and George Staley, representing Clare county; Elmer Gedney and Levi Pfenning, representing Gladwin county; and Edward Coan, representing Roscommon county.

It was proposed at this meeting to hold another meeting at Gladwin on the following Saturday and have the candidate present with the committee. The committee will secure the names of prominent farmers as endorsing the selection of the committee and will use this for advertising purposes. It is believed that by this plan 75 to 70 per cent of the farmers of the district can be induced to support the candidate and insure his nomination and election.

The committee will also take up the matter of endorsing a candidate for the senatorship, this position having been held the past two years by Duncan McRae of Harrisville. It is probable that if Sen. McRae can be induced to run again he will receive the support of the farmers. Of him and his record, Sen. Herbert F. Baker writes as follows:

"I am glad to say of Sen. McRae that he is the salt of the earth. He has the courage of his convictions and no man in the legislature of 1919 has a better record for faithful service along the line of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

"I think he is not disposed to be a candidate and it is my judgment that he should be encouraged to get into the race for in case he does not, the senator from that district is almost certain to be some two spot of a lawyer anxious to get into the good graces of the special interests. If you can do anything to get McRae back to the senate you will be performing a special service to the plain honest people of the state."



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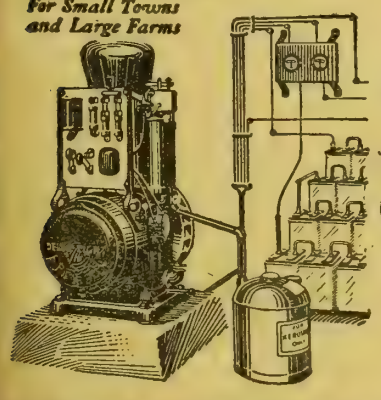
A new model—the ½ Kilowatt is now added to the family of Delco-Light products—making a line of farm light and power plants that meets varied needs, large or small.

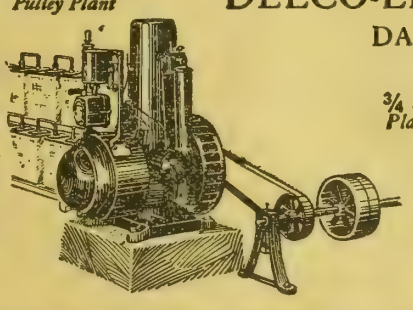
And the price is $395, f. o. b. Dayton, Ohio

The ½ Kilowatt is a smaller size Delco-Light plant, designed for installation where the use of electric light and power is not too heavy, such as in farm homes, summer camps and motor boats. The ½ Kilowatt plant with a large battery can be used for pumping water, ironing clothes and operating churns, separators and other power devices. Like the ¾, 1 and 3 Kilowatt Delco Light plants—the ½ Kilowatt has the famous valve-in-the-head engine. It is air cooled, runs on kerosene, and is furnished with a thick plate long-lived Delco-Light battery.

Three Kilowatt Plant For Small Towns and Large Farms



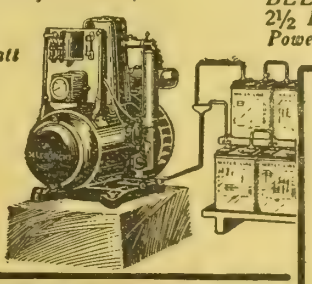
One Kilowatt Pulley Plant



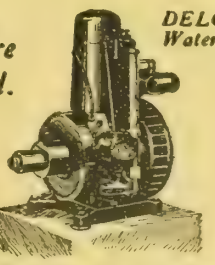
There is a trained Delco-Light man near you who can figure your requirements and advise you as to the size plant you need.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

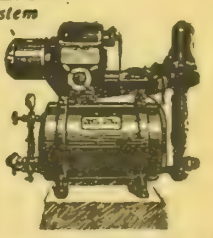
¾ Kilowatt Plant



DELCO-LIGHT 2½ Horse Power Engine



DELCO-LIGHT Water System



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MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

From the news which found its way to Wall Street during the last few days from various parts of the country it is evident that the liquidation in merchandise and commodities which began the first of May causing lower prices has reached a point where it is due for a recovery and higher prices. Prices are expected to make a steady decline with occasional small advances. A healthy decline or advance invariably follows along these lines.

In fact, what is now going on in the markets for general merchandise and commodities is exactly what has been going on in the stock market. On the sensational advance from the low prices of 1915 the stock market did not move upward on a straight line. There was an advance followed by a drop; then another advance to a new high record followed by another decline and then another advance to new high ground. And likewise the decline from the high war or subsequent peace time records will not be made by one perpendicular drop, but by series of declines followed by temporary recoveries.

The pressure on banks for loans continues in spite of the 7 per cent rediscount rate at the Federal Reserve Banks. That borrowers are going to get the money some way is shown by the declines in Liberty bonds, caused by heavy selling.

Most of the grain markets are feeling shaky. Dealers are sure markets will be flooded with grain within the next few days, while railroad officials say they haven't cars enough available to send many to the grain sections of the country. Harvesting is expected to start in some sections of the country inside of the next week which will enable a closer estimate to be made of the 1920 crop.

WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 15, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.97		3.05
No. 2 White	2.95		3.05
No. 2 Mixed	2.95		2.95
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.45		2.60
No. 2 White	2.43		
No. 2 Mixed	2.43		

Wheat continues to decline in the face of the facts that Australia is sure of a light crop owing to shortage of rainfall early in the season and Argentina's export tax on her wheat, which amounts to $50 a ton or about 46c a bushel. It has been believed that all of the surplus of Argentine wheat had been sold. Reports received during the past week direct from that country show that they have 2,500,000 tons or 83,100,000 bushels on hand yet but they admit that considerable of it is already owned by exporters, which leads us to believe that it is only a question of days when North America will stand alone as an offerer of wheat. Whether prices will continue downward it is hard to predict. Of course the price is above the government guaranty which ran out the first of June but as to whether they go to that level or below, most grain market experts appear to be unable to solve the problem. We are of the opinion that dealers and speculators are feeling around to find what the farmer is willing to take for his grain. One grain trade paper says, "Higher prices will prevail later in the season." The export demand remains fairly good. Great Britain is out of the market at present. Italy has removed the ban against hard wheat and Italian macaroni manufacturers will soon be in the market for foreign hard wheat. Cars are not coming very fast. One Western railroad was supposed to get 65 cars a day from the East. In 11 days it got just 25 cars all told and in the meantime had an order to send 40 cars per day to Minneapolis. Another railroad has been receiving 75 cars daily of which about 25 are fit for grain. Such a condition will continue until more cars can be built.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats in good demand. Corn and wheat easy. Hay firm. Beans inactive.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats make small gains. Potatoes lower. Hogs advance. Beans firm.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

CORN WEAK

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 15, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.84½	2.04
No. 3 Yellow	2.05		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.82		1.93¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.82	1.76½	
No. 4 Yellow	1.80		

There has been an advance in corn prices during the past week but many commission houses say the market is in a weak condition. Most all dealers are predicting lower prices in the near future due to the larger quantities appearing on the market during the last few days and to the fact that consumers are reluctant about buying, believing prices will be more to their liking soon. Reports from the country show farmers eager to sell and all cars available are being loaded with corn. Cash dealers at Chicago think the markets will soon be swamped with corn. But will it be? We cannot see it that way because how can they swamp the market if cars cannot be secured to ship it in? Of course farmers want to sell and get their money so to be ready for the coming harvest but until more cars are released for shipping grains we cannot see an overloaded market. Planting is practically all done but it is too early in the season for the condition of the crop to have much effect on the market.

OATS ADVANCE

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 15, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.30	1.16½	1.33
No. 3 White	1.29		
No. 4 White	1.28		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.72¼	.71	.81
No. 3 White	.71¾	.70	
No. 4 White	.70¾		

Receipts of oats are very small at nearly all points and the market is firm. Dealers are anxious to secure more but, with the exception of Iowa, no state seems to have any material amount of oats to offer. For a time Canadian oats were coming to this country. Now it has changed and some of our badly needed oats are going to Canada, as they sold themselves short. New York is receiving some from Argentine. This helps to relieve the shortage there but they would be mighty pleased to get more and if the West had any, Eastern dealers would be willing to pay nearly any price to secure them as the situation has been very acute there for several months. It is said this year's crop is suffering at present from drouth and the cut worm.

RYE HIGHER

Rye has advanced again this last week and is inactive at $2.25 for No. 2 on the Detroit market with offerings very small.

"Rye visible is shrinking rapidly," says the *Rosenbaum Review*. "Seemingly this grain manages to get out of the country much faster than other grains. In fact, as compared with total stocks the exports of rye are much larger than anyone would have reason to suspect. Prices have not been much affected of late by a lack of export demand. The new rye crop will be moving before the old rye is cleaned up. Some of the former may be shipped on old contracts. Germany has been the best buyer of late, but the big premiums prevailing as compared with the July tends to restrict business. Condition of the rye crop has improved recently, due to rains and favorable weather."

BEANS INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 15, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.65	8.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.			
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

Beans are holding their own it appears and are easy with little buying or selling going on at present. The planting as now indicated for 1920 will be about 800,000 acres and with a yield equal to the average of the last five years will produce a crop of 8,250,000 bushels.

I have been a reader of your paper for some time and have been quite interested in your reports for some time and in particular the bean market. I have about 275 bushel and thought I would write to you for your personal advice whether to sell at the present prices or not, or do you think that they will go higher? Thanking you in advance for the favor.—G. R. D., Flushing, Mich.

It is neither wise nor practical for us to tell you what you want us to. Our readers have all noticed that the bean market has shown more life during the past sixty days than it has for many months. They have probably also noticed that the market is off just now, with prices about 20 cents per hundred lower. The former strength in the market may have been caused by manipulation, but it is our opinion that is was caused by a scarcity of supplies. The increase of better than $1 per cwt. in the price naturally encouraged some selling and it looks as if the market had about all the supplies it can conveniently absorb in the near future. We need not be surprised if there is a still further decline, but we anticipate as we have many times before stated that this market will be much better before another crop is harvested. Farmers who need the money tied up in their beans might do well to sell a portion of their holdings now before the price goes any lower. Those who can afford to hold the balance, will, we believe, realize higher prices.

NEW POTATOES DECLINE

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 15, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	9.33	
Chicago	8.35	
Pittsburg	6.13	
New York	8.35	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.40	2.33
Chicago	2.05	2.00
Pittsburg		
New York		

There was a small decline in new potato prices the past week but there is little consolation in the news as quotations are still high enough to hold up consumption. The demand is inactive, and there is nothing doing in old potatoes owing to the inferior supply on the market. Dealers here in the States have been caught profiteering on potatoes but we don't think dealers in England will have any such charges made against them as England has established a maximum legal price of $2.38 per 100 pounds. This is the price the farmers receive from the wholesaler, who in turn is allowed to add a profit of $3.65 per ton to the purchasing price when he sells to consumers or retailers. This looks like the profits were being distributed so that the farmer got his share.

HAY IN DEMAND

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	45.00 @ 48	46.00 @ 47	45.00 @ 45
New York	43.00 @ 45		38.00 @ 42
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
New York	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 38	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	38.50 @ 36	37.50 @ 36
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	38.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38	36.50 @ 37
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35
New York	46.00 @ 47	45.00 @ 46	41.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	42.50 @ 42	40.00 @ 41	36.50 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	35.00 @ 36	32.00 @ 33
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	20.00 @ 30
New York	45.00 @ 46	42.00 @ 44	
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 38	34.00 @ 36

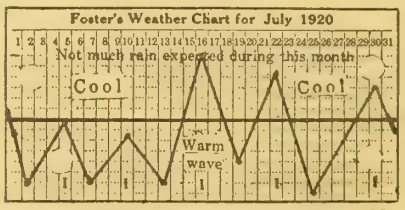
BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The wool market has passed through another week of deadly dullness, with the trade drifting uncertainly. The prices are merely nominal for all classes of wool. The government sale Thursday did not help to fix values.

"Buying in the West is practically at a standstill while at the other end of the trade the manufacturers are quite at sea as regards the future and curtailing the present schedule

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1920.—The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zig zag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. The I makes date of warm wave's arrival at meridian 90.

Warm waves will reach Vancauver, B. C., about June 21, 26, July 2, 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by cose of 22, 27 and July 3, 8; plains sections 23, 28 and July 4, 9; meridian 90, opper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 24, 29 and July 5, 10; lower great lakes and eastern sections 25, 30 and July 6, 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 26 and July 1, 7 12. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control the cropweather from near June 21 to near July 12. Temperatures are expected to average as much above normal as they have averaged below during the earlier parts of the crop season. Rainfall will average less than for some time past but it will be more evenly distributed. Sections where too much rain has fallen will get less and where a deficiency has occurred will get more.

Most severe storms and most rain is expected during the week centering on June 24 and that is expected to be a mild storm; not much rain but well distributed. These indications lead to expectations, that, as a general average cropweather and crop prospects will be favorable up to near July 12.

Indications for cropweather of July are that temperatures will average from about to above normal in Canada and in the northern tier of states. The crop outlook for this continent is encouraging. Recently too much rain fell along a line extending from New Orleans to New York. July will bring better cropweather for that extensive and important section.

W. T. Foster

of operations to three or four days, as a general thing."

Quotations more or less nominal: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine, unwashed, 70@75c; fine unwashed, 62@65c; 1-2 blood combing 70@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 60c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, A, 60c; delaine, unwashed, 70@73c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 68@70c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 59@60c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, 1-2 blood, 60@65c; 3-8 blood, 53@55c; 1-4 blood, 50@52c.

Virginia, Kentuck and similar.—1-2 blood unwashed 75c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 58@60c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine, 12 months $1.65@1.70; fine 8 months $1.45@1.50.

California, Northern, $1.65@1.70; middle counties, $1.55@1.60; southern, $1.30@1.35.

Oregon, Eastern No. 1 staple, $1.75; eastern clothing, $1.50@1.55 valley No. 1, $1.60.

Territory—Fine staple, $1.75@1.80; 1-2 blood combing, $1.60@1.65; 3-8 blood combing, $1.15@1.20; fine combing, $1.20; fine medium clothing, $1.45@1.50.

Pulled delaine, $1.75@1.80; AA, $1.65; A supers, $1.45@1.50.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

The wool auction sales at London closed June 11 with merinos 25 to 30 per cent lower and medium cross breds 10 per cent down. Other grades showed declines ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. During the series the home trade bought 45,000 bales and the continent 13,000 while 42,000 were withdrawn.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The general supply of green stuff is small, but offerings of lettuce and spinach have increased and lower prices are quoted. Receipts of poultry are ample and lower prices are quoted for broilers. Demand is slow. Dressed hogs are steady and in fair demand, but there is a great deal of trouble in the dressed calf market owing to damaged supplies. The shipments that are packed in ice are arriving in good shape, but all other receipts are more or less injured by the hot weather and a great deal of condemning is being done. The market is weak. Apples are not moving. Offerings of strawberries are small and the market remains too high for activity. Eggs are in liberal supply and steady, but there is an easier tone in the butter deal.

Apples—Western, $5.50@6 box.

Butter—Extra creamery, 51c bid, 53c asked; creamery prints, 52c bid, 53c asked per lb.

Celery—Florida, $6@6.56 per case, $1.35@1.65 per dozen bunches.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed under 150 lbs., 19@20c; over 150 lbs. 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 18@20c; No. 2, 16@17c per lb.

Eggs—No. 1 fresh, 40 1-2c bid, 41 1-2c asked; storage packed, 42@42 1-4 c per doz.

Lettuce—Imperial Valley Iceberg, $4.50@5 per crate; hot house, 10@20c per lb.

Live poultry—Broilers, 45@50c; best hens, 33@34c; No. 2 hens, 32@33c; roosters, 20@22c; geese, 25c; ducks, 38@40c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Maple sugar—45@48c per lb.; syrup $3.50@3.75 per gal.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Strawberries—Kentucky, $8.50@ per 24-quart case.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle; strong. Calves—50c lower; $6@17.50. Hogs —25@35c higher. Heavy, $15@16.25; mixed and yorkers, $16.25@16.35; light do $14.50@16.25; pigs, $13.50@14; roughs, $12.50@12.75; stags, $7@9. Sheep and lambs—slow; lambs, $14@19; yearlings, $8@17; wethers, $10@10.50; ewes, $3@9; mixed sheep, $9@9.50.

CHICAGO—Cattle; compared with a week ago, common and medium and warmed up steers and she stock 50c to $1.25 higher; others $1.25 to $2 higher. Hogs—10c to 35c higher; bulk light and lightweight, $15@15.25; bulk 250 lbs. and over, $14.30@14.95. Sheep—bulk direct to packers. Sales mostly steady.

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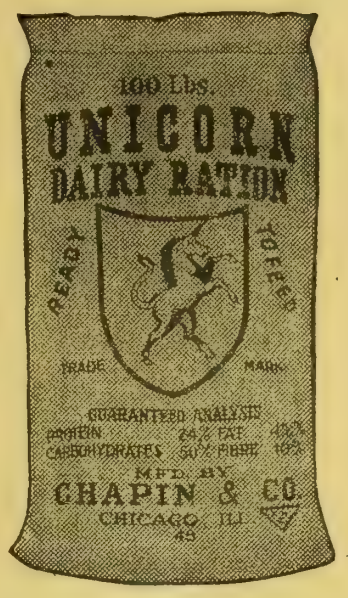

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"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

WHEREAT Torres bestowed upon Francis a look of malignant anger.

"Stand on your haughty pride," Francis instructed him. "Decline the drink. Show them the inside of your helmet."

"I will not drink!" Torres cried, half in panic as the priest turned to him.

"You shall drink. If you are Da Vasco, the divine capitan from the sun, we will then know it and we will fall down and worship yoyu."

Torres looked appeal at Francis, which the priest's narrow eyes did not fail to catch.

"Looks as though you'll have to drink it," Francis said dryly. "Anyway, do it for the lady's sake and die like a hero."

With a sudden violent strain at the cords that bound him, Torres jerked one hand free, pulled off his helmet, and held it so that the priest could gaze inside.

"Behold what is graven therein," Torres commanded.

Such was the priest's startlement at sight of the inscription DA VASCO, that the pitcher fell from his hand. The molten gold, spilling forth, set the dry debris on the earth afire, while one of the spearmen, spattered on the foot, danced away with wild yells of pain. But the Sun Priest quickly recovered himself. Seizing the fire pot, he was about to set fire to the faggots heaped about his three victims, when the little maid intervened.

"The Sun God would not let the great captain drink the drink," she said. "The Sun God spilled it from your hand."

And while all the Lost Souls began to murmur that there was more in the matter than appeared to their priest, the latter was compelled to hold his hand. Nevertheless was he resolved on the destruction of the three intruders. So, craftily, he addressed his people.

"We shall wait for a sign—bring oil. We will give the Sun God time for a sign—bring a candle."

Pouring the jar of oil over the faggots to make them more inflammable, he set the lighted stub of a candle in the midst of the saturated fuel, and said:

"The life of the candle will be the duration of the time for the sign. Is it well, O People?"

And all the Lost Souls murmured, "It is well."

Torres looked appeal to Francis, who replied:

"The old brute certainly pinched on the length of the candle. It won't last five minutes at best, and, maybe, inside three minutes we'll be going up in smoke."

"What can we do?" Torres demanded frantically, while Leoncia looked bravely, with a sad brave smile of love, into Francis' eyes.

"Pray for rain," Francis answered. "And the sky is as clear as a bell. After that, die game. Don't squeal too loud."

And his eyes turned to Leoncia's and expressed what he had never dared express to her before—his full heart of love. Apart, by virtue of the posts to which they were tied and which separated them, they had never been so close together, and the bond that drew them and united them was their eyes.

First of all, the little maid, gazing into the sky for the sign, saw it. Torres, who had eyes only for the candle stub, nearly burned to its base, heard the maid's cry and looked up. And at the same time he heard, as all of them heard, the droning flight as of some monstrous insect in the sky.

"An aeroplane," Francis muttered. "Torres, claim it for the sign."

But no need to claim was necessary. Above them not more than a hundred feet, it swooped and circled, the first aeroplane the Lost Souls had ever seen, while from it like a benediction from heaven, descended the familiar:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew."

Completing the circle and rising to an elevation of nearly a thousand feet, they saw an object detach itself directly overhead, fall like a plummet for three hundred feet, then expand into a spreaded parachute, with beneath it, like a spider suspended on a web, the form of a man, which last, as it neared the ground, again began to sing:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew."

And then event crowded on event with supremest rapidity. The stub of the candle fell apart, the flaming wick fell into the tiny lake of molten fat, the lake flamed, and the oil-saturated faggots about it flamed. And Henry, landing in the thick of the Lost Souls, blanketing a goodly portion of them under his parachute, in a couple of leaps was beside his friends and kicking the blazing faggots right and left. Only for a second did he desist. This was when the Sun Priest interefered. A right hook to the paw put that aged confidant of God down on his back, and, while he slowly recuperated and crawled to his feet, Henry slashed clear the lashing that bound Leoncia, Francis and Torres. His arms were out to embrace Leoncia, when she thrust him away with:

"Quick!" There is no time for explanation. Down on your knees to Torres and pretend you are his slave—and don't talk Spanish, talk English."

Henry could not comprehend, and, while Leoncia reassured him with her eyes, he saw Francis prostrate himself at the feet of their common enemy.

"Gee!" muttered Henry, as he joined Francis. "Here goes. But it's worse than rat poison."

Leoncia followed him, and all the Lost Souls went down prone before the Capitan Da Vasco who received in their midst celestial messengers direct from the sun. All went down except the priest, who, mightily shaken, was meditating doing it, when the mocking devil of melodrama in Torres' soul prompted him to overdo his part.

As haughtily as Francis had coached him, he lifted his right foot and placed it down on Henry's neck, incidentally covering and pinching most of his ear.

And Henry literally went up in the air.

"You can't step on my ear Torres!" he shouted, at the same time dropping him, as he had dropped the priest with his right hook.

"And now the beans are spilled," Francis commented in dry and spiritless disgust. "The Sun God stuff is finished right here and now."

The Sun Priest, exultantly signaling his spearmen grasped the situation. But Henry dropped the muzzle of his automatic pistol to the old priest's midrif; and the priest, remembering the legends of deadly missles propelled by the mysterious substance called "gunpowder" smiled appeasingly and waved back his spearmen.

"This is beyond my powers of wisdom and judgment," he addressed his tribespeople, while ever his wavering glance returned to the muzzle of Henry's pistol. "I shall appeal to the last resort. Let the messenger be sent to wake the Lady Who Dreams. Tell her that strangers from the sky and mayhap the sun, are here in our valley. And that only the wisdom of her far dreams will make clear to us what we do not understand, and what even I do not understand."

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONVOYED by the spearmen, the party of Leoncia, the two Morgans and Torres, was led through the pleasant fields, all under a high state of primitive cultivation, and on across running streams and through woodland stretches and knee-deep pastures where grazed cows of so minature a breed that, full grown, they were no larger than young calves.

"They're milch cows without mistake," Henry commented. "And they're perfect beauties. But did you ever see such dwarfs. A strong man could lift up the biggest specimen and walf off with it."

"Don't you fool yourself," Francis spoke up. "Take that one over there the black one, I'll wager it's not an ounce under three hundredweight."

"How much will you wager?" Henry challenged.

"Name the bet," was the reply.

"Then a hundred even," Henry stated, "that I can lift it up and walk away with it."

"Done."

But the bet was never to be decided, for the instant Henry left the path he was poked back by the spearmen, who scowled and made signs that they were to proceed straight ahead.

Where the way came to lead past the foot of a very rugged cliff they saw above them many goats.

"Domesticated," said Francis. "Look at the herd boys."

"I was sure it was goat-meat in that stew," Henry nodded. "I always did like goats. If the Lady Who Dreams, whoever she may be, vetoes the priest and lets us live, and if we have to stay with the Lost Souls for the rest of our days, I'm going to petition to be made master goat-herd of the realm, and I'll build you a nice little cottage. Leoncia, and you can become the Exalted Cheese-maker to the Queen."

But he did not whimsically wander farther, for, at that moment, they emerged upon a lake so beautiful as to bring a long whistle from Francis, a hand-clap from Leoncia, and a muttered ejaculation of appreciation from Torres. Fully a mile in length it stretched, with more than half the same in width, and was a perfect oval. With one exception, no habitation broke the fringe of trees, bamboo thickets, and rushes that circled its shore, even along the foot of the cliff where the bamboo was exceptionally luxuriant. On the placid surface was so vividly mirrored the surrounding mountains that the eye could scarcely discern where reality ended and reflection began.

In the midst of her rapture over the perfect reflection, Leoncia broke off to exclaim her disappointment in that the water was not crystal clear:

"What a pity it is so muddy!"

"That's because of the wash of the rich soil of the valley floor," Henry elucidated. "It's hundreds of feet deep, that soil."

"The whole valley must have been a lake at some time." Francis concurred. "Run your eye along the cliff and see the old water lines. I wonder what made it shrink."

"Earthquake most likely, opened up some substerranean exit and drained it off to its present level—and keeps on draining it, too. Its rich chocolate color shows the amount of water that flows in all the time, and that it doesn't have much chance to settle. It's the catch basin for the entire circling of the valley."

"Well, there's one house at least," Leoncia was saying five minutes later, as they rounded an angle of the cliff and saw, tucked against the cliff and extending out over the water, a low-roofed bungalow-like dwelling.

The piles were massive tree-trunks, but the walls of the house were of bamboo, and the roof was thatched with grass straw. So isolated was it, that the only access, except by boat, was a twenty-foot bridge so narrow that two could not walk on it abreast. At either end of the bridge, evidently armed guards or sentries, stood two young men of the tribe. They moved aside, at a gesture of command from the Sun Priest, and let the party pass, although the two Morgans did not fail to notice that the spearmen who had accompanied them from the Long House remained beyond the bridge.

Across the bridge and entered into the bungalow-like dwelling on stilts, they found themselves in a large room better furnished, crude as the furnishings were, than they would have expected in the Valley of Lost Souls. The grass mats on the floor were of fine and careful weave, and the shades of split bamboo that covered the window openings were of patient workmanship. At the far end against the wall, was a huge golden emblem of the rising sun similar to the one before the altar by the Long House. But by far most striking were the two living creatures who strangely inhabited the place and who scarcely moved. Beneath the rising sun, raised above the floor on a sort of dais, was a many-pillowed divan that was half-throne. And on the divan, among the pillows, clad in a softly-shimmering robe of some material no one of them had seen before, reclined a sleeping woman. Only her breast softly rose and softly fell to her breathing. No Lost Soul was she, of the inbred and degenerate mixture of Carib and Spaniard. On her head was a tiara of beaten gold and sparkling gems so large that almost it seemed a crown.

Before her, on the floor, were two tripods of gold—the one containing smouldering fire, the other, vastly larger, a golden bowl fully a fathom in diameter. Between the tripods, resting with outstretched paws like the Sphinx, with unblinking eyes and without a quiver, a great dog, snow white of coat and resembling a Russian wolf-hound, steadfastly regarded the intruders.

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"She looks like a lady, and seems like a queen and certainly dreams to the queen's taste." Henry whispered, and earned a scowl from the Sun Priest.

Leoncia was breathless, but Torres shuddered and crossed himself and said:

"This I have never heard of the Valley of Lost Souls. This woman who sleeps is a Spanish lady. She is of the pure Spanish blood. She is Castilian. I am as certain as that I stand here, that her eyes are blue. And yet that pallor!" Again he shuddered. "It is an unearthly sleep. It is as if she tampered with drugs, and had long tampered with drugs—"

"The very thing!" Francis broke in with excited whispers "The Lady Who Dreams drug dreams. They must keep her here doped up as a sort of super-priestess or super-oracle.—That's all right old priest," he broke off to say in Spanish. "If we wake her up, what of it? We have been brought here to meet her, and, I hope, awake."

The Lady stirred, as if the whispering had penetrated her profound of sleep, and, for the first time, the dog moved, turning his head toward her so that her down-dropping hand rested on his neck caressingly. The priest was imperative now, in his scowls and gestured commands for silence. And in absolute silence they stood and watched the awakening of the oracle.

Slowly she drew herself half upright, paused, and recaressed the happy wolf hound, whose cruel fangs were exposed in a formidable ,long-awed laugh of joy. Awesome the situation was to them, yet more awesome it became to them when she turned her eyes full upon them for the first time. Never had they seen such eyes, in which smouldered the world and all the worlds. Half way did Leoncia cross herself, while Torres swept away by his own moving lips of silence enunciated his favorite prayer to the Virgin. Even Francis and Henry looked, and could not take their gaze away from the twin wells of blue that seemed almost dark in the shade of the long black eyelashes.

"A blue-eyed brunette," Francis managed to whisper.

But such eyes! Round they were, rather than long. And yet they were not round. Square they might have been, had they not been more round than square. Such shape had they that they were as if blocked off in the artist's swift and sketchy way of establishing circles out of the sums of angles. The long, dark lashes veiled them and perpetuated the illusion of their darkness. Yet was there no surprise or startlement in them at first sight of her visitors. Dreamily incurious were they, yet were they languidly certain of comprehension of what they beheld. Still further, to awe those who so beheld, her eyes betrayed a complicated totality of paradoxical alivenesses. Pain trembled its quivering anguish perpetually impending. Sensitiveness moistily hinted of itself like a spring rain shower on the distant sea horizon or a dew fall of a mountain morning. Pain—ever pain—resided in the midst of langorous slumberousness. The fire of immeasurable courage threatened to glint into the electric spark of action and fortitude. Deep slumber, like a palpitant tapestried background, seemed ever ready to obliterate all in sleep. And over all, through all, permeating all, brooded ageless wisdom. This was accentuated by cheeks slightly hollowed, hinting of asceticism. Upon them wits a flush, either hectic or of the paint box.

When she stood up she showed herself to be slender and fragile as a fairy. Tiny were her bones, not too generously flesh covered; yet the lines of her were not thin. Had either Henry or Francis registered his impression, he would have proclaimed her the roundest thin woman he had ever seen.

The Sun Priest prostrated his aged frame till he lay stretched flat out on the floor, his old forehead burrowing into the grass mat. The rest remained upright, although Torres evidenced by a crumpling at the knees that he would have followed the priest's action had his companions shown signs of accompanying him. As it was, his knees did partly crumple(but straightened again and stiffened under the controlled example of Leoncia and the Morgans.

At first the Lady who had no eyes for aught but Leoncia; and, after a careful looking over of her, with a curt upward lift of head she commanded her to approach. Too imperative by far was it, in Leoncia's thought, to proceed from so etherially beautiful a creature, and she sensed with immediacy an antagonism that must exist between them. So she did not move, until the Sun Priest muttered harshly that she must obey. She approached, regardless of the huge, long-haired hound, threading between the tripods and past the beast, nor would stop until commanded by a second nod as curt as the first. For a long minute the two women gazed steadily into each other's eyes, at the end of which, with a flicker of triumph, Leoncia observed the other's eyes droop. But the flicker was temporary for Leoncia saw that the Lady was studying her dress with haughty curiosity. She even reached out her slender, pallid hand and felt the texture of the cloth and caressed it as only a woman can.

"Priest!" she summoned sharply. "This is the third day of the Sun in the House of Manco. Long ago I told you something concerning this day. Speak."

Writhing in excess of servility, the Sun Priest quavered: "That on this day strange events were to occur. They have occurred, O Queen."

Already had the Queen forgotten. Still caressing the cloth of Leoncia's dress, her eyes were bent upon it in curious examination.

"You are very fortunate," the Queen said, at the same time motioning her back to rejoin the others. "You are well loved of men. All is not clear, yet does it seem that you are too well loved of men."

Her voice, mellow and low, tranquil as silver, modulated in exquisite rhythms of sound, was almost as a distant temple bell calling believers to worship or sad souls to quiet judgment. But to Leoncia it was not given to appreciate the wonderful voice. Instead, only was she aware of anger flaming up to her cheeks and burning in her pulse.

"I have seen you before, and often," the Queen went on.

"Never!" Leoncia cried out.

"Hush!" the Sun Priest hissed at her.

"There," the Queen said, pointing at the great golden bowl. "Before, and often have I seen you there.

"You——also, there," she addressed Henry.

"And you," she confirmed to Francis, although her great blue eyes opened wider and she gazed at him long—too long to suit Leoncia, who knew the stab of jealousy that only a woman can thrust into a woman's heart.

The Queen's eyes glinted when they had moved on to rest on Torres.

"And who are you, stranger, so strangely appareled, the helmet of a knight upon your head, upon your feet the sandals of a slave?"

"I am Da Vasco," he answered stoutly.

"The name has an ancient ring," she smiled.

"I am the ancient Da Vasco," he pursued, advancing unsummoned. She smiled at his temerity but did not stay him. "This is the helmet I wore four hundred years ago when I led the ancestors of the Lost Souls into this valley."

The Queen smiled quiet unbelief, as she quietly asked:

"Then you were born four hundred years ago?"

"Yes and never. I was never born. I am Da Vasco. I have always been. My home is in the sun."

Her delicately stenciled brows drew quizzically to interrogation, though she said nothing. From a gold-wrought box beside her on the divan she pinched what seemed a powder between a fragile and almost transparent thumb and forefinger, and her thin beautiful lips curved to gentle mockery as she casually tossed the powder into the great tripod. A sheen of smoke arose and in a moent was lost to sight.

"Look!" she commanded.

And Torres, approaching the great bowl, gazed into it. What he saw, the rest of his party never learned.

(*Continued on page* 15)

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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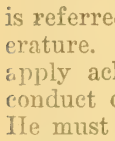

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The Business Farmer

THE ILLUSTRATION on our front cover this week is the Canadian Grain Growers' Guide's conception of what the business farmer looks like. We'll have to admit that it's a fair depiction of the average successful farmer as he sits at his desk, going over his accounts, figuring up his costs and his profits and losses on his several crops.

The character of the men who farm and the motive for farming has been changing in recent years. It wasn't many years ago that men farmed solely as a means of livelihood. In these days virtually all the food consumed and all the clothing worn by the farm family was produced on the farm. There were few great industrial plants which paid wages high enough to attract the men from the soil and enable him to buy his food outright. Men tilled the soil through necessity rather than choice. No books were kept. No cost systems were in vogue. No information on the markets was sought or desired. Those who were fortunate enough to raise more than their own requirements bartered it with their neighbors or the people in town for products not of the soil.

But today it is different. The majority of farmers till the soil now as a business. The mere making of a living is no longer the great incentive. A greater incentive is the producing of surplus of goods which can be sold at a profit which may be spent for other necessities and luxuries that will make farm life easier, more enjoyable and efficient. Indeed, this changing motive for farming which has put the farmer in a position to buy improved machinery and conveniences for the household, has been one of the big factors in the unparalleled industrial stimulation of our modern times. The world in general has been better off because farmers are striving to earn profits and invest them in goods produced in the towns and cities.

The right name for the farmer of the twentieth century is the "business" farmer, and he is referred to as much in nearly all modern literature. For the farmer who succeeds must apply acknowledged business methods in the conduct of his farm. He must keep records. He must know on what field or what crop he makes a profit or suffers a loss and why. He must follow his methods of farming closely, scrapping the inefficient and taking on the efficient. If his neighbor can produce crops at less cost he must find out why this is so, and if possible adopt his neighbor's methods. He must keep books, and ascertain at the end of each year by a trial balance whether he has lost or made money for the year. Some farmers will refer to their bank book for this information, but it is not there, for the bank-book tells nothing about the binder that was bought, the fertility that was added to a certain field or the balance of crops on hand. Nor will it tell anything about the shed that blew down, the horse that was killed, or any of the other losses of the year which have not been replaced. It requires a carefully kept inventory of every article on the farm to tell the farmer whether he is making or losing money. Some farmers lose money for years and don't know it. Their bank book may tell them that they are a few dollars ahead over the previous year, and yet they may actually be many dollars poorer, as they may discover when they come to paint their buildings, buy new fencing or replace their worn-out tools.

The successful farmer who is the business farmer must have a desk and a simple set of books. He must keep his correspondence on file. He must have one or more good market and farm papers. He must be acquainted with the world's production and the world's needs of the crops which he produces. He must watch the business barometer. Good business in industrial centers generally means good business to him. Poor business conditions usually though not always work to his disadvantage. He must belong to a good farm organization, for all that farmers have gained in recent years has come through organization, and organization will continue to be the leaven which will work out the problems of agriculture.

The farmers of today have only scratched the surface of the possibilities of farming. Too many are still farming "by guess and by gosh." Too many are still working too much with their hands and too little with their brains. For some there is no help for this. But the average farmer who has got the upper hand of his mortgage and a little money in the bank can revise his whole system of farming and profit by it.

Government by Bosses

LINCOLN once told us that this was a government, "of, for and by the people," and because Lincoln said so the great majority of people have come to believe it notwithstanding a good deal of evidence to the contrary. But the beautiful theory of government by the people has been so often crucified in recent years by the ugly reality of government by bosses that we ought not to cherish any longer the delusion that pure self-government still lives. For it does not.

Consider the National Republican Convention. Chairmanships, appointments to important committees, resolutions, nominations, —the whole show from soup to nuts,—were bossed by the bosses. The news dispatches told us that Boise Penrose, the notorious political boss of Pennsylvania and a dominant and sinister figure in many congresses, was ill in bed in his home city but was nevertheless in constant communication with the convention by telephone and telegraph and that his influence upon the convention was great.

The delegates to the convention were elected by the people but upon their arrival in the political arena at Chicago they were promptly taken in tow by the Republican bosses and led around by their noses during the entire convention. The people ruled up to the time when their delegates got off the train at Chicago. Then they abdicated in favor of the bosses who ruled the convention, who will rule the election, and if a Republican president is elected, will rule the government of the United States for the next four years. The same thing will happen when the Democratic convention takes place, so no matter which party wins the election, the boss politicians will be in the saddle.

The Republican National Convention has shown us again that the presidency of the United States is not within the gift of the people but of the politicians. No matter what the people may desire, nor how strongly they may express their desire, the political bosses all will do as they please, while the people sit back and watch the show. To aspire to the presidency of the United States with some hope of securing it one must be parboiled in politics. His fitness may be entirely satisfactory to the electorate but if he has not played in the game of politics and become favorably known to the political bosses who also play the game, and learned how to stack the cards in his favor, he is dead sure to lose the pot.

Liberty Bonds

THE GOVERNMENT has come in for some criticism for its failure to stabilize the value of Liberty bonds at par. People who purchased these bonds in response to pressure or for patriotic reasons feel that the government should now protect them when necessity forces them to dispose of their bonds. The suggestion that the government guarantee the face value of the bonds prior to their maturity is natural but hardly practical.

This the government could not do. The only reason there is any sale for Liberty bonds is because the holder is willing to sell them for less than par. If the government ordered that no bonds be sold for less than par there would be no demand for them. Therefore, the holder of bonds who actually needed the money tied up in them would be in a worse position than before. And the government certainly could not redeem at face value all the bonds which are or may be for sale prior to the date of maturity. Any such proposal would bring out several billion dollars worth of bonds, to redeem which would break the U. S. Treasury and then some.

The government has, we believe, lived up to its full responsibilities toward the investor in its bonds. The date on which the bonds will be redeemed by the Treasury is clearly printed on each bond, and there is no guaranty, expressed or implied, that the bonds can be sold for their face value or any sum whatever for that matter before the date of maturity. But the government guarantees that no matter what the market value of a bond may be today or up to within one day of the date of redemption, upon the day of maturity it will be worth one hundred cents on its face value payable in coin of the United States realm.

That is enough. The Liberty bond is a good investment. It is absolutely safe. It pays a fair rate of interest. It is saleable today for nearly ninety per cent of its face value, and considering the enormous quantity of the bonds issued its current commercial value is surprisingly high. It will be a wise investor who not only holds on to his present bonds, but purchases as many more as he can at current quotations.

Sugar Prices

ANY MAN who believes the statement that the sugar companies of Michigan sold all their interest in the 1919 crop of sugar during the winter months at less than 12 1-2 cents a pound needs to have his head examined. The sugar companies don't do business that way. The consumer who pays 30 cents a pound for sugar today will probably not be far out of the way to figure that at least two-thirds of it goes to the manufacturers.

Seems funny, doesn't it, that there should be a sugar shortage and 30-cent sugar in a state which last year produced millions of pounds in excess of its own requirements. Looks like there was something wrong, somewhere, doesn't it? But it is kind of hard to put your finger on the trouble. Just the same it seems as if there ought to be a way provided so that the people of a state which produces such an enormous crop of sugar as Michigan should be able to buy what they need at reasonable prices. Of course, come to think of it, it would be socialism for the state to protect its people like that, so please excuse us for the thought.

Following immediately upon an announcement that Michigan crops were doing fine came another declaration that they were suffering greatly from the drouth which has been prevalent in some sections for over a month. Reports of crop damage are likely to be exaggerated, especially in cases of early droughts. We do not believe there is any cause for alarm. We have had no exceptional hot weather or high winds up to the last ten days to dry out the soil. No doubt the crops could have stood a good deal more moisture, but considering the nice start they have made they should be able to withstand quite a severe drought.

What the Neighbors Say

COUNTY PAPERS THAT CO-OPERATE WITH FARMERS

I have just read your editorial entitled "The Farmer and the County Newspaper," appearing in your last issue and regret to say that what you state is in some instances true. But we cannot believe that the majority of country newspapers are so blind to their own and the community's welfare to take the narrow stand which we must admit that some take. We are personally interested in the *Independent* at Standish, Mich., the *Herald-Times* at West Branch and the *Lapeer Press* at Lapeer and all of these three papers have at every opportunity done everything they could to co-operate with the farmers.

Well indeed do we realize that 80 per cent of the subscribers to each of these papers are farmers and our interests are naturally with them. Not by this do we mean that we would take an unfair stand just to be with them but we always try and size the situation up on its merits and act accordingly. In each town we work in hearty co-operation with the county farm agent and give the activities of the various farm organizations much free publicity. True, we charge for meeting notices of their lodges such as the Gleaners, Grange, etc., but so do we charge for notices of meetings of all lodges. We believe this to be fair. Only as our papers, of course, always giving strong enough to wield an influence that will bring strength to the farmers in the manner in which we serve them.

We oft times feel that the farmer and the country newspaper are about in the same boat in these times of high cost of living and operation. Neither the farmer or the country newspaper has been able to pass the high cost of manufacture on to the ultimate consumer the same as the merchant or manufacturer.

Frequently we presume upon your good nature to re-produce articles in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER in our papers, of course, always giving your paper due credit.

We feel that your statement that the average country newspaper was not being published in the interests of the farmer is too broad. At least most assuredly we do not wish to be included in that class. In fairness to us and many other country papers in Michigan we believe you should modify the statement made in your recent editorial.—*H. W. Myers, Publisher.*

We are pleased to have this denial from one country publisher that he is fair to the farmers and realizes his dependence upon them. We are acquainted with Mr. Myer's paper and can vouch for what he says in that connection. Unfortunately no distinguishing line can be drawn between the papers which help the farmer and those which hinder him. But it is not necessary. Most of our readers are also readers of their local weekly and they know well enough whether their local editor is for them or against them. Every farmer ought to subscribe for a good county paper as well as a good farm paper, for all can be of mutual help to each other.—Editor.

COST OF RAISING BEETS

Just a few words in regards to sugar beet question. If you remember me I shook hands with Mr. Lord at Ithaca at the last sugar beet meeting and was the man that joined that night and fired his contract in Here is a column that came in the Alma Record today so am sending it to you. It would look as though either he or the Sugar Co. had a lot of money to throw away if they charged him according to what they charged the association for that little notice they put in a while back.

I would like Mr. Ackerman to read this. There are not many beets being planted around here. Here is what one man said it would cost him if he grew beets this year. He has no team or tools so would have to hire it all done. He rented 13 acres of land one half mile from here but it is so wet I guess he will not get it in at all. He paid $15.00 an acre for 13 acres, $195; $4 an acre for plowing 13 acres, $52; $3 an acre for dragging, fitting and plowing 13 acres, $39; 1300 lbs. fertilizer at $2.50 cwt., $32.50; counting labor $35 an acres, for 13 acres, $455. Drawing beets to town, $2 a ton and we counted 6 1-2 tons to an acres, that what this land produced last year 85 tons at $2 per tons, $170; total, $943.50. 85 tons of beets at $10.50, $892.00. In the hole, $51. I have left out seed, 15 pounds and acre, for 13 acres, 195 pounds seed.

I would like to have Mr. W. E. Bartley look at these figures and see what he thinks of course if he had good clay sugar beet land he would get more tons but that would not help us on this sandy land. Beets on this farm last year made about 6 1-2 tons to the acre. But we plant no beets this year.—*F. E. N., Gratiot County.*

The opponents of the organized sugar beet growers claim that beets can be raised on heavier soils at a profit under the old contract, and they advance this argument as a reason why the demands of the growers should not be granted. But we challenge the sugar factories of Michigan to advocate the growing of beets only on heavier soils. They dare not do it, for there are not enough heavy soils in the beet growing section to produce but a fraction of the total tonnage required. Factories must take contracts for beets on lighter ground if they are to run their plants. Consequently, the interests of the sand-land grower must be taken into consideration.—Editor.

ANOTHER SPIKE IN OUR COFFIN

My time is up and I wish you to stop the paper. I do not care to take a paper which interferes with the freedom of this country and pulls with the prohibition gang. Otherwise your paper is O. K. You can publish this letter or throw it in the waste basket as that is where I think it will go. I am in the same boat with August Baerwolf.—*Joseph Trojanek, East Jordan, Mich.*

Joseph, you remind me of the man who was hungry and went into a restaurant to get something to eat. They placed before him many choice foods. Some of them he liked; some of them he did not like, but instead of eating the things that appealed to his palate he pushed it all aside and went outside and starved to death. And it didn't put the restaurant out of business either.—Editor.

SUGAR FOR THE FARMERS

I have always read your editorials. They are interesting but that doesn't help us much, does it? Farmers must get together or we will starve on the farms. But we can only do one thing at a time and now we are working 15 hours a day putting the crops in. I have a family of five and we all work that many hours. I wouldn't grumble about the work, but not having enough to eat makes work twice as hard. Farmers cannot raise enough pork for their own use and no sugar for the fruit we have canned. We were told two years ago to can a lot of fruit and that they would get sugar for us. Why not help the farmers to get sugar so we can use our fruit. We are worse off than before the war. Why cannot something be done now. Why wait two years longer. We are alive now but may not be then. Our government can help the people across, why cannot it help us. We need sugar now.—*A Farmer's Wife, Kingsley, Mich.*

My dear Madam, as a consumer, I join in your eloquent appeal. Do you suppose that if we knew how to get sugar for ourselves and the farmers who read our paper that we would need any prompting from you to get it? The entire world is suffering a sugar shortage. There are many places in Europe where people cannot get sugar for love nor money. The people of the United States are on sugar rations. Everywhere you go, it's the same old story, "two pounds at a time," and often none at all. I will be in Washington when you read this and I will not leave there until I learn something more about the sugar situation. But I do not see what the Business Farmer can do to increase the present supply of sugar or help its readers to fill their wants. This can only be done by increased production, which may or may not take place this year.—Editor.

RE—MR. FORDNEY

Please allow me a few lines to express my most hearty approval of your stand in regards to Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff. What the people of the eighth congressional district should do is to have a union or independent candidate as long as one power has a big majority. They have little to fear and the people may expect very little from these men. The same would work very well in North Star Township.—*Independent Voter, Gratiot County.*

Your name sounds good to me, Mr. Independent Voter. The tendency of the hour is toward political independence and non-partisanship. If we will but act independently as we think independently, then some good may come out of our independence. But otherwise not.—Editor.

WALLACE DENIES STATEMENT

The following letter has been received from Mr. W. H. Wallace, general manager of the Michigan Sugar Co., by the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER:

"I noticed in this week's issue that the statement had been made somewhere by me, and you quote the *Detroit Journal*, that if the suggested growers contract was complied with, sugar would sell at 60 cents per ponud. I notice in the *Journal* of March 26th an article under the heading of "Wallace Refutes Charge by Editor of Farm Journal, etc." It would appear from this that the *Journal* had in mind that the article came from you. Be this as it may, I never made any such damn-fool statement to anybody on the face of the earth or I never made any statement which could be misconstrued as covering this particular matter. It is just a case of somebody lying."

We don't believe we have seen a newspaper article of recent months containing alleged statements by men interested in sugar factories which was not a mess of lies. In the majority of cases these misleading statements go uncorrected. We are therefore glad to have Mr. Wallace's letter advising us that he did not make the statement credited to him in the Detroit Journal and copied in the May 29th issue of The Business Farmer.—Editor.

"GET FAIR PROFIT OR QUIT," SAYS DAIRYMAN

"I am a reader of your paper and notice an article in regard to the milk question.

Now I would like to ask you this. If the fellows in the Detroit area are not receiving enough money for their milk what do you think of us poor devils over here in Allegan County. Do not think for one minute that we have not got just as much money invested as they have. Don't our feed cost just as much and isn't the hired help question just as bad here as there. If it costs the M. A. C. $8.40 to produce 100 quarts of milk do you think I can do it for less? I am selling my milk today for the huge sum of $2.65 per 100 lbs., 3.5 per cent test less 29c 10 gallon can express charges.

"What I am trying to get at is this. I am a member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and have been for one year and I would be very much pleased to have you or some one show me where I or anyone in this county has derived any benefit from same. It may be that I am narrow minded and selfish. Will leave that for you to decide. I also notice in your article that you think the commission ought to go to some of the biggest creamery companies and make them an offer. Now tell me why they should. Can't the Milk Producers furnish as much money as would be necessary to build their own plant and it is a cinch they could furnish the produce to keep it running. I am not so much interested in the Detroit affairs as I am in my own. What I would like to have some one figure out for me and the rest of the producers in this locality is some way that we can get a fair price, fair test, and fair weight for our milk. It is a positive fact that it is the farmer that produces this milk, not the distributor, and why shouldn't the farmer have some voice in regard to the price he shall receive.

"Take for instance the grocery man. If he had said to you one year ago that you must pay 22c per lb. for sugar you would have died of a broken heart. But he was cute, he merely informed you that you could only buy 2 pounds. Then when you had got used to paying 9c you could get a hundred pounds. Then he started in again on the 2 pound stuff at 15c and so on until now you are paying 22c. Now do you think that any of our merchants are so generous that they are selling below cost. If it is fair for them to sell on a 50 to 75 per cent basis why shouldn't we, the farmers and producers of all foodstuff have the right to get cost of production at least.

"Two or three years ago when the average laboring man received from $2.50 to $3.00 per day he did not complain about paying 12c per quart, but now if the same man cannot get $5 or $6 for same work he strikes, and he sobs like he was going to his own funeral if he is asked to pay 65 cents for butter and 15 or 16 cents for milk. And the same fellow will swell up like a warty toad and tell us farmers that we have got a soft snap; we must be getting rich; that never in the history of the world did the farmer get such awful prices for everything they raise for instance just look at the price of potatoes and look at the price of wheat and in fact everything. They don't stop to think that 95 per cent of all products except milk are in the hands of jobbers, poor fellows, and they must have a profit or quit business.

"I think it would be just and fair to the farmer to let a commission fix the price of milk and this commission be composed of such able-minded men as come out in the country at chore time and stand around in the way with their mouths wide open and ask such fool questions as how do you stop it when you get the pail full.

"Now brother farmer and dairyman for the love of all that is great and good and holy, why don't we get together and get our just rights

(*Continued on page* 19)

The Week's Editorial

MARKET MANIPULATION

If in business you are in a position to keep your selling price constant and at a point to guarantee profits over the highest possible buying price, you have eliminated the element of uncertainty. Henceforth you can let the other fellow do your worrying. The farmers have not been able to achieve that peace of mind. Many of them are seeking it by going out of business. The professional uplifters of mankind who are perpetually publishing what they are going to do to improve the condition of the farming population will do well to give attention to this little detail.

An incident illustrating this need is found in the recent live stock market in Chicago. "Hogs suffered a relapse, values dropping off 15@25 cents at the opening. The major packers slowly filled orders but they forced values off another notch before they took the bulk of their droves," said a market report.

What depressed this market? The fact that by chance or deliberate manipulation, an unusually large supply of animals was brought to this one market one day. The fact bore no relation to the supply of live stock in the country. It could possibly have no influence on the amount which will be received by the packers and wholesalers and retailers for the meat which those animals will furnish. But it constitutes a loss of great magnitude to the men who have reared those animals and have incurred the expense and trouble of placing them upon this glutted market.

It is this ability to buy or not to buy, to "force values off a notch" at will and to maintain the selling prices of products, that is bringing the methods of the packers under criticism, ans is discouraging the farmers and tending to curtail production.—*Detroit News.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

MORE DOMESTIC SCIENCE

OF THE total number who enter school, only a very small percentage are able or have the desire to go to college, which means that only a few need the courses in foreign languages, and the higher sciences, while every girl who enters school does need to know something of sewing—enough at least so that she may do her own plain sewing if necessary. She also should know how to choose and cook meats and vegetables and prepare an appetizing meal.

This is a vital question which should receive attention with the coming of the consolidated schools—for they surely are coming, and it is the tax payers who should take the stand that these very useful and necessary sciences should be taught in the schools.

One of the biggest factors in solving the question of Americanization of the foreign born, which is a question receiving so much attention right now is that of teaching the children how to live as Americans live. We cannot reach their homes to any extent except through the children. But if the children are taught how to cook and sew they will in turn insist upon these up-to-date methods being installed in their homes as far as possible and certainly they will bring them to their own homes. Never again will a child be satisfied to live in unsanitary quarters after he or she has learned in school the value of sanitation.

And right along this line is the subject of home nursing. If every child as soon as he was big enough to understand could be taught more physiology—the care of the human body—the law of compensation which nature meets out for us when we treat this human house as it should be treated, it could not help but have an effect upon the health of the human race. And then every girl should be taught at least as much of home nursing as is incorporated in the Red Cross First Aid Course. Which simply means that unaided, she could treat all the minor accidents. The boys are taught this in their Boy Scout course—but every boy is not a Scout, and if this course were installed in the curriculum of every school, the number of accidents would be reduced to a considerable extent, and the results from those accidents which do occur would be less fatal.

Right now there is an agitation on foot to interest more young men in taking a course in medicine, for it has been brought to light that every year less numbers take this course in college. The course is necessarily longer than that needed to qualify for other professions, and when they have finished, the hours of work are longer for the general practitioner and the number of physicians who have attained any degree of wealth is very small indeed, so that the inducements to an ambitious young man are not what they once were. However perhaps this is not altogether to be regretted as there will be less numbers of people who will "enjoy poor health" in the future, and more will learn how to care for all except the more serious illnesses and accidents right at home without the aid of a physician.

A good education is what is most to be desired for every child, but it hardly seems fair to call an education a good one unless it is a well-rounded education embracing the home-making arts and sciences. There are those children who will receive instruction in these arts at home but what of our duty to our fellow citizen—the foreigner.

HOW TO TREAT CASES OF IVY AND SUMAC POISONING

THE BEST ways to avoid ivy and sumac poisoning, the most practical means of eradicating these noxious plants, and the most approved method of treating cases of such poisoning have been the subjects of an investigation conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department. Despite general belief there is good reason for believing that absolute immunity from ivy and sumac poisoning does not exist, investigators state. They also found that many common methods of treatment are not to be commended. Poison ivy is sometimes called poison oak. Poison sumac is also known in various localities as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, thunderwood, and poisonwood. These poisonous plants are widely distributed. While no accurate estimates can be made as to the economic losses resulting from poisoning, the total is very great, and there is urgent need for widespread campaigns to eradicate the very noxious plants.

HARVEST TIME
On the farm of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stark, of Fountain, Mich.

If one must handle these poisonous plants ,gloves, preferably of rubber, should be born. After the gloves have been removed they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and rinsed several times. Inasmuch as the clothing which comes in contact with the leaves may be a source of infection for a considerable period, care should be taken in changing the garments, and also the shoes. Many cases of poisoning have resulted merely from contact with exposed clothing.

One of the surest and best methods of minimizing or preventing infection after the hands, face or other parts of the body have been exposed, is to wash and rinse them repeatedly with an abundance of good kitchen soap and hot water. The poison after being deposited on the skin, requires some time to penetrate, and if this penetration can be prevented by thorough washing, eruption and irritation will not result. While exposed parts should be cleansed in this manner as soon after exposure as possible, it is worth while to make the attempt even 12 or 20 hours afterwards in the hope that at least a portion of the poison may be removed. A heavy lather should be produced and the washing should be continued several minutes. Severe scrubbing with a brush is not advisable, but several swabs or small compresses of gauze may be used, discarding each in turn, so that the poison may not be distributed by the cloth.

Bathing with alcohol diluted with an equal amount of water is also an effective preventive. Where exposure has been general, a bath for the entire body, followed by change of clothing is a preventive measure. The hair should not be neglected. Bathing, if not accompanied by sufficient changing of water or rinsing, may result in spreading the rash to skin that had not been infected. In cases that are at all serious a physician should be consulted.

Sugar of Lead Not Recommended

The investigators call attention to the fact that scores of remedies and prescriptions are more or less in popular favor, but in spite of the claims they assert that no specific treatment for poisoning from ivy and sumac is yet available. Ointments should not be used in the acute stage of the disease. In the later stages, however, soothing and astringent ointments may be of value in allaying irritation and hastening cure. The extent to which it is desirable to use solutions of permangante of potash, hyposulphite of soda, sulphate of magnesium (epsom salts) and other remedies, is also discussed. Sugar of lead, formerly much used, often proves disappointing if applied after inflammation has developed, and the user runs the risk of lead poisoning if this substance is applied extensively.

The names "poison oak" and "poison ivy" are used interchangeably in many localities. The plant generally known as poison oak throughout the Pacific Coast occurs as a bush and is sometimes four or five feet high, and has leaflets resembling the leaves of the western oak, but it is also found as a vine, and is sometimes called poison ivy.

How to Recognize Poison Sumac

Poison sumac grows in moist ground, usually in swamps or along low, miry banks of streams and ponds. It occurs from New England to Florida, and westward to Minnesota, Arkansas and Louisana. The poison sumac leaves are readily distinguished from the harmless sumac and species of ash, elder, and other shrubs and trees having a somewhat similar foliage, and the character, appearance, and color of the fruits furnishes other simple means of identifications. Furthermore, the poison sumac occurs on moist or swampy land, and in drier locations is found only along the borders of swamps or bogs. The number of leaflets into which the leaves of the harmless sumac are divided range from 9 to 21 and 31, while the poison sumac leaves divide into 7 to 13 leaflets.

While many persons are of the opinion that contact with these plants is not necessary to produce poisoning, it is probable that many cases supposed to have originated in this way have actually been due to direct or indirect contact. There are cases on record showing that the smoke from burning plants will give rise to irritation, and in some cases severe poisoning has resulted from this form of exposure. Regarding the popular belief that some persons are wholly immune, the investigators state that there is good reason to believe absolute immunity does not exist, although it is recognized that some persons are much less susceptible than others.

How to Eradicate Poisonous Plants

Eradication of these plants should be widely undertaken and followed up systematically. Every landowner should feel a measure of responsibility in this matter. The simplest method is by grubbing, in which care should be taken to cover the hands properly, and also to prevent infection by means of the clothing. The plants in fields may be destroyed by plowing them up and putting in cultivated crops. Often repeated mowing is also effective. The use of kerosene is recommended where injury to other plants or trees is not to be feared. It may be applied with a sprinkler or a spraying pump, and in many cases one application is sufficient. Arsenate of soda has been used very successfully to kill poison ivy on trees six to ten inches in diameter without injury to the trees, as well as on stone walls, buildings, and along fences.

Weekly Cheer

There's a better day a-coming; help it on!
And you'll never do it with a sigh or frown;
Strip your heart of gloomy things,
Build yourself a pair of wings
And rise up if heaven's slow in coming down.

His Real Picture
By Edgar A. Guest

We've had his picture taken a dozen times or more
We've got him as a baby in the dresses that he wore;
We've got him with his mother, and we've pictured him with me,
But the camera's only seen him in the way he ought to be,
And I'd like to have his photo as he really is today.
With the glorious dirt upon him that he's gathered in his play.

We've had his pictures taken when his garments all were trim,
And his face was fixed and solemn, but they don't resemble him,
For they do not show the twinkle in those roguish eyes of his
And they don't portray the rascal as he mostly always is.
He is slick and solemn sometimes in his white and starchy shirt
But his natural condition is to grin through grime and dirt.

I wish I were a painter, I would canvas him today
In those soiled and tattered garments which he wears when he's at play.
I would paint him in the knickers which have sagged unto his shins,
And the shirt waist clinging to them by the grace of safety pins
And I'd try to catch the glory of that smile from ear to ear
When the dirt is thick upon him and his face is just a smear.

His mother says we musn't but I still insist and say
That we ought to have him pictured as he really is today,
For I know no sight that's finer for a man to look upon
Than a happy grinning youngster when his two front teeth are gone,
And when I come home at evening and he answers to my call
I just grab him up and kiss him, for I love him—dirt and all.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

DON'T AGAIN say "There's nothing new under the sun," for just about as soon as you have said it, some one evolves something distinctly new. First came hats of straw, then hats of felt. Silk lace and similar materials followed to offer variety. Then came that novelty, horse hair braid which has had such a fad because of its wearing qualities. Now comes the latest from Paris—the hat of wood—yes it really is here and pretty too, for it is made of the thinnest of shavings,

which are dipped to the desired color, and the ends extend out at one side and are curled, so they are jaunty as a feather. Of course being a fad and entirely new, they are expensive, none having been displayed so far at less than $18.00.

The best bargain I have seen in the shops this season was in the "House Dress" section and it was a white dotted mull dress, made with a round neck but not very low and with three quarter sleeves, and finished at the waist line with the ever popular ties. And what is nicer for the house than white. Any light color will show the soil almost as soon as the pure white and certainly won't look nice as long. It was a dress one could slip into afternoons and be cool, look fresh and would not be unsuited for picnics or almost any occasion, while the price was only $10.

The favorite purse for summer is the silk bag, and the shops are showing a full line of moire with handles of silk or metal and with or without the tassel as a finish. They can be bought at almost any price depending of course on the quality and workmanship. Many of the shops have been having sales on the medium priced bags and a very good one can be secured for $5.

A new name for an umbrella is "rain-shine." It's simply a silk umbrella which is good enough looking to use for a sun shade and still will withstand the rain should a shower catch you. They are made with short handles so that they can be packed in a suit case and are especially desirable for a vacation trip as they will serve the double purpose And they are priced from $5 up and come in the different colors.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

But the Queen herself leaned forward and gazing down from above, saw with him, her face a beautiful advertisement of gentle and pitying mockery. And what Torres himself saw was a bedroom and a birth in the second story of the Bocas del Toro house he had inherited. Pitiful it was, with its last secrecy exposed, as was the gently smiling pity in the Queen's face. And, in that flashing glimpse of magic vision. Torres saw confirmed about himself what he had always guessed and suspected.

"Would you see more," the Queen softly mocked. "I have shown you the beginning of you. Look now, and behold your ending."

But Torres, too deeply impressed by what he had already seen, shuddered away in recoil.

"Forgive me, Beautiful Woman," he pleaded. "And let me pass. Forget, as I shall hope ever to forget."

"It is gone," she said, with a careless wave of her hand over the bowl. "But I cannot forget. The record will persist always in my mind. But you, O Man, so young of life, so ancient of helmet, have I beheld before this day, there in my Mirror of the World. You have vexed me much of late with your portending. Yet not with the helmet." She smiled with quiet wisdom. "Always it seems to me, I saw a chamber of the dead, of the long dead, upright on their unmoving legs and guarding through eternity mysteries alien to their faith and race. And in that dolorous company did it seem that I saw one who wore your ancient helmet . . . Shall I speak further?"

"No, no," Torres implored.

She bowed and nodded him back. Next, her scrutiny centered on Francis, whom she nodded forward. She stood up upon the dais as if to greet him, and if troubled by the fact that she must gaze down on him, stepped from the dais to the floor so that she might gaze up into his face as she extended her hand. Hesitatingly he took her hand in his, then knew not what to do next. Almost did it appear that she read his thought, for she said:

"Do it. I have never had it done to me before. I have never seen it done, save in my dreams and in the visions shown me in my Mirror of the World."

And Francis bent and kissed her hand. And, because she did not signify to withdraw it, he continued to hold it, while, against his palm he felt the faint but steady pulse of her pink finger tips. And so they stood in pose, neither speaking. Francis embarrassed, the Queen sighing faintly, while the sex anger of woman tore at Leoncia's heart, until Henry blurted out in gleeful English:

"Do it again, Francis! She likes it!"

The Sun Pries hissed silencing command at him. But the Quten, half redrawing her hand with a startle like a maiden's returned it as deeply as before into Francis' clasp, and addressed herself to Henry.

"I, too, know the language you speak," she admonished. "Yet am I ashamed, I, who have never known a man, do admit that I like it. It is the first kiss that I have ever had. Francis—for such your friend calls you—obey your friend. I like it. I do like it. Once again kiss my hand."

Francis obeyed, waited while her hand still lingered in his, and while she, oblivious to all else, as if toying with some beautiful thought, gazed lingeringly up into his eyes. By a visible effort she pulled herself together, released his hand abruptly, gestured him back to the others, and addressed the Sun Priest.

"Well, priest," she said, with a return of the sharpness in her voice. "You have brought these captives here for a reason which I already know. Yet would I hear you state it yourself."

"O Lady Who Dreams, shall we not kill these intruders as has ever been our custom? The people are mystified and in doubt of my judgment, and demand decision from you."

"And you would kill?"

"Such is my judgment. I seek now your judgment that yours and mine may be one."

She glanced over the faces of the four captives. For Torres, her brooding expression portrayed only pity. To Leoncia she extended a frown; to Henry, doubt. And upon Francis she gazed a full minute, her face growing tender, at least to Leoncia's angry observation.

"Are any of you unmarried?" the Queen asked suddenly. "Nay," she anticipated them. "It is given me to know that you are all unmarried." She turned quickly to Leoncia. "Is it well," she demanded, "that a woman should have two husbands?"

Both Henry and Francis could not refrain from smiling their amusement at so absurdly irrelevant a question. But to Leoncia it was neither absurd nor irrelevant, and in her cheeks arose the flush of anger again. This was a woman, she knew with whom she had to deal, and who was dealing with her like a woman.

"It is not well," Leoncia answered with clear, ringing voice.

"It is very strange," the Queen pondered aloud. "It is very strange. Yet is it not fair. Since there are equal numbers of men and women in the world, it cannot be fair for one woman to have two husbands, for, if so, it means that another woman shall have no husband."

Another pinch of dust she tossed into the great bowl of gold. The sheen of smoke arose and vanished as before.

"The Mirror of the World will tell me, priest, what disposition shall be made of our captives."

Just ere she leaned over to gaze into the bowl, a fresh thought deflected her. With an embracing wave of arm she invited them all up to the bowl.

"We may all look," she said. "I do not promise you we will see the same vision of our dreams. Nor shall I know what you will have seen. Each for himself will see and know. —You, too, priest."

They found the bowl, six feet in diameter that it was, half-full of some unknown metal liquid.

"It might be quicksilver, but it isn't," Henry whispered to Francis. "Ihave never seen the like of any similar metal. It strikes me as hatly molten."

"It is very cold," the Queen corrected him in English. "Yet it is fire —You, Francis, feel the bowl outside."

He obeyed, laying his full palm unhesitatingly to the yellow outside surface.

"Colder than the atmosphere of the room," he adjudged.

"But look!" the Queen cried, tossing more powder upon the contents. "It is fire that remains cold."

(*Continued next week*)

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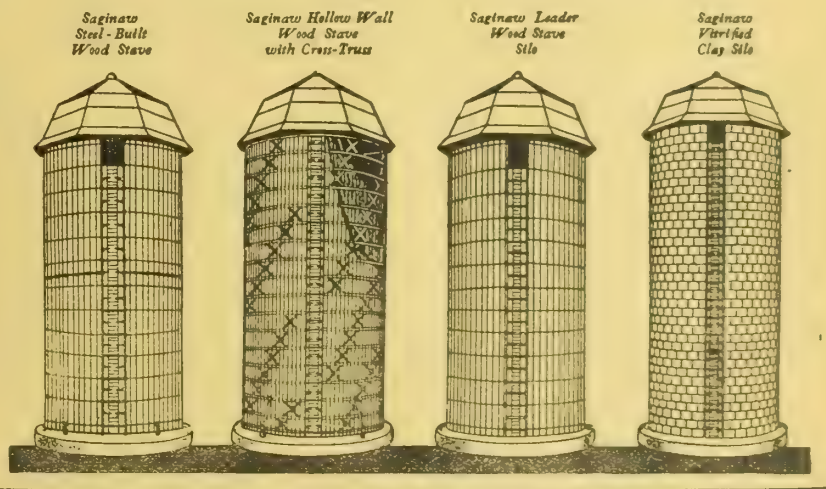
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Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I want to tell you about a boy I met last night who is working his way through the University of Michigan. A great big chap he is, strong and clean-cut. His mother and I are great friends, so of course I was very anxious to learn how he expected to earn his money this summer, and last night he told me, and because I think it may do you good, I am going to repeat it for your benefit.

Said he, "Last summer I came into Detroit and worked in an automobile factory, but all the people with whom I had gone to school with were there—there were boat rides to be taken at night—the drug store and its soda fountain were so temptingly near on a hot summer night—car fare ate up a few dollars every week, and when college opened last fall I found I hadn't nearly enough to pay my expenses so I resolved that this coming summer I would get right out into the country, where I didn't need to wear good clothes, and where the moving picture shows and ice cream parlors weren't quite so handy. And the opportunity came when I learned through my roommate of an opportunity to go way up beyond Duluth and clear some jack pines from some land which they are going to convert into a sheep ranch. There are six of us boys going and we are to have a cook—live in tents and as it isn't far from a river we will be able to find our pleasure there mostly and it will be just a regular camp—of course there are to be others, but do you know I think I can work my way on a boat, and if so, the summer's money will be just clear gain and this fall I won't be so much in debt as I was last year.

Here's the idea—the girls and boys from the country yearn to come to the city, while the children who are in the cities long for the country air during the stifling hot days of summer. But if you will just get a few facts and figures, if you wish to make your way in the world later in life you will find that you will build a better physique and will also save more money right in the country than you can possibly do if you enter the city—for it isn't what you earn that counts, you know, it's what you save. And I do hope that all of my little friends are planning even as early as this for something definite in their lives when school days shall be over. Affectionately yours. —AUNT CLARE.

A Man Hunt—*By Francis Rolt-Wheeler*

IF HUNTING a bear or a deer is exciting, how about hunting a man? Fellows, with good wind, lots of grit and a love of sport will find the Man-Hunt a great improvement on the old paper chase, or hare and hounds, as it is sometimes called.

As in the regular paper chase, let the two fellows who are to be hunted start out a quarter of an hour before the hunters. Each can carry a bag of confetti, or if that is hard to get, pieces of paper cut small. A five cent pad (not roll) of toilet paper is enough. Maybe a local printer will let you use his cutting machine for five minutes, and the job's done.

Now, instead of strewing paper all along, to show a trail, drop the paper once every hundred yards or hundred paces. That gives a chance to drop some "sign" and shoot off through the woods or fields to right and left. The hunters will have to run scattered, like hounds, to pick up the trail. If the hunters are bunched, the hunted could drop a bunch of paper and hide for the hunters to go by, then take the back track. It is forbidden to drop a second lot of paper at the same spot as the first, for the hunters must have a chance to quest back.

Let the hunted carry a watch. At the end of two hours if not caught, they are "safe." One of the big advantages of this is that the hunted need not be the fastest runners. The fun lies in the dodging rather than the running. Often a small boy can outwit a gang of big fellows.

In thick woods, the dropping paper space should be reduced to 20 paces. There is nothing to stop the hunters from posting sentinels to prevent the back-track movement. Every chap who acts hunted will have a different idea; some will take the straight away, like a deer; others will dodge like a fox. Therefore, every hunt is different. If the hunted is quickly caught, another boy takes the paper-bags, is given a start, and the hunt is on again.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a farm of 40 acres. We have 3 horses, 5 cows, 8 calves and 44 head of sheep. My school was out the 12th of May. My teacher's name was Miss Gertrude Neuman. I am in the sixth grade next year. For pets I have a cat and a lamb and a colt. I have a mile and a half to go to school. There were 40 pupils in our school. I am going to write a story about going flowering.

One nice day I and my friend went flowering down by a large creek. When we got there it was noon and we took out a tablecloth and spread it for a table. Then we took our lunch out of the basket and laid it on the table cloth. Then we got some water and put it in a glass. On the way to our table we got some large violets and put them in a glass. After we ate we packed the rest of our lunch in a basket. Then we started hunting flowers. We got a bunch of lady slippers and hearts and violets. After we got all the flowers we could carry we started for home. When we got home it was pitch dark. I will close. Norma Palmater, Alger, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I read the letters in the Michigan Business Farmer and I think they are all very interesting. I live on a 80 acre farm and we have a 60 acre farm of our own. We rent the 80 acres because there is no house on the 60 acre farm. We have 13 milk cows and 25 head in all. I milk two cows and my sister milks three every night and morning. We have three little calves. I have one and my sister Hazel has one. The other is my fathers. I raised four chickens last year. My sister raised 13 ducks she sold them and received $26 for them. For pets I have a dog and 5 big cats and 3 little ones. We have 13 pigs. We get four cans of milk every day. I am a girl 10 years of age and will be 11 in July. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Irving and I like her very much. There are 50 pupils in my school. I have four sisters and one brother, their names are Hazel, Dorothy, Belle, Gertrude and Fred. Fred is 4 years old. My oldest sister's name is Hazel, she is 12 years old and in the seventh grade. Laura Wagar, Trenton, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—May another farmer girl join your merry circle? I have read the letters and enjoyed them very much, so I thought I would write. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a 120 acre farm. I have 2 miles to go to school. I go to the Lee school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Mylo Flynn. I am in the eighth grade and will write on final exam, on the 13th and 14th of May. I have 7 sisters and brothers. We have a car. I also have an organ. I love to tat and crochet and I also like to read very much. I like the farm best to live on but I like to visit in the city for a while but I would not like to live there. I would like to hear from boys and girls of my age and would answer all the letters I could. Hoping to see this in print I will close, wishing everybody goodby. Pauline Sevenski. Blanchard, Mich. R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read the letters from the other boys and girls. I am a girl 13 years old and in the seventh grade. Our school was out the fifth of May. The teacher's name is Lillian Gotham. I liked her very well. I live on a farm of 84 acres. We have 6 cows and 4 horses, 4 pigs and 70 chickens. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. I am the youngest in the family. I have light hair, blue eyes and am 5 feet and 3 inches high. Two of my sisters are visiting in Cumberland, Maryland and won't come back until the end of this month and my other two sisters are married. One of my brothers is at home helping my father and the other one is married. Well my letter is getting long I will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print. Alice Draves, R 6, Midland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have 16 head of cattle, 3 horses, 4 large hogs and 10 litle ones. About 35 chickens. We have no little chicks yet, but are expecting some in a few days. I have 3 pets. I am 10 years of age my birthday is the 26th of this month. I am in the 5th grade at school. I think that I will pass as I have never failed a term and hope I will not this term. I am sending a picture of a litte fawn and I hope I will see it in the M. B. F. the next time.—Maxine Thomas, Evart, Mich.

Each letter or group of letters is separated, as you will see. Rearrange the words and letters by writing them down in proper sequence to form a well known proverb in verse.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much, especially we children because we like the Children's Hour. I am fourteen years old. You wanted us to write about what flowers we found to the wood. Our school went one day and we took our dinner and ate it at the woods and stayed the noon hour. The flowers we found were the lily, spring beauty, violets, addertongues, hepatica and the dutchman's breeches. We have gone three or four times to the woods this spring. We children are not going to school now because we have the measles. Had them first and was in bed four days and a half. My letter is getting long. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. This is a riddle: Why does a cat sleep longer in summer than in winter? Answer: Because the summer brings the cat-a-pillar. Isabel Stevens, Kalamazoo, R 11, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—As this is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 7th grade at school. Our school is out the 21st of May and I'll be glad then. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour and stories. I live on a farm of 40 acres. We have 6 cows, 6 calves and 7 sheep and one of them is mine, her name is Fannie and she is a great pet. Well I will close, hope my letter escapes the waste basket and I will send you a riddle: A frog and a duck and a skunk all went to a show and they let the frog and duck in and why didn't they let the skunk in? Answer. Well the duck had a bill and he got in all right and the frog had a green back and he was all right, but the skunk only had a cent and it was a bad one and they wouldn't let him in. Mary Middleton, Yale, Mich., R 6.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a farmer girl 11 years old. I have light hair, brown eyes, am 4 feet 10 1-2 inches tall and weigh 80 lbs. Our school closed today. My teacher was Miss Sherburn. I will be in the 7th grade next year. I have one brother, Harold, and one sister, Lois. We live on a farm of 160 acres. Papa and my uncle run the place. Together we have 5 horses, 4 cows, 2 calves, pigs and chickens. For pets we have one cat. Both papa and my uncle take the M. B. F. I saw a letter from a girl I know, so thought I would write. I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print. Leona Hill, Scottville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I will write you a letter as I have never written before. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mary M. Campbell. I like her very much. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have 4 working horses and 1 colt, 6 cows, 8 calves and over 100 chickens and 4 ducks. We also have 40 chickens. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy it very much. I love to read the Children's Hour. Hoping to see my letter in print, I will close as ever. Ada Boesch, Sebewaing, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This the first time I have ever written to you so I thought I would join your merry hour. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes to read the stories too. I have two brothers, Floyd and Arthur. I am nine years old and will be ten the 25th of October. For pets I have two cats. School is out at last and the 22nt we had a picnic. Oh, dear me, we had so much I could not begin to tell all we had. My letter is getting so long. So will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Alice Hawks, Watervliet, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am writing you to find out how many subscribers it takes to get a camera as I would like one. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I go to the Duncan school. I have not noticed any letters from Millington yet. There is a woods on our place where we go flowering. We have twenty-seven little chicks and four hens setting. I will close, hoping to see this in print. Myrtle Siver, Millington, Mich.

We will be glad to send you a camera for ten new subscribers at $1.00 each.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have not written you in a long time. I like to go to school very well. I like to be out doors now that the grass is so green and everything is so pretty. Our schools lets out the 4th of June. I like the M. B. F. very much in fact I like most everything that belongs to nature. My age is between 11 and 14 and my middle name begins with G and ends with E if any of you can guess then I will send them a stick of candy. Ila Dezree, Greenville, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl seven years old and in the 3rd grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I live on a 230 acre farm. My teacher's name is Miss Minnie Healy. We have seven horses. I have four sisters, Vera, Ila, Ruth and Mary. I have a brother William. We have a Ford car. I like the complete story best. I hope to see my letter in print.—Ida Carter, Harrisville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl ten years old. I live on a farm of 110 acres. We have about 50 chickens and ten little chickens. For pets I have a cat; his name is Tommy. We have four horses and two cows. I have found a ground sparrow's nest with four little eggs in it.—Eva Hall Midland, Mich.

County Crop Reports

SANILAC (C)—Have had some dry and cool weather. The oats and grass has not made much growth up to this week as there should of been for this time of year. There was a local rain on Tuesday, and quite a lot of water fell for the time it rained. It made the crops look better in the locality that it rained in. There is a general rain needed all over the country. We are having it rather cool at this time. The farmers have got their corn all in and are getting their bean ground ready at the present time. Some have their beans sowed. There are some sugar beets being sowed and quite a lot chicory put in. The price of chicory is good. There looks as if there might be quite a lot of fruit. Everything seems to be moving along as usual. The following prices were offered at Sandusky: Wheat, $2.75; oats, $1.04; rye, $2; barley, $3; beans C. H. P. Pea, $7.25; potatoes, $4; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 36c.—A. B.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers cultivating corn and planting potatoes. The weather is very dry, have had no rain since May 15th, that would wet the ground one inch deep. There has been some local showers but no general rain. The soil is dry and in some places it is cracked to a great depth. Hay will be short and a light crop. Oats are in need of moisture and will soon be in the same condition as the hay crop. Wheat is heading but the straw will be short. Rye is thin and not very promising. As a whole the hay and grain crops do not look very good for St. Clair county. The following prices were offered at Smiths Creek: Wheat, $2.68@2.70; corn, $1.85; oats $1.15; rye, $2.10; No. 1 timothy, $28@30; No. 1 light mixed, $27@29; beans, C. H. P. $7; potatoes, $4 bu.; butter, 50@60c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 40c; sheep, 8@9; lambs, 10@14; beef steers 8@12; beef cows, 6@9; veal calves, 20;—I. J.

JACKSON (S)—A good heavy rain is needed to boom hay and wheat. Some localities were blessed with a downpour Saturday afternoon, but a light shower in this vicinity and south was the extent of the much needed rain. Farmers have finished corn planting. Rye is looking good, wheat fair, hay in need of rain and a small crop predicted. Early plums and cherries damaged by the frost. Strawberries looking good. Apples have a good crop of fruit set. Butter is on the downward grade also eggs, butterfat 54c, eggs 38c. It looks as if the farmer would pay $5 a day and board for extra help in haying and harvest if he got any.—G. S.

CALHOUN—Farmers are very busy with their corn and there is some to plant yet. The weather has been very dry here of late and the crops are beginning to feel the drouth. The ground is so dry it is hard work to plow unless we get a rain soon there will not be many late potatoes put in. The following prices were offered at Battle Creek: Wheat, $2.88@2.90; oats, $1.20; rye, $2; No. 1 timothy, $30; hens, 35c; butter, 55c; eggs, 40c; lambs, $10.17; hogs, $13.50; beef steers, $8.10; veal calves $10.13.—C. E. B.

CHEBOYGAN (W)—Weather very dry. Not much rain all spring. Prospect of poor hay crop this year. Corn nearly planted with larger acreage than usual. A good crop of oats planted but not many potatoes or beans. Winter wheat and rye looking good but needs rain. Looks like we would have an average fruit crop this year. Spring pigs very scarce. Wheat, $2.50; oats, $1.25; potatoes, $5 to $ 8per bushel; butter, 50c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 33c.—D. P.

MONTCALM (N. W.)—Most of the farmers are finishing up planting for the season. Corn is up. It has been rather hot and dry. Ground is very dry for the need of rain. Several tractors are being used around this community. The following prices were offered at Lakeview on June 10: Potatoes, none sold. Beans, $7 per cwt.; onions, 8c a lb.; cabbage, 10c lb.; cucumbers, $3 per cwt.; butter, 55c.; butterfat, 54c; eggs 32c.—G. B. W.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered at Midland: Wheat, $2.80; corn, $1.80; oats, $1.05; rye, $1.80; buckwheat, $3; beans (C. H. P.) $6.75; barley, $3.15; peas, $3.25.—O. B. G. C.

Gov't Securities for Youthful Investors

An interesting story of 100 per cent efforts on the part of a large number of Virginia boys and girls for financial betterment is told in the May issue of the Journal of the American Bankers' Association. The story concerns the Registered Holstein Calf Club inaugurated by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and financed by the American National Bank of Richmond.

Through this club, boys and girls were enabled not only to finance the purchase of a valuable pure bred calf destined to the ultimate improvement of the state's livestock, but were also in line for cash prizes offered from various sources. Says the Journal:

"Every member was loaned enough money to purchase his calf, at a very low rate of interest; the notes ran for a year with the privilege of renewing this obligation provided the boy or girl did not make enough money to meet this obligation. What makes the story more interesting is that every member of the club paid his note in full when it was due.

"Forest Hedrick, the winner of the blue ribbon, grew an acre of corn and paid for his calf from the proceeds. Claude Beck had been a Pig Club member and sold enough pigs to pay his debt. Earl Axsell worked for his father in the dairy and paid his."

Prizes including an aggregate of $189 cash and two bull calves were won by the contestants.

While the several score members of the Calf Club, however, have been giving this remarkable exhibition of thrift, hundreds of thousand of other boys and girls have been equally active and successful in money saving and capital accumulation endeavors.

These are the members of the War Savings Societies of school rooms throughout the country, many of them located in cities and not able to save to take advantage of agricultural profits, while still others, in rural districts, have combined the two methods, saving money through the purchase of War Savings Stamps to be used later in the financing of the purchase of a pig or a calf or the planting of corn or other produce.

This latter process has been pronounced of particular value by educators and economists, since it acquaints the rising generation with the certainty and safety which accompanies investment in government savings securities, and encourages savings by the ease with which purchases are made. Holdings of War Savings Stamps by school children amount to many millions of dollars, and not a few boys and girls in every state have converted a $100 worth or more into the more convenient form of Treasury Savings Certificates.

The government savings securities, always worth more than was paid for them, have no market fluctuations to concern the holders, and may be converted into cash to take advantage of opportunity. The custom of investment in so sound and conservative securities as those of the government will train the young men and women of tomorrow to be wary of the offerings of the fake stock salesman, and thus accomplish another great national good.

HINTS ON SOYBEAN CULTURE

The depth of planting soybeans is an important point, says W. C. Etheridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The seed must be planted shallow or poor stands will result, for the soybean seedling has not the power to push itself through a deep covering of soil. Experiments have proved that two inches is the most favorable depth. Planting much deeper than this will greatly reduce the stand. If a hard crust forms on the surface before the seed has come through, it should be broken with a smoothing harrow or a weeder, otherwise the crust will tend to reduce the stand.

A crop planted in rows three feet a part will require fifteen to twenty pounds of seed to the acre, while a broadcasted or drilled crop will require sixty to ninety pounds to the acre. Soybean seed weighs sixty pounds to the bushel, but they vary greatly in size. Thus, 2,100 seed of the Mammoth variety and 6,400 of the Peking variety are contained in a pound. For economy in the use of seed an adjustment of the rate of planting according to the size of the seed is therefore necessary; the larger quantities, just mentioned, should be used of large seed, and the smaller quantities of small seed.

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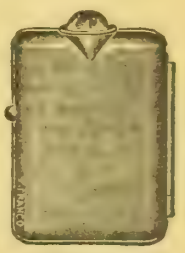
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FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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FOR SALE—EAST HALF OF SEC. 5, Center Twp., Co. of Emmet. Correspond with owner. JESSE E. WEBSTER, Pellston, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—76 ACRES, CLAY LOAM well drained. Best of soil. No county ditch. Good buildings, newly painted. Acetylene lights, will sell with or without stock, tools and crops. 60 rods to school, 2 miles to good market on main road. A. R. ZIMMERMAN, Newaygo, Mich.

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(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

FURNISHING THIRD HORSE

A rents B a hundred-acre farm for three years. A and B each to furnish 1-2 livestock, seed and feed and each to get 1-2 of proceeds. B is to furnish horses tools and do all labor. A leaves 2 old horses which he hates to sell or kill on the place, one working as a third horse the other being only a buggy horse. B is to have use of these for care and feed. The second season both horses are unable to work. B takes care of them for 8 months without being able to get any use out of them. A at last consents to have them killed, nothing being said in the agreement about the number of horses B is to keep. He buys one making him 3. Does he have to pay A for 1-2 feed for third horse? After fall work was done B worked team on road for about 14 days. How much of the earnings can A claim? Has A any right to shut windmill or engine off thus depriving B of water for house and stock? Has A any right to fix toolshed into a garage and use it for self without B's consent?—W. W., Van Buren County.

The third horse is to be treated the same as the team, each furnishing one half of the feed. Unless there is something in the contract I am of the opinion that working on the road is not farm work and A would not be entitled to any portion of it. If B. neglects his work on the farm to do the work he might be liable for any damage such neglect causes. If the farm was supplied with windmill and engine as part of the farm property A would have no control of them unless reserved in the lease and would be liable for any damage caused by his unauthorized conduct. A wouldn't have a right to any buildings or parts of buildings on the farm that he did not reserve in the lease—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

KELLASTONE STUCCO

We wish to remodel our house this summer and would like to know if Kellastone Stucco put on with wood lath is durable and will not crack.—A Subscriber, Albion, Mich.

Kellastone Stucco has not been on the market very many years and I believe has proved very satisfactory when properly applied. You must first have a foundation that will not settle or else you are bound to have cracks. You must next have material that is dry enough to not shrink seriously.

It has proven up about as good on wood lath as on steel lath because it is water proof thus preventing the dampness from getting to the lath. The lath need not necessarily be kiln-dried but if you wish good success you should at least have the lath properly season dried, otherwise little fine checks is bound to appear. This finish makes a very beautiful job, fire proof, durable and exceptionally warm. Have it properly mixed and these reasonable precautions taken, and it will not crack.—*G. A. Bugbee, Architect.*

INHERITANCE TAX LAW

Will you please publish in M. B. F. a synopsis of the Inheritance Tax. What is the least one can inherit without paying a tax and what per cent does one have to pay.—Mrs. C. F., Lapeer, Mich.

The last inheritance tax law for the state is Act 148 of the Public Acts of 1919, page 272. On page 273 provides that property should not be taxable under this act unless it was personal property of clear market value of $2,000 or more; and when the transfer was to the wife such transfer of property would not be taxable unless it is personal property of clear market value of $5,000 or more and in that case the entire transfer would be taxable at 1 per cent of the clear market value. There are a number of other provisions and a different rate to all other classes than named in the statute so that a person should read the whole statute to ascertain its application to their own case.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

REMOVING QUACK GRASS

Is there any way that quack grass can be killed or run out?—L. W. H., Tuscola County.

Thorough cultivation and good rotation will effectively check and eventually kill out quack grass. We would suggest the following method as being most effective where quack grass has taken a firm hold:

Plow ground to a shallow depth of 4 inches in spring or summer previous to August 1st. Disc and cross disc to cut sod in pieces. Harrow with spring tooth or disc whenever green growth appears and soon after each rain. When roots and runners are dry, rake into heaps and burn. Continue thorough cultivation until winter. During the following spring plow deep, 8 inches or more, and follow with cultivated crop such as corn or beans, giving crop usual careful cultivation.

I have seen land bound in quack grass sod almost thoroughly freed from the pest by this method. During the following period all possible growth of quack grass leaves is prevented, thus starving the portion of the plant below ground. The roots are further weakened by winter action and when plowed deep the next spring, fail to send shoots to the surface with few exceptions.

Small patches of quack grass can be killed by frequent hoeing, or if noticed when it first appears in the field, can be smothered out by weighting down tar paper with stone.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

WHAT STATES HAVE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Will you please tell me if Illinois and Indiana have consolidated schools. Also as many other states that you know of. —Reader, Copemish, Mich.

The following states have made the greatest progress in establishing consolidated schools: Massachusetts (one of the first to consolidate,) Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa, New Jersey, Washington, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky have also made great progress. Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona have made a good beginning. P. O. Claxton, commissioner of education, stated in February, 1917, that there were 7,500 consolidated schools in the country one-half of which had been established during the last three years. He predicted that by the end of the year 1920 would be 10,000.—*T. E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

REFUND FROM CHICAGO FIRM

"Last June we lived at Sanford, Michigan, and we ordered two rugs from the ————Company, Chicago. The latter part of June we returned the two rugs as they were not what we wanted. We waited a month and did not hear from them, so we wrote and waited some time again and did not hear, so I wrote again and had my letter registered, so in several days I got a letter and asked me to send the express receipts which I did. In September we got a check for the cheapest rug which was around eleven dollars, leaving a balance of sixteen dollars. We wrote back at once and they asked for another express receipt which we got from the agent and sent it in to them. We have never hear from them since. Can you help us out on it?—*R. G., White Cloud, Mich.*

Our subscribers complaint was taken up with this firm on June 1st, with the result that our subscriber received the balance due him on June 5th, according to the following letter:

"We are enclosing in this letter our check No. 16715 for $16.25. Through a clerical error you were not credited for both rugs and we apologize to you for having delayed you so long. We are sending you one of our new catalogs under separate cover and if at any time you feel that you would like to order any goods from us, we assure you that your account will be most welcome."

STATE HEALTH LAWS

I am very anxious to know if there is a law in Michigan to prevent anyone from dumping fish entrails on the ground uncovered for days at a time a breeding place for flies and a menace to health.—Mrs. L. C., Charlevoix, Mich.

"I am enclosing herewith copy of the Nuisance Law under which the local board of health can improve sanitary conditions by the abatement of nuisances. You should apply to your local health officer who is empowered to order nuisances removed."—*Edward D. Rich, State Sanitary Engineer.*

The law pertaining to the burial of dead animals or any part thereof under which undoubtedly would come the nuisance of which you complain, reads as follows:

"Sec. 11432. If any person or persons shall put any dead animal or part of the carcass of any dead animal, into any lake, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot field, meadow or common, or in any place within one mile of the residence of any person or persons, except the same and every part thereof be buried at least two feet under the ground, and if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places, to the injury of the health , or to the annoyance of the citizens of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdeameanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which such conviction may be had, not exceeding ten days, to be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction; and every twenty-four hours said owner may permit the same to remain after such conviction, shall be deemed an additional offense and pay a further sum of not less than ten dollars and not more than thirty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, to be recovered as aforesaid, and in default in the payment thereof, be imprisoned as aforesaid not more than thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

BIDDING FOR STATE PROPERTY

Last year through a mistake we paid taxes on another man's lots and in looking it up in hopes of getting our money back we find out that this man has not paid any taxes for six years and that it is state property and that if we bid those lots in at the tax sale how long will it be before we will have to pay the state the taxes that are back for other years and whether we could get a good title to it or not and how long it would be before we could take possession of it. I would like to know how to go at it to get this property or get our money back. I don't think anyone else has any claim on it. The property lays next to us. I like your paper very much. Please answer through your columns.—Mrs. E., Gladwin County, Mich.

You do not give a full description of the tax situation but from what is said I am of the opinion that you would have to bid the whole of the back taxes held by the state. After the bid you would have to serve the notice required by law and six months after return of the sheriff of service of the notice title would become complete as a tax title. The law provides that after 5 years possession by the purchaser the deed shall not be set aside. Possession immediately after the expiration of the six months.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FORMULA FOR WHITE WASH

I would like to get a formula for a white wash to use in a sprayer. Would you give me one?—A Subscriber.

One bushel of quick lime slaked with 12 gallons of hot water and mixed thoroughly. In a separate container dissolve 3 lbs. of common salt and one pound of zinc sulphate in two gallons of water. When dissolved add this solution to the slaked lime. Finally add 2 gallons of skimmed milk and mix thoroughly. —*A. J. Clark, Professor of Chemistry, M. A. C.*

HOW FARMERS MAY RELIEVE SUGAR SHORTAGE

(*Continued from page* 4)

ghum stalks are passed to press out the juice. It may be operated by a gasoline engine or by a sweep drawn by horses.

The usual type of evaporator consists of a rectangular, flat bottomed pan of galvanized iron or copper. Evaporation may be produced by direct contact with fire or with steam. In the former case the pan is mounted on a specially constructed fire box. If steam evaporation is employed the pan is provided with steam coils which lie in the bottom of the pan. In some cases a double-bottomed pan is used, the space so provided being employed to carry the steam.

"Other articles needed are barrels or tubs for catching the juice, pipes for conducting it to the pan, skimmers for removing the scum, apparatus for testing the syrup's consistency and barrels or cans for holding the finished product.

"In making a syrup the blades of the plants are stripped off, the sorghum cut at about six inches from the ground, the seed heads removed. The sorghum is passed through the mill with as little delay as possible. When the weather is cool or there is danger of frost, the sorghum may be cut considerably in advance of pressing for when properly piled, it will keep for several days. The juice extracted by the mill is strained and then run into the evaporating pan. As it passes through the pan, it quickly comes to a boiling point and a scum rises to the surface. This should be constantly and carefully removed.

"Syrup should be evaporated to a point where it contains not less than 70 per cent solids; that is, has a weight of not less than 11 1-4 lbs. to the gallon. If placed in containers while boiling hot and properly sealed, it will keep indefinitely.

"The average yield of syrup an acre is from 75 to 200 gallons, although in some cases it has been as high as 400 gallons. The estimates on the yield of seed an acre vary from 600 to 1,600 pounds."

Those desiring additional information on that subject should write the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 477.

Syrup From Sugar Beets

The Department of Agriculture has also issued a very complete circular on the growing of sugar beets for syrup and the extracting of the syrup from the ripe beet. We are advised that one bushel of beets will yield between three and five quarts of syrup, depending upon the sugar content of the beets, so that a very small patch of beets should yield sufficient syrup to last the average family thru the season. Sugar beet seed may be obtained from any seed house and can be planted as late as July 1st. Farmers who are not familiar with the method of planting, cultivating and harvesting beets should write at once to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 823 which gives such information in detail.

Extracting the Syrup

Beet syrup may be used for all purposes for which other syrups or molasses would be employed, especially for table use; for example, on buckwheat cakes, in making a dark colored cake, or in preparing certain kinds of home made candy. If the evaporation is carried far enough and the syrup is allowed to stand, a dark sugar will settle out. This sugar will be found very satisfactory for home uses in cases where refined sugar is not necessary such as in making pies and other pastry.

Improved Process for Use in the Preparation of Sugar Beet Syrup

The directions given in Farmers' Bulletin 823 for the production of table syrup from sugar beets on a small scale, as in the home, are briefly as follows:

"The tops are removed, cutting them at the line of demarcation between the green and the white skin; the beets are thoroughly scrubbed and washed and cut in very thin slices. The sugar is extracted from these slices by placing them in a receptacle, covering with hot water, and allowing to stand for about one hour. The water extract is drawn off, strained through cheesecloth and evaporated to syrup. It is important that evaporation be carried on slowly, the length of time between commencement of boiling and removal of the finished syrup covering several hours, and that the considerable amount of scum forming upon the surface be constantly and carefully removed.

"Recent investigations relative to this subject have shown that the exposure of the cut slices to the air results in oxidation and consequent darkening of the surfaces, and that this, together with the presence of the skin of the beet, has a marked effect upon the color and flavor of the syrup. The long-continued boiling also has a tendency to darken the color of the syrup, but results in an improvement of flavor through the elimination of much of the characteristic and more or less objectionable beetlike flavor.

"The following modification of process is recommended:

"The beets after having been topped, thoroughly scrubbed, and washed are peeled and immediately (without allowing time for them to become darkened through exposure to the air) sliced allowing the slices to fall into a receptacle containing sufficient water to cover them. Sufficient water should be added from time to time so that when the receptacle is full the slices will be covered by about one inch of water. The mass is then heated to 70 degree to 80 degree C. (158 degree to 176 degrees F.) the receptacle covered and allowed to stand for about one hour. A wash boiler will be found satisfactory, and it is recommended that a thin wooden rack be placed in the bottom in order to avoid scorching the bottom layer of slices. The water extract is then drawn off, strained through cheesecloth, and evaporated directly to syrup. While the amount of scum formed will not be as great as in the original method, nevertheless it should be constantly and carefully removed. In the case of a considerable number of syrups made by this process, a very marked improvement in color, flavor and palatability has been apparent. The water extracts are clear and practically colorless, while the finished syrups are of a light amber color and possess little or none of the more or less objectionable flavor and unpleasant taste is sometimes noted in syrups made according to the other method. Iron vessels should not be used either in preparing the water extract or in evaporating the extract to a syrup. It is essential that the beets used in the preparation of the syrup should be thoroughly ripe."

"GET FAIR PROFITS OR QUIT," SAYS DAIRYMAN

(*Continued from page* 13)

or quit. When the world war was raging we farmers were asked to eat what our hogs would not and now we will have to, if things are allowed to go much further. I think it is high time we struck, not for less hours and more pay but the right to just exist and pay taxes. Wake up and do something if it is no more than just to agitate the question.—*R. G. H., Allegan County.*

Our sympathies are with you fellows outside of the Detroit area because we cannot see how you are receiving much benefit from the State Association. Of course, it helps all the dairy business in Michigan in a slight degree to have a high milk price in Detroit and encourage the marketing of as much milk as possible in that city, but it certainly seems as if there ought to be other ways in which the producers outside the Detroit area can receive more direct benefits from organization. We advocate the establishment of a producers' milk plant in Detroit because that seems to provide an immediate solution to the marketing problems of the members of the Detroit area. The solution to the problems of those outside the area has not yet appeared, but having solved the Detroit conundrum the State Association would be left entirely free to devote its energies to its less fortunate members in other parts of the state.—Editor.

Liars

An evangelist who was conducting nightly services announced that on the following evening he would speak on the subject of liars. He advised his hearers to read in advance the seventeenth chapter of Mark.

The next night he arose and said: "I am going to preach on 'liars' tonight, and I would like to know how many read the chapter suggested?"

A hundred hands were upraised.

"Now," he said, "you are the very persons I want to talk to—there isn't any seventeenth chapter of Mark."

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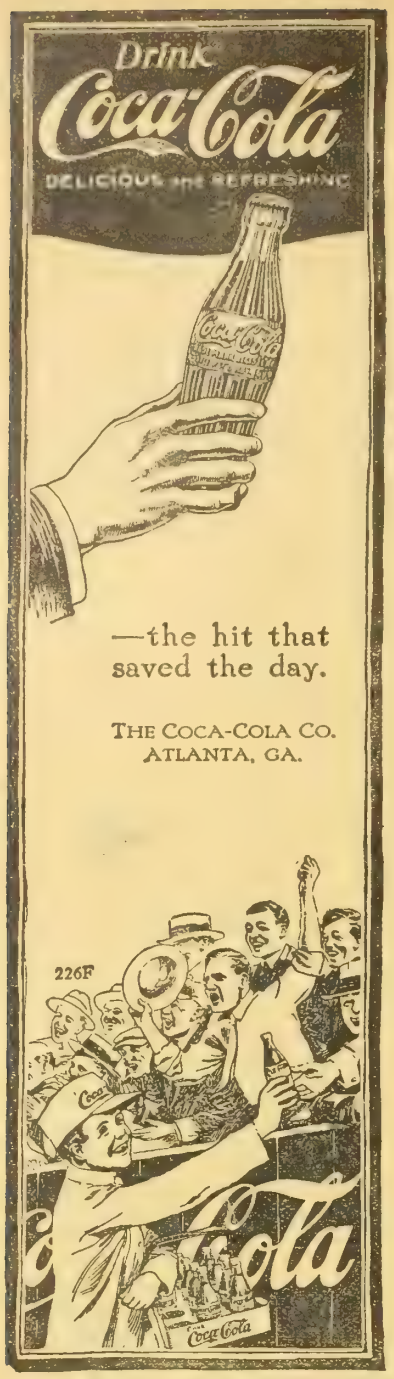

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Oats and Peas Profitable for Silage

IN the Northern States and high altitudes where early frosts make corn uncertain, oats and peas can be grown profitably for silage. Along the northern border of our country, especially in those sections where frost often prevents the maturing of corn, Canadian field peas with a good variety of oats make a most excellent crop for silage. Oats and peas withstand light frosts and make an excellent crop for silage. Oats and peas withstand light frosts and make an excellent growth even with low temperatures. Many of the clay soils in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota are especially adapted to the growth of this crop; and it can be planted very early in the spring, which will enable the grower to mature a crop ready for the silo at about the time of the first cutting of clover. When unfavorable weather for harvesting clover sets in such as a long rainy spell, the clover can first be put in the silo after which the oats and peas can be harvested. In sections where corn will not do well on account of a lack of heat, oats and peas, as a rule, will produce more tonnage and the silage will be much better, being nearer a balanced ration. A dressing of barn yard manure will increase the yield, especially on new lands which have not been inoculated by clovers. We have found here in northern Wisconsin the growing of oats and peas the most satisfactory way of getting rid of quack grass; especially when the crop is sowed thickly it will smother out the quack grass. Oats and peas contain more than twice as much protein as corn and therefore make a ration which is practically balanced in itself. As a food for dairy cows it is most excellent, and will substitute the best of pasture.

In the fall of 1918 I had an occasion to test the worth of oat and pea silage compared with corn silage. I had been feeding corn silage to a number of dairy cows, and on the 21st of January came to the place in the silo where oats and peas had been put in. We noticed at once an increase in the production of milk from our herd. One cow which was nearly dry, giving about fourteen pounds per day, rose quickly to 20 pounds per day; another increased from fifteen pounds to 24 pounds, and similar increases were noted by other animals of the herd . This was sufficient evidence for us to prove that oats and pea silage was superior to corn silage, especially when given as we were feeding.

Our method of sowing is to work the ground as early in the spring as it can be plowed and harrowed, then sowing one and one-half bushels of peas to one and one-half bushels of oats per acre. The oats and peas will germinate even when the ground is cold and wet, and late spring frosts will not destroy the plants. The crop will come on in mid-summer and when the peas are well podded and most of the pods filled, the crop is ready for the silo. It should be cut and put in the silo while still green. Do not allow the forage to become dry and then be obliged to add water; the natural juice of the plants is the best and cannot be replaced by adding water.

Oats and peas can be handled much the same as hay when made into silage. It is better to cut, however, when the dew is on to prevent peas and oats from shelling. The land is cleared in ample time to prepare the ground for winter rye or wheat. This is a special advantage when considerable land is being farmed and labor scarce and hard to get. Oats and peas are much easier to raise than corn as they can be planted fully a month earlier and will not be damaged by frosts. More than that, no cultivation is needed, and when quack grass is bothersome, a heavy yield will choke out and destroy the quack grass.

Farmers who live in the northern states can well afford to test out this valuable crop, especially if they are finding it difficult to mature good corn for the silo. Oats and pea silage will come as near duplicating June pastures as any feed I know of, and it is well worth the trial, especially by those farmers who are conducting dairies in the northern states.—*Y. M. Johnson, Ashland, Wis.*

Wheat Exports Make High Mill Feeds

(Submitted by the Millers' National Federation)

ON May 29, 1920, wheat millfeeds were quoted, basis Chicago, carload lots, packed in 100 lb. sacks, as follows:

Spring bran, $55@56 per ton; hard winter bran, $55.25@55.75 per ton; soft winter bran, $55@56 per ton; standard middlings (brown shorts) $61@62 per ton; flour middlings (gray shorts) $62@63 per ton; red dog, $69@70 per ton.

The price of wheat millfeeds is regulated by supply and demand; if the supply were more nearly equal to the demand the prices would be lower. The supply of wheat millfeeds can be materially increased by the adoption of a national policy favoring the exportation of flour instead of wheat, retaining in the United States the millfeed resulting from such increased operation of the flour mills.

Few farmers appreciate what a loss is entailed to the farming community by allowing wheat to be exported. Based on the report of the United States Grain Corporation for the crop year ending June 30, 1919, (the latest authentic figures available) the wheat millfeed production of the mills of the United States for that crop year was 4,383,000 tons. Of this amount, 1,032,340 tons resulted from grinding flour that was exported.

If all the wheat that was exported during that crop year had been ground into flour by American mills there would have remained in this country 1,451,360 tons more feed than the figures given above.

These calculations are based upon an estimated production of 71 lbs. of millfeed from each barrel of flour manufactured; this basis was correct during the period that flour mills were operating under government regulations which forced mills to a high percentage of flour extraction; at present the amount of feed resulting from the manufacture of a barrel of flour is between 75 and 80 pounds, depending upon the character of the wheat being ground. The above figures may therefore be accepted as conservative.

In round figures, millfeed constitutes one-third of the product of wheat flour milling. In other words, in every car of wheat containing 60,000 pounds that is exported, 20,000 pounds of valuable wheat millfeeds is lost to the farmers of the United States.

At present flour export trade is practically at a standstill, while wheat is being exported as rapidly as ships can be secured to load it. This is largely the result of the policy adopted by the United States Shipping Board, which has, for several months, indicated a rate for ocean transportation on flour 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than the rate on wheat. In doing so the Shipping Board is endorsing the action of the British Admiralty, which established the rate in order to discourage importation of flour and to encourage the constant operation of British flour mills; one of the principal factors in adopting this policy is the securing to British farmers the desirable millfeeds resulting from the milling of wheat in British mills. The resulting situation is that a branch of the United States Government, the Shipping Board, is lending its influence to the support of a policy which deprives American mills of the rightful privilege of grinding the wheat and exporting the flour, and at the same time deprives the farmers and dairymen of the United States each month of thousands of tons of much needed millfeed, and the effect of larger supplies of millfeed as a factor in establishing the prices of all other feeding stuffs.

Farmers, dairymen and feeders can do much to increase the supply of wheat millfeeds by writing to their Congressmen and Senators, requesting them to use their influence with the United States Shipping Board to establish equal rates on flour and wheat for ocean transportation, and thus use the fleet built by American taxation to encourage increased operation of flour mills with resulting increased supplies of millfeed, much needed at this time.

RATIONS FOR BABY CHICKS

The first feed given the baby chicks should be something easy to digest. Many successful poultry keepers start the chicks on rolled oats. Others use dry bread crumbs or finely cracked grain. The first requirement is that the chicks should not be fed too soon and the second essential is that chicks should not be fed too much. No feed should be given the chicks until they are at least 48 hours old and not then unless they show a good appetite.

Whatever is given for the first feed should be fed in small amounts or the chicks should be watched and what feed is left at the end of about ten minutes should be removed. Chicks should be fed four or five times a day during the first week so that they may secure plenty of nourishment without overheating at one time.

During the first few weeks of its life the chick grows very rapidly and it is very important that the ration contain the proper elements for making muscle and bone. Protein from an animal source is the material which insures a good rate of development in the chicks. Wherever possible the chicks should be given unlimited quantities of buttermilk or sour milk to drink from the time they are placed in the brooders. If milk is not available, then the protein should be supplied during the first week or ten days by the addition of hard boiled eggs to the ration. One egg daily for each fifty or sixty chicks will supply the protein needed for growth. After the chicks are about a week old, the ration should gradually be changed from the oatmeal or other starting feeds to a more substantial ration of cracked grain and dry mash. During the second, third and fourth weeks of the feeding period a good grade of commercial chick feed is very satisfactory for furnishing the grain for the ration, or finely cricked corn can be used.

The mash for baby chicks should consist of equal parts of wheat bran and shorts;or wheat bran, shorts, and corn meal in equal proportions. If protein is not being supplied thru milk, either commercial meat scrap or a good grade of feeding tankage should be added to the dry mash at the rate of one pound of meat scrap or tankage to each three pounds of bran, shorts and corn meal. As soon as the chicks begin to run outside and secure plenty of exercise, the feed may be given in unlimited quantities. The best way to insure rapid growth is to keep the dry mash constantly before the chicks in self-feeding hoppers and to feed as much cracked grain as they will clean up at each feed. To insure plenty of bone buildings material for growing chicks it is advisable that fine granulated bone be put out in self-feeding hoppers where the chicks will have access to it. Hoppers filled with fine charcoal is also a good thing to keep before the chicks as charcoal helps to correct digestive troubles. Green feed should form an important part of the chick ration. If the chicks are running at large on green grass, nature will take care of the green food supply. If they must be confined, then green food should be provided in such forms as lettuce, onions, sprouted oats, or other tender greens.

DEMAND FOR DRAFT HORSES

Frank H. Sweet of Sweet & Piper, at the Kansas City Horse Market, reports that the demand for heavy draft horses and mules has been greater, and the prices paid, higher, during the last two months, than any time in history.

Mr. Sweet, in commenting on this says, "For two or three years past we haven't had much demand from the eastern states for draft horses but in the last two weeks they have been coming in strong. The preference is given to horses sixteen hands and over, weighing upward of

1,700 pounds, sound, mature, and of good draft type.

"Boston has taken a good many of these horses; other cities of the northeast have bought liberally. This is reported to be due to the heavy storms of the past winter in that section, which forced the transportation users to realize that the horse and mule were the only motive units wholly reliable.

Prospects for continued demand and unusual prices are excellent.

VALUE OF A TON OF MANURE

Trials made on the various experiment fields throughout the state by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture have shown that an average application of eight tons of manure to the acre once in four years has increased the yield of corn 10.5 bushels, oats 5.17 bushels, wheat 5.24 bushels and clover hay, 937 tons. At prices which prevailed the first of the year this increase would be worth $4.83 at pre-war prices $2.34 for each ton of manure applied. It will cost the farmer not more than one dollar a ton to collect the manure and haul it to the field. This would leave a net profit of $3.83 at present prices, or $1.34 at pre-war prices for each ton manure applied. The full value of the manure is usually not obtained during the first four years, for it leaves the soil in better condition and its effect upon later crops is often quite significant. This becomes more noticeable after the first two or three applications, since a liberal application of manure every four years will result in permanent improvement to the land.

By very careful handling of manure a live stock farmer, on average soil, should be able to return annually, about two tons of manure per acre to his cultivated fields. It is not easy to save this amount except by very careful methods and persistent efforts. It is necessary that all straw and other suitable materials be worked through the barns as bedding. This not only adds to the comfort of the animals, but serves as an absorbent for the liquid manure. If straw piles are sold, burned or left to rot it is, of course impossible to return this amount of manure.

Keep the manure together, don't let it get scattered about the barn or lots. Hogs and chickens may waste much of it. Where possible haul it to the field as soon as produced. If this is not possible, store it in shallow concrete lined pits to prevent leaching. Use plenty of bedding in the stable or on the feeding floor to absorb the liquid. Straw, old hay, grass and leaves may be used for this purpose.

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About 35 per cent of the nitrogen and 55 per cent of the potassium is to be found in the liquid material. There is, however, practically no phosphorus in this part. The plant foods in the liquid are all in soluble form and are very easily lost thru leaching. Furthermore, the nitrogen in this liquid portion readily passes off as ammonia when the manure is allowed to ferment, hence the necessity for preventing ferment ation as far as possible.

The total solid and liquid manure produced in a year by a well fed, mature horse is about eight tons, with a plant food value of more than $30. In the case of a well-fed steer weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds the production is nine to eleven tons, with a slightly greater total value than the manure from a horse.

Three to five months exposure to the weather in an open lot may cause manure to lose approximately one-third of its plant food. If manure must be exposed to the weather it should be in a pit with a water tight bottom.

ORDER YOUR FALL FERTILIZER

'Transportation difficulties may become more acute during the summer and since the manufacture and transportation of acid phosphate is of a seasonal nature, the orders should be placed early.

"It may be necessary to use considerable fertilizer next fall to combat the Hessian fly, which has been quite destructive during this season. In some cases it is necessary to plant the wheat late and fertilize heavily, depending on the fertilizer to give the wheat a start equal to that of early sowing."

This is a very important matter to all wheat growers and one which should have their immediate attention. It is unfair to the railroads to ask them to move all the immense tonnage of fertilizer in a few weeks. Not only is it unfair but it is decidedly unsafe, if one wants the fertilizer to arrive on time. It takes no more time to put in an order in June than it does in August and there is a lot of difference in the surety of delivery for the June order.

This is no time to cuss the railroads. We need their service and we in return should do our part that they may give us service.

There is another item which must be considered by wheat growers, and that is the effect of delayed shipments of fertilizer on this year's crop of wheat. August and September shipments of fertilizer will get in the way of the wheat movement and vica versa. Here are two big freight movements which vitally effect the farm business and they should not be allowed to interfere with each other as they inevitably will if shipments of fertilizer are not made early. So order today what fertilizer you will need this next fall.

DELCO OFFERS CHEAPER PLANT

Those who have been waiting for a less expensive electric lighting and power plant to come on the market will be interested in the full page annuoncement of the Delco-Light Company, which appears on page ? of this issue. Such an outfit, producing 1-2 kilowatt from a silent, air-cooled, kerosene-burning plant would be of little interest, if it were not brought out by such well-known and responsible manufacturers. The capacity, we believe, is large enough to take care of the average Michigan farm and it means not only ample and safe light in all buildings, at any time day or night, but power for running water, which is as great a help to mother and convenience to the boys. Of course, a washer, electric ironer, fans and other conveniences come with electricity, which is as Thomas Edison has said "the modern Genii," a humble slave to do your bidding. THE BUSINESS FARMER hopes that every reader who has ever thought of a lighting plant for their farm will send the coupon for full particulars which are gladly sent without any further obligation, if addressed to the company at Dept. Z, Dayton, Ohio.

Pabst Korndyke Cornflower

FARM LIGHTING SYSTEMS

One of the most important farm home convenience is a good lighting system, a system which will do away with the dirty, ill-smelling kerosene lamp, which is a constant source of danger, is inconvenient, inefficient, and a care to the busy housewife, says E. W. Lehmann of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Conditions change from year to year and what were considered luxuries a few years ago are now considered necessities. This is particularly true with reference to conditions on the farm. Things are no longer "all right because our fathers got along with them." The up-to-date farmer must have his home equipped with all modern conveniences not only because they add to the pleasure of living but also because they make him more efficient in his farm work.

"I think your paper one of the best weekly farm papers published. I would also like to buy one of those Jersey cows pictured on front page of your paper."—*A Subscriber.*

Veterinary Dep't

LAME SHOULDER

I have a horse that slipped and hurt his shoulder March 28th. I was leading him out to water in the morning and noticed it at noon. By that time he could hardly get out of the barn. He drags that foot and leg. Have had two doctors and neither seems to help him. Blistered it the first thing and then put bran poultice on for 24 hours. I am not giving him any exercise now, except once in a while lead him to water. His soreness is in behind and under the humerus in those muscles called extensor of elbow. That large muscle on the outside is shrunk away. He can stand on that leg but he tips his knee forward a good deal unless it is held back with a harness.—E. D. C., Sanilac County.

This shoulder should have been packed in ice or cold applications applied continuously for the first twenty-four hours; your blister simply added to the inflammation you already had. at the present time the animal should have absolute rest. should not be taken out of the stall for at least two weeks; this will accomplish much more than any local treatment. Hot water applied and massaging of the muscles will be found somewhat beneficial. Should the muscles remain shrunk away have your veterinarian injest equal parts of Tr. Iodine and chloroform deep into the muscle; inject about eight or ten drops of this solution in a place and place the injections about two inches apart. This should be repeated every four weeks until the shoulder is normal.—*W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary editor.*

REMOVING COLLAR BOILS

In answer to W. H. S., Newaygo County, would say that I had a collar boil removed by operation in 1912, from a horse four years old, and it has never bothered since. You can see the scar, but it has never been sore; of course you must use a perfect fitting collar. It took about six weeks to heal up.—*J. M., Saginaw County.*

FEEDING TOO MUCH

I have some hogs that don't eat what they ought to. I am feeding ground corn meal, and corn on the ear. Eighteen of them will only clean up one half bush- of ear corn and about six quarts of meal to the feed. They grow but do not put on fat. They are last October pigs. What can I give them?—E. V. M., Genesee County.

You are feeding them too much corn, change the food to a more easily digested nature. After a short course on some other feed you will be able to put them back on the corn and they will take on fat. This should be done gradually thoug h. Feed them a little charcoal in the feed morning and night. *W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary editor.*

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Your Wife Will Know

Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.

Boston Garter

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on

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and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL

DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

SICK ANIMALS

BOOK about Sick Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry, mailed free. Address Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Medicines, 156 William St., New York

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It finds the buyers

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

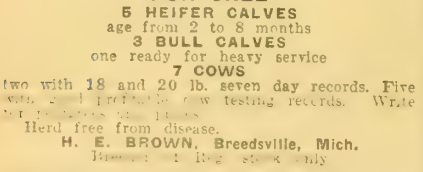
CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 6. Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28. Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29. Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 30. Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 31. Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



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Cows that convert the roughage of your farm into the best of milk, butter, veal and beef are worth more to you than cows that are particular about their food. If you sell your milk for direct consumption, to a cheese factory or condensary, of course, you won't consider any other breed. When it comes to butter, bear in mind that the separator shows that the Holstein cow still leads. If you have any young stock you need all that extra skim milk.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information to any Dairyman.

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Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him for sale from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and sows. Bred sows, others for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

FOR SALE
5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good records on test. Write for prices.
Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Inspection of herd stock only

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have them—beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big boned rangy fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from specially individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
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Holstein Breeders Since 1906

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A WELL BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Dec. 21, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a 21.36 lb. 3 yr. old record. Her dam has a 23.4 lb. record.

GENRIDA FARM
Walter T. Hill, Prop. Davison, Mich.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 193063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS. Elwell, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Increase Your Production at the Price of $50

Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. Daughters. Dam a 2 year old granddaughter of a 21 lb. cow that will be tested at next freshening. We have just finished testing 2 cows. One made over 30 lbs. the other made 27.65 from 779 lbs. of milk in 7 days.

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236534

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo. Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write

M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR. Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.

MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH. Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.

J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.

MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.

HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.

J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

SPECIAL SALE OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for $100. Bull calves and heifer calves for $50.

FINDLAY BROS
Vassar, R 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant. 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, make bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

—every breeder—

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 42. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

The World's Market at Michigan's Door!

A Glimpse at What the Proposed Great Lakes to Ocean Route Will Mean to the Business Farmers of Michigan

IF PLANS which are being rushed to completion are not blocked by selfish and short-sighted easterners, the beginning of a project which is destined to link the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean will soon be under way.

Who has not wondered as he stood on the deck of the great ships which plow our great fresh-water inland seas, why it was that he was cut off from the seas by only a narrow stretch of rapids, or the limitations of a Welland canal?

Why should the farm and factory products of the great central west be loaded aboard freight cars in tiny quantities, carried miles over mountains and through valleys, unloaded at New York, Philadelphia or Boston and lightered to ocean going ships, most of which are smaller than the great barges which carry the freight of the great lakes?

Compared with the advantages of the Panama canal to the people of the United States, this link in our transportation system should have been built first; had it been, the great war might have ended many months before it did.

Advantages to Michigan

We hope we are no more than humanly selfish, but we cannot help but point out to the farmers of Michigan and the states which have ports on the Great Lakes, the tremendous advantages which will accrue from this saving in carrying charges. From Liverpool to Hong Kong the ports of the world will be at Michigan's door, at least for nine months out of every year, and wheat, beans, potatoes or apples loaded at South Haven, Bay City or Detroit, can go direct without a transfer to compete with the products of every land.

AT DETROIT, July 22d, 23rd and 24th will be held the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Congress, at which it is hoped to bring to a head the many years of conscientious endeavor on the part of those who have been advocating a direct ocean outlet to the Atlantic.

Certain Eastern states because of their important ocean ports have begun an active opposition to this great forward step, selfishly they are taking the position of the dog-in-the-manger and seeking to stop progress.

With the railway situation as it is today the gross error of trying to force the great agricultural and manufactured products of the central west through the small end of the Atlantic port funnels has been only aggravated.

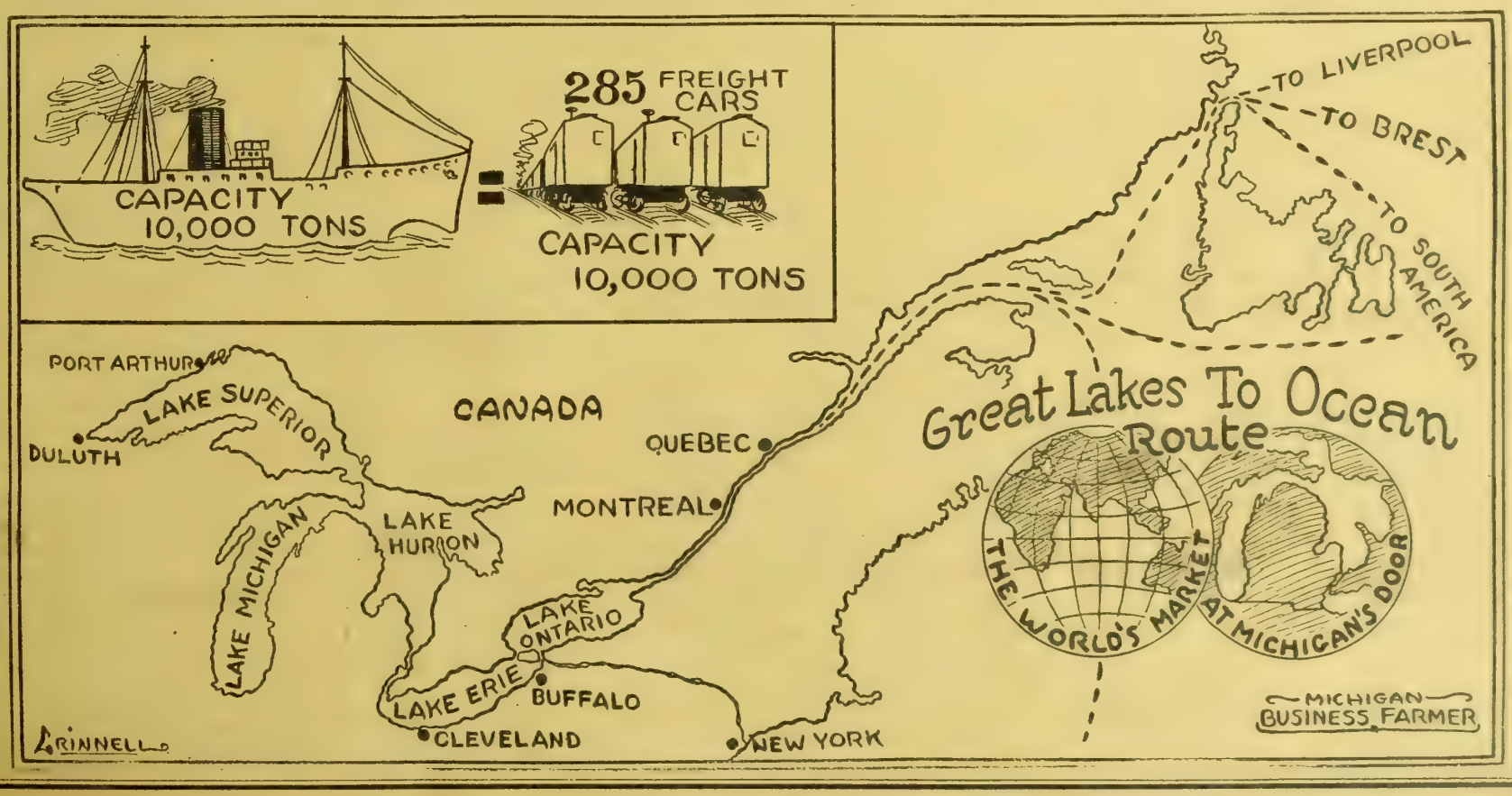
We are happy to voice, we believe, the earnest prayer of every business farmer in Michigan and the central west for the early completion of this great project.

At the present time, says Hugh J. Hughes in the Review of Reviews, when a bushel of wheat starts forward on its journey to Europe its ordinary route from the plains of North Dakota or Saskatchewan is to one of the great wheat-receiving terminals on Lake Superior, and thence by boat down the Lakes to Buffalo. At Buffalo it is lifted out of the boat into an elevator, and transferred to cars that carry it to the Jersey City waterfront in New York harbor. There it is lightered to a tramp steamer bound for Liverpool.

"Now this is the all-important fact to consider: That the cost of unloading the bushel of wheat at Buffalo, plus the cost of rail haul to Jersey City, plus cost of reloading onto the ocean-going steamer, is fully one-half of the entire cost of transportation from Duluth to Liverpool. Another curious fact in this connection is that when the wheat arrives at Jersey City it is farther away from Liverpool than when it left the elevator at Buffalo! Half the incurred freight bill is spent in moving the wheat backward instead of forward to its port of destination.

"Since this cost is, in normal times, from ten to twelve cents, it follows that about five cents per bushel could be saved if we could do away with the land haul, and proceed direct on our journey by boat. And since the demand in Europe sets the price at which our wheat sells in competition with the export wheat of the rest of the world, this five cents saved would be saved to the wheat-grower.

"When wheat is selling around $2.50 a bushel, five cents on the bushel may not appear as a matter of importance; but there have been times, and they may readily come again, when this margin of five cents net would determine (*Continued on page* 11)



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL'S

STATE DAIRYMENS' PICNIC

July 13th and 14th are the dates chosen for a State Dairymens' picnic at Ottawa Beach and Jenisen Park, a short distance from Holland on the shores of Lake Michigan and Black Lake, under the auspices of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association, an organization embracing all phases of production, manufacture and distribution of milk and milk products in Michigan. The dates are especially timed to suit best the season and also when dairymen and others engaged in the dairy industry in Michigan will be the least busy.

It is planned to make this a two-day vacation affair and elaborate preparations are in progress designed for the amusement, comfort and instruction of those attending. Unique contests between the several units of the organization will be staged. Plans are also in progress to obtain the presence of several prominent speakers for both days among whom will be Mr. N. P. Hull, of Lansing, President of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and Mr. Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, President of the National Milk Producers' Association, and a candidate for governor on Republican ticket.

The picnic will be unique in that it embraces both producers and manufacturers of dairy products. Michigan is fast developing into one of the foremost diversified dairy states of the Union. Practically every known variety of dairy products are now manufactured within her borders, and the industry is fast forging ahead as a state known for its numerous herds of pure bred animals. The industry is regarded as the backbone of Michigan agriculture and already from the standpoint of dollars and cents is exceeded only by a few other farm products in value, and one purpose of the Association under whose auspices the picnic is to be held, is to make it second to none through the principle of co-operative effort between everybody interested in the dairy industry, and which from the standpoint of the essential food elements in the products of the cow, would include everybody.

MULE MARKET STAPLE

Compact, blocky mules of good proportions, with good life and quality, are selling quickly and profitably, no matter what their size. The top prices go for mules standing 15.3 hands and weighing 1,200 to 1,250 pounds. The market for them is as staple as for wheat and corn.

Farmer producers are selling ordinary mule colts at weaning time at prices ranging from $65 to $125, before incurring any appreciable expense for feed. At three years, the mule standing 15.3 hands, weighing 1,250 pounds, easily brings from two to three hundred dollars, and at five, a big sugar mule commands five hundred dollars or sometimes more.

Nor does there seem to be any risk to raising them. Mule colts are hardy and are not subject to blindness, sidebones, or other unsoundnesses common to horses. They are also capable of self protection from the time they stand on four legs until they retire from active service via burial.

D. E. Van Pelt, a farmer near Glenwood, Iowa, makes good use of their marketability. He says: "I take advantage of the fact that the heaviest demand for mules comes at a time when I can spare them. I buy eight big mining mules in winter, out of season, for about $450 a pair, to do my spring work. When the busy season is over, I sell them at $500 to $550 a pair. Then a little before I sell these mine mules, I buy eight big mare mules for the sugar trade. I buy them thin at about $450 or $475. About January first, I sell them. Last spring (1919) I bought two pair at $500 and $550 and sold them in January (1920) for a total of $1,700. They did summer and fall work and made me a profit of $550 besides."

Your paper is a good one, fearless and progressive when the farmers buy or build their milk canning and distributing factory and also the beet sugar factory they will be making a great jump in progress.—*Albert Spencer, Alcona County.*

FRENCH DRAINAGE IN MICHIGAN
By WHITNEY PALMER

A novel test of vertical drainage was tried last October on the farm of Henry Palmer, Manchester, Mich.

There was an oval pond in one of his fields which could not be drained by ditching because the slope of the land offered no outlet. We decided to try an experiment we had read about in one of the farm papers.

The bottom of the pond was silt underlaid with hardpan and blue clay. Beneath the clay was gravel.

With an 8 ft. earth auger, we put down a bore hole eight feet deep at the point where the water was deepest, and two holes at each end five feet deep. It was the aim to get the eight foot hole down to within about three inches of the bottom of the layer of clay, or in other words to within three inches of the pervious gravel stratum. This was accomplished by making a test boring, noting the character of the soil on the auger spirals.

In each of the three holes five pounds of 40 per cent ammonia dynamite were loaded. The three charges were connected together in series and fired simultaneously with a blasting machines. No tamping of the charges was necessary as the water filled the bore holes.

The sink holes made by the blasts have been carefully watched to see whether they would keep the pond clear of water. With the exception of the time that frost prevented the water from percolating to the holes the result has been a complete success.

The job cost all told $9 and was done in three hours time.

If the holes clog we shall blast them out again and fill them with gravel, cinders or some coarse material than cannot run together.

CLINTON COUNTY FARMERS SUPPORT CAMPBELL

Enclosed please find copy of resolutions adopted by Bath Union Farmers' Club—*H. B. P., Clinton County.*

"Whereas, Milo D. Campbell who is actually engaged in agriculture and has declared himself a candidate for governor and having been endorsed by the Michigan State Grange; the Ancient Order of Gleaners and the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, is our choice for governor.

"Be it resolved that in the present period of under production and industrial unrest, that business, agriculture, labor and all classes of good citizens should be represented by a man who is not for class legislation alone but who is willing to give all interests an equal showing and believing Milo D. Campbell is such a man.

Be it further resolved that as Milo D. Campbell has pledged himself to look after all these various interests of our great state and that he is a brother farmer with us and having all other interests equally at heart We believe he would execute his promises if elected and that we should give him our best support at the primaries and if he receives the nomination, also support him at the fall election.

"Resolved that a copy of these resolution be spread upon the records of this organization and a copy be printed in one of our local papers. *Roscoe J. Carl, John Youry, Howard B. Pierce.*

MACOMB COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE OF HOLSTEINS

The first consignment sale ever held in Macomb county will take place June 30th at the Fairchild Farms at Chesterfield. At one o'clock sharp bids will be called for on the first Holstein. Sixty-one more registered purebred Black and Whites will be offered in turn. There will be three auctioneers, Col. R. E. Haeger, Harry Robinson and B. V. Kelley, while R. Austin Backus will preside in the box.

The Fairchild Farms are located on the Gratiot Road, 25 miles from Detroit.

Silo Prices Smashed

Startling Reductions in Saginaw Redwood Silo Prices Made Possible by Purchase of Redwood from Government—Saves $100 to $300 per Silo

This is without question the biggest silo offer we have ever been able to make. This Redwood was purchased by the Government for war purposes. It was not used and due to our big purchasing power we were able to buy the whole lot at an astonishingly low price—much lower than present market prices. We are passing these savings along to you.

75 Ton Silo Only $377

Think of it, a 73 ton Saginaw Redwood Silo for $377.00. It is almost unbelievable.

And the same reductions apply on all sizes. It's your chance

It's Beautiful Redwood

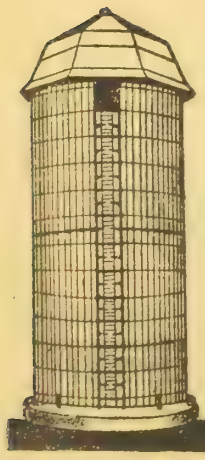
We have bought millions of feet of Redwood and never have we seen any finer silo stock—clean, clear staves that will make beautiful, lasting silos. You know that Redwood is nature's own silo material.

Every Silo a Saginaw

Every one of these silos is a bona-fide Saginaw—the same type of silo that has made good for years on thousands of farms all over the country.

This Offer Appears Only Once

Once this announcement is made, these silos are going like hot cakes and these prices hold good only so long as our supply of this wonderful Redwood lasts. If you are lucky enough to get one of these silos you must act quickly.



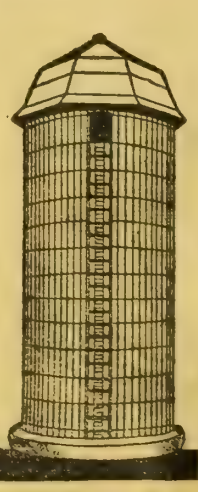
You will never have an opportunity like this again. This offer will be made only once. It's up to you to act immediately.

Write Us Now For Particulars and Complete Price List. Address Department No. 12

Saginaw, Mich. **THE McCLURE COMPANY** Cairo, Ill.

No More Than Two Silos to Each Bona-fide User

These silos positively will not be sold to speculators. Not more than two to each purchaser and he must be a bona-fide user.



DETROIT IN 1820 —Courtesy Detroit Journal.

Detroit Fourth Largest City in United States

Michigan's Metropolis Shows Largest Growth Numerically of any City Except New York; Passes Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore in Ten Years. Important to Farmers of Michigan

THAT DETROIT'S slogan, "A Million by 1920," which the city adopted 10 years ago, came near being realized was made known June 18th when the census board at Washington sent out a public statement giving the population of several of the largest cities in the United States. The population of the Michigan metropolis was given at 993,739 which means an advance of 113.4 per cent during the past 10 years as Detroit's population in 1910 was 465,766. This rate of increase has had only one equal in census records. Chicago being the only city to show nearly as rapid an advance. The Illinois city went from 503,000 in 1880 to 1,099,850 in 1890. Its percentage was 118.5, just a shade above the one now made by Detroit.

The statement by the census board places the "Auto City" as fourth largest city in the United States, and, according to the latest available census figures and authorative estimates of foreign countries, seventeenth largest city in the world. In winning these two honors Detroit distinguished herself by being the only city of 100,000 or over that has more than doubled in population during the last 10 years.

In the last 20 years, or since the beginning of the twentieth century, Detroit has quadrupled in population," says the *Detroit News*. And the *News* goes on to describe the history of Michigan's metropolis as follows:

"From a hinterland trading post in the early days of the eighteenth century (Detroit was founded by Cadillac in 1701,) the city has grown to be one of the half dozen leading cities of the United States in point of population, as well as the chief industrial and manufacturing community in the North American continent.

"There were 600 souls in Detroit in the first year of its foundation, including Indians. There were no white women. This population was not maintained, however, and in fact was not equalled until 150 years later. Montreal opposed Detroit's growth by all the means within its power, fearing that the new Northwest trading post would become an important rival.

"The year 1796 found the city with 500 people. About this time there was an emigration to Amherstburg, the Canadian city opposite the excusion island, Bob-lo, which reduced the city's scanty population. In 1805 the city was practically wiped out by fire. It had 600 people at the time. In 1805 Gov. Hull and Judge Woodward went to Washington to foster a bill authorizing the rulers of the territory to lay out in lots the new town and 10,000 acres of land on the north.

Just a Few Squares

"In 1810 Detroit's population numbered 770. In 1812 when Detroit had 800 men, women and children within its confines, the city extended along the river front between what is now Brush and Wayne streets.

"There were 900 in the city in 1817. In 1818 the Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamer to ply the Detroit River, opened up a new era of transportation.

"The growth of the city was steady, the figures being, 1,110 for 1819; 1,442 for 1820; 1,517 for 1828, and 2,222 for 1830. Between the years 1824 and 1826 the area of the city was enlarged by the addition thereto of the military reserve. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 served to enhance the city's numbers. About a third of Detroit's population was slave at this time.

"Although cholera epidemics in 1832-34 brought about deaths of several hundred, the city's population in the 10 years from 1830 to 1840 increased nearly 400 per cent. In 1834 the city had 4,968; in 1840 it had 9,192; in 1845 this increased to 13,065. In 1850 the figure stood at 21,019. In the next four years the city nearly doubled in population, 1854 finding Detroit was 40,127. The growth the next six years was not so rapid, but the figure had increased to 45,619 in 1860.

"Despite the Civil War, or perhaps because of it, the city in 1864 numbered 53,170. In 1868 the population was 68,827, and in 1870 it was 79,577. In 1874 Detroit passed the 100,000 mark with the new figure at 101,225. The years 1880 and 1884 credited Detroit with 116,342 and 134,834 inhabitants respectively.

"In 1890 Detroit passed the 200,000 mark with 205,876 people. In the next ten years this increased to 285,704, the population in 1900. In 1904 this was 317,591. In 1910 Detroit attracted national attention by being the city with the third largest increase in population for the decade, its new population being 465,766. Of this number, 156,565 were foreign-born, the German and Canadian elements being the greater. There were only 5,741 negroes in Detroit in 1910. The number of negroes is now estimated at 70,000, or an increase of more than 1,000 per cent.

Four Acres in Area

"Cadillac's village and Ft. Lerault, which was then outside the town were only four acres in area. The Savoyard River, which flowed across Cadillac Square near the County Building, turned west, came down Congress street and then eventually emptied into the Detroit River near the Wayne Hotel long hindered the expansion of the city. In 1801 the town was enlarged to extend two miles back from the river and in 1815 the limits were again extended. By 1884 the boundaries of the city were extended seven times and curtailed four times. In 1890 the area of the city was 22.19 square miles, in 1900 28.35 square miles, 40.79 square miles in 1910 and at the present time 78.61 square miles."

Detroit Census Sensational

Detroit has accomplished in the last half-score of years what it took New York and Philadelphia a score and a half to do and Eastern papers say "Detroit's growth is nothing short of sensational, but what it would have been if it hadn't become the auto industry center is only a matter of conjecture."

The Board of Water Commissioners of the "Auto City" estimate "Greater Detroit" has a population of 1,200,000. By "Greater Detroit" they mean including all territory inside the city limits, as Highland Park, Grosse Point, Hamtramck, River Rouge, Oakland, Ecorse and some small scattered settlements, all of which are independent cities, town and villages within the limits of Detroit.

"The unprecedented growth of Detroit and environs during the last decade primarily is due to the amazing growth of the motor car industry, in which the city has been called upon to furnish the world with 70 per cent of the motor vehicles produced," says the *Detroit Journal*.

Another factor that attracts the people is the high wages. Detroit workmen receive higher wages than is paid in any other industrial center in the country thus making contented workmen, and their wages are so high that the largest majority of them own their own homes, but the population is increasing so fast at present that houses cannot be built fast enough. The housing problem is the only thing that will hinder the city's growth.

Banks have played a big part in the growth of the city as they financed the automobile industry when it was in its infancy.

The Next 10 Years

What will Detroit's census be at the end of the next decade? Some men predict it will again double. Several plans under headway already should work wonders in that direction.

One of these is the "Great Lakes to Ocean Route."

Another project, of which private financing is already in sight would be the building of a $28,000,000 bridge over the Detroit river. This would make Detroit the leading export gateway from this country to Canada.

Another factor would be the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad's improvement which will open a road for traffic from the South and East.

Also several big concerns are planning large plant expansions in the next few years.

There is no question as to whether Detroit's growth means much to the farmers of Michigan. It means thousands of dollars in their pockets because it provides an immediate market for all of Michigan's farm produce, thus assuring the producers a higher price than if the products were sold to dealers who must ship most of it outside of the state. While the growth of the Michigan metropolis hurts the farming industry of the state some by inducing the boys and girls to go to the city there is a time coming, especially if the "Detroit to Canada" bridge is built and the "Great Lakes to Ocean Route" is established, when farming will be profitable enough to not only keep the young people at home but many city cousins will turn farmward.

16 Leading Cities of U. S.

New York	5,621,151
Chicago	2,701,212
Philadelphia	*1 787 225
Greater Detroit	†1,200,000
Detroit (nat'l census)	993,739
Cleveland	796,836
St. Louis	773,000
Boston	747,923
Baltimore	733,000
Pittsburg	588,193
Los Angeles	575,480
San Francisco	508,410
Buffalo	505·875
Milwaukee	457 147
Washington, D. C.	437,414
Newark, N. J.	415,609
Cincinnati	401,158

*Figures prepared by department of vital statistics in 1919. Figures for 1920 not announced as yet.
†Estimate of Detroit Board of Water Commissioners.

DETROIT IN 1920 —Courtesy Detroit Journal.

South Dakota Bankers Endorse Rural Credits

Ninety-five Per Cent of "Sunshine State" Bankers Say Rural Credits Law is Needed in Every Agricultural State in the Union

By H. S., in PRAIRIE FARMER

SOUTH DAKOTA bankers are practically a unit in endorsing the state rural credits system which has been in operation in that state since 1917. During a week recently spent in South Dakota, every banker with whom I came in contact with spoke freely in favor of the plan under which the state loans money on farm land.

"I have watched the operation of the law in our county very closely, and am convinced that every state where agriculture is an important industry should have a similar law," said R. A. Bielski, head of the Bielski Farm Loan Company of Philip, South Dakota. That statement in substance was repeated over and over again by bankers all the way from Pierre to the Minnesota line. In addition, I have a score or more of letters from bankers in the part of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, all of them enthusiastic for the state loan system.

I want to emphasize the banker support of the South Dakota rural credits system, because bankers have always opposed to state loan systems. Bankers in states where state loan systems are under consideration are protesting vigorously against their establishment. Back in 1915, 1916, and 1917, the bankers of South Dakota were protesting also. They said that it would be an unwarranted interference with the business of loaning money for the state to loan money on the land. Some of them even said that it would compel them to shut up shop. Ninety-five per cent of the bankers of South Dakota, I am convinced, believe that the state rural credits law is one of the most forward looking pieces of legislation on the statute books.

Here and there in South Dakota I was told by Claude M. Henry, rural credits commissioner, are bankers who do not yet see the desirability of the state loan system. "I do not see how it is possible for us to operate of $24,000,000 business, as we have done, without tramping upon somebody's toes," Henry says. "The bankers who are opposed to the system now are largely those whose business is that of loan brokers rather than commercial bankers. A few perhaps do not like us because we may not have loaned as much on land for their clients as they thought we should; the amount we loan is of course determined by our examiners, and if they report that land is not worth the loan wanted, we turn it down. A very few may be opposed to us for political reasons."

Bankers to Handle State Loans

To make the evidence stronger that South Dakota bankers are behind the state loan system, let it be known that more than 90 per cent of the loans are handled through the banks. The usual procedure when a South Dakota farmer wants a state loan is for him to ask his banker to get it for him. The bank makes the application, gets the abstract of title, and attends to practically all of the details; some banks charge $10 for this, some $25, and others lesser amounts, but it is much less than they used to get as commission for placing loans.

One banker at Redfield, S. D., told me that he actually lost $3,000 in commissions last year because farmers had borrowed money from the state instead of borrowing it from his bank. He added cheerfully that he thought he was making money by losing that commission, because of the greater chance for better farming and farm prosperity under the long-time state loans.

"That $3,000 is our investment in the future prosperity of this community," he said. "Don't think for a minute that we're losing permanently. We'll get it all back, with a good rate of interest added, in the increased prosperity which will result from farms handled by men who own them." That man has the reputation of being a long-headed banker, but there must be a good many more like him in South Dakota, judging from the opinions expressed in agreement with him.

"The state loan system on the whole has proved very satisfactory," said W. H. McMaster of Gayville, near Yankton, cashier of the Security State bank. "Over $20,000,000 has been loaned direct to farmers at a cheaper rate than could have been obtained from eastern loan companies, and the loans on the average are larger than could have been procured from other sources. Farmers are able to get their money with little delay and without the payment of any additional commission. In my judgment, it works the greatest benefit by stabilizing the rate of interest and compelling outside parties to do away with arbitrary rules. The eastern loan companies, for example, drew a line across the state and would not loan more than a small amount west of this line, though land values were constantly increasing."

The testimony of F. E. Swartout of Gann Valley, cashier of the Bank of Buffalo county, is similar. "The system is good for the farmers and for the state as a whole," he says. "It has worked a wonderful help to our farmers in the reconstruction period, when assistance was needed so much. The system has worked very successfully. I think, however, that there should be a limit to the extent that the state will issue bonds and I think that it is the intention of our board to discontinue the sale of bonds when the amount outstanding is sufficiently large."

Lower Interest Rates

The rural credits plan, according to M. G. Carlisle of the Roberts Investment Company of Brookings, has been successful beyond the highest hopes of those who promoted and established it. "It opened a line of credit not hitherto available for the farmers and stockmen at a low rate and on long time," he says. "This is especially true of the region West of the Missouri River. There the loan rates was eight to 10 per cent in most cases, and on five years' time. The state loans were at 5 1-2 per cent for 30 years with amortized payments. The saving in rate was substantial, but the great benefit was in the long terms. Farmers now make their plans well into the future with a note coming due staring them in the face. Many men just starting in were enabled to buy land. I am satisfied that it is safe to loan a reliable man the limit (70 per cent of the value of the land.) Parties selling land are willing to take second mortgages if necessary, for the amortization payments are constantly reducing the principal of the loans and increasing the security of the second mortgage."

From Wessington Springs, S. W. Wright of the Farmers' Savings Bank writes: "The bankers of South Dakota are almost unanimous in their opinion that it is one of the best laws ever put into operation. There is no commission for the borrower to pay, and the long time in which to repay the loans gives land owners freedom from worry about renewals. We are finding(however, that the maximum limit ($10,000) is too small for the high-priced land. Many real estate owners have been forced to go elsewhere to get larger loans and pay large commissions to get the money. The legislature will probably raise the limit so as to allow larger loans. Even as it is, we like it exceedingly well, and so do the farmers."

Advantage Over Federal Loans

The South Dakota system is much to be preferred to the federal loan system, say many South Dakota bankers. L. E. Ausman of Wessington Springs sums up these advantages thus:

1. There is no subscription for stock.

2. There is no local organization to be maintained.

3. There is no expense in securing bond for the secretary-treasurer.

4. The money is secured with less delay.

"The appraisements have been conservative," said Ausman. "The loans are conservative and reliable and the state is fully protected."

Helps Tenant Farmers

The state system has helped tenant farmers to buy land, according to J. D. Fargo, vice-president of the Redfield National Bank. "It has done more than anything I know of to place tenant farmers on land of their own," he says. "Tenants who had accumulated some funds to make a reasonable payment were enabled to buy land by borrowing the rest of the necessary funds.

"The state loan system benefits the farmers and the state as a whole. It has put the real estate loan brokers out of commission here. We are very much pleased with the plan as it has worked out."

Poultry Infested With Tuberculosis

We have a flock of Plymouth Rock hens that began ailing last winter. One would act dumpish a few days but eat all right, then suddenly die, making a great fuss and noise. One or two a month would go like that but before acting dumpish they seem perfectly well, laying good, red combs and singing happily. Yesterday one died and we opened her, found white spots, the size of a pea on liver and heart, literally covered with them. We caught and killed one who was acting dumpish and her liver was of a peculiar green color and covered with white spots the size of a pin head. She was a laying hen, having egg nuecla in her body. What we would like to know is the nature of the disease. If tuberculosis, would it infect the other farm animals, such as cattle, sheep, hogs and horses? Please write full particulars mals, such as cattle, sheep, hogs and horses?—L. S., Montmorency County.

THIS is tuberculosis and is a disease of great importance to the poultryman or farmer, not only on account of its destructiveness to his flock, but also on account of its relation to the health of himself and family. There are four principle types of this organism. The one most commonly affecting man is designated as the human type. The one peculiar to cattle is designated as the bovine type, and the one peculiar to fowls the avian type, and there is still another type of the tubercule bacillus which affects fish and other cold-blooded animals. While there are some differences in the shape of the organisms grown for a considerable time in the various animals and some differences when grown in artificial media after separation, yet the type peculiar to any of the warm blooded animals, will grow in any other warm blooded animal, that is, the types are interchangeable, which means that the avian type, (the type affecting fowls) may cause tuberculosis in man and the human type may cause tuberculosis in birds. It has been found that a large percentage of hogs fed swill from houses where tubercular persons have expectorated into it, became tubercular, and when slaughtered, there is a considerable loss from condemnation of those badly affected. Tuberculosis among chickens is rare in some portions, and is very common in other localities in the United States. It was first reported in this country in 1900 and received but slight attention until 1903. It also occurs in turkeys, pigeons, and pheasants and I believe two cases have been reported in wild geese. The loss from this disease seems to be increasing.

Mode of Spread

In the progress of tuberculosis of chickens at times there is noted a diarrhoea. In these cases there are [illegible] with ulcers of the mucous lining of the intestines and when thus affected the disease spreads very rapidly through the flock, as birds are continually picking feed from the ground and floors where contamination is sure to have taken place. They may also contract the disease by the introduction of a tubercular bird in the flock. Tuberculosis among wild birds has been mentioned as a possible fact. There is also danger of spread from eggs from a tubercular hen when the eggs are purchased for hatching. There is also a possibility that birds, by following tubercular cattle, may become infected, as do hogs.

Treatment

Treatment of the affected birds is not to be thought of, as the germs of the disease are so often spread thru the droppings that the only sure means of eradicating the disease from a flock is to kill all the birds in the flock and if possible move the henhouse to a new location and have new runs. If this is not practicable, thoroughly disinfect with five per cent carbolic acid or five per cent creolin, all fences, feed troughs, watering tanks and buildings should be thoroughly disinfected. A contaminated poultry yard may remain infected for a long time, many months and possibly years. The action of disinfectants on this germ is very slow; direct sunlight will kill the germ in a few hours.

Birds from an infected flock should not be sold for breeding purposes, and the birds from such a flock that are killed for food should be inspected by a competent veterinarian, so that none may be used for food purposes that are diseased to such an extent as to render the food unfit for use. All birds in a flock infected with tuberculosis that die should be burned to prevent further spread of the disease from that source. All droppings and cleanings from the henhouse and runs should be disinfected with calcium chloride, a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, or other reliable disinfectants.

QUESTIONS THAT WILL INTEREST FARMERS AND CONSUMERS

Representative Baer, Non-Partisan leaguer of North Dakota, in a recent speech in the House suggested these pregnant and pertinent "whys?"

In the last quarter of 1919 the price paid to farmers by the packers for hog products fell 43 per cent, while the price of pork in eastern markets rose 15 per cent. Why?

Texas farmers are now getting 2 1-2 cents a quart for beans. Freight to Boston is 1 1-8 cents. In Boston these beans retail at 18 cents a quart. Why?

It costs 1 cent a pound to ship butter from an Australian dairy farm by a state owned railroad and a government owned merchant marine to London. But in Wisconsin, eighteen miles from a cheese factory, the retail price of cheese is double the production cost at the factory and as high as for the same brand in New York City. Why?

The southern planter gets only a little more than twice as much for his cotton as in 1914, whereas to the consumer cotton has advanced from 20 per pound, and cotton goods have advanced 600 per cent. Why?

Perhaps one answer has been found by the railway brotherhoods. They recently bought a number of overall factories. These are producing garments of market quality 30 to 40 per cent below the market price.

Exhibiting Your Poultry at the State Fair

Birds to be Exhibited Should be Carefully Selected, Groomed and Trained

By PROF. C. H. BURGESS, *Professor Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

George W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Fair, announces that the poultry show at this year's exhibition will be by far the largest in the fair's history. Prof. C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Michigan Agricultural College, has been put in full charge, and no restrictions are being placed on his enthusiasm. He has written the accompanying article on how to prepare poultry for a fair especially for THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

THE MANY advantages which a poultryman or farmer derives from exhibiting his poultry and products cannot be overestimated. To show birds that are well bred and well fitted is not only a pleasure but, when shown in connection with large classes of the same variety and breeds, a considerable profit is derived therefrom, not only from selling eggs for hatching but birds for breeding purposes as well. There are many men and women who keep a few well bred birds in their back yards for the pleasure they derive in mating and breeding of high class stock. These small breeders are usually greatest in number at poultry exhibitions.

The Michigan State Fair has done and is doing all in its power to provide a suitable building and cooping in which to exhibit. Hundreds of thousands of people pass through the poultry building every year. The cost of fitting and entry is very nominal and the advertising power is very great. The exhibit has doubled every year for a number of years. Liberal prizes are paid to the winning birds but the pleasure in winning cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Many a good bird goes down to defeat. No matter how well bred it may be it loses it place by being ill fitted for the show room.

Hatch chickens early for the fall fairs. Select the birds for the breeding pens that comply most nearly to the standard, if possible. From the day the chicks are hatched keep them in a healthy condition and keep them growing. Provide plenty of shade and good, wholesome food, provide them with clean runs and roosting quarters. Keep the birds free from vermin. Wherever it is possible it is advisable to ask advice from experienced and successful exhibitors before starting out to prepare the birds for exhibition.

Secretary-Manager Dickinson getting set for a busy day at his office in the Bowles Building, Detroit.

Training of Birds

In order to show the birds to best advantage after they have been well fed and reared and matured, next comes the training. Provide coops about the same size as those used at the place of exhibition. The training coops should be placed about three feet from the floor. This will accustom the birds to being elevated from the floor and also during the training they are not frightened by persons passing or by the operator handling them. The birds should be thoroughly tame and petted in such a way that they gain confidence in the attendant so that a judge in approaching the cage will not frighten them. This is a very important step in the preparation of birds for exhibition.

Place only one bird at a time in the training cage. Allow no caging with more than one in order to prevent fighting. The success of the show will depend largely upon the behavior of the birds in the pen. Out of two birds equally bred, well fed, in full plumage and standard color, the one that is most easily handled will be the one that will receive the prize. Birds selected for exhibition shoud be free from blemish and they must conform to shape and color with the Standard of Perfection. The inexperienced exhibitor should get the advice of an experienced exhibitor. The Poultry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College will undertake to give this advice free of charge, should it be called upon to do so.

Special attention should be given to head points because that is the first thing that attracts the attention of the judge. A single comb should not be too high, it should be of good texture and should not lop except in the case of females in the Mediterranean class. The surface and the under color should be taken into consideration and should conform to the Standard. Brass or creamy birds should not be selected if possible as it is a serious defect. The exhibitors should send the birds into the show room in perfect condition of cleanliness. This means the washing of the comb, wattles, ear lobes and toes in warm water and a brush to remove dirt from between the toes and under the scales. After the legs and toes are once clean a drop of olive oil on a woolen cloth should be used to rub the shanks and toes to bring out the best lustre.

White birds should be washed. Select three tubs of water. Birds should not be washed in rooms that are colder than 70 degrees Fahrenheit. In number one the birds should be thoroughly emerged and scrubbed with ivory soap suds. The soap suds should be rubbed clear down into the base of the feathers. The water should be at about 110 degrees Fahrenheit. In the second tub the water should be just slightly warm. Emerge the bird and thoroughly wash out every trace of soap. In the third tub the water should be at about 50 degrees and in this water bluing should be added the same as for the linens on wash day. Emerge the bird in this bluing water or rinsing water. Place the bird in a warm room that has a temperature of about 70 degrees and that is free from draft. The bird will take care of the rest.

Turning the Devastated Battlefields of France Back Into Fertile Farms

What the American Red Cross has Done to Assist French Farmers Rehabilitate Agriculture in the Stricken Area

AMERICAN modern farming machinery and scientific agricultural methods are being introduced into France by agricultural experts and it is expected that French farming will soon be upon its feet again, enabling France to feed her own population.

A thirty per cent increase in the wheat yield is expected from Cambrai's spring planting this year as the result of the use of Barbieri's new seed inoculation process. This new process, which is quite different from nitrogenous inoculations previously invented, has been thoroughly tested on every vegetable product grown in France and its colonies, including tobacco and sugar cane. The Rothschild estates experimented and found a thirty per cent increase yield for wheat and potatoes. Similar results from tests covering forty acres of assorted vegetables prove conclusively that the process is practical.

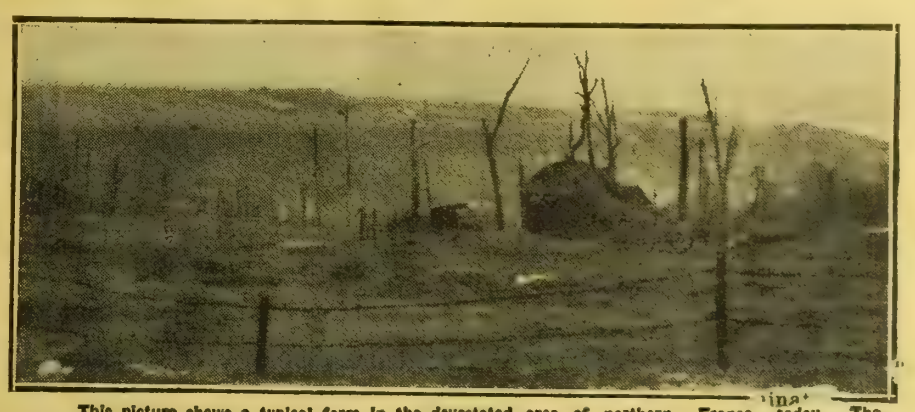
This seed inoculation process was made available to the farmers of Cambrai by the American Red Cross, who distributed in that district the samples received from Dr. Barbieri.

Dr. Barbieri's researches covered twenty years, the last three of which were spent in the chemical laboratory of the Sorbonne. His patents cover all civilized countries and a company is now being formed to exploit the invention. Owing to several processes known only to himself, the inventor can control the manufacture of the inoculus; thus he was able to allow the Red Cross the benefit of his researches for its agricultural work without risk of damage to his own interests.

The organized farmers are anxious to place larger seed orders for the fall sowing than those of last year. An adequate supply of wheat and barley seeds for the fall sowing, motor tractors, plenty of them, and farming implements and machinery of all kinds are needed by the farmers of France.

According to reports submitted at recent meetings of French farmers' syndicates, tractors supplied by the American Red Cross to these farmers' associations in the devastated regions of the north of France have in a large measure been responsible for the cheering crop prospects for the summer. As farming picks up, it is hoped, the syndicates formed last year will be in a position to buy tractors instead of merely borrowing them from the American Red Cross. In the meantime, they are almost entirely dependent on the tractors brought to the country by relief organizations.

French farmers are particularly careful that hay once cured by sunshine shall remain dry. This picture shows the canvas covering that is used to protect a wagon load of hay while it is being hauled to the barns. When farmers first came back to the devastated areas and began mowing the hay they appealed to the American Red Cross to furnish canvas and some was purchased for them from funds accumulated through the sale of Red Cross supplies, at below cost prices, to the refugees.



This picture shows a typical farm in the devastated area of northern France today. The pasture in the foreground is filled with shell craters and the trees are burned beyond all hope of life. Only through the help given by the American Red Cross have farmers such as this been able to live through the winter and be ready for the summer's planting and reaping.

French farm workers are crowding to the towns and cities for employment, migrating especially to industrial centers such as Lille and Lens, where wages are higher than those ordinarily paid on the farms, thus fast reducing the agricultural population of the country. Among the distinct advantages of the tractor French farmers have found, is that it counters this growing shortage of farm hands. Each tractor that comes to France replaces several of these city going laborers.

Farm schools are being organized in France, and through these it is expected to interest the younger generations in agricultural pursuits. The Junior Red Cross of America has pledged 200,000 francs for the establishment of apprenticeships for these schools, and 50,000 francs for the purchase of modern farm machinery, and sums to be given from these amounts, at intervals, will be equal to these granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, A committee of nine Frenchmen, including a former Minister of Agriculture, agricultural experts, engineers and practical farmers, was appointed to supervise with the Junior Red Cross, the distribution of funds for these farm schools. The appointment was made by the Auxiliary Committee of the Apprenticeship Farms of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The one condition stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture in launching the work was that the committee be charged to make known the fact that it has been made possible by the generosity of American school children. The Junior Red Cross will be given all possible facilities to investigate the functioning of the farms that receive aid.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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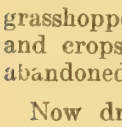
ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.



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Calamity Howling

SORGHUM SMITH ate a bit too heartily one evening of strawberry short-cake and the next morning he came in from the fields with half a dozen pains racing back and forth between his stomach and liver. He told Ma Smith that he guessed he'd have to lie down a spell on the parlor sofa. By and by the mail carrier came. Ma Smith hurried out to get the mail and in the little pleasantries that followed she imparted the information that Sorghum wasn't feeling well that morning. "You know," said she to the mailman, "Sorghum's been a hard worker all his life and he isn't as young as he used to be." The pastman went his way and Calamity Ed, whose farm adjoined the Smith's on the south, was soon hearing about Sorghum Smith's "attack." In the next day or two all the neighbors within a radius of ten miles of Skimmilk Corners had heard of Sorghum Smith being stricken while at work in the fields, "a great strong man like Sorghum, just think of it," and were speculating on whether Widow Sorghum would have to sell the farm and go to the city in order to support herself and the fatherless Sorghum children.

Some folks are natural born calamity howlers. They magnify their own troubles and the troubles of their neighbors. It requires no great stretch of their imagination to change a harmless stomach-ache into a deadly cancer. If the doctor diagnoses a rash as scarletina they are sure he must be mistaken because anyone with half an eye can see that the child has scarlet fever or diptheria. Chicken pox means small pox to them, and a scratch on the finger is a positive forerunner of blood poisoning.

If the sun doesn't shine it's going to be a cold summer. If the rain doesn't fall at regular periods there's going to be a drought. If there is a wet spell the seed is sure to rot in the ground. And if the sun shines just right and the rain falls just right it's a sure sign that there's going to be an early frost. A few grasshoppers in the back meadow are a plague and crops will be ruined and farms will be abandoned.

Now drought and wet weather and early frosts and grasshoppers are bad enough without exaggerating their extent or affect upon the crops. Some of the stories that have come out of northwestern Michigan about the drought and the grasshopper plague are nothing short of ridiculous. Of course, the weather has been dry. Tell us a season in the last ten years that hasn't had its dry spell and its prediction of ruined crops. Tell us a season in recent years that hasn't been cursed with grasshoppers and given rise to the widely published statement that the pests would destroy all the crops of the infested regions, and cause farmers to desert their farms.

We do not believe that the situation with reference to the drought and the grasshoppers is anywhere nearly as bad as has been pictured. We do not believe that Michigan farms stand in danger of being deserted by the wholesale because of the dry weather or the damage to crops by grasshoppers. And we do not sanction the publishing of stories in the daily press to this effect. For such stories not only work great harm to the state as a whole, but to individual farmers as well for who wants to buy a farm that is set down in the midst of a Sahara desert or is the breeding place of a billion grasshoppers.

Crippling the Department of Agriculture

E. T. MEREDITH, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has published a list of forty-nine projects which the Department will either have to entirely abandon or curtail greatly as a result of Congress cutting out something like six million dollars from the Department's estimates as to its needs. The Secretary calls attention to the fact that the decreased purchasing power of the dollar makes the cut all the more serious and handicaps the work of the Department in a large measure. But Congress suffered a lapse in its economy mood and failed to cut out an appropriation of $239,000 for that old political pap of free seed distribution, although its elimination was recommended by the Secretary.

While the public will hardly approve of Congress' niggardliness toward the Department of Agriculture at a time when the farmer needs all the assistance he can get, we would hardly claim that the agricultural interests will be jeopardized because of the Department's temporary inability to render its usual services. Moreover, we expect that the Department will find a way of carrying out its most necessary projects even under the handicap of enforced economy.

Congress is not to be entirely excused for the peculiar inconsistencies in its economy program. After a much-heralded examination of the pork barrel and the removal of a few rinds and cheap cuts, the choicest pork still remains and will be distributed as usual where best serves the political future of the pork-barrel politician. Nevertheless, we have long since learned that Congress is not a perfect machine and consequently we do not expect perfection in its economy program or any other program it might undertake. We rather feel like complimenting Congress for even thinking in terms of economy and if that thought has moved it to action against the farmer's department of agriculture, we suppose we ought to accept what is handed us and show that we can take our economy medicine with good grace. It is all very well to cry loudly for lower taxes but unless we are willing to accept our share of the consequences of reductions in appropriations our complaints will carry little weight.

Trucks and Highways

THE USE of the truck for long distance hauling has brought up an entirely new and withal a very serious problem in highway construction. It was long ago demonstrated that gravel, macadam or asphalt construction could notwithstand the pounding of heavily loaded trucks, but it was believed that concrete would give reasonable service. Hence, hundreds of miles of concrete roads have been built with the expectation that they would stand up for a period of years under the heaviest traffic which the law would permit to be hauled over them. But they have not done so. Concrete roads built in 1918 and subjected to heavy traffic have gone to pieces already and are in well nigh total ruin. This is not the fault of the concrete, which like every other building material has limits of strength and endurance. For ordinary road traffic, the concrete road as we know it will continue to be the popular and most economical type. But it must be reinforced many times over the usual extent, and laid to a much greater depth than customary in order to withstand the most exacting conditions to which it may be subjected in highway construction.

Another question that arises in this connection is who is to pay the cost of roads that are torn to pieces by foreign trucks. A bill was submitted at the last session of the legislature to put trucks and other commercial vehicles in the class of common carriers, fix their carrying charges and force them to pay a high tax into the state for the use of the highways. It has more recently been proposed that commercial vehicles be required to provide their own trackage. The taxpayer's first and natural impulse is to approve of this suggestion, but a careful study of it will show that it is not well taken. The truck has found a most essential place in the nation's transportation and it should not be surrounded with insurmountable handicaps. The use of the truck should on the contrary be encouraged and the best road conditions possible provided for it. But the present method of building and maintaining roads over which it plys its way should be entirely changed.

Certain highways of the state between the larger cities have become the accustomed routes of travel for trucks. These are principally trunk line highways. Under the state law the state bears a certain large percentage of the cost of these highways and the county through which they are built the balance. Now when it is certain that the people of the average county in southern Michigan who bear a percentage of the cost of these roads do not require the use of the roads in proportion to their share of building them. A main highway is used much more by transient than by resident taxpayers. It is a well-known fact that the principal damage to the main highways has been done by the trucks of concerns located in the cities who pay no share of the local cost of maintaining the roads. Hence, it is clearly unfair to charge those who are unfortunate enough to reside in the locality of these roads with the cost of keeping them in repair.

There is a better and certainly a more equitable way of distributing the cost of maintaining principal highways. The State Highway Department should be empowered with the duty of declaring certain highways of the state as truck routes, and prevent trucks except by special permission to travel any other route. These roads should be specially constructed and the counties through which they pass should be expected to pay such proportion of the construction as they would normally require for their own purposes. But there their responsibility should end, and the state or federal government should come in and pay all the additional expense of the special construction and all the cost of upkeep.

It is bad enough to have to live on a main traveled highway nowadays without being obliged to stand for the damage done to the roads by people living fifty or a hundred miles away.

The Final Word

"WE HAVE lost our fight; there is no hope for the liquor people." So said Levi Mayer, Chicago attorney for the liquor forces, when the Supreme Court's decision was rendered that the federal prohibition laws are constitutional.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is final. The constitutionality of the various acts passed by Congress, amending the constitution and providing enforcement machinery, have been held in question by various state authorities. Some states, like New Jersey, for instance, openly flaunted its defiance to the federal statutes and passed their own laws fixing the alcholic percentage of beers and wines. They claimed that this was a state's right, the same old gag that was worked by the southern states in the slavery days and that precipated the Civil War. But the Supreme Court holds differently and the decision of that body will stand.

The last battle in America's war against booze has been fought and the victory is at last secure.

Governor Edwards still pipes his little tune about the "personal liberty" of those who want to get drunk. Too bad, the Governor doesn't use his efforts in a better cause.

What the Neighbors Say

FARMER TURNED DAY LABORER

I am going to try and express myself on a few issues of the days especially H. C. of L. I am at present working for Henry Ford & Son in Dearborn. I am here owing to ill luck and the exorbitant rate of interest one has to pay for the use of money where I live. I am trying to pay off debts accumulated while trying to farm. If any one thinks farming is a get rich scheme and wishes to try their hand I will say that I have 160 acres partly improved land in the northern part of the state and that I will sell the same very reasonable. I would be very glad if I had the money out of it that I have in it. I guess I have run about all the risk I care to at present. I have run the risk of frost, drought, grasshoppers, losing stock and last but not least of all, I have had to take market prices for whatever it might be that I produced.

Some people seem to think it is a sure way to get rich but if they had to pay for farm products according to prices asked for other commodities you would hear a greater howl about H. C. of L. than we do. From the present outlook wages will be higher next summer than now. Even now $6 is minimum wages in Detroit for common labor. Some concerns have offered $6.50 for labor a day and the end is not in sight.

Very nearly every day one can hear men talking of having farms that are working in the shops. Unless a man has a farm and a good one at that and has it paid for and free of debt he will find it uphill business. He will find then that he puts in more hours for the money than if he were working in a shop. I will say this, that I was born and raised on a farm and if I had a good farm and out of debt, with stock and tools to work with, I would be there today. As it is my sympathy is with the farmer, for I know what he is up against.

If I can save enough to buy a small place and have it free of debt, I expect to go back to the land, but I do not like to be a slave to keep things going and make ends meet.

I am thinking the farmers will have to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling. If they cannot see alike and do not hang together they will have to hang separately.

The nearest to a solution that I can offer is that the people get back to the original state of things as created in the beginning. I believe all things were created for man and I do not think it was intended for one man to have a monopoly on the necessities of life.

The way of the transgressor is hard. In the beginning man didn't even need clothes and the earth brought forth in profusion. All man needed to do was to plant and prune and work a little perhaps, but because Adam ate the apple and followed his wife's advice rather than the creator, he has now to pay the bill. There is a way that seemeth good unto a man but the way thereof is death. He has to pay for everything he puts in his face and everything he puts on his back and a good deal has to go through too many hands and they all want too big a rake-off.

The only thing will be for the working classes to own the factories and run them for the benefit of themselves. A reasonable profit could be returned to those working and a percentage go to the government. What is capital but profit on labor when we sum it all down. And why could not this be put to work for those who do the work? In my opinion if we expect to cut the cost of living we will have to cut out the middle man as far as possible and sell direct. I would like to see the day when every article would be labelled; showing what hands it went through and just how much every one got for their labor, service, work or whatever they should choose to call it. It looks like to me just now as if it would be a good idea if the farmers would build a sugar refinery of their own and sell direct to the consumer through their own agencies or warehouses.

Now I cannot give much light on the hired man question on the farms for I do not see how a man can hire unless he gets a better price than he does for his crops in proportion to what he has to buy, so I think I will pass it up to some one else who is more able to solve the mystery.—*J. M. M., Wayne County.*

You ought to go back to the land. Things will not always be as they have been and are now. This question of capital and credit for the farmer will some day be solved and solved right. And then it will not be so hard for men who love the soil to make the soil earn them their bread and butter and a little besides for a rainy day.—Editor.

MR. FORDNEY AGAIN

While I am not a subscriber to your paper, one of the men I am working with has been kind enough to let me have his and I want to commend you for position you have taken on many positions, especially on Mr. Fordney's stand on the bean tariff. It seems to me as if there was ever a flagrant case of "passing the buck" that is the biggest in the bunch. If we ever needed more sense and business and less politics in our government, than we do now, it must have been long before our generation. Hoping you'll have the nerve to say what you think in the future as plainly as the past. I wish you a very successful future.—*P. J., Munith, Mich.*

It doesn't take any nerve to say what you ought to say when the crowd is with you. But when you have to fight the battle alone, that takes courage.—Editor.

SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Enclosed please find $1 for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper. I just read what S. B. Horton said on the proposed parochial school amendment and it certainly is kind of you to print his article. I think only narrow-minded people who have no religion at all are to blame for it. You will certainly gain a lot of friends especially Catholics for your kindness in giving some of these people a little more light.—*Reader, Saginaw County.*

Yes, and we will gain friends among the right-thinking Protestants who love religious liberty. We Protestants are not so religiously narrow-minded as some of our Catholic friends think. Every religious faith has its bigots, and nearly every generation is cursed with a few fanaties who want to revive old doctrines of hate, in the name of God! This publication concedes the right of people to worship and educate their children as they please so long as they remain true to the laws and the traditions of the United States of America.—Editor.

MIND OVER BODY

In the April 3rd edition of your valuable paper I saw an editorial referring to the great advance medical men have made in counteracting diseases. Whatever is done to increase the efficiency and ease of the people will have to be done through their minds—for it is obviously true that the mind OUGHT to rule the body. Or people ought to have self control. It is true that food gluttony will cause auto-intoxication of the intestinal tract and poison the blood, but it is also true that excessive and foolish food consumption creates nests of worms for some people. The medical profession might tell us, if they have our interest at heart, that the blood is made up of 12 basic chemical salts which are extracted from our food and that this chemicalized material is turned into blood by being crossed with inbreathed air at the lungs. Then the mind ought to be trained to select proper foods to furnish these salts and also to breathe pure air so as to make pure blood.

Then the mind again needs to be freed from anger, strife, malice, unforgiveness, selfishness, greed, etc., for they all tend to poison the blood. But it would interfere with the business of drug stores and doctors to put this information clearly and persistently before the people.

As the life is controlled by the mind, or ought to be, so the physical life is in the blood. But what do you think of a doctor injecting vaccine from a sick unto death cow, into the blood of a man or woman? Strong recruits keeled over dead from serums in our late war.

Our poxes, and measles and pests are the results of eating and drinking and breathing contrary to the requirements of the blood.

We hibernate in the winter, eat plenty of meat and grease and also breathe stale, devitalized air. So of course, as a natural consequence when the temperature moderates the body throws those poisons OUT of the system in fevers and sores.

But that is not all by any means. The Bible is a book of allegories and parables dealing largely with the wonders of the human body and its proper use and purpose.

But the generally accepted theory of modern civilization is that licensed or matrimonial prostitution or the self abuse of those not so licensed or married, is essential and necessary and as a consequence people have no vitality. The old saying, "People are growing weaker and wiser" is a tremendous lie for if we were wiser we should be stronger for we should have learned self control.

Unless the medical profession go to the foundation of our troubles—the proper use of the mind in controlling the body—the selection of proper foods to furnish the mineral salts needed to make blood and the necessary pure air to breathe, and freedom from anger, malice, etc., we shall continue to swell the high cost of living by frequent visits from doctors and surgeons and add to the drug trust profits, but we shall also help the undertaker and the grave digger in their respective avocations.

The people do not want the truth yet. They do not care for the task of thinking for themselves. They are accustomed to be led and led astray. They seem to like it. Barnum made a success with his circus because he was able to see their natures in its true light. But some of us who know better dislike immensely that this age of medical experts are fastening upon us through legislation and printed propaganda. —*E. R. A., Kent County.*

You are right, "the people do not want the truth." It is as hard for them to follow right modes of living as right modes of thinking. It is easy for men and women to go astray morally and mentally. And it is equally as easy for them to disregard what their common sense tells them is the right way to eat, sleep, and care for the body. Perhaps the medical profession is to blame for this but we can scarcely believe, intentionally so.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

THE CANDIDATE

Ohio appreciates the honor conferred upon it by the Chicago convention. Without regard to their own partisan affiliations, citizens of this state are pleased that one of Ohio's sons has been found worthy of the highest prize that a great political party can give to anyone. The "Mother of Presidents" wears a new smile—a smile of pride mixed with no small portion of surprise.

His native state knows Warren G. Harding as a genial, warm hearted citizen, much beloved by those who know him best. As a campaign orator he won his spurs early and has never lost them. Yet his political career before he went to the United States senate was without distinction. He has been a popular senator, tho not a leader among his colleagues.

Senator Harding is the Republican nominee by virtue of his rivals' mistakes, rather than by his own strength. His nomination came thru the strategy of the "senatorial caucus" at Chicago. The "caucus" was spokesman for the Old Guard, and its triumph was an Old Guard triumph. Mr. Harding carries into the campaign the label of Old Guard.

The Harding nomination is the fruition of a program which had its beginning in the minds of party leaders months before the convention assembled. It was this—the selection of a nominee acceptable to the conservative wing of the party—that led to the insistent demand that the convention majority be made up of uninstructed delegates. The bosses knew that they could handle such a majority as they wished when the convention crisis should come. They deliberately nullified the presidential primary in enough states to give them this strangle hold on the convention.

Gov. Lowden was obviously the first choice of the Old Guard. He was to be nominated if the temper of the convention made it appear safe thing to do. Except for the facts brought out by the senate inquiry into primary expenditures he would be head of the ticket today. Even after this exposure and after the convention had begun balloting Lowden was the Old Guard's real choice. He would have been named had Penrose and the other managers not been fearful of what the country would say.

With Penrose and his spokesmen at Chicago it was a case of anything to beat Wood and Johnson. When Lowden became impossible, the switch to Harding was inevitable. Not for a moment was the Old Guard control of the convention in any real peril.

* * * *

There is, of course, not a trace of progressive blood in Senator Harding's veins. He is of the old school through and through. The bi-partisan political insurgency that has made its impress on the country since then, that has brought a new spirit into the counsels of all parties, that has written volumes of progressive legislation into state and federal statues and awakened the consciousness of the American people to their rights and their opportunities made no impression on the mind of Mr. Harding.

To the senator, William H. Taft in 1912 was the greatest progressive of the age. Theodore Roosevelt he likened to Aaron Burr of malodorous memory. His famous "deference and devotion" speech in which he eulogized Boss Cox of Cincinnati, is part of the annals of Ohio politics. In 1916 Mr. Harding pleaded for forgetfulness of the animosities of four years before. Between now and November he will have many an occasion to wish that the dead Republican past may be permitted to bury its dead.

As a member of the United States senate, Mr. Harding has been a regular of the regulars; a follower and not a leader. He has always been ready and eloquent with his denunciations of the president. No better viewer with alarm could be found anywhere. His attitude on the treaty has never wavered in its regularity. The Old Guard always knew where to find him; always knew he would do precisely as party discipline required him to do.

So the Old Guard's happiness over Harding's nomination has no mystery about it. When the time came to assert its control of affairs, the Old Guard turned its support to one who had carried not a single primary except that of his own state—and this by nine less than a solid delegation. So far as the result at Chicago is concerned, there may as well have been no presidential primaries.

* * * *

The Chicago convention has adopted a platform evasive as to one of the chief issues and silent as to another. It has named a presidential candidate guaranteed to do nothing not laid down in the book of rules. Thus functions the system sometimes called the popular nomination of presidents.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

FOR MANY, school days are over and they must now turn their thoughts to the more serious business of making a living. What vocation they shall take up depends entirely upon themselves for we can do in this day of possibilities, anything we WILL do. And wise indeed is the girl who chooses to do the kind of work she enjoys.

For the girl who loves children, there is the very commendable occupation of teaching, and with the present rating given teachers, it is now possible for a girl to fit herself for this occupation, knowing that she will be as well paid as others who engage in different lines of work. But a girl who has no patience with children should never engage in this work in the wide, wide world, for, no matter how much she knows, she will never be a successful teacher. A successful teacher not only knows, but knows how to impart to others with sympathy and understanding.

There are the business courses, for which a girl can fit herself with only a few months of concentrated work, and which bring financial rewards to those who make a specialty of their line of work. To those who just use a vocation as a money making institution, it will never mean much—not even much money, for in order to make a success of any kind of work, one must love it—love it well enough to work overtime when necessary, in fact to work for others in your chosen line as if the work which you were doing really were your own, and upon you depended the success of the undertaking. Recognition will surely come through this method of work—if not financially, then you will acquire the habit of doing so well the thing you have set yourself to do that you will become an expert, and you can branch out for yourself or others will seek you out.

Just now the State of Michigan is trying hard to recruit 1,000 student nurses. The classes open in September and for those who enjoy being able to relieve suffering, who have good health, a fair amount of strength, and an unlimited amount of patience, there is no field which offers better opportunities. But the school in which the nurse trains has such an infinite lot to do with her success afterwards, that it behooves every girl who thinks of taking up this work to take time to thoroughly satisfy herself as to the requirements of the school and the advantages offered. Michigan has as good nursing schools as will be found anywhere, then why go to the eastern schools, where you can't spend the time and money to go and personally interview the head nurse and be shown through the dormitories and have a personal interview before signing up for three years? It's too big a gamble when you consider that after entering training school it is almost impossible to get into another school. One training school does not, except in rare occasions, accept pupils who have trained or partly trained elsewhere, except as post graduate nurses. For instance, after having trained for a definite length of time, there are Women's hospitals which will accept student nurses from other schools and give them the special training in obstetrics.

Weekly Cheer

"'Tis well our hands must still
keep toiling on for others' sake.
For strength to bear is found in
duty done,
And he is blest, indeed, who learns
to make
The joys of others cure his own
heart ache."

But do not accept a school because it promises to train you in a short course, because unless you are a college graduate, and have been given credit on the regular course because of this advanced preparatory work, you will find that the school is not up to par, and more often than not, the doctors treat the nurses from these schools the same as a legitimate doctor treats a quack doctor. There is no quick and easy way—it is through patient practice that one becomes efficient at this work. But it is a work which one can engage in, and later in life a woman can accept cases which are easier—cases with invalids, where the work is not too exacting, while many other occupations call for the assistance of only the younger women, and as soon as one begins to get old, they are shelved for the younger women. This is not so with a nurse. Once a nurse, always a nurse, with always plenty to do.

There are at present 41 accredited Nurse Training schools in the state of Michigan. Of these 34 require three years' training and seven two and one half years. Young women 18 years of age are admitted in 32 schools and nine places the age of entrance is 19 years. All of the 41 schools except six, make a cash allowance to pupil nurses which varies from $5 to $10 per month. Entrance requirements in 20 schools call for an eighth grade education. Four schools demand complete high school education, nine admit with two years of high school, and eight require but one year of high school work.

As further qualifications for admission to the training school the applicant must be a woman of good moral character; she must be of average height, weight and physique, in good physical condition, and free from physical defects.

The course of instruction while in training includes a prescribed number of hours in the subjects of anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, medical nursing, surgical nursing, obstetric nursing, and a certain number of hours in the laboratory, in the operating room and the diet kitchen. The time spent in training is divided as to duty between the different departments of the hospital so that the student may acquire bedside experience in the handling of medical, surgical, obstetrical and children's diseases as well as operating room and diet kitchen technique. Some of the hospitals furnish public health, social service and laboratory experience.

"GET MORE OUT OF YOUR HOME," SAYS UNCLE SAM

THE GOVERNMENT, in this work has wisely pointed out the fact that thrift may mean not only the actual saving of money but also the wise spending of money, spending that brings returns in comfort, happiness or efficiency. Below we quote the advice of the Department to farm women on the subject of getting more out of the home:

"By making the house and its surroundings healthful, convenient, comfortable, and attractive.

"By securing a sanitary water supply; by using running water wherever possible—a simple piped system for water may cost only a few dollars.

"By providing for proper disposal of sewage.

"By thorough screening against flies and mosquitoes.

"By adequate ventilating, lighting and heating and well arranged storage places.

"By equipping the kitchen and other workrooms as conveniently as the farm buildings—get the man to study this problem with the woman.

"By machine equipment—pump; power washer and wringer; milk separator; churn; but don't buy a $3,000 car and carry water because we can't afford a water system.

"By cutting out waste space and useless belongings.

"By choosing furnishings that are comfortable, easy to care for, and pleasing to look at.

"By providing simple, well-cooked, palatable meals.

"By choosing clothes which are comfortable, suitable and becoming.

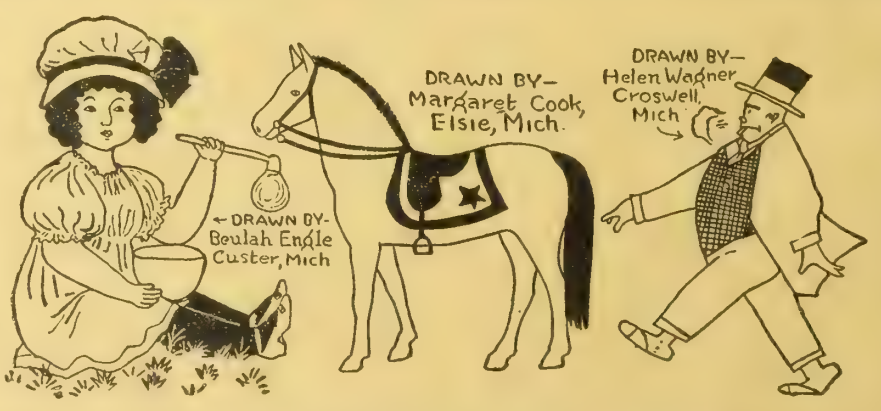
"By having a simple, practicable plan for the housework and following it.

The above advice offers a very desirable program which should be carried out to the fullest possible extent.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I am very proud of all of my little nephews and nieces, and of what you can do, and this week I am especially happy to be able to award three more prizes for drawing, which appear on this page. It is so near the Fourth of July and I know every little boy and girl will just love to own a flag that I am sending a flag to the three winners, Beulah Engle, Margaret Cook and Helen Wagner, and next week there will appear the prize essay on "The Days We Display the Flag" and the winners will also receive flags as prizes. Their names will be published next week. So you see there are always plenty of opportunities for prize winning. If you can't draw, you can perhaps write.

How I wish more of the boys would write to me—all the girls keep wondering why the boys don't write more letters. I am sure they read our page, but boys never seem to enjoy writing letters as do girls. But boys like prizes just as well as girls, so come on and get busy boys; if you can't do anything else to win a prize, secure some subscriptions to OUR paper and send them direct to me, with $1 for each new subscription and I will be glad to award a prize. And you can market choic of a pocket knife t and or a ..g, while if you ca... ...



new subscribers, I can give you some very wonderful prizes, such as a larger pencil box, containing three pencils, pens, erasers, etc., or a flash light. You have plenty of time during vacation season, let's see who the winners will be. Affectionately yours.—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 6th grade. I have no ... brothers Howard and ... an 80 acre farm. We ... 4 cows and 4 calves ... chickens. We take the ... like it very much. Mabel ... DeWitt, Mich.

These disturbances storm waves. cropweather from

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never wrote to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a farm five miles from town. I have for pets a cat, a rabbit and two little ones. Will have to stop as it is time for dinner.—Harold Hall, Leslie, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 5th grade at school. Our school was out the 11th of May. I have one sister, Helen, she is 13 years old and one brother, Leonard, four years old. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have 4 calves, 4 horses and about 75 chickens. For pets I have a dog and a cat. My father takes the M... F. and likes it very much. I like ... Children's Hour ... We li... haf miles we... Will close, hoping to ... er in print.—Doris Wilkins, R... Mt. Pleasant.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years old and I am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Covert. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have four horses, 10 cows, 11 pigs and two cats. I have one dog for a pet. I thought I would send a picture of a pig to you. I drew it myself. Letha Rizer, Calhoun County.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 12 years old and in the 5th grade next year. I go to the Eagle school. This is the first time I have written the M. B. F. We live on a sixty acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I have a cat and dog for pets. I have two brothers. I hope to see my letter in print. Ora Rutter, Clare Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I read the letters in the M. B. F. and like them fine. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. We moved from Illinois about three months ago. I like it fine up here. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have 4 horses and 2 cows. I have two sisters and two brothers older than myself. Genevieve Mulvany, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years old and in the 4th grade. My school is out the 30th of April. The other day Ma let me make a cake the first one I ever made. It was fine. I live in Highland township, 8 miles straight west of Marion. I can hardly wait until we get our M. B. F. For the last day of school we had a program. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. I wish some of the little girls would write to me.—Edna M. Eaby, Tustin, Mich., R 2.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise.

"IT IS the powder that smokes with the heat of its own containment," said Torres, at the same time feeling into the bottom of his coat pocket. He drew forth a pinch of crumbs of tobacco, match, splinters, and cloth-fluff. "This will not burn," he challenged, inviting invitation by extending the pinch of rubbish over the bowl as if to drop it in.

The Queen nodded consent, and all saw the rubbish fall upon the liquid metal surface. The particles made no indentation on that surface. Only did they transform into smoke that sheened upward and was gone. No remnant of ash remained.

"Still is it cold," said Torres, imitating Francis and feeling the outside of the bowl.

"Thrust your finger into the contents," the Queen suggested to Torres.

"No," he said.

"You are right," she confirmed. "Had you done so, you would now be with one finger less than the number with which you were born." She tossed in more powder. "Now shall each behold what he alone will behold."

And it was so.

To Leoncia was it given to see an ocean separate her and Francis. To Henry was it given to see the Queen and Francis married by so strange a ceremony, that scarcely did he realize, until at the close, that it was a wedding taking place. The Queen from a flying gallery in a great house, looked down into a magnificient drawing-room that Francis would have recognized as builded by his father had her vision been his. And, beside her, his arm about her, she saw Francis. Francis saw but one thing, vastly perturbing, the face of Leoncia, immobile as death, with thrust into it, squarely between the eyes, a slender-bladed dagger. Yet he did not see any blood flowing from the wound of the dagger. Torres glimpsed the beginning of what he knew must be his end, crossed himself, and alone of all of them shrank back, refusing to see further. While the Sun Priest saw the vision of his secret sin, the face and form of the woman for whom he had betrayed the Worship of the Sun, and the face and form of the maid of the Village of the Long House.

As all drew back by common consent when the visions faded, Leoncia turned like a tigress, with flashing eyes, upon the Queen, crying:

"Your mirror lies! Your Mirror of the World lies!"

Francis and Henry, still under the heavy spell of what they had themselves beheld, were startled and surprised by Leoncia's outburst. But the Queen speaking softly, replied:

"My Mirror of the World has never lied. I know not what you saw. But I do know, whatever it was, that it is truth."

"You are a monster!" Leoncia cried out. "You are a vile witch that lies!"

"You and I are women," the Queen chided with sweet gentleness, "and may not know of ourselves, being women. Men will decide whether or not I am a witch that lies or a woman with a woman's heart of love. In the meanwhile, being women and therefore weak, let us be kind to each other."

"—And now, Priest of the Sun, to judgment. You, as priest under the Sun God, know more of the ancient rule and procedure than do I. You know more than do I about myself and how I came to be here. You know that always, mother and daughter, and by mother and daughter has the tribe maintained a Queen of Mystery, a Lady of Dreams. The time has come when we must consider the future generations. The strangers have come, and they are unmarried. This must be the wedding day decreed, if the generations to come after of the tribe are to possess a Queen to dream for them. It is well, and time and need and place are met. I have dreamed to judgment. And the judgment is that I shall marry, of these strangers, the stranger alloted to me before the foundations of the world were laid. The test is this: If no one of these will marry, then shall they die and their warm blood be offered up by you before the altar [illegible] the Sun. If one will marry me, [illegible] all shall live, and Time hereafter will register our futures."

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

The Sun Priest, trembling with his anger, strove to protest but she commanded:

"Silence, priest! By me only do you rule the people. At a word from me to the people—well, you know. It is not an easy way to die."

She turned to the three men saying:

"And who will marry me"

They looked embarrassment and consternation at one another, but none spoke.

"I am a woman," the Queen went on teasingly. "And therefore, am I not desirable to men? Is it that I am not young? Is it, as women go, that I am not beautiful? Is it that men's tastes are so strange that no man cares to clasp the sweet of me in his arms and press his lips on mine as good Francis there did on my hand?"

She turned her eyes on Leoncia.

"You be judge. You are a woman well loved of men. Am I not such a woman as you, and shall I not be loved?"

"You will be ever kinder to men than to women," Leoncia answered—cryptically as regarded the three men who heard, but clearly to the woman's brain of the Queen. "And as a woman," Leoncia continued, "you are strangely beautiful and luring; and there are men in this world, many men, who could be made mad to clasp you in their arms. But I warn you, Queen, that in this world are men, and men, and men."

Having heard and debated this, the Queen turned abruptly to the priest.

"You have heard priest. This day a man shall marry me. If no man marries me, these three men shall be offered up on your altar. So shall be offered up this woman, who, it would seem, would put shame upon me by having me less than she."

Still she addressed the priest, although her message was for the others.

"There are three men of them, one of whom, long cycles before he was born, was destined to marry me. So, priest, I say, take the captives away into some other apartment, and let them decide among themselves which is the man."

"Since it has been so long destined," Leoncia flamed forth, "then why put it to the chance of their decision? You know the man. Why put it to the risk? Name the man, Queen, and name him now."

"The man shall be selected in the way I have indicated," the Queen replied, as, at the same time, absently she tossed a pinch of powder into the great bowl and absently glanced therein. "So now depart and let the inevitable choice be made."

They were already moving away out of the room, when a cry from the Queen stopped them.

"Wait!" she ordered. "Come, Francis. I have seen something that concerns you. Come, gaze with me upon the Mirror of the World."

And while the others paused, Francis gazed with her upon the strange liquid metal surface. He saw himself in the library of his New York house, and he saw beside him the Lady Who Dreams, his arm around her. Next, he saw her curiosity at sight of the stock-ticker. As he tried to explain it to her, he glanced at the tape and read such disturbing information thercone that he sprang to the nearest telephone and, as the vision faded, saw himself calling up his broker.

"What was it you saw?" Leoncia questioned, as they passed out.

And Francis lied. He did not mention seeing the Lady Who Dreams in his New York library. Instead he replied:

"It was a stock ticker, and it showed a bear market on Wall Street somersaulting into a panic. Now how did she know I was interested in Wall street and stock tickers?"

(Continued next week)

BLACKING HARNESS

From time to time formulas are given in articles appearing in farm papers for making a good harness blacking. The formula calls for the purchase of four or five different ingredients and involves considerable work and time in compounding them.

It is not necessary to further burden the housewife by asking her to make a homemade harness blacking, for at any leather store and at most drug stores, it is possible to buy a small can of leather renewer, all ready for use and costing little if any more than the separate ingredients used in the home compound. This is merely a labor saving suggestion, and who is more deserving of being saved from unnecessary work than the overworked farm housewife.

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

The Brawn That Made America Great Came from Flour

The pioneer men and women whose strength and stamina laid the rock-like foundations of America's greatness were bread eaters. In wholesome bread made from good flour they obtained the nutrition that gave them strength to work and achieve.

For nearly sixty years the particular women of Michigan have used

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

In this flour they found the means to give their families the good main-stay. Save for milk, bread is the food of greatest nutrition. LILY WHITE is scientifically milled to retain all the nutrition values of the wheat. Only the best wheat obtainable is used. It is cleaned four times, scoured three times and actually washed before going through the processes of breaking and milling. Every atom of dirt and undesirable material are eliminated.

This is why three generations have found bread made from LILY WHITE FLOUR delicious, palatable, wholesome and healthful. Looks good, bakes to a perfection that makes "homey" women proud. The same with biscuits and pastry. LILY WHITE is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GR[illegible] RIDS, MICHIGAN

[illegible] Lowden [illegible] Harding [illegible]

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT FIRM

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 22, 19			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.97		3.00
No. 2 White	2.95		3.00
No. 2 Mixed	2.95		3.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.44		
No. 2 White	2.42		
No. 2 Mixed	2.42		

Wheat has moved only moderately the past week. The overseas demand is continuous at Chicago but movement is light at present. Of course if cars could be secured a little more readily there is not much doubt but that the demand would pick up briskly. Higher prices may prevail in the near future owing to the reports coming from the growing sections showing the crop to be in rather poor condition. We are unable to prove the sincerity of these reports but the crop is far enough along to seriously affect the trend of prices if dealers believe them to be true. The 1920 wheat crop of Argentina is estimated at 214,140,000 bushels. The estimated acreage and yield in Australia are 6,570,402 acres planted and the yield 46,210,380 bushels. France and England are buying all of their imported grain from this country now owing to the export duty that Argentina has placed on her wheat. This duty makes the wheat a higher price than is asked here.

CORN STRONG

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 22, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.90	2.09½
No. 3 Yellow	2.00		
No. 4 Yellow	1.95		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.82		1.93¾
No. 3 Yellow		1.82	
No. 4 Yellow	1.84		

Great strength has been shown in the corn market owing to the unfavorable condition of crops in general. Some news has come from the districts where corn was planted early and many of the growers report damage from the cutworms.

Another worm that promises to raise havoc with America's corn later in the season is the corn-borer.

Secreted in a cargo of broom corn imported from Austria, the unbidden guest has invaded 2,750 square miles in four states—Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and one county in Pennsylvania.

The so-called corn borer, named by reason of its tunneling operations through the stalks and ears of corn, is the worst of pests, destroying from one-fourth to one-half of the infested crops of corn, millet, hops and hemp in its native lands of Europe and Asia. Its depredations in the cornfields of this country have been such as to deprive the worm of none of its unsavory reputation as the arch enemy of plant life yet introduced into the United States.

OATS ADVANCE

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 22, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.28	1.21½	1.33
No. 3 White	1.27	1.17	
No. 4 White	1.26		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75		
No. 3 White	.74½	.71⅜	
No. 4 White	.70¾		

Rain is needed badly in many sections where oats were mudded in and then hot and dry weather came on baking the ground. Some sections report oats to be heading with straw very short. Large orders for oats to be shipped East have had to be cancelled because it is impossible to get the grain. Threshing has started on a large scale in Texas but very little of the Texas crop will be available for shipment East as most of the surplus has been promised to the southern trade.

RYE HIGHER

Rye has advanced again and is quiet and easy on the Detroit market at $2.28 for No. 2. The market is very congested at present and more advances are looked for if the situation does not clear up within a few days. There is considerable export busines going on and clearances are holding up well. Actual exports for the week of June 12th amounted to 2,287,000 bushels. It is estimated that there is around 8,000,000 bushels yet of the visible supply.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat not active. Oats firm and in good local demand. Corn higher. All live stock markets strong.

CHICAGO—Corn sets new high price mark. Favorable crop reports keep oats easy. Wheat active. Hogs lower.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

DEMAND for money does not relax, and restrictions on borrowing are forcing liquidation and more careful buying. Such luxury dealers as those selling automobiles and jewelry are having a dull season. There is a distinct but reluctant decline in the prices of these luxuries. The West is finding it hard to secure money for cattle operations. The Southwest has its money tied up in considerable of last year's wheat which they still have on their hands owing to the inability to get cars, and the new crop is ready to harvest.

The future trend of commodity prices is still a question. It will take the next six months to find out whether the unwillingness of the public to buy at present prices will be counteracted by the curtailment of production. Late mercantile reviews appear to forecast lower prices but conditions in the money market will have much to do with future prices. If money remains tight prices will be lower as the merchant will need his money to purchase new stock but if the money market loosens up so the merchant can secure credit again watch out for higher prices.

Grain markets in general are enjoying a feeling of strength owing to unfavorable reports of the growing crops coming from the country.

BEANS DECLINE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 22, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	8.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.		8.25	
Prime			
Red Kidneys		11.50	

The bean market at Detroit has made two declines during the last week; one of 25c and another of 15c. Chicago and New York markets are firm.

Professor Cox, head of the farm crops department at the M. A. C. thinks Michigan ought to plant more red kidney beans.

"The Japanese have not competed heavily with red kidney beans," says Professor Cox. "These are in great demand, and it would appear that a considerably larger acreage of red kidneys could be planted on the better soils of Michigan. As for white beans, Michigan's product is so well known for quality that it can stand very strong competition.

"All indications are that Michigan bean growers will find a better market next winter, (particularly late in the winter) for Michigan grown beans than the pessimistic forecast of the past fall and winter indicated."

NEW POTATOES EASY

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 22, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.78	
Chicago	6.50	
Pittsburg	6.67	
New York	6.75	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.40	2.33
Chicago	2.05	2.00
Pittsburg		
New York		

New spuds are lower on nearly all markets. There is no such a thing as old potatoes on the Detroit market. Prices for potatoes of the 1919 crop are all shot to pieces at Chicago. One drop of $4.50 was made in one day but advances followed and $9 per cwt., potatoes sold for $6.50 at the close.

The weekly crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co., gives the condition of the 1920 crop in several of the leading potato states as follows: Michigan, good to fair; Maine, good; Minnesota, fair to 100 per cent; Ohio, good; Illinois, poor to fair.

HAY SCARCE

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	45.00 @ 48	40.00 @ 47	45.00 @ 45
New York	43.00 @ 45		38.00 @ 42
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		47.00 @ 49	45.00 @ 47
New York	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 38	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.50 @ 38
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	38.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 38	36.50 @ 37
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33
New York	46.00 @ 47	45.00 @ 46	41.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	42.50 @ 42	40.00 @ 41	36.50 @ 38
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	35.00 @ 36	32.00 @ 33
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	17.00 @ 27
New York	44.00 @ 46	40.00 @ 43	
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 38	34.00 @ 36

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says, "The wool market is still waiting developments. Very little business has been done here or in the West and quotations are largely nominal still. Some consignments are reported from the West.

"The manufacturing situation, also is very uncertain and mills are running generally on three to four days schedule a week, sometimes less.

"The foreign markets have steadied somewhat on the lower London basis."

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 60; delaine unwashed, 70@73; 1-2 blood unwashed, 68@70; 3-8 blood unwashed, 59@60.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Buyers are paying more attention to hens and chickens and a firmer tone is quoted. The market is not troubled so much as it was with hold-over supplies. Dressed calves are doing a little better and there is a steady market for hogs. Dairy products are in liberal supply and active. The feeling in eggs is easy, but there is active buying of butter and the market holds steady.

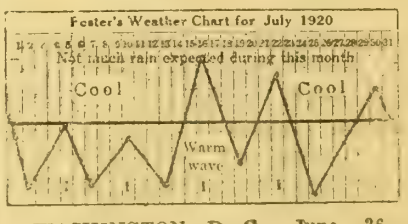
LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle; dry fed strong, grassers dull; canners 50 to 75c lower; best heavy steers, $14.50@15; best handy weight butcher steers, $14@14.75; mixed steers and heifers, $11@11.50; handy light butchers, $10@10.25; light butchers, $9@9.50; best cows, $8.50@9; butcher cows, $6.50@7.50; cutters, $5.50@5.75; canners, $4.50@6; best heavy bulls,, $8.75@9; bologna bulls $7.60@8; stock bulls, $7@7.50; feeders, $9@10.25; stockers, $8@8.75; milkers and springers, $85@110. Veal calves: opened strong, $1 higher, closing dul with advance lost best, $15@15.50; others, $9@14. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, $17@18; fair lambs, $13@14; light to common lambs, $10@12; yearlings, $13@14; fair to good sheep, $4@8; culls and common, $2@3. Hogs: Market strong; pigs, $14; mixed hogs, $15.50@15.60; heavy, $15.25.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Bulk beef steers steady to 25c lower; top heavy, $16.90; yearlings, $16; other grades 25c to 40c lower; few choice cows and heifers steady, other she-stock mostly 25c to 40c lower; bulls steady stockers and feeders weak, unevenly 25c to 40c lower; calves 25c lower. Hogs: Market active, opened 10c to 25c lower, closed strong to 10c to 15c higher than early; top, $15.75; bulk light and light butchers, $15.40@15.70; bulk 250 pounds and over, $14.35@14.40; pigs, 25c lower, with bulk at $12.25@13. Sheep: Over half direct to packers; very good Idaho lambs, $16.25; best native, $16; bulk, $14@16; California lambs, $15.50; best yearlings, $12; choice ewes, $6.50@7; few, $7.50; California ewes, $7; best feeder lambs, $13.65@13.90.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near June 26, July 2, 7, and 13 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 27 and July 3, 8, 14; plains section 28 and July 4, 9, 15; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Missippi valleys 29 and July 5, 10, 16; lower great lakes and eastern sections 30 and July 6, 11, 17, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 1, 7, 12, 18. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind the storm waves.

These disturbances will control the cropweather from near June 26 to July 18. Moderate temperatures are expected up to near July 13 and warmer following. Frequent thunder storms are expected and a general average of less rain than usual but well distributed moisture, bringing rather favorable cropweather for all sections. Southern parts of plains sections are in doubt and may be sufficient short on rain to threaten a raid by grasshoppers. Showers in Ohio and other middle latitudes are expected to check the Hessian fly. Middle to northern latitudes are expected to get fairly good weather for harvesting but may have to dodge the showers which are not expected to be heavy enough to do much damage.

General results of July cropweather will check the hopes of big crops but no serious extensive drouth is expected. Crop prospects are expected to be better at the end of June than they were at the end of May. Some hail is expected before the season ends. July and August are the most dangerous hail months.

W. T. Foster

THE WORLD'S MARKET AT MICHIGAN'S DOOR

(*Continued from page* 1)

whether or not the American wheat-grower could remain in business. And since the plains of the Dakotas and the Canadian Northwest are capable of feeding bread to a large part of the bread-eating world, the question of rates and profits assumes world-wide importance.

"Take your map of North America, and put your finger on Duluth, in Minnesota, or Port Arthur in Canada. Then follow down Lake Superior to the "Soo" Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, where the waters of Superior drop twenty feet to the level of Lake Huron. Here there are locks deep enough, long enough, and wide enough to let through the gigantic 10,000 ton Great Lakes freighters—locks large enough to handle all but about 5 per cent of the ocean-going freight-carrying shipping of the world.

"Passing on through Huron we come to the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, and these likewise can carry any ocean-going ship except such vessels as the Mauretania and Leviathan.

"The next stop on our all-water route from the Middle West to Europe is at the new Welland Canal. Canada is building this to meet the capacity of the "Soo" locks, and when completed any of the great freighters of the Upper Lakes can comfortably drop down through it onto Lake Ontario.

"Below Montreal, all the way to the sea, the St. Lawrence affords a broad, deep, safe ship highway that would bring Europe one thousand miles closer to our Middle West were it not for less than fifty miles of tumbling rapids in the upper St. Lawrence. The improvement of this fifty miles, by the creation of two great dams to hold back the waters of the river, is now becoming a matter of international concern.

"Engineers are agreed that this work can be done at a cost approximating $110,000,000, and that the four million horse-power of electrical energy that will be released by creating these artificial lakes will more than pay the entire carrying charges of the undertaking. So that from a financial standpoint the proposition appears entirely feasible. With these dams built, and their locks in operation, a steamer of 5,000 tons capacity could enter the St. Lawrence, carrying a cargo from Europe, lay down that cargo at any one of the Great Lakes parts, and then proceed to the head of the lakes to re-load with wheat or flax or livestock for the return journey. The effect would be to thrust an arm of the ocean midway into the heart of the American continent, and bring the prairie region west of Chicago and Duluth into overnight contact with the sea.

"This would place all the central region of the United States and Canada in a much more favorable situation in the coming competition for world commerce.

"But this is by no means all that the canalizing of the St. Lawrence would mean.

"It would help to solve in a very large measure, the pressing transportation problem, because it would shorten the rail haul of products west of the Alleganies destined for overseas consumption; and by so doing it would in effect add materially to the carrying capacity of the present rail equipment.

"It is a well-established fact that car congestion and car shortage, the twin bugaboos of the rail men and shipping public, are largely due to the long overland haul of shipments originating at, or bound for, points west of Chicago. The vast network of railways draws the streams of cars into the already locally congested area east of Pittsburg and Washington; and when the wheat shipments of early fall begin, the congestion become a jam, and the jam becomes a tie-up.

"This situation, bad enough when the all-rail shipments alone are considered, is made materially worse when the stream of lake-and-rail traffic comes pouring down the Great Lakes and debarks at Buffalo and Cleveland, demanding cars and right of way and side-track space that is needed by the traffic already on the ground.

"The opening of the St. Lawrence route would cause this stream of lake-and-rail traffic bound for overseas ports to move along the easier and cheaper and quicker all-water route, and a fair part of the all-rail that now reaches the Atlantic parts would find its natural route to Europe through its most convenient lake port and thence by ocean-going shipping direct to Europe.

"It has been estimated that four billions of dollars are necessary for the development of the American railways to the point where they can properly take care of the growing volume of transportation. If the expenditure of less than 5 per cent of this amount will provide an all-water route from the heart of the American continent to the sea, if this expenditure will bring the Mississippi Valley and the plains of Canada a thousand miles nearer to Europe, and if, finally, it will divert from the Eastern states a volume of through traffic that serves no other purpose than to congest roads already breaking down under local traffic and continental traffic originating within the manufacturing area along the Atlantic coast—then it would seem that immediate steps should be taken to add the St. Lawrence all-water route in order to relieve our overloaded and crumbling system of continental transportation."

TEXAS FARMERS GET $2.50 FOR THEIR WHEAT

New wheat was selling for $2.25 to $2.50 a bushel from farmer to dealer in and around Fort Worth, Texas on June 21st. This was declared to be the highest price paid there in several years.

Crop Reports

ARENAC (E)—Well the rain reached us at last and has been sending down the moisture every day, so much that farmers cannot get on their fields to cultivate or finish getting in their beans etc. It looks like another one of those high-priced years. On clay ground it is utterly impossible to do a thing, and will at least be a week before farmers can, provided it does not rain any more. Good old Democrat times is here and as the M. B. F. stated a few days ago, the banks are very careful who they let out loans to—more tight here every week. Prices on farm commodities are lowering. Wool is nearly a dead issue and unless you wish to take a small price, better hold on some time. The storms were ferocious and did enormous damage, tearing down silos, blowing fruit trees down and the hail was responsible for some damage. Poultry took some drop last week and looks like lower price in the face of high priced feed.—M. B. R.

TUSCOLA—Farmers are still planting potatoes and beans, sowing buckwheat and millet, cultivating corn and early potatoes. Corn looks very yellow and not a good stand. Cutworms and crows took a lot of it. Hay is going to be a light crop by the looks of it now. Weather has been very dry and hot until Monday when it started to rain and it has rained hard for two days. Tuesday night we had the worst storm of the season, lightning, rain, hail and wind, doing a lot of harm to trees and beans. One man had a nice horse killed by lightning. The following prices were offered at Caro: Wheat $2.90; corn, $1.75; oats, $1.05; rye, $1.90; buckwheat, $3.50 cwt.; beans, C. H. P.) $7 cwt.; hay, $24; potatoes, $3 @4 per bu.; hens, 25@28c; broilers, 50c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 36c; beef steers, beef cows, 6@9c; veal calves, 10@14c; sheep, 5@8c; lambs, 13@14c; hogs, 13 1-2c—R. B. C.

SHIAWASSEE—The drought of the past month or more has been a severe handicap to the bean growers, as many who have their fields fitted decline to plant while the ground is so very hot and dry, especially where the ground is of a sandy nature. Wheat as a rule is not doing as well as it was before the drought came on. Oats and corn seem to be practically at a standstill. Early potatoes are up enough to cultivate but the late crop as a rule are just being planted. Potato bugs have not made their appearance as yet, at least none have been reported. The following prices were offered at Durand: Wheat, $2.80; oats $1.08; rye, $3.10; beans (C. H. P.) $6.75@7.05; hay, $24@28; potatoes, $4; butter, 56c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 38c; veal calves, $10@18.—D. H. M.

MONTCALM (N. W.)—We have had plenty of rain fall the last few days. Helping crops considerably, especially wheat and rye which is just beginning to head. Quite a lot of live stock is being sold. Silos are being built this year throughout the country. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, $3.25; corn, $1.80; oats, $1.50; rye, $2.25; No. 1 timothy $30; No. 1 light mixed, $30; potatoes, $3; onions, 8c lb.; cabbage, 10c lb.; cucumbers, $3 cwt.; hens, 25c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 34c; strawberries, 30c.—G. B. W.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered at Midland: Wheat, $2.80; corn $1.80; oats, $1.05; rye, $1.80; buckwheat $3; beans (C. H. P.) $6.75; peas, $3.25; barley, $3.15.—O. B. & G. C.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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OF
Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
As of June 1st, 1920

CLAIMS PAID

	No.	Amount
Since organization	3,431	$458,226.98
First 5 months of 1920	667	95,850.85
During May, 1920	161	23,134.00

RESOURCES

Current—		
Cash in Banks, Commercial Acct.		$ 39,331.74
Cash in Banks, Savings Account		22,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Stamps		26,240.50
		$ 87,572.24
Capital—		
Insurance Building and Site	$27,547.67	
Up-to-date Office Equipment	10,806.96	$ 38,354.63
Total Resources		$125,926.87

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Call on our local agent, or write the Home Office.

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., Howell, Michigan

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known

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Tix Ton ANTISEPTICS the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A $7.50 Drum makes $60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

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AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'R	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK	SILO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLOWS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
CREAM SEP'R	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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Address ..... R. F. D..... State.....

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Our special airtight, patent bottle stoppers keep the fizz from escaping until you are ready to drink. Your grocer has them.

Be sure you get this package. It brings you the genuine Hires Household Extract.

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REQUIREMENTS OF ASSESSOR

In taking an assessment is the supervisor obliged to have his tax roll with him? Does he have to write with pen and ink? Also will he have to give the owner a receipt showing his assessed valuation or hasn't the owner any right to this information.—A Reader, Arenac County.

The law requires the supervisor or assessor to ascertain the taxable property of his district and for this purpose SHALL require each person having taxable property to make a statement of his property under oath. It is made a criminal offense to refuse to make it or to make a false one. He does not need his roll with him when he requires such statements. He is not obliged to fix the values when he visits the taxpayers and owners. Such action should be after he has viewed all of the property. The copying in the names and descriptions of property is clerical and should be done in ink and may be done by a clerk but the fixing of the values is an act that the officer must fix for himself and can not thus allow a clerk to merely copy a roll of former years. He is not required to give the owner the amount of the assessment but must furnish the information if requested.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

GREEN LEG PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Are there any pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks having dark colored feet and legs?—Mrs. I. N. M., Standish Mich.

Barred Rock pullets often show a dark green or slatey green leg, owing to, I think, the fact of exhibition breeding to increase the number of bars on the feather that the yellow pigment has about left the beak and the leg in the modern bred Barred Plymouth Rock. The cockerels show yellow legs and are very apt to have green in the beak. The cause of this is the breeding more black into the fowl, which of course is moving towards the Black Java blood that was originally crossed to produce the Barred Rock.

By the standard of perfection you will notice that the Black Java shanks and toes are black or nearly black with a tendency towards willow but black preferred. This would give ample chance for the dark colored shank. For a good many years there were green spots on the shanks of the Barred Rock female but later on of course we find the greenish slate leg on most all of them.—*C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

WORDING OF CONTRACT SHOWS

Last August I listed my farm for sale with our local agent, gave him the exclusive sale of it for 12 months, but he did not bring any one around for eight months (I had signed a contract with him for a five per cent commission.) Last February I saw an ad in the Chicago Daily News which I answered. The Chicago broker came out with the owner of Chicago property and we made a deal here to trade equity for equity, I agreeing to pay the Chicago agent $450 commission. Now our local agent after hearing that I had traded, comes along with a proposition for a trade, after I had signed a contract with the Chicago man. Can our local agent hold me for commission?—A Subscriber Van Buren County.

Your question is a complicated one and may be controlled by the wording of the contract you made with the first broker. Unless that contract would control I am of the opinion you would still be able to make a deal yourself and not be liable to him for any commission. Such a matter should be submitted to your attorney with all of the facts to assist in construing the question of liability.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HOMES FOR THE AGED

Is there an old peoples' home in Michigan, if so, where is it located and what are the terms and conditions under which a person of nearly 70 years old can gain a home there?—A Reader.

There are several homes of this kind in the state; some are maintained by lodges for their members, some by churches for their members; a few are for women only and several are for aged people of any faith of sect. Of the last named there are three: "Home for the Aged," located at Grand Rapids; "Old People's Home," located at Muskegon; "Old People's Home," located at South Haven. These homes are open to aged people of 60 years or more and are maintained by individuals, charities and contributions by inmates.—*Editor.*

WIFE NOT LIABLE FOR HUSBAND'S DEBTS

I would like to have you print in your paper what you know in regards to the paying of notes signed for men going to the war and not returning. Now these widows refuse to pay same after they have signed their name on the renewal note for the first one signed by her husband. I have a note that I paid a year ago that I signed with a young man that was working for me when he was drafted. His wife renewed this note and signed her own name to the renewal now she receives her insurance from her husband who was killed in France and refuses to do anything with it at all. Please print your advice on this as there are perhaps others who would like to know this same thing.—E. M. G., Osceola County.

A married woman is not liable for her husband's debts even though she signed the note. It would not make any difference how much money she had. If the deceased left no estate of his own from which the amount of the indebtedness could be collected you would be without a remedy in law.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY BOOK

Where can I get a book describing the different kinds of sheep?—O. P., Vestaburg Mich.

We are offering for sale a book that treats this subject very thoroughly. If you will look on page 19 of your June 5th issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER you will find an ad describing this book and the price of it.—*Editor.*

RAISING WATER ON LAKE

Have individuals owning lake frontage which embraces an outlet to several lakes the right to raise the water level of these lakes by daming the outlet? What procedure would be necessary, on the part of parties wishing to raise the level, to make the daming legal. The raising of the level would be detrimental in several instances to parties owning frontage on the lakes to be raised. Have the parties who would be seriously affected any powers to prohibit the raising of the water level?—A Livingston County Subscriber.

The parties who desire to raise the water on the lakes must have the right of flowage of all of the bordering land to legally raise the water. They can acquire this right of flowage only by purchase. The persons likely to be injured by threatened flowage would be entitled to an injunction upon a proper bill in chancery paying for such injunction.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

NEW YORK COMPANY RETURNS SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY

I have noticed an article in the last issue which corresponds somewhat with the predicament I am in. On Nov. 11, 1919, I sent an order amounting to $30.21 to the B—— H —— Co., of New York City and have never heard a word from them, although I wrote many times. Will you please see what you can do, and I, like the other reader you helped would be willing to pay you amply.—*Miss M. A. K., Huron County.*

We took the matter up with the B—— H—— Company and received a reply from them stating that they were mailing a check to our subscriber covering the entire amount due and on June 12th we received the following letter from Miss M. A. K.:

Your letter received in regard to my trouble with the B—— H—— Co. and after seven months I have received my money. Many thanks to you. Very truly yours.—*Miss M. A. K., Huron County.*

(We do not make any charges to our subscribers for making collections.)

CREAM BUYER LIABLE FOR CAN

Last summer a cream buyer bought cream in this neighborhood. He would call once a week, take a can of cream and bring back an empty and pay for the one he took away the week before. Now the last trip was Dec. 16 and he has not returned the empty can nor paid for it or the cream. Is there any way I can collect? He lives in the next county.—W. J. Y., Roscommon County.

The purchaser of cream is liable in a personal action for the price of the cream, and for the can, if he refuses to return it. I would be of the opinion that a demand would have to be made upon him for the can before an action for the price would lay, unless you have an agreement with him as to the time of its return. Unless the goods were obtained by what in law would amount to false pretenses there would be no criminal action. You having trusted him there would be only an action for the amount he owes you. You can sue him in the other county or in your own county if you can have summons served on him in your county.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

VALUE OF ENSILAGE

What is a fair price per ton for a good grade of silage? How many tons per foot will two year old silage weigh in the bottom six feet of a 12 x 42 silo that has been filled both years?—A Huron County Reader.

The value of ensilage will depend upon the class of livestock to which it is to be fed, the maturity of the corn, and the distance necessary to haul the ensilage. At the present price of hay, from $12 to $14 per ton is a fair estimate. The weight per cubic foot of ensilage varies greatly at different depths. In a 12 x 42 ft. silo, the ensilage will weigh from 30 to 35 pounds per cubic foot, 10 feet from the top, while the bottom 6 ft. will weigh from 60 to 70 pounds per cubic foot. Assuming that the weight per cubic food is 65 pounds, each foot of silage will weigh approximately 3.6 tons at the depth mentioned.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

TENANT FURNISHES ALL

When a man rents his farm on shares, getting one third of grain and one-half of hay, should he furnish seed and fertilizer?—Subscriber, Sanilac County.

It is usual to provide in the lease what each shall furnish but if there was no such agreement and the tenant was to have two-thirds and the landlord one-third I would be of the opinion that the tenant furnished all.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NEW ERA ASSOCIATION

I would like to learn everything possible about the New Era Association of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It doesn't look very solid to me, appears to be too much of a speculation. How about its financial standing? Is it growing? Won't the rates soon be boosted way up? What is its future? Several around here are carrying insurance in the association, some that are not financially able to lose their protection.—Anxious Kent County.

In accordance with your request of May 19th, we are giving you below a statement of the financial condition of the New Era Association, Grand Rapids, Michigan, as of December 31, 1919, as shown by its annual report filed with this Department: Admitted assets, $82,433.36; liabilities, $88,883.73.—*Frank H. Ellsworth, State Insurance Commissioner, Lansing.*

DEED WITHOUT RESERVATION

C and F bought a 40 acre farm together (joint deed) of W, a single man. According to contract they were to pay W $100 per year and he make it his home with them for 20 years. Last September F signed off fair and square of his own accord to C with C's consent, F making no reservations whatever, it being recorded at the time. What I want to know is F entitled to any share of the new seeding that was made before he signed off?—A Subscriber, Genesee County.

A deed without reservation would convey all seeding that he had any interest in at the time of the execution of the deed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

232-ACRE FARM WITH HORSES, 25 COWS, tools, crops. Big steady income; fine location, near town; close creamery; broad machine-worked fields, 4-cow spring-watered pasture; 2-story 10-room house, spring water, maple shade; big stock barn, silo, water supply, poultry house; owner unable occupy, throws in horses, cows 3 yearlings, two 2-year olds, machinery, tools, part growing crops; less than $30 an acre for everything, part cash easy terms. Details of this and another at $2,900 page 29 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalogalog Farm Bargains, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and 29 other states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, EXCELLENT soil, all under cultivation, good house, fair barn, plenty water. Will sell entire equipment including 8 high grade Holstein females. 4 miles from town. Inquire LYLE SHARP, Clifford, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—76 ACRES, CLAY LOAM well drained. Best of soil. No county ditch. Good buildings, newly painted. Acetylene lights, will sell with or without stock, tools and crops. 60 rods to school, 2 miles to good market on main road. A. R. ZIMMERMAN, Newaygo, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES. GOOD BUILD-ings, 80 acres improved; flowing well, water in house and barn. Also stream through pasture. Will sell part or all. Price $60 per acre. For further information write Wm. VANDEPOL, Marion, Mich., R No. 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A THREE story Chicago Flat Bldg., consisting of two stores on 1st, 2-6 and 2-4 rooms on the second and the same on the third floor. All rented and in fine shape. Income better than $5,000 for a clear Michigan farm. Give full particulars in first letter. Address J. A. ROCKWOOD, Hastings, Mich.

STORE AND 4 ACRES, 13 MILES FROM Alpena on Mich. Pike. $1,800. Stock at invoice price. Owner, JAMES J. LINCE, Ossineke, Mich., R R 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

FOR SALE—AVERY TRACTOR 12-25 AND P. & O. four bottom plow. Good second hand condition. If taken soon, $600. HARVEY POWERS, Fremont, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD CART AND HARNESS for a pony 43 inches high. GEO. FLEMING, R 2, Grand Ledge, Mich.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR LARGE FARM. Rent and living free. Salary $1,200 per year. MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Jackson, Mich.

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed please find check for $14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Veterinary Dep't

GRUBS IN CATTLE

My cattle have big grubs in their backs, some of them have about a hundred and others not so many. Can you inform me how to get rid of them and what causes them to get there?—H. F., Sanilac County.

The grubs to which you refer appertain to the life history of the Botfly. This grub, or the larvae of this fly, when grown, is smooth, white, and transparent, as it enlarges it becomes browner, and about the time of its full growth it is of a deep brown color. The larvae having attained its full growth and size, effects its escape from the abscess of the back of the affected animal and drops to the ground, it is then of a dark brown color, narrower at one end than at the other, flat on one side and very round and convex on the other. They remain in this state for about six weeks, and the fly appears. The grubs usually escape during the months of May or June. Sometimes these grubs are very numerous and cause a great deal of pain and uneasiness in the animal, which becomes thin in flesh, hidebound and feverish, more frequently, however, they do no harm except to the hides. Treatment: Whenever cattle have these tumors along the back ,it is advisable to press out the grub, and apply either alcohol or Tr. Iodine.—*W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary editor.*

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

How is tuberculosis in pure bred cattle found to be present, and what is the method of cure. Can an outsider when coming to a strange barn detect that tuberculosis is present in a herd? I have heard the remark that calves standing by their mother is a good advertisement for no tuberculosis. How much linseed meal is safe for a horse when used as a tonic.—Subscriber, Mason County.

Tuberculosis in pure bred cattle is identically the same as tuberculosis in grades; the only positive method of diagnosing the disease is by means of the tuberculin test, however, the symptoms in some cases are very pronounced, for where the lungs are affected the animal usually presents a chronic cough. When the mesenteric glands are involved there is apt to be a persistent or periodical diarrhoea. One familiar with the disease may be able to detect its presence by a casual examination. There is no cure and the barbering of this or any other contagious disease will sooner or later mean a great loss. Calves standing beside their mother is no indication the disease is not present. One or two tablespoonfuls of linseed meal morning and night is sufficient to feed a horse.—*W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary editor.*

RAISING COLT BY HAND

I would like to ask through your valuable paper if any of your readers have had any experience raising a colt by hand. Mare died. Am feeding cows milk diluted a little. Have been told to feed an egg a day. Veterinary prescribed Cascara Sagradac at first. Would you advise giving a little now and then. Colt is 12 days old. About how much milk would be enough. Its my first experience and don't want to overfeed.—W. M. H., Shiawassee County.

When raising a colt by hand the following is recommended. Dilute cows milk with an equal amount of water and to one quart of this mixture add five drahms of sugar. The amount that is required depends on the size and breed of the colt. It would be advisable to feed the colt about six times a day, warming a fresh supply of milk each time.—*F. O. A. Taylor, Division of Veterinary Science, M. A. C.*

LET BULL ENDORSE YOUR NOTE

The Better Sires campaign conducted by various states in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is developing the fact that bank credit is available to the progressive live stock farmer as to the progressive business man of the city.

A letter received by the Bureau of Animal Industry reports the following announcement published by a Wisconsin bank to its farmer patrons:

"Why not keep some of those pure bred Holsteins home? Many fine animals will be sold at the first annual sale of the Brown County Holstein Breeders' Association to be held in the Brown County fair grounds, West De Pere, Wis., on Monday, May 10. The ——— Bank is ready to stand back of any of its customers who wish to purchase some of the stock to be offered for sale and who do not feel able at present to carry the investment. Call at the bank and the accommodation can be easily arranged."

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

The busy millionaire climbed into his beautiful and purring automobile. A ragged newsboy rushed alongside and offered the sale of a paper. The successful business man had already read that particular edition and to the lad's insistent demands that he "Please buy a paper, mister," finally replied rather tartly, "No, I said no." The unabashed newsboy came back with, "Aw, don't get grouchy, governor, the only difference between you and me is that you're making your second million and I'm still working on my first."—*Co-operative World.*

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

BLACK FLAG

15c 40c 75c Except West of Rockies

Milk in Comfort

Kills flies in closed milking shed. Fold piece of paper; put in it two teaspoonfuls of Black Flag; blow into air in milking shed ten minutes before letting in cows. Will kill almost every fly. Kills insects by inhalation. **Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die.** Destroys ants, flies, fleas, bedbugs, roaches, mosquitoes, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. At grocery, drug, department and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.

I.P.

U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows that glass containers keep insect powder strongest. Buy Black Flag in the SEALED GLASS BOTTLE instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes.

BLACK FLAG
Baltimore, Md.

CORN HARVESTER One man, one horse, one row Self Gathering Binder. Sold direct to Farmers for 1st year. Only with fodder binder. Free Catalog showing Corn Harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

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Registered Holsteins

1st Macomb County Consignment Sale

June 30th, 1920

Sale at 1:00 p. m.

11:16 A. M. Limited from Port Huron and 12:10 Limited from Detroit will stop at the door.

Also hourly local service both ways.

COL. R. E. HAEGER,
HARRY ROBINSON,
B. V. KELLY,
AUCTIONEERS.

Fairchild Farms,
Chesterfield, Mich.

(25 miles from Detroit on Gratiot Ave.)

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
In the Box

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

June 30. Holsteins. Fairchild Farms, Chesterfield, Mich.
Aug. 6. Duroc-Jerseys . O. E. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28. Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29. Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 30. Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 31. Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.
SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

FOR SALE
5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.
Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

$125.00 TAKES A HOLSTEIN BULL calf born Nov. 23, 1919. Evenly marked. Two nearest dams average 22.5 lbs. Sired by a son of Alcartra Pontiac Butter Boy. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

CEDAR BROOK FARM
Offers for sale
TWO YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL
Sired by VALE ELZERVERE VASSAR BELL PAUL, dam LADY GERDA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, whose coloring is about 2-3 white. From the herd of H. C. Crandall & Son of Elba.
Price $150
THOS. LEE MUIR, Almont, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pontiac Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with creditable records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso - - R2 - - Michigan

HATCH HERD
(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES
Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM
YPSILANTI, MICH.
Increase Your Production at the Price of $50
Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. Daughters. Dam a 2 year old granddaughter of a 21 lb. cow that will be tested at next freshening. We have just finished testing 2 cows. One made over 30 lbs., the other made 27.65 from 779 lbs. of milk in 7 days.
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

Bulls From an Accredited Herd
HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063
born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS
Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554
a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)
Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES
Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES
under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE
TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS
ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer. Herd tuberculin tested. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 60s commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind
of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys
Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

SPECIAL SALE OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for $100. Bull calves and heifer calves for $50.
FINDLAY BROS
Vassar, R 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD
LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE Poland Chinas. Gilts all sold.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDing, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726,672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, RS, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. FOR SALE. SPRING PIGS OF both sex. Sired by Wiley's King Bob the Big Smooth kind.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

The Best Breeders
advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

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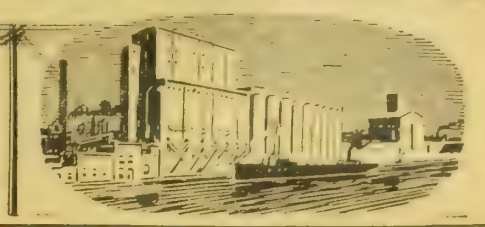
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 43. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920. $1 PER YEAR

Berrytime in Michigan

Read in this issue:—Better Service From the Department of Agriculture—Farmers in Favor of Distributing Own Milk

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

NEW YORK FOLLOWS MICHIGAN'S EXAMPLE

Roused by the definite and constructive commercial programs of the state farm bureau organizations in Michigan and Illinois, New York state farmers have adopted the "organized for business" slogan of the two states and have gone to work.

A new statewide Farmers' Co-operative Association is being launched this week in New York state. Undoubtedly it will be a commercial institution that the Michigan State Farm Bureau can co-operate with easily, effectually, and to a good purpose. It is called the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange Inc. It was made possible through a federation of commercial activities of the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the various farm bureau units. It is incorporated for $1,000,000, which is divided into 200,000 five dollar shares. Holdings are limited to $5,000 and voting is to be on a basis of membership and not stockholdings. Dividends are restricted to 6 per cent on stock, with surplus earnings to be disbursed in the form of patronage dividends. It will be located in Syracuse, where the New York State Grange Exchange has had its headquarters.

The stock is being floated through the medium and efforts of the county farm bureau units. Twenty-five hundred solicitors are at work. The sale commenced this week and preliminary pledges seem to guarantee expectations that the entire block of 200,000 shares will go. The actual purchase by this organization of the Grange Exchange, which will be the nucleus of the new organization, is merely a formality, all arrangements having been made. Business at the start will be principally in seeds, feeds and fertilizer. Business with individuals will be discouraged and an attempt made to transact all business through the mediums of local granges and dairy league locals, and local co-operative associations.

Seeds will be the first commodity handled extensively. This New York organization will soon be ready and eager to work with the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Department in effecting large purchases of clover seed and alfalfa. Prof. John Baron of Cornell University, will be in charge of the Seed Department, and either himself or someone else will be starting westward in quest of clover and alfalfa very soon.

No serious attempt will be made to handle much fertilizer for fall delivery, efforts in this connection being directed toward next spring, when a large volume of business, especially in acid phosphate, is expected to be done.

Efforts will be made immediately to get in position to handle feeds for this winter.

"LISTEN, FOLKS!"

Do you know what The Michigan Business Farmer, your friend, needs more than anything else in the world?

Well, I'll tell you!

It needs just ten thousand more subscribers on the farms of Michigan and must have them if it is to do for you and for the farming business in our home state what it has set out to accomplish this year, 1920.

We could hire salaried agents, but their salaries, rig hire, eating and sleeping expense, would cost more than they could collect from old and new subscribers combined.

So, we must come to you, the friends of the Business Farmer, who know what we are doing, what the paper has accomplished and what it is striving to accomplish and we must ask you to help us get these ten thousand new subscribers that will make this paper stand head and shoulders above any single farming institution in the state.

So, here are our co-operative summer subscription prices, made at a loss, for only one reason: to get the ten thousand new subscribers that your weekly must have.

Right down in the corner of this announcement is a coupon---it has room for ten names---it ought to be mailed in from every family who believes in our paper, with every line filled---

---if each would do his or her share---think what it would mean!

You can offer during this drive to new subscribers only, The Michigan Business Farmer, every week to any address anywhere in the United States for the following special prices, subject to withdrawal at any time:

NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

(TEN WEEKS FOR 10c)

(BALANCE OF 1920 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)

Surely, there is not a man or woman engaged in farming or interested in the farming business in Michigan who will not dig down and hand you a dime or quarter to try out and prove to themselves the merits of this weekly. Think of it, you can add ten names for a dollar!

GET 'EM ON THE TELEPHONE, call them up, tell them you are making up a list of new subscribers at ridiculously low prices and that you'll send in their names and get the dime or quarter when you see them the first time ---you can make up a list of ten names in ten minutes!

HERE'S TEN NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS!

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dear folks: Here's my boost!

Enclosed find $_____to cover trial subscriptions below, as shown by amount set opposite each name. Your friend,

Name _____P. O._____R. F. D. No.____Mich.

	Name	Post Office	RFD	State	Amount
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

FARM POOLS IS AIMED ONLY AT THE MIDDLEMAN

To allay the fears of some business men that their interests may be jeopardized by the increasing activities of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, headquarters of the bureau here issued a statement asserting that "the only interests affected are the middlemen, superflous handlers doing business largely in a speculative way."

The statement follows in part:

"The State Farm Bureau is strictly a co-operative institution, doing a selling and purchasing business for its more than 60,000 members on a cost basis.

"Business men engaging in activities which do not make for unnecessary handling of farm products or farm supplies, and not inflating the values of such products or supplies, have no reason to be apprehensive of competition with the farm bureau. The organization is not attempting any activities of a commercial nature which would conflict with any businesses now satisfactorily serving the thousands of farmers in the state or any groups of these thousands.

"The purpose of the bureau is to see that products of the farms of its members are sold and distributed as economically as possible and that the purchases of supplies for these farms are made as economically and as efficiently as possible. Obviously, it is more economical to do business in large volume than in small; hence, pooling of commodities for sale and orders for purchase by farm bureau members must be the program of the organization."

RECORD HARVEST FOR WESTERN CANADA SEEN

Western Canada's prospects for a record crop are extremely bright this season, although spring operations have been much delayed owing to heavy rains during April. Ideal seeding weather has prevailed this month and work has progressed rapidly with warm weather. The soil is thoroughly saturated with moisture. Germination is reported extraordinarily rapid. Considerable wheat is already above the ground and is growing strongly. Earlier sown grain is already eight inches high.

In many fields as a result of late beginning the area sown to wheat is slightly reduced compared with last season, but total crop area is reported greater, more oats, barley and flax being sown. Many farmers are working day and night to seed every possible acre under the most favorable conditions of many years. A strong feeling of optimism prevails throughout the country.

Volume VII
Number 43

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

July, 3
1920

Better Service From Department of Agriculture

Conference Between Farm Paper Editors and Sec'y Meredith Promises to Bear Fruit for Agriculture

WHAT ONE enthusiastic farm paper editor declared was "one of the most important events in agricultural history," took place at Washington June 17, 18 and 19th when the editors of thirty-five of the biggest farm papers in the country met at Washington, D. C., in conference with Secretary Meredith and formulated plans for better cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the American farmer.

It is a well known fact that there have never been the most cordial and helpful relations between the farmer and the Department. The various activities of the Department have flourished as much in spite of the farmer as because of him. The early tendencies of the Department to confine itself to the scientific and productive end of farming in almost total disregard of the economic end has been the cause of much misunderstanding of the functions of the Department and the feeling among the farmers that it was not of the greatest possible service to them. Moreover, the appointment of secretaries entirely unfamiliar with the needs of the farmer, and the charges that the department under the regime of Secretary Meredith's predecessor was under the control of unfriendly interests, have all but destroyed the farmers faith in the institution.

The first big job that confronted E. T. Meredith when he became Secretary of Agriculture was to acquaint the farmers and the city people with the great value of the work being done by the farmer. His second big job was to make the Department of greater service to the farmer. The first one Mr. Meredith is successfully carrying out, although he is somewhat disappointed that his efforts along that line were not sufficient to prevent the cut in appropriations which will handicap the work of the Department to some extent this year. The second job takes more time and requires the counsel and co-operation of the farmers and the farm press.

It was to help make the Department of Agriculture a more useful instrument for the farmers that the farm paper editors went to Washington. Secretary Meredith openly solicited their advice and help. The advice was freely given. The practical help is to come later.

It might be stated that nearly all the editors went to Washington in a more or less skeptical frame of mind as to the value of the work now being done by the Department. They felt as do most of the farmers that the Department was frittering away its time and funds with inconsequential matters to the exclusion of more important affairs. They felt that the Department was long on theory but short on practice. So they were prepared to tear the Department all to pieces and rebuild it along more modern and practical lines. But they had a surprise in store for them. Almost without exception they discovered that they really did not know what the Department of Agriculture had been doing. They discovered that they had not appreciated the great value of the scientific investigations, the innumerable experiments, and the score or other activities conducted by the Department. But when they talked with the heads of the Bureaus, listened to the reports of the various projects and of the plans under consideration, they gave their unqualified approval of the work that was being done and urged that it be greatly extended.

The editors were divided into groups of eight, each group constituting a committee to visit each one of the several bureaus of the Department. The Business Farmer was represented on the Bureau of Markets Committee with Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, the American Agriculturist of Chicago, the Oklahoma Stockman and Farmer and the Progressive Farmer. The work of the Bureau of Markets was of especial interest to all weekly farm paper editors, and the editor of the Business Farmer feels that it was a privilege to inspect the work of that Bureau and take part in the suggestions for improving the service it is rendering.

Work of Bureau of Markets

There are sixteen different divisions in the Bureau of Markets all having to do with the economic end of farming. The activities of these divisions include the compilation of market informaton, both domestic and foreign, its publication, standardization and inspection of grains, fruits, vegetables, meats, cotton and wool, standardization of containers, investigation of co-operative marketing practices and costs, transportation of farm products, enforcement of warehouse act, and conclusion of the work of the Wool Industries Board. Each of these divisions is doing a valuable work for the farmer. Each is handicapped this year because of lack of funds, and each has plans for extending its work as soon as more money becomes available. The committee endorsed the work of the Bureau of Markets as handled under the competent supervision of Chief George Livingston.

Getting Acquainted With Department of Agriculture

THE BUSINESS Farmer will shortly begin the publication of a series of articles describing what the Department of Agriculture is doing. These articles have been prepared by special writers and will be accompanied with illustrations. The Department is doing great and valuable service for the farmer, and it is proper that he should know in detail of its accomplishments. The Department can be of much greater service to the farmers and it is hoped that from publication of these articles will arise an understanding of what is left to be done and how it can be accomplished.

Inasumch as a series of articles is to be publishing the work of each Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, we will con fine the balance of this article to the recommenda tions made by the Commit tee on Bureau of Markets for making the Bureau of greater usefulness to the farmer.

Each member of the committee had some grievance to cite from his state over the manner in which the grades applying to several farm products are enforced. In the potato states there is still more or less dissatisfaction over the fact that potatoes are not universally graded. In the west there is bitter complaint over the enforcement of the grain standards act because it applies only to inter-state shipments and cannot be enforced in transactions between the farmer and the local shipper. It was the recommendation of the committee that if any grading was to be enforced it should begin when the crops left the farmers' hands and continue until they reached the consumer. In other words, it was the sense of the committee that standardization to be the greatest possible benefit to farmers should be universal and compulsory.

Market Information

Perhaps the most important recommendation made by the Committee on Bureau of Markets was that the Bureau should greatly extend its machinery for compiling and publishing information on world acreages, crop conditions, yields, prices, demand, trend of markets, etc. The committee specifically recommended that the Bureau provide all farm papers which desired it with a special market report service, giving the farmers intelligent and up-to-the-minute price quotations, condition of the markets, factors affecting the market, etc. The committee was pleased to learn that the Bureau had already in contemplation some such plan as that, and although the division under whose charge that work would come is short of funds, a definite promise was obtained that such a service would be inaugurated as soon as possible.

The reader can readily calculate the immense value of such a service. The Business Farmer an other farm papers have been trying to compile such information and to make such interpretation of the market conditions as will instruct the farmer to more intelligently market his crops at the greatest possible financial return. But it is plain to be seen that no matter how intelligently the farmers of Michigan, for instance, might market their potatoes, if the farmers of other potato states not having dependable information on the markets, rushed their crop to market without any regard for the factors that make the price, the farmers of Michigan would receive no benefit from their more judicious methods. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that all the farmers of the United States and eventually of the world be in constant touch with the markets through their farm papers.

The Spread Between Producer and Consumer

Another suggestion that came from this committee was that the Bureau investgiate the reasons for the great spread between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer, and to publish its findings, the belief being that there would be less profiteering in foodstuffs if the full facts as to the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar were made known. The Bureau has already been doing some work along this line and promised to hasten its completion as rapidly as possible.

Farmers in Favor of Distributing Own Milk

Dairymen in Detroit Area Declare They Will Back Farmer-Owned Plant in Detroit

THE QUESTIONNAIRE that was submitted to the readers of the BUSINESS FARMER continue to bring proof that the rank and file of the milk producers of the Detroit area favor some plan whereby they can control the marketing and price of their product. Several hundred farmers, milking anywhere from six to fifty cows have reported their willingness to stand behind a movement looking to this end. Only one who returned a coupon was not in favor of the plan.

Dairymen in the vicinity of other cities have tried the distributing plan with success. Some have failed. But the reasons of their failure are clearly seen and can therefore be avoided. Experience has demonstrated that benefits accrue both to the producer and consumer through farmer owner distributing plants. It is perfectly natural that this should be so.

Such returns as have been received by the BUSINESS FARMER have shown so conclusively the desire of the Michigan Milk Producers that we do not intend to let the matter drop with a little agitation. Rumor has it that certain Detroit parties interested in the distribution of milk is willing to become affiliated with the farmers in such a project, and in good season a definite plan for the financing of this project and carrying it to a successful conclusion will be launched.

What the Readers Say

Below are the voluntary expressions of opinions upon this subject by prominent dairymen. Let us have more of them:

St. Clair County Farmers Favor Farmer Plant

Enclosed find coupon, dealing with the milk question. I cannot see how the farmers are going to keep cows and sell milk for less money than it takes to feed and not say anything about the care and equipment and other things that go to produce clean milk. I for one am strong for getting our own plant in the city of Detroit, for as long as the commission is made up of men who don't even know how to milk a cow, we will have to sell for less than cost. Of course the men are not all to blame, The way that the creameries distribute this milk is where the most of our money goes. I have seen two to three different milk bottles go up one stairway. I think this is to blame for high cost of distributing, where if we had our own plant we could do away with this or in other words, one man could do the work of these three. The farmers around here have talked this over and all seem to be greatly in favor of a plant.—*A. R., St. Clair County.*

Farmers Will Back Association

While reading my paper of your last issue I noticed a coupon on page four which was there for the use of farmers whom are interested in the milk business. As we are somewhat interested in the producers' side of the milk question I have filled out the coupon just as I think best for us. My opposition to common plan of fixing prices is this: there are not enough farmers who are milk producers sitting on the commission and therefore we do not get a fair share. The distributors are the only ones that are making any money out of the present situation. I am heartily in favor of the Milk Producers' Association acting as distributors of our own product. And I think if all the producers will give their energy and earnest support we will soon be able to market our own milk. I hope it is a go.—*C. G., Genesee County.*

Milk Producers Poor Business Men

As a reader of your paper will say I enjoy it very much and greatly appreciate your effort to help us farmers get what is justly ours. As regards the selling of our milk will try to express my views. The fact that milk producers have sold for this long time and continue to sell their product at a loss shows they're worse than poor business men. Poor business men are quite apt to have poor representatives and such men are sure to lose out in competition with such men as are already in the business. I've watched them all my life of forty years and as a class the city dealers both big and little are both sharp and tricky. However I'm ready for any plan whereby we can sell our milk at a profit. I believe the time is ripe to start something and when we have made a start "all there be to it" is to hang together or we must hang singly.—*S. D. E., Wayne County.*

Would Lower Cost

I think if we distributed our own milk we will get nearer to the consumer than if we had a central station and we could more readily give the benefit of the economies to the consumer. By distributing it ourselves we can do so at the lowest possible cost all the way through. Hope something will be done right away as I think the time is ripe. Your paper is a dandy and it keeps getting better all the time.—*H. C., Oak Grove, Mich.*

Lost $50 Per Cow

In regards to the milk situation, we are in favor of having a distributing station in Detroit, as we are only receiving 3.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent butterfat test and samples out of the same cans of milk when sent to Lansing show a test of 3.6 per cent butterfat which makes us $16 to $25 short on every months' milk check. We have lost about $50 on each cow that we have kept this last winter owing to the high cost of feed and the low prices received for our Milk. Hoping that you make a success of this venture.—*F. E. K. & Son, Shiawassee County.*

Money Wasted Getting the Farmers Milk to the Consumer

I am firm in the opinion that the proper thing for the dairy farmers around Detroit is to own their own distributing plant and have it built so there will never be a surplus of milk, this can be done by turning all surplus to the consumer into butter, cheese or condensed milk. One big plant for all of Detroit. A centralized station. One big mind to control the whole business and cut out all waste from the milking of the cow to placing the milk on the doorstep of the consumer; by increasing the revenue to the milk association for that purpose. The thing would have a start. I have been in the dairy business for more than 25 years and from what I can see and hear I am satisfied there is thousands of dollars being wasted right now in getting the farmers' milk out to the consumer. The M. B. F. is doing more for the farmers of Michigan in sounding out the farmers, not only on the milk question, but other big questions to get their ideas and attitude toward doing business along economic lines than any other paper in Michigan.—*A. B. G.*

Not Satisfied With the Way the Commission Fixes the Price

In answer to your query as to the milk situation in the Detroit area I will frankly say that I am not satisfied with the way the commission fixes the price. For instance, for April we were to get $3.40 for 80 per cent and $3.70 for 20 per cent. Instead of getting that for us we only got $3.37 per hundred which made a difference of $18 for the month of April for me. Do you wonder why I am not satisfied.

I surely think the farmers should own and operate their milk plants and also distribute the milk in the city of Detroit. I see by the scale of prices of the different cities which appeared in the M. B. F. the Detroit distributors get the most of any. That must convince any one that it would pay the farmers to own their own plants and distribute their own milk. Wishing you all the success possible.—*F. M., Macomb County.*

Salem Producers Speak

The undersigned, members of the "Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n" milking fifty-five cows, are losing more than $1 on each one hundred pounds of milk sold at present prices, and are not satisfied with the Commission fixing milk prices for the reason, that said Commission is always willing to allow a very fair percentage of profit to distributors and a very serious loss to producers. The undersigned favor the distributing of milk by the "Milk Producers' Ass'n" and say that time is more than ripe to do it now.

(Signed)—John J. Smith, A. M. Lopez, Chas. Beardslee, R. H. Cdysler, Mr. Springer, all of Salem, Mich.

Gratiot Farmer Sees Farmer-Owned Plants as Beet Sugar Solution

Cites European Plan of Local Slicing Plants and Central Refinery as an Example for Michigan Beet Growers

By CHAS. KERR
Gratiot County Farmer

EDITOR, M. B. F.: An article on page 2, June 12th issue, headed "Farm Bureau Favors Co-operative Sugar Plants," is along the lines of a solution to the sugar beet controversy. Then have been a great many articles in our papers—agricultural and others, regarding the sugar beet business. I have watched them very closely, although I have taken no part. There is not much chance for the growers to force the manufacturer to come to their terms. It is not the nature of the class of men who run and own the factories to divide profits with producers. It is too good a melon to cut that way and knowing as the manufacturers do, there are a great many farmers depending on their beet crop to pay their interest, taxes and payments on their farms. I know that is the case here in southern Gratiot.

There are eight loading stations here in Elba township. There are beets enough grown in this township to run one good sized sugar factory, and people have gotten so used to raising beets and to depend on them for their cash crop which they must have in order to exist. The other crops such as beans and others are too uncertain. The land has increased in value on account of the sugar beet industry, so if a poor man wants a good piece of land he has to pay $200 and upwards per acre. A great number of farmers around here have been sold to the beet workers on contracts and they seem to be making good, athough they are not getting a square deal and they never will get what belongs to them unless some plan as referred to is adopted and if that plan is worked out on a strictly honest principle. The industry will be saved.

European Plan Investigated

IT HAPPENS that one of the things that our editor plans to do while in Washington, is to secure such information as he can upon the very subject mentioned by Mr. Kerr. The Business Farmer has been advised from several sources that the principal European method is to have several slicing stations and a central refinery in the respective sugar beet sections, and it is hoped that more definite information can be obtained to be of value to the Michigan beet growers in settling their problem.—Associate Editor.

First it should be planned to save as much overhead and other useless expense. In my travel in Schleswig in Europe some years ago, I noticed they had slicing stations where the beets were manufactured into raw sugar and that was shipped to Copenhagen to the refinery which was running the entire year. One company of four had organized some years ago. The first thing they did when they found that sugar beets woud grow in that locality, they went to the farmers and contracted with them to put sugar beets in a certain number of acres on their farms for 10 years and to pay them for their beets the same as the German factories were paying for beets in Germany and Austria-Hungary. These contracts were recorded and were binding, by heirs, assigns, etc., providing a sufficient acreage could be secured. These parties inside of a week from the time they started had 3,000 acres and a slicing station under construction. Up to the time I was there, they had never had any trouble with any of the land owners. In fact it increased the value of the land so that a farm that didn't have a beet contract on it was not considered worth as much as those under contract. There were a great many other savings such as testing and taring, which was simplified.

For instance, there was a test taken every day of the beets and that was equalized over the entire season's run, so that everybody was paid alike for their beets. The taring was done by an expert in the yard. He would load and if the farmer was disatisfied he would weigh him out a sample and the farmer then would clean them, but he wouldn't do that, any more than once as a rule, consequently in that way a great deal of expense was eliminated.

It is possible that we here in this country could not work on just those plans but it wouldn't be a very difficult matter to plan out a workable scheme both as to organizing and to manner of operation and the saving of a good deal of unnecessary expense. I am just throwing this out as a feeler and for something to figure on.

There are plenty of good localities in Michigan where small slicing stations could be operated. The refinery could be located most anywhere. Work out some plan—somebody, who is able and interested. The Holland sugar factory was started by 100 farmers that took $1,000 (one thousand dollars) stock each. If it is commenced I can see nothing to hinder. Bigger things than this, with much less prospects of success have been accomplished.

4 COUNTIES BAND FOR WAR ON GRASSHOPPER

Four northern Michigan counties, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim and Wexford—are banded together in a war to the death on the grasshopper pest which threatened to ruin all crops in this section. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has flooded the district with arsenic shipments. The arsenic is mixed with sawdust, molasses and salt and scattered over the fields at the rate of a bushel to two acres.

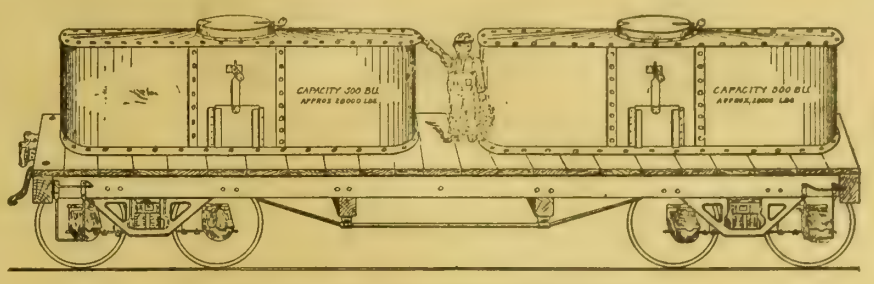
Propose Use of Steel Tanks to Transport Grain

Believes Car Shortage in the Grain Districts Can be Relieved by Shipping Grain in Huge Steel Containers on Flat Cars

By A. A. KRAMER, *Columbian Steel Tank Co.*

IT HAS come to our attention that the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington has been urged by the coal men to place all open top cars in coal service exclusively, informing the Commission that it is not necessary that any more open top cars be built. Now possibly the connection between this move and the articles appearing in the press daily bearing on different phases of the car shortage and the difficult problems that has confronted the farmer and the business interests of the United States in past years, and more in particular the present time in the moving of grain crops, yet all of these things have a vital bearing on the car shortage and the lack of facilities for moving grain, which we all realize has reached a serious crisis and that we will soon be facing a condition portending a situation of grave concern to the farmer, manufacturer, banker and business man alike. In fact, it is said the financial difficulty that we are facing today is due to the prospect that the farmer cannot move his grain on account of car shortage.

When the "trade trippers" recently traveled throughout a large section of the wheat country under the auspices of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, they were surprised to see thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat stored out in the open on account of lack of cars to move same. This was termed by many an unusual sight, but to those who are in touch with the situation in respect to the transportation of grain they know that this is not an unusual sight, but a common occurrence year after year resulting in the loss of millions of bushels of wheat annually to the farmers of this country. This loss being estimated by some at ten per cent of the crop and by others even higher through lack of adequate transportation facilities or suitable grain storage.



The type of steel tanks suggested by Mr. Kramer

Manufacturers who use steel in any of its various forms in their business know today that without gondola cars available for the mills to ship their steel that it would be impossible for many, in fact the greater majority, to remain in business on account of the shortage of other types of cars for the transportation of steel.

The farmers as a whole all agree that the most suitable way, the safest way and the only economical way to store this grain while awaiting cars in which to move same, is in one of the various types of rat proof, moisture proof and fire proof steel grain bins now marketed by various manufacturers. Thus you will readily see the connection between the car shortage for the transportation of steel with the problem of moving the grain crop. If the steel cannot be moved from the mills to the manufacturer, the manufacturer cannot furnish the farmer with facilities for storing and handling the wheat. In that case the farmer is "double crossed" or struck twice in the same place. In other words, if he is compelled to pile his grain out in the open his loss is multiplied through lack of proper storage facilities while awaiting the transportation of his crop.

I believe that my readers will agree with me that in view of these facts proper pressure should be brought to bear upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to release cars for the shipment of steel and in turn the Interstate Commerce Commission should then bring pressure to bear on the steel mills of the country to supply steel to the manufacturer for the construction of grain containers at this season of the year. If cars suitable for the transportation of steel are released to the mills, in turn it will release box cars for the transportation of other materials so that all classes of business will profit thereby.

Now, with this situation, what about cars for moving crops? There has been a great deal of talk back and forth from the financial interests to the farmer that grows the grain, and much has been written, yet no one has offered a solution that would overcome this difficulty or even offered any relief for the situation. Now the purpose of this article is not to sell anybody anything, but is actuated solely from a sincere desire to offer a suggestion for the immediate and practical relief of this great problem of moving the grain when the farmer harvests his crops.

Herewith is an illustration of what I offer for the ultimate solution of this problem, which becomes of such vital interest to all of us about this time. The tanks in this illustration can be made to hold the maximum capacity of any car. I recommend that they be made in two or more units so that they can be easily removed from the cars and used at the mill or elevator or even on the farm for storage when not in use, for transporting grain. The tanks illustrated are especially constructed for this purpose. They are of the bolted type and made tight by means of special packing. They can be arranged with large openings for conveniently loading sacked commodities, such as flour, seeds or other merchandise. For the return to the point of origin they are easily transported in knocked down form and can thus be boxed and crated for export, if desired. One of the special features of these tanks is that it does not require a mechanic to erect them, ordinary help is employed. The particular value of the tank being constructed so it can be removed from the flat car taken down and shipped back in knocked down form is that it would thus release that flat car for hauling back other freight if not released for grain, etc., and save the back haul of an empty car. It is also well to note here that these tanks can also be used for water and oil storage. A car can be thusly equipped for less than $1,000.00 which is certainly reasonable when you stop to think of the many uses to which a car of this construction can be put when not in use in transportation service. It is easily set upon the car and easily removed and is held in place and secured against slipping or shifting by wooden blocks and screws.

As mentioned in the foregoing part of this article it is my great desire to obtain the widest possible publicity for this, my suggestion, as a practical relief and possible eventual solution of a grave problem. If the proper minds are brought to an earnest consideration of this suggestion the results to be obtained for the good of the country as a whole and the farming industry in particular cannot be overlooked.

Farmer Wants City to Send Back Boys and Girls Who Know "How" of Farm Life

By H. H. MACK, in The Detroit Times

THE AMERICAN farmer is, just now, coming in for more attention at the hands of his city brethern than ever before in the history of this country; there is a well-defined suspicion, however that it is not interest in the farmer's welfare that has caused so many city dwellers to become so vitally concerned about the agricultural prosperity of the country at large. Much is being spoken and written about the scarcity of farm labor and the hardships which the farmer and his hard-worked family must endure in order to make a living from their humble occupation.

What is the occasion for this sudden change of front, on the part of our cousins in the city? Why this show of tender solicitude for the farmer's welfare? The answer is not far to seek. The inhabitants of our big cities are beginning to realize what they should have seen long ago, namely, that the farmer's problem is their problem and the interests of city and country are so closely interwoven in our modern American life that neither can suffer without the other feeling the pang.

If it should eventually happen that the inhabitants of our big cities shall hunger for the food produced upon the farm, in the opinion of the writer of this article, they will have themselves partly to blame for the plight that they are in. During the past ten years staple farm products have been gradually increasing in price and during all that time, city consumers have been whining and complaining because of the imposition that the farmer was putting upon them when he was really selling for less than production cost.

Ridiculing the Farmer

Oft times in the past, the farmer has been made the subject of ridicule by people in our cities whose culture and refinement should have taught them better. The farmer, his sons and daughters, have been called jays, reubens, hayseeds, mossbacks and the like until hundreds of our country boys and girls became ashamed to have it known that they were the children of farmers and at the earliest opportunity bid goodbye to the country to engage in city pursuits. The disease that the farming business of this country is suffering with, is organic, rather than functional and it will not respond to ordinary methods of local treatment.

We hear much, of late, about city people coming out during the vacation season and helping the farmer with his work. It has been frequently suggested of late that city employers of labor shut down their factories and other enterprises, thus freeing their employes for service on the farm. All such talk is the rankest piffle in the world. The farmer needs help and not hinderance at this season of the year and the only labor that the city can send him to his advantage is experienced farm labor. What the farmer wants most is that the city send back to him the boys and girls who were born and brought up in the country and know the "how" of farm life.

"To the Manner Born"

Many men and women, who have made a success of life, have been able to do so because they were to the manner born; they were born and brought up amid certain surroundings which made it easy and natural for them to follow certain chosen occupations. The children who are born in the country should in the main, stay in the country. Children born in the city should, as far as possible seek employment along lines with which they are familiar. The habit so prevalent in our country of late, of coaxing and bribing laboring men to shift their allegiance from one employer to another, is one of the leading crimes in our modern times; and the captains of industry in this great country of ours, who coax country boys and girls to leave the farm and adopt urban pursuits for their life work, are helping to undermine one of the bulwarks of this great republic.

Much is being said, just now, about the "farm labor problem," but some there be among us who will not agree that there is any such thing as a farm labor problem. If not a farm labor problem, what then? Simply one of the phases of the great national labor problem in its relation to farm products. The American farmer will never be able to hold his own in the labor market until he is assured prices for his products which will enable him to enter the list in competition with industrial demand for labor. When the above showing is taken into consideration, the futility of attempting to reduce the cost of living by lowering the price of farm products, must be apparent to the most casual observer. There is absolutely no hope that farm products will ever be any cheaper than they are now; on the contrary, it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that nearly everything raised on the farm must bring more in the future than it has in the past or the supply will fall far short of the demand.

The sum total of the two whole matters is included in two basic conditions which have heretofore ruled in our social life as a nation. First: The consuming public in this country have never been willing to permit the farmer to derive a living profit from his labor and his investment. Second: In spite of the notable fact that the farm has produced some of the greatest men that have ever graced American public life, the vocation of farming has never been accredited with the dignity and importance which it deserves. In the opinion of the writer, the conditions mentioned above must be changed before we can hope to keep the country bred boys and girls on the farm.

BOYS FROM CITY TO FARM

"A back to the farm" movement to persuade the schoolboys of the state to spend their vacations on the farms and thus relieve the acute labor shortage has been under way for the last month under the direction of Horatio S. Earle, state director of this work.

Mr. Earl has circulated through the state lists of responsible farmers who need help this year and it is said that the plan has succeeded in bringing to a close arrangements between many of these farmers and city boys who are willing to spend the summer on the farm.

"The farm labor shortage is so acute that unless some relief is afforded, there will be an acute shortage of foodstuffs throughout the country," Mr. Earle said.

Greater Production, Better Marketing, Publicity Dairy Industry's Needs

So Says D. D. Aitken, President Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Before Annual Meeting of Ass'n at St. Paul, on June 2nd

IN ATTEMPTING to argue a proposition, or if we are in court in the trial of a case, the first and oftimes the most difficult is to state your premises, that is, state your case, and with us now it is to state the present condition. We are we, and what is the present status that we aim to improve upon? Let me see if I can state the situation. Today those of us who are here are engaged in the dairy industry either as dairymen pure and simple, dairy farmers, or as breeders of pure bred dairy stock, while over in Minneapolis and St. Paul those people are engaged in hundreds of occupations and industries, the great bulk of whom we in some manner patronize. In other plains and other valleys in the country people are doing diversified farming, they raise grain of which the dairyman is the best customer; in the coal fields of Pensylvania, Ohio, Virginia and elsewhere, thousands of people are employed in digging coal, hundreds of operators are interested in the product. They buy our product in the form of condensed milk, butter and cheese; we use the product of their labor to keep warm and to generate gas and electricity. Between these coal fields and ourselves are employed millions of men and women in all the various industries who use our products and who manufacture all sorts of necessities and luxuries of life that we purchase and wear. Connecting up our dairy farms, wheat and potato fields with the coal mines is a railway system, inefficient, not equipped to perform the service required of it, and this railroad company has hundreds of thousands of employees who eat our products and who keep warm from the labor of the miners. Thus we have not only all kinds of persons but under all the varied conditions known under the sun. Miners in the coal and iron mines, in the lead, zinc and copper mines, railway employees, builders and middlemen, mechanics of all kinds, professional men, merchants, and laborers, all striving to work out the problem of life and happiness, and we are but a part of that mighty multitude.

The men on the railroads have organized for their benefit, the coal miners have organized for their benefit, the carpenters and builders have organized for their benefit, the electricians have organized for their benefit, the plumbers have organized for their benefit, the dockmen, longshoremen and engineers on the lakes have organized for their benefit, and you have internal organizations of ever character under the sun each trying to work out the problem in a way most beneficial to themselves. These workmen are interested largely, and to their minds solely in getting a high wage. They feel that the only article they have for sale is their labor and they want the highest price possible for it.

* * * *

The difference between us and these workmen is that while they only have to sell their labor we have to market the product of our labor, we have to provide for return on capital and for depreciation of tools used in our industry. In this respect we are in a class with the manufacturers, while in receiving pay for our labor we are simply acting in conjunction with the workman.

* * * *

All these citizens at whatever engaged, are practically the same as we are. We have not got it in for anbody, nor have these citizens who are engaged in other industries got it in for any one, now we can settle these problems of ours from any political or legislative viewpoint. We must work out our problems in a sensible, orderly way. As dairymen we must consider two propositions, one the production of our product and the other the marketing of our product. That same conditions practically applies to every other industry in the land. You raise your potatoes, you must market them; you raise your potatoes, you must market them; you raise your wheat, flax and corn and you must market them.

I want to consider first this problem of the production of the dairy products, whether or not we are really up to the minute as producers of the dairy products. Great changes have taken place in the manufacture of all kinds of products and the question is whether or not we have kept up with the pace set, or if we manufacturing our product now as economically as it can be manufactured or produced under the high scale of wages, because there is no excuse on earth, and dairymen and farmers belittle themselves when they attempt to raise the products of the farm and figure at a less wage than they attempt to raise the products of the farm and figure at a less wage than they can employ others to do it. Let us then start out with this problem that the farmer is entitled to as good a wage per hour as any man who lives who is not a trained expert or professional man. Now are we producing our product in the most economical and efficient way? Are we using the machines that reduce the cost by increasing the production to the very limit? In my boyhood days we used to use the scythe and the cradle for cutting our hay and grain, now we use the mower and the self-binder. We thought we had made a great stride when we had the sulky rake and pitched on hay from the windrows while now we load the wagons with a self loader, having brought the hay together with a side delivery rake. Those were tremendous strides, those were great improvements that were made necessary.

* * * *

Now what about the machine that has been utilized to work over this hay, straw and grain into the finished product of the dairyman—the milking machine? How about using the most improved milking machine? There are dairies in the state of Minnesota where the milking machines averaged to produce more than 12,000 lbs. of milk in a year—that is a good average. There are other dairy herds in the state of Minnesota that do not average to produce 6,000 lbs. of milk in a year—that is a poor herd, and still that is beyond the average production of the cows of Minnesota, and the same farmer who uses the improved machinery for handling his hay and his grain uses the scrub, inefficient, extravagant machine for the next operation of transferring the raw material into the finished product of the dairy. It would be exactly like a creamery having the finest kind of machinery to start out in its product of manufacture and then wind up by something that was so wasteful and inefficient that it would make reasonable cost impossible, and then complain because the factory did not pay.

The public has a right to expect that we are going to produce our product in a reasonably orderly, efficient manner, and at a reasonable cost, and we ought to have pride enough to want to do it. If we are going to produce milk we ought to take pride enough in our business to want to do it in the most efficient and profitable way.

Then the question of marketing it comes up. In my judgment there is no sense in these strikes like they have had about Chicago and New York. To me that simply indicates a want of mental strength on the part of those charged with the responsibility of working out the problems. They start out with the theory that the people in the city are against them; they seem to become imbued with the idea that the people of the city are spending a lot of time trying to do up the farmer, that they have it in for the farmer, while the truth of the matter is, my friends, the city people never think anything about the farmer any more than you think about the city people—that is among the grown-ups.

* * * *

How are we going to create such a demand for our product as will make it a profitable business to produce the dairy products? For years I have been attempting to satisfy the dairyman that the only way to do it is by education. It is want of education that makes the citizens of Mexico but little elevated from beasts of burden, and it is a want of education in these matters that has made unremunerated toil necessary on the farm. The whole problem is one of education.

The people who manufacture dairy products are not entitled to receive any more than their product is worth in comparison with other foods that are used for the same purposes for which ours are used, but we are entitled to receive what our product is worth in comparison with other food products of like characterization and value. The problem is one of education and it is up to the dairyman to realize that he cannot work out these problems by legislative action, nor can he work out these problems by calling names or making faces. He has got to go at the problem in a reasonably sensible way. He has got to solve in his own mind the problem of how to reach the minds of the people in the congested cities, how he can first attract their attention, then how he can satisfy their pudgment about the things that Prof. McCollum has said about milk and its necessity for children. He has got to satisfy the laborers that butter and cheese containing vitamines are not only necessary and essential to maintain health but are more economical as food than is oleomargarine and substitutes so called. He has got to be able to bring to the attention of persons in far off lands that condensed milk has all the essentil vitamines, that heat has not destroyed its value as a food, and that powdered milk is the most economical food in existence at the present time; that ice cream is not only one of the most luxurious and palatable of foods but it is healthful and one of the most nourishing. The above is necessary because our product goes into the manufacture of all these different dairy products. People have taken up and made popular thousands of articles in which there was no particular merit, simply by publicity and education, while the dairymen have all virtues that are possible in their product, and it is simply a question of telling the truth and advising people of the necessity of the use.

* * * *

Suppose the railroads of Minnesota were charging an excessive rate on wheat and potatoes, and you had an organization of farmers who were looking after the marketing, looking after the interests of the potato growers and the wheat growers, how long do you think it would take that association to explode the railroads and every one in connection with that excess charge by putting it up to the public of the country. The public would realize at once that added freight had to be paid by the consumer and an outraged public opinion would crush the railroads or any other institution that assumes an injustice, if you will only make it known.

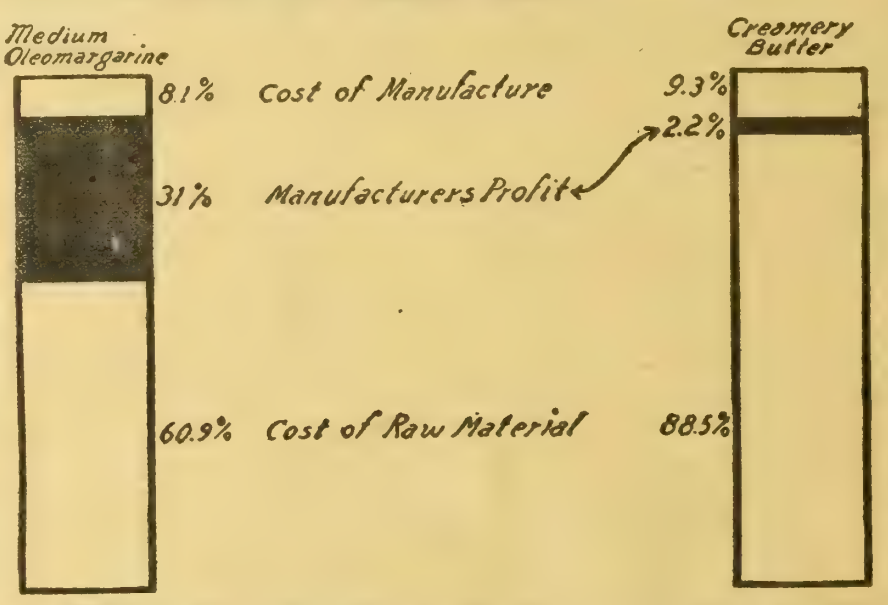
A man down in New York asked me if the great bulk of the Holstein-Friesian cattle was not going westward because he had been reading the papers and he thought most of them were in Minnesota. Why? Because the Minnesota breeders had been using publicity and education about Holstein-Friesian cattle, they had created a viewpoint and a condition of mind in Minnesota that valued them higher than any place else. They are able to get twice as much for Holstein-Friesian cattle as they can get in Wisconsin, Ohio, or Michigan, simply because they have been creating a condition of mind that values them higher.

That is what we have got to do with our product, and that is what you men of the northwest must do to correct any ills that are manifest; whether it is on the part of the rail-

(*Continued on page 19*)

Butter or Oleo, Which Helps Michigan Most?

This chart shows the comparative cost of manufacturing of butter and oleomargarine. This chart is of interest to dairymen and consumer alike, as it shows what becomes of the consumers' dollars.



ASIDE from their vastly different nutritive values, butter and oleomargarine have to Iowans an economic significance not generally appreciated says the Iowa Yearbook.

During the last 10 years Iowa has produced an average of 95,735,702 pounds of creamery butter, of which about 15 per cent was consumed in the state and 85 per cent shipped to eastern markets. These figures are exclusive of the farm dairy butter, almost all of which is consumed locally.

Butter is an Iowa product. The raw material, butterfat, is a continuous cash "crop" from nearly every Iowa farm. Butter is made by Iowa labor, in Iowa factories, which are made of Iowa building materials and equipped with Iowa owned and Iowa made machinery operated by Iowa coal. Most of the manufacturer's profit remains in Iowa, where it is spent with Iowa merchants.

Last year there was made in Iowa 83,349,309 pounds of creamery butter, which the creameries sold for $38,806,989. What became of this money may be seen from the accompanying cut. Eighty-eight and one-half per cent or $34,344,185 was paid to Iowa farmers for the cream and milk containing the butterfat; 9.3 or $3,609,049 was spent by the creameries for Iowa labor and power and most of the remaining $853,755 was distributed among Iowa farmers in the form of dividends from their creameries.

Oleomargarine is not an Iowa product nor does Iowa business derive any benefit from its manufacture. Some hog and beef fat is used as raw material, but by far the larger part of the raw material is either cottonseed oil, from the southern states or corocanut oil from the islands of the Pacific. Most of the oleo reaching Iowa is made in factories located in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. The stock in these factories is owned there, labor employed there and the laborer's salary and the stockholder's dividends spent there.

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"Even slight jars bruise peaches—pneumatics protect them. My trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires help all my farming, which is largely motorized. These trucks go through the sandy loam of the fields to feed the machines and haul from them—solid-tired trucks cannot do this."
—W. W. Lowe, Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser, Byron, Georgia

BETWEEN the lines of statements like this, one reads the narrative of a significant advance in farming methods effected with power machinery and trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires.

The labor shortage is being met on many farms by these pneumatic-tired trucks working with motorized pumping, shelling, grinding, cutting and threshing machines.

Since it usually is not practical to follow the field activities by moving such outfits along, their operation, to be fully efficient, must depend on quick cartage over soft ground. The solid tire is not fitted for this hauling, because it stalls in loose soil, whereas the big Goodyear Cord Tires supply the traction necessary in off-the-road hauling.

Their immense strength proceeds from that manufacturing care which, in protecting our good name, has developed the sinewy toughness of their Goodyear Cord construction.

Farmers' reports, showing how pneumatics on trucks help increase farm incomes, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.92		2.95
No. 2 White	2.90	2.73	2.95
No. 2 Mixed	2.90		2.95
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.40	2.50	2.34½
No. 2 White	2.38		
No. 2 Mixed	2.38		

Owing to increased receipts wheat has sought lower prices. Reports from the country showing the crop in good condition also helped to bring the price down. Harvesting of winter wheat is progressing rapidly, and is on nearly to the Nebraska line. Kansas has gotten along in good shape athough labor shortage has caused more wheat to be stacked in that state this year than ever known before. Reports suggest that Kansas will produce around 100,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma has practically finished harvesting. Hessian fly damage continues to be reported from the soft wheat states. It is too early to get a very close estimate of the new crops of Australia or Argentine as their harvest is six months away.

The Rosenbaum Review gives the present supply and future outlook for wheat throughout the world as follows:

"Australia has sold all its surplus wheat; now seeding next crop under only fair average conditions. That country probably out of world market until 1922; Russia shipping out some wheat now and recent trade agreements indicate more will be shipped this fall. Sufficient wheat will be exported to exercise a bearish influence upon the word market. Argentine, seeding now and need rain. Surplus until next crop (Dec., Jan.) sold or shipped out. The world needs and hopes for big yield there; South Africa, buying now in the U. S. and do not harvest again until Dec., Jan. Europe, prospects for growing crops good, but Europe will need 600,000,000 bushels from August 1, 1920 to August 1, 1921, and where is Europe going to get it? Only the weatherman knows; India has theoretical surplus of 48,000,000 bushels, but it doesn't move out and there seems some doubt about getting much of it. The Indians seem to have switched from rice to wheat eating, a notable change in the Orient; Canada and the United States are in the lap of the gods. Weather conditions within the next three or four weeks will tell the story. The U. S. will have an exportable surplus of 250,000,000 bushels. We will carry over 150,000,000, so all we need to export that much from the new crop is 100,000,000, or what Kansas raises, and we will have in spite of most any kind of a calamity."

Government field agents report winter wheat in Michigan, for the week ending June 24th, condition fair except in southern and southwestern districts, where it is mostly poor. The greater part is headed.

CORN HIGHER

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.96¾
No. 3 Yellow	1.92		
No. 4 Yellow	1.87		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.96
No. 3 Yellow	1.85	1.77	
No. 4 Yellow	1.83	1.73	

Receipts of corn have increased during the past week but unlike that of other grains the market has not weakened. Dealers know that if the railroad employes in the east strike it will hinder transportation all over the country and they are willing to pay a good price for corn now so they can get a surplus on hand to tide them over. It is said that corn consuming industries have bought corn enough to keep themselves supplied for a time should prices advance beyond their likings or the strike situation become serious. Many recent shipments coming to markets have been in a hot and heated condition due to cars standing on sidetracks for several days after being loaded. White and yellow corn are demanded by millers while mixed is sold mostly to the industries. The weather last week was cold for corn but late crop reports say the crop in general is in very good condition and growing fine.

OATS DROP

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.25	1.15½	1.30
No. 3 White	1.24		
No. 4 White	1.23		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard			.80
No. 3 White	.72½	.68½	
No. 4 White	.71½		

The new crop of oats from the Southwest has commenced to make its appearance on the markets. There is no surplus of the 1919 crop left and the country needs all of the new crop at present so exporters are getting their supplies from Argentine. Crop damage in the various states, up to date, has not been of a serious enough nature to effect the market to any great extent. Oats heading short has been the main complaint which usually means a small yield, but there is no reason to believe that the United States will need as large a crop of oats as last year. The export demand taking millions of bushels from this country is one of the reasons why our large 1919 crop disappeared so quickly, and, according to press dispatches, the foreign demand this year is not likely to be so heavy.

RYE SLUMPS

Last week rye was traveling at a great rate as eastern dealers were buying heavily and it was believed that export demand was increasing but the eastern demand dropped off and rye took a drop. Exporters are expected to be in the market again soon however and prices may go even higher than they have up to the present time. There are reports around that recently 5,000 bushels of No. 2 rye sold for $2.36 a bushel. Detroit quotes No. 2 rye at $2.22.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat steady. Corn makes small advance. Oats remain firm. Beans are dull and steady. Hay receipts increase.

CHICAGO—Oats advance sharply. Corn firm and receipts large. Hogs higher. Potatoes weak.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

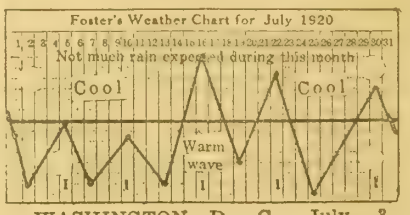
A RAILROAD strike again threatens to hamper transportation and seriously interfere with the lowering of the cost of living. The recent outlaw strike of the switchmen has not been entirely settled in some sections of the country yet and now employees in the big terminals in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New England are again going on a strike. If they carry out their intentions there is no doubt but that trasportation will be nearly at a standstill because only about 60 per cent of the men who walked out in the previous tie-up have gone back to work and the railroads have had to work their employes day and night seven days a week in order to get transportation back to normal.

Supplies of grains have been quite liberal the last few days and prices were going lower. A tie-up of transportation facilities at the present time would be a serious problem to the farmer. He is anxious to get his last year's crop off of his hands so that he may be able to finance the harvesting of the 1920 crop and if he cannot sell the old crop or secure credit at the banks what is he going to do? Harvest what he can and let the rest go to waste, is my guess. However, bankers say they will have sufficient funds to assist the farmers to harvest and market their grain.

A report was sent over the country last week saying that the Federal Reserve Board had called a meeting of the wool growers with the view of financing the marketing of their wool. Investigations show this report to be false. There was such a meeting called but it was called by several senators. The Federal Reserve Board is anxious to assist the growers but they cannot take the initiative with the regard to aiding this or any other industry.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 2, 7, 13, 19 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 3, 8 14, 20; plains sections 4, 9, 15, 21; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 5, 10, 16, 22; lower great lakes and eastern section 6, 11 17, 23, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 7, 12, 18, 24. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Low temperatures are expected to be general east of Rockies, July 1 to 13 and above normal west of Rockies. Less rain, generally, is expected in July than in June. A great warm wave will cross continent during the week centering on July 16 and hot winds are feared. Unusually low temperature wave during week centering on July 25. That hot wave is expected to damage corn and northern oats.

July will not be a good cropweather month. corn will be damaged by dry weather. Damaging hail storms are expected later. This July drouth was developing bad effects last part of June and is expected to grow worse.

The shortage of rain in July will probably not hurt northern Winter grain. These are disagreeable forebodings and will cause regrets. Some will say that I should have warned them earlier. It is not my fault. The people should have all these weather conditions a year or two in advance and could have them if the government would put its big force to work on these problems. Men of good brains will not say that weather events are accidental. They come from natural causes that can be known, but they can not be given to all the people in good time to make them useful to every one unless the government officials are put to work on the job in somewhat the same manner that the Department of Agriculture is working out agricultural problems for the farmers.

W. T. Foster

BEANS INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25		
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.		9.25	
Prime			
Red Kidneys		11.50	

The bean market is inclined to be dull and easy. Local demand is not very strong. Europe is trying to purchase some with bonds but hasn't met with much success so far. California and imported beans are plentiful and help to depress the market for Michigan beans. As to future prices, a prominent grain authority says, "Look for considerable advance between now and October, when the next crop is available."

POTATOES EASY

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 29, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.78	
Chicago	7.00	
Pittsburg	5.58	
New York	6.12	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.00	1.15
Chicago	1.10	1.40
Pittsburg		
New York		

New potatoes on the Detroit market are steady and consumers are active buyers. Supplies are not increasing. The Chicago market is higher than last week but in a weak condition owing to large receipts. Government field agents throughout the country report planting nearly all done and crop coming up in fine shape.

HAY SCARCE

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	40.00 @ 42	37.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 36
New York	53.00 @ 53		50.00 @ 52
Pittsburg	44.00 @ 45	42.00 @ 43	39.00 @ 40
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		34.00 @ 36	
New York	49.00 @ 51	44.00 @ 47	
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.00 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	33.50 @ 34
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31
New York	44.00 @ 45	41.00 @ 44	37.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	37.50 @ 38	33.00 @ 35
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	33.00 @ 34	30.00 @ 31
Chicago	31.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31	16.00 @ 28
New York	37.00 @ 41	31.00 @ 36	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	20.00 @ 25	

A shortage of hay is the complaint from nearly all markets. The greater part of Detroit's supply is coming from Canada. Demand is good and the market rules firm.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "More resistance has developed to the decline in wool prices, with a little more actual business, but prices are lower and still erratic. Little buying is reported in the west.

English government wools held here for private sale have been reduced in price 7 1-2 to 10 per cent. The goods market is dull and unchanged, with further curtailment of mill schedules imminent.

Quotations more or less nominal.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 70@72c; fine unwashed, 60 @62c; half blood combing, 68@70c; 3-8 blood combing, 53 @55c.

Michigan and New York fleeces —Fine unwashed, 58@60c; delaine, unwashed, 68c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 53@54c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England.—1-2 blood, 60@63c; 3-8 blood, 50@52c; 1-4 blood, 45@47c.

Virginia and similar.—1-2 blood, unwashed, 70c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 50@52c.

Scoured basis.—Texas, fine 12 months, $1.60@1.65; fine 8 months, $1.45.

California.—Northern, $1.65; middle county, $1.55; southern, $1.30@1.35.

Oregon.—Eastern No. 1, staple, $1.65@1.70; eastern clothing, $1.50; valley, No. 1, $1.55@1.60.

Territory.—Fine staple, $1.70; 1-2 blood combing, $1.50; 3-8 blood combing, $1@1.05; fine clothing, $1.50; fine medium clothing, $1.40@1.45.

Pulled.—Delaine, $1.70; AA, $1.55; A supers, $1.45@1.50.

Mohairs.—Best combing, 60@65c; best carding, 55@60c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Dry fed are strong and active to trifle higher, all grades of grassers dull; best heavy grades, $15@17; best handy weight butcher steers, $14@14.75; mixed steers and heifers, $11@12.75; handy light butchers, $10@10.50; light butchers, $9@9.50; best cows, $8.50@9.25; butcher cows, $6.50@8; cutters, $5.50@5.75; canners, $4.50@5; best heavy bulls, $8.75@9.25; bologna bulls, $7.50@8.25; stock bulls, $7@7.25; feeders, $9@10.50; stockers, $8@8.75; milkers and springers, $85@110. Veal calves: Market strong, $1 higher, than last week's close; best $16@17; others, $10@15; bulk, $16. Sheep and lambs: Market is steady, best lambs $19, fair lambs, $13@14; light to common lambs, $10@12; yearlings, $7@13; fair to good sheep, $4@7; culls and common, $2@3. Hogs: Market fairly active; pigs, $15; mixed hogs, $16@16.10; a few choice yorkers, $16.25.

Note—These yards will be open and market held as usual Monday next, July 5.

BUFFALO—Dunning & Stevens' report. Cattle: Best dry fed grades, steady; others, low, $17.50; prime shipping steers, $16.50; best shipping steers, $15@16.50; medium shipping steers, $15@15.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 pounds $15.50@16.50; light native yearlings, good quality, $14.50@15; best hand steers, $13.50@14; fair to good kind, $11.50@12.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, $12.50@13; western heifers, $13@13.25; state heifers, $10.50@11.50; fat cows, $10@11; butchering cows, $10@10.50; cutters, $7.50@8; canners, $4@5; fancy bulls, $10.50@11; butchering bulls, $9@10; fancy bulls, $10.50@11.25; common bulls, $7.50@8.50; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. $9.50@10; medium feeders, $8@8.50; stockers, $7.50@8.25; light to common, $7@7.50; best milkers and springers, $135@140; mediums, $50@75. Hogs: steady, heavy, $16.50@16.75; yorkers, $17@17.25; pigs, $15.50@16. Sheep: Steady, top lambs, $16@17; yearlings, $12@13; wethers, $8@9; lives, $7.50@7.55. Calves steady; tops, $17; fair to good, $15.50@16.50; grassers, $6@8.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Beef steers are steady to 25c lower; late sales 15 to 25c lower, closing dull, quality good; top, $17; bulk, $14.25@16.75; corn fed cows and heifers steady to strong other steady; handyweight fat bulls steady to strong. Hogs: steady to 25c higher; best grades advancing top, $16.30; bulk light and light butchers, $15.30@16.25; bulk 250 pounds and over, $14.35@15.90; pigs, 25c higher; bulk, $13@14.25. Sheep. Best lambs steady; others are lower; yearlings and sheep steady to 50c higher; best native lambs, $17; bulk, $16.50@17; fairly good Idaho lambs, $16; California lambs, $14 choice handyweight ewes, $9; feeding lambs mostly $10.50@13.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The condition of scarcity that has been affecting nearly all departments is still in evidence and firmness in the leading lines is the result. A brisk trade is passing in butter, which is in good supply and active demand. Consumers are well satisfied with the quality of present offerings and are buying liberally, while storage men are taking everything they can secure and adding to stocks, which are still rather light all over the country. Eggs are in liberal supply and theer is plenty of demand to take care of everything offered. Some cheese is going into store and there is some export business. Poultry is wanted and receipts are not large. Consumers are in the market all the time for broilers and hens. Other poultry is not active. Dressed hogs and calves are easy. Vegetables are scarce in nearly all lines. Fruits are scarce and firm. The market is not getting enough strawberries and other fruits are all scarce.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Strawberries—Home grown, $10@11 per bu.

Apples—New, $5.25@5.50 per bu.; western boxes, $5.50@5.

Celery—Michigan, 40@50c doz.

Dressed hogs—Light, 19@20c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 21@22c; ordinary, 17@20c per lb.

Live poultry—Broilers, 65@70c; per lb.; hens, 36@36c; small hens, 35@36; roosters, 22c; geese, 20@22c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

Maple Sugar—Maple sugar, 45@48c per lb.; maple syrup, $3.50@3.75 per gallon.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 28c; No. 1 green calf, 25c; No. 1 cured kip, 20c; No. 1 green kip, 18c; No. 1 cured hides, 16c; No. 1 green hides, 13c, No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 horsehides, $7; No. 2 horsehides, $6. Tallow: No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c. Sheep pelts, 25c@2.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off.

THE BEAN INDUSTRY

Michigan for years was the leading bean state of the country. The last several years, however, California, stimulated by the big demand during the war, took the lead away from Michigan in total production, all varieties, though Michigan continued to hold the lead in the small white bean, commonly known as the navy or pea bean. Last year she raised 59 per cent of this variety.

There is much speculation as to who will be the leader this year. Michigan will plant a nearly normal acreage. California will see a decline in acreage, to what extent is not definitely known.

California leads the country in lima beans, producing almost all of those grown commercially. She also grows many blackeyes, pinks, red kidneys, garvanzas, etc.

Colorado and New Mexico specialize mostly in pinto beans, a variety which is growing rapidly in public favor. Acreage will decline somewhat in these states this year, though strenuous efforts are being made to insure as large acreage as possible.

Idaho and Montana are beginning to raise beans in large numbers, and the quality is high.

New York state is the oldest bean producing state, having grown them for years. There is a fine little growers' association there, and the industry is in flourishing condition.

Down in the Carolinas and other southern states there are immense acreages of velvet and soy beans, used largely as cattle feed and silage. Bean oil is also produced from these beans.

During the last few years the United States has been importing many beans from the orient. The principal variety imported is the Kotenashi, similar to the navy bean, but sold in most markets at a considerable reduction. There is an organized effort being made to impose a duty on oriental beans, the adherents claiming there is such a difference in labor conditions and land values a duty is imperative if the domestic industry is to be saved from destruction.

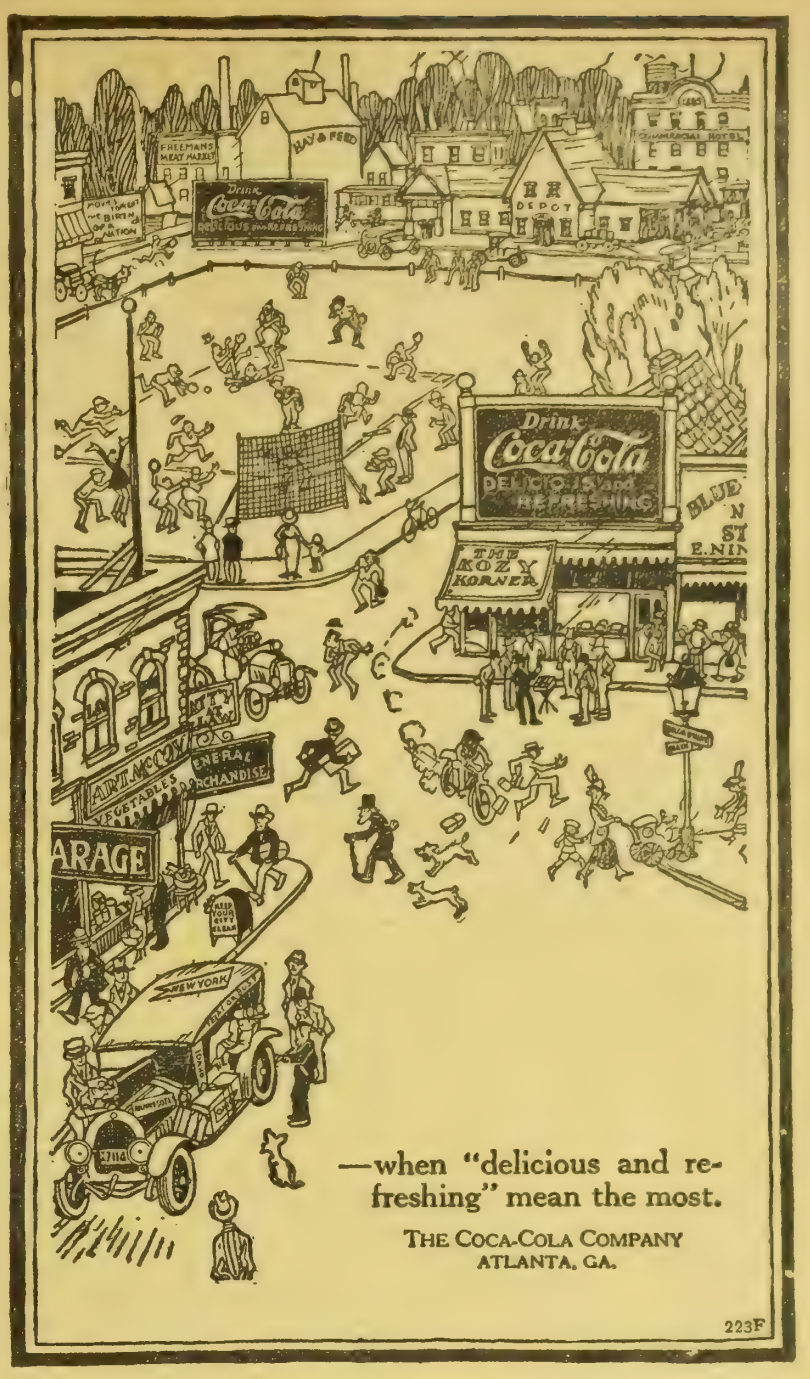
Madagascar also is becoming a competitor sending increasingly large shipments of lima beans here.

The war brought on large exports of the domestic beans, but this demand is now a thing of the past. Cuba absorbs large numbers, however, and the export angle has interesting possibilities.—*The Bean Bag.*

LIVE STOCK SITUATION

A crisis confronts the live stock industry of the United States. Cattle loan companies are notifying borrowers to meet obligations at maturity, eastern banks which take the bulk of their paper requiring funds to care for local needs. Western banks are in similar straits. One

(*Continued on page* 17)



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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 3 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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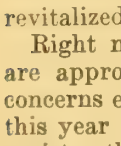

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Politics and Religion

WE MIGHT as well take this opportunity to set aright the policy and position of The Business Farmer on these subjects, Politics and Religion. As the old colored minister said of something similar "they ain't nothin' under heaven, less its a female wildcat with kittens, that's got more teeth and claws!"

I want to reiterate what we have so often said in these columns; that The Business Farmer, as a public institution for the benefit of all, has only selfish interest to serve and that is the interest of the men and women who till the fertile soil of our home state.

It is neither Republican, nor Democrat, Socialist, Bolshevist or any other ist or ism.

It is not Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan or Buddist and yet it represents the good in all religious faiths which have for their foundation the satisfying of the natural thirst of man for better things.

I hope The Business Farmer can always maintain in the hearts of its readers the conviction that here, at least, is a publication which is not the tool of an individual, clique, party or creed!

That here the farmers of Michigan and the nearby states can come to find the problems which confront them, not only of an agricultural, but a social and moral nature, impartially discussed, always remembering in the architecture of the world it was ordained that there be two sides to every question and that only he is ignorant who will not listen to the argument of those with whom he differs.

We would not have The Business Farmer a spineless, nanby-panby, straddler, which dared not take a position in the vital issues which confront the farming business. We would not have it afraid to disclose graft or corruption, nor face the most powerful opposition even though it laid within their power to fairly crush out its life-blood, we have enough faith in the eternal triumph of right to know that it would rise from its ashes, strengthened and revitalized!

Right now in our own state, Michigan, we are approaching a political campaign, which concerns every sovereign voter in the state and this year our mothers and daughters, too, will register their position as they see it. Personal opinions of candidates and platforms must be formed by every man and woman who takes his or her privilege seriously. Naturally because all men cannot think alike there will be arguments and arguments sometimes lead to unfriendliness.

Let it then be clearly understood by every reader and every friend of The Business Farmer that this publication will hold itself absolutely above a position of other than strict neutrality from any connection with any party, candidate for office or platform.

Because the columns of a publication such as this are in reality a "common carrier," we will accept for publication in paid space, the announcements or arguments of any candidate, party or platform, but in every case our readers will be advised of the relation and position we hold toward the statements made by the simple type-line "paid advertisement."

THE PUBLISHER.

Does the Farm Bureau Mean Business?

A DAILY PAPER, published in the home of Michigan's largest sugar manufacturers, in discussing the threat of the Farm Bureau to build sugar factories, points out the expense and risk of such a venture and questions the sincerity of the Bureau's declaration.

It unsympathetically says:

"Before the farm bureau undertakes the building of a sugar factory, and before its members put their hands into their jeans for funds with which to start its erection, it will pay them to make an investigagtion to determine the feasibility of erecting a factory at this time. It is an easy matter to sit in a swivel chair in Lansing and build sugar factories on paper but quite a difference to get into the real business. If the farm bureau had undertaken the task of building a factory this season it would have found that a thousand ton mill would have cost not one million dollars as formerly, but more than a million and a half, and if it were undertaken now, that it could not be built for less than two million dollars. Now if the farmers of Michigan have two million dollars to invest in a co-operative factory, they would show wisdom by getting right to work on its erection and not waiting for next season to roll around.

"If the farm bureau means business and is talking business, and not for the purpose of throwing sand into the eyes of the sugar makers of Michigan, it will lose no time getting a site and making contracts for machinery and the building."

Of course, the manufacturers do not want the farmers to engage in the business of making sugar, and will throw all kinds of discouragements and obstacles in their way. The farmers do not need to be reminded by those who are making great profits out of Michigan's sugar industry that the making of sugar is a risky and expensive business. They already know it. But great as these risks may be they are far less formidable than the risks to which the farmer has become accustomed in growing and marketing his crops. The business of farming is the greatest gamble on earth, for no amount of intelligent figuring and careful management can make it pay if the elements decree otherwise. So the possibility of risk in the operation of sugar plants or other enterprise for finishing the farmers' products will hold no terrors to the farmer.

But the manufacturers have raised a very pertinent question as to the intention and ability of the farm bureau to make good on the treat the farmers right we'll just build our own Farm Bureau mean business or is it just bluffing?" And the manufacturers are not the only ones who have given thought to that question.

It is some times easy to dispose of a matter by promises and generalities. The Farm Bureau has glibly answered the manufacturers' defi by saying, "Oh, well, if you don't want to treat the farmers right we'll just build our own sugar plants." The Business Farmer applauds that declaration if it represents a carefully thought-out decision. Does the Farm Bureau mean what it says? Hasn't it formulated plans for organizing co-operative companies? Has it carefully investigated the expense of such factories? Has it considered and solved the problem of management? Until these things are done it would be well not to discuss the matter too publicly because certain things might transpire which would prevent the carrying out of such a project, and the farmers ought not to attempt anything of that kind which they cannot accomplish.

As stated before in these columns, The Business Farmer believes the proposal of farmers owning and operating sugar factories to be thoroughly feasible, and if properly carried out should prove a highly profitable investment for farmers. It is our belief that the farmers are willing to back the Farm Bureau or any other organization in such an enterprise as soon as they are convinced that the organization means business.

Political Pussyfooting

BOTH OF the two leading parties have set a fine example of dodging the issue. The Republicans pussyfooted for two weeks at Chicago and the Democrats are following suit at San Francisco. Both have shown that they care not a tinker's dam for real reform and progress.

Watch the maneuvers of political leaders at conventions. If there is any issue over which the public's imagination has been excited and is likely to attract some attention in the election the leaders will bust their suspender buttons trying to line up the party on the side that appears to be the most popular. It matters not that the issue may be of no consequence to the great majority or to the welfare of the country. If it will serve as a campaign plank there are pretty good chances that it will go into the platform. The prohibition issue is of this type.

On the other hand take the question of taxes, special privilege, profits, and a score of other economic questions that closely touch the welfare of every individual. Upon these there is no well-defined public opinion, and the political leaders must pursue their way blindly. Instead of coming out boldly, defining these issues and declaring for a concerted course of action with respect to them, the leaders pussyfoot and either leave them alone entirely or else so camoflauge their views with fine language that the people are left in bewilderment as to what they actually mean. A platform must at all times appear to represent the interests of the few.

It would be refreshing to behold a political convention and platform in which the views of the party were expressed in plain American language that would leave no room for doubt as to their meaning and the intentions back of them. A political platform cannot be written that will suit everybody and mean anything.

To equalize the tax burden for instance, would mean taking away from some for the benefit of others, and it is not to be supposed that those upon which the extra burden may be shifted will take kindly to any such action. Hence, political parties pussyfoot and the problems of the nation remain unsolved.

* * * * *

Sydney Smith, the English wit, made Mrs. Partington immortal. He was warning the British House of Lords, always opposed to reform and political improvement of any sort, that they would find the demand for reform as much of a problem for their little brains as the Atlantic Ocean was for the mop of Mrs. Partington.

This is the original story:

"I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion.

"In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses—and everything was threatened with destruction.

"In the midst of this sublime storm, Dame Partington who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic.

"The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.

"BE PATIENT, GENTLEMEN! REST IN CONFIDENCE; YOU WILL BEAT MRS. PARTINGTON."

American citizens that are excited about the Republican nomination for the Presidency and worried about another reactionary nomination that they think is coming in California may find some comfort in the Mrs. Partington story. Reform really is a rising tide. But, unlike the ocean, it does not rise just so far and go back. It is always rising higher.

The "vain Partington" lady lives in Wall Street and the neighborhood, and her American name is Mrs. "Big Corporation." This old financial lady thinks that she can easily mop up and squeeze out the rising tide of public discontent. But she is mistaken. And if the independent and dissatisfied voters will stick together, it is safe to say to them, as Sidney Smith said to the reformer in his day, "Be patient, gentlemen! Rest in confidence; you will beat Mrs. Partington."

The independent vote, in spite of the power of private politics, can control the United States any day it chooses. Next election day ought to be the day chosen.—*Washington Post.*

What the Neighbors Say

ABOLISH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Kindly permit me a little space in the best farm paper published to reply to Mr. Horton on the parochial school amendment. Now having been for 8 years past director of our public school I wish to give my view on this important question. We have in our vicinity a school maintained by the Christian Dutch Reformed church. Now when our school opens in September we have quite a few absent scholars which our teacher would report, then all that is necessary is to send the children to the Reformed school a few days and the job is done. I have asked some of the parents as to why they preferred to send their children to the Reformed school. Some say to learn manners and others to learn religion.

Now I think manners can and should be taught in the home and as for religion, if that needs teaching, why good night.

We have a good public school system as good as can be found anywhere and if sectarian schools are any better let us improve our public schools. We pay our thousands of dollars to send away Bolshevists to Russia and how do you know what is being taught in parochial schools behind closed doors. They say give me the child between 12 and up to 14 and I care not who instructs them afterwards. Now what does this mean? I say if there is anything in our public school system objectionable remove it but close these parochial schools. We have our compulsory education law. How are you going to enforce it while you have these parochial schools to contend with it. We get after a child to compel him or her to go to school and they take their books and away they go to parochial school. How do we know if they are in regular attendance or not.

As for schools maintained by other denominations their purpose and aims are too well known to need any discussion here. Now I believe it behooves every voter at the coming election to vote upon this question as he sees it but here is one to vote on—the school question.

We have our Sabbath school and our churches for religious instruction and our public schools to educate our children and it is every parents duty to see that his children attend church and Sunday school and we have competent instructors to take care of the education end and I for one can't see where these parochial schools are any improvement and therefore should be closed.—*J. B., Kent County, Mich.*

The objections you raise to the parochial schools are predicated on a great big "if," and yet as a school director you should be in a position to talk with authority on this matter. If the parochial schools are teaching under the cover of their privacy doctrines that are harmful to American ideals, would it not be wiser both from the standpoint of economy and religious broad-mindedness to have the state supervise these schools rather than destroy them altogether. We must not permit ourselves to be guided in this matter by our religious prejudices, for we all have them. We should consider the practical aspects of the proposal and whether or not the things to be gained by such drastic action will make up for the financial loss that will be incurred. We want our readers to express themselves on this matter, but we insist that religious bias shall not be brought into the discussion.—Editor.

A FAIR DEAL

I see some folks are much afraid of the Red element. I hope that they will be afraid enough to put a check on "predatory wealth." Give common folks fair show with the wealthy and the Red question will not be hard to settle. However, I do not believe in letting anyone advocate the commission of crime and the overthrowing of government by force is crime.

But every citizen has the right to advocate any change by vote that he sees fit. Non citizens have no right to interfere with our business and show bad manners if they try and should be made to realize it, even deporting regular agitators, just as we would show a man the door who tried to stir up dissatisfaction in our homes. I like Campbell and hope he gets the governorship. My wife is for Campbell, too. I like the way that the M. B. F. fights for what it thinks is right. A coward does not amount to much in this world.—*F. G. S., Isabella County.*

The wave of agitation against the red element has passed and the folks who talked themselves hoarse about the "menace" feel a little silly over their fears. A speaker at a farmers' meeting a few weeks ago said that he had come to the conclusion that a Bolshevist was any man who objected being imposed upon. There's a lot of good sound sense and love for fair dealing left yet in this country and if the farmers and the rest of the common people just perform their duties as American citizens we'll have less of special privilege and more of "each for all and all for each spirit."—Editor.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

You seem to have such good success getting some things righted, can't you get this crazy time before the voters and let the people in general decide whether we are to allow the city people to put it over us without even allowing the farmers to vote. This spring the city of Kalamazoo took a vote without recognizing the farmers and carried, deciding on 40 minutes faster than sun time, which ninety per cent of the farmers do not like. The city folks say it makes no difference with the farmer but it certainly does. If a farmer does a reasonable days work then goes for an errand to the city and finds the doors shut in his face, it has a tendency to make him patronize the mail order houses more than ever. Farmers who use this fast time lose from 1-2 to one hour per day because the most of them will not arise any earlier than they did before, but quit earlier at night. If this time question could be voted on this fall by the state and settled it would be a grand thing, as it is now we have standard time, sun time also crazy time. It lets the city people out one hour earlier to burn extra gasoline and spend that much more money, and then talk about the high cost of living. I have read a good many farm papers and want to say to you, you are publishing a farm paper that is second to none, A real farm paper. Find $2 enclosed to pay for 3 years from the time of the expiration of my subscription.—*S. H., Kalamazoo.*

Every word you say is true, but it is clearly within the rights of municipalities to fix their own kind of time without consulting the farmers if they wish to be that arrogant. If it could be shown the merchants of the smaller cities and towns that they were losing trade to the mail order houses by making it hard for the farmer to deal with his home merchant, they would change their minds about the new time in short order. If the farmers will get busy and elect farmers to the legislature this fall it is possible that a state law could be enacted covering this matter, and yet we are not sure that that would prevent municipalities from running on 'daylight saving" time if they wished. The matter will be kept in mind and brought before the next session of the legislature.—Editor.

APPROVES STAND TAKEN ON SUGAR BEET QUESTION

The Business Farmer is the best fram paper I know of. It is like Webster's dictionary which holds the English language together. The M. B. F. holds us farmers together. You know in union there is strength. The stand it took on the beet question was exactly my choice. Will show my paper to my neighbors. With best wishes—D. L., Caseville, Mich.

ARE PEOPLE GROWING OLDER OR YOUNGER?

I was 74 years old, Jan. 25th, 1920. I served two years and two months in Co. J, 10th Michigan cavalry in the Civil War. On May 29th, 1920, I drove 3 miles and planted 98 rows of corn, 144 rows long, and back home and still had time to read the M. B. F. I had to do this because it is not in this year's game to hire help. I was the marshal of the day for Memorial Day, May 31st. Yours for success.—*I. G., Reed City, Mich.*

Well, I swan, you make us young fellers feel ashamed of ourselves. Instead of you Civil War vets sitting in nice easy chairs and taking your later years in comfort, some of you insist on tramping out into the field and doing a day's work that would be a credit to veterans of the World War. What's this world coming to, anyway. It used to be that when a man got around sixty or seventy years of age he was ready for taps but nowadays he just begins to live and enjoy life. Some day I want to tell you about another old friend of mine who lives up in Saginaw County and though close to the fourscore mark is also getting younger every day. And a little bit later I want my readers to help me in an interesting investigation I have in mind to determine whether people live to a greater age of usefulness now than they used to.—Editor.

GOING SOME, WE'D SAY

My son is in the irrigated district, Calgary, Canada. He says that he and another man ploughed 220 acres in fifteen days running steady in eight hour shifts, with an old Galloway, 3-plow tractor, lost time included. That's going some.—*M. F., Dryden, Mich.*

LESS BOOK LEARING AND MORE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE

I have read the article of Mr. Cressey's in the March 13th issue, "How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm." I was raised on the farm and would like to tell a few of the things that I have observed.

I notice that most of the farmers who make farming their only occupation have only about an eighth grade education in books. Why?

We will suppose that a child starts to school at the age of 7, they would at least be 14 years old before getting through the eighth grade. This education is gotten in the country school and if the child wishes to stay at home and be a farmer then is the time he leaves the school of books and takes the rest of his schooling in actual farming.

Let us take the child again of 14 and an eighth grade education and send him to school until he graduates from the twelfth grade at the age of 18. What influence does this have on the child's life? First this education can only be got in a town or city where he or she gets a taste of the city life; second, the education that he or she has received does not fit them for farming. If a farmer were to choose between a boy who had a twelfth grade education and one who had had four years experience on the farm for his help he would take the latter. Those who have a twelfth grade education feel that they cannot use their education in doing house work or following a team of horses. They must either go into some office or store, where they can use their education rather than their hands and head. If for any reason we find these twelfth grade scholars on the farm they are no better farmers if as good as the farmers with an eighth grade education. If a man goes to college we find such more often taking up such work as a county agent instead of actual farming. If the farmer wishes his children to become farmers he must be the one to educate them in it. Can a boy learn to drive a team or tell whether a plow is working right or not by reading such things in a book? He must have experience.

It would not be safe to let a boy take a team alone to learn how to drive them. He must be shown how. Also he must be shown how to adjust the tools to do good work. The farmer himself did not learn these things from books but that it not all there is to farming.

How about feeding the different animals and fertilizing the soil. Is the farmer capable of explaining these things or shall we let the boy learn these things for himself? Where did the farmer get his knowledge? Let us glance into his library and we find from one to six weekly and monthly farm papers, a few government bulletins and perhaps a doctor book treating on diseases of farm animals. The rest of his books consist of other things than treating on farming. Now the boy does not wish to sit down and read these farm papers. He would rather read some story book, unless he had a calf in the barn that was not doing well or a piece of corn that was not growing right. Why not get some good reference books on feeding of live stock also books on soils. The farmer himself will find such books as useful as the doctor book. No doubt our public schools develop the child's mind but we cannot expect miracles of having a teacher who understands but little about farming.

Make a farmer out of the boy now. Can the farmer expect, after he has given his boy a good business education that the boy will come back and take up farming which he knows ery little about?—*F. D., Portland, Mich.*

Yes it is true that many of the farm boys who pass through high school never return, but not all of them, and you must admit a farmer has to have a business education along with his farming experience to make a real success of farming these days. The farmer is a business man you know, as well as the grocer or butcher. Other business men have business educations so why not the farmer?—Editor

The Week's Editorial

SOLVING THE FARM PROBLEM

One enterprising Arlington township farmer, whose fertile acres have usually contributed their full quota to the filling of the country's storehouses but who is now wrestling without success with the problem of adequate farm labor, has evolved a plan which he believes will keep his farm in the productive and profitable class—with the profit continuing to accrue to himself.

Talking to the Day Spring the other day he outlined his plan, which for originality and ingenuity surpasses all of the advice that is being showered in abundance upon a perplexed farming fraternity. So far as we know the scheme is not copyrighted, and no confidence is violated in passing it on for the benefit of the other farmers who may be able to see a ray of hope on the agricultural horizon.

He said:

"I have decided to rent my farm, share rent, to a likely tenant. Then I propose to hire out to my tenant as his farm hand at the wages and under the conditions generally expected. In the fall I will have my share of the crops as the owner of the farm. As the hired man on the place I will have the equivalent of my tenant's share of the crops in the wages he will pay me during the season. That will give me all of the crops. As the hired man I will put in regular hours and take the easy end of the season's work, while my tenant being the boss will put in the extra hours morning and night and do the worrying. In this way the labor problem is solved and the productivity of the farm maintained. Farming under present conditions is not so difficult, if you lay your plans aright."

The agricultural wizard who has evolved this solution of a difficult problem is none other than Supervisor Frank Cleveland of Arlington. It is really simple when you understand it, and comes as a timely deliverance for the American farmer after many master minds had groped in the dark for a more complex economic solution. The only obstacle to its general adoption may lie in the availability of "likely tenants." Nevertheless we doff our hat to Mr. Cleveland as the preservator of the tuber patch and the wheat field just as the world is beginning to assume a hungry aspect.—*The Hartford Day Spring.*

A subscriber sent us the above with the remark "Can you suggest a better solution?"

Farming the Fordson way

Over 100,000 farmers in every section of the country are successfully farming the Fordson way.

They find that greater efficiency in operation and increased production result from using these specially designed power farming implements.

There is a specially built power farming implement for every farm operation with your Fordson tractor.

See the Fordson Dealer in your town.

Distributors Fordson Implements

S. W. Raymond Auto Sales Co., Adrian, Michigan
Addison Ford Co., Dearborn, Michigan
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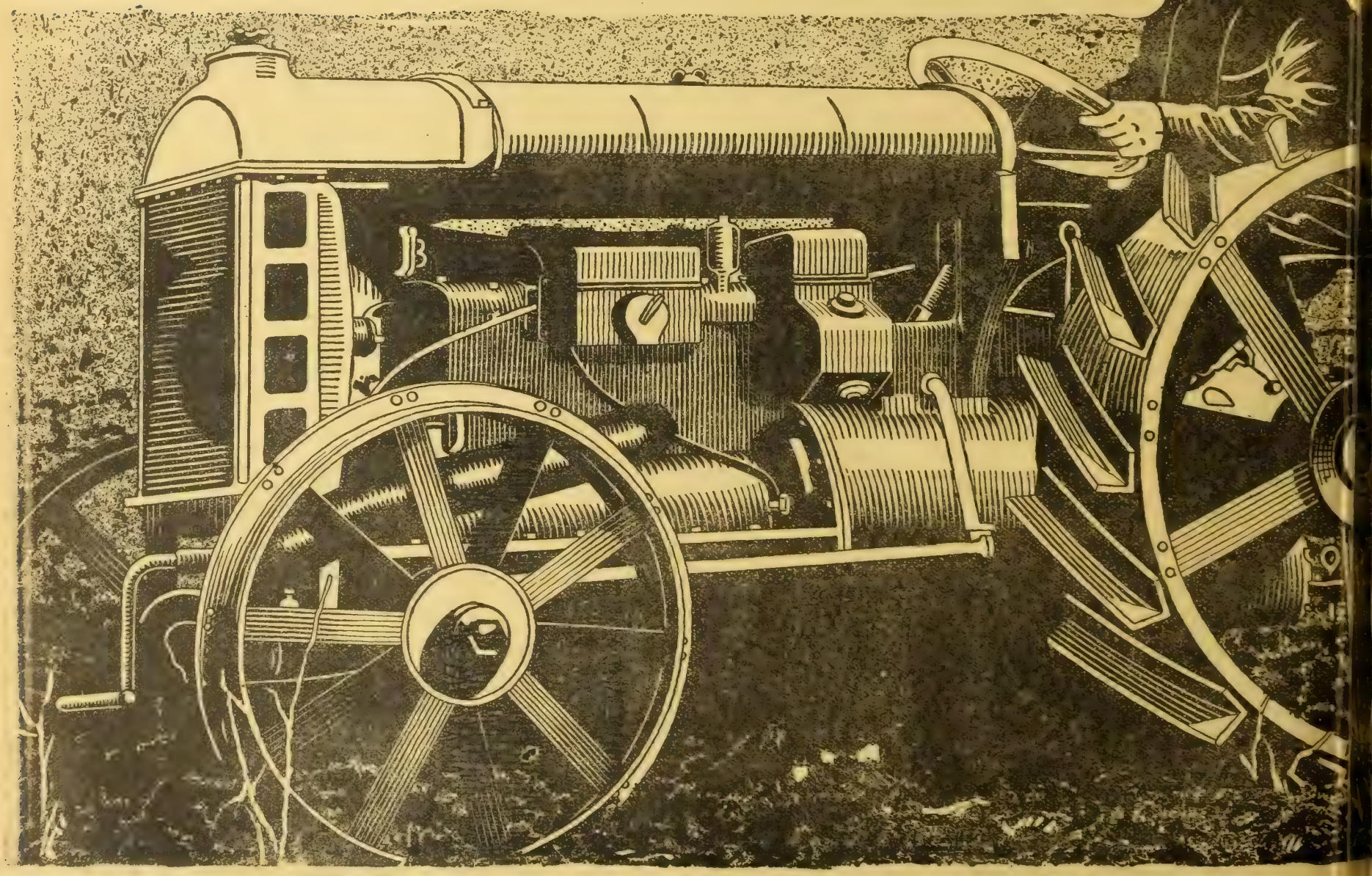
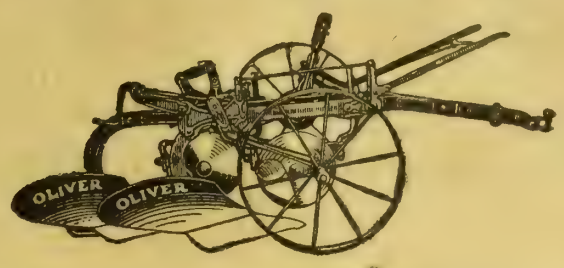
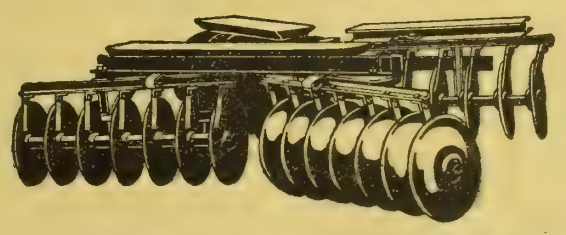


OLIVER
No. 7 PLOW



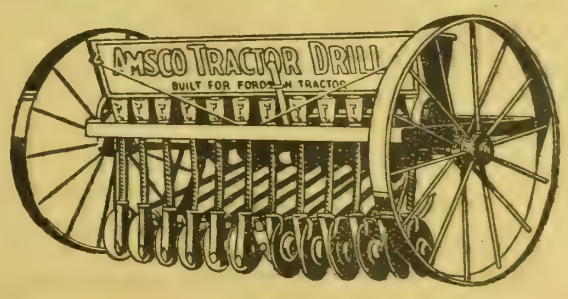
The Oliver No. 7 plow represents the most advanced design in plow construction. It is the plow that more than 100,000 farmers now are successfully using with their Fordson. It is the plow you should demand for yours.

Roderick Lean
DISC HARROWS



No seed-bed is properly prepared without the use of a disc harrow. This Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrow was developed exclusively for Fordson farmers. It has the unqualified endorsement of thousands of users everywhere. There are also specially built for use with the Fordson, a Roderick Lean orchard disc harrow, a spike tooth harrow, and a spring tooth harrow.

AMSCO
TRACTOR DRILL



The best prepared seed-bed produces maximum crops only when properly seeded. The Amsco Tractor Drill represents seventy-five years of drill-manufacturing experience, and is the choice of Fordson users everywhere. When you buy a drill you'll want the Amsco.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

"He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray;
And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest,
A stainless record, which all men may read:
This is the better way."

TOO LATE, Emma Goldman has come to recognize that in order to live in "the land of the free" she must abide by its rules. Today an exile from America, she is chafing under the unfair rule of her own home land and realizing that she has forfeited the right to return. It is said that she has placed on display in her home the American flag which at last she has come to realize stands for the country where she and her countrymen would have been able to live and prosper.

We can learn our lesson from her bitter experience—that of charity for the foreign born. They need us and we need them. The country which declared its independence so long ago is the only country to which these people can look, but we cannot force them—they must be led. It will take an infinite amount of patience with the older immigrants, but the solution of the whole problem lies with their children who will be educated in our public schools and there taught the ideals for which our nation stands.

A striking example of the foregner who had come to love this country without realizing it—who had come here to make his "pile" and then return to his homeland to live in peace and plenty with his family, was brought to light recently when a man came to the public library to secure books on our government. He wanted a copy of our constitution and also asked the assistant at the library to assist him in selecting a list of books which he might use in his reading course to fit him for citizenship. She became interested, questioned him and then, little by little, the story was told, in broken English with a strong Polish accent.

He had left his family in Poland and came to America to earn money with which to buy land. He had expected to return and live in comparative comfort. But while here he had been induced to enter night school conducted by the Americanization and Welfare workers in the factory where he worked. In order that he might more quickly learn our language, and become more efficient in his work, the faster to earn money, he entered these classes. He had no thought of becoming an American citizen. His family were thousands of miles away—there was nothing to distract his thoughts and so he applied himself and learned quickly. The war broke out and return was impossible, but wages increased. Overtime was put in and his pile grew amazingly.

Then came peace and as soon as possible he secured transportation and returned to his family—the land of his dreams. But somehow the picture in his mind had been rosier than the reality. Conditions there were worse than he had imagined—he did not realize it but his idea of living had undergone such a change that he found that he could not possibly be happy there, and so back again he came—this time bringing with him his whole family. As soon as he was settled and again at work, he entered school, this time with the resolve to learn how to become a good American citizen.

Of course this is an exceptional case—but te fact that we can reach the foreign born and make good American citizens of them only through some sort of schooling is apparent to all thinking people. Many cannot be reached direct but their children will attend our schools, will be trained as we have been trained and they in turn will enter their homes and to a greater or less degree will revolutionize living conditions.

And the foreigner who now has no respect for our flag and for what it stands is not entirely to blame—for we are the people who represent the flag, and it is by our treatment of him and his family that he judges the country. Obviously then, our first duty to our country as American citizens, and especially now that we women stand sholuder to shoulder with the men in making our laws, is to "walk a straight path," to be very sure that our treatment of our fellow man is such as to be fair to our country which we are a part of.

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

DON'T contradict people, even if you are sure you're right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe everybody else is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few care whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

Do not try to be anything else but a gentleman or gentlewoman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

THE LIBERTY BELL

HERE ARE some things about the bell it would be well to cut out and paste in your scrapbook:

July 4, 1776, the bell was rung for the Proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.

October 24, 1781, the bell rang out for the surrender of Cornwallis.

April 16, 1793, it rang out for the proclamation of peace.

September 29, 1823, it rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence.

July 4, 1826, it ushered in the year of jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic.

July 24, 1826, it tolled for the death of Thomas Jefferson.

July 4, 1831, is the last recorded ringing of this famous bell to commemorate the Day of Independence.

February 22, 1832, is its last recorded ringing to commemorate the birth of Washington.

In the same year it tolled the death of the last survivor of the Declaration, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

July 2, 1834, it tolled once more. Lafayette was dead.

July 8, 1835, while being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, a crack was developed, starting from the rim and inclining in a right hand direction toward the crown.

Another attempt was made to ring it on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1843, but the fracture was so much increased that no attempt has since been made and it is now silent and yet it will ring in the hearts of all patriotic people so long as the name of Liberty shall exist.

Visitin'

Ma's away and the world's awry!
I've lost my interest in everything.
What do I care if the sun be high?
What do I care if the robins sing?
I don't give a cuss if it is spring,
I won't feel right till Ma is nigh.

Ma's away, and at first, by Gee,
I thot I'd hike off with the boys,
I thot I'd go on a sort of spree,
And bring back some of them bygone joys.
So I went and I made a lot of noise,—
But I was so blue I could scarcely see.

Ma's away, and the world's awry!
Home is not home so bleak, and still,
But just a house, that seem to sigh,
And wait till the old wife climbs the hill.
Oh, I can hardly wait until
Ma puts the sun back in the sky!

—Anne Campbell Stark

EACH ONE BROUGHT GIFT

AMERICA is a land of but one people, gathered from many countries. Some came for love of money and some for love of freedom. No matter what brought us, each has his gift. Irish, Scot, Englishman and Dutch, Italian, Greek and French, Spaniard, Slav, Teuton, Norse, Negro—all have come bearing gifts and have laid them on the Altar of America.

All brought their music—dirge and dance and wassail song, proud march and religious chant. All brought music and their instruments for the making of music, those many children of the harp and lute.

All brought their poetry, winged tales of man's many passions, folk song and psalm, ballads of heroes and tunes of the sea, lilting scraps caught from sky and field, or mighty dramas that tell of primal struggles of the profoundest meaning. All brought poetry.

All brought art, fancies of the mind woven in wood or wool, silk, stone or metal—rugs and baskets, gates of fine design and modeled gardens, houses and walls, pillars, roofs, windows, statues and painting—all brought their art and hand craft.

Then, too, each brought some homely thing, some touch of the familiar home field or forest, kitchen or dress—a favorite tree or fruit, an accustomed flower, a style in cookery or in costume—each brought some homelike, familiar thing.

And all brought hands with which to work.

And all brought minds that could conceive.

And all brought hearts filled with hope—stout hearts to drive live minds; live minds to direct willing hands.

These were the gifts they brought.

Hatred of old time neighbors, national prejudices and ambitions, traditional fears, set standards of living, graceless intolerances, class rights and the demand of class—these were barred at the gates.

At the Altar of America we have sworn ourselves to a single loyalty. We have bound ourselves to sacrifice and struggle, to plan and to work for this one land. We have given that we may gain, we have surrendered that we may have victory. We have taken an oath that the world shall have a chance to know how much of good may be gathered from all countries and how solid in its strength, how wise, how fertile in its yield, how lasting and sure is the life of a people who are one, but have come bearing gifts from many countries.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

DEAR Editor: I am so glad that housewives and mothers are allowed to talk over their household affairs through these columns. I like the loyal honesty shown the farmer and his wife and I trust that M. B. F. will continue to enjoy the success it so richly deserves and has enjoyed in the past.

I want to tell farmers' wives how to make their own corn starch for table use, so that it will be just as nice as that bought in the stores and very much cheaper. And in turn, I would like to have some one of our readers tell me how to make hard soap such as we buy at the stores and for which we are compelled to pay such high prices. Recipes are often given on the cans of concentrated lye but I have never found one that was satisfactory.

Home Made Corn Starch

The corn must be the field corn—not sweet.

Take one bushel of field corn when it is in the milk—that is, has not begun to ripen. Grate it off the cob with any common grater, the larger the size of the grater, the better. Fill a clean tub about one third full of water. Grate the corn into this water. Also wash in all the juice that is on the cobs. Let this stand until all the starch has settled to the bottom. Drain thoroughly. You will find a yellow skum left on top. This is from the hulls and pulp and should be skimmed off. Put on fresh water and stir thoroughly from the bottom. Let settle, drain and skim as before and then put it on plates to dry. Do not allow it to stand in the water too long or it will sour. One ought to begin the making early in the morning in order to finish and allow it to dry over night.—Mrs. E. H.

CLEANING PAINT OFF WINDOWS

CLEANING the windows of a new house or a newly painted house is no enjoyable job. The paint comes off easily, however, if given a little of the right kind of help.

One would hardly go to an automobile accessory store or a garage to find something with which to clean windows, yet it will be found that an ordinary tar remover, used by motorists to clean up their machines after a trip over newly tarred roads, is one of the best things obtainable for taking ordinary house paint off glass. Once housewives learn this, dealers in tar removers are going to have lots of customers who do not own an automobile and never expect to own one.

A Patriotic Creed

To serve my country day by day
At any humble post I may;
To honor and respect her flag,
To live the traits of which I brag;
To be American in deed
As well as in my printed creed.

To stand for truth and honest toil,
To till my little patch of soil,
And keep in mind the debt I owe
To them who died that I might know
My country, prosperous and free,
And passed this heritage to me.

I always must in trouble's hour
Be guided by the men in power;
For God and country I must live,
My best for God and country give;
No act of mine that men may scan
Must shame the name, American.

To do my best and play my part,
American in mind and heart;
To serve the flag and bravely stand
To guard the glory of my land;
To be American in deed:
God give me strengh to keep this creed

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

CHAPTER XIX

"SOMEBODY'S got to marry that crazy woman," Leoncia spoke up, as they lolled upon the mats of the room to which the priest had taken them. "Not only will he be a hero by saving our lives, but he will save his own life as well. Now, Senor Torres, is your chance to save all our lives and your own."

"Br-r-r!" shivered Torres. "I would not marry her for ten million gold. She is too wise. She is terrible. She—how shall I say—she as you Americans say, gets my goat. I am a brave man. But before her I am not brave. The flesh of me melts in a sweat of fear. Not for less than ten million would I dare to overcome my fear. Now Henry and Francis are braver than I. Let one of them marry her."

"But I am engaged to marry Leoncia," Henry spoke up promptly. "Therefore, I cannot marry the Queen."

And their eyes centered on Francis, but, before he could reply, Leoncia broke in.

"It is not fair," she said. "No one of you wants to marry her. As she spoke, she pulled three straws from the mat on which she sat and broke one off very short. "The man who draws the short straw shall be the victim. You, Senor Torres, draw first."

"Wedding bells for the short straw," Henry grinned.

Torres crossed himself, shivered, and drew. So patently long was the straw, that he executed a series of dancing steps as he sang:

"No wedding bells for me,
I'm as happy as can be . . . "

Francis drew next, and an equally long straw was his portion. To Henry there was no choice. The remaining straw in Leoncia's hand was the fatal one. All tragedy was in his face as he looked instantly at Leoncia. And she, observing, melted in pity, while Francis saw her pity and did some rapid thinking. It was the way out. All the perplexity of the situation could be thus easily solved. Great as was his love for Leoncia, greater was this man's loyalty to Henry. Francis did not hesitate. With a merry slap of his hand on Henry's shoulder, he cried:

"Well, here's the one unattached bachelor who isn't afraid of matrimony. I'll marry her."

Henry's relief was if he had been reprieved from impending death. His hand shot out to Francis' hand, and, while they clasped their eyes gazed squarely into each other's as only decent, honest men's may gaze. Nor did either see the dismay registered in Leoncia's face at this unexpected denouement. The Lady Who Dreams had been right. Leoncia as a woman, was unfair, loving two men and denying the Lady her fair share of men.

But any discussion that might have taken place, was prevented by the little maid of the village, who entered with women to serve them the midday meal. It was Torres' sharp eyes that first lighted upon the string of gems about the maid's neck. Rubies they were, and magnificient.

"The Lady Who Dreams just gave them to me," the maid said, pleased with their pleasure in her new possession.

"Has she any more?" Torres asked.

"Of course," was the reply. "Only just now did she show me a great chest of them. And they were all kinds, and much larger; but they were not strung. They were like so much shelled corn."

While the other ate and talked, Torres nervously smoked a cigarette. After that, he arose and claimed a passing indisposition that prevented him from eating.

"Listen," he quoth impressively. "I speak better Spanish than either of you two Morgans. Also, I know, I am confident, the Spanish woman character better. To show you my heart's in the right place, I'll go to her now and see if I can talk her out of this matrimonial proposition."

One of the spearmen barred Torres' way, but, after going within, returned and motioned him to enter. The Queen, reclined on the divan, nodded him to her graciously.

"You do not eat?" she queried solicitously; and added, after he had reaffirmed his loss of appetite. "Then will you drink?"

Torres' eyes sparkled. Between the excitement he had gone through for the past several days, and the new adventure he was resolved upon, he knew not how, to achieve, he felt the important need of a drink. The Queen clapped her hands, and issued commands to the waiting woman who responded.

"It is very ancient, centuries old, as you will recognize, Da Vasco, who brought it here yourself four centuries ago," she said as a man carried in and broached a small wooden keg.

About the age of the keg there could be no doubt, and Torres, knowing that it had crossed the Western Ocean twelve generations before, felt his throat tickle with desire to taste its contents. The drink poured by the waiting woman was a big one, yet was Torres startled by the mildness of it. But quickly the magic of four-centuries-old spirits began to course through his veins and set the maggots crawling in his brain.

The Queen bade him sit on the edge of the divan at her feet, where she could observe him and asked:

"You came unsummoned. What is it you have to tell me or ask of me?"

"I am the one selected," he replied, twisting his moustache and striving to look the enticingness of a male man on love adventure bent.

"Strange," she said. "I saw not your face in the Mirror of the World. There is . . . some mistake, eh?"

"A mistake," he acknowledged readily, reading certain knowledge in her eyes. "It was the drink. There is magic in it that made me speak the message of my heart to you, I want you so."

Again, with laughing eyes, she summoned the waiting woman and had his pottery mug replenished.

"A second mistake, perhaps will now result, eh," she teased, when he had downed the drink.

"No, O Queen," he replied. "Now all is clarity. My true heart I can master. Francis Morgan, the one who kissed your hand, is the man selected to be your husband."

"It is true," she said solemnly. "His was the face I saw, and knew from the first."

Thus encouraged Torres continued.

"I am his friend, his very good best friend. You, who know all things, know the custom of the marriage dowry. He has sent me, his best friend, to inquire into and examine the dowry of his bride. You must know that he is among the richest of men in his own country, where men are very rich."

So suddenly did she arise on the divan that Torres cringed and half shrank down, in his panic expectance of a knife-blade between his shoulders. Instead, the Queen walked swiftly, or, rather glided, to the doorway to an inner apartment.

"Come!" she summoned imperiously.

Once inside, at the first glance around, Torres knew the room for what it was, her sleeping chamber. But his eyes had little space for such details. Lifting the lid of a heavy chest of ironwood, brass-bound, she motioned him to look in. He obeyed, and saw the amazement of the world. The little maid had spoken true. Like so much shelled corn, the chest was filled with an incalculable treasure of gems—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, the most precious, the purest and largest of their kinds.

"Thrust in your arms to the shoulders," she said, "and make sure that these baubles be real and of the adamant of flint, rather than illusions and reflections of unreality dreamed real in a dream. Thus may you make certain report to your very rich friend who is to marry me."

And Torres, the madness of the ancient drink like fire in his brain, did as he was told.

"These trifles of glass are such an astonishment?" she plagued. "Your eyes are as if they were witnessing great wonders."

"I never dreamed in all the world there was such a treasure," he muttered in his drunkenness.

"They are beyond price?"

(*Continued on page* 20)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Women Who Take Pride in Their Baking

insist on getting only the best flour. The women of Michigan are justly famous for their achievements in baking delicious bread, biscuits, rolls, etc., for the home. For generations the fair women of the "Wolverine State" have been using

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

You can't fool women on flour. Those who are experienced know the flour that wins for them the best results.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

The mills that produce LILY WHITE FLOUR have for nearly sixty years taken the same pride in their flour as have the women who used it so successfully. Flour like LILY WHITE can only be made from the choicest wheat, conscientiously handled from raw material to finished product. It is cleaned, scoured and washed several times before being broken and milled. Far more dirt, chaff and undesirable materials are eliminated than expert flour users realize. That is why the flour is of such good color, so nutritious and wholesome.

Use LILY WHITE for bread, biscuits and pastry and you'll be proud of your baking. Women who use LILY WHITE FLOUR find it absolutely satisfactory. It is guaranteed.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Before our paper comes to your house again you will have celebrated the Fourth of July, so it is very appropriate that our page this week be given up to our prize letters relative to the days when we display the United States flag. Of course you all know that from sunrise to sundown, the flag is displayed on all government buildings, including schools when school is in session.

The days when all citizens are ask-to display the flag are many more than are usually observed, but I think that if we show it on our houses or grounds on the days enumerated by Pearl Donahue, Florence Howe and Letha Rizer, we will be showing our patriotism very well indeed. However I am going to give you a list of all the days which are recommended for stated flag days:

January 1—American flag first used by Washington.
January 8—Battle of New Orleans.
January 18—Daniel Webster born.
February 12—Abraham Lincoln born.
February 22—George Washington born.
April 2—Thomas Jefferson born.
April 19—Battle of Lexington.
April 27—U. S. Grant born.
May 14—Founding of Jamestown.
May 29—Patrick Henry born.
May 30—Decoration Day.
June 14—American flag adopted.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Declaration of Independence signed.
September 10—Jerry's victory.
September 12—The Emancipation Proclamation.
October 12—Columbus discovered America.
October 19—Surrender of Cornwallis.
November 19—Garfield born.
December 16—Boston Tea Party.
December 22—Forefathers' Day.
December 25—Christmas.

It is wonderful to be able to celebrate the Fourth of July as we do—no other country in the world has a day that signifies half so much. So long as we observe the rights of others we can have just the best kind of a time on this national holiday for this is a FREE COUNTRY. Affectionately yours.—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—The days I think you would display our flag would be Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July and Peace Day, Lincoln's Birthday and Memorial Day. The flag is displayed on Flag Day, because it is a special day set aside by our government on which our flag on Washington's Birthday should be displayed. The flag is displayed because he was a brave man, first President of our country and done lots for it. The flag is displayed the Fourth of July because the Declaration of Independence was signed on that date in the year 1776 Peace Day was the end of the World War. Lincoln's birthday is remembered because he was a good upright President and freed the slaves in the South. Memorial Day is celebrated in honor of our dead heroes of the wars. Our flag should be displayed on the 12 of October because it is the date of the founding of America by Columbus in 1492. Pearl Donohoe, Hersey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I received the postal cards and I thank you very much. I will try to win the flag you offer. The days are Jan. 1 which is New Years, Feb. 22nd which is Washington's birthday and Feb. 12 which is Lincoln's birthday and who were two of our presidents, May 30, Memorial day when we give our tribute to the old soldier, June 14, which is flag day. A long time ago Betsy Ross made the first flag Fourth of July, when Independence was signed. Sept. 6, Labor Day, November 25, Thanksgiving when the Pilgrims gave thanks to God. —Florence Howe, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am sending the stories you wanted us to write about each day when the flag ought to float. The flag ought to float on all the great president's birthdays in honor of the great and brave deeds they done for our flag to keep it from defeat. It should float on the Fourth of July in honor of the Declaration of Independence being signed. It should float on Memorial Day in honor of the heroes who fell fighting for their flag and country.—Letha Rizer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written a letter to be published before, but as I have been very interested in the letters and puzzles for the boys and girls I thought I would write to you. I live on a farm about one-half mile from Burt Lake which has a trout stream on it. I have two brothers and one sister. I will be in the eighth grade next year and am in the third grade in music. I like to take music lessons and like to play the piano. I am thirteen years old. I like horseback riding very much and have a pony to ride, we live off the road when the mailman passes so my brother or myself go after the mail on the pony every day. I belong to the Burt Lake Junior Canning Club and think it is fine for boys and girls to belong to some kind of a club. The boys of our community are going to have either a poultry or potato club. I would like to have some of the girls my own age write to me.—Ora Mae Dairs, R 1, Alanson, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before, so I guess I will try. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks it is the best paper published. He reads the market page and what Uncle Rube Spinach says the most and I read the boys and girls letters. They certainly are interesting. I guess I will have to write to some of the girls that are kind enough to write to you, and I would enjoy it if some of them would write to me. I am a girl 12 years of age and I am in the 8th grade. I go to a country school and I like it very well. We have a new Ford car and I enjoy riding in it very much. My father, two of my brothers and one sister are coming home in our new car. Father will be glad when he sees we have his favorite paper for him.—Miss Marjorie Eberly Coleman, Mich., Box 99.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I like to go to school. My school is out. My teacher's name was Hazel Titus. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. We have three horses, six cows, two calves, 10 pigs, 50 hens, 50 chickens. Waneta Smith, Mayville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am ten years old and in the 4th grade at school. My school is out the 2nd of July. My birthday is the 25th of this month. I will be 11 years old. I guess I will close for this time. I am, Helen Hasse, Ossineke, Mich.

The Complete Woodsman

By Francis Rolt-Wheeler

TO KNOW everything in the woods is not possible. To know the essentials of wood-lore, and to possess the essentials of woodcraft, is quite possible.

The first essential is to know how to get food, animal, fish or plant. This means a fair knowledge of shooting and fishing, the ability to read trails, the habits of animals which may be used for food, and the setting of traps and snares. So far as plants are concerned, it means the knowledge of the half-a-dozen food roots that are widely distributed, berries, fungi and nuts. To this must be added a knowledge of those plants which are poisonous.

The second essential is to know how to make fire, how to keep fire when made, and how to handle fire so that it will not spread. Also a woodsman needs to know the simple forms of outdoor cookery, both with and without utensils. The Indians cooked for many centuries before they saw an iron pot.

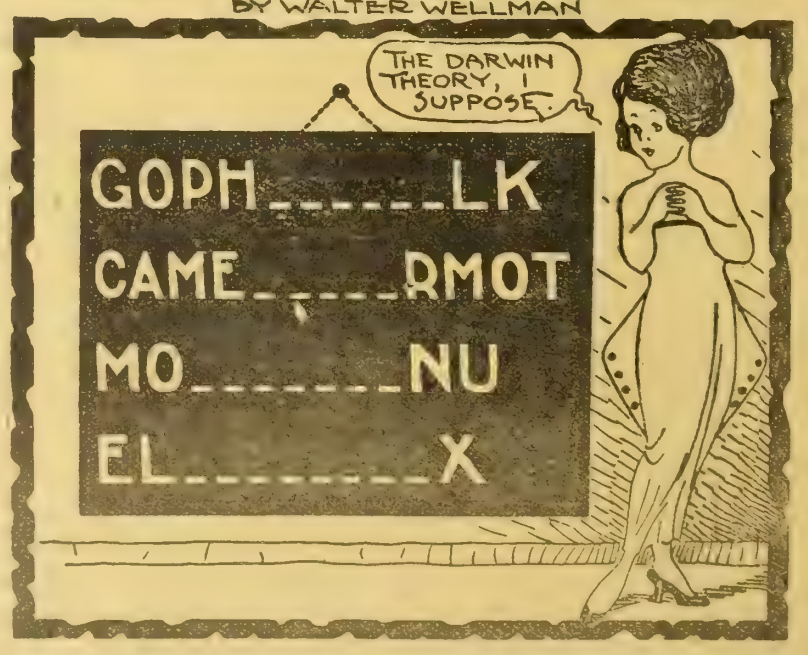
The third essential is shelter. A woodsman with his axe alone, ought to be able to build a comfortable house and all the furniture for absolute need. A draughty cabin is worse than the open air. A properly built chimney is a necessity.

The fourth essential is the ability to find one's way. It is of no use having a camp, if you can never find your way to it again after having left it. Even the best of woodsmen may get lost sometimes, but only on rare occasions.

The Complete Woodsman, of course, is much more than this. He is a rough and ready botanist and knows the principal trees and plants; he is a rough and ready naturalist, and knows the birds and beasts, fishes and insects; he is a rough and ready surveyor and prospector; he understands skinning a fur-bearing animal and preparing the skin; in short, with an axe, a knife, some fishhooks and a gun, he can not only live in the woods, but make a good living out of them. Such men made Canada and the United States the countries they are today, and we are proud of them.

THE MISSING LINK

BY WALTER WELLMAN



The blanks represent the letters in the name of an animal. If you fill the blanks with the name of the right animal, you will also finish the name of two other animals. In other words, you will have the names of three animals in each row. What are they?

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 12 years old last March and I have just passed the eighth grade examination. I have one brother and two sisters. We live on a 125 acre farm and have 5 horses, 5 cows, 8 pigs 55 chickens and for pets I have 2 cats and 2 rabbits. I I have traveled in the states of Michigan Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota and also from Toronto, Ontario to Moosejaw, Sask., Canada, but I find Michigan the best. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. As my letter is getting pretty long I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—E. Frank Moats, Marshall, R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. I am very interested in the Children's Hour. I am eleven years old and in the seventh grade at school. I am planning to be a teacher. I have five sisters and three brothers. My father has a 120 acre farm. Fish Creek runs through our farm. We live about 80 rods from Crystal Lake. It is a summer resort. I will close, hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F. Bernice Thompson, Crystal, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written, but did not see my letter in print before. I am a girl 15 years old. I am in the eighth grade at school. I have one sister, Stella age 12 and one brother, Adolphus, age 17. I live on a 80 acre farm. We have 12 head of cattle and three horses, 80 chickens. We have a new Oakland car, and a new Edison Amberola. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Hilda Adolph, Yale, Mich., R. F. D. 6.

Dear Aunt Care—I am a boy 12 years old and I am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Clara Woods. I live on a farm. We have 300 acres of land. We have one Moline Tractor, one Union truck, one Buick car, 4 horses, 16 cows, 23 pigs, 150 chickens and four geese. I have three brothers and one sister. I have three pet rabbits and one cat. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. William Huskins, Essexville Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl of 11 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. This is the first time I have written to you. We have a farm of 60 acres. Our farm runs back to Long Lake. We have five boats that we rent. We live one mile from Rose Corner. I have a dog. We have 25 little chickens and three cows, one horse. I have one brother. His name is John. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Stella Mae Brown, Holly, Mich., R 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 14 years of age. I have light hair, blue eyes and quite a few freckles. I live on a farm of 185 acres. My father has 10 cows, 9 calves, 6 head of horses and 8 pigs. We have a Ford car. We got it last fall. I have four sisters and four brothers. For pets we have 6 bantam chickens. We have 7 little goslings and three big geese. Elsie Forbes, Clifford, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years old and will be in the fifth grade at school next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to the Ferguson school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Dowling. I have 12 little chickens of my own. I have two sisters and two brothers. My oldest sister is married and lives in Racine, Wisconsin. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print. Velma Woodard, Bailey, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like the Children's page the best. I am a girl 13 years old and weigh 106 pounds and in the seventh grade. I have four sisters and two brothers. I live on an 80 acre farm. We keep 6 cows 3 horses, 4 calves, 27 pigs about 85 chickens and 85 little ones. We got the M. B. F. today and I guessed all the answers to the puzzles of cities. I wish some of the girls of M. B. F. would write to me and I would answer all letters. I will close.—Miss Luella Ewald, Elkton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My school is out the 21st of May. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I also like to read the boys and girls letters in the Children's Hour and wish some of them would write to me. For pets I have a dog, cat and a pigeon. I have a brother and sister. My father has a Ford car and a silo. We live on a 120 acre farm.—Bernice Miller, R 1, Carsonville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy of ten years and will be in the fifth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have a 160 acre farm. We have 6 horses, 3 cows, 18 sheep, 9 lambs. I wish some of the boys would write to me. Wesley Bigelow, Holly, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am in the fourth grade at school and am 10 years of age. Will be in the fifth grade next year. I have a dog and cat for pets. I have to go after the cows every night. I have a colt named Bill.—Harold Bennett, West Branch, R 3.

Crop Reports

ST. JOSEPH—Had a nice rain the 16th and another the 20th that were needed very much. Had been awful hot and dry. The storm the 16th had lots of wind with it and 8 barns were wrecked. Cultivating and planting late potatoes and cucumbers are the principle items before the rain. Cool now since the rains and we hope better crop conditions. Hay and wheat were both shortened by dry weather.

MONROE (N. E.)—Plenty of rain after a long dry spell, crops were suffering for want of rain. Now we have too much. Crops are poor on an average around this territory, especially oats and hay. Can not say as to corn yet. It does not look very promising. Farmers are trying to cut alfalfa during showers and hoping for it to dry up to cultivate corn which is getting weedy. There was a meeting of farmers at Monroe the other day trying to have the Board of Supervisors to repeal their ruling of last fall to enforce the law regarding threshing engines and tractors on improved roads. It was repealed at once as soon as they saw the number and heard their sentiments.—G. L. S.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cultivating corn and haying. Corn is very small and hay is not half a crop. Most of the potatoes are plowed and the acreage is small. Soil is in fine shape, the rain and hail of late, while it did lots of damage to grain and gardens it did lots of good. The following prices were offered at Battle Creek: Wheat, $2.90; oats, $1.10; rye, $2; No. 1 timothy, $38; rye straw, $12; potatoes, $5; hens, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 38c; lambs 10@17c; hogs 14c; beef steers, 10c; veal calves, 13c.—C. E. B.

MONTCALM—Some farmers are still planting beans and potatoes. Most of the planting done. The weather is quite warm, but cool nights. The soil is in fine condition for cultivating and crops that are up are looking well. Grain is looking much better. There is not much marketing being done just now outside of poultry and live stock. A few strawberries are being sold. No building being done just now. Farmers are too busy with the crops. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, $3.25; corn, $4 cwt.; oats, $1.35; rye, $2.25; No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed $30; beans, C. H. P. Pea, $4.25; onions, 8 cts pound; hens, 25c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 34c; hogs, 14c; veal calves, 9@15c; wool 35c.—A. B. W.

GENESEE—Farmers are planting beans and potatoes, cultivating corn and cutting hay. We had quite a heavy rain the first part of the week and the soil is in fine shape for working. Seed potatoes are very scarce and there will not be as many potatoes planted this year as usual. Some farmers are cultivating beans already while others have not got them planted yet. There will not be quite as many beans planted this year as ordinarily. Wheat and rye will both be a little below the average this year. Most of the alfalfa hay has been cut, but just a few farmers have cut any clover or timothy. If the weather is favorable a bit will be cut next week. Corn is looking fair to good but not extra.—C. W. S.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered at Midland: Wheat $2.80; corn, $1.80; oats, $1.07; rye, $1.80; buckwheat, $3; beans (C. H. P.) $6.50; peas, $3.25; barley, $3.15.—O. B. & G. C.

LIVE STOCK SITUATION

(*Continued from page 9*)

of the big Kansas City banks carrying millions in cattle loans has already reduced credits 25 per cent, promising to call another 25 per cent of its loans before snow flies unless conditions improve. This means that the range calf crop will go to the shambles in the veal stage, preparatory to sacrificing cow herds in the fall, thereby putting a serious crimp in beef production and insuring scarcity one, two and three years hence.

The seriousness of the situation was considered at the annual convention of the National Live Stock Exchange held in Chicago recently, at which M. L. McClure, director of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, made a statement for Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. McClure saw no prospect of easier money conditions until digestion of the mass of government securities banks are now carrying has been accomplished. He described present financial stringency as the logical result of post-bellum orgy.

The live stock exchange sent a memorial to the Federal Reserve Board, setting forth that unless cattle and sheep raisers can be financed at reasonable rates, meat production will be seriously restricted. A request for prompt government aid in the shape of funds placed with Federal Reserve Banks at preferential rates was made, the Secretary of the Treasury being requested to make such deposits for the purpose of discounting agricultural and live stock paper for the next six months at preferential rates.

As a result of financial stringency restocking northern pastures has been practically suspended. Montana pasturemen with large areas of untenanted grass, were in Chicago this week making unsuccessful efforts to secure loans wherewith to buy southern cattle. Texas, on the other hand, is tied up because its normal market for yearling and 2 year old steers in the Northwest has disappeared. Unless relieved the present situation means crippling both cattle and sheep interests by premature liquidation. The claim is made that loans to other and less essential industries have actually expanded in volume, while live stock credits have been contracted thirty to thirty five per cent.—*Rosenbaum Review.*

LESS MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP PRODUCED IN 1920

Production of maple sugar and syrup has declined this year, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The sugar production was 7,529,000 pounds, which compares with 10,169,000 pounds in 1919, 13,271,000 pounds in 1918 and 10,389,000 pounds in 1917.

Syrup production has not fallen off in the same degree and yet the estimate of 3,606,000 gallons for 1920 is much below the 3,854,000 gallons of 1919, the 4,905,000 gallons of 1918, and the 4,286,000 gallons of 1917.

With syrup converted to terms of sugar, the maple sugar production of 1920 amounted to 36,373,000 pounds, and this compares with the estimate of 41,005,000 pounds in 1919, 52,513,000 pounds in 1918, and 45,217,000 pounds in 1917.

The productive season of 1920 was a short one and the average number of pounds of sugar per tree, with sryup expressed as sugar, was only 1.91, while in the preceding three years the averages ranged from 2.16 to 2.72 pounds per tree.

FIRST CAR OF 1920 WHEAT BRINGS $2.80 A BUSHEL

The 1920 harvest has begun to move.

First shipments of grain arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, June 25 and the first car of wheat sold at $2.80 a bushel. It came from Haskell county, and tested 60.7.

With the moving of the new grain the embargo on wheat was lifted at Galveston, where non-union longshoremen, working under protection of state troops, have virtually relieved all freight congestion.

DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE WILL NOT FINANCE CATTLE MEN

Secretary Houston has effectively squelched the project to create a revolving fund of $40,000,000 for the purpose of easing the financial condition of western cattle and sheep raisers on the ground that it would create a bad precedent and interfere with the fiscal policy of the United State government. Preferential rates for any special industry is obviously doubtful policy, but at this moment the live stock industry is in a bad way. J. H. Skinner, dean of the Indiana Agricultural College and an admitted expert on live stock matters, predicts a collapse similar to that recently overtaking the transportation interests as production of meats under such unfavorable circumstances as have existed recently will drive cattle and hogs from corn belt farms where the bulk of the national supply is made. Eliminate, even partially, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, as meat supply sources and the nation's larder would soon be bare.

Orders for approximately 150,000 cows and 350,000 steers to go to northern pastures from the southern breeding ground are held in abeyance at this moment because the business cannot be financed. Twenty-five per cent of the grazing area in the Southwest and 50 per cent in the Northwest is idle for the same reason. Neither cattle nor sheep raisers can afford to pay ten per cent for money, but even on that extravagant basis new business is being emphatically turned down by banks.—*Rosenbaum Review.*

Strength of Organization

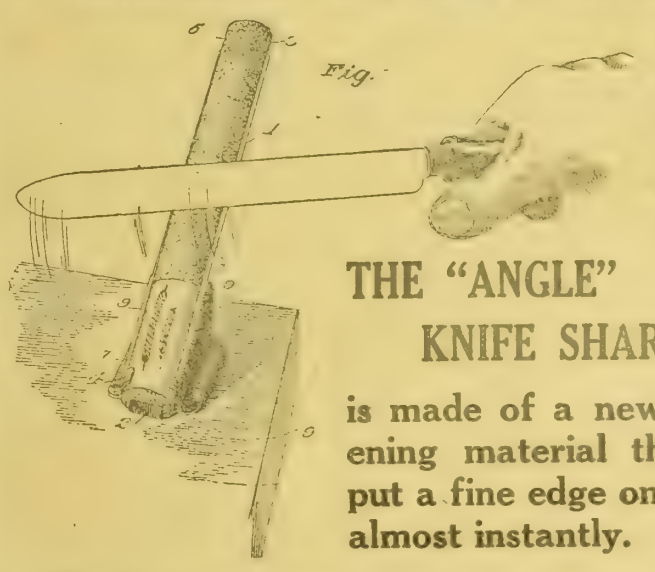
Experience of over forty years has developed executive ability. Scientific advancement has brought the telephone from a crude experiment to one of the most perfected of all mechanical devices. Engineering has mastered countless problems involved in the distribution of service. Construction has carried the telephone into the most remote corners of the country. Operative skill has combined the efforts of executives, scientists, engineers and commercial management. These with vision and foresight are the powers which unite in the accomplishment of the Bell Telephone System.

Working in the closest cooperation with its chiefs is the nation-wide organization of telephone employees. Nothing less than finest loyalty, the most untiring devotion, the recognition of the great importance of their work, coupled with a fixed determination to serve faithfully; nothing less than this unified strength which has been so wonderfully displayed by the management and employees of the Bell telephone could have carried the system through the years of strain which began with the war and have not passed.

Hardly ever has public service required so long and severe a test of a businesss organization. Never has an army responded with more hearty united and loyal support.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

A WONDERFUL NEW KNIFE SHARPENER



No wheels, hinges or complicated parts to get out of order.

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

HIGHWAY COMM'R LIABLE

In grading a large hill in the highway along my farm we found a fine gravel pit running down to the depth of 30 feet or more. The Highway Commissioner says he can take it out 33 feet from center of road each way as deep as the gravel goes down. If he does and goes down 30 or 40 feet right up to the line it won't be but a short time until part of my farm all along the cut will slide in the road and spoil the field and land for farming. What I want to know is if part of my farm slides in the highway because they went right up to the line to get gravel, how am I to get pay for what land they spoil for me?—H. M. W., Berrien County.

The statute provides that any surplus earth or gravel taken from one portion of the road may with the consent of the highway commissioner be used to fill such depressions in any other road in the same district "provided that no earth shall be dug, plowed or scraped nearer than within eight feet of the margin of the highway without the consent of the owner of the premises adjacent." Should this be violated I am of the opinion that all who participate are liable for the damages and I also believe you would be entitled to an injunction to restrain any threatened injury of the kind.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

BUTTER MAKER'S DIPLOMA

I would like to know just how would be the best and cheapest way to get a diploma as butter maker. Can I get it by working under a good butter maker for one year or would I have to go to the M. A. C. for a course of butter making, or could I take an examination at any other place?—Arenac Co. Reader.

I doubt very much if there is any method by which a diploma could be obtained by working with a good butter maker for a year. While in a good many cases a man would learn butter making satisfactorily by working in this way, it would be very hard to regulate and probably in some cases a diploma would not be of very much value.

We offer an eight weeks short course for butter makers at the completion of which, if they do satisfactory work, a certificate showing that they have done satisfactory work, is given. Of course, however, it is important that a man have practical experience in a creamery either before taking this course or afterwards as there is a good bit of practical creamery work which we cannot give them in the eight weeks' time.—*O. T. Goodwin, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. A. C.*

CHILDREN WOULD INHERIT THE MOTHER'S SHARE

Can the grandchildren come in for the mother's share, she being deceased for a number of years and the father married again if the grandmother died without a will and there is several of the grandmother's own children living, or if the grandfather is living can he hold any of the grandmother's property there being no incumberances whatever, and will the property have to be probated or can the children divide it among themselves, this property consisting mostly of bank notes and mortgages. How long a time has to expire before there can be any steps made for division?—L. A. H., Tyre, Mich.

The grandchildren would inherit the share their mother would have received had she been alive. Upon the death of the grandmother her husband takes no interest in the real estate. He will receive one third of the personal after the payment of the funeral expenses, expenses of administration and debts. He is entitled to administration of the grandmother's estate and entitled to the fees for administration. If there are no debts the heirs may divide the estate without probate if all are satisfied but it must be unanimous and none can be forced to accept a settlement that they do not agree to.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ACID PHOSPHATE

I have some acid phosphate and Gleaner General Grower. How much should I use on corn and beans and garden to be of the greatest value?—Troy Fruit Farm, Oceana County.

It is customary to apply acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, the same to be distributed throughout the surface layers of the soil rather than in the hill, due to the fact that only about one-half or two-thirds is utilized by the first crop. Thus when it is distributed throughout the soil mass the crop that follows in the rotation can make better use of it. When the phosphate is applied to gardens, standard applications approach 400 pounds per acre.

The application of mixed fertilizers, to which you refer, depends upon the composition. If it is similar to a 2-12-2 about 200 pounds per acre should be applied to the corn crop and if broadcasted about 125 pounds in the hill.—*M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.*

LINE FENCE

I have a 17 acre wood lot and my neighbor wants me to build a hog and sheep fence. There is a barb wire fence up now. I pastured three or four acres next to this neighbor where a creek ran through but as there isn't enough pasture only to last two or three weeks, I thought I would take up the fence and let it be out to commons. Two or three years ago this same man told me a barb wire fence would be alright. I told him this fence wouldn't be lawful but he said there would be no use to build a woven wire fence. Now if I tear the fence out on the road and take up my share of the line fence can he force me to build a lawful fence.—O. E. M., Greenville, Mich.

You may throw your property open to the commons and not be required to build line fence. You do not have to build a "hog and sheep fence" but only such a fence as the law requires of four and one half feet high and such material as the fence viewers deem a sufficient fence. Your neighbor does not have the authority to say you shall build a fence in five days. The time and kind of fence is for the fence viewers to determine if you not willing, to build on your own account.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

What is the law in regard to a chattel mortgage after it is a year past due?—E. J. P.

A chattel mortgage is good and collectable for six years after maturity and for six years after payment made thereon. However to be valid against subsequent purchasers of the property or against subsequent incumbrancers, it must be renewed by affidavit within the 30 days preceding the year after its filing.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

FARMER RECEIVES MONEY FROM CHICAGO FIRM

The firm of ————of Chicago has owed me about $20 since last January, and being unable to get the money ourselves would like to have you see what you can do about it. You will see by the enclosed list of questions which they have been sending, and which I have filled out, what it is about. We have filled in at least four or five of these papers, and in return get the same thing again. You will also note on their enclosed order blank, that they promise to return money on unsatisfactory goods returned. Then why don't they do it? I think the enclosed questions answered will make things clear to you. They owe us $19.12. I sent them my personal check in January, which they have at present, as you will see they call for it. I think I should not have done this.—*D. N. C., Flat Rock, Mich.*

We wrote the company in behalf of D. N. C. and received a reply from them stating that they had discovered their mistake and were mailing a check to our subscriber covering the amount due. On June 14th, we received the following letter from D. N. C.:

Our account with P—— which they would not settle, and which I turned over to you for collection a few days ago has been paid. We received a check from them for the full amount today. Thanking you very much for your help in the matter, I remain, yours very respectfully.—*D. L. C., Flat Rock.*

FIGHTING GRASSHOPPERS

Has any special preparation been made to fight this year's grasshoppers?—Reader.

Yes, we have done everything possible to encourage the farmers to fight grasshoppers. We have been trying to get the Boards of Supervisors through the County Agents to secure white arsenic early in the winter when the price was down, and some counties have been able to raise the money to do so, others have not found this possible for some reason or other. However, our field man is at present up in the various counties north and west of you advising and encouraging and directing a campaign.

The main difficulty at present is to get white arsenic up into places where it is needed in time. However, the counties that have prepared in advance for this campaign are getting good results I believe and the State Farm Bureau is using its power to aid in securing the poison necasary to make the poison bait, which is the most effective weapon at our command.—*R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.*

RIGHTS OF HIGHWAY COMM'R

Has the Highway Commissioner the right to pile stone and pine stumps along the front of a man's farm and leave them there? Our Commissioner claims that the state reserves eight feet outside of the grade hubs and that he can leave anything on that eight feet that he wishes to.—C. F.

I am of the opinion that the entire highway space may be needed for highway use and that the commissioner has the right to use the side space for stones and stumps that come from the traveled part of the highway in order to make the right of travel safe. I am of the opinion that the commissioner would not have authority to draw material from other parts of the highway and dump them in front of a man's premises.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NEW HIGHWAY

Certain interests are trying to get a new road laid out, between two points, about 6 miles apart. Now is the decision of a township, county or state highway commission final, or have the taxpayers a right of appeal to some court to review the matter.—X. Y. Z.

The law provides that a commissioner of highways may lay out a highway upon petition of seven free holders of such township. Upon receipt of the application the commissioner shall serve notice on the owners within five days after receipt of the application. Upon the day fixed for a hearing he determines whether it is a necessity or not. Any one dissatisfied may appeal within ten days to the town board and the statute provides for an appeal to the circuit court.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

INCOME TAX

One question please, in regard to the income tax. If A bought a farm (80 A) two years ago for say, $7,000 and he can now sell for $10,000, can the government take any of it. That is if he is heavily in debt on it. Having made quite a few repairs and improvements?—Subscriber, Durand Mich.

The government will not bother you if you haven't sold the land and made a clear profit. Even though it grows to many times what you pay you can not say you have made a profit until sold. The expense of the improvements taken from other incomes are allowable if you sell but if used for permanent improvements would not be allowed as expense. In figuring the profits the government wants the clear gain for the basis of the computation.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FEEDING GRAIN TREATED WITH FORMALDEHYDE

Can grain that has been treated with formaldehyde be fed to chickens and livestock—Mrs. S., Kingsley, Mich.

Grain which has been treated with formaldehyde can be fed safely to chickens and livestock after thorough airing. If spread out on floor and stirred occasionally all traces of formaldehyde gas will disappear.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

The Agricultural Seed Law of Michigan

I am a reader of your paper. Would you please give me the seed law in the columns of your paper in the next issue. I bought and paid for what I supposed to be red clover seed and one half or better proved to be sweet clover. At that time sweet clover was worth $18 and the red clover $25 and I paid for all red clover. The red clover doesn't mature at the same time of the sweet clover and for that reason I consider it a damage.—J. M., Clinton County.

AN ACT to regulate commerce in certain agricultural seeds and for other purposes. Act 202, P. A., 1913. The People of the State of Michigan enact: Section 1. For the purposes of this act, agricultural seeds are defined as the seeds of alfalfa, Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, brome (awnless) grass, buckwheat, alsike clover, crimson clover ,red clover, white clover, field corn, Kaffir corn, meadow fescue, flax, millet, oats, orchard grass, rape, red top, rye, sorghum, timothy and wheat which are to be used for sowing or seeding purposes.

Sec. 2. Every lot of agricultural seed as defined in section one of this act, which is offered or exposed for sale within this State for seeding purposes in this state in lots of eight ounces or more, shall be accompanied by a plainly written or printed statement in the English language stating, except where agricultural seed, as defined in section one of this act, is sold at retail from the original package, and said original package being marked in accordance with the provisions of this act.

1. Name of agricultural seed.
2. Name and address of person selling or offering for sale such seed.
3. The approximate percentage by weight of purity or freedom of such seed from foreign matter or from other seeds distinguishable by their appearance.
4. The approximate percentage by weight of contamination, specifying by name each kind present in greater proportion than one per cent by weight of the whole.

Sec. 3. The seeds of quack grass (Agropyron repens), Canadian thistle (Cirsium arvense), clover and alfalfa dodded (Cuscuta epithymum) and field dodded (Cuscuta arvensis) are hereby defined as noxious weed seeds. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall by himself, his agent or representative of any other person, firm or corporation, offer or expose for sale or distribution, for seeding purposes in this state, or sow or cause to be sown in this state any agricultural seeds defined in section one of this act, containing a greater amount or proportion than one seed of any or all of said noxious weeds to two thousand seeds of the variety of agricultural seed sown, offered or exposed for sale.

Sec. 4. The percentage of purity of agricultural seeds required under section two of this act shall be based upon a test or analysis conducted either by the State Board of Agriculture or its employes, or by the vendor of the agricultural seeds or his agents: Provided, That such test or analysis made by the vendor or his agents, shall conform to the reasonable regulations which said board is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe or shall conform to the reasonable regulations or methods of testing adopted or used by the Association of Official Seed Analysists or the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. Whoever buys or sells or sows agricultural seeds, defined in section one of this act for use in this State, for seeding purposes, may submit his samples of such seeds to the State Board of Agriculture for examination and test of purity, and said board of agriculture shall cause such examination to be made as promptly as possible and reported to the sender. For tests of purity, said board shall charge a fee of twenty-five cents for the examination of each sample, which fee shall be payable in advance. All moneys received as such fees shall be paid to the State Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. The enforcement of this act shall be entrusted to the State Board of Agriculture, which is hereby authorized to appoint such inspectors, assistants and deputies as may be necessary to enforce this act, and is authorized in person or by its inspectors or assistants to take for analysis, paying the reasonable purchase price, a sample not exceeding four ounces in weight from any lot of agricultural seeds offered or exposed for sale: Provided, That said sample shall be drawn or taken in the presence of the vendor or parties in interest, or his or their agents or representatives, and shall be taken from a parcel, lot or number of parcels, which shall not be less than ten per cent of the whole lot inspected, and shall be thoroughly mixed and then divided into two samples and placed in containers, carefully sealed, and label placed on each container stating the name of the agricultural seed sampled, the same of the vendor and the date and place of taking such samples, and said labels shall be signed by said State Board of Agriculture or its agents; or said samples may be taken in the presence of two disinterested witnesses if the vendor or party in interest fails or refuses to be present when notified. One of said duplicate samples shall be left with or on the premises of the vendor or party in interest, and the other retained by the State Board of Agriculture for analysis and comparison with the label required by section two of this act.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:

First, Any person selling agricultural seeds direct to seed merchants or shipping to a general market to be cleaned or graded before being offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes;

Second, Agricultural seed which is held in storage for the purpose of being cleaned;

Third, Agricultural seed marked "not cleaned" and held or sold for shipment outside the state only.

Sec. 8. Whoever sells, offers or exposes for sale within this state any agricultural seeds defined in section one of this act, without complying with the requirements of sections two and three of this act, or whoever falsely marks or labels any agricultural seeds under section two of this act, or whoever shall prevent the state Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized agents from inspecting said seeds and collecting samples as provided in section six of this act, or whoever shall otherwise violate this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars: Provided, however, That no prosecution for violation of this act shall be instituted except in the following manner: When the State Board of Agriculture believes or has reason to believe that any person has violated any of the provisions of sections two, three and eight of this act, it shall cause notice of such fact, together with full specifications of the act or omission constituting the violation, to be given to said person who either in person or by agent or attorney shall have the right, under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said State Board of Agriculture, to appear before said board and introduce evidence and said hearing shall be private. If after said hearing or without such hearing, in case said person fails or refuses to appear, said State Board of Agriculture shall decide and decree that any or all of said specifications have been proven to its satisfaction, it may at its descretion so certify to the proper prosecuting attorney and request him to prosecute said person according to law for violation of this act, transmitting with said certificate a copy of the specifications and such other evidence as shall be deemed necessary and proper, whereupon, said prosecuting attorney shall prosecute said person according to law.

Sec. 9. The results of the anlyses and tests of seed made by the State Board of Agriculture may, at its discretion, be published in its reports.

Sec. 10. The necessary expense incurred in carrying out provisions of this act shall be certified by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to the Auditor General, who shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment thereof, but the total amount so paid in any one fiscal year shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

GREATER PRODUCTION, PUBLICITY, DAIRY NEEDS

(*Continued from page* 6)

roads, or on the part of the bankers, or whatever it may be, publicity will cure it. When you point publicity's hand at any man and you say the truth and he is wrong that is the end of him.

Public opinion in a republic is the source of all power and it is the source of all success in the marketing of goods. People will buy the product of the dairyman and pay him just what his mind values it at. When I see you people up here in Minnesota getting all excited over the abuse you have been subjected to, you dairymen about Minneapolis and St. Paul, for years you worked for nothing producing milk for the people of St, Paul and Minneapolis, they did not ask you to but you just simply would not trust each other, each one of you thought he was getting a little more for his milk than his neighbor got, and the distributors were working the whole bunch of you for their own advantage, but you finally got to realize that, it came out in some way, the public got to know and the dairymen got to know that they had been made monkeys of themselves, and while I do not think now they are getting anywhere near what it is worth as a food, they are getting in a good deal better condition and it is all through publicity.

You might take, if you please, the question of potatoes in Minnesota. Suppose you had an organization of potato growers in Minnesota, they agreed they would contribute one cent per bushel for publicity and education about Minnesota potatoes, and the used that money to teach the people to put in their potatoes in the fall before the freezing comes so that the farmers would not be to the extra expense of taking care of them through the winter, and delivering during freezing weather, showing them the advantage of putting in potatoes in the fall—what do you think the result would be? Why, friends, by the time it is froze up in the fall you would not be able to find a potato in Minnesota that was not stored away for winter use in the family that was to use it.

* * * *

If we are going to produce vegetables or grain we have got to feed the plant economically, we have got to be able to handle the produce economically, and we have got to in an efficient way market the product. If there is no demand that makes production profitable, and there is an opportunity to create the demand, we must do that. If we are going to produce the dairy products and hope to succeed and retain our own respect and the respect of the world, we have got to use the most efficient machinery in the world to produce it, and we have got to create a condition of mind that will appreciate it at its true worth through education and publicity. We have got to forget all these little animosities and suspicions of each other.

I think one of the first lessons we must learn is to realize that we must solve our own problems, that our salvation cannot be worked out by political bunco steerers that are trying to arrange for their own perpetuity inoffice, that we have to pull our own weight in the everyday and ordinary walks of life, and that the greatest evaporator of prejudice and corrector of wrong and error, is publicity and education, and if the people of this great northwest who are tilling the soil will agree among themselves to use publicity and education thru their own organization. I believe your troubles would largely cease because the great body of humanity believes in justice and fair play, and publicity and education will get to them your ills and in getting them there correct them.

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.

Boston Garter

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

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Are Working Harder

and using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Allen's Foot-Ease takes the Friction from the Shoe, keeps the shoe from rubbing and the stockings from wearing, freshens the feet, and prevents, tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-gase. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold everywhere.

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—in—
M. B. F.'s
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Big Bargains always to be found there

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

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FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

FARM WITH ALL CROPS, 4 HORSES, 47 cattle, tools, 385 acres splendid land, fine buildings, good American neighborhood, near village, fields have cut 140 tons hay, 75-cow, brook-watered pasture, valuable wood, variety fruit; two 12-room houses, four barns; owner throws in horses, cows, all machinery, tools, all growing crops; everything $15,000, only $6,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 30 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—76 ACRES, CLAY LOAM well drained. Best of soil. No county ditch. Good buildings, newly painted. Acetylene lights, will sell with or without stock, tools and crops. 60 rods to school, 2 miles to good market on main road. A. R. ZIMMERMAN, Newaygo, Mich.

STORE AND 4 ACRES, 13 MILES FROM Alpena on Mich. Pike, $1,800. Stock at invoice price. Owner, JAMES J. LINCE, Ossineke, Mich., R R 1.

WANTED—TO SELL, TRADE OR RENT 80 acre farm. Write D. R. HAMILTON, R 3, Blanchard, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, EIGHTY rods from school, two miles from trunk line highway, four miles from store; land good and nearly level. Some wire fencing. Cheap for quick sale. MASON WHALY, Harrison, Mich.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Aklahoma.

40 ACRE DAIRY FARM, GOOD SOIL, FINE buildings, tile silo, new wire fencing, 20 rods school, 1 1-2 miles north and 2 miles east of Utica. FRED BUSCH, R1, Utica, Mich.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—OSCEOLA and adjoining counties offer great opportunities for the farmer. Productive soil, fine climate, good roads and best of schools, farmers well organized, three branches of Gleaner Clearing House, everything to make life worth living and livig easy to make. Let us send our descriptive booklet of the wonderful country, and tell you of the great bargains we have to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. EIGHTY acres. Forty two in crops. Buildings and fences good. FRED E. SCHERZER, Rhodes, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR LARGE FARM. Rent and living free. Salary $1,200 per year. MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Jackson, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER--ONE-MAN, ONE-HORSE, one-row, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only $28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed please find check for $14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock or poultry in M. B. F.'s Breeders Directory.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page 9*)

"They are beyond price."

"They are beyond the value of valor, and love, and honor?"

"They are beyond all things. They are a madness."

"Can a woman's or a man's true love be purchased by them?"

"They can purchase all the world."

"Come," the Queen said. "You are a man. You have held women in your arms. Will they purchase women?"

"Since the beginning of time women have been bought and sold for them, and for them women have sold themselves."

"Will they buy me the heart of your good friend Francis?"

For the first time Torres looked at her, and nodded and muttered, his eyes swimming with drink and wild-eyed with sight of such array of gems.

"Will good Francis so value them?"

Again he nodded emphatically.

She began to laugh in silvery derision. Bending at haphazard she clutched a priceless handful of the pretties.

"Come," she commanded. "I will show you how I value them."

She led him across the room and out on a platform that extended around three sides of a space of water, the fourth side being the perpendicular cliff. At the base of the cliff the water formed a whirlpool that advertised the drainage exit for the lake which Torres had heard the Morgans speculate about.

With another silvery tease of laughter, the Queen tossed the handful of priceless gems into the heart of the whirlpool.

"Thus I value them," she said.

Torres was aghast and, for the nonce, well night sobered by such wantonness.

"And they never come back," she laughed on. "Nothing ever comes back. Look!"

She flung in a handfull of flowers that raced around and around the whirl and quickly sucked down from sight in the center of it.

"If nothing comes back, where does everything go?" Torres asked quickly.

The Queen shrugged her shoulders although he knew that she knew the secret of the waters.

"More than one man has gone that way," she said dreamily. "No one of them has ever returned. My mother went that way, after she was dead. I was a girl then." She roused. "But you, helmeted one, go now. Make report to your master—your friend, I mean. Tell him what I possess for dowry. And, if he be half as mad as you about the bits of glass, swiftly will his arms surround me. I shall remain here and in dreams await his coming. The play of the water fascinates me."

Dismissed, Torres entered the sleeping chamber, crept back to steal a glimpse of the Queen, and saw her sunk down on the platform, head on hand, and gazing into the whirlpool. Swiftly he made his way to the chest, lifted the lid, and stowed a scooping handful into his trousers' pocket. Ere he could scoop a second handful, the mocking laughter of the Queen was at his back.

Fear and rage mastered him to such extent, that he sprang toward her, and pursuing her out upon the platform, was only prevented from seizing her by the dagger she threatened him with.

"Thief," she said quietly. "Without honor are you. And the way of all thieves in this valley is death. I shall summon my spearmen and have you thrown into the whirling water."

And his extremity gave Torres cunning. Glancing apprehensively at the water that threatened him, he ejaculated a cry of horror as if at what strange thing he had seen, sank down on his hands. The Queen looked sidewise to see what he had seen. Which was his moment. He rose in the air upon her like a leaping tiger, clutching her wrists and wresting the dagger from her.

He wiped the sweat from his face and trembled while he slowly recovered himself. Meanwhile she gazed upon him curiously, without fear.

"You are a woman of evil," he snarled at her, still shaking with rage, "a witch that traffics with the powers of darkness and all devilish things. Yet are you woman, born of woman, and therefore mortal. The weakness of mortality and of woman is yours, wherefore I give you now your choice of two things. Either you shall be thrown into the whirl of water and perish, or . . ."

"Or?" she prompted.

"Or . . ." He paused, licked his dry lips, and burst forth. "No! My the Mother of God, I am not afraid. Or marry me this day, which is the other choice."

"You would marry me for me? Or for the treasure?"

"For the treasure," he admitted brazenly.

"But it is written in the Book of Life that I shall marry Francis," she objected.

"Then we will rewrite that page in the Book of Life."

"As if it could be done!" she laughed.

"Then will I prove your mortality there in the whirl, whither I shall fling you as you flung the flowers."

Truly intrepid Torres was for the time—intrepid because of the ancient drink that burned in his blood and brain, and because he was master of the situation. Also, like a true Latin-American, he loved a scene wherein he could strut and elocute.

Yet she startled him by emitting a hiss similar to the Latin way of calling a servitor. He regarded her suspiciously, glanced at the doorway to the sleeping chamber, then returned his gaze to her.

Like a ghost, seeing it only vaguely out of the corner of his eye, the great white hound erupted through the doorway. Startled again, Torres involuntarily stepped to the side. But his foot failed to come to rest on the emptiness of air it encountered, and the weight of his body toppled him down off the platform into the water. Even as he fell and screamed his despair, he saw the hound in mid air leaping after him.

Swimmer that he was, Torres was like a straw in the grip of the current; and the Lady Who Dreams, gazing down upon him fascinated from the edge of the platform, saw him disappear, and the hound after him, into the heart of the whirlpool from which there was no return.

CHAPTER XX

LONG THE Lady Who Dreams gazed down at the playing waters. At last, with a sighed "My poor dog," she arose. The passing of Torres had meant nothing to her. Accustomed from girlhood to exercise the higher powers of life and death over her semi-savage and degenerate people, human life, per se, had no sacredness to her. If life were good and lovely, then, naturally, it was the right thing to let it live. But if life were evil, ugly, and dangerous to other lives, then the thing was to let die or make it die. Thus, to her, Torres had been an episode—unpleasant, but quickly over. But it was too bad about the dog.

Clapping her hands loudly as she entered her chamber, to summon one of her women, she made sure that the lid of the jewel chest was raised. To the woman she gave a command, and herself returned to the platform, from where she could look into the room unobserved.

A few minutes later, guided by the woman, Francis entered the chamber and was left alone. He was not in a happy mood. Fine as had been his giving up of Leoncia, he got no pleasure from the deed. Nor was there any pleasure in looking forward to marrying the strange lady who ruled over the Lost Souls and resided in this wierd lake dwelling. Unlike Torres, however, she did not arouse in him fear or animosity. Quite to the contrary, Francis' feeling toward her was largely that of pity. He could not help but be impressed by the tragic pathos of the ripe and lovely woman desperately seeking love and a mate, despite her imperious and cavalier methods.

At a glance he recognized the room for what it was, and idly wondered if he were already considered the bridegroom, san discussion, sans acquiescence, sans ceremony. In his brown study, the chest scarcely caught his attention. The Queen, watching, saw him evidently waiting for her, and, after a few minutes, walk over to the chest. He gathered up a handful of the gems, dropped them one by one carelessly back as if they had been so many marbles, and turned and strolled over to examine the leopard skins on her couch. Next, he sat down upon it, oblivious equally of couch or treasure. All of which was provocative of such delight to the Queen that she could no longer withstrain herself to mere spying. Entering the room and greeting him, she laughted:

"Was Senor Torres a liar?"

"Was?" Francis queried, for the need of saying something, as he arose before her.

"He no longer is," she assured him. "Which is neither here nor there," she hastened on as Francis began to betray interest in the matter of Torres' end. "He is gone, and it is well that he is gone, for he can never come back. But he did lie, didn't he?"

"Undoubtedly," Francis replied. "He is a confounded liar."

He could not help noticing the way her face fell when he so heartily agreed with her concerning Torres' veracity.

"What did he say?" Francis questioned.

"That he was the one selected to marry me."

"A liar," Francis commented dryly.

"Next he said that you were the selected one—which was also a lie," her voice trailed off.

Francis shook his head.

The involuntary cry of joy the Queen uttered touched his heart to such tenderness of pity that almost did he put his arms around her to soothe her. She waited for him to speak.

"I am the one to marry you," he went on steadily. "You are very beautiful. When shall we be married?"

The wild joy in her face was such that he swore to himself that never would he willingly mar that face with marks of sorrow. She might be ruler over the Lost Souls, with the wealth of Ind and with supernatural powers of mirror-gazing; but most poignantly she appealed to him as a lonely and naive woman, overspilling of love and totally unversed in love.

"And I shall tell you of another lie this Torres animal told me," she burst forth exultantly. "He told me that you were rich, and that, before you married me, you desired to know what wealth was mine. He told me you had sent him to inquire into what riches I possessed. This I know was a lie. You are not marrying me for that"—with a scornful gesture at the jewel chest.

Francis shook his head.

"You are marrying me for myself," she rushed on in triumph.

"For yourself," Francis could not help but lie.

And then he beheld an amazing thing. The Queen, this Queen who was the sheerest autocrat, who said come here and go there, who dismissed the death of Torres with its mere announcement, and who selected her royal spouse without so much as consulting his prenuptial wishes, this Queen began to blush. Up her neck, flooding her face to her ears and forehead, welled the pink tide of maidenly modesty and embarrassment. And such sight of faltering made Francis falter. He knew not what to do, and felt a warmth of blood rising under the sun-tan of his own face. Never, he thought, had there been a man and woman situation like it in all the history of men and women. The mutual embarrassment of the pair of them was appalling, and to save his life he could not have summoned a jot of initiative. Thus, the Queen was compelled to speak first.

"And now," she said, blushing still more furiously, "you must make love to me."

Francis strove to speak, but his lips were so dry that he licked them and succeeded only in stammering incoherently.

"I never have been loved," the Queen continued bravely. "The affairs of my people are not love. My people are animals without reason. But we, you and I, are man and woman. There must be wooing, and tenderness—that much I have learned from my Mirror of the World. But I am unskilled. I know not how. But you, from out of the great world, must surely know. I wait. You must love me."

She sank down upon the couch,

drawing Francis beside her, and true to her word, proceeded to wait. While he, bidden to love at command, was paralyzed by the preposterous impossibility of so obeying.

"Am I not beautiful?" the Queen queried after another pause. "Are not your arms as mad to be about me as I am mad to have them about me? Never have a man's lips touched my lips. What is a kiss like—on the lips, I mean? Your lips on my hand were ectasy. You kissed then, not alone my hand, but my soul. My heart was there, throbbing against the press of your lips. Did you not feel it?"

"And so," she was saying, half an hour later, as they sat on the couch hand in hand. "I have told you the little I know of myself. I do not know the past, except what I have been told of it. The present I see clearly in my Mirror of the World. The future I can likewise see, but vaguely; nor can I always understand what I see. I was born here. So was my mother, and her mother. How it chanced is that always into the life of each queen came a lover. Sometimes, as you, they came here. My mother's mother, so it was told me, left the valley to find her lover and was gone a long time—for years. So did my mother go forth. The secret was is known to me, where the long dead conquistadores guard the Maya mysteries, and where Da Vasco himself stands whose helmet this Torres animal had the impudence to steal and claim for his own. Had you not come, I should have been compelled to go forth and find you, for you were my appointed one and had to be."

A woman entered, followed by a spearman, and Francis could scarce make his way through the quaint antiquated Spanish of the conversation that ensued. It commingled anger and joy, the Queen epitomized it to him.

"We are to depart now to the Long House for our wedding. The Priest of the Sun is stubborn, I know not why, save that he has been balked of the blood of all of you on his altar. He is very bloodthirsty. He is the Sun Priest, but he is possessed of little reason. I have report that he is striving to turn the people against our wedding—the dog!" She clinched her hands, her face set and her eyes blazed with royal fury. "He shall marry us, byt the ancient custom, before the Long House, at the Altar of the Sun."

"It's not too late Francis, to change your mind," Henry urged. "Besides, it is not fair. The short straw was mine. Am I not right Leoncia?"

Leoncia could not reply. They stood in a group, at the forefront of the assembled Lost Souls, before the altar. Inside the Long House the Queen and the Sun Priest were closeted.

"You wouldn't want to see Henry marry her, would you, Leoncia?" Francis argued.

"Nor you either," Leoncia countered. "Torres is the only one I'd like to have seen marry her. I don't like her. I would not care to see any friend of mine her husband."

"You're almost jealous," commented Henry. "Just the same, Francis doesn't seem so very cast down over his fate."

"She's not at all bad," Francis retorted. "And I can accept my fate with dignity, if not with equanimity. And I'll tell you something else, Henry, now that you are harping on this strain; she wouldn't marry you if you asked her."

"Oh, I don't know," Henry began.

"Then ask her," was the challenge. "Here sne comes now. Look at her eyes. There's trouble brewing. And the priests's black as thunder. You just propose to her and see what chance you've got while I'm around.

Henry nodded his head stubbornly.

"I will—but not to show you what kind of a woman conqueror I am, but for the sake of fair play. I was not playing the game when I accepted your sacrifice of yourself, but I am going to play the game now."

Before they could prevent him, he had thrust his way to the Queen, shouldered in between her and the priest, and began to speak earnestly. And the Queen laughed as she listened. But her laughter was not for Henry. With shining triumph she laughed across at Leoncia.

Not many moments were required to say no to Henry's persuasions, whereupon the Queen joined Leoncia and Francis, the priest tagging at her heels, and Henry following more slowly, trying to conceal the gladness that was his at being rejected.

"What do you think," the Queen addressed Leoncia directly. "Good Henry has just asked me to marry him, which makes the fourth this day. Am I not well loved? Have you ever had four lovers, all desiring to marry you on your wedding day?"

"Four!" Francis exclaimed.

The Queen looked at him tenderly.

"Yourself and Henry whom I have just declined. And, before either of you this day, the insolent Torres; and, just now, in the Long House the priest here." Wrath began to fire her eyes and cheeks at the recollection. "This Priest of the Sun, this priest long since renegade to his vows, this man who is only half a man, wanted me to marry him! The dog! The beast! And he had the insolence to say, at the end, that I should not marry Francis. Come. I will show him."

She nodded her own private spearmen up about the group, and with her eyes directed two of them behind the priest to include him. At sight of this, murmurs began to arise in the crowd.

"Proceed priest," the Queen commanded harshly. "Else will my men kill you now."

He turned sharply about, as if to appeal to the people, but the speech that trembled to his lips died unuttered at sight of the spear points at his breast. He bowed to the inevitable, and led the way close to the altar, placing the Queen and Francis facing him, while he stood above on the platform of the altar, looking at them and over them at the Lost Souls.

"I am the Priest of the Sun," he began. "My vows are holy. As the vowed priest I am to marry this woman, the Lady Who Dreams, to this stranger and intruder, whose blood is already forfeit to our altar. My vows are holy. I cannot be false to them. I refuse to marry this woman to this man. In the name of the Sun God I refuse to perform this ceremony—"

"Then shall you die, priest, here and now," the Queen hissed at him, nodding the near spearmen to lift their spears against him, and nodding the other spearmen to face the murmuring and semi-mutinous Lost Souls.

Followed a pregnant pause. For less than a minute, but for nearly a minute, no word was uttered, no thought was betrayed by a restless movement. All stood, like so many statues; and all gazed upon the priest against whose heart the poised spears rested.

He, whose blood of heart and life was nearest at stake in the issue, was the first to act. He gave in. Calmly he turned his back to the threatening spears, knelt, and, in archaic Spanish, prayer an invocation of fruitfulness to the Sun. Returning to the Queen and Francis, with a gesture he made them fully bow and almost half kneel before him. As he touched their hands with his finger tips he could not forbear the involuntary scowl that convulsed his features.

As the couple arose, at his indication, he broke a small corn-cake in two, handing a half to each.

"The Eucharist," Henry whispered to Leoncia, as the pair crumbled and ate their portions of cake.

"The Roman Catholic worship Da Vasco must have brought in with him, twisted about until it is now the marriage ceremony," she whispered back comprehension, although at sight of Francis thus being lost to her, she was holding herself tightly for control, her lips bloodless and stretched to thinness, her nails hurting into her palms.

From the altar the priest took and presented to the Queen a tiny dagger and a tiny golden cup. She spoke to Francis, who rolled up his sleeve and presented to her his bared left forearm. About to scarify his flesh, she paused, considered till all could see her visibly think, and, instead of breaking his skin, she touched the dagger point carefully to her tongue.

(*Continued next week*)

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 195027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers Bulls of serviceable age of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. A few bull calves. Write for printed list of prices and descriptions.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

SPECIAL SALE
OF
REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for $100. Bull calves and heifer calves for $50.
FINDLAY BROS
Vassar, R 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY

BIG TYPE POland Chinas. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. Three boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Nine tried gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDing, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726,672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 44. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920 $1 PER YEA

Michigan Elevators Organize Federation

Forty-Three Co-operative Associations Affiliate as Department of Michigan State Farm Bureau

EFFORTS begun several months ago to bring the co-operative elevator associations of Michigan into a federation were crowned with success last week when forty-three elevators affiliated at Lansing under the name of Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange. Seventy-six elevator associations were represented at the meeting but thirty-three of them were not prepared to take final action, being obliged to report back to their membership before affiliating. The Farm Bureau believes, however, that the majority of these will affiliate and that before autumn at least one hundred co-operative elevators will have joined the Exchange.

"The Exchange will be operated as a department of the Farm Bureau, doing its business, of course, on a cost basis and as a brokerage agency," says J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Bureau. "A Board of Control elected to manage it is composed of the following: W. E. Phillips of Decatur, Earl Whitney Watkins of Manchester, Carl Martin of Coldwater, Jacob Landis of Scottville, M. S. Shisler of Caledonia and two members to be designated by the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau. This Board will meet in the immediate future to hire a Manager and start the Exchange to work. Incidentally, the Exchange will do a purchasing as well as a marketing business."

The need in Michigan for an Exchange of this kind has long been apparent. The co-operative elevator movement has been very rapid of recent years. In the throes of co-operative enthusiasm some elevator associations have been organized in communities in which volume of business was not sufficient to support a co-operative elevator with profit. These naturally have had their trials. Some of them have failed. Others have been kept going by liberal doses of borrowed capital. Nearly all, however, have felt the need during the past four or five stringent years of a strong parent organization to which they could take their troubles and secure help for their problems.

Undoubtedly the greatest weakness of the co-operative elevator has been that it competed with other co-operative elevators in surrounding territory. Each elevator operated independently of the others and each was anxious to secure the maximum returns to its patrons. Consequently it was forever speculating upon the markets with the result that the elevator having a shrewd manager succeeded in getting the top of the market when the elevator with a manager of less speculative foresight got the lower price. Because each elevator acted independently of the others there was no information available as to the combined stocks held by all, and marketing was therefore carried on in a more or less unintelligent manner.

Similarly, with each elevator purchasing supplies in only such quantities as to supply its immediate territory, it could not secure the most favorable prices. With a large number of elevators, however, buying collectively the purchases, it will be immediately seen, will be so large as to insure the very lowest possible price from the manufacturer or wholesaler. This is perhaps one of the greatest benefits that will be derived from the federating of the elevators.

Additional assistance will be rendered by the Exchange along the lines mentioned in these columns several months ago when the Exchange's plan was first suggested, to-wit: To collect and disseminate information among its members relative to market quotations and crop conditions, yields,etc.; to work for the best conditions in transportation; to establish a claim department; to establish or adopt uniform grades and standards; to develop carlot markets for Michigan products and to find new markets; to increase demand for Michigan products by judicious advertising; to adjust grievances between members; to foster methods for utilizing waste and surplus products; to own and operate feed and flour mills, storage warehouses and terminal elevators.

The completion of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange gives the farmers of Michigan two strong central organizations for the marketing of their grain and beans. The other is the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n of Grand Rapids, which has been a pioneer in the co-operative marketing field, with a somewhat different plan, however, than that now being promulgated by the Farm Bureau. The Gleaners, we understand, now have upwards of fifteen or twenty strong elevators in their chain. This farmers' organization will not accept an elevator into their circle which does not have sufficient business to practically insure its success from a standpoint of profit to the stockholders. The leaders of this organization are men of long experience in the marketing field, and we are advised, are making unusually rapid progress with their federated elevators and central clearing house.

Through these two channels, the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange and the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, the farmers of Michigan should be able to market their grain to the greatest possible financial advantage, and to solve that end of their marketing problem as nearly as it is possible to solve it under present marketing systems.

List of Elevators That Have Affiliated With the Michigan State Farm Bureau Exchange

Decatur Co-Op. Ass'n, Romulus Farm Bureau Ass'n, Dowagiac Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Lowell Farm Bureau Local, Rockford Co-Op. Elevator, Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n, Hastings Co-Op. Elevator Ass'n, Martin Farm Bureau Co-Op. Ass'n, Parma Co-Op. Elevator Co., Bellevue Co-Op. Elevator Co., Holland Co-Op. Ass'n, Fowlerville Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Four Counties Co-Op. Ass'n, Union City Co-Op. Co., St. Johns Agr'l. Ass'n, Marlette Farmers' Co-Op. Elevator Co., Coopersville Co-Op. Elevator Co., Cedar Springs Marketing Ass'n, Quincy Co-Op. Elevator Ass'n, Amble Marketing Ass'n, Conklin Co-Op. Elevator, Lake Odessa Co-Op. Ass'n, Albion Farmers' Elevator Co., Mason Co. Co-Op. Marketing Ass'n, Grand Blanc Co-Op. Elevator Co., Tri-State Co-Op. Ass'n, Coldwater Co-Op. Co., Paw Paw Co-Op. Ass'n, Bangor Co-Op. Ass'n, Trufant Farm Bureau Exchange, Howard City Marketing Ass'n, Lawrence Co-Op. Co., Kent City Farm Bureau Local, Moline Farm Bureau Co-Op. Ass'n, Charlotte Co-Op. Elevator, Gladwin Co. Co-Op. Ass'n, Concord Farmers' Elevator Co., McCords Co-Op. Ass'n, Caledonia Farmers' Elevator Co., Hartford Gleaners' Co-Op. Elevator, Fowler Co-Op. Elevator, Butternut Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Manchester Co-Op. Ass'n.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FEDERAL LOANS MONTH OF MAY

During the month of May, 1920, an aggregate of $1,191,100 was loaned to 294 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $269,200, the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis following with $262,100. The other banks closed loans in May as follows: St. Paul, $243,100; Berkeley, $140,700; Wichita, $76,800; Spokane, $75,200; Sprinfield, $58,300; Louisville, $35,600; Baltimore, $18,600; Columbia, $7,900; Houston, $3,400; New Orleans, $200,

During May 238 applications were received by the twelve banks, asking for $756,509, and during the same month 288 loans were approved by them amounting to $806,000.

On May 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,983 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 12,298 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to $347,990,941. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers, to-wit: $10,919,630 the grand total of loans in force as of May 31, 1920, $337,071,311 is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows: St. Paul, $45,310,400; Omaha, $45,165,440; Spokane, $42,727,970; Houston, $38,348,141; Wichita, $27,745,900; St. Louis, $27,631,180; Louisville, $25,352,000; New Orleans, $22,992,205; Columbia, $17,956,880; Berkeley, $17,126,100; Baltimore, $13,533,400; Springfield, $13,181,695.

PRIZES STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF GOOD HORSES

The Horse Association of America, in conjunction with leading district fairs from Maine to California, offer one hundred dollars in cash prizes at each for the best grade draft teams. The conditions stipulate a first prize of $50, second prize of $30 and third prize of $20. Awards to be made to the best teams of draft geldings or grade draft mares shown in harness to farm wagon. Horses in such teams must be at least 16 hands high and weigh 3,200 pounds or over per pair. Horses must be measured and weighed (stripped to halter only) on the day of the competition by an officer of the fair and a card giving such height and weight signed by the officer in question, attached to the bridle before the teams enter the ring.

Eighty per cent shall be allowed on the merit of the horses, ten per cent on the harness and ten per cent on the wagon. No discrimination shall be made against the harness or wagon on account of age, providing they are in good repair and clean. Driver must be under 18 years of age.

The list of fairs that have been recognized to date includes the Saginaw County Agricultural Society, Saginaw, Mich.

Similar prizes are being offered for mule teams, but the list of recognized fairs is not yet ready for release.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N PLAN SUMMER MEETINGS

The state and local associations are planning a series of summer meetings in the nature of auto tours. The plan is to start from some central point in the forenoon and visit several herds, stopping at noon for a basket lunch and a short program and finishing the rounds of herds in the afternoon. The series for the week will be arranged for in adjoining counties, so that breeders can go on with the caravan for several days and visit as many herds as they like. This will afford an opportunity to get acquainted with the breeders in the neighboring counties and to see their herds and should prove a very attractive outing.

This plan was worked out with great success in Livingston County nearly ten years ago, when the members of the Saginaw Valley Holstein-Friesian Association were taken over the county to visit the herds, and it should prove equally successful on a larger scale. The tours are being scheduled for the latter part of July and early August and will cover a large part of the territory where local associations have been organized.

SPUDS LEGAL TENDER IN POLAND

The erstwhile lowly Murphy has perhaps attained its greatest distinction in Poland, where it is now standard currency.

In the district around Grodno, the American Red Cross reports that all the local help employed in the warehouses or in the activities of the field units is being remunerated with a weekly wage of potatoes. They are glad to get paid in that way because potatoes being a staple article, do not fluctuate like the various species of paper money that are in circulation. Twenty pounds of potatoes are regarded as a fair daily wage for an ordinary laborer. A member of the Polish nobility recently purchased a complete set of drawing room furniture for 12,000 potatoes.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOLSTEINS GO OUT OF STATE

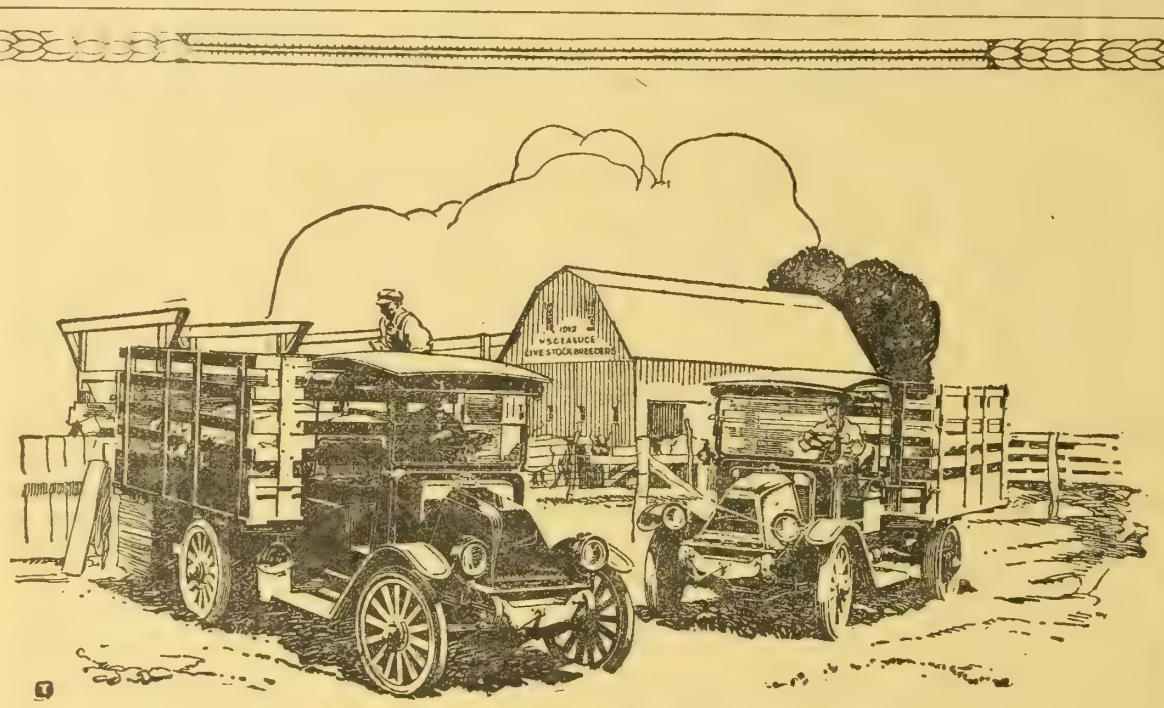
Three cars of registered Holsteins were shipped from Howell, Livingston County, Michigan's most widely known Holstein center, on Saturday, June 12th. One car went to Delaware, one to Pennsylvania, and the third to Camp Pike College, Camp Pike, Arkansas, where the government is establishing a course in Animal Husbandry. These cattle will prove quite a surprise to some of the natives of Arkansas, who have been familiar only with the sort that Pollock calls "coffee cows," and we trust that one carload will not produce such a surplus of milk in Arkansas as to prevent further importations.

GLEANERS PURCHASE ELEVATOR IN CALHOUN

The Gleaner Clearing House Association have purchased the Linihan elevator at Battle Creek and will have it in full operation by July 15. This elevator has a bin capacity of 12,00 bushels, besides two large warehouses. H. E. Newell, of Grand Rapids, will be in charge of activities.

SILO CAPACITY

Many farmers erect silos that are not in proportion to their farms. In determining the size of a silo one should build, the matter of quantity of feeding material is not the only consideration. The size of the herd is very important. A tall narrow silo is better for a small herd than short broad one. For best results, a certain amount of silage should be taken from the top each day. If the herd is too small, not enough silage will be removed and the results will not be so satisfactory.



Your Rail-less Railroad

YOUR live stock and the produce from your fields, carried in freight trains to the cities, thunder past countless danger-signs with the warning, "Look Out for the Cars!" Each one of these marks the crossing-place of a country road—a road without rails, leading to railroad and town. Each one marks a farmer's right-of-way.

Since your farm is a 1920 enterprise, probably it is fitted with most of the following modern equipment—the telephone, good lighting and heating, a silo, a manure spreader, a cream separator, an automobile, an engine, a tractor.

But have your hauling problems found their proper solution? Are the time-losses and difficulties of a decade ago still impeding your endless carrying of farm loads?

Government statistics show that in 1918 alone, 350,000,000 tons of farm produce were transported to local shipping centers in motor trucks. The same national figures prove also that American farmers are the greatest users of motor trucks—among all industries. No progressive farmer can afford to overlook impressive *facts* like these.

Your name and address mailed to our office at Chicago will bring you descriptive folders that will prove interesting and instructive. Put an ***International Motor Truck*** at work on your farm and on the roads which are your right-of-way. Handle all your miscellaneous farm hauling with railway efficiency. The nine ***International Motor Truck*** sizes range from ¾ ton to 3½ ton. Keep in mind that these trucks have been made for years by the makers of good and trusted farm machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A
92 Branch Houses in the United States

Volume VII
Number 44

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

July, 10
1920

Loading and Marking Live Stock for Shipment

New York Central Lines Show How Live Stock May be Loaded to Save Freight Expense

DURING THE past few years there has been a great change in the personnel of livestock shippers manifested on the market on which live stock is shipped. This change has come about through an increase in the number of independent shippers and the representation of co-operative associations. As in all business the "new shipper" finds difficulties which he had not anticipated and also finds that there are many details to be considered in making livestock shipments in the most satisfactory manner.

The lack of knowledge in this connection has cost many shippers a "pretty penny" and it is with an earnest hope that this undue expense may be eliminated that the following suggestions are made. In handling livestock shipments the common carrier—the railroad—has problems, too, and while these suggestions are made primarily for the shipper adhering to them will help the railroads in handling your shipments in the most satisfactory way.

It is the earnest desire of the railroads to deliver stock to market in the best possible condition and to do so requires the close co-operation of shippers. You are respectfully requested to study the following suggestions which, if faithfully followed, will mean money saved and loss of stock and damage to the supply of foodstuffs eliminated.

When about to ship livestock to market, the first thing to do is to find out as near as possible what stock you will have to ship on a given date and then order car or cars from railroad agent accordingly—single deck or double deck cars, as the case may require. It is advisable to put your order for cars in writing, showing date, time ordered and kind of car required, also date you intend loading stock. Co-operation with your railroad agent is necessary, give him time to furnish the cars for your use, do not expect cars can always be supplied on short notice.

Load stock to best advantage, straight carloads of any description are more easily loaded than mixed stock. Care should be taken not to overload in weight but you can overload by number of head, which is overcrowding. The loss of bullock, hog, sheep or calf reduces your profit. It is false economy to load too closely and lose animals by so doing.

Before loading stock into cars, examine your car and see that it is free of protruding nails or other projections which might cause injury, and that the floor is in good condition.

Live stock to be shipped is not in actual possession of the carrier for transportation until stock has been placed in the car and the live stock contract signed.

Stock should be consigned direct to party or parties to whom it is to be delivered at destination. If interstate, that is, forwarded from one state into another state, the Federal Law, or 36-hour limitation with respect to feed, water and rest should be duly executed. If stock is to be moved intra-state, that is, from one point to another in the same state, it will be governed by that State's law regarding feeding, watering and resting. Inform yourself regarding these laws and thus avoid complication.

"Don'ts" For Livestock Shippers

DON'T fail to examine cars fo nails and holes before loading.

DON't fail to erect partitions separating each kind of stock in the car.

DON'T fail to bed cars well, using sand or shavings in summer and straw or swail hay in winter.

DON'T fasten partitions to interfere with opening doors.

DON'T use poles spiked to side of cars for partitions. They come loose and are likely to cause serious damage to passing trains and are difficult to remove at destination without injuring the car.

DON'T build temporary upper decks in single deck cars. They are likely to fall down in transit and stock yards are not equipped to unload them.

DON'T overcrowd stock in the cars. Hogs should have sufficient room to lie down. It is cheaper to use two cars than to cause dead and crippled stock by overcrowding.

DON'T load calves in upper decks.

DON'T load hogs in the upper deck if you have a double deck load of hogs and sheep.

DON'T load hogs under cattle.

DON'T load hogs next to the door for movement through Canada, and see that such shipments have a ten inch board along floor at sides of car and that bottom of partition is tight to floor and ten inches in height.

DON'T load bulls loose with other stock. Partition or tie them.

DON'T make instruction for feeding or market privileges indefinite; say "Stop at X for feed;" "Stop at X for market;" "Stop at X to complete loading;" not simply "Stop at X."

Marking of Stock

When two or more people are interested in a shipment forwarded to market, the animals should be so marked as to enable stock to be sold and yet identified by owner or shipper. This may be done by clipping Roman numerals (I-II-III-IV, etc.,) or other character on hip of cattle, all on right side by the use of paint. or by the use of tags.

Sheep are usually marked with paint applied to top of head, shoulders, back or hips. Marking with a dot is better than a stripe, avoid smearing the paint on the wool. By using different colors a large number may be thus marked. Hogs may be marked by paint or tags. If paint is used, stripes are usually made across the back. Plain marking of stock is optional with shippers, but important to commission firms, especially in handling shipments of mixed ownership.

Bedding of Stock

Sand if available, is best for bedding cars, in summer. Straw should not be used for hogs except in cool weather. Shavings are also good.

Loading Mixed Cars

If you have consignments of cattle, hogs, sheep and calves, load the cattle in one end of the car and the hogs in the other end, two partitions will be necessary, using the middle compartment for the lightest stock, sheep and calves.

The partition should be well built, both as to material and construction, to permit no possible chance of breaking down.

It should be secured in the middle at both the floor and ceiling of the car. The partition should be flush with the floor of car so hogs cannot root off boards.

Bulls should be tied or partitioned off from other stock.

Boars or other animals inclined to be vicious should be partitioned off separately.

More than 90 per cent of the losses of stock shipped into stock yards are due to overcrowding and insecure partitions. The strength and kind of partition is an important factor in loading livestock.

The partition may be secured by wiring each end tightly to the sides of the car, in at least three places. using heavy wire, and fastening it at bottom so that partitions cannot be raised by hogs rooting under it, or place cleats on both sides of car on each side of the partitions, and on each side of uprights at top and floor of car. Make cleats as long as the partition or upright against which they rest and at least two inches in depth. Nail cleats securely but do not clinch nails used in holding cleats. Do not nail partitions to cleats or cars.

Freight Charge Comparisons

In loading stock bear in mind that mixed and straight loads have different rates.

If you load cattle in with small stock, sheep or hogs, or both, you pay freight on a load of cattle, therefore it will not pay to load one or two head of cattle with a deck of sheep or hogs, as you will pay for a load of cattle at the rate with reference to kind of stock loaded with cattle.

The rate from a given point to market on cattle and double decks of small stock is for example 30c per hundred; on calves and hogs, single deck 34 1-2c per hundred. (See table of minimum weights of cars.) Stock rates are based on minimum weights per car and haulage.

Minimum Weights According to the Length of Cars

Cattle, 36 ft. 7 in. and under, 22,000; calves, SD, 16.000, DD, 24,000; hogs, SD, 17,000, DD, 23,000; sheep and goats, SD, 12,000, DD, 22,000; over 36 ft. 7 in. and under 40 ft., cattle, 24,000; calves, SS. 17,000, DD, 25,000; hogs, SD, 18,000, DD, 24,000; sheep and goats, SD, 13,000, DD, 23,000; over 40 ft., cattle, 26,000; calves, SD, 18,000, DD, 26.000; hogs, SD, 19,000, DD, 25,000; sheep and goats, SD, 14,000, DD, 24,0000.

Above is shown the different minimums of weight to which all stock with respect to kind is subject, the rate also differs—usually cattle and double decks of sheep or hogs are the same rate, while sheep and hogs single deck cars are transported at a higher rate.

Consult your agent at point of loading regarding railroad rules and regulations.

By loading cattle in with sheep the rate would be 22,000 pounds at 37 1-2c instead of 14,000 pounds at 37 1-2c. You will readily see from this that putting two cattle in with a single deck of sheep, as against a straight deck of sheep, you raise the weight of the consignment 8,000 pounds, or the difference of weight and rate between cattle and sheep. Equalize your loading when you can.

Straight loads of hogs ,not overcrowded, may be fed in transit. and forwarded without unloading for 5 hours rest. If one calf is loaded with a carload of hogs, the entire load must be stopped and rested for 5 hours upon the expiration of the legal time limit. Detention in case of delay or feeding in transit can therefore be minimized by refraining from putting one or two calves in a load of hogs.

The minimum weight on calves is higher than on sheep, however, you may put as many as ten calves in with sheep and still hold the sheep minimum; more than ten calves with sheep you pay the freight of calves.

Compliance with these suggestions would eliminate the principal causes for loss through dead and cripples in shipments and insure more profits to the shippers.

CANT YOU STOP A MINUTE FOR BREAKFAST, HIRAM?
DONT BELIEVE I CAN STOP FOR IT THIS YEAR SALLY, WHAT WITH NO HIRED MEN IN THE WORLD ALL EVERYBODY TO BE FED

—Darling in New York Tribune

Federal Banks to Finance Wool Marketing

Arrangements Made Through Farm Bureau and Wool Organizations to Secure Loans Against 1920 Clip

Report of Special Committee on Wool Financing of American Farm Bureau Federation

THE DELEGATION that waited on Governor Harding and the Federal Reserve Board on Monday, June 21st, consisted of more than sixty men and in addition to Senators King, Smoot and Kellogg and Representative Mondell, included wool growers from thirteen states, bankers, woolen goods manufacturers, representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, the Fleece States Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

The prepared statement for the producer was read by Professor Coffey, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and various features were discussed by Dr. McClure, former Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, by Dr. Wilson, President of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, by J. F. Walker, President of the Fleece Growers' Association and by F. R. Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. Professors Coffey's opening statement was as follows:

The Situation

Since May 20th, there has practically been no wool market in the United States. This condition, so far as we are able to judge, resulted from a number of factors. It is a common custom for representatives of eastern houses to visit the range states in the shearing season, and buy wools either by private treaty, or from pooled lots. The wool growers, the banks and other interests in those sections rely upon the influx of money from sales of wool in that season. This business was proceeding largely as usual, until it came to a standstill on May 20th.

Prior to that time, wool buying houses had been embarrassed by the fact that the railway situation greatly delayed the arrival of their purchases at the eastern markets. Following this there was some disturbance in the manufacturing trade, through cancellation of orders, which followed announcements of price reductions by retailers.

Along with the above factors, there was the effort to deflate credits and release frozen credits. Unfortunately, the American wool market is largely a matter of initial purchase by speculators. With the attempt to reduce credits, the speculators were largely shut off from further loans. This shutting down of credits was also extended to some houses that work strictly on a commission basis, doing no speculating whatever, but representing only bona fide producers.

The situation thereby created was most serious in the range states. The year 1919-20 had been a very expensive and disastrous one in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and some parts of other wool producing states. This was a result of drouth conditions of last summer and fall, protracted and severe winter, necessitating the use of unusual amounts of feeds purchased at unusually high prices. The result of these conditions has also shown itself in a spring lamb crop that amounts to less than 60 per cent of normal for the range states as a whole.

While we recognize that the Federal Reserve Banks have not declined to handle sheep men's paper when presented in proper form, there are some member banks that state that they are not in a position to initiate such loans and therefore can not offer the paper for rediscount.

We feel that the situation is partly psychological and to some extent exaggerated by misinformation concerning the real position of wool in the world's trade, and in some cases by a misunderstanding of the facts.

Extent of Requirements

The need for early return from the wool clip exists in a serious way in the range states where the wool growers are primarily and altogether sheep raisers, and to a degree in all fleece wool states. For wools that are consigned, it is customary for the commission houses to make an advance payment of 75 per cent in order to enable the seller to continue his business until he receives the final returns from his clip.

The data presented below shows the amount and value of the wool of the various states, which we estimate has not been realized on in any way and from which some revenue must be derived to make it possible for the owners to continue their business.

The following table shows for a number of states, the reported production in 1919 and our estimate of the amount of the 1920 clip that has not yet been sold or advanced upon:

States	1919 Prod.	Est. Am't not sold or advanced upon
Arizona	15,000,000	2,500,00
California	13,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado	9,000,000	8,000,000
Idaho	21,000,000	10,000,000
New Mexico	15,000,000	15,000,000
Nevada	10,000,000	5,000,000
Montana	22,000,000	14,000,000
Oregon	13,000,000	16,000,000
Texas	14,000,000	14,000,000
Utah	16,000,000	5,000,000
Washington	6,000,000	2,000,000
Wyoming	34,000,000	20,000,000
So. Dakota	5,000,000	4,000,000
	193,000,000	127,500,000

In addition to these amounts, there is a total of 68,500,000 pounds in the states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

In our opinion the loans necessary to be placed on this unfinanced wool will amount to a total of $50,000,000.

The growers were first called upon to present their case and showed that the year 1919 was one of record breaking conditions for feed as well as labor, and in addition to that, range conditions were such that the lambing crop of 1920 was approximately 60 per cent. Conditions in the East were somewhat similar due to an excessively hard winter and of high feed costs. Regardless of these high production costs, the wool market in the past two years has been gradually declining, while woolen dealers and manufacturers are talking in terms of reduced prices, retailers and jobbers say that no reduction in the price of finished products is being made to them and in certain sections prediction is made that those holding discount sales will be obliged to replenish their stocks at prices higher than were paid for the goods sold.

The relation of the finished product to the price of raw wool was discussed and it was clearly demonstrated that the price the grower received for his wool had no effect on the price the consumer paid for his finished product, the initial cost for material entering into a suit of clothes being so small that in a $100 suit the difference between a price of 20c a pound and a price of 70c a pound, to the grower, would not amount to more than $2 on an entire suit. In 1919 woolen cloth manufactured from wools produced in 1918 and costing 20 per cent more than they did in 1919, were sold on the market at a cost of over $1 less per yard than the same grade, made out of the cheaper wool stocks and sold the subsequent year.

Another interesting sidelight on the market trend shows that while in 1910 the price that the grower received—approximately 30c per pound—was within 6c per pound of the price the dealer received and that this level was practically constant up until May or June of 1919, yet in May, 1920 when the price to the grower averaging 65c the price the dealers received ranged from 70c to 97c, showing conclusively that if there is an abnormal advance in wools at the present time, those who have benefitted by it have not been the producer but rather the dealer.

The quantity of wool stocks available, both in the United States and in the world, was next discussed. The general opinion, with one or two exceptions, was that wool stocks of the world at present were not excessive; in fact, considering the world's enormous need for wool, stocks were thought to be somewhat subnormal and that the quantity of wool held by England and Australia was not in excess of 1,400,000,000 pounds and this represented the largest available supply in any one section of the world. Manufacturer's lofts carry no excess stocks of wool and stocks of manufactured goods are low and mills must purchase wools before starting to fill trade orders. Mr. Strong of Strong, Huett & Company, brought out this last point. Mr. Jones of Holloway, Jones & Donald, wool dealers, on being asked what he considered a fair value for wools made the statement that their concern was advancing 25c and that naturally they considered they were safe in the matter. His opinion was that stocks held by Boston wool dealers approximatey fifty million pounds and that, normally speaking, Boston controlled 75 per cent of the wools in the hands of the dealers.

One thing is evident, that unless imports have been considerably larger than normal, the quantity of wool of good grade has been quite well used up during the first five months of the manufacturing year.

No Arbitrary Price Set

No effort was made by growers to fix or determine on a fair market value for wools, as the growers realize that wool is not a commodity restricted only to the United States but that it is a world product and the vast majority of it is under the control of the British government and that prices ruling at London sales must, to a large degree, determine the values of the American growers can hope to get for wools of similar grade. The opinion of this committee is unanimous that this is not the time for sales as no legitimate market exists and sales can only be made in a speculative way to those men who are safely figuring on making profits on the deal.

In the opinion of the growers the plan followed in financing the cotton crop of 1914 is not practical in the present situation. The prices arbitrarily established as a safe margin for cotton values became, finally, the real market value for this product at a price approximately one-half of its normal value. The cotton trade was two years in recovering from this condition even though but little of the loan fund was ever actually needed or used.

At the close of the discussion setting forth the situation the representatives of the wool growers appointed a sub-committee consisting of bankers thoroughly familiar with the entire situation to further confer with the Board for the purpose of perfecting a plan. The outcome of this conference was the formulation of the following statement which has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board:

"A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Reserve Act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the endorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided that it has a maturity of not more than three months from the date of rediscount, or purchase.

"It was suggested that the Federal Reserve Board communicate with the Federal Reserve Banks, pointing out that shipments of wool to points of distribution may properly be financed by acceptances in the above manner."

Will the Wool Market Come Back?

THE PHENOMENAL decline in wool prices the past sixty days has caused some uneasiness among individual growers and the organizations which are pooling their wool for them. In the case of the Michigan State Farm Bureau pool seventy five per cent of the estimated value of the wool based on current marketing prices has been advanced to the growers. Now should the market not recover its former strength or should it even decline lower the Farm Bureau would not be able to pay the other twenty-five per cent which the growers expect to receive and might, indeed, encounter a loss from what it has already advanced. Now this would be all very unfortunate, indeed, and would certainly tend to destroy farmers' faith in organization, although farmers could not justly take that viewpoint of it, as the Bureau could not be in any ways blamed for the condition of the market. However, it should be said, that there the possibility of continuing low prices for any considerable period of time is very remote, as the accompanying article explains. The Business Farmer looks for an early turn of the market, and while it may not reach its former high level of several months ago, the price will, we believe, be satisfactory. Upon this subject, Alexander, Conover & Martin, a Chicago sheep commission house, has the following to say:

"America needs a great sheep industry badly and it is now only in its infancy and must have proper support and we think it is going to get it. Wool in our opinion never ought to sell for less than 50c a pound and at present it would be one of the cheapest raw materials in the world, at 75c a pound. In fact wool ought to be bringing at least one dollar a pound to be in line with other raw materials.

"We strongly advise those who have wool in storage or who are contemplating selling, not to sell at this time unless at a good fair price, because we feel that the market will soon become stabilized and a good fair price will be the result. There are many friends of the wool industry at work and they should receive all encouragement and support at this time."

Republican and Democratic Conventions Give Ear to Farm Problems

Republican Plank on Agriculture

THE FARMER is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population to be distributed between industry and the farm and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form co-operation associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publications of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credits; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer, and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry and to furnish such long time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long-time operations.

Democratic Plank on Agriculture

To the great agricultural interests of the country the Democratic party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually achieved. For nearly a century of Republican rule not a sentence was written into the Federal statutes affording one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this Democratic administration the National Bank Act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established the system of farm loan banks from which the borrowings already exceed $300,000,000 and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic president which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme Court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the Federal farm loan system, originally opposed by the Republican candidate for the presidency, appealed in vain to a Republican congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the Democratic party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks, but it passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the federal agricultral department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture, and animal life; it established the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Farm Management and passed the Cotton Futures Act, the Grain Grades Bill, the Co-operative Farm Administration Act, and the Federal Warehouse Act.

The Democratic party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render its activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the Democratic party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since Armistice Day.

Meanwhile the Republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their 15 months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the farm loan system and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the government has expended $70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing of the products of the workshops and the farm and such legislation as will facilitate the exportations of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Lapeer Farmers to Try Consolidated School

LAST week Hadley township, Lapeer county, voted by substantial majority to form a Twnship School Dist., consolidating the districts. This is the first township of Lapeer county to take this progressive action. Hadley public schools are adequate in room to accommodate scholars from the whole township. They are free from all indebtedness and buildings and equipment will be turned over to the new district. In addition, E. J. Hemingway has offered to donate to the district ten acres of land opposite the school building.

A Standard Agricultural School will be operate beginning next September. Its organizations has already commenced and five trustees will be elected at the first annual school meeting, July 12. This school will receive from the United States government $1,000 federal aid; and from the state of Michigan, $600 together with $300 for each bus used for the transportation of pupils to and from school.

Mr. Lightfoot, Supt. of Consolidated schools at Gaines, spent several days last week explaining the Township District System to the voters. His efforts were a material aid in carrying the question at the polls.

The German element of the township either fearing that success would injure their parochial or prompted by that old desire to oppose progressive Americanism, were practically a unit against the proposition. They were supported and encouraged in their attitude by Wm. Ivory, State Representative of Lapeer county, who was evidently influenced to forget America and her ideals in order to play cheap politics, confident that the opposition was the winning side. Ivory's record shows that he opposed Local Option when this was a burning question in the county. Farmers of the whole state remember how he opposed their interests when as chairman of the legislative committee he failed, through negligence or opposition to report out the Terminal Warehouse Bill in time for it to become a law. Lapeer county is entirely agricultural and certainly merits a more progressive and representative man to look after the farmers' interest in the lower house at Lansing. The Farm Bureau should see to it that no incompetent cheap politician is elected from Lapeer county in November or even receive a nomination at the August primaries.

The election was the hottest contest in the history of the township, and its progressive people are to be congratulated upon the results of their strenuous efforts to have the voters remember that principle handed down from the ordinance of 1787, "Education, Religion and Morality being necessary to good government, schools and the means of Education shall forever be encouraged."—*Contributed.*

Use of Shoddy Creates Wool Surplus and Demoralizes Wool Market

HALF A billion pounds of shoddy were thrown on the American clothing market in 1919, while a billion pounds of unmanufactured, virgin wool were accumulating in the storehouses. Shoddy is made of woolen rags, re-spun perhaps as often as eight times. It is usually woven with a small percentage of virgin wool to stick the broken fibres together. Of the 620,000,000 yards of "all wool" cloth produced by the nation's mills, the amount of shoddy used would have produced 380,000,000 yards, if straight shoddy cloth had been turned out. Mixed with a little new wool, it entered into a composition of a vastly greater yardage. In the same period, the amount of new wool used would have produced 240,000,000 yards of virgin wool cloth, if it had not been adulterated with shoddy.

"Last year, as never before, the shoddy interests succeeded in foisting their good on the public," says Howard F. Green, Secretary of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America. "Only 600,000,000 pounds of wool in its natural state or 300,000,000 pounds of the cleaned wool, were converted into cloth. Most of this amount was mixed with shoddy to make it stick together. If the entire 300,000,000 pounds had been made into pure virgin wool cloth, it would have provided only 240,000,000 yards, as against the 380,000,000 yards of shoddy goods.

"It would have taken 1,550,000,000 pounds of virgin wool to have made the entire 620,000,000 yards of 'all wool' cloth turned out by our mills. But the entire amount need not have been of virgin wool. There should have been virgin wool cloth for those who could afford it and shoddy for thinner purses. That would have provided for fair competition between virgin wool cloth and shoddy and for a fair range of prices. Instead, through the lack of stamping, shoddies were sold as 'all wool' and the public accepting 'all wool' to mean virgin wool, was denied the right of choice and the benefit of a range of prices.

"Today, the stores are filled with shoddy clothing and a billion pounds of virgin wool fill the storehouses. The shoddy interests have become so thoroughly intrenched through the right of their product to masquerade as 'new wool' under the popular term 'all wool,' that they have been able to create in their own interest an artificial over-supply of virgin wool.

"In spite of this billion pounds in the storehouses, the world produces a third less wool annually than it needs and the demand for new wool is as great as ever. The shoddy manufacturers have simply thrown themselves between the public with its demand for virgin wool and the sheep men with their supply.

"As a result the wool growers are being forced into insolvency. To save those of the West from immediate ruin, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank to advance money to help them carry their unsold clips. However, this aid affords only temporary relief. The farmers and sheep men must have permanent relief from the unfair competition of the rag-pickers.

"That billion pounds of unmanufactured virgin wool in the storehouses, kept from the public which wants and needs it by the legal right of manufacturers to use nuidentified shoddy in their 'all wool' cloth, threatens the annihilation of the sheep and wool industry. It is to the interest of every voter to get behind the French-Capper Truth in Fabric bill and see that it is enacted into law at the next session of Congress. Between enlightened public opinion and the Truth in Fabric Law, the wool growers may be able to recover some of this spring's losses at next spring's clip."

Wheat Price Less Than Average Production

THE COST of producing wheat of the 1919 crop was as low as $1 a bushel on just two farms out of 481 included in a cost of production study just cmpleted by the United States Department of Agriculture. On 20 farms it was $5 or over. The bulk of the farms produced wheat at a cost somewhat less than midway between these two extremes. The average cost per bushel for all farms was $2.15. At such a price, half the farmers in question would have lost money on their wheat.

Fourteen representative districts in the Wheat Belt were visted by the field men of the Office of Farm Management in making this investigation, a preliminary report of which has just been issued. Nine winter wheat areas were surveyed in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and five spring wheat areas in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. For winter wheat 284 records were taken, for spring wheat 197.

In the winter wheat areas costs ranged from $1 a bushel for two farms to $8.20 on one farm. The average cost was $1.87. If the price received had been $1.87 more than half of these winter wheat growers would have produced wheat at a loss.

In the spring wheat areas the average cost was much higher, $2.65, the range running from $1.10 for one farm to $5 or over for 17 farms. If the price received had equaled the average cost, between 50 and 55 per cent of these spring wheat growers would have failed to break even.

Yields averaged 14.9 bushels per acre for the winter wheat farms, and 8.4 bushels for the spring wheat farms, and the cost per acre $27.80 for winter wheat, as against $22.40 for spring wheat.

Department specialists in cost of production studies, point out in this connection that, for the farms covered in this investigation, the so-called "necessary price"—that is, the price necessary to give the producer a fair degree of certainty of making a profit—would be found at a level considerably above that of the average cost of production. For example, to allow a profit on 80 per cent of the wheat produced on the farms covered by this study, the price would have to be about $2.60 as compared with an average cost of $2.15. At a price covering the average cost plus 10 per cent, 75 per cent of the crop would be covered, but 40 per cent of the growers would still fail to break even.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Five years, 260 issues $3.00
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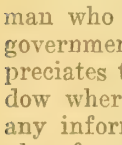

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Railroads Under Private Control

SIX MONTHS of private control of the railroads and what have we got? Everyone clamoring for cars that cannot be supplied; freight tie-ups; late trains; embargoes; applications presented for thirty per cent increase in freight rates.

The Farmers' National Council told the President last fall that the return of the railroads to private hands would cost the farmers an extra three to five billion dollars per year. The statement was scoffed at. The argument was made that private control meant greater efficiency and greater incentive to serve the public and that it would be but a few weeks before all the tangles in the railroad snarl would be straightened out and everything would be lovely once again. But not even during the height of the war emergency were the railroads in such a condition as they are today. Private control has not only signally failed to restore the roads to their pristine efficiency, but has actually permitted them to become more demoralized and unfit for service. The cost to the government of operating the roads when they had to be operated at maximum service regardless of cost and when hundreds of thousands of cars were in government service is insignificant compared to what it has cost and will continue to cost the farmers and other shippers because of lack of cars, embargoes and shipments delayed in transit.

The roads are returning as fast as possible to that beautiful old basis of competition. A writer in the Saturday Evening Post tells us that there is no question but what the people desire the roads to operate on a competitive basis, but he does not explain why they should so desire when the kind of competition practised by the railroads results in all kinds of inconveniences to the public. Take the matter of consolidated ticket offices, for instance. The man who has traveled any distance since the government consolidated the ticket offices appreciates their convenience. At the same window where he buys his ticket he may secure any information he desires about train schedules, fares, etc., on almost any line in the United States. Under the old conditions a man desiring to make a trip through a section served by several lines was obliged to spend a day or two visiting the respective ticket offices of the various lines in widely scattered sections of the city. And it is to those conditions which the majority of the lines propose to return.

Nor is that the only manner in which the public is to be inconvenienced when the roads all go again to their "public-be-dammed" way. Under government control cars were routed over the most direct line. It didn't matter whether the P. D. Q. or the X. Y. Z., got the most profit out of the car. The government, being for the people, placed service to the people first. But under the theory of competition there will be no such tender solicitude for the welfare of the public. If the P. D. Q., accepts a carload of farm produce which can be transported to its destination entirely over the P. D. Q. lines it will never leave the P. D. Q. tracks although the time in transit might be cut in half by re-routing part of the way over the X. Y. Z.

Such are some of the penalties we will have to pay for returning the railroads to private corporate interests to be run for profit instead of service.

Michigan and New York Crops

MOST OF THE early pioneers of Michigan came from New York. We wonder if they have ever pined to return there. We hope not. New York is a wonderful state in many respects. Its natural scenery is beautiful and impressive. Its canals, rivers, railways and splendid highways afford ready avenues of transportation. The soil is good. The climate is suited to the growing of most crops. And yet withal we do not think that New York state can hold a candle to Michigan when it comes to farming.

The editor recently drove four hundred and fifty miles through New York's choicest agricultural counties. The topography of the land is very similar to some of the best lands in Michigan, slightly rolling. Soil types are almost identical with ours. Vegetation in general seemed to be about as far advanced as in Michigan, and yet the majority of grain crops did not appear to be as far along as they were in Michigan two weeks previously. I was particularly struck with the poor condition of the corn. By the middle of June most of the corn in the southern half of Michigan was up eight to fifteen inches, but no where in the state of New York did I see corn anywhere near as high as that as late as the twenty-ninth day of June. The same comparative distinctions are true of other crops. Such wheat and oat fields as I saw gave no promise of a decent crop. Most of them were straggly and uneven and did not indicate a half crop. As an indication of the lateness of the season in New York I saw several farmers planting beans.

It is possible that my vision on the above occasions was slightly colored by a spirit of home pride, nevertheless I am convinced that a careful comparison between the crops of New York and Michigan would show the latter far in the lead.

Farm Bureau's Political Platform

WE CANNOT speak in too high praise of the effort of the American Farm Bureau Federation to secure in the Democratic and Republican platforms the inclusion of planks dealing with specific farm problems. Moreover, in view of the reactionary beginnings of the Farm Bureau, we are surprised and gratified over the thorough progressiveness of many of the planks submitted. We reproduce below the more important suggestions presented to the national conventions of the two leading parties:

1. We recognize agriculture as the fundamental industry and we pledge ourselves to give it practical and adequate representation in the cabinet and in the appointment of governmental officials, and on commissions on a bipartisan basis.
2. We pledge to all farmers the full, free and unquestioned right of co-operative marketing of their farm products and purchase of their supplies and protection against discrimination.
3. We pledge effective national control over the packers and all other great interstate combinations of capital engaged for profit in the manufacturing, transportation, and distribution of food and other farm products and farm supplies and that railroads be required to supply the necessary rolling stock and terminal facilities to properly and promptly distribute all farm products when offered.
5. We pledge the perpetuation and strengthening of the Federal Farm Loan system and the improvement of facilities for loans on farm commodities and the administration of the Federal Reserve system in such way as will at all times supply sufficient ready money for food production needs by rediscounting if necessary all such loans of Member Banks on a basis that will not be above six per cent to the borrower.
7. We pledge ourselves to the conservation of coal oil, waterpower, and other natural resources in the public interests and to their distribution without discrimination against farmers and especially to put an end to the devastation of our commercial timber lands.
9. We pledge the repeal of wartime laws restricting the rights of free speech, free press, and peaceable assemblage, and we pledge the restoration to all loyal people of these fundamental rights.
10. We are opposed to any form of compulsory military training in time of peace.
11. We pledge our support to graduated income and excess profit taxes supplemented by a graduated inheritance tax to furnish the additional revenue needed to meet the cost of the war.
14. We pledge a national system of highways beginning with the farm to market roads as all farm products must go over highways before arriving at lines of distribution of consuming centers.

It is significant that the Republican National convention adopted the above agricultural platform almost verbatim, and the Democratic convention, after pointing out what the administration had already done for the farmers, adopted the essence of the Farm Bureau platform. Both of the agricultural planks of the two platforms appear elsewhere in this issue and are worth studying.

If the two great parties mean what they say, and we can judge their sincerity in part by their past performances—agriculture will get a better deal in the future than it has in the past. But agriculture will get nothing unless its organized forces present their claims for recognition. Some of our statesmen deplore the tendency of capital, labor and agriculture to organize and exert pressure against political parties and legislative bodies, but experience has shown that if bodies of people are indifferent to policies and legislation affecting them, the makers of such polcies will be likewise indifferent. Hence, we rejoice that the American Farm Bureau Federation has gone into politics to the extent of presenting the claims of agriculture to the great political parties.

New York Farmers Want Farmer Governor

THE DECISION of Michigan farmers to elect a governor this fall who understands agricultural problems has had its effects in other states, and even the farm leaders of staid and conservative New York state are casting about for a gubernatorial candidate who will measure up to the agricultural standards. John Dillon, former state food and market director of that commonwealth is conducting a poll among farmers and finds an overwhelming sentiment for a "farmer" governor regardless of his political creed. It is also proposed to conduct a referendum to determine whether the farmers will hold a mass meeting and endorse their choice for governor or whether they will rest their choice upon a questionnaire to be submitted to each candidate.

These are encouraging signs. They show that farmers are beginning to realize they have been derelict in their duties of citizenship and are determined to show a greater interest in the future in the qualifications of candidates and affairs of government.

The awakening will spread, and when the movement has assumed such proportions as to become a factor in political affairs, a good deal of the opposition now directed against farmers going into politics will fade away.

The Democrats in national convention steered shy of the prohibition issue only to nominate a wet candidate for President, thereby placing the issue squarely before the people.

Ananias was counted a pretty fair liar, but that was before the propagandists of the sugar companies told their stories about the 1920 sugar beet acreage.

The bosses of the two leading parties have held their conventions and nominated their candidates. Now let's have a people's convention and nominate men whom the people can support.

We suppose the Michigan State Constabulary will post a soldier at every apple tree in Michigan this year, and insure a bumper crop of fruit.

What the Neighbors Say

SUGAR COMPANIES' ACREAGE ON POOR LAND

Twenty of us farmers here have organized and own a 15 h. p. gas engine and a grain separator and just lately have bought a beaner. Our officers are Dan O'Weefe, president; Malcolm Carlson, secretary; Edw. Wildey, treasurer.

Now we can thresh when we are ready and do not have to wait until the thresher men are willing to come and blow one half of the grain on the stack and charge a good stiff price just the same.

The company's name is the "Garfield, Mt. Forest and Bentley Threshing Company." We could have more than twenty members but we thought twenty is enough as it saves the machine and the more members we have the more trouble as all cannot thresh at once.

About the same men that belong to the threshing company also belong to the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. Two are growing scab beets, the rest are holding out. If we can grow beets next year for our own factory, we will be willing to give a certain amount of acres to start for nothing just to help ourself. Whatever we give ourself we are not giving Wall Street, where there is no return of any kind excepting foul air, and we cannot live on hot or anykind of foul air as our lungs will give out.

The enclosed clipping is from the Bay City Times Tribune of June 11, also explains itself. I send them a while ago a news item of our association being 100 per cent true and you ought to have seen how they made me out a liar, as they inquired at the Columbia Sugar factory and also at the Michigan Sugar factory about their acreage and the companies officers said they had all the acreage they could handle and did not have any trouble getting it. From what I can learn it is true they have quite a lot of contracts from farmers who never grew beets before. It is very easy to get that kind of farmer, as sugar is high. They think it will bring a high price for their beets. Mebbe so. Another kind of contract they have is in the huckleberry swamps of which there is quite a lot here; they could not raise a beet the size of a lead pencil in all summer, so we just can make up our minds that beets are very scarce this year anyway and drop raising sugar beets like hot potatoes for the sugar kings and try our level best to get our factories running by next year. We farmers are willing to raise beets then.

We all like your M. B. F.—*F. E. S., President Crump Local, Michigan Sugar Beets Growers' Ass'n. Bay County.*

Only two out of twenty-five members growing beets certainly shows loyalty to the cause. If the association stands as firm all over Michigan even though their demand for a better price was ignored by the sugar manufacturers, the farmers have won a victory. They have shown the public that agriculture has began to wake up and that in the near future its demands will have to receive more attention than it has in the past.

We cannot understand why many country newspapers will take up a stand against the farmer. The greater part of their circulation is among the farmers. Some day they will open their eyes and see beyond the end of their nose.—Editor.

LET FARMERS TAKE INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT

The sound advice of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, published in M. B. F. of June 12th of Beaverton, Clare county, should be heeded and acted upon by the farmers of Michigan who have, hitherto, left the arranging of political affairs, very largely to the politicians while they the farmers, were busily engaged with their farming affairs at home.

But times and customs are changing and for the better. The Farm Bureau and other organizations, in the interests of farmers, the primary producing class, are now coming to the front and in the interests of government for the masses rather than for the benefit of the classes.

No man should be entrusted with the duties of a public office who does not possess the three essentials for acceptable service—ability, integrity and activity—and, from the agriculturists of Michigan, can be selected men in abundance who possess the needed three essentials.

The present lack of help on the farms, it is to be hoped will not long continue, whereby the farmers are so fully and continually compelled to give so full attention to the raising of food crops that the nonproducers of food may not go hungry. The press of the state is very properly calling attention to the possibility of a food shortage in the near future and which can be avoided only by the providing of the necessary help to till the soil and raise food crops.—*J. T. D., Clinton County.*

Farmers everywhere are preaching these very things, but a well known party leader was overheard recently to say that the farmers do a lot of talking, but when it comes to voting they follow the same old partisan dictates. We think this gentleman has a surprise in store for him.—Editor.

IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT

I am more than surprised to see your staunch defense of the parochial schools in issue of June 12. Without going into a lot of details you certainly are lined up on the wrong side of this question.

It is to be fervently hoped that the farmers who have the least to be gained by an alien pope forcing his alien system upon a free American people and innocent children—will carry the amendment by a handsome majority, thus teaching the city cesspools a much needed lesson in pure Americanism. While waiting for this happy event, please be good enough to read and meditate upon the enclosed clipping. Why not publish some one else's views of this vital subject? How many priests did you consult?—*R. F. Lamb, Litchfield, Mich.*

The Business Farmer has never discussed this proposed amendment with anyone of Catholic faith, either priest or layman. Such opinions as we have formed upon the subject are the result of our personal and unbiased convictions. We are not only willing but glad to present others' views on this subject whether they agree with ours or not.—Editor.

PACKERS' SIDE OF REGULATION

Your issue of June 5, 1920 contains a summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted by the Farmers' National Council.

It is apparent from the heading given this article, and from your editorial comment, that you consider the above mentioned report furnishes justification for the passage of proposed legislation to control the packers. The mere fact that the supposed justification for such measure lies in the report of the Federal Trade Commission, should be sufficient argument against their passage.

The points made by this commission to uphold their contention that monopoly exists have no basis in fact. These charges have been repeatedly disproved by printed statements issued by Swift &Company, copies of which may be obtained by anyone who is interested.

For the further information of your readers, however, we shall repeat the principal reasons why we believe the proposed legislation will be harmful to both live stock producer and packer.

1. The legislation is unnecessary because there are plenty of laws on the statute books now, such as the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws, and the Federal Trade Commission Law to cover abuses if any exist.

2. Anything that hampers the packing industry through government interference will make it more

(*Continued on page* 13)

TEXACO MOTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE

TEXACO

TRACTOR OIL

Under the blazing mid-summer sun, the horse and mule often fall down—but the tractor goes on. In fact, the tractor often does its best work in hot weather. And in the rush season it pulls the tillage apparatus by moonlight as well as by daylight.

Your tractor will go on without faltering, or time out, if you exercise proper foresight as regards water and oil.

You must oil regularly, carefully, and use the best available. And this means TEXACO TRACTOR OIL.

It helps immeasurably in keeping the tractor running at full capacity.

TEXACO TRACTOR OIL has the right body for the work and it clings to the hot surfaces of cylinders, pistons, and bearings. Does not break down under engine heat, provides adequate and constant lubrication.

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"There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose"

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT

AN INTERESTING report has just been received from Washington, D. C., showing the result of a survey of farming conditions thruout the United States. The government has been working on this survey in conjunction with the Home Demonstration agents who are pretty thoroughly scattered throughout the entire country and therefore in position to make comprehensive reports from the different counties.

The report is composed largely of quotations from different representative farm women throughout the states, with a summary of the needs, and also with suggestions as to the remedy. We give a few extracts from this report with the summary, as it appears very interesting and we would be glad to have our readers give us their opinion of this very vital question—for it is a vital question to both the women of the country and the women of the towns and cities for women in town have come to realize more and more that they are dependent upon their sisters in the country—we cannot live for self alone—it's co-operation in every line of work which brings success and happiness.

It is believed that the survey just completed by farm women themselves in co-operation with home demonstration agents is but the first of a series of intensive studies which will from time to time be made not only to show the needs but to mark the advancement that is sure to come as the government, colleges and farming people work together on a common program for better agricultural and a richer rural farm life.

The Home Demonstration Agent

Women are everywhere welcoming the services of the home demonstration agent much as farmers welcome the agricultural county agent. This trained home economics worker, employed on Federal, State and local funds and devoting all her time to the advancement of home efficiency is studying with home makers the needs of individual homes and communities and is thus able, by linking her technical skill with the practical knowledge and experience of the housewives, to co-operate in the accomplishment of large results by providing a channel through which the State agricultural college and the Department of Agriculture can deal directly with rural home makers.

WEEKLY CHEER

Growl and the way looks dreary;
Laugh, and the path is bright,
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine, while
A frown shuts out the light.

The five outstanding problems which the survey would indicate call for special consideration are:

1. To shorten the working working day of the average farm woman.
2. To lessen the amount of heavy manual labor she now now performs.
3. To bring about higher standards of comfort and beauty for the farm home.
4. To safeguard the health of the farm family and especially the health of the mother and growing child.
5. To develop and introduce money yielding home industries where necessary in order to make needed home improvements.

These changes may most speedily be brought about by:

1. Introducing (a) improved home equipment, principal among which are running water and power machinery, and (b) more efficient methods of household management, including the rearrangement of the inconvenient kitchen and the installment of a modern heating system for the whole house.
2. Helping farm people to understand and apply the laws of nutrition and hygiene, through home demonstrations in

(a) Child care and feeding.

b Food selection for the family.

c Training in the essentials of home nursing, and

d The installation of sanitary improvements.

3. Cultivating the idea that investment in the comfort, beauty, health, and efficiency of the farm home and community is a wise and legitimate expenditure, and perhaps the only means of stopping the drift of young people to the city.

"The country offers greater opportunity for satisfying life than the city and country women have as great capacity as city women for the enjoyment of life, but are more handicapped with routine work which absorbs their time and strength."

The farm woman does not wish to put up with today in the anticipation of something better tomorrow or in her old age, but wants a chance to enjoy today as the only possession she is sure of. The woman feels that she owes it to herself and her family to "keep informed, attractive, and in harmony with life as the years advance."

Women realize that no amount of wise arrangement or labor saving appliances will make a home. It is the woman's personal presence, influence and care that make the home. Housekeeping is a business as sordid and practical as farming and with no romance in it; homemaking is a sacred trust. "A woman wants time salvaged from housekeeping to create the right home atmosphere for her children, and to so enrich home surroundings that they may gain their ideals of beauty and their tastes for books and music not from the shop windows, the movies, the bill boards, or the jazz band, but from the home environment."

In the minds of many women is the thought that the man at the head of the house lives under a strain of hard work and competition and that "for him to have a comortable fireside and a family that is happy, healthy, well fed, well clothed, well sheltered and contented is his right and his greatest boon."

Because of the shortage of help prevalent throughout the country, women consider it especially important that modern equipment and machinery so far as possible do the work which would otherwise fall to women.

The farm woman knows that there is no one who can take her place as teacher and companion to her children during their early impressionable years and she craves more time for their care. She feels the need of making the farm home an inviting place for the young people of the family and their friends and of promoting the recreational and educational advantages of the neighborhood in order to cope with the various forms of city allurements. She realizes that modern conditions call for an even deeper realization and closer contact between mother and child. The familiar term, "God could not be everywhere so He made mothers," has its modern scientific application as no amount of education and care given to children in a school or elsewhere outside the home can take the place of mothering in the home

Farm women want to broaden their outlook and keep up with the advancement of their children "not by courses of study but by bringing progressive ideas, methods and facilities into the every day work and recreation of home environment.

The Making of a Friend

By Edgar A. Guest

We nodded as we passed each day
And smiled and went along our way
I knew his name and he knew mine,
But neither of us made a sign
That we possessed a common tie;
We barely spoke as we passed by.

How fine he was I never guessed.
The splendid soul within his breast
I never saw. From me was hid
The many kindly deeds he did.
His gentle ways I didn't know
Or I'd have claimed him long ago.

Then trouble came to me one day
And he was first to come and say
The cheering words I longed to hear.
He offered help and standing near
I felt our lives in sorrow blend,
My neighbor had become my friend.

How many smiles from day to day
I've missed along my narrow way;
How many kindly words I've lost;
What joy has my indifference cost!
This glorious friend that now I know,
Would have been friendly years ago.

The bud but very little shows
To tell the beauty of the rose,
And him we greet in passing by
With scarce a nod, the day we sigh
May blossom as the storms descend
With all the beauty of a friend.

DEAR CHILDREN: We have said so much about the Boy Scouts but very little about the Campfire Girls, which organization corresponds to that of the Scouts. The girls learn how to take very good care of themselves, they have delightful hikes the same as the boys, learn to know the birds and flowers and grow into beautiful women.

Their aims and objects as told in their pledge is this:

To seek beauty; give service; pursue knowledge; be trustworthy; hold on to your health; glorify the work nd be happy.

This is a creed which everyone, old and young, boy and girl could well afford to cut out and take as their standard of every day living.

And now I want to tell you that I too am to have a little vacation—oh, your letter will appear just the same as usual in the paper, as even though I go away, I take some of my work with me, but I'm going up to the northern part of our beautiful state where the lake streams are cold, fish abound, and the roar of the dusty city will be left far behind for a short time.

When I return I will tell you of my vacation trip. Affectionately yours, AUNT CLARE.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

GOPHERMINELK Goper-ermine-elk. CAMELLAMARMOT camel- llama-marmot. MOLEMMINGNU molelemming-gnu. ELKANGAROOX elk-kangaroo-ox.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I just got through reading the Children's Hour and I thought I would try and write to you. I am 13 years old and will be in the 8th grade next year. I am 5 ft. tall and I weigh 98 lbs. I have light hair and blue gray eyes. We live on the Lake County poor farm and have a lot to do as we have no hired girl.. I will close with some conundrums. What belongs to yourself and is used by your friends more than by yourself? Your name. How does water get in a watermelon? The seed is planted in the spring. What is the most difficult ship to conquer? Hardship. Ruth Lee, R 1, Chase, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. so maybe mine will be well enough to print too. We all like the M. B. F. as it has reading for the whole family. I am nine years of age and will be in the 4th grade next year. I have never been well so I stayed in town with my grandma my first year in school and this year I made 2nd and 3rd grades. We have a large farm and a tractor. We have 1 1-2 miles to to go to school but mama takes us whenever she can. A. Belle, Dexter, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written to you before I thought I would now. I have been reading the letters from other boys and girls and am interested in the Children's Hour. I am a boy 11 years old and passed into the eighth grade this year. I have one sister. I live on a forty acre farm. I helped to plant corn, potatoes, cucumbers and beans. For pets I have two kittens and a dog. We have 70 little chicks and also two horses. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Glen McClanathan, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. R 6.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and live on an 80 acre farm. I am in the 5th grade at school. I go to the Otter Lake Agricultural School. My teacher's name is Miss Florence Johnson. I live near a river and have lots of fun in the summer. My parents take the M. B. F. I guess I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print. Katherine Kallungi, Tapiola, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl nine yrs. of age and in the 4th grade. We live on an 80 acre farm near the shores of Lake Huron. There is a brook running through our farm and in summer I often go fishing in it and picking flowers along its banks. I like to read your short stories and the letters from the other boys and girls. I hope to see my letter in print.—Elizabeth Peltz, Rogers, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I drew two pictures one of a candle and another of a tree. This certainly is the very busiest season of the year. We children are going to have about 2 1-2 acres of potatoes this year. I would like to hear from some of the children who write to the M. B. F. Effie Hill Cooks, Mich, R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—My uncle takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Boys and Girls names and letters in the Children's Hour. This is the first time I have written to you. I hope this will escape the waste basket. I am a girl 12 years old and I am in the 6th grade at school. Our teacher last year was Miss Clements. I will close as my letter is getting long. Violet Drayton, Lakeview, Mich. There is something that is round as an apple, bussy as a bee the pretty little thing you ever did see. Answer—A watch.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have read the Children's Page and think it is enjoyable. I have never written to you before. I am about 15 years old and have two brothers and two sisters. I would like to have boys and girls write to me. Well my letter is getting quite long and will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Anita Bricker, Pt Huron, Mich., R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have just read the Children's Hour and like it fine. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. For pets I have four little kittens, three old cats and a dog. I live on an 80 acre farm. Carleton Brown, Morrice, R1, Mich.

AND then arose rage. At the taste of the blade she threw it from her, half sprang at the priest, half gave command to her spearmen for the death of him, and shook and trembled in the violence of her effort for self-possession. Following with her eyes the flight of the dagger to assure herself that its poisoned point should not strike the flesh of another and wreak its evilness upon it, she drew from the breast-fold of her dress another tiny dagger. This, too, she tested with her tongue, ere she broke Francis' skin with the point of it and caught in the cup of gold the several red blooddrops that exuded from the incision. Francis repeated the same for her and on her, whereupon, under the flashing eyes, the priest took the cup and offered the commingled blood upon the altar.

Came a pause. The Queen frowned.

"If blood is to be shed this day on the altar of the Sun God——" she began threateningly.

And the priest, as if recollecting what he was loath to do, turned to the people and made solemn pronouncement that the twain were man and wife. The Queen turned to Francis with glowing invitation to his arms. As he folded her to him and kissed her eager lips, Leoncia gasped and leaned closely to Henry for support. Nor did Francis fail to observe and understand her passing indisposition, although when the flush-faced Queen next sparkled triumph at her sister woman, Leoncia was to all appearance proudly indifferent.

CHAPTER XXI

TWO THOUGHTS flickered in Torres' mind as he was sucked down. The first was of the great white hound which had leaped after him. The second was that the Mirror of the World lies. That this was his end he was certain, yet the little he had dared permit himself to glimpse in the Mirror had given no hint of an end anything like this.

A good swimmer, as he was engulfed and sucked on in rapid, fluid darkness, he knew fear that he might have his brains knocked out by the stone walls or roof of the subterranean passage through which he was being swept. But the freak of the currents was such that not once did he collide with any part of his anatomy. Sometimes he was aware of being banked against water-cushions that tokened the imminence of a wall or boulder, at which times he shrank as it were into smaller compass, like a sea-turtle drawing in its head before the onslaught of sharks.

Less than a minute, as he measured the passage of time by the holding of his breath, elapsed, ere, in an easier flowing stream, his head emerged above the surface and he refreshed his lungs with great inhalations of cool air. Instead of swimming, he contented himself with keeping afloat, and with wondering what happened to the hound and with what next excitement would vex his underground adventure.

Soon he glimpsed light ahead, the dim but unmistakable light of day; and as the way grew brighter, he turned his face back and saw what made him proceed to swim with a speed stroke. What he saw was the hound, swimming high with the teeth of its huge jaws gleaming in the increasing light. Under the source of the light, he saw a shelving bank and climbed out. His first thought, which he half carried out, was to reach into his pocket for the gems he had stolen from the Queen's chest. But a reverbrant barking that grew to thunder in the cavern reminded him of his fanged pursuer, and he drew forth the Queen's dagger instead.

Again two thoughts divided his judgment for action. Should he try to kill the swimming brute ere it landed? Or should he retreat up the rocks toward the light on the chance that the stream might carry the hound past him? His judgment settled on the second course of action, and he fled upward along a narrow ledge. But the dog landed and followed with such four-footed certainty of speed that it swiftly overtook him. Torres turned at bay on the cromped footing, crouched, and brandished the dagger against the brute's leap.

But the hound did not leap. Instead, playfully, with jaws widespread of laughter, it sat down and extended its right paw in greeting. As he took the paw in his hand and shook it, Torres almost collapsed in the revulsion of relief. He laughed with exuberant shilliness that advertised semi-hysteria, and continued to pump the hound's leg up and down, while the hound with wide jaws and gentle eyes, laughed as exuberantly back.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Pursuing the shelf, the hound contentedly at heel and occasionally sniffing his calves, Torres found that the narrow track, paralleling the river, after an ascent descended to it again. And then Torres saw two things, one that made him pause and shudder, and one that made his heart beat high with hope. The first was the underground river. Rushing straight at the wall of rock, it plunged into it in a chaos of foam and turbulence, with stiffly serrated and spitefully spitting waves that advertised its swiftness and momentum. The second was an opening to one side, through which streamed white daylight. Possibly fifteen feet in diameter was this opening, but across it was stretched a spider web more monstrous than any product of a madman's fancy. Most ominous of was the debris of bones that lay beneath. The threads of the web were of silver and of the thickness of a lead pencil. He shuddered as he touched a thread with his hand. It clung to his flesh like glue, and only by an effort that agitated the entire web did he succeed in freeing his hand. Upon his clothes and upon the coat of the dog he rubbed off the stickiness from his skin.

Between two of the lower guys of the great web he saw that there was space for him to crawl through the opening to the day; but, ere, he attempted it, caution led hif to test the opening by helping and shoving the hound ahead of him. The white beast crawled and scrambled out of sight, and Torres was about to follow when it returned. Such was the panic haste of its return that it collided with him and both fell. But the man managed to save himself by clinging with his hands to the rocks, while the four-footed brute, not able so to check itself, fell into the churning water. Even as Torres reached a hand out to try to save it, the dog was carried under the rock.

Long Torres debated. That farther subterranean plunge of the river was dreadful to contemplate. Above was the open way to the day, and the life of him yearned towards the day as a bee or a flower toward the sun. Yet what had the hound encountered to drive it back in such precipitate retreat? As he pondered he became aware that his hand was resting on a rounded surface. He picked the object up and gazed into the eyeless, noseless features of a human skull. His frightened glances played over the carpet of bones, and, beyond all doubt, he made out the ribs and spinal columns and thigh bones of what had once been men. This inclined him toward the water as the way out, but at sight of the foaming madness of it plunging through solid rock he recoiled.

Drawing the Queen's dagger, he crawled up between the web-guys with infinite carefulness, saw what the hound had seen, and came back in such vertigo of retreat that he, too fell into the water, and, with but time to fill his lungs with air, was drawn into the opening and into darkness.

In the meanwhile, back at the lake dwelling of the Queen events no less portentous were occurring with no less equal rapidity. Just returned from the ceremony at the Long House, the wedding party was in the action of seating itself for what might be called the wedding breakfast, when an arrow, penetrating an interstice in the bamboo wall, flashed between the Queen and Francis and transfixed the opposite wall, where its feathered shaft vibrated from the violence of its suddenly arrested flight. A rush to the windows looking out upon the narrow bridge, showed Henry and Francis the gravity of the situation. Even as they looked, they saw the Queen's spearmen who guarded the approach to the bridge, midway across it in flight, falling into the water with the shaft of an arrow vibrating out of his back in similar fashion to the one in the wall of the room. Beyond the bridge, on the shore, headed by

(*Continued on page* 13)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

"Tell me, how do you make such delicious bread and biscuits?"

said Mrs. Newly-wed to one of her girl friends.

"It's the easiest thing in the world. I've never found it any trouble to bake good bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry when I had such good flour as

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

LILY WHITE is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. Soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry.

There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat. Everything baked from LILY WHITE is light, tender and of delightful flavor.

Give LILY WHITE a good trial. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT FIRM

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.92	2.76	
No. 2 White	2.90		
No. 2 Mixed	2.90		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.35	2.50	2.34
No. 2 White	2.33		
No. 2 Mixed	2.33		

"The position of wheat is strong, but some difficulties promise to accompany the marketing of the season's crop," says the *Chicago Daily Drovers Journal.* "Under government control the wheat market was purely artificial, and a return to a natural movement of this cereal is accompanied by credit and transportation difficulties, the results of which cannot be foretold.

"It seems to be a quite general and logical conclusion that, barring widespread crop damage between now and threshing, the tendency this late summer and fall will be downward, to be followed by a substantial advance early next year. Much wheat is and must be marketed each year promptly after harvest, a movement which credit shortage will accelerate to some extent this year. Insufficient transportation facilities can only result in overflowing country elevators, and prices must suffer accordingly, if only temporarily.

"The world's wheat harvest cannot be large this year. The Argentine surplus is about exhausted, Australia and India are said to have little wheat to spare, and while in Europe, France and Roumania have good crops, there will be a place for every bushel of the 250,000,000 it is thought this country may have available for export next year, though the rate of foreign exchange will continue to be a factor in export trade. If these reports are correct, the position of wheat is strong, a condition that should be reflected in prices when the movement of wheat is no longer hampered by overladen markets and overworked railroads.

"Readers are warned that this is not a prediction, but simply a statement of conditions as they promise to affect the price of wheat during the coming months."

The wheat market at Detroit is inactive but at other points shows advancing tendency due to increased export buying and unfavorable reports of the crop throughout the country. Millers are good buyers in the western markets.

CORN LOWER

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.77	1.68½	
No. 3 Yellow		1.64½	
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.88		2.05
No. 3 Yellow	1.92	1.86½	
No. 4 Yellow	1.90		

Corn has lost the strength it showed on the market last week. The prices on the Detroit market declined 13c. The main reason for the weakening of corn was that the price was too high. It was shutting off many uses of the grain, the foremost one being feed for hogs. Corn was so high and hogs were so low that the latter could not be fed on the former at a profit. This is shown by the active selling of hogs. Many corn using industries had to stop using the grain owing to the high price and this reduced the demand to a great extent.

OATS CONTINUES DOWNWARD

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.16	1.08½	
No. 3 White	1.15	1.07	
No. 4 White	1.14	1.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard			
No. 3 White	.72½	.72½	
No. 4 White	.72	.71½	

Oat prices are following the trend of corn. There was several drops in the Detroit market during the past week, the total of all amounted to 9c. We are unable to understand the reason for these drops. The 1919 surplus is practically all gone in the United States; in fact, some oats have had to be imported from Canada to help care for the needs here. And reports from the country, until the last few days, show the 1920 crop of oats in an unfavorable condition.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats and corn decline. Wheat gathers strength. Beans inactive and easy. Hay is offered more liberally and market is easy.

CHICAGO—Receipts of grain good. Wheat in demand. Corn and oats lower. Potatoes steady.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE CAR shortage situation continues critical with the possibly slight improvement resulting from the movement of box cars to the Western roads under the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby 19,800 cars were to be delivered to the Western lines. Mr. Aishton, President of the American Railroad Association states that 10,280 cars have been received by the Western roads and 6,223 cars are in transit. Regarding cars fit for shipping bulk grain in, Mr. Aishton states as follows:

"If we waited to secure cars in the Eastern states fit for bulk grain loading in order to relieve the critical Western situation, we moved the cars as they came and issued instructions beforehand to the Western roads as to what they might expect in the way of bad orders and to prepare to put the cars in shape for grain movement.."

Grain harvest is being hampered by the financial situation. Bankers say there will be plenty of money to loan the farmers during this period, but it doesn't show up very fast; in fact, within the last week or two banks, both country and city, have refused to loan money on the new crop of wheat. Credit, during the summer, is a necessity with at least 75 per cent of the farmers and if they cannot get it they have to cut production, which causes a food shortage. So it is up to the bankers to help the producer of foodstuff if they wish to keep this country prosperous and avoid anything that resembles a panic.

Prices in all grains excepting wheat has dropped. It is believed that prices will continue downward up until about the first of January, after that prices are expected to turn and advance again.

BEANS INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

"Things have been more quiet in the bean market during the month of June than for a long time previously. Many opinions have been expressed concerning the cause for the slackening of demand and probably each reason given has had something to do with it.

"Supply centers stocked up during the switchmen's strike, and when all the embargoes were lifted, the beans flocked in in large numbers. The decline in grain prices had some effect on bean prices, though they have held up remarkably well under the circumstances. Hot weather always causes a cessation of demand for beans, fresh vegetables largely taking their place.

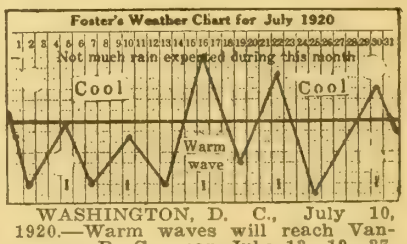
"Acreages have about come up to previous forecasts. Michigan will come nearer 100 per cent than was anticipated. New York, too, will plant more beans than last year, though not up to the mark of two years ago. Good weather conditions, reported from most sections, will insure a good crop."—*The Bean Bag.*

RYE DROPS

Rye has continued downward during the last week but is active and firm on the Detroit market at $2.15 for No. 2. Export demand is good in this grain.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 13, 19, 27, Aug. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 14 20, 28, Aug. 3; plains sections 15, 21, 29, Aug. 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 16, 22, 30, Aug. 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 17 23, 31, Aug. 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 18, 24, Aug. 1, 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind the storm waves.

During first week of this weather period a great high temperature wave will cross continent and will be followed by other disturbances, winding up with unusually cool weather that will cross continent, reaching meridian 90 near July 25, followed by cool weather to end of month and then another rise in temperature. The dreaded hot winds are feared while this great hot wave is crossing continent about middle of July. Hot winds at that time in the great central valleys would be dangerous to corn and northern late oats. There is no remedy against these destructive simoons. We hope it may deal gently with our great corn and oats producing sections.

I also have fears of destructive hails during the weeks centering on Aug. 11 and 25. These hail storms can not be definitely located but they will probably occur between longitudes 80 and 100 and between latitudes 40 and 50. I am only pointing out the danger dates. There is not enough known about these destructive weather events to enable me to make positive forecasts of them.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES EASY

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 6, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.78	
Chicago	6.36	
Pittsburg	6.95	
New York	6.12	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The potato market is in about the same condition it was a week ago. Consumers at Detroit are not buying quite as plentiful as last week but the market is steady and receipts are only fair. Chicago prices have dropped slightly and Pittsburg has higher prices but New York continues at last week's price. Reports of the growing crop are favorable.

HAY SUPPLIES INCREASE

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	53.00 @ 53		50.00 @ 52
Pittsburg	44.00 @ 45	42.00 @ 43	39.00 @ 40
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	49.00 @ 51	44.00 @ 47	
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.00 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	33.50 @ 34
Chicago	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	40.00 @ 42	35.00 @ 40	30.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 39	36.50 @ 35	29.50 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	33.00 @ 34	30.00 @ 31
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30	14.00 @ 21
New York	35.50 @ 39	31.00 @ 36	
Pittsburg	26.50 @ 27	16.00 @ 32	

There are comparatively few in the hay trade who quite realize the significance of the government's June 1 estimate forecasting the tonnage of hay on the present crop. The condition is given at 88.9 per cent with a forecasted yield of 112,000,000 tons; and inasmuch as last year's condition on the same date was 94 per cent and in the past nine years only once has the condition been lower than at present, and inasmuch as since June 1 there have been ample rains, the July 1 estimate should show improvement in both condition and yield and confirm to expectation of the present that an enormous hay crop will be realized this year.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "There is less of pessimism in the air, although the market is still erratic and quotations are hardly more than nominal. Some trading in fine Australian has been done, but for the most part the market has been rather dull.

"Reports from the West do not indicate any marked volume of business. Some consignments are reported and here and there sales at unchanged rates.

"Further curtailments in the mill schedules is announced."

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine, unwashed, 70@72c; fine unwashed, 62c; 1-2 blood combing, 70@70c; 3-8 blood combing, 53@55c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 58@60c; delaine unwashed, 68c bid; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8blood, unwashed, 53@54c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@63c; 3-8 blood, 50@52c; 1-4 blood, 45@47c.

Virginia and similar—1-2 blood unwashed, 70c bid; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 50@52c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine 12 months, $1.60@1.65; fine 8 months $1.45 bid.

California—Northern, $1.65; middle counties, $1.55; southern $1.30@1.35.

Oregon—Eastern No. 1 staple, $1.65@1.70; eastern clothing, $1.50; valley No. 1 $1.55@1.60.

Territory—Fine staple, $1.70; 1-2 blood combing, $1.50; 3-8 blood combing, $1@1.05; fine medium clothing, $1.45@1.50.

Pulled—Delaine, $1.70; AA, $1.50@1.55; A supers, $1.30@1.40.

Mhairs—Best combing, 53@56c; best carding, 48@50c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Compared with week ago, beef steers, 50c@$1 lower; some warmed up and grassy kind off more; choice corn fed butcher stock, 50@75c lower; others $1@1.50 lower. Hogs—Slow, 25@65c lower than yesterday's average; bulk light and light butchers, $15.25@15.35; bulk 250 lbs. and over, $13.25@15.10. Sheep—Bulk direct to packers; few sales steady.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Slow. Calves: $1 lower; $6@16. Hogs.—25c lower; heavy, $16@16.25; mixed, $16.50@16.75; Yorkers, $16.65@16.75; light Yorkers, $15.50@16.50; pigs, $15@15.25; roughs, $18; stags, $8@10. Sheep and lambs—Slow; lambs 50c lower; lambs, $8@16.50; other unchanged.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Buyers are active in the market for all kinds of dairy products. Receipts of butter are large and everything is easily disposed of to either consumers of packers. The market holds its firmness, but eggs are only steady. Receipts are large and require careful handling, as the weather is pretty hot for shipping. Dressed calves are suffering also owing to the weather. Many damaged ones arrive only to be condemned as unfit for food and a great deal of loss results, chiefly because shippers do not use enough ice. Hogs are steady. Buyers are actively taking the best hens and broilers, but the market has been receiving a large percentage of small broilers for which there is little demand and an easy market is quoted. Fruits and vegetables are firm. Strawberries are not in good supply and shipments show the nearing of the finish of the season. There is nothing to take the place of the strawberries, as receipts of other varieties are not large enough to make a market and prices are very high. Receipts of vegetables are small also and buyers have trouble satisfying their needs. Prices are sustained in nearly all lines.

Apples—New, $4@4.50 per hamper; western, boxes, $5.50@5.

Strawberries—Home grown, $8@8.50 per 24-quart case; shipped in, $6@7 per bu.

Cherries—$5@6 per 24-quart case for sour and $3.25@3.50 per 16-quart case for sweet.

Dressed hogs—Light, 19@20c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 21@22c; ordinary, 17@20c per lb.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 60@65; Leghorn broilers, 48@55c; hens, 36@37c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters, 22c; geese, 20@22; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 28c; No. 1 green calf, 25c; No. 1 cured kip, 20c; No. 1 green kip, 18c; No. 1 cured hides, 16c; No. 1 green hides, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 2 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 horsehides, $7; No. 2 horsehides, $6. Tallow: No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c. Sheep pelts, 25c@2.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1-2c off.

NATIONAL FARM BUREAU REPRESENTATIVES TO COME TO MICHIGAN

The President and Secretaries of eleven middle west Farm Bureau Federations meeting at Ames, Iowa, June 22nd and 23rd, started an investigation to find out how to correct the evils of heavy gluts, sharp fluctuations of prices and the total inability of the producer to drive a bargain for the products of his years work. Each state will send a representative to a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg, July 13th, to study the work of the United Grain Growers. The next step will be a meeting of all state organizations of farmers interested in grain marketing. J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been asked to call this meeting. The State Federations will then meet again on July 28th at Lansing, Michigan.

FARMER PLAYS AT GREAT ODDS

It may be the great and constant gamble with bugs, weather and markets is one of the things that makes farming so fascinating. The general public does not realize that agriculture is just about as certain as speculating in oil stocks. Observe these facts and doubt the statement if you can:

One day of unusual heat at the critical time may reduce the yield of an oat field 25 per cent.

A few hours of rain can half ruin a crop of wheat.

Potato yield may be reduced from 25 to 50 per cent by a short dry spell.

One cold rain can ruin an apple crop.

One hot, muggy day may entirely spoil a crop of beans.

And to these features must be added the fact that countless insects are at constant war with the farmer and that, after he has brought his crop through all these dangers, he has practically nothing to say about the prices he gets.—*The Nation's Business.*

MANY GROWING SORGHUM

A marked increase in the production of sorghum syrup is indicated by reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been engaged in a special campaign to induce greater production of this crop because of the keen demand for sugar substitutes. At the beginning of the World War the annual yield of sorghum syrup in the United States was approximately 13,000,000 gallons. This his increased steadily until for the past year it was approximately 30,000,000 gallons. The average yield of syrup per acre has been about 100 gallons, but the fact that this figure can be increased is indicated by the departments experiments in which more than 400 gallons per acre have been produced in some localities.

In urging increased plantings to sorghum the department's experts point out that despite the increasing yields the demand is still greater than the supply, as shown by the price for syrup, which has ranged from 90 cents to $1.50 per gallon, and in a few cases even higher.

Crop Reports

MONTCALM, (N. W.)—Most of the farmers are cultivating. Some have begun haying. The planting is done. It is fine growing weather for crops. Just rain enough to keep things growing. The farmers are selling some poultry and live stock. There is no building done but some repair work. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Cucumbers, $3 cwt.; hens, 20c; butter 55c; butterfat 57c; eggs, 36c; wool, 20c lb.—G. B. W.

OAKLAND (N)—We are having a fine growing time. Corn and potatoes are all planted. Corn is making a good growth. Oats and barley doing fine. Wheat is turning color. Most of us have started haying which we find is better than expected. Stock of all kinds are doing well. Most of the wool is handled by Farm Bureau. Not much building being done on farms. Dr. C. S. Sutherland is building a barn 36 x80. Hay was all cleaned up this spring and so was most everything else in the feed line.—E.F.

SHIAWASSEE—The rain of last week was the saving of all farm crops and also enabled many farmers to plant their bean crop. Farmers as a rule did not care to risk high priced seed in the extremely dry soil. Spring crops in this section is now making a good showing. Corn was slow in coming up, but now is showing a good stand. Early potatoes are doing well and late ones are coming on very good. Prices on farm produce has not changed to any extent for the past two weeks except potatoes, getting higher in price every week. Owing to the early drought, hay is a very light crop and the rain came too late to make much improvement in the growth and many farmers are now cutting grass it is not making any gain in either quality or quantity. Wheat is coming on well and promises to be a very fair crop, although the yield will be far below normal, but seems to be of good quality. Oats are light but are making good gains since the rains of a week ago.—D. H. M.

SANILAC (C)—Are having some nice weather for the growing crops. The crops in Custer are looking fine. Hay and oats are good and there are some pieces of wheat looking good and some not. Have had nice showers of rain, just about enough to keep crops growing. There are some nice pieces of corn and beans, there were quit a lot of beans sowed and most of them are looking good. There were not many acres of sugar beets sown in Custer this year. There was chickory sown, there are some very good stands of chickory and there has been some pieces torn up and planted to beans. The Township of Custer is building another mile of gravel road one and one-half miles west of McGregor. Everybody is busy getting ready for haying such as doing their cultivating and hoeing. Prices offered at Sandusky are: Wheat $2.70; Buckwheat, $2.50 cwt; Oats, $1.07; Rye $2.01; Barley, $3.00; Beans, $7.00; Peas, [illegible]othy, $24.60; Beef steers, 9c lb; Beef $2.25; Cloverseed, $20.00; Alsike $20.00; cows, 7c to 8c lb; Butterfat 56c; Eggs [illegible] B.

Our Ambition : Ideal Telephone Service for Michigan

The Michigan State Telephone Company has set itself earnestly to the task of making the telephone service in Michigan as near ideal as possible for every user, the Business Farmer, the Merchant or the Householder.

To us, ideal telephone service is summed up as follows:

When the service given present subscribers is as intelligent and as nearly perfect as human ingenuity and mechanical accuracy can make it.

Second—When every home and business, that has any use for a telephone, has one.

Third—When there is a mutual understanding between the Telephone Company and its subscribers that fosters confidence and encouragement and courtesy.

The attainment of such an ideal calls for the best brains, the nimblest fingers, the most careful training, the expenditure of vast sums in buildings and material—yet it is a task that we are entering upon with all enthusiasm.

There will be many obstacles and discouragements, but with your help, honest effort will overcome them all.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE CO.

Ship your cream today

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE

Send your name for weekly prices

Freeman Dairy Co.

Flint, Mich.

Our prices guaranteed for the week

We pay shipping charges

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known

Wise Stockmen Everywhere are TIX-TON Users

Tix Ton ANTISEPTICS the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A $7.50 Drum makes $60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send $3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan

Write for Club Offer Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

Clutch Pencil Given For 8 Boy's Names

REGULAR size, 5 inches long, nickel plated. Complete with pocket grip. Should last a life-time. Always sharp and ready for use. No broken points. Pencil sent postpaid for names and addresses of 8 reliable boys ages 8 to 18 years living on R. F. D. routes or in the country in any of the following states: N. D., S. D., Minn., [illegible], Mo., Kan., or Okla. Give correct names and addresses. Write plainly. This offer is open only to one person in each family. Only one list of 8 names wanted from each person. [illegible] one pencil. Offer not open to those who sent list of names previously unless different names are sent. SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Building Des Moines, Iowa

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

174 ACRES $6,600 WITH CROPS, HORSES, 14 cattle and machinery, tools, growing crops including 10 acres corn, 80 acres oats 27 acres hay 1 1-2 acres potatoes, 3 1-2 acres buckwheat, 7 1-2 acres alfalfa; near markets big cities; machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture; valuable wood, apples, cherries; 9-room house, maple shade, 2 barns, silo, 2 poultry houses; retiring owner includes all at only $6,600, easy terms. Details page 31 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 State. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

120 ALL IMPROVED EXTRA BUILDINGS, $150 A. Stock, tools, crops, terms. Immediate possession, write GLEN PINCH, Eaton Rapids, Mich., R 5.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—OSCEOLA and adjoining counties offer great opportunities for the farmer. Productive soil, fine climate, good roads and best of schools, farmers well organized, three branches of Gleaner Clearing House, everything to make life worth living and livig easy to make. Let us send our descriptive booklet of the wonderful country, and tell you of the great bargains we have to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—237 ACRE FARM BARRY County, new house, tenant house, two basement barns, cement silo, garage, etc. Price, $55 per acre. Address, WAYNE E. GAY, R 2, Cloverdale, Mich.

FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. EIGHTY acres. Forty two in crops. Buildings and fences good. FRED E. SCHERZER, Rhodes, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR LARGE FARM. Rent and living free. Salary $1,200 per year. MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—CASE 10-20 TRACTOR IN good condition $500. Reason for selling. Want larger tractor. RAY CHAFFEE, Fenton, Mich.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed please find check for $14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

on great political issues. Send 25c for "What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting," by Judson Grenell, to Waterford Publishing Company, 308 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

PROPERTY BELONGS TO WIFE

A man and woman are married holding a joint deed. The man dies thereby leaving the property to the woman. She marries again without having the deed changed. She later dies. Can her husband claim her property? How do the children of her first husband stand in regard to the property? Can the children of the second husband claim it?—M. A. S. Osceola County.

Upon the death of the first husband the property became absolutely the property of the wife the survivor, if it had been deeded to them as husband and wife. There was no need to change the title deed. It was hers the same as it would have been had it been deeded to her direct. Upon marriage the second time the title was not changed from sole ownership in the wife. Upon her death it becomes the property of her children. If she left no children but had parents, or brothers and sisters, then one half would descend to her husband and the other half to her parents, first and if they were dead then to her brothers and sisters. The children of the first husband are strangers to the inheritance unless they are her children also. The children of the second husband stand in the same relation, they are strangers to the inheritance unless they are her own children also.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

KILLING MILKWEEDS

How can I get rid of milkweeds on land of a sandy nature?—Troy Fruit Farm, Oceana County.

Clean cultivation and frequent going over with a well sharpened hoe is the most effective method of controlling milkweeds. After a good soaking rain the plants pull easily and when pulled are not likely to send up shoots again. In killing milkweeds the keeping back of top growth will starve out the large part of the plant under ground. This pest is a serious one and spreads rapidly, hence extra expense of cultivation is warranted in controlling. Seeding down fields infested with milkweed to alfalfa will usually eradicate them in several years.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

PASTE NAME ON VOTER'S TICKET

I would like to have the law referring to a person running on a slip for Highway Commissioner. Can he put the slips in the booth?. As I understand it he has got to distribute his slips 100 feet from the voting polls.—A Reader Elmira, Mich.

The statute provides for the use of slips when a candidate dies, resigns or for any cause there is a vacancy on the ticket, and the committee certifies another name to fill the vacancy. In this case the inspectors themselves should paste the slip on the ticket before the ticket is handed to the voter. If one is running as an independent candidate and was not regularly nominated he must do his electioneering 100 feet from the booth but I can see no legal objections to his furnishing the inspectors with slips to be used by the voter or to be placed in the booth for the use of the voter. If it is ultimately the voters choice that determines whether the slip shall be used.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ESTATE GOES TO SURVIVOR

How would the law divide property under the following conditions? Husband and wife and two children. Bought a place on joint contract, part of the cows bought on a note signed by both of us, part on note signed just by husband. Some of horses bought with money received as payments on another place owned jointly some are on notes signed just by husband. What bank account we have is in both names. My husband intends I should have all free and clear in case of his death, but says he doesn't think it is necessary to make a will. Is it?—X. Y. Z., Isabella County.

If the real estate was purchased by deed or contract in the name of husband and wife, in case of death of either the whole real estate wuld go to the survivor. If the personal was intended to be owned jointly, then, in case of death of either, the survivor would own half of the personal and the other half would belong to the estate of the other. If the personal was conveyed to the husband and wife by conveyance to them as husband and wife and also to the survivor then it would go to the survivor. Otherwise the half of the deceased would descend as other personal property. Unless some special evidence that it was arranged to have the property owned by the two then property that was purchased by the husband alone and property purchased by the husband's note signed by the wife would also belong to the husband as the wife is not liable on a note she signed for her husband. Some conveyance, by will or otherwise, is necessary to give the wife the whole title in case of his death. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RIDDING GRASSHOPPERS FROM UNFARMED LAND

Has the state power to go ahead and rid the unfarmed land from grasshoppers and charge the expense to the land owners?—Subscriber, Walkerville, Mich.

We are not aware of any statute covering the matter mentioned.—*Coleman C. Vaughan, Sec'y of State.*

SALE WAS FRAUD

I would like your advice in regard to trouble we have. A bought 80 acres of wild land for $1,600. A paid down on said land $600. A was living on aforesaid land 5 years. Built little house and small shed, but he can not make a living on this land because the farm is very poor and not worth $900. A hired seller and offered him $25 to help him sell the bad place. So the hired man found a buyer in Chicago and A wrote two false letters to the buyer in Chicago, tells him how nice place he is going to have (40 acres of aforesaid 80 acres) good land, 20 acres cleared, good new house, big barn, for only $2,700 so the buyer believed A and sent him $1,000 cash, then A sent contract to B, to be signed. So B did and moved from Chicago to his new place, then B found poor house, small shed in place of big barn and but two acres cleared. B was greatly dissatisfied and wanted money back from A but A refused. He spent B's money by purchasing adjoining 80 acres from bank of Standish for $4,050 and paying $1,000 cash which was the money he got from B. Please answer in our Michigan Business Farmer what can be done with these and how.—Subscriber Standish, Mich.

From your statement of facts I would be of the opinion that the sale was procured by fraud and that it would be set aside and the money ordered returned. However it is such a matter that good personal counsel should be obtained and full and complete statement of facts submitted. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NOT LIABLE FOR LOSS

I sold 4 tons of hay at my sale last September to a party. He asked if he could leave it in the barns until he had time to draw it. I told him that the barn's roofs leaked and it was at his risk. He drew some in January, some in May, and of course some of it rotted by getting wet. Now do I have to stand for this rotten hay. It was O. K. when I sold it. N. F., Manistee County.

Under the statement of facts the loss is the purchasers and you are not liable for the injury.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

I wonder if you can help me with an order as you have others. In March I sent to the W—— Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for a skirt sent C. O. D. I got the skirt all right the last of March but found it was much larger than I ordered, so on April 5th I returned it and wrote a card telling the reason I was returning it. Since then I have written them four letters but have received no answer ;not even a word to show they had received the skirt. I paid $4.35 for the skirt with the C. O. D. collection.—*Mrs. M. B. M., Washtenaw County.*

We got in touch with the company and received word from them that they had refunded our subscriber's money. June 19th we received the following letter from her.

Gentlemen: I received a check from the W—— Co., Philadelphia yesterday. Thank you for your help in getting a settlement for me.—*Mrs. M. B. M., Washtenaw County.*

LEGAL VOTER IF QUALIFIED

They are going to vote to consolidate the district schools of Hadley township, Lapeer County to one school to be at Hadley Village. Now the school district to which we belong is on the south county line but in Hadley township, Lapeer County, but I live on the other side of road and in Oakland County. Do I have a vote on this question? Will I have to help support this school? Should I not have a vote?—A. F. R., Oakland County.

I am of the opinion that if the election is held under Act 117 of the P. A., 1909, for the organization of township school districts which appears to the purpose as indicated in the letter, that you are a legal voter at the election if you meet all the qualifications of an elector, being a citizen, owner of property, etc. The act contains the following: "Provided, that if in such township, or as a part of such township, there are fractional school districts already organized, the school house of which is within the boundaries of the township, such fractional school district shall be considered a part of the township for school purposes, and qualified school electors residing anywhere in such fractional school district shall be qualified to sign the petition for or vote upon the question of the organization of the township district."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WIFE GETS SHARE

My brother and I bought a farm and had a joint deed made. After we had bought the farm my brother got married. What could his wife claim if he should die, or if he left her and gave her the deed standing between him and I?—J. W., Livingston County.

If the deed is to yourself and your brother and no other designation or limitation is made therein then each owns an undivided half. If he should die without children his wife would inherit one half and you and your brothers and sisters, or their children if any are deceased, would inherit the other half of his share. You would still own your original half. You could ask for partition at any time. In case of trouble between he and his wife the judge would have a right to dispose of his interest as his judgment determines.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES FOR SALE BINDING

Is my acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages or contract for sale of real estate binding to either party without the notary seal? I have in mind parties that have sold their farm and received money down on contract to bind the bargain until deed and possession was given and acknowledged before a notary but has not his seal. Is it good?—M. B., Gratiot County.

The acknowledgment to legal documents certified to by a Notary Public in Michigan are good in Michigan without seal unless required for use out of the state.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

OWNER OF STOCK HOLDING

I own two farms some distance apart drive cattle to and from on highway Neighbors have no fence on highway. My cattle destroy their crops on account of no fence. Who shall stand the damage if it be carried to the courts?—Subscriber, Montcalm County.

As one is not bound to build highway fences I am of the opinion that one who uses it to drive cattle must keep them within the highway and is liable for any damage done outside the highway.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

KEEP ANIMALS ON PREMISES

I have a neighbor who raises a large flock of turkeys every year which roam on my farm much of the time, doing damage to grain, corn and fall apples. I have begged and argued with this man to keep his turkeys from my farm but he pays no attention. What is the state law? Can I force this man to keep his turkeys off from my farm or not?—A Reader, Osceola County.

One who keeps turkeys is bound to keep them on his own premises and is liable for all damage done on the premises of another by them. *W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

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will make home-made rootbeer easily and economically. Get a 25c bottle from your grocer. A cake of yeast and some sugar — that's all. One bottle makes 80 glasses

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The Best Breeders

advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page 9*)

their priest and backed by their women and children, all the male Lost Souls were arching the air full with feathered bolts from their bows.

A spearmen of the Queen tottered into the apartment, his limbs spreading vainly to support him, his eyes glazing, his lips beating a soundless message which his fading life could not utter, as he fell prone, his back bristling with arrow shafts like a porcupine. Henry sprang to the door that gave entrance from the bridge, and, with his automatic, he swept it clear of the charging Lost Souls who could advance only in single file and who fell as they advanced before his fire.

The siege of the frail house was brief. Though Francis protected by Henry's automatic, destroyed the bridge, by no method could the besieged put out the blazing thatch of roof ignited in a score of places by the fire-arrows discharged under the Sun Priest's directions.

"There is but one way to escape," the Queen panted, on the platform overlooking the whirl of waters, as she clasped one hand of Francis' in hers and threatened to precipitate herself clingingly into his arms. "It wins to the world." She pointed to the sucking heart of the whirlpool. "No one has ever returned from that. In My Mirror I have beheld them pass, dead always, and out to the wider world. Except for Torres. I have never seen the living go. Only the dead. And they have never returned. Nor has Torres returned."

All eyes looked to all eyes at sight of the dreadfulness of the way.

"There is no other way?" Henry demanded, as he drew Leoncia close to him.

The Queen shook her head. About them already burning portions of the thatch were falling, while their ears were deafened by the blood-lust chants of the Lost Souls on the lake shore. The Queen disengaged her hand from Francis' with the evident intention of dashing into her sleeping room, then caught his hand and led him in. As he stood wonderingly beside her, she slammed down the lid on the chest of jewels and fastened it. Next, she kicked aside the floor matting and lifted a trap door that opened down to the water. At her indication, Francis dragged over the chest and dropped it through.

"Even the Sun Priest does not know that hiding place," she whispered, ere she caught his hand again, and, running, led him back to the others on the platform.

"It is now time to depart from this place," she announced. "Hold me in your arms, good Francis, husband of mine, and lift me and leap with me," she commanded. "We will lead the way."

And so they leapt. As the roof was crashing down in a wreath of flame and flying embers, Henry caught Leoncia to him, and spring after into the whirl of waters wherein Francis and the Queen had already disappeared.

Like Torres, the four fugitives escaped injury against the rocks and were borne onward by the underground river to the daylight opening where the great spider-web guarded the way. Henry had an easier time of it, for Leoncia knew how to swim. But Francis' swimming prowess enabled him to keep the Queen up. She obeyed him implicitly, floating low in the water, nor clutched at his arms nor acted as a drag on him in any way. At the ledge, all four drew out of the water and rested. The two women devoted themselves to wringing out their hair, which had been flung adrift all about them by the swirling currents.

"It is not the first mountain I have been in the heart of with you two," Leoncia laughed to the Morgans, although more than for them was her speech intended for the Queen.

"It is the first time I have been in the heart of a mountain with my husband," the Queen laughed back, and the barb of her [illegible] sank deep into Leoncia.

"Seems as though your wife, Francis, and my wife-to-be aren't going to hit it off too well together," Henry said, with the sharpness of censure that man is wont to employ to conceal the embarrassment caused by his womankind.

And, as inevitable result of such male men's ways, all that Henry gained, was a silence more awkward and more embarrassing. The two women almost enjoyed the situation. Francis cudgeled his brains vainly for some remark that would ameliorate matters; while Henry, in desperation, arose suddenly with the observation that he was going to "explore a bit," and invited, by his hand out to help her to her feet, the Queen to accompany him. Francis and Leoncia sat on for a moment in stubborn silence. He was the first to break it.

"For two cents I'd give you a thorough shaking, Leoncia."

"And what have I done now?" she countered.

"As if you didn't know. You've been behaving abominably."

"It is you who have behaved abominably," she half-sobbed, in spite of her determination to betray no such feminine signs of weakness. "Who asked you to marry her You did not draw the short straw. Yet you must volunteer, must rush in where even angels fear to tread? Did I ask you to? Almost did my heart stop beating when I heard you tell Henry you would marry her. I thought I was going to faint. You had not even consulted me; yet it was on my suggestion, in order to save you from her, that the straws were drawn—yes, and I am not too little shameless to admit that it was because I wanted to save you for myself. Henry does not love me as you led me to believe you loved me. I never loved Henry as I loved you, as I do love you even now, God forgive me."

Francis was swept beyond himself. He caught her and pressed her to him in a crushing embrace.

"And on your very wedding day," she gasped reproachfully in the midmost of his embrace.

His arm died away from about her.

"And this from you, Leoncia, at such a moment," he murmured.

(*Continued next week*)

PACKERS' SIDE OF REGULATION

(*Continued from page 7*)

difficult for us to finance our business, and will discourage the putting of new capital into the industry.

3. To deprive the packers of their refrigerator cars would increase the difficulties and expense involved in marketing perishable foodstuffs.

4. Intereference with large complicated business on the part of the government makes for INEFFICIENCY, and hence higher expenses, which would undoubtedly result in a greater spread between livestock prices and dressed meats, causing either lower prices for live stock or higher prices for meats, or both.

5. The evils that the bills aim to cure simply do not exist. There is no monopoly; there are no unfair trade practices; and the charges that these things do exist are based on the unfair report of the Federal Trade Commission, which is unreliable as a basis for legislation.

Last year Swift & Company made net earnings from all sources of $13,870,181.34 and handled over 16,000,000 meat animals, resulting in an earning of less than 87 cents per head or 6 3-5 per cent of investment. We believe livestock producers will agree that such reasonable profits do not indicate necessity for further legislative regulation.

This letter is written with the sole purpose of presenting, in a fair manner, some of the more important facts regarding the proposed legislation.—*Swift & Co., per O. C. Matthies, Commercial Research Dept.*

Facts are what we want. But the "facts" of the packers do not agree with the facts of the Federal Trade Commission, so we must draw our own conclusion which of the two are more likely to be correct and uninfluenced by biased motives.—Editor.

HIS HEARING RESTORED

The invisible antiseptic ear drum invented by Mr. A. O. Leonard, which is in reality a minature megaphone, fitting inside the ear and entirely out of sight is restoring the hearing of literally hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this remarkable drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell that he is a deaf man. This ear drum is eective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perofrated, partially or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information addressed to A. O. Leonard, Suite 84, 70 Fifth Avenue New York City, will eb given a prompt reply.—Adv.

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Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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Kills Fleas

Scatter Black Flag powder on floors, under rugs, in bed clothes and in clothing to kill fleas. Blow into fur of dogs and cats with powder gun. Kills by inhalation. **Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die.** Destroys flies, fleas, ants, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, some moths, and lice on animals, birds or plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for the BLACK FLAG trademark and the red-and-yellow wrapper. At drug, department, grocery and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.

U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows that glass containers keep insect powders fresh longest time. Buy Black Flag in the SEALED GLASS BOTTLE instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes. Three sizes: 15c, 40c, 75c. (except west of Rockies).

BLACK FLAG, Baltimore, Md.

Keep Better Silage

Get the most out of your corn crop this year and every year with a

PRESTON
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The patented block in ship-lap formation gives enormous strength—twisted steel reinforcing in cement between each tier. Only thin line of mortar exposed—less chance for frost. Continuous doorway, steel chute, steel hip roof, fire-proof. *Write for catalog.*

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys . O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.

Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

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Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 840, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

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BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
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Holstein Breeders Since 1906

FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS

two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable c.w testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

$125.00 TAKES A HOLSTEIN BULL calf born Nov. 23, 1919. Evenly marked. Two nearest dams average 22.5 Ibs. Sired by a son of Alcartra Pontiac Butter Boy. Federal tested herd.

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Four head registered Holstein heifers, coming 2 years old. Also one twin heifer calves.

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FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS UP TO 39 LBS. breeding. Good producing dams. Priced to sell. L. PRITCHARD & SON, Elwell, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

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(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

The chances you take are all in your favour when buying a Herd Sire from us

We test every cow as she freshens. Calf advertised some time ago for $100 and sold, his Grand Dam has since made over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 98.5 lbs. of milk in one day. What is he worth today? The place to buy your Herd Sire is the

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Fully Accredited Herd.
Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

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SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

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FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
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SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.

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FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.

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Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to [illegible] old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested. CHAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? . I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS
Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
Also bulls not related.
ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD

We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.

MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly !

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

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GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.

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Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, with high production records. Also bull calfs. Write for printed list of prices and description.

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SPECIAL SALE OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for $100. Bull calves and heifer calves for $50.

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POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.

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Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Grand Champion No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

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HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.

Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.

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BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDing, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726,-672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the $40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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What have YOU to offer?

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BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
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Vol. VII, No. 45. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

Helping Dad Solve the Farm Labor Problem

Read in this issue:—What of the Future of the Grain Markets?—Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANIES

In the United States there are some 14,000 co-operative marketing associations. To many of them, the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture ,has given valuable assistance by furnishing specimen copies of by-laws and by indicating proper methods of organization and administration.

"The Organization of Co-operative Grain Elevator Companies" is the title of Bulletin No. 860 just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture upon this subject. The bulletin is addressed to those who desire assistance in the formation of co-operative grain elevators, but the subject matter is treated in a manner that makes the bulletin of interest to those engaged in other lines of co-operative endeavor as well. The scope of the pamphlet is limited to matters regarded as fundamental and general, and it is intended that the suggestions and recommendations be considered with references to and in connection with special co-operative laws and the laws governing corporations in each of the several states of the Union.

The bulletin points out that the success of any organization, whether co-operative or for private profit, rests upon social or economic need; a sound organization plan, and efficient management. It then details the various factors that produce these basic conditions. It dwells upon the organization of joint stock companies, private corporations of the capital stock form and co-operative associations incorporated under special co-operative law, the three common forms of organization of farmers' elevator enterprises in the United States.

Under the chapter of preliminary survey, matters of local conditions, prospective membership, capital, valume of business, and methods of survey are covered. Then the processes of actual organization are discussed and a suggested form of by-laws given.

The bulletin also contains some general suggestions regarding the selection of the plant, the choice of directors and a manager, a maintenance agreement, emergency capital and speculative tendencies. The appendix gives detailed forms to cover every phase of the administration of the organization from a capital stock subscription contract to a form of stock certificate, and service and maintenance agreement.

The pamphlet has been written by experts in matters of co-operative associations. It is the composite result of actual experience and should prove of valuable assistance to those interested in co-operative marketing. The bulletin may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agr'l., Washington, D. C. C.

HIDE AND MULE STOCKS ACCUMULATE

Heavy accumulations of raw stocks of hides and skins are reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by 1,094 packers, dealers, importers and tanners, May 31, 1920, as compared with the stocks reported by 1,111 concerns April 30, 1920, and 1,256 concerns May 31, 1919.

The May holdings show percentage increases over those of April as follows:

Calf skins	19.3
Kip skins	10.5
Horse hides	22.5
Horse fronts (whole)	18.6
Horse butts (pairs)	3.3
Horse shanks	160.4
Mule hides	40.2
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	8.3
Deer and elk skins	5.2
Kid skins	404.3
Cabretta	15.7
Sheep and lamb skins	.8
Buffalo skins	91.6
Pig Skins (strips)	4.5
Alligator skins	2.2

There were declines in only four items as follows: Cattle hides, 4 per cent; kangaroo and wallaby skins, 17.9 per cent; goats skins, 3.7 per cent; and pig skins, (pieces) 29.7 per cent.

As compared with the holdings May 31, 1919, the summary shows percentage increases as follows:

Cattle hides	28.1
Calf skins	12.7
Horse hides	205.5
Kip skins	138.9
Horse fronts (whole)	132.6
Horse butts (pairs)	146.6
Horse shanks	74.3
Mule hides	956.3
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	119.8
Kangaroo and wallaby	12.8
Cabretta	10.2
Sheep and lambs	11.7
Buffalo	207.0
Pig skins (strips)	21.6
Alligator skins	3,415.3

The decreases were as follows: Deer and elk skins, 30.3 per cent; goats skins, 6.6 per cent; kid skins, 36.5 per cent; and pig skins, (pieces) 40.7 per cent.

The percentage distribution of the total stocks of hides and skins among the various branches of the trade on May 31, 1920, was as follows:

Tanners, 71 per cent; importers, 13 per cent; packers, 11.5 per cent; and dealers, 4.5 per cent. Cattle hides were distributed as follows: Tanners, 46 per cent; importers, 14 per cent; packers, 32 per cent; and dealers, 8 per cent. Calf skins: Tanners, 64.3 per cent; importers, 6.7 per cent; packers, 14.7; and dealers, 14.3 per cent. Sheep and lamb skins, Tanners, 65.7 per cent; importers, 18.5 per cent; packers, 11.4 per cent; and dealers, 4.4 per cent.

FILMS TO INTRODUCE CATTLE AND SWINE

Introduction of American breeds of live stock and poultry into South America, particularly Argentina, is to be aided by the use of motion picture films prepared for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture. The films also will show American methods of breeding live stock and handling it in its many phases from the farm to the home stable.

The Argentine government has shown special interest in the introduction of American methods of handling live stock, as it has, indeed, in the agricultural practices of the northern half of the continent generally. As evidence of this the Argentine Embassy at Washington has already purchased 10 films on these subjects for educational use in its country. It has frequently had the department's bulletins on agricultural questions translated into Spanish for distribution in Argentine.

The Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway has been another purchaser of films and still pictures for use among its system. Its representative in this country, Ricardo Videla, recently called at the department in quest of films showing the swine industry in the United States. He was enthusiastic over the opportunity of almost immediate success if efforts were concentrated on the introduction of American swine into Argentine. He proposed that a film be prepared by the department showing the swine industry in the United States, which could be used along the routes of the Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway.

The Bureau of Animal Industry welcomed the suggestion and preparations are being made for filming the various interesting phases of the subject. It is planned to show important swine breeding farms, the work in the big Chicago packing houses, and the preparation of the product for the table. Pictures will be made of the various types of American hogs, and an effort will be made to give some idea of the vastness of the industry in this country.

MILK PRICE GOES TO 16 CENTS

As partial compensation to the milk producers who have been selling milk the last three months for less than cost of production the Milk Commission last week increased the price to 16 cents per quart restoring the former price to the farmer of $4.05 less deductions for surplus. The price will undoubtedly remain here until the consumer or the press goes on another verbal raid against the high cost of living when it may take a drop. Approximately one-half of the sixteen cents goes to the distributor.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N ADOPT NEW INDUSTRY

The American Hampshire Sheep Association has recently adopted an advanced registry. An animal to be eligible to this advanced registry must be a first prize winner and have two direct progenitors who are first prize winners at some fair or exposition where this Association offers special prizes.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' PICNIC

Early in the morning of June 25, there were unusual signs of activity at the Geo. Heimforth Resort on Lake Leelanau, Leelanau County, the occasion being the second annual meeting of the Northwestern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and incidentally to help Mr. Heimforth celebrate his 49th birthday.

The day was ideal, long tables had been constructed in the grove in anticipation of the big pot luck dinner. In addition to the many well filled baskets brought by the picnicers, the host ushered in an eighty pound lamb roasted a-la-barbecue style. Next came the prêsentation of the mammoth birthday cake with its 49 candles by Professor Edwards. For the next hour the near three hundred guests did their best to clean up on the eats but were unable to reach the goal.

Toastmaster Fred Smith of Elk Rapids, then introduced several local speakers. Mr. Thomas Read, speaker of the House of Representatives was next introduced followed by Professor Edwards of M. A. C. (the Shorthorn Breeders' friend) and speaker of the day. In his talk Mr. Edwards made a strong appeal to breeders to rally to the support of the Michigan State Shorthorn Breeders' Association that they might be of greater service to the Shorthorn Breeding fraternity of Michigan.

Following the speaking a short business session was held the following officers being re-elected for another year: J. W. Zimmerman, Traverse City, Mich., president; Geo. Arnold, Bates, vice-president, and R. F. Zimmerman, Traverse City, Secretary-Treasurer.

In conclusion a rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Heimforth, and it was voted unanimously to accept Mr. Heimforth's invitation for the next annual meeting to be on the same date at the same place.

Mr. Heimforth Sr. and Jr. are two of the livest Shorthorn enthusiasts in Michigan and we predict it will not be long until Valley View Farm Shorthorns will be known far and wide.—*Contributed.*

ESTIMATE OF WHEAT YIELD

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the estimated yield of wheat in the United States as 780 million bushels which is 60 million bushels less than was produced in 1919 and 40 millions less than in 1918, but nearly 600 million bushels more than the average from 1909 to 1913. Canada's acreage and yield is reported to be slightly less than last year. The Argentine reports an estimated yield of 212 million or almost exactly the same as was produced last year. In France the acreage of wheat this year is 12 million acres or an increase of less than 600,000 acres over 1919 In British India the estimated production for this year exceeds that of last year by about 100 million bushels, but the estimate for Australia shows almost a 50 per cent decrease. The Bureau has no official figures on the estimated production in other important wheat growing countries. Russia and Germany may or may not have a large production in prospect. A safe guess is that they have not, so taking in all the known facts and figures and those we can safely surmise the 1920 crop of wheat will be far less than the 1919 crop.

Canadian production of oats will be slightly in excess of last year's yield. There is a reduction of 16,000 acres planted to potatoes in the provinces, and with a similar or greater decrease in most of the states it is plain to be seen that potatoes will be at a premium next fall and winter.

What Helps the Farmer Most?

WHAT EXTENSION agency is most helpful to the farmer? Among 2,300 farmers of whom that question was asked, 38 per cent said that they received most help from the county agent and the farm bureau. The agricultural press was given first place by 31 per cent. Three per cent of the farmers interviewed said they received most help from farmers' organizations other than the farm bureau and 3 per cent said they received most help from bulletins and agricultural reports. Twenty-two per cent had no definite opinion as to which agency was most helpful to them.

Sought Views of Farmers

These opinions were gathered in a survey made by officials of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in a number of northern and western states. The purpose of the survey was to get the viewpoint of the farmers themselves as to the relative efficiency of various phases of agricultural extension work and to learn the outstanding problems of rural districts as viewed by the farmer of those districts.

An indication of the efficiency of farm bureau work is found by contrasting the replies in states where the farm bureau is organized and in those where it is not. In the former, 66 per cent of the farmers interviewed placed the county agent and farm bureau first among the agencies that are of service to them, and only 13 per cent placed the agricultural press first. In states that have no farm bureaus, 26 per cent placed the county agent first and 39 per cent placed the agricultural press first.

Labor the Biggest Problem

One of the questions asked was, "What is the biggest problem of farmers in your community today?" The farmers who answered this question were divided as follows: labor, 682; improved farm practices, 637; marketing, 309; better organization of farmers, 55; financial assistance, 21; roads, 14; repeal of daylight saving law, 9; schools, 1.

Of the farmers visited, two out of every three were acquainted with the county agent and his work, and 90 per cent of them were favorable to it. One farmer out of every three was receiving the bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and two out of every five the bulletins of the State college of agriculture. Four farm families out of every five were taking both a daily and an agricultural paper, and one out of every two a magazine, usually a woman's magazine. One farmer in every three visited was a member of the farm bureau and one of every four was a member of some other organization.

Volume VII
Number 45

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

July 17th
1920

What of the Future of the Grain Markets?

Do Factors of Transportation, Credit, Demand and Supply Foretell Lower Prices for the Next Few Months?

HAVE OUR readers tried to analyze the fluctuations that have been so marked in the grain markets the past fortnight and to explain why the wheat market, for instance, after months of persistent climbing, should all of a sudden become shaky with a tendency to tumble? We have watched this market carefully for thirty days and must confess to a certain bewilderment over its antics. With the entire world short of wheat and the United States producing at the very best a million bushels less than in 1919 there has not until recently seemed any very good reasons for a drop in price, at least so many weeks previous to the crest of the 1920 movement.

By far the most important factor which must be reckoned with as affecting future prices on grain is transportation. In times past the nation has been confronted with a car shortage which has hampered business more or less, but you can take it from us and a good many others who have looked into the situation that any car shortage which has faced this country in previous years would look like a surplus compared to the shortage which now exists and is certainly to become much worse as the crops are harvested and made ready for shipment. Arm in arm with transportation goes another mischief maker, the financial situation. Both are boon companions. Both are as certain to kick the props out from under the grain markets as daylight is to follow dusk.

One hundred million dollars are tied up by Kansas farmers and elevator men in last year's wheat crop. That is to say nothing of a somewhat similar situation prevailing in other states. The crop has not been put upon the market simply because there have been no cars to move it. There is urgent demand for the money represented in those crops. A lot of it was loaned by the federal land banks. More of it was loaned by local banks against their own deposits. All banks are calling in loans to meet the inevitable demand for financing the harvesting of the 1920 crops. This means that just the minute cars are supplied enormous crops of grain are to be moved. In the meantime part of the 1920 crop will have found its way to the markets and will tide the markets over for the next sixty or ninety days in which time it certain that the majority of the old crop will be moved. And when it moves prices are certain to move with it,—downward.

It is in anticipation of such a condition that the demand is slackening for grain as no grain dealer wishes to pay higher prices now than he can secure thirty or sixty days from now.

Now what about the demand in Europe for American grain? It is safe to say that much more grain is needed in Europe than will be imported next winter. All European countries are making a desperate effort to curtail their importations to the smallest possible fraction. Acreage in all those countries are just about normal and we gather from such meagre information as is available that the condition of the grain crops is excellent.

Europe's estimated imports for the 1920-21 season are placed a little above 500 million bushels. North America's estimated exportable surplus is around 400 million bushels. Australia and the Argentine will have grain to export, so that it appears that if anything the exportable surplus is a little short of the import requirements. Now none of the European countries will do any importing to speak of until they are obliged. They will defer their purchases until all their crops are harvested and they have found out how much each of them can supply the other with respective cereals. For a time consequently European purchases in this country are likely to be meagre and inasmuch as it has been the European demand which has been the big price factor the past several years it is fair to assume that the lack of that demand for a period of time will also be a determining price factor.

The warning and the chart published on this page are taken from the *Rosenbaum Review* of Chicago, the editor and publisher of which is J. Ralph Pickell, a man of wonderful ability, foresight and judgment. We would characterize Pickell as the best crop and market analyst of the day. He has special sources of information on the world economic conditions and shows rare intelligence in interpreting this information with respect to its effect upon future prices. Note carefully his warning to both producers and members of the grain trade. Note that he urges the farmers to hold their grain if they can. Note that he warns dealers against too heavy purchases or purchases at too high a price. "Buy cautiously, conservatively and at a profit" is his admonition.

It goes without saying that the majority of dealers will follow this advice. And in so doing they will help to make the market prices the next few months. Except in rare cases the dealers will anticipate a lower market rather than a higher one, and the farmer who must sell upon a declining market will be the suffered. Therefore, Mr. Farmer take the advice of Mr. Pickell and THE BUSINESS FARMER and unless it is absolutely necessary to sell your crops direct from the threshing do not do so.

What a Grain Trade Paper has to Say About Future Grain Prices

In order to emphasize our belief in lower cereal prices all along the line for this Fall, after the temporary European demand has been satisfied, we are using this entire page to say:

For the Long Pull after August
We are Decidedly Bearish
on
CEREALS

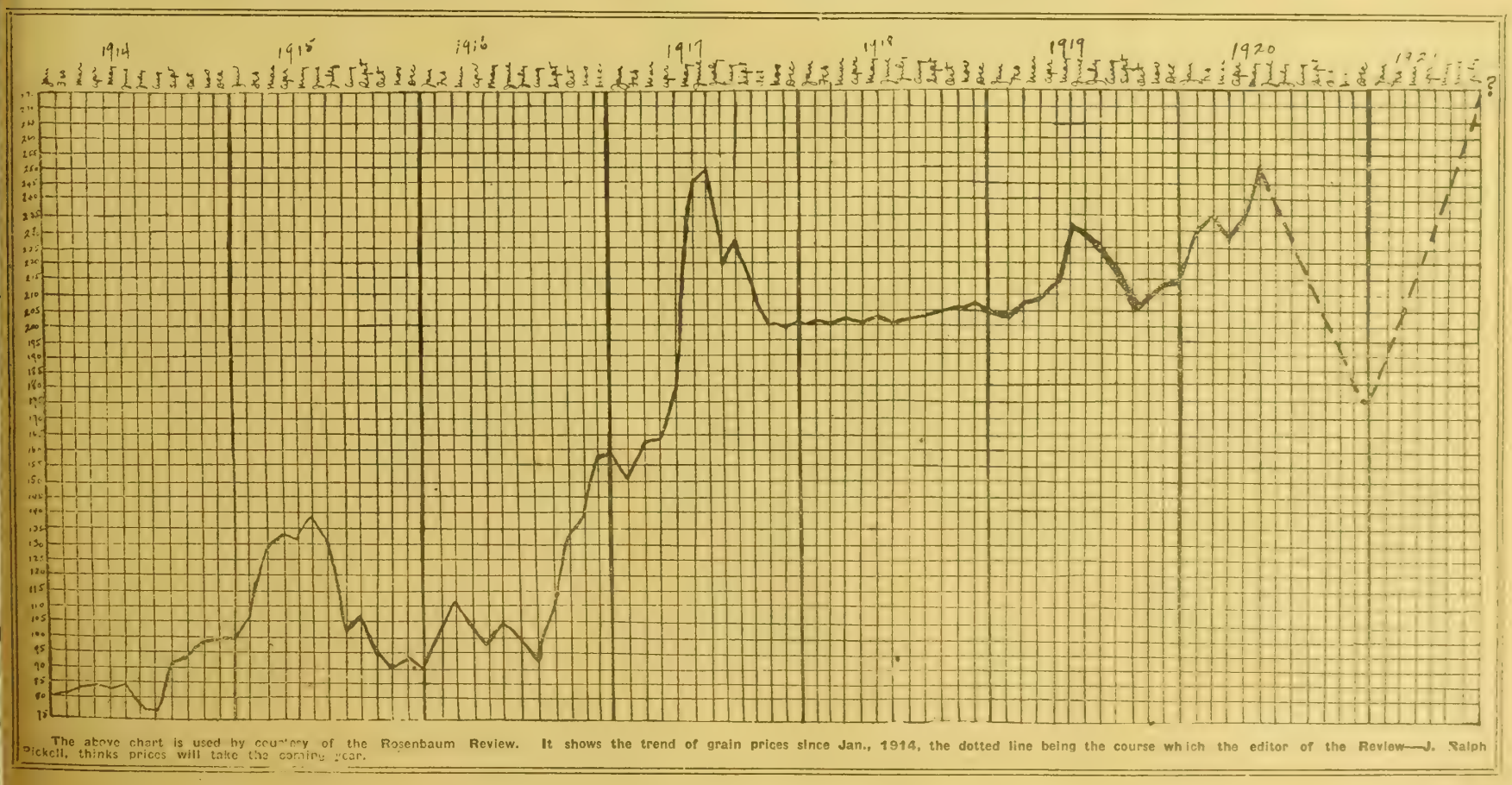
The present range of prices is largely transportation made.

There is nothing in the fundamental situation, as we see it now, which can hold prices anywhere near the present range of values. We repeat,—the financial situation alone justifies a belief in much lower prices. There will be a decided slump in the European demand by September 1st; grain will begin to pile up in the country. There is no hope that present prices will be maintained.

Therefore, farmers, if you can possibly hold your grain, do so, and enjoy high prices which will follow in 1921.

Therefore, grain buyers, bear in mind that the tendency of prices is downward and buy cautiously, conservatively, and at a profit. Let your competitor have the grain if he bulls the market. Better do no business than to buy at a loss. Simply insist upon a good margin and keep all the cash on hand you can possibly raise. Ten per cent money is in sight.

—*J. Ralph Pickell in Rosenbaum Review.*



The above chart is used by courtesy of the Rosenbaum Review. It shows the trend of grain prices since Jan., 1914, the dotted line being the course which the editor of the Review—J. Ralph Pickell, thinks prices will take the coming year.

Farm Organizations Fight Rail Rate Increase

Agitation Started by Farmers' National Council Gets Active Backing of Farm Bureau and Other Farm Organizations

FOR SEVERAL weeks the Interstate Commerce Commission has been conducting public hearings on the application of the railroads for an increase of 27.85 per cent in freight rates in order to net them the 6 per cent income guaranteed to them under the Cummins law. Until very recently most of the arguments of the railroad companies have gone unrefuted, such individual shippers as have appeared before the Commission not having the essential facts to show that the roads could get along with a lower increase than they are asking for. It remained for Mr. Clifford Thorne, representing the American Farm Bureau Association, to make the Commission sit up and take notice when he presented plain facts and figures based on calculations involving months of research, showing that the railroads were not entitled to an increase of nearly 28 per cent in freight rates.

According to the Farm Bureau Federation Mr. Thorne's statements showed:

(1) That the railroad valuation on which the guaranteed 6 per cent returns are figured are tremendously overvalued—to the extent of several thousand million dollars.

(2) That the present basis of income and expenditure is not a fair basis to figure future profits upon, and

(3) That even on the present basis the calculations of the railroads allow for increased expenditures next year but do not allow for increased business and revenue.

Mr. Thorne showed—and supported with volumes of carefully tabulated figures—that on the basis of the figures submitted the railroads would need an increase of only 18 per cent instead of the proposed 27 per cent to pay the six per cent dividends guaranteed under the new railroad law.

Save Public Million Dollars a Day

If successful in the contentions presented, this work of a corps of statisticians under Mr. Thorne's direction and supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, together with the several shippers' associations handling livestock, grains, and other products, would be a material factor in saving the public in freight overcharges a sum amounting to approximately a million dollars a day. According to the figures presented, the railways would still be getting adequate returns to meet all maintenance and operating expenses and to pay six per cent dividends.

Farmers and the Railroads

WHO COULD POSSIBLY be more interested in cheap and efficient transportation than the farmer? Of all classes of people his freight bill is the largest, and of all classes of people he is inconvenienced most and caused the greatest loss when transportation is demoralized and tariffs are high. We used to believe that production was of prime importance in the business of farming. Then we came to the point where we believed marketing was of superior importance. But since our sorry experience with the railroads the past five years we have reached the conclusion that transportation transcends all other considerations, and that no business can thrive or even long endure that does not have ready and reasonably cheap access to the markets of the world and the sources of the raw material. Transportation, as a matter of fact, goes hand in hand with marketing, and now that the farmer and his organizations are giving such close attention to this end of the business they will be forced to take a larger interest in the transportation of the nation. The accompanying article is a clear, concise and authentic statement of fact relative to the future cost of transportation. Unless the farmers of the nation are on their guard the railroads are going to get an increase in freight rates that will be keenly felt by every farmer in the country. Farm organizations and individual shippers as well should be on their toes every minute to protect their pocket book from undue demands on the part of the selfish interests that control the railroads.—Editor.

Mr. Thorne's briefed statement follows in part:

In Re Proposed Increased Rates

"In this proceeding the railroads of the United States are asking for an increase in freight rates which will produce $1,017,776,995 annually. This is the first billion dollar case ever tried before the Commission, or before any other tribunal. At this moment railroad labor is demanding a billion dollar increase in wages. It is distinctly understood that the rate advance in this case will not care for any portion of the increase that may be necessary because of wage advances ordered by the Labor Board; that will be followed by another freight advance, as a matter of course.

"During the past three years the total annual interest charge on the public debt of the United States government has increased from $23,000,000 to $1,053,000,000.

"If the railroad stockholders and bondholders, as well as railroad labor, are successful in all their demands presented at this time, the increased transportation burden on our people will be twice as large as the total annual tax burden occasioned by the greatest war debt in our history.

"The issue in this case is not whether an advance in rates should be granted; but the issue is how much of an increase is justified. All of those for whom I speak want to see the railroads self-sustaining. The public interest demands an adequate transportation service. Service is of first importance; but the charge for that service is also of importance; and the economic effect on our commercial life of such stupendous increases in the transportation tax as are here contemplated must be seriously considered.

"Those whom I represent are absolutely united on the proposition that whatever advance is granted should not be excessive in amount; and that, for this purpose, a check of the railroad figures is justified.

Value of the Railroads

"The basis for all the computations of the railroads in this case is their so-called property investment account, which they claim represents the value of their properties. This aggregates for the United States $20,616,573,399. That represents the "book value" of American railroads, and in no sense constitutes the actual investment. I believe that the facts which we shall offer will demonstrate that this amount is excessive by several thousand million dollars.

"The carriers have failed to make any allowance for depreciation. They have assumed that all their cars and locomotives, and rails, and ties today are brand new, right out of the shops. Such a method of appraisal is unjust, and has been specificially repudiated by the Supreme Court of the United States. This single item of accrued depreciation for the railroads in this case amounts to $995,384,881. Unquestionably this sum should be deducted from the base figure purporting to represent the value of the railroad properties.

Market or Commercial Value

"A rather interesting figure offered of record is the present market value of all the railroads in the United States. We have used the market quotations of all securities quoted, and the par value of those not quoted.

"The computations cover more than 90 per cent of all the securities outstanding in the hands of the public and the ratio thereby secured has been applied to the balance. In this manner we have estimated that the present market value of the American railroads is approximately $12,200,000,000. Contrast this with the value demanded by the railroads in this case aggregating $20,600,000,000. They desire to add $8,000,000,000.

Par Value of Railroad Securities

"The par value of all railroad capital outstanding in the hands of the public December 31, 1916, was $16,332,578,328. We have written to the companies handling over 95 per cent of the traffic in the United States and find a very small relative amount of securities issued since that date, the total outstanding as of the present time substantially less than $17,000,000,000. Contrast that figure with the $20,600,000,000 demanded as a basis by the railroads in this case.

Bureau of Valuation Figures

"A witness for the railroads has introduced evidence of the reproduction cost new, found by the Valuation Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission for some fifty properties. Again the carriers have failed to deduct accrued depreciation.

"We will use the term 'present value' as meaning the cost of reproduction new, less depreciation, of all property other than land, plus the present value of the land, used for carrier purposes. The present value of these properties which we were able to secure equals $2,691,949,667. This is equivalent to 83.21 per cent of their so-called property investment. If this is typical for the country as a whole, the present value

(*Continued on page* 9)

Hark Back to the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, 300 Years Ago

By BERTRAND BROWN

ON NOVEMBER, 11, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower, a tiny bark lying off the Massachusetts coats, a little band of liberty-loving men, from "Brittania," entered into what history has styled the Mayflower Compact. This agreement bound the 41 adult males in the ship's company into a civil body politic for the better ordering, preserving and furthering of their mutual ends. And it provided for such just and equal laws and offices as should be necessary for the general good of the colony.

Ten days later, so records Dr. Charles W. Eliot's inscription on the Pilgrim Memorial Monument at Provincetown, Mass., "the Mayflower carrying 102 passengers, men and women and children, cast anchor in this harbor 67 days from Plymouth, England.

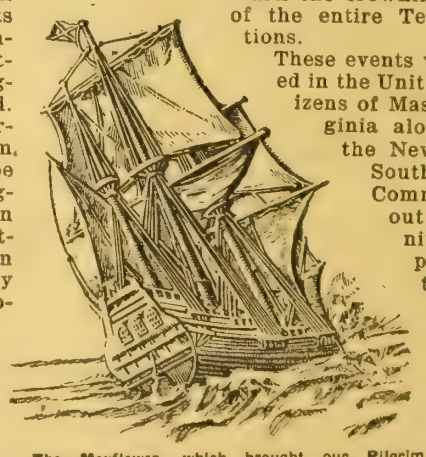
"This body politic, established and maintained on this bleak and barren edge of a vast wilderness, a state without a king or a noble, a church without a bishop or a priest, a democratic commonwealth, the members of which were straightly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole by every one.

"With long-suffering devotion and sober resolution they illustrated for the first time in history the principles of civil and religious liberty and the practice of a genuine democracy."

Meantime, uninformed of the Pilgrims, fellow-colonists of Captain John Smith had met at "James City" (Jamestown,) Virginia for the first American Legislative Assembly. On July 30, 1619, they had thus broken ground for the foundation of the present democratic form of government in the United States.

This year (in 1920) these events are being commemorated in the United States, in England and in Holland. In August, the origin of the Pilgrim movement will be celebrated in England. And early in September, meetings will be held in Holland in memory of the Pilgrims' sojourn in that country.

In September a "second Mayflower" will set sail from Southhampton, England, to follow to the American shore the path taken by the original Mayflower. (But this second Mayflower will be modern, and therefore much more seaworthy than her smaller predecessor.)



The Mayflower, which brought our Pilgrim fathers to this country exactly 300 years ago. To commemorate the event a second Mayflower somewhat more seaworthy, however, than the original will set sail from England in September and travel the same route to the shore of America.

This boat, carrying many prominent people in England, Holland and the United States, will anchor in Provincetown Harbor in late September. Its arrival will perhaps mark the crowning dramatic episode of the entire Tercentenary celebrations.

These events will not be celebrated in the United States by the citizens of Massachusetts and Virginia alone. Nor solely by the New England and the South Atlantic States. Communities throughout America are planning to take this opportunity to review the "foundation upon which the United States rests,"— and to re-emphasize those principles which these ancestors established—and which their sons, their followers and their followers' sons have handed down to us through our form of representative government.

America is appropriating, from national and state treasuries, hundreds of thousands of dollars to be used in plans for the commemoration. One plan is to erect, overlooking Plymouth harbor, a colossal statue of Massasoit, the Indian chief who befriended the Puritan pioneer. Another is to set the Plymouth Rock which is 1741 was raised above the tide, in its original position.

Seventy American cities, including New York, Chicago and Boston have started plans for their celebrations of the Tercentenary. The Sulgrave Institution and the American Mayflower Council have been active in co-ordinating these plans.

Community Service (Incorporated) One Madison Avenue, New York, has drawn up suggestions for the use of communities planning to celebrate have been distributed for the use of schools, churches, clubs and general community groups throughout the United States and her territories. By writing to Community Service at the above address, individuals can secure valuable information and counsel regarding suitable plays, pageants, tableaux, recitations, ceremonials and music suitable for use in their communities.

Fertilizer Gives New Life to Old Orchards

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Conducts a Successful Orchard Fertilization Test

On page 6 of our April 3rd issue of HE BUSINESS FARMER *we published photograph with the caption, "Fer-ilizer increases Orchard Profits." everal of our readers wrote us ask-ng us for information regarding the aixing and applying the fertilizers o we secured the services of Mr. C. f. Baker, editor of the Division of ublications, Ohio Agricultural Ex-eriment Station, to prepare this rticle.*

By C. M. BAKER
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

N 1908, F. H. Ballou, Assistant Horticulturist at the Ohio Exper-iment Station was asked to see hat he could do in rejuvenating the rchards in southern Ohio. Many of he old orchards here had refused to ear even though 15 or 20 years ld and in fact had never borne a rop of fruit or enough fruit to pay ny interest on their investment.

Ballou at once found out that it as necessary to begin a complete praying program, which would des-roy many of the insects and also eep fungous diseases in check, but ven when this was done there seem-d to be something lacking, for the rees refused to bear and feeling that he trees needed plant food, he be-an to study the needs of orchards or fertilizers. As a rule most or-hards on the hilly ground of south-rn Ohio were covered with a heavy rowth of poverty grass, broomsedge nd other weeds, this being the first ndication that the soil on which the pple trees were growing was lack-ng in fertility. Naturally on steep illsides there was a good deal of rosion and even in these old or-hards there were attempts at farm-ng, corn being grown between the ows of trees, which still further de-leted the soil of plant food the rees ought to have had.

With the idea of using commercial ertilizers, Ballou started out by aking an application to each tree f 5 pounds of acid phosphate, 5 ounds nitrate of soda and 2 1-2 ounds muriate of potash. This orked out successfully, the nitrate f soda putting new growth into the oots of the trees and starting new hoots, while the acid phosphate was

Heavy grass mulch produced by fertilizing trees with 5 pounds each of nitrate of soda and phosphate per tree.

particularly valuable for growing grasses in the orchards. This was an important problem in order to prevent the hillsides from washing.

One of the most surprising things that come to Ballou was the fact that when nitrate of soda and acid phosphate were placed in the above mentioned amounts under these old apple trees, a heavy growth of sweet clover, some timothy and other clovers at once began to appear even though no seed was applied. Hence it was shown that these better grasses were here in small amount and only needed some plant food in order to stimulate their growth. Thus it has been possible to grow a lot of grass in the orchards and to provide an excellent amount of mulch, whereas in some cases formerly it was necessary to haul straw into the orchard to provide a mulch. As an example: an acre of 40 trees, 22 or 23 years from planting was reported by Mr. Ballou in connection with demonstration work at this time. These trees after removal or thinning yielded on an average of 2,000 apples per tree, or a total of 1,430 bushels. The apples were Rome Beauty and constituted the second crop after the orchard had been reclaimed from unproductiveness by fertilization and spraying.

In all of these tests, where acid phosphate and nitrate of soda have been used to fertilize the trees, the poverty grass, weeds and broom sedge have been completely eradicated, simply by the competition of the better grasses and yields maintained at a cost of about 35 cents per tree. The following description by Mr. Ballou gives an idea of the value of orchard cultivation:

Fertilizer Experiments in Grass-Mulch Orchards

"In a separate orchard large trees wholly cared for by the grass-mulch method, experiments have been completed in which a number of combinations of chemical plant food were used in comparison with no fertilization. Following is a summary of this series of fertilizer tests:

The unfertilized or check plots produced 36.7 barrels of apples per acre per year.

The plot annually fertilized with the usual formula of 5 pounds each of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate applied on a mulch of straw maintained in circular form under the outer exteremeties of the branches of the trees produced an average of 117.4 barrels of apples per acre per year. This was a gain of 80.7 barrels of apples per acre per year as compared with the yield of the unfertilized plot.

The plot annually fertilized with 2 1-2 pounds of nitrate of soda and 5 pounds of acid phosphate per tree per year, applied on a mulch of straw produced 93.4 barrels of apples per acre per year. This represented a gain of 56.7 barrels of fruit per acre per year as compared with the unfertilized yield and a loss of 24 barrels per acre per year in comparison with the plots fertilized with the 5-5 formula.

The plot fertilized annually with 10 pounds of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate per tree, distributed evenly over the three squares of ground, without a mulch of straw, gave an average of 118.1 barrels of apples per acre per year for the 5-year period, or a gain of 1 barrel per acre per year for the double quantity of "all over" fertilization as compared with the 5-5 mulch formula. The gain of the 10-10 formula was 61.4 barrels per acre per year as compared with no fertilization.

The cost of the 5-5 and mulch, and the 10-10 "all over" schemes of fertilization with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, which gave so nearly the same results in fruit production, is practically the same. However, in special favor of the double quantity or "all over" plan of application we have an additional result that is very gratifying, namely, that it resulted on the formerly very thin, poor orchard soil between the trees, in the marvelous development of a heavy soil covering of the finer grasses, furnishing mulching material at the rate of 2,515 pounds sun-dry weight per acre per year, or 59.8 pounds per tree square per year. This was a gain of 1,872 pounds of dry grasses per acre per year, as compared

(*Continued on page* 17)

Some Pointers on Planting, Cultivating and Marketing Late Cabbage

I would like to see an article on ising and marketing cabbage in one sue in the near future.—B. A. E.

By C. W. WAID
Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College

ATE cabbage may be grown on quite a variety of soil. How-ever the best results will be se-ured on a clay loam or sandy loam. soil which does not hold moisture eadily will not prove a very satis-ctory one for late cabbage. It is uite important that a rotation be ollowed for the cabbage crop not nly in order to provide against di-ease development but also to per-it the working into the soil of or-anic matter through the plowing un-er of clover or other crops.

Danish Baldhead or Holland in ne of the most common later var-ties. The heads are nearly round, ery hard and usually weigh from ree to eight pounds each. This is good storage variety. Flat Dutch, uccession, and Autumn King are tandard late varieties. Houser is ne of the latest maturing varieties.

Plants for the late crop are usually rown in the open ground. A good arden soil with plenty of moisture satisfactory for the seed bed. The ocation should be changed each sea-on.

One of the chief enemies of the abbage plants is the magot. It is ot an easy matter to guard against he attack of this enemy. Sand which as been treated with a small amount f kerosene or turpentine scattered long the row at frequent intervals ill keep the flies from depositing ggs on the plants. The effectiveness f the method depends entirely upon he thoroughness with which it is one.

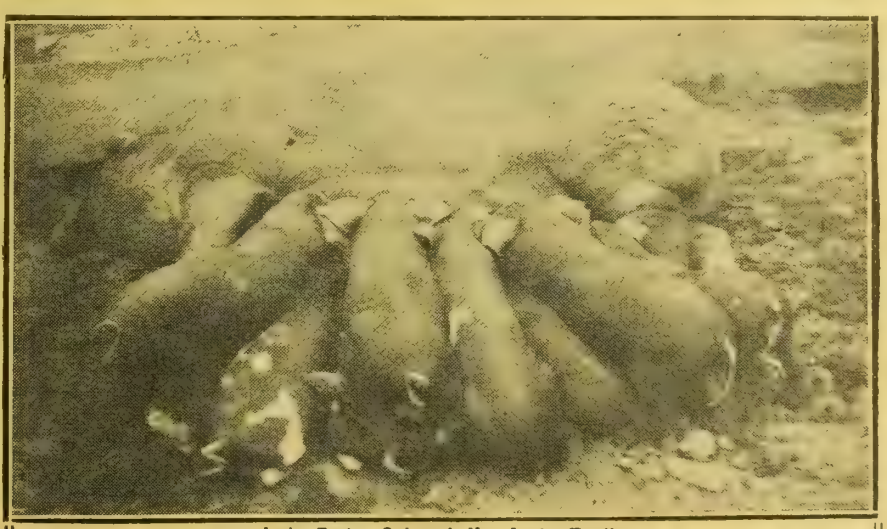
Some of the Canadian growers are sing dilute corrosive sublibmate as means of repelling the flies. This has not been done sufficiently extensive as yet to warrant recommending it for general practice.

Cabbage will prove most satisfactory on a soil that has been well manured. In addition commercial fertilizer may be used profitably in quite liberal amounts. For late cabbage a fertilizer containing 2 per cent nitrogen, 8 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 or 5 per cent potash would be about the most satisfactory if it can be secured. It can be applied at the rate of at least 1,000 pounds per acre.

The distance of spacing the plants will vary with the richness of the soil and the varieties grown. Thirty inches by thirty inches is a good spacing when it is desired to cultivate both ways. Cabbage will respond to very thorough cultivation. After the plants are large they should not be cultivated when the leaves are brittle and thus easily broken. All cultivation after the first should be shallow. The yields of late cabbage vary from five to twenty tons per acre.

In sections where kraut factories are located practically all of the cabbage is contracted to these factories. There is no crop which varies more in price than cabbage. Sometimes the contracted price of the kraut factories is very much below that which the growers could get in the open market. Growers who are located near large cities usually secure better returns than those who grow for factory purposes.

If there was some way of regulating the placing of cabbage on the market there would not need to be such a great fluctuation in prices. More definite information as to the acreage being put in in different sections of the country than is now available would also be of great help in preventing over production. Better methods of storing which would enable the growers to move the cabbage at any time of the year would also help stabilize the markets.



Lady Buster 3rd and Her Lusty Family

PURE BRED STOCK PAYS, SAYS Wm. DEAN

"LADY BUSTER 3rd was the first pure blooded Big Type Poland China gilt we ever owned,' writes Wm. Dean & Son, of Ionia county to the Business Farmer. "She farrowed nine pigs and saved eight of them and we call her a good mother as well as a real big type Poland China.

"Although we have had blooded stock but a short time, we have come to one conclusion and that is this: that there is just as much difference between pure blood stock and grades as their is between No. 1 seed oats and screening and certainly no farmer would think of sowing screening for seed, so why not have more farmers raising blooded stock or at least have the sire of what they raise (cattle, hogs or sheep) registered.

"By trying it once you will b satisfied that it pays out very good on less feed than the grades."

Farmers Invited to Lakes-to-Sea Conference

Detroit Board of Commerce Anxious to Have Farmers Attend Convention and Learn the Advantages of the New Route

MR. TOM. L. MUNGER, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, in charge of the arrangements for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater conference, has asked THE BUSINESS FARMER to extend its readers a cordial invitation to attend that meeting which is to be held in Detroit at the Board of Commerce, Jul 22nd, 23 and 24th.

No doubt a good many farmers have thought rather indifferently toward the proposal to open the waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to ocean-going vessels. Possibly they have not at first hand appreciated the full significance or importance of the project. Commerce is quite commonly though erroneously associated in many people's minds with manufacturing industries, but as a matter of fact the value of agricultural products transported by both rail and water far exceeds the value of all other products combined.

There is an old saying that "Jones always pays the freight," meaning the farmer. It is as true as gospel. Coming and going the freight charges are tacked onto the farmer. So he ought of all men to be interested in any plan which proposes to shorten routes and result in cheaper rates. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater project is of this nature. It promises to be the most important transportation development that has been presented in recent years. Think what it would mean now to the harrassed farmers of the west and of Michigan if the crops which are being held back from the markets because there are no cars to ship them to the seaboard could be transported to boats at Chicago, Duluth, Detroit and other lake ports for direct shipment overseas? The condition with which we are confronted today will be with us every year increasingly perplexing until some shorter route than the long haul by rail via New York City is devised to connect up the agricultural regions of the Middle West to the markets of the world.

Advantages that will accrue to the farmer if the Great Lakes-to-the-Sea project is put through are discussed in a recent issue of *The Detroiter* by Chas. P. Craig, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n, as follows:

"The price of grain at the seaboard should be the price at the interior plus freight and charges and the merchant's profit, the latter a small margin. This spring rye was the principal northwestern grain moving for export. In April, from day to day, the price delivered in New York was from 8 to 15 cents above the Duluth price plus freight and charges. In May the spread had widened to 15 to 22 cents. The exporter, buying rye, had no assurance that he would be able to deliver it. The 'merchant's hazard,' represented by the margin necessary to protect himself against failure to deliver, accounted for the extra spread. It is not extra profit. In fact, on perishables it may involve a heavy loss. This margin, ranging from 8 to 20 cents per bushel, which the exporter must take to protect himself, would go to the producer, if transportation and handling conditions would permit its elimination. The merchant is compelled to gamble and the farmer's price is docked.

"Similar evidence was brought out at Omaha. One potato grower reported 45,000 bushels sold at $2.25, which he was unable to deliver. The price at the moment was all the way up to $4. At the very time when potatoes had reached an unexampled height in the city markets, they were stranded in the country markets and great stores were lost entirely.

"A striking example of such loss was furnished in Idaho, where it was reported a flock of 50,000 sheep perished at the loading station gecause no cars were to be had and no feed could be obtained.

"In every line commodity markets were 'wild' because of transportation shortage.

"Wholesalers reported that their entire working capital was tied up in freights and prepaid purchases, which they could not obtain and therefore could not deliver on contracts. Interest charges on duplicate stocks, premiums on forced purchases and lost business on the same account, in many cases doubled the overhead expense and were additional causes of increased prices without corresponding gain to the distributor."

"Not to multiply examples, let two be given, A. H. Groverman, representing the coal industries, declared at Superior that there was no coal shortage, and had been none in years, due to inability to furnish coal at the mouth of the mine. The mines can raise coal as fast as they can load cars; continuous operation is dependent on car supply. If this lakes-to-ocean route were open today, he declared, the railroads could strike off one billion dollars from their estimates of needed equipment."

Third Party Movement Takes Shape at Chicago with Program for Government Ownership

MILLIONS of farmers, laboring men, professional men,—yes, and business men,—who are disappointed over the standpatism of the Republican and Democratic parties as expressed in the platforms adopted at their recent conventions, have been looking to the third party movement in hopes that it will adopt a platform which they can sincerely and enthusiastically embrace. Whether the convention of the Third Partyists now in session in Chicago will do this or whether it will split upon the rocks of dissention remains yet to be seen. As is always the case with new movements of this kind the third party has attracted to its standard every brand of theorist and radical in the country, and while a certain amount of so-called radicalism (which actually is nothing more nor less than a term employed by reactionaries to describe progressiveness) is essential no third party embracing all who are disgruntled with the old parties can be formed let alone win an election if it adopts all the theories held by its various groups.

If the third party is to be a radical labor party espousing the program of the Russian Soviets and calling for the nationalization of all industry, it will lose the support of all farmers and such strength as might come to it from the progressive wings of the Republican and Democratic parties. There are men active in the affairs of the third party movement who are ready to go that far. If the third party, however, sensibly confines its "nationalization" program to public utilities and natural resources which by their very nature appeal to the average person as being legitimate industries for government monopolization and operation, it may become a force to be reckoned with.

Who Make Up the Third Party?

The convention is being participated in by fourteen different political or semi-political bodies, as follows: the National Nonpartisan League, the Farmers' Alliance, the National Consumers' League, the American Labor Party, the National Single Tax Party, the National Public Ownership League, the National People's League, the American Constitutional Party, which was organized by W. R. Hearst a few weeks ago, the World's War Veterans, the Washington State Triple Alliance, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the New York Labor Party and the Liberal League.

The Program

"Public ownership of transportation, including stock yards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, terminal warehouses, pipe lines and tanks. Public ownership of other public utilities and of the principal natural gas, mineral deposits, large water powers and large commercial timber tracts.

"No land (including natural resources) and no patents to be held out of use for speculation to aid monopoly. We favor taxes to force idle land into use.

"Equal economic, political and legal rights for all, irrespective of sex or color. The immediate and absolute restoration of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly, and all civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. We demand the abolition of injunctions in labor cases. We indorse the effort of labor to share in the management of industry and labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing."

The above platform represents the tentative draft that was made by the "Committee of 48" at St. Louis last December. Additional planks may be added as follows:

"That Congress should not declare war or the existence of a state of war (except in case of invasion or force) unless authorized by vote of the people.

"Opposition to universal military training in time of peace.

"That our government should make every effort to secure universal disarmament by international agreement.

"That the economic blockade of Russia should be lifted."

The Candidate

The convention threatens to split on the choice of the candidate. Henry Ford would be the quick and unanimous choice were it not for the feeling that he might make it a Ford party and that the party might pass away with Mr. Ford's demise. Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin is a second choice.

Campbell-for-Governor Pre-Primary Committee Needs Expense Money

A WAY HAS presented itself in which the farmers of Michigan may assist in a very practical way the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell, the farmers' candidate for Governor. The Campbell-for-Governor Committee, consisting of men representative of the farming interests, have heretofore paid from their own pockets such incidental expenses as have arisen in connection with their conferences and other work in Mr. Campbell's behalf. As the primaries draw near, however, there will be other expenses which of necessity must be incurred in the legitimate promotion of the Campbell campaign, and after a careful discussion of the matter the committee has decided to call upon the farmers of Michigan for contributions to the Campbell-for-Governor campaign fund.

THE BUSINESS FARMER does not make it a habit to solicit funds from its readers for political purposes and we do not want our readers to think that we are trying to establish any sort of a precedent in this appeal. But in the present case we feel that our interest is altogether justified and will be approved by our readers. The farm organizations have endorsed Mr. Campbell and there is ample evidence to prove that that endorsement meets with the approval of the majority of farmers. Having gone this far none of us who desire to see a man elected Governor of Michigan who is in sympathy with agriculture can afford to lay down on the job and let the other fellow do all the work. We feel that every farmer is personally affected by this matter and that it should be as much to his interest to see that Mr. Campbell is nominated as it is to the interest of Mr. Campbell himself.

A great deal of money is not needed; in fact, is not wanted. The people of Michigan have shown that they are not in sympathy with large political expenditures, and, moreover the law expressly forbids them. When Mr. Campbell accepted the invitation of the farm organizations to become a candidate the subject of campaign expenses came up and Mr. Campbell went firmly on record as favoring strict compliance with the law. But the maximum that a candidate can spend is so low that it scarcely permits the candidate to present his campaign in a proper manner to all the voters, so he must rely on his friends, if he has any, and if he hasn't he has no business being in the race. Mr. Campbell is not a rich man in any sense of the word and were there no law on the statute books necessity would force him to economize on his expenses.

There are certain expenses above mentioned which the Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor committee feels that it should take care of. A little advertising will have to be done in some lacalities. A little printed matter will have to be gotten out and some work will have to be done in some sections on primary day to get farmers and their wives out to the polls who might be tempted to stay at home. And there will be other incidental expenses which will require some money.

It is upon the request of Mr. A. B. Cook, treasurer of the Campbell-for-Governor committee that we make this appeal for funds. We are glad to do it. THE BUSINESS FARMER wants to see Mr. Campbell elected because he is the farmers' candidate. And we believe the majority of the farmers of Michigan want to see him elected and will assist both by their money and votes to help him secure the nomination. THE BUSINESS FARMER will start off the contribution with $25. Who will follow? Amounts of $1 to $25 will be most acceptable. Positively no contribution of over $1,000 wanted! Remittances should be made direct to Mr. A. B. Cook, treasurer of the Campbell-for-Governor committee, Owosso, Mich., and the accompanying coupon may be used as a remittance blank.

Date 1920

Mr. A. B. Cook, Treasurer,
Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor Committee,
Owosso, Michigan.
Dear Mr. Cook:

I want to help nominate Milo D. Campbell Governor of Michigan and to that end I pledge my vote and support and enclose herewith $..... to help defray the campaign expenses of your committee.

Name .....

Address .....

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

Meet Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry—He is Waving at You

By DIXON MERRITT

THIS IS the first of a series of articles this publication is running in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to acquaint our readers with the type of men who are making possible the wonderful service the department is rendering and stands ready to render our readers, that those not now availing themselves of these services may do so. Accompanying this sketch also is an article describing the duties of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.—Editor.

A WISE MAN a long time ago said that a man is known by the company he keeps—but John R. ohler is known, half a mile off, by ie way he waves his hand. He aves to everybody he ever saw be- ore, and he has seen a great many eople during the 23 years he has een with the United States Depart- ient of Agriculture as chief, assist- nt chief, head of the pathological ivision and one thing and another the Bureau of Animal Industry. he people who know him best say e never forgot a face or a name. onsidering the number of peple he as met under a multitude of cir- umstances, that seems improbable, ut—well, listen to this:

Mohler recently visited one of the ities where he was on duty a good any years ago as a meat inspector. le took a stroll through the pack- ig houses. Every now and then iat genial wave of the hand would weep out to some man on the killing oor, frequently a negro. His es- ort noticed it and asked him if he ould like to shake hands with the ien. He said he would. He did hake hands with them—and every ian who was there in his day he alled by name.

Dr. Mohler looks like a man who ats three square meals a day of holesome food and sleeps soundly n a good bed, untroubled by a loudy conscience. He is a big man, hysically as well as otherwise. He as a big head which seems to be ell filled with scientific knowledge nd human understanding.

The job he fills and the way he lls it require that kind of man. The ureau of Animal Industry is the iggest enterprise of its kind in the orld. It employs 4,400 people, bout 500 of them in Washington nd the rest scattered all over the Jnited States.

Among them, they re the final au- hority on nearly verything pertain- ng to live stock. hree of them dis- overed the hog holera serum that as reduced loss- s from that di- ease enough to ave the farmers f the United tates about $40,- 00,000 a year—a liscovery by the neans of which ny farmer can rotect his hogs gainst choler a. A member of this ureau was re- ponsible for the liscovery of insect ausation of dis- ases—the discov- ry that made the anama Canal pos- ible, by giving o science the sec- et of eliminating ellow fever from he Canal Zone. Of course, the Bu- eau of Animal In- lustry men were ot thinking about hat when they nade the dis- overy. They were trying to find ut how splenetic fever was trans- nitted from Texas cattle to northern attle, though the two never got near enough together to see each other. They found out that the Texas cattle arried a species of tick, that these icks were frequently scattered over astures, picked up by the northern attle and transmitted the disease to hem.

As a young man in the bureau, Dr. Mohler was on duty as an in- pector along the Mexican border nd learned a great deal about the attle tick. He came back to Wash- ington strong in the belief that the attle tick could be eradicated from he Southern States. The experiment was tried—and it has succeeded. The tick has been eradicated from considerably more than half of the originally infested territory, and the slaughter of the last tick is scheduled for 1923. It will represent 17 years work when it is completed—and already it is saving the country 40 millions of dollars every year. This has all been accomplished by driving the cattle, every so often, through a vat filled with an arsenic solution which kills the tick on the animal's hide.

The men under Dr. Mohler's charge inspect all of the meat that goes into interstate commerce in the United States, as well as all meat that comes into this country and all that goes out. In every packing house whose products cross a State line, a veterinarian or inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspects the animals before they are slaughtered. If there is anything to show that they are unsound, they can not be slaughtered for human consumption. Those that appear to be sound are slaughtered—and every piece of the carcass is gone over carefully by other inspectors. If there is anything wrong, it is condemned. When a piece of meat or a can of meat product is stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed" the consumer is assured of meat from a healthy animal and killed, cured, and canned under sanitary conditions. Dr. Mohler in his work up through the bureau was connected with this branch of the work for some time.

In all of the kinds of things he was tried at Mohler made good. He knew how to apply scientific knowledge to practical affairs. But he also showed a fondness for research, for digging deeper into a thing than anybody had gone before. That led to his being brought back to Washington in the pathological division of the bureau. He stayed there for 15 years, the greater part of the time as chief of the division. The pathological division investigates diseases of animals—what causes them and how they can be cured. Its work is constantly helping farmers to save valuable animals, and once in a while it saves human life. For instance, this division investigated forage poisoning in horses, discovered that it is due to a bacillus that develops in mouldy hay and such things and prepared a serum that protects against it. Then the discovery was made that botulinus poison in canned foods, from which a good many human beings have died recently, is caused by the same bacillus—and the serum discovered by the Bureau of Animal Industry has been called into use for human beings and has saved some of the victims.

I said a while ago that Mohler looks like a man who sleeps soundly, but very few men have lost more sleep in the line of duty than he has. Each of the three times when foot-and-mouth disease has got into the United States, Mohler was caught in the swirl and rush of the thing and worked night and day until he knew that the disease was driven back across the Atlantic. He confirmed the diagnosis in the outbreak of 1902. When the next one came in 1908 he did a brilliant piece of scientific detective work in tracing the source of the infection to a contaminated strain of smallpox vaccine. He was directly in charge of the radication work during the outbreak of 1914-15.

Another thing that the Bureau of Animal Industry people do is to inspect all live animals that come into the United States from foreign countries. Most of them are all right, of course, but now and then some of them are very much wrong. Several years ago some Brahman cattle—the holy cattle of the East—were brought to our ports by Texas ranchmen, because they are not bothered by the cattle ticks. The ranchmen were very anxious to get them to their ranches, and they had the support of high officials of the government in the effort. The cattle were to be released next day—when this same Mohler we have been talking about discovered that some of them had surra, a very terrible cattle scourge from which this country is free. The holy cattle found infected were not released—and the country was saved from a disease that might have done more damage than the cattle tick. Even Kendron, General Pershing's war horse, was denied participation in the New York parade because he had not passed quarantine. The bureau was asked to waive the restrictions in order that Kendron might carry his master in this great home-coming festivity, but Dr. Mohler felt that the risk was too great, so the famous steed was required to serve his term in quarantine.

Those are a few of the things that Mohler and his men do for the stock growers of the United States. In addition, they are experimenting all the time on breeding problems, feeding methods and a great many other things, and are making their discoveries available to everybody who is interested in live stock.

Mohler is a very successful administrator of that big work his intimates say, because he is a democrat—spell it with a small "d." He is just one of the 4,400 workers—a little busier, perhaps, but just as accessible as any of them. Others say that his success is due to the fact that he combines the qualities of the researcher, the practiotioner, and the administrator. And he has been able to do that, I believe, because he never had a fad. I tried diligently among the men who know him best to get them to tell me something outside of his regular duties that he works at or plays at. They couldn't do it. The nearest any of them came to it was one who said. "Well, Mohler loves a good joke—loves to hear one and loves to tell one."

Certainly this short sketch of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry—one of the 17 great bureaus of the Department of Agriculture—gives some idea of the wonderful service the bureau is rendering the farmers and people generally by helpful suggestions regarding protection of live stock and directions for prevention of loss by disease, and considered in connection with the other sixteen bureaus some idea may be had of the service of the Department of Agriculture as a whole.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WORK OF THE BUREAU

ACTIVITIES of the Bureau of Animal Industry are particularly those dealing with live stock and dairy production, disease control, inspection of animals and their products, research and similar lines of effort. The bureau has about 4,400 employees of whom more than 3,700 are assigned to duties in various parts of the United States, outside of Washington. The bureau is principally a field organization.

There are 14 main divisions in the bureau as follows: Animal Husbandry. Biochemic Division—Biochemical and bacteriological research concerning animal diseases, meat production, and disinfectants. Prepares tuberculin and mallein for distribution to authorized officials. Conducts analyses of dips and disinfectants. Dairy Division. Experiment Station—A veterinary experiment station is maintained at Bethesda, Md., for conducting investigations of animal diseases. Its facilities are used by the various divisions. Field Inspection Division—Has charge of eradication of sheep scabies, cattle scabies, horse scabies, dourine, anthrax, influenza, etc. Supervises interstate transportation of live stock. Division of Hog Cholera Control. Meat Inspection Division. Miscellaneous Division. Pathological Division.

(*Continued on page* 19)

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Concerned as the farmer always is in the disturbances that ruffle the industrial world he is nothing but a spectator compared to the worker and the industrial employer. It would not be true to say that the farmer will not be affected,—is not in fact already feeling the effects of the turmoil that is raging in the world's economics,—for he is. The insufficiency of transportation, the lack of credit, and the disparity in the foreign exchange have already been effected in lower prices on certain of his commodities, and before another thirty days have passed every farmer will clearly see what a slave to transportation and credit he really is.

But among the few things that the farmer can be grateful for is the fact that people must eat. Although there may be no cars, cars there will be when the people are hungry and clamoring for food. Although there may be no ready money to loan to farmers when the harvest is at its height, long, long before the people face the necessity of going without food, plenty of money will be placed to the farmer's credit. So we can conceive of no crisis involving the interests of the city laborer, the employer and the farmer in which the latter will not receive first consideration.

In these respects the laborer and the small employer of the city are not so fortunate. The shortage of cars has already closed some factories. Others are running on a hand to mouth basis, frequently being obliged to shut down a day or a week awaiting arrival of raw material or cars to clear their shortage spaces of the finished goods. Unemployment due to these causes primarily is increasing alarmingly. And for the workman who is thus deprived of his wages there is no relief, either private or governmental.

Crops throughout the entire state are looking fine. The hail storm of last week did some damage but reports of fields totally destroyed have been investigated and found to be not true. The storm in some respects was the worst that has visited the state for some time and it is surprising that the resulting damage was not greater. The downpour, accompanied in places by a brisk wind, caused some lodging of grain where the stand was heavy. It is reported that in some of the western counties the corn was stripped of its ears and fields of wheat, rye and oats laid flat to the ground. If this is true the storm must have been much more severe in that section than it was in the eastern part of the state which shows very little evidence of the storm.

Corn is as far along now in most counties as it was last year which was one of the state's best corn years. The stand of oats in most of the southeastern counties is unusually heavy, and most of the farmers have harvested or are harvesting between the rains, a good hay crop. Wheat is a little thin and not heading up any too well, but rye shows promise of being a good crop.

At this season of the year all the grain markets are subject to "change without notice." The markets are more or less influenced by the great and comparatively unknown factors of the supply and condition of new crops. A sudden downward sweep of prices should not be construed as a permanent falling off of the markets, and a sudden rise in prices should not be looked upon with suspicion for it will not hold. It is the judgment of market students that except for occasional spurts the trend of the grain markets for the balance of the year will be progressively downward, and that thereafter the trend will be upward probably reaching if not passing the high records of the present year.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

CHICAGO—The outstanding features of the wheat situation is the condition of the crop in the Northwest, where black rust has been reported. Another week will determine the effect of this outbreak upon the yield and resulting prices. Live stock of all kinds in slightly better demand. Bearish tendency prevails in all grains.

DETROIT—Grain strength held only temporary. Oats lower. Hay easy with prospects of lower prices.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT PRICES WORK LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.87		3.02
No. 2 White	2.85		3.02
No. 2 Mixed	2.85		3.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23	2.27	
No. 2 White	2.21		
No. 2 Mixed	2.21		

Last week wheat prices showed a marked tendency to seek lower levels and for a day or two the market declined. Reports on Saturday and Monday of the appearance of black rust in the northwest had a bullish influence and prices returned to somewhere near their former level. It is stated that the weather conditions of the past few weeks have been ideal for the development of rust. In Michigan we have had much rain and a few muggy nights, and we understand that the same conditions have prevailed in the principal wheat growing sections. The harvest has been under way for some time in the southwest and will begin next week in the northwest, providing the weather continues warm and dry enough to finish the ripening process. While speculators use every excuse to manipulate the market in their favor, it is a remote possibility that the black rust may reach such proportions as to make any appreciable cut in the wheat yield. Western farmers, particularly of Kansas and adjoining states will be free sellers of wheat as soon as it is threshed, so it is reported, in order to liquidate loans that have been made against their crops. This will mean inevitably a temporarily lower market.

CORN INCLINED TO BE BEARISH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.70		1.84¾
No. 3 Yellow		1.66	
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.97		
No. 3 Yellow	1.95	1.95	
No. 4 Yellow	1.90		

The recent estimate on the corn condition and yield has had a bearish influence on the price and the trend has been downward for several days past. No sooner is one bogey of dread and doubt as to what calamity may befall this crop is dissipated than another arises. There was well-founded fear in eary spring that the seed would rot in the ground. Then a spell of dry weather was in the offing and wild predictions were made about the failure of the crop. But the crop has withstood all unusual weather conditions and in spite of the lateness of the season is only about a week behind the condition a year ago. The comparatively cool weather that has prevailed throughout the entire summer is bringing visions of early frost to the gloomsters. Early frost means soft corn and soft corn means the devil to pay in the corn markets. But the weather the last couple weeks has been ideal for corn—plenty of moisture and warm nights. If these conditions continue throughout the balance of the summer, barring possibility of too much rain, corn will be about as far advanced on September 1st as it was on the same date last year. We cannot be pessimistic about the corn yield. If appearances are not deceiving we expect to see Michigan at least produce a better than average crop.

As to the future of corn prices, authorities differ. Some claim that wheat being an international grain will be affected by international conditions, but that domestic corn prices are subject solely to domestic conditions. Be that as it may a certain number of factors that will control the wheat situation the next few months, such as transportation and credits, will also largely control corn prices. For that reason we expect to see a slump in corn. This may not take place simultaneously with the wheat slump, but may when the grain is harvested.

OATS FOLLOW WHEAT

Neither the carryover of old oats nor the estimated yield of new are sufficient amounts to warrant any considerable downward revision in the price of this grain. The government's estimate of 1,295,000,000 bushels is less than four per cent of an increase over last year's crop, an amount far less than the total domestic and foreign requirements. Oats have suffered some serious reverses the last several weeks and it is probable that prices will go still lower, but in the absence of a normal supply much lower prices can only be transitory and of short duration.

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.10	1.11½	1.28
No. 3 White	1.09	1.09½	
No. 4 White	1.08		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.79½	.76	
No. 3 White	.79	.75	
No. 4 White	.78		

RYE STEADY

The European demand for rye is holding this market steady, with prices ranging this week around the $2.30 mark. Poland and Austria are especially interested in American rye and quantities of it will be wanted right along for export to these countries.

NOTHING DOING IN BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 13, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

The bean market consistently holds to the position which it assumed several weeks back when the speculators bolstered the market for a brief period in order to move their supplies that had accumulated. Trading is inactive, demand slow and supply plentiful, with prices dragging along the $7@7.50 level. The condition of the crop in the western states is good and in Michigan excellent, giving promise of a satisfactory yield. Kotenashis which have been the demon on the trail of the navy bean for three years have lost none of their influence upon the domestic market and to them may be attributed the present condition of the bean market. Kotenashis are received weekly in large quantities at Pacific ports and at always at prices which can undersell the navy bean. The hopes of the farmers for better prices next winter lies almost entirely in the cut in the acreage this year which foretells a greatly reduced yield.

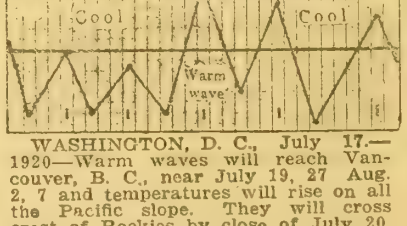
NEW POTATOES WEAKER

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 13, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.00	7.25
Chicago		
Pittsburg		6.12
New York		6.39
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Fresh supplies of potatoes from the Virginia's, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi have weakened the potato market considerably, jobbing prices in Chicago running as low as $3.90@4 per bushel. We may reasonably expect further declines on the early potato market as harvesting moves northward and local crops mature. However, at the very best the early potatoes satisfy a temporary need and are well out of the way by the time the late potato movement begins in earnest. So whatever prices prevail on early stock which is quickly consumed they cannot be taken as a criterion of prices on late potatoes which are brought in quantities for winter storage. The price that will obtain this fall on the commercial potato crop will be largely made by transportation. It is a foregone conclusion that except in case of an outright panic which would release cars from industrial commerce for the movement of crops there will be an acute shortage for the potato shippers which will make for a high opening price and lower

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 19, 27 Aug. 2, 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 20, 28, Aug. 3, 8; plains sections 21, 29, Aug. 4, 9; meridian 90 upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 22, 30, Aug. 5, 10; lower great lakes and eastern sections 23, 31, Aug. 6, 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 24, Aug. 1 7, 12. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

First part of July proved to be cool as predicted and a great temperature wave was and is expected to be crossing continent about 17. That will be the deciding event of the 1920 corn crop. If it passes through that crucial test without damage we may reasonably expect at least a fair corn crop for this year. Sometimes frosts damage northern crops last half of August and this is one of the times that such frosts are expected in our middle northern states and the Canadian Provinces north of them. These frosts may be light or heavy; may do much or very little damage. Planetary weatherology is not far enough advanced to determine, but I am expecting some northern frosts during the week centering on Aug. 25.

Northern hail storms and southern hurricanes are expected during the weeks centering on Aug. 5, 13 and 26. These events will probably, at least, cause a scare on the late northern corn and oats crops and the cotton crop. August hurricanes sometimes cause very heavy rains that do much damage in the cotton states. Those hurricanes will probably not be very dangerous to other property and to human life; the forces will probably develope into heavy local rains that will damage cotton.

W. T. Foster

vels as the spring and summer of 921 approach. We wonder what ie potato shipping agencies of the ate, such as the Farm Bureau, the ichigan Potato Exchange and the ichigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n, are oing toward insuring a reasonably dequate supply of cars for the move- ent of the crop. We realize that iere is little to be done along this ne at this time, but it would do no arm to give the matter a little pre- minary consideration and map out plan of procedure.

HAY EASY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	48.00 @ 48		44.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	36.00 @ 37

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago		35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	45.00 @ 47	40.00 @ 43	
Pittsburg	35.00 @ 36		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 34	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	42.00 @ 43	37.00 @ 38	
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	33.00 @ 34	25.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30	14.00 @ 21
New York	31.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 35	
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	28.00 @ 29	23.00 @ 25

There has been some further eas- ng off in the hay markets during ie week owing to improved condi- ons and the effort of holders of old ay to move their supplies before ew hay is marketable. Farmers in ie East are anxious to empty their arns of what hay is still back and s most of it is owned by dealers, an ffort is being made to secure cars. he crop has improved in the past wo weeks owing to more favorable eather, but most sections report a rge percentage of weedy hay. Sec- nd cutting alfalfa in the West is eavy and of excellent quality. The ay crop this year promises to be a ecord breaker, but the gain over last ear will be West of the Mississippi iver, the tame hay states reporting larger acreage than the past season ut a smaller yield per acre.

CATTLE STEADY TO HIGHER

Cattle values have been on the pgrade for the better part of the ast two weeks, choice steers bring- ng as high as $17 on the Chicago narket last Friday. Stockers, can- ers, cows and other of the lower rades were in plentiful supply but emand is slow for this type of an- mal and prices are way below nor- nal. Receipts of last week were onsiderably under the previous reek's arrival on the Chicago mar- et and with indications that offer- ngs will not increase for some time o come, the present level of prices is xpected to be maintained.

Hogs are due for an advance in rice if the renewed interest in pork upplies on the part of export buy- rs is any indication. Receipts of ogs last week on the Chicago mar- et were far short of the previous reek and of the corresponding week year ago.

Sheep and lambs have partly re- overed from the drastic declines of fortnight ago, but are hardly back here it would pay a farmer to sell.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle: Market is very ull, some going over unsold; best eavy steers, $14; best handy weight utcher steers, $11@11.50; mixed teers and heifers, $9@10; handy ight butchers, $8.25@8.75; light utchers, $7.25@8; best cows, $8@ .50; butcher cows, $6.50@7.25; utters, $5; canners, $4.50; best eavy bulls, $8; bologna bulls, $7.25 @7.75; stock bulls, $6.50@7; feed- rs, $9@10; stockers, $7.50@8.50; nilkers and springers, $80@100. eal calves: Market opened steady, rospects lower; best, $17@18; fair, 15@16; culls, $7@14. Sheep and ambs: Market slow; best lambs, $15 @15.50; fair lambs, $13@14; light o common lambs, $10@12; yearl- ngs, $8@10; fair to good sheep, $5 @6.50; culls and common, $2@4. Hogs: Market slow; pigs, $14.50@ 4.75; heavy and common, $15.75; nixed, $15.85@16.15; yorkers, 16.25@16.35.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Handy weight teers firm with some sales best high- r; one load choice 1,383-lb. Angus op at $17.15; several pens handy veight beeves and yearlings, $17; best heavy cattle, $15.90; bulk in all weights, $13.25@16.65; grassy steers, bulk she-stock and bulls and canners strong; calves steady to 25c lower; bulk, $13@13.50; few choice $14; good stockers and feeders are strong; undesirable kinds quiet. Hogs: Better grades steady to 10c lower; others mostly steady to strong; top early, $16.35; bulk light and light butchers, $15.80@16.25; bulk 250 lbs. and over, $13.90@ 15.75; pigs 25c higher; bulk desir- able kind, $13.25@14. Sheep: Slow and strong to 25c higher; choice western lambs, $16.60; bulk, $16@ $16.60; top native lambs, $16; bulk, $15@16; fair native yearlings, $11.50; very good native wethers, $10; choice western ewes, $8.50; bulk ewes, $8@8.50; best feeding lambs, $13.50.

Crop Reports

GENESEE—Farmers are not so busy the last couple of days, but are going to get down to real work again this week if the weather permiths. Up until the recent rains farmers were haying, culti- vating corn, beans and potatoes. Most farmers have just got a good start at haying, and if the weather is good next week will see a lot of hay cut and haul- ed. Hay is quite light this year and will probably bring high prices this fall. Oats and barley will be extra short this year, while rye and wheat will not be quite up to the average. Corn averages good although a few fields are quite poor. The acreage of beans is extra small and although some fields are look- ing fine, over half of the acreage is only fairly good. Not much buckwheat has been put in, on account of dry weather We had some heavy rains and hail dur- ing the last couple of days, which has nearly ruined some fields of corn, beans and oats and has done considerable dam- age to other crops in this vicinity.—C. W. S. The following prices were offer- ed at Flint: Wheat, $2.75; corn, $1.90; oats, $1.15; rye, $1.95; buckwheat $3.75 per cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) $6.75; beans, red kidneys, $11; hay, $22@28; rye straw, wheat straw and oat straw, $8@ 12; old potatoes, $3.50@5; onions, $1.50 @1.75; hens, 35c; springers 35@38c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 30c; turkeys, 35 @40c; butter, dairy, 50@55c; cream- ery, 56@58; eggs, 40@45c; beef steers, 10@12c; beef cows, $6.50@9; veal calv- es $16@20; sheep, $7@8; lambs, $13@ 15; hogs, 15@16.

MONROE (N E)—A little too much rain right now. We farmers are busy trying to make hay between showers. Wheat that amounts to anything is about fit to cut. It averages poor, due to fly, rust and hail. Corn is getting quite yellow especially on best of bla corn land, oats are picking up and will make a fair crop, although some oats and barley fields are scalded, by rain and hot sun they look rusty. No help to be had at any price, which will make quite a loss of needed crops as weather is bad and lots of help needed. We will have enough for ourselves, but how about the cities and other countries, who are short? We have got to have prices on our products so we can bid for labor against manufacturers or some one will go hungry and that soon.—G. L. S.

FARMERS UNITE TO FIGHT RAIL RATE INCREASE

(*Continued from page 4*)

of all American railroads is approxi- mately $17,155,050,000, compared to their book value of over $20,600,- 000,000,used by railroads in this case.

"The railroads have suggested that an allowance for 'going value,' work- ing capital, and materials and sup- plies should be added to the figure above stated. Going value has been subject to much litigation. The present record is wholly lacking in any competent figures whatsoever as to the amount of such values, if they should be added.

"As a possible offset to such fact- ors, we cite the following facts: The Federal government and the State of Texas have made donations of land to American railroads aggregating more than 146,000,000 acres. This vast domain is larger than the entire land area of Pennsylvania, Ohio, In- diana and Illinois combined. This great empire is larger than that of Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Switzer- land, England, Scotland and Ireland combined. Without stating the amount, a witness for the carriers conceded that this was reasonably worth several hundred million dol- lars. It is now proposed to capital- ize this vast empire, and make the public forever after pay an annual tax to the railroads on its present value, a value which has cost them nothing.

"As a possible offset to working capital and materials and supplies, we have shown that when the rail- roads were taken over by the govern- ment they had an unappropriated surplus in such form as to be readily available (in cash, bank deposits and securities in unaffiliated companies) aggregating more than $800,000,000.

"As another possible offset to the items named, it must be remember- ed that much of these properties has been built out of earnings. The fig- ures for the Pennsylvania verified by its officials in another proceeding showed that this amounted to more than $300,000,000 for that system alone. This Commission has unani- mously held in a previous case, and the presidents of two leading rail- roads in the United States have de- clared under oath on the witness stand that such items should not be capitalized for the purpose of jus- tifying increased rates.

"As further evidence of the present value of these railroad properties we suggest the propriety of capitaliz- ing the standard return guaranteed to the carriers during the war per- iod, and adding thereto the value of additions to property made since December 31, 1917, and also the in- vestment in non-federal controlled lines.

"Adopting the foregoing method, capitalizing the standard return at six per cent, we obtain a total value amounting to $16,611,050,649. If the railroads are entitled to earn six per cent upon this value under the Cummins-Esch Act, their total net railway operating income should equal (above all expenses and taxes) $996,663,036.

"This is equivalent to adopting the standard return, and adding thereto six per cent on all additions to prop- erty subsequently made. In view of the entire situation, for present pur- poses, this method is probably the best.

"The standard return reflects what congress deemed to be reason- able for the properties at the time they were taken over by the govern- ment. In addition to that fact, the standard return is equivalent to the net revenues of the railroads during the most prosperous three-year per- iod they have ever experienced

"The railroad officials have esti- mated what would be the net reven- ues during the coming year on the present basis of freight and passen- ger rates. They have created a con- structive or imaginary year by ap- plying the unit costs anticipated for the next twelve months, to the traffic of the year ending October 31, 1919. In other words they have made full allowance for all increased expenses, but have made no allowance whatso- ever for increased business.

"Precisely the same method was adopted by the railroads in 1917, in the Fifteen Per Cent Case. At that time we objected and showed the large errors that such a method of accounting would produce if applied to proceding years. In the fall of 1917, on re-hearing, we showed that in nine months the railroads had al- ready earned $50,000,000 more than they had prophesied they would earn during the entire year.

"Fortunately we now have the actual returns for the entire cal- endar year 1917. And we find that the railroads' prophecy in the spring of 1917, as compared to the actual returns for the year in the Eastern District alone, involved an error of over $95,000,000.

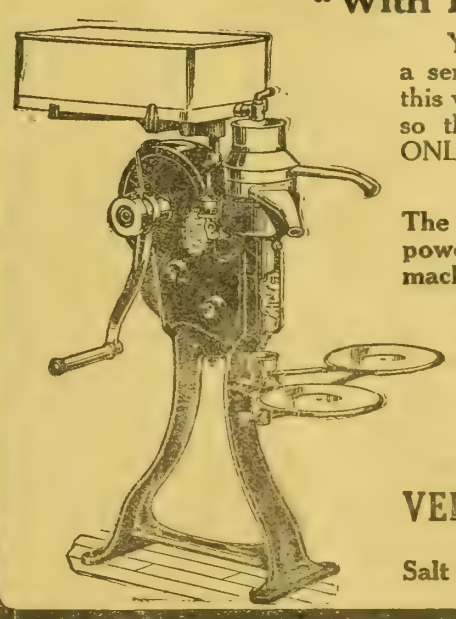
"We have shown that an increase in their total revenues of 12.85 per cent (instead of 19.48 per cent as estimated by the carriers) will en- able the railroads of the United States to earn six per cent upon the value of their properties, arrived at by capitalizing the standard return at six per cent and adding the in- creases to property subsequently made. If the entire increase is con- fined to freight traffic the advance should be 18 per cent (instead of 27.85 per cent as proposed by the carriers.")

Labor Shortage has no Terrors

for the man who owns a

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

"With Perfected Disc Bowl"



Years before "labor shortage" on the farms was such a serious consideration as it is today, the men who make this wonderful separator had **anticipated** this very condition so thoroughly that even today the United States is the ONLY cream separator that can be run with

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Business and Philanthropy

AS IF the farmer wasn't harrassed enough by bugs and blight, floods and frosts, failing crops and falling markets, shortage of labor and machinery, lack of credit, the problem of keeping his boys and girls on the farm and other perplexities too numerous to mention, to say nothing of the little problem of making both ends meet—some well-meaning folks would charge him with the responsibility of feeding the world and hold him criminally liable if any suffer for want of food. At the same time none of these well-meaning folks would think of soiling their hands and bending their backs at the arduous labor which some must perform in order that this precious food may be produced.

It is an old and proven saying that business and sentiment will not mix. While it is true that many of the nation's richest men are also her greatest philanthropists it does not follow that any of them combine their philanthropy with their business. They do not. That is the reason they acquire great wealth. The practice of philanthropy in the conduct of business would mean less profits to the business and lower prices to the consumer. If John D. Rockefeller's philanthropic nature had found expression in the policies of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Rockefeller would not now have so many millions that he cannot count them, and gasoline would be cheaper. The same is true of Andrew Carnegie and other steel barons. Had Henry Ford been as charitable in fixing the price of his motor cars as he has been in building hospitals and other worthy monuments to his name, Ford cars would be cheaper, but we probably wouldn't have the hospitals. Had Dodge Bros. shown a philanthropic spirit in fixing the price of their product, the estate of John Dodge would not now be completing a two-million dollar mansion at Grosse Point and Horace Dodge might not have been able to give his daughter a wedding which for pomp and lavishness set the society world agog.

Perhaps the reader may think we are getting a little far afield from our subject but when we show the connection between gasoline, steel motor cars and the production of food the point we have in mind will be clear. All three of the above commodities, no less than the very money and labor used in their manufacture, are now considered essentials in the successful conduct of a farm. The drillers of oil, the makers of steel and motor cars, as well as the manufacturers of hundreds of other commodities, all draw an enormous amount of labor and credit from the farm. Upon their finished product they set a price that equals cost of production plus a profit,—in some cases a very handsome profit. They sell this product to the farmer at their fixed market price. There is no sentiment involved in the transaction. No discount is allowed because of the peculiarly hazardous nature of the farmer's business or because of the fact that he is mankind's only hope against starvation. He must pay the price, and if possible add the cost of these materials to the selling prices of his crops.

Neither is there any thought of philanthropy upon the part of those who buy the farmer's products. The middleman and even the consumer himself will naturally buy at the very lowest figure at which the farmer can be induced to sell. They do not trouble themselves to the point of finding out whether such prices pay the farmer a fair profit. In the majority of cases they do not. With the purchaser of the farmer's food the transaction is a matter of dollars and cents, pure and simple, undefiled by any philanthropic notions.

In view of the fact that all with whom the farmer deals conduct their business upon a rigid business basis, unmixed with sentiment, and the farmer is of necessity obliged to follow in their footsteps so far as possible, is it fair or reasonable to criticize him for his failure to plant crops which may not grow or which for lack of labor may not be harvested, to raise high-priced live stock which may find no market, or develop any branch of his business beyond what he is reasonably sure will bring him a profit?

The Sugar Beet Acreage

FARMERS who are not growing beets this year because the manufacturers refused to give them a fair share of the profits question the statement of the factories that the acreage this year is the largest in the history of the industry. In letters to the editor they all state without exception that the acreage is far less than normal in their respective localities, and they have asked us to express an opinion as to the correctness of the reports of the total acreage. It is impossible to determine the exact acreage. The Department of State and the Bureau of Markets must of necessity rely upon the reports of the manufacturers themselves for information of this character. Having learned something of the temper of the manufacturers this year we would not put it above them to exaggerate the acreage for which they have contracts if it suited their purpose to do so, and in view of the fact that the beet growers are already getting set for their fall campaign, it would be very much to the interests of the manufacturers to distort their acreage figures and make it appear that the efforts of the growers to reduce the acreage were fruitless, thereby discouraging them possibly from further efforts at organization.

A recent report of the Michigan acreage indicates an increase of about five per cent over last year. Even accepting that this is correct, which we refuse to do, the fact in itself would be of no significance as reflecting upon the success or failure of the beet growers' campaign. The manufacturers might conceivably have five per cent more acres under contract this year than last and yet secure less than fifty per cent of a normal tonnage. This might happen even in the face of normal growing conditions. It must be apparent to all pioneer growers of beets that a very large percentage of the 1920 crop has been planted on land which has never before grown beets and is entirely unsuited for growing them. Also that a large majority of the farmers growing beets this year are entirely unfamiliar with their culture. Under no circumstances except absolute necessity would the manufacturers have contracted for beets in a good many localities which are attempting to produce them this year. Acreage means nothing; it is tonnage that counts. And we shall be very much surprised if the sugar factories of this state have seventy-five per cent of an average tonnage when the beets are weighed.

We hope that nothing may transpire to swerve the practical beet growers of Michigan from their avowed purpose to have a voice in the making of the contract and a fair share of the profits. It is our firm belief that no matter how favorable the balance of the season may be there will be hundreds of growers who will lose money on the crop this year and will be ready to join hands with the organization this coming fall. The dominating principle of the beet growers' "strike" should not be lost sight of for a moment, and every farmer who is an actual or potential beet grower and a lover of justice should refuse to sign a contract for 1921 which is not the result of previous consideration and approval of the growers in conference with the manufacturers.

Why a Great Naval Program?

THE UNITED States is rapidly building what Secretary of the Navy Daniels declares we most need, "incomparably the greatest Navy in the World." The Tennessee has just been launched. It is the largest battleship ever built. The Iowa and the Massachusetts will be even larger. The navy program of twelve super-dreadnoughts will be complemented by a proportionate number of battle cruisers, scout-cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other war craft, giving the United States a navy that should inspire awe in its imaginary enemies and horror in the overburdened taxpayer.

Whether Secretary Daniels is sincere in his advocacy of a matchless navy or whether as an appointee of the Wilson administration he is trying to punish the nation for not accepting the Wilson League of Natons to insure the peace of the world without armament, is not clear; but inasmuch as the Secretary has always been known as a peaceful old gentleman somewhat averse to military preparedness in times of peace, we may reasonably conclude that his naval recommendations are not entirely disassociated from the failure of congress to adopt the League of Nations covenant. Be that as it may the Secretary seems to have met with remarkable success in leading a Republican congress into an unprecedented ship building program.

Do we need a greater navy? Japan, we are told has already been outdistanced in naval armament by this country. England's naval expansion, if she has any plans for such, are entirely at a standstill because of lack of money and material. Germany's navy is at the bottom of the sea, and the combined armaments of all the other leading nations are not formidable enough to cause any alarm even if they were directed en bloc against the United States, a possibility as remote as the Ressurection.

The building of super-dreadnoughts at this time when all the world is suffering from the deep economic wounds inflicted by the great war is a criminal and inexcusable waste of labor and money. The recent congress robbed the constructve agencies of the government like the Department of Agriculture of hundreds of millions that money might be had to build engines of destruction. The people are restless and sullen under the tax burdens. Industry and agriculture alike are crippled because the resources of the Federal Reserve system have been drained and there is no other source of credit to which they can turn for relief. While the government scrapes the bottom of the exchequer to buy steel, brass, lumber and other materials and to pay the wages of ship builders in the construction of dreadnoughts which at the end of five years may be obsolete and ready for the junk pile, all industry languishes for want of men, money material and transportation.

Certainly the farmers of this country will not approve of such senseless and wanton waste of the public funds, at this critical period and we doubt if there are many other classes of people who will approve of it. A poll of the press of the country shows an almost undivided sentiment against any increase in the naval armament. The people should at an early date fix the responsibility for the policy which is being followed by the navy department and show the militarists, whoever they may be, that they have exceeded their authority as the representatives of the people and demand that an immediate halt be called on further naval expansion.

At the recent election in North Dakota the Non-Partisan League re-elected Gov. Frazier and most of its other state officers and captured a United States senatorship, but lost the state treasurership and several places in Congress. There is some disagreement as to whether the election was a defeat or victory for the League depending upon whether the observers are pro or anti-League.

What the Neighbors Say

RE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION NEEDED INSTEAD OF LESS

While reading your last issue of M. B. F. I also happened upon editorial to "Abolish Parochial ools," framed by a certain J. B. n Kent county. If the person uestion had not drawn my atten- to the fact that he had for the eight years been director of a lic school I should probably have ored the absurdity of his editor- as proceeding from a mind too nature to cope with the educa- al difficulties that confront us ay. But occupying such an ex- d and so important a position as ctor of a public school, I cannot ain from setting Mr. J. B. aright. t first, Mr. J. B. has reference to the parochial schools main- ed by the Christian Dutch Re- ned church. However, in the rse of his editorial, I quote him ay that "as for schools maintain- by other denominations their pur- e and aims are too well known to d any discussion here." Mr. J. B. refore, make a sweeping asser- , and declares that all parochial ools should be closed. From a re- ous standpoint I defend the cause y of the Christian Day school of Ev. Lutheran church of the Mis- ri Synod.

wish to say at the outset that Mr. 3. is either totally uninformed re- ding our parochial schools or that maliciously casts such judgment n our schools. The doors of our ochial schools are open to every- Why don't you come to see yourself, Mr. J. B., whether we ulcate Bolshevistic principles into minds of our pupils? The very t that Mr. J. B. knows nothing ut our parochial schools accounts his editorial, and a discussion n this surely would be opportune. That Mr. J. B. displays such a row-mindedness regarding the fare of our country by despis- religion is a puzzle to me. Presi- nt Lincoln once said that "what- r makes a man a good Christian, kes him a good citizen." All the rld over there is a great cry for re spiritual instruction for our ith. I shall quote several para- phs of the committee report as pted by the Methodist General nference, which met in Des Moines, a, from May 1 to 27, they read: e have three and a half millions children and youths in the Sun- schools of the Methodist Epis- al church. This is the largest ly of young life under the direc- n of any Protestant organization America. If rightly trained in Christian life, this great body youth may become the saviors of world.

The Sunday school alone is not ficient for this gigantic task. One ur a week on the Sabbath day is sufficient for such an undertak- More time at a more favorable iod under more favorable condi- ns with a trained leadership must secured if the youth of the church to be thoroughly trained in the nciples and practices of Christian aracter.

The public schools is not the so- ion of the problem. In a republic e ours where church and state are arate and public funds cannot be propriated for sectarian purposes, public school cannot be used as agency for religious instruction. me other agency must be created. ly one course appears to be open. eek day schools of religion must be ablished wherever practicable, and der the auspices of the religious encies of the community where children may be regularly taught d trained in the principles of ristian conduct. Only in this way we hope to adequately train the uth of the church and the commun- in the gospel." (The Daily Christ- Advocate, pps. 388-530.)

Mr. J. B., this assembly of men w the necessity of religious in- uction. Should we then abolish r parochial schools now in exist- ce, because they make Christian w-abiding citizens out of our uth?

The Pro and Con of the School Ameudment

INTEREST is keen in the proposed amendment to abolish parochial schools, as shown by the large number of letters received from M. B. F. readers, both pro and con. Such letters as are free of personal abuse will be published in these columns, without further comment, as the readers of the Business Farmer already know what our position on the matter is. If further discussion of the subject by the editor is deemed advisable it will be presented in the regular editorial columns. In order to avoid hard feelings between subscribers and neighbors of different religious faiths let us be careful to conceal our religious prejudices as much as possible, and to discuss the proposal strictly upon its merits.—Editor.

Here is another notation to the same effect from the March 4 issue of the Presbyterian, wherein Rev. E. L. Jones declares that the matter of religious education is "the paramount problem confronting the Protestant church today." Rev. Jones says that the Sunday school "with its maximum of twenty-six hours a year of religious instruction, it is hopelessly inadequate. This no one presumes to deny." Rev. Jones then gives the advice that "systematic instruction in the Bible and proper religious instruction in all other studies for five days in the week from Sept. until June from the kindergarten to the high school be given."

Enough said, Mr. J. B. Broadmindedness and justice will conquer. "Now I believe it behooves every voter at the coming election to vote upon this question as he sees it, but here is one to vote no on—the school question."—*C. R., Tuscola County.*

FARMER CANDIDATE IN 28TH

Under the heading "Clare Farmers Put Candidate in the Field" the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER prints an endorsement of Senator McRae from the pen of Herbert F. Baker, all of which I endorse, but I don't want you to overlook the fact that Osceola county has presented a real farmer for senator from the 28th district.

Hon. John Schmidt served three terms as a member of the lower house of the Michigan legislature, and has a spotless record as a member of that body, and by experience and temperament is fitted for the office of senator.

Mr. Schmidt was born on his Osceola county farm, and is now and always has been a farmer, and has no other business, and with his son gives his whole time to farming and cattle raising, he has however found time to help in every worthy cause for the upbuilding of the community, for the advancement of agricultural interests. He took the lead in organizing the branch of the Gleaner Clearing House in Reed City, is a member of the Grange and Gleaners, and has taken great interest in the Osceola County Board of Commerce whom you know has done so much for the county, is a good business man, and will be a credit not only to the farmers of the district but to the whole state of Michigan.

Inasmuch as you have given some space to the candidates from the 28th senatorial district I hope you can see your way clear to give Mr. Schmidt the credit he deserves and his record as a legislator and a good citizen warrants.—*M. M. Callaghan, president Osceola County Board of Commerce.*

We are glad to learn of Mr. Schmidt's qualifications. The Business Farmer is not interested in the political candidacy of any man except to reflect the sentiment of the farmers themselves. Whoever the farmers of the 28th district endorse for their senator will be the choice of the Business Farmer. In the absence of any endorsement the Business Farmer will hold aloof from the campaign.—Editor.

FATHER OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AMENDMENT EXPLAINS

Referring to your editorial of June 12th, on the proposed School Amendment, we beg leave to present our view of the question.

The reference you make to the Constitution, is quite in keeping with the principles inculcated in this amendment. In the Declaration of Independence it was decreed that all men were created free and equal, and the Constitution prescribed that each individual worship God according to his own conscience. As Society developed, they saw that it was necessary that all children be educated, and with this idea in mind, it was determined that all children should attend school for so many days a year, and so many hours a day. It is impossible and inconceiveable that a State could compel children to attend anything but a non-sectarian public school, without fostering a religion. If churches had not usurped the authority and duties of the state this question would not be raised.

You make the assertion that the proponents of the amendment claim the parochial schools were unpatriotic, but do not submit any proof. From the *Michigan Catholic* of March 25th, we quote as follows:

"Where there is a question, however, of clashing of rights or prerogatives, the inferior institution must needs acknowledge the prior rights and prerogative of the superior establishment. In this case Church rights are superior to state rights."

Is this the kind of doctrine, with which to instruct future American citizens?

You set up three reasons why the amendment should not be passed. First because there is no need of it. There is only one way in which an institution can be properly judged; by its products. That is where it is removed from the influence by contact and association with products or other things of a like nature.

For the last 1,200 years the greater part of the world has been under the educational influence of the Roman Church, and we would like you to point out one example of their efficiency. They have absolute control of education in Quebec, Spain and Mexico, and are fast gaining control in southern Ireland.

If we ever hope to have a united democracy, we must have all our citizens educated with principles in sympathy with democracy.

It might be well to quote you here from a Syllabus of Pope Pius IX, which has never been repudiated or denied.

"The Church has the right to exercise its authority without having any limit set to it by the civil power. The Church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools and in the arrangement of the studies of the public school."

The last quotation indicates that parochial school interests claim the right to interfere with our public schools. This is in exact keeping with a statement made by Rev. Rincke, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Parochial school interests (at a meeting at the Nazareth Lutheran church on June 2nd) to the effect, that he and several others on the committee, drew up our present compulsory school laws. This shows conclusively, that these people are carrying out the dictates of the Papacy.

Your second objection is, that the issue smacks of religious intolerance. We cannot see where your contention has any grounds, inasmuch as the state is absolutely divorced from creed. All this amendment requires is the attendance of children in a purely American school for five hours a day for 160 to 180 days in a year.

Surely you will concede that the state has some interest in the child and is entitled to at least that amount of time, when after deducting sleeping hours, the child still has nine hours a day practically three months

(*Continued on page* 17)

The Week's Editorial

Enclosed find a clipping from *The Successful Farmer*, which if it is convenient I wish you would print in the M. B. F. as it voices just what the most of the people think.—*W. H., Howard City.*

AN AMAZED REPUBLICAN

I am a prohibitionist Republican in a labyrinth of amazement at the course our wise men at Washington have taken upon the great League of Nations document of Versailles.

The opportunity for the establishing of a great and wonderful code of laws whereby the world might have a lasting peace, has been most unreasonably, selfishly and enviously defeated and left our great nation outside the circle of the great, honorable and liberal nations. The only reason that our wise men give for thus banishing our nation is "We do not want to assume any of the responsibility of doing our part in establishing and maintaining Justice and Peace in the world." They want to get into the great show but they want to crawl in under the tent and enjoy the performance without having bought their ticket. That is the most charitable way we can put it. The real fact in the case is, the dose of jealousy and envy is mightily working upon their disgruntled and miserable mental faculty. Now, let me tell something that every wise, thinking citizen already knows. If it had been a Republican president who had gone to Europe and was honored and lauded and esteemed as was our great Christian President; if a Republican had taken a leading part in formulating that great code of laws, "The League of Nations;" those trumpet blowers at Washington would have cheered until the dome of the capitol would have fallen. They are mighty blowers of trumpets, trumpets of just one tone and that tone in a minor key.

They seem to forget that the great culprit nation, Germany, at the very time when she was hard pressed, boldly hove into the N. Y. harbor and shot her guns into the city. In their envy they seem to forget that Germany contributes her defeat to America.

In their spite against the "Wilson League of Nations," they would rather stay outside that envied League and remain as a nation outside and alone until the time shall surely come when Germany will have recovered from her great defeat, and then she will most assuredly seek and find an opportunity to insult our flag and America will have no friends among the great nations. Do you ask why? I answer: Because the impression over the sea is, we were too selfish to bear our little part to become a member of the brotherhood of nations and we were not worthy of aid or sympathy although, that is not the real cause of our staying out of the League. The real cause is, a Democrat had the most renowned honor of being instrumental in its foundation. If a Republican had been sent to Europe and had brought back that great Christian Code then would our Republican majority at Washington have signed it and embraced it and lauded it, though it called for a standing army in Europe of 500,000 men.—*T. A. W., Wisconsin.*

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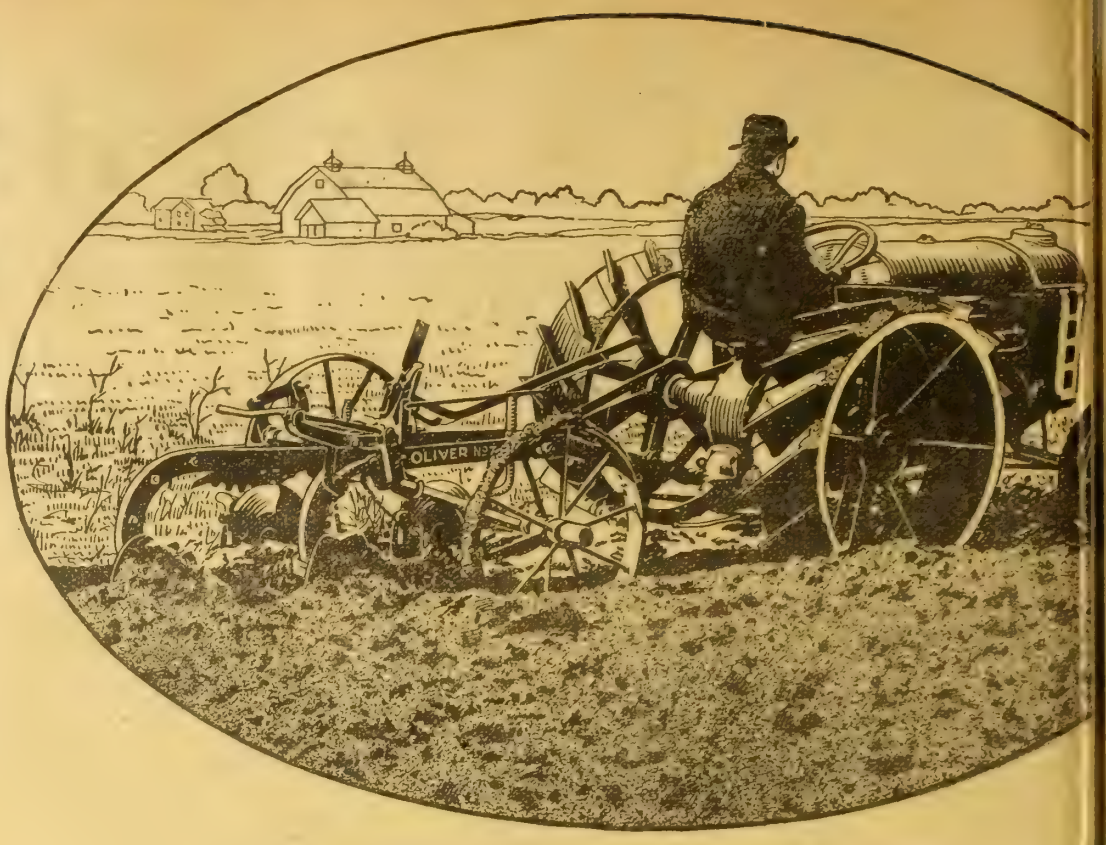

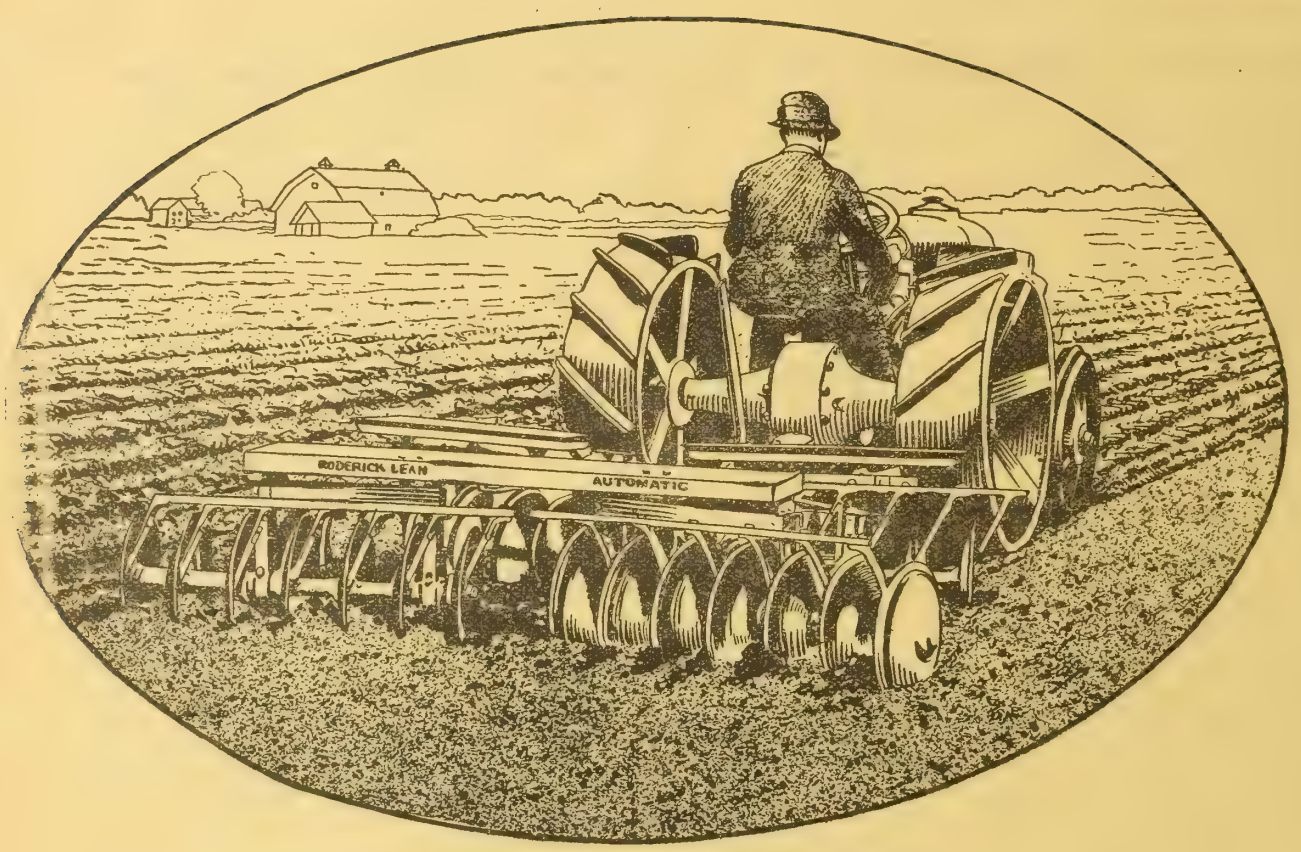

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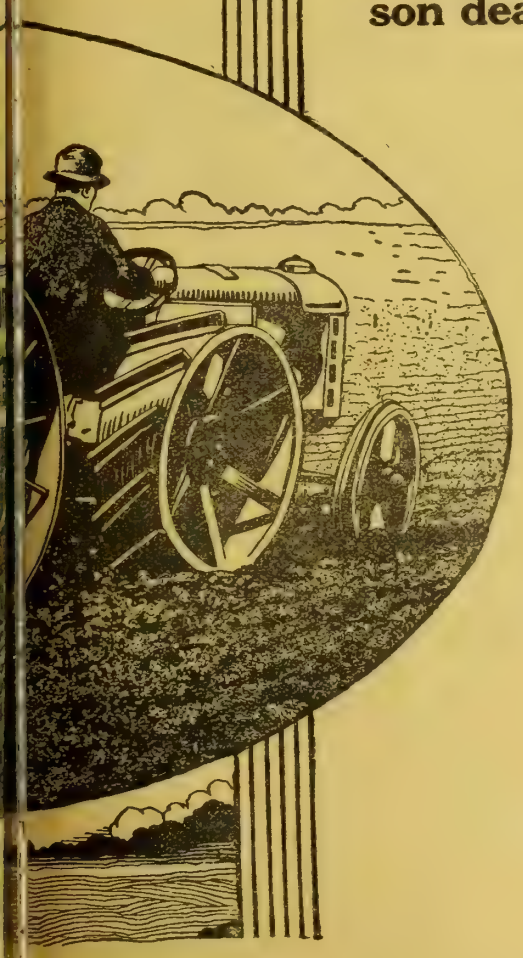

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Edited by CLARE NORRIS

VERY OFTEN we think of Women's Clubs as being just sort of social centers where those who have more time to spare than they know what to do with, congregate, and theorize. However, this is not always true, nor are these clubs always card clubs nor literary clubs. Many are organized for the betterment of the community in which they live and as everyone knows that an exchange of ideas is to be desired where vital questions are considered, these clubs are serving a very vital need.

Recently delegates from the leading Business Women's Clubs throughout the country held a convention. There were speakers there from every part of the land who had made a specialty of their particular branch of work, and they were there to tell the other how it had been accomplished.

Women are in business everywhere, and they are in to stay. Where the woman has home duties to perform, she has a God-given task, but not every woman has a home of her own. Many are out in the business world forging their own way, and it remains for the women who have beaten the trail to show those who are unfamiliar, the way.

The report of Miss E. L. Spoor, of the Detroit Business Women's Club is so interesting that I know a great many of our readers would be able to glean helpful hints therefrom, so I am going to give you just a few of the most forceful points made by the several speakers, as reported by her:

Miss Audie V. Gronbery, of Grand Rapids, Investigator for Mother's Pension Fund, told of the development of this fund, of the immense amount of good it was doing for its beneficiaries, keeping the mothers at home caring for their children, but she showed how entirely inadequate it now is in many cases and advocated some plan which should be brought forward by the united efforts of the women of the state so that a law might be enacted in Michigan equal to that of any other state.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York, who is executive Secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, used as her topic the "Open Road." She urged women to play the game as men play it, keeping to the rules of the road. To quit asking for rights and retain their privileges. She said women should have courage to follow their own judgment, that they must stop worrying about details and feeling that they alone are carrying the whole responsibility of the business in which they are engaged. "Do the big things and leave the details to others." "Cultivate true fellowship and eliminate all personality and petty gossip." She said further that some women enjoy martyrdom. We must stop enjoying our misery. Insist that pay for women in business be based on service, not on sex. But be big enough then to fill your job. In closing she pictured women marching down the broad highway, the trail that has been blazed by the pioneers in business life, and running on ahead is a black cat, constantly looking back, but always keeping ahead until it disappears from sight. Hereafter as women acquire a broader view and a clearer vision there will be no more catty ways and methods.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago, said: "Woman is the reserve force of the world, and the Lord has called is forces out to prevent the moral sses to humanity. Women in the me have fitted children for the rld, and Low they must go out and the world for the children. Women should preach Christian citizenship."

"The New Fatherland" was the subject treated by Miss Harriet Vittum, of Chicago, head resident Northwestern University Settlement, and surely she is in a position to know her subject. She said in part: "There is no gift like citizenship, but like all gifts it brings its price. Whether we are worthy citizens will not be known until we have lived our life story. We must improve our home education system before we try to transplant it to another land. Another thing left for women to do is to wipe out the imaginary line between capital and labor. After all the so-called unrest is mostly in the minds of those who have never been classed as laboring people. We are frightfully worried because the laboring man has at last his chance. There are two ways to abuse citizenship—one is not to vote, and the other is to use the vote for ulterior motives. One of the great needs of today is for a minister of education in our federal government. We must have an efficient educational system, and should this be accomplished public education would earn its title to the backbone of the nation. Schools are today turning out pupils unfit; 300,000 babies die every year in the United States, and there is no question but that if the mothers were properly educated in the most vital questions of life many of these babies through intelligent care and feeding could be saved. And this should be taught in the public schools. And it is the women who must demand it if it is ever taught. Some day the motherhood of the land, potential or actual, will rally to the rescue of these young lives that are needlessly sacrificed. Set modest standards of dress, dress that will adorn and not caricature."

What Is Home?

Eight hundred replies came to a London magazine which asked the question, "What is home?" These answers were written by persons representing all classes of society. They emanated from homes of refinement and wealth, and from those of crudeness and poverty. Seven which the editor called "gems," were selected and published. They are:

"Home—A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in."

"Home—The place where the small are great and the great are small."

"Home—The father's kingdom, the mother's world, and the child's paradise."

"Home—The place where we grumble the most and are treated the best."

"Home—The center of our affection, round which our heart's best wishes twine."

"Home—The place where our stomachs get three square meals daily and our hearts a thousand."

"Home—The only place on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under the sweet mantle of charity."—William J. Hart.

HOME COOKING

MANY OF OUR readers have missed the excellent articles on Home Cooking which for some time were a regular feature of this page. It is with pleasure that we announce a new series. Miss Elizabeth Mathewson, of the staff of the Grand Rapids high schools, has secured for us several articles, each from the pen of an expert in her particular line, on this subject. The first appears in this issue.

The Sunday Dinner

Recognition is made to Dorothy B. Marsh of the Good Housekeeping Institute Staff.

Can I join my family at church on Sunday when there is a hearty dinner to prepare? This is a question many women are asking themselves and the answer is "yes." Make a few preparations, go to church—then cook your dinner afterward, a dinner that is simple, yet hearty and tasty. Simplicity should be the keynote of the Sunday dinner.

Save your more complicated meat, vegetables and desserts for the week day meals when time is not so great an item nor rest so essential. In their place serve broiled or baked chops, steak, small roasts or fish, which require little or no preparation and little time for cooking. Simplify the vegetable courses by avoiding all scalloped or creamed dishes, which take so much time to prepare. Serve carrots, turnips, celery, and such vegetables in their simplest form, that is either whole, sliced or diced, according to the vegetable; when properly cooked and delicately seasoned with salt, pepper, paprika, butter, etc., you will not miss the more elaborate dishes, and it supplies the variety which is always so important. Frequently serve from your store of canned or home preserved vegetables. These are cooked and require only reheating and proper seasoning to be ready for the table. A salad may or may not be included in your dinner. A salad of crisp lettuce is simple but appetizing, for variety other vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., may be added.

At all times fruit is an acceptable dessert, particularly as a quick-time dessert. The fruit may be served as it comes from the market or, if preferred, it may be cut up, slightly sweetened and served plain or with cream. Sliced oranges, bananas, and canned pineapple make a delicious combination when sweetened and sprinkled with cocoanut, and yet what a little time it takes to prepare such a dessert. The orange and pineapple may be prepared early, and are improved by standing an hour or two in the cooler, and the addition of banana and cocoanut is a matter of but a few minutes. In winter halves of grape fruit and in summer pieces of melon suggest time-saving desserts. When fresh fruit is scarce use your own canned fruit or that commercially canned. Very nice canned apricots are for sale at most stores and offer a variety from the Michigan fruits. Serve it as a sauce, either plain or topped with whipped cream. Such a dessert served with home made cookies or cake cannot be surpassed. Another satisfactory dish is to use cake that is becoming dry by pouring over it a soft custard. This not only is a form of economy but makes a very satisfactry dessert.

And so it should be with your Sunday dinner, from the first course to the last, wholesome, tasty, plenty of everything, yet simple and attractive. Nothing simplifies the Sunday dinner problem so much as a fireless cooker, and those who own one are especially appreciative on Sunday. Following are a few menus for suggestions:

Fireless Cooker Dinner

Baked Ham Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Carrots Cold Slaw
Bread Pudding, Whipped Cream

Oven Dinner

Broiled Lamb Chops
Mashed Potatoes Spinach
Fruit Cookies

Range Dinner

Hamburg Steak Sweet Potatoes
Lettuce Salad
Tapioca with Cream

Weekly Cheer

Start the day right and you'll find as it passes—
Something to live for and something to love;
View not the future through indigo glasses—
Note the bright streams and the blue sky above.
Failure may mock you through years of endeavor;
Fame and success may not come at your will;
But nothing can baffle a climber forever
Start the day right and you're half up the hill.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

ABOUT the most fashionable summer goods one can buy, and incidentally about the most scarce and expensive at the present time, is navy blue dotted swiss. The dots are embroidered on and therefore will not run. It is cool and very good looking when simply made, white organdie being most favored as to trim. The hems continue to be very deep in the skirts—how fortunate for next year skirts will undoubtedly be longer and that deep hem will come in handy.

We used to think that babies from the mere infant stage to five or six years of age must be dressed entirely in white, but nowadays even kiddies' clothes change as to style. Cery dainty too are the little organdie frocks they are fashioning this year of the very delicate pastel shades. And babies sleeves too are short—mere puffs which display the dimpled elbows. I saw a dear little child of only eighteen months wearing a flesh colored organdie dress with a bonnet-like hat to match, the bonnet being tied with ribbons of two colors—blue of the daintiest shade onone side and the flesh pink on the reverse side—very Frenchy indeed for such a tiny miss. And the mother confided in me that she had wanted such a dear little one in a light shade of yellow but when she priced it, the shops wanted $12 for it—just think of it for a baby dress—and so she had bought a yard of goods—a bit of ribbon and was going to make it herself.

The long, pointed shoes are doomed—their death knell has been sounded by the shoe manufacturers—we know it from the fact that the shops are selling them at greatly reduced prices. Fall will see the round toes and low heels. There is no denying the fact that the long last shoes are most attractive

A HELPFUL HINT

SAVE THE inside wrappers of cracker boxes—they are heavily waxed and excellent to use to wrap stamps in. Many times when making small remittances it is more convenient to send stamps, but they will not be accepted if they are stuck together or to the letter or envelope, and if you will cut these inside wrappers in squares of one or two inches, you will find them very useful for this purpose.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

"AND why not?" she flared. "You loved me. You gave me to understand, beyond all misunderstanding, that you loved me; yet here, today, you went out of your way, went eagerly and gladly, and married yourself to the first woman with a white skin who presented herself."

"You are jealous," he charged, and knew a heart throb of joy as she nodded. "And I grant you are jealous; but at the same time, exercising the woman's prerogative of lying, you are lying now. What I did, was not done eagerly nor gladly. I did it for your sake and my sake—or for Henry's sake, rather. Thank God, I have a man's honor still left to me!"

Man's honor does not always satisfy women," she replied.

"Would you prefer me dishonorable " he was swift on the uptake.

"I am only a woman who loves," she pleaded.

"You are a stinging, female wasp," he raged, "and you are not fair."

"Is any woman fair when she loves?" she made the great confession and acknowledgment. "Men may succeed in living in their heads of honor; but know, and as a humble woman I humbly state my womanhood, that woman lives only in her heart of love."

"Perhaps you are right. Honor, like arithmetic, can be reasoned, calculated. Which leaves a woman no morality, but only . . . "

"Only moods," Leoncia completed abjectly for him.

Calls from Henry and the Queen put an end to the conversation, for Leoncia and Francis quickly joined the others in gazing at the great web.

"Did you ever see so monstrous a web!" Leoncia exclaimed.

"I'd like to see the monster that made it," Henry said.

"And I'd rather see than be it," Francis paraphrased from the "Purple Cow."

"It is our good fortune that we do not have to go that way," the Queen said.

All looked inquiry at her, and she pointed down to the stream.

"That is the way," she said. "I know it. Often and often, in my mirror of the World, have I seen the way. When my mother died and was buried in the whirlpool, I followed her body in the Mirror, and I saw it come to this place and go by this place still in the water."

"But she was dead," Leoncia objected quickly.

The rivalry between them fanned instantly.

"One of my spearmen," the Queen went on quietly, "a handsome youth, alas, dared to look at me as a lover. He was flung in alive. I watched him, too, in the Mirror. When he came to this place he climbed out. I saw him crawl under the web to the day, and I saw him retreat backward from the day and throw himself into the stream."

"Another dead one," Henry demanded grimly.

"No; for I followed him on in the Mirror, and though all was darkness for a time and I could see nothing, in the end, and shortly, under the sun he emerged into the bosom of a large river, and swam to shore, and climbed the bank—it was the left bank as I remember well—and disappeared among large trees such as do not grow in the Valley of the Lost Souls."

But, like Torres, the rest of them recoiled from thought of the dark plunge through the living rock.

"These are the bones of animals and of men," the Queen warned, "who were daunted by the way of the water and who strove to gain the sun. Men there are there—behold! Or at least what remains of them for a space, the bones, ere, in time, the bones too, pass into nothingness."

"Even so," said Francis, "I suddenly discover a pressing need to look into the eye of the sun. Do the rest of you remain here while I investigate."

Drawing his automatic, the watertightness of the cartridges a guarantee, he crawled under the web. The moment he had disappeared from view beyond the web, they heard him begin to shoot. Next, they saw him retreating backward, still shooting. And, next, falling upon him, two yards across from black-haired leg-tip to black-haired leg-tip, the denizen of the web, a monstrous spider, still wriggling with departing life, shot through and through again and again. The solid center of its body, from which the legs radiated, was the size of a normal waste basket, and the substantial density of it crunched audibly as it struck on Francis' shoulders and back, rebounded, the hairy legs still helplessly quivering, and pitched down into the wave crisping water. All four pair of eyes watched the corpse of it plunge against the wall of rock, suck down, and disappear.

"Where there's one, there are two," said Henry, looking dubiously up toward the daylight.

"It is the only way," said the Queen. "Come, my husband, each in the other's arms let us win thru the darkness to the sun-bright world. Remember, I have never seen it, and soon, with you, shall I for the first time see it."

Her arms open in invitation, Francis could not decline.

"It is a hole in the sheer wall of a precipice a thousand feet deep," he explained to the others the glimpse he had caught from beyond the spider web, as he clasped the Queen in his arm and leaped off.

Henry had gathered Leoncia to him and was about to leap, when she stopped him.

"Why did you accept Francis' sacrifice?" she demanded.

"Because . . ." He paused and looked at her wonderingly.

"Because I wanted you," he completed. "Because I was engaged to you as well, while Francis was unattached. Besides, if I'm not greatly mistaken, Francis appears to be a pretty well satisfied bridegroom."

"No," she shook her head emphatically. "He has a chivalrous spirit, and he is acting his part in order not to hurt her feelings."

"Oh, I don't know. Remember, before the altar, at the Long House, when I said I was going to ask the Queen to marry me, that he bragged she wouldn't marry me if I did ask? Well, the conclusion's pretty obvious that he wanted her for himself. And why shouldn't he? He's a bachelor. And she's some nice woman herself."

"But Leoncia scarcely heard. With a quick movement, leaning back in his arms away from him so that she could look him squarely in the eyes, she demanded:

"How do you love me? Do you love me madly? Do you love me badly madly? Do I mean that to you, and more, and more, and more?"

He could only look his bewilderment.

"Do you?—do you?" she urged passionately.

"Of course I do," he made slow answer, "but it would never have entered my head to describe it that way. Why, you're the one woman for me. Rather would I describe it as loving you deeply, and greatly and enduringly. Why, you seem so much a part of me that I feel almost as if I had always known you. It was that way from the first."

"She is an abominable woman!" Leoncia broke forth irrelevantly. "I hated her from the first."

"My! What a spitfire. I hate to think how much you would have hated her had I married her instead of Francis."

"We'd better follow them," she put an end to the discussion.

And Henry, very much bepuzzled, clasped her tightly and leaped off into the white turmoil of water.

On the bank of the Gualaca River sat two Indians girls fishing. Just up stream from them arose the precipitous cliff of one of the buttresses of the lofty mountains. The main stream flowed past in chocolate colored spate; but, directly beneath them, where they fished, was a quiet eddy. No less quiet was the fishing. No bites jerked their rods in token that the bait was enticing. One of them, Nicoya, yawned, ate a banana yawned again, and held the skin she was about to cast aside suspended in her hand.

"We have been very quiet, Concordia," she observed to her companion, "and it has won us no fish. Now shall I make a noise and a splash. Since they say 'what comes up must come down,' why should not something come up after something has gone down? I am going to try. There!"

(*Continued on page* 20)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Scientifically Milled to Retain Utmost Food Value

There is more to the production of flour than the women who transform it into delicious bread and pastry have any idea. Infinite pains and conscientious methods have made

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

Only the choicest wheat is used. It would be a revelation to women to see the amount of dirt, chaff and undesirable materials that are removed from every kernel of wheat. Four cleanings, three scourings and a final washing precede the first break. Nothing but the "goodies"—the nutrition values remain. These are milled to a beautiful, clean whiteness. Close inspection by experts at every stage.

LILY WHITE quality has been maintained for nearly sixty years. Without fear of contradiction we say that it is not only good, but is the finest flour that it is possible to make.

And that is the one reason why it makes bread, biscuits and rolls that are good looking, of excellent volume, wholesome, nutritious and healthy. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I was so disappointed when the flags which I ordered for prizes did not reach me in time to get them to their winners by the Fourth of July. However, there are so many days when the flag is displayed as we learned from the letters sent in, that we will still have plenty of opportunity to use them. Many letters which were excellent were received after the prizes had been awarded and the letters sent in to the printers—we really have to get our page all set up a long time before it is in your hands you know. By the time you receive this paper, the page for next week will all be in type, so you see we have to plan ahead for what we are to have.

Some good stories have been received in the contest for original stories, but they were too long—they would have taken more space than we can allow any one contributor, so we had to omit them in order to give space to just as many of our little correspondents as possible, and the printer has promised if we have space to crowd in a short little dog story this week. Affectionately yours.—AUNT CLARE.

DOG'S LONG TONGUES

AND THE Memory Man said: "When dogs could talk, they were always boasting and talking. Once a king went on a visit to a neighboring court, and took his favorite dog with him. A very important secret treaty was made between the two kings, and the royal visitor turned homeward. Half-way home he missed his dog, and, on his arrival, he found that the terms of the secret treaty were known to everyone.

"Angered, the King called his dog, and bidding it put out its tongue, he gave the tongue a very hard pull, so that it hung far out of the dog's mouth.

"That is why, today, when a dog runs home, he always looks as if he wanted to tell tales of what he has seen, but his tongue hangs out so far that he cannot talk.

"Tale-bearers never bring any good to themselves."—R. W.

PICNIC EATING

EVERY week, now, you and the other girls will want to hike off somewhere into the woods or fields. You need something to take along, and something to bring back.

Your lunch may take on the character of Spring. Make sandwiches of thin slices of bread and butter, with leaves of lettuce or cress and a boiled salad dressing for the filling. Stuffed eggs will taste good and look pretty, too. Cut hard-boiled eggs in half, remove the yolks and mix them with mayonnaise dressing, or just with butter, salt, pepper and a little mustard. Put this filling back in the whites and wrap the stuffed eggs in oiled paper.

Plain bread and butter sandwiches may be cut in leaf shape, with a scalloped cookie cutter. Radishes, the red skin slit and peeled down a little way in the shape of a flower, sandwiches of thinly sliced cucumbers, salted, balls of cream cheese wrapped in lettuce leaves—all these will taste of outdoors and will fill your lunch box in a new way.

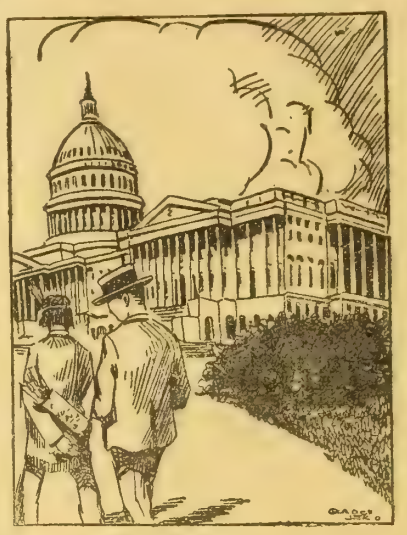
For sweets, take sugar cookies cut with the leaf cutter, or plain cup cakes, each with a flower shaped candy or candied violet or candied orange peel in the center of the icing.

While in the woods you can make some May baskets. On your walk gather as many straight branches with bark on as you can. When you bring them home, whittle them with your jack-knife—of course you are the kind of a girl who can use one—to the same length. Select a square of wood, thin and smooth, to make the bottom of the basket and glue the twigs, one on another, log cabin fashion. Fill this basket with damp moss and rich earth, to hold fern roots and wild flowers. It will be a great addition to your piazza, or set on a table for weeks.

Hunting Eye at the Capitol

By Francis Rolf-Wheeler

THE SECRET Service Man had been so struck by Hunting Eye's intense interest in the Navy and the Army, and by the Indian lad's eagerness to don his country's uniform that he decided to take him with him on his next trip to Washington.



There was a great deal to be shown to Hunting Eye: the Mint, where the money is made; the great government buildings; the General post office, where Hunting Eye told his friend of his adventures on a mail train; the White House, where, as the Secret Service man explained the "temporary big chief" of the United States lived; but last of all, and best of all, came the Capitol.

"Bigger than the Army and the Navy," the Secret Service man said, "bigger than the courts of justice, bigger than the President—what do you suppose that can be, Hunting Eye?"

The Indian lad did not hesitate a moment.

"I know," he said, "the Council."

"Yes," said the Secret Service man "the Council, or as we call it, Congress. And it is bigger than everything else for the same reason that an Indian tribal council is bigger than the chief—because every one has a part in it.

"You spoke of the promise that a soldier makes when he puts on a uniform. But it isn't only the soldier who makes a promise, Hunting Eye. Every American citizen makes a promise—he vows to do everything he can to help his country, not only to obey the laws but to help make the laws; not only to pay his taxes, but to help see that they are rightly imposed and properly spent. Every American citizen should have as his chief desire to make his country better, cleaner, more industrious, more frugal, more deserving of honor with every day he lives. He can do that by being so himself. The pride of Americans, pride in those things of which a man should be proud."

Hunting Eye looked up, his eyes shining.

"The Indian will not fail!" he said.

"Nor anyone else, I trust," came the reply. "America cannot fail."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time that I have written to you. I am 18 years old and work on the farm. We have no cows or sheep but we have got three horses. My father takes the M. B. F. We live on a farm of 53 acres and it is a nice farm. Well, will have to close. Morris Kimberly Belding, R 2.

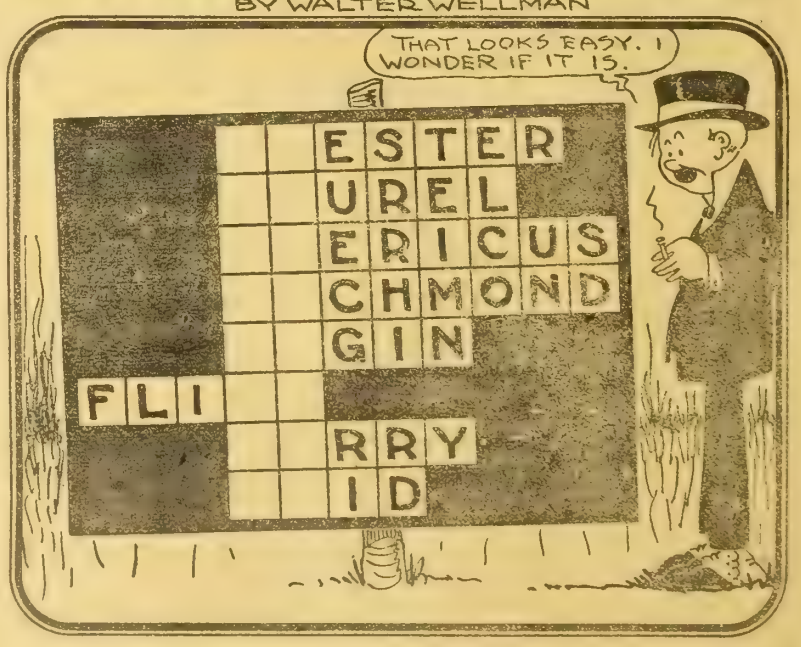
Dear Aunt Clare.—This is the first I have written to you. I am 12 years old and will be in the eighth grade next year when school starts again. I took the seventh grade examination in geography and physiology and passed. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I read the Children's Hour every week and enjoy it very much. Here is a riddle: I know someplace you never have been and never will be but in that very same place you will be seen by me. Answer—Looking glass. Della Hollinshead, East Jordan, Mich., R 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 16 years old and in the ninth grade. I have one rabbit. I have six brothers and two sisters. We have been taking the M. B. F. for many years, and we like the paper well. I saw some prizes awarded to winners, so I thought I would try to win. Orval Sharp, Vestaburg, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—We take the M. B. B. and like it very much. I also like to read the Children's Hour. I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print but hope to see this one, also my drawings. For pets I have two cats, two rabbits and one dog. Martha Halfman, Fowler, Mich., R 3.

TWO BOYS-EIGHT CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Complete the names of cities as follows: In Penna.; in Miss.; in Ga.; in Ind.; in Ill.; in Mich.; in Pa.; in Okla. If you have filled in the correct cities, you should have, reading downward in the vacant space the names of two boys. What are they?

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old. I live on a farm of 220 acres. We have about 25 chickens and 30 little chickens. For pets I have a cat and a dog. We have five horses and four cows. I am in the 8th grade at school. My teacher's name was Miss Anna Gregory. I like the complete stories best. I hope to see my letter in print.—Iren Carey, Rochester, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a farmer boy, 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have been reading the Children's page and thought I would write. I live on a 326 acre farm and like the farm life the best of all. We have four horses six cows, 45 sheep and a tractor. For pets I have a dog and four rabbits. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Murland Rowe, Flushing, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare.—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and will be in the 7th grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My home is 3-4 miles west of Ithaca. I live on a 420 acre farm. We have 19 cows, 10 calves, 14 little pigs, 9 horses and one colt. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets I have a dog and a lamb. Ella Muscott, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. nd we like it very well. I have written to you once before but did not see my letter in print so will try again. Our school was out the 11th of June. My teacher's name was Miss Lena Cole and I liked her very much. I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a dog and two cats. I will close for this time. Evelyn Starks, Ravenna, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I was ten years of age the 12th of June. I am in the fifth grade. Our school was out the fourth of June. My teacher's name was Lillian Van Aukens. I have three sisters and one brother going to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I wish some of the other little girls would write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Helen Oakes, Shaftsburg, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl ten years old and in the sixth grade in school. My teacher's name was Miss Opal Rankin. I live in Monrovia, Indiana not very far from Indianapolis but I am spending my vacation with my Grandpa and grandma Hadley. I have a brother and sister. For pets I have a big black dog and a white cat and a white horse on which we ride. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Joyce Hadley, Lakeview, Mich., R 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and like it very well. I love to read the letters on the Children's Page. I am nine years old and will be in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Bertha Marie Trotzka. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have seven horses, 17 pigs and two cows, two calves. For pets I have three kittens. I would like to have some of the girls write to me, also Aunt Clare, too. Vivian Dougan, Grant, Mich., R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am ten years old and going in the fifth grade. I have seven sisters and four brothers. My father takes tht M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour. I have three pet kittens. We are drawing hay and I drive the horses while my brothers are loading with the hay loader, which I enjoy very much. I think I must close as my letter is getting long. Rosella Spitzley, Pewamo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I have three sisters and three brothers living. One sister and two brothers died with the flu last winter. I had the flu and was very sick and the Red Cross nurses took me to the Detention Hospital and I was there seven weeks and then I was taken to the general hospital. I was these six weeks. I am home now. I have been home four weeks and I weight 76 pounds when I come home and now I weigh 88 pounds. My father lives on a 100 acre farm. We have two horses and two cows and five calves and sixty chickens. As my letter is getting long I will close and hope to see my letter in print. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Miss Benene Pearl Critts, St. Charles, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. I am a little orphan girl twelve years old. I have two brothers and one sister out somewhere, but I don't know where. I write to my brother by sending the letter through Coldwater. I took examinations up town and got my standings a few days ago. I will be in the eighth grade next year. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like the Doo Dads. I get lonely without them. I also like to read the Children's Hour. For pets I have a dog, cat and a canary bird. I raised a lamb on a bottle and will soon sell her wool and have the money for my own. We have a Victrola. I enjoy the music very much. I live by two lakes. You can see them from our house. As my letter is getting long I will close and leave a little room for some other boy or girl. Mae Gowdy R 1, Walkerville, Mich.

OBJECTS TO CATHOLIC DOCTRINES

(*Continued from page* 11)

of holidays and every Saturday and Sunday to pursue their religious beliefs.

The third objection is the question of taxes.

When the state decides to provide education for all its children, the question is, should it perform all its functions, or should it delegate or shirk part of them. Your article seems to infer that the adherents of the parochial schools are so much more thrifty that they can afford to pay the double tax towards the maintenance of their own and public schools, and that this is not a burden to them. If that is your idea then there must be something superior in the spiritual or secular training of the parochial schools and we make the charge that every child in this democracy has the right to the very best that this democracy can afford; so that, any group of people, withholding any meritorious qualities from the child of the public schools, are subject to criticism as to their citizenship and loyalty. If they were Americans first, they would see to it, that the meritorious qualities of their schools are incorporated in the public school, and all the children would receive an equal benefit. Or, is it that they are constrained to attend the parochial schools by threat of withdrawal or refusal of absolution, or the condemnation of a mortal sin.

Your article contends we do not submit any proof and we refer you to the *Michigan Catholic* of June 10th, on the subject of the Canon Law on the Parents' right and Duty, which winds up with this paragraph:

"Therefore, parents and guardians, who without grave reasons, approved by the Bishop send their children to non-Catholic schools when they can be sent to a standard Catholic school, are to be held as violators of natural and religious rights and duties. They are contumacious of the laws of the church and unworthy to receive the sacrament."

We know of scores of instances where parents have been forced to take their children out of public schools and send them to the parochial schools for the reason that the priest would refuse to give them absolution or to baptize babies.

The real issue is to remove this question of controversy by having the state perform all its functions and completely separating church and state.—*Jas. Hamilton, Public School Defense League of Michigan.*

EX-GOV. FERRIS CONDEMNS SCHOOL AMENDMENT

The amendment proposed has on a cursory reading, a very innocent appearance. If the amendment is interpreted with exactness it means several things. In this brief article I am not going to discuss the amendment in detail. One thing I am sure it has for one of its objects, the closing of parochial schools of Catholics, Holland Reformed and Lutherans. Beyond a doubt it would affect a goodly number of private schools that are attended by pupils under 16 years of age. My own belief is that the aim of the amendment is primarily, to close the parochial schools. I am too much of a democrat not to knw that any attempt f this kind would be ruinous to Michigan democracy. I am talking about constitutional democracy. What possible objections can a loyal American raise to parochial schools? They are all teaching the subjects in the English language. They are teaching patriotism. They are loyal to the Stars and Stripes, they are 100 per cent American. I feel that this is a cowardly attack upon thousands of our best American citizens. While I was Governor of Michigan, various attempts were made to close the parochial schools. In Michigan and other states different church denominations have conducted their schools and colleges sometimes with reference to the work of advancing the Congregational church, sometimes the Presbyterian church, sometimes the Methodist. What possible objection can there be to the teaching of religion, so long as it in no wise intereferes with our political or social right? Why should this quarrel among churches be kept up any more than a quarrel among nations? Isn't it high time that the Americans practiced a little wholesome religion?

I refuse to discuss this amendment from the standpoint of what the state would lose financially by closing the parochial schools. I refuse to discuss what other organizations would lose by passing this amendment. I concentrate my forces on the religious bias that is involved in the amendment. The amendment should be overwhelmingly defeated. The recent war has taught us that Catholics, Lutherans, Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Christian Scientists, etc., can all work together. Our democracy should guarantee this privilege. If necessary, I am willing to go forth and try to show my friends that this amendment is un-American, therefore dangerous and undesirable.—*Woodbridge N. Ferris, Big Rapids, Michigan.*

HIDE YOUR FLASK WHEN THE EDITOR IS AROUND

I like to read what the neighbors have to say and I did laugh at what Joseph Trojanek had to say. There are a lot more in the same boat with Joseph and August but they are not so fast to let the public know their opinion. I have it estimated that nine men out of every ten will indulge in a drink of some kind but when it comes to the ballot the majority will vote dry, and I believe our worthy editor is one of the nine for he makes a trip to Washington quite frequently. A prominent man told me the other day those fellows have enough booze to last them a hundred years in the capital city. If I should meet the editor and had a flask in my pocket and wanted to save the contents for the future,—well,—I would not show it to him. I may write again some time if I survive the shock that I am going to get when the editor gets through with me.—*Albert Trojanek, Charlevoix County.*

You are a born psychologist, Albert. Any boob can spot the teetotaler, but it takes a man of shrewdness to pick out the nine drinkers. How do you do it? And why are you so cruel as to publish to the world your insight into the editor's secret indulgence in the bottle! Seriously, Albert, you've got a bum steer. Your guessing average would entitle you to a place just one degree below the Tigers. Possibly it is true that nine out of ten men drink when they get the chance. I know that some of my best friends occasionally drank a glass of beer when it was legal to do so. If I were one of the nine I would not be ashamed to say so, for I would have lots of company and some of it pretty desirable company at that. But I am worse than a prohibitionist; I am a total abstainer, a "teetotaler" if you please. I do not abstain from alcoholic beverages through any religious or moral scruples, but simply because I have never acquired a liking for liquor or a habit of drinking. I have never tasted fermented wines or whiskey and the amount of beer I have consumed during my entire life would not fill an ordinary drinking glass. It is not hard for me to speak against the saloon because I never patronized it. And I am entitled to no credit for being a prohibitionist. The fellows who are entitled to the credit for putting the nation dry are the six out of nine drinkers who gave up their beer and whiskey that the curse might be removed from the reach of those who could not leave it alone and whose lives were being wrecked upon the rocks of the liquor traffic. Yes, I have heard that there is plenty of booze in Washington, but I didn't see any of it. During the past six months I have been in Chicago, Washington, New York City, Brooklyn, Atlantic City, Wheeling, Zanesville, Syracuse, Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, some of them notoriously wet cities when there was a saloon on every other corner and I have seen one drunken man. I saw him day before yesterday on the streets of Mount Clemens. Write again, Albert. —Editor.

FERTILIZER GIVES NEW LIFE TO OLD ORCHARDS

(*Continued from page* 5)

with the yields of native weeds and poverty grass of the unfertilized plot. No grass seed was sown.

Plots fertilized with 10 pounds of bone and tankage, per tree per year, applied evenly over the tree-squares, produced an average of 72.3 barrels of apples per acre per year. This was a gain of 35.6 barrels of apples per acre per year in comparison with the unfertilized plot, and a loss of 45.8 barrels per acre per year in comparison with the use of the 10-10 formula of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

A number of other variously treated plots were included in this orchard fertilization test; but those that have just been described are the more important.

HOT WEATHER

the season when a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over any other separator or skimming system

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the midsummer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butterfat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simply, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for catalog or any desired information.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway NEW YORK — **29 East Madison Street CHICAGO** — **61 Beale Street SAN FRANCISCO**

50,000 *Branches and Local Agencies the World Over*

Order NOW

The World's Standard

and your Kalamazoo Silo will be shipped quick—direct from our factory—in time to turn possible loss into big profit.

Own A Washington Fir Kalamazoo

The Perfect Silo

Easy to erect—no nails or screws—beautiful stock—unblemished and thoroughly seasoned—deeply tongued, grooved and splined to insure permanent air-tightness. Makes perfect ensilage and outlasts your grandchildren. A Kalamazoo offers you the only continuous opening door frame that's galvanized after being assembled—to hermetically seal against all destructive action. Our catalog explains other valuable features.

Buy a Kalamazoo on Easy Terms
She'll Pay for Herself in a Hurry

If you need an Ensilage Cutter, talk to us. Get a good one, a KALAMAZOO, the machine of one dozen distinct advantages.

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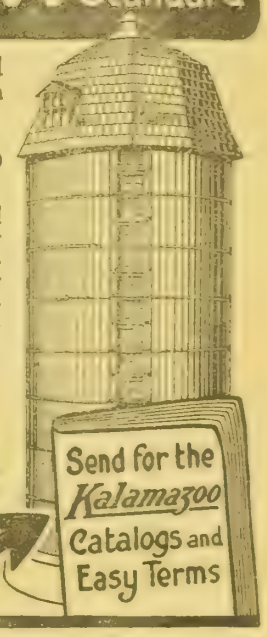


Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

WOOL GRADING

"Last year a Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n was organized here and the state was asked to recommend some reliable wool dealing firm thru which the members could sell their wool crop. They referred them to Traugott Schmidt & Sons of Detroit. This firm sent their grader here and graded the Association's wool and finally purchased it outright but through the advice of Mr. A. R. Livingstone, the grader, one of our members was pursuaded to consign his wool. The grader assured him that his grading would be accepted anywhere. When the wool was sold it was under a different grading. Of course this member was the loser on the deal. I am enclosing papers showing the transaction. Kindly write to this man and tell him what can be done."—F. F. S., Fairview Mich.

A letter signed by Mr. Livingstone accompanied the papers and declared that Traugott Schmidt & Sons had suffered a loss of $64.13 even on the basis on which the wool was settled for. The following explanation was given for the failure of this firm to abide by the grading of Mr. Livingstone:

"The fact that unusual market conditions have arisen has made it impossible for us to deliver to the manufacturer your clip on my grading, cannot be remedied. You should consider yourself very fortunate that your cotted, black and seedy wools have been sold at all as probably not five per cent of the wools of that character grown in the United States last year have been marketed yet (March 1, 1920) and cotted wools today are worth about 15 cents per pound, and black and seedy wools about 25 or 30 cents per pound. Moreover, if your quarterblood and three-eighths blood wools were still on hand, they would not be worth over 90 per cent of the price they were sold at."

After an exchange of several letters with Mr. Livingstone and Traugott Schmidt & Sons, the following was received from the former:

"Inasmuch as I have quit Messrs. Traugott Schmidt & Sons of Detroit, I refuse to take issue with Mr. Neff, or others in his behalf, in any controversy they have with Schmidt & Sons. I will say though, that it is my opinion that Mr. Neff cannot gain anything by pressing his complaint. Let him and all wool growers congratulate and avail themselves of the Co-operative Association with headquarters at Lansing. It has already virtually if not completely, put Schmidt & Sons and several other wool dealers out of business. There is no question in my mind about their ability to handle properly, sell at top prices to the ultimate consumer, and establish a clientele that will welcome their methods and services for as long as they live up to their present standards."—*Alex R. Livingstone.*

MUST KEEP STOCK IN ROAD

A bought a piece of land of B for pasture. B's brother owns a piece of land across the road from the piece A bought of B. A's cows have to be driven to and from this pasture each day. The road turns a square corner around B's brother's land which has no road fence, the stock run across the corner of B's land. Can B's brother make any trouble with A about this with nothing to keep them on the road. B's brother does not make any trouble, but his father is trying to.—C. G. M., Antrim County.

I am of the opinion that one who drives cattle on the highway must keep them from trespassing upon private property. The liability would only be the damage done. If it is quack grass sod I would be of the opinion that there could only be a nominal damage. I would be of the opinion that such a boy and dog would be proper to prevent the claim that such cattle were at large in the highway so they might be impounded for being in the highway alone. But if they got away from him and did damage on the premises of the neighbor I would be of the opinion that you would be liable for the damage as I think you are bound to keep them in the highway.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD NOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Is the State Industrial Board an insurance company? If a man is insured in the Industrial Board and has been married, owes alimony and has children by his first marriage, which he was to pay for their keeping by week, and is married again, his insurance going to wife No. 2, can wife No. 1 come in for her children's keeping and the alimony out of wife No. 2 insurance in the State Industrial Board?—A Subscriber, Montcalm County.

The Industrial Accident Board is not an insurance company. They have supervision over industrial accidents. Your letter does not state whether the benefit is from death or disability by reason of the accident. Act No. 64, Laws of 1919, Sec. 6, makes provision for the payment of benefits in case of death where the deceased leaves depedent children by a former marriage. I am of the opinion that this is a matter that should be determined by the Industrial Accident Board, Lansing, Mich., and a letter to them will receive prompt attention. They will give full instructions, information and how to proceed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

STOCK ON ROAD

I have a neighbor who for the last three years has turned his cows and horses out on the road to pasture; besides he has thirteen head of hog running loose. It is not safe to go to bed at night for in the morning you will find them in the wheat. He has been told to shut them up a good many times, but he pays no attention. Last year a man's cattle got in his wheat and he made him pay one dollar a head before he let him have them. I don't want to have any trouble but would like to know if he could be notified without any trouble to keep his stock shut up off the road.—G. G. H.

A man has no legal right to allow stock to run in the highway except in the control of an attendant and then only on his own side of the road and in front of his own premises. Such stock if found otherwise can be impounded, the owner then required to pay the statutory fee for the impounding. Should they break into the premises of another the owner is liable for all damage done which may be collected by impounding of the animals and serving the required notice.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

KEEP CATTLE WITHIN HIGHWAY

I would like a little information about going over the public road with my milk cows. I have 7 milk cows which I take to the pasture in the morning and back home in the evening over the public road or highway. Now my neighbor has a field of oats and as the oats sows to the road bed and no fence my cows get on his oats when taking them back and forth sometimes. Now I would like the Michigan state law about driving cows over the highway where there is no fence along and the land is plowed to the roadbed and cropped.—N. D., Ottawa County.

The owner of the adjacent land owns to the center of the highway subject to right of the public to the use of the highway for highway purposes, one of which is the right to drive cattle over it. He is not obliged to fence the highway but the owner of cattle driven over the highway must keep them within the bounds of the highway. The owner of cattle driven through the highway cannot allow them to pasture on the highway either from grass or crops; but if they eat of the crops sown in the highway while being driven therefore, if within the limits of the highway. The owner of the cattle would be liable for any damage done by his cattle while driving along the highway if they go out of the bounds of the highway.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SHARE OF SECOND WIFE IN WILL

Could you please tell me if a man can cut off second wife with just her support with a will from all personal property and real estate at his death. He leaves children which he had by his first wife, but he had none by his second wife.—A Reader.

The second wife is not obliged to accept the provision made her under the will but may claim under the statute if she makes such claim within the time provided under the law. Under the statute she would be entitled to his wearing apparel, household furniture and other personal not exceeding $200 and an allowance for her support to be determined by the judge of probate. If the husband left more than one child the surviving widow would be entitled to take under the law one third of all the real estate and one third of the personal after payment of debts and expenses. The election to take under the statute must be in writing and within one year from the probate of the will.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HUSBAND GETS PERSONAL

Can a second husband hold a wife's furniture and personal belongings that was left her by her former husband. Can her children claim them if she should die while living with second husband.—E. B., Van Buren County.

Upon the death of the first husband, if he died without leaving a will, the household furniture would belong to his wife. If she remarried and died leaving a husband and no will all of her personal property, after payment of any debts she had (and expenses of last sickness and funeral expenses are not her debts unless she bound herself in her life time to pay them) would go one third to her husband surviving and two thirds to her children if more than one. Household property in law would be treated as any other personal property.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DOG TAX

As we are the owner of a dog since the 13th day of January, would like to know if we would be held responsible for the dog taxes which we understand were due the tenth day of January or would the man who sold us the dog be responsible? How long would a man have claim on lumber left by him on farm which he sold to us two and one half years ago. We have not seen or heard from this man during the past 18 months. Would we have a right to use this lumber or sell it?—J. H., Montcalm, Mich.

Sec. 8, of Act 339, P. A. of 1919, page 605 provides that any person who becomes the owner of a dog after the 10th of January, 1920, that has not been licensed shall forthwith apply for and secure a license for the dog. It is made the duty of the supervisor when he makes his assessment to make a list of dogs that should be licensed and report them to the County Treasurer, and his duty to check up the dogs licensed with the list of dogs reported and to notify the sheriff of such dogs whose duty it shall be to locate and kill all such unlicensed dogs. You would have no right to the lumber left on the farm for six years, the statute of limitations and possibly not until you had notified him to remove the same if there was any agreement at all about leaving it.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

GET DEED OF FARM

When a person finishes paying for a farm what should be done. Please explain clearly about the abstracts and mortgages.—P. O. Wayne County.

When a purchaser pays for a farm he is to receive a deed from the seller. The seller does not have to furnish an abstract unless he agreed to do so at the time of the contract for sale. The parties may agree that after the payment of a certain amount of the purchase price the one will give and the other will accept a mortgage for the balance; but unless such an agreement is made the purchaser is not obliged to give one and the seller is not obliged to accept a mortgage in place of payment of balance due.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

BACKER OF NOTE HOLDING

My husband now deceased loaned a young man $50, March 18, 1905. His father backed the note. June 10, 1905, this boy promised to pay this sum with interest at 7 per cent per annum, but did not do it. Left it for his father to pay. His father commenced June 10, 1905 to make payments on this note. He kept making payments on this note up to Nov. 13, 1915, but has paid none since. He has paid all the principal but $8.75. As long as my husband lived he never refused to pay it always said he'd pay every cent of it. Since he died I have asked him about the matter and he positively refuses to pay another cent of it. The note is in my possession.—M. E. M., Charlevoix County.

I am of the opinion that the guarantor is liable for the full amount and interest to date of collection. It does not outlaw until 6 years after the last payment.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LAWFUL CLAIM

When I was four years old my uncle gave me two sheep and doubled them to my father. When I was twenty-one I mentioned it to him and he says "Oh never mind, I will look after them." Can I put this in as a claim against the estate? I have two good witnesses that heard the transaction.—R. D., Montcalm County.

If the claim has not outlawed I would consider it a lawful claim against your father's estate.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CANNOT COLLECT BOARD

I would like a little information regard to my father. My brother-in-law took care of him 3 years. No agreement made whatever. Now he wants board. Can my brother-in-law collect board bill from us? None of us told him to keep father.—Subscriber, Clam Lake.

You are not liable for the board of your father without an agreement to pay.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

EXAMINER OF SCALES

Would you please tell me who the government official is who has charge of the scales in the stores and meat markets?—E. J. H., Charlevoix County.

The State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be supt. of weights and measures.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Sense and Nonsense

Enjoyed Their Music

"Could you change de tune o' one o' dem cuckoo clocks?" asked Rastus.

"What's the idea?"

"I wants an alarm clock. I don't take to dese hasty an' excited alarm clocks. If you could train one o' dese to cackle like a chicken, I could wake up spry an' hopeful every time!"

Comforting Statistics

She was looking through a mother's magazine when suddenly she said:

"From the statistics given here, dear, I see that every third baby born in the world is a Chinese."

The fond father, who was buried in the pages of the evening paper, peered over the top long enough to reply: "Thank heaven, this is our first."

Scholastic Tests

"What's the matter? You look thoughtful."

"My six year old son brought home a list of questions to answer."

"What of that?"

"My average ranks me as a deficient kid."

Everlasting Fire

Mistress (to cook from the country)—"Well what do you think of our gas fires?"

Cook—"I think them wonderful ma'am. Why those in the kitchen haven't gone out since I came here over a week ago."

Helpful Hints

Borem—"Now, what would you do if you were in my shoes, Miss Cutting?"

Miss Cutting—"I'd point the toes toward the front door and give them a start."

Hopeless

"And why is he here?" we inquired, stopping in front of Padded Cell No. 44.

"He was a politician and when he finally got in office he really tried to carry out his campaign pledges," replied the attendant.

Safety First

The lieutenant: So you'd turn down a poor fellow because he has a bullet hidden in his body?

The lady: Suppose one of these nights it was to go off!

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve Farmers

(*Continued from page 7*)

—Conducts work relating to animal diseases, their control and suppression, including bacterological and pathological investigations into the causes and nature of disease. Produces and distributes black-leg vaccine. Quarantine Division—Supervises work relating to importation and exportation of live stock, and importation of hides, skins, wool, hair and similar prducts especially with regard to danger of transmitting infection through these commodities. Tick Eradication Division. Tuberculosis Eradication Division. Office of Virus-Serum Control—Has charge of regulator work in the enforcement of the virus-serum-toxin law aimed to insure a high quality of commercial viruses, serums, toxins and similar products for combating animal diseases. Zoological Division—Conducts laboratory and field investigations of animal parasites.

Experimental and Breeding Farms of of the Bureau of Animal Industry

In addition to the experiment station at Bethesda, Md., where investigations are largely of a veterinary character, the bureau maintains experimental and breeding farms at Beltsville, Md., Middlebury, Vt., and Dubois, Idaho. Besides these principal farms it conducts a great quantity of experiments on farms where the work is handled co-operatively with other bureaus, as at Huntley, Mont., and New Iberia, La., or with various states. The Dairy Division of the bureau supervises the work of the Grove City Pa., Creamery, where dairy research results are tested under commercial conditions.

Important Work Already Completed

Work which the Bureau of Animal Industry has carried to actual completion includes:

Discovery of the nature of Texas or tick fever and perfection of a method for eradicating the ticks which carry this fever. Thus far more than half a million square miles of formerly tick-infested territory have been freed from ticks and released from quarantine.

Practical eradication of tuberculosis from live stock in the District of Columbia, and in addition from 2,200 herds now on the accredited list.

Discovery of anti-hog cholera serum and methods for protecting swine from hog cholera.

Improved methods of making tuberculin diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle and swine.

Complete eradication of pleuropneumonia from the United States, suppression of foot-and-mouth disease on six occasions and the gradual eradication of other serious livestock diseases.

Exclusion from the United States of about 10 serious animal scourges present in other countries. (Details of the disease situation are given in the Department's 1919 Yearbook, just published.)

Improvement through inspection and supervision of methods of handling export live stock.

Important Work Now in Progress

Among the specific activities of practical and popular interest now being conducted are the following:

Development of an American utility breed of horse.

A 20-year experiment to determine how the milking qualities of beef cattle are transmitted.

Detailed experiment on inbreeding of dairy cattle.

Development of a breed of sheep about equally valuable for wool and meat.

Exhaustive experiments in animal gentics to obtain more definite information of operation of heredity.

Methods of making Swiss, Roquefort, Comembert and similar foreign cheeses so that American dairymen and factory operators may compete with the foreign trade in these products. This work is well advanced.

Requirements for milk production on farms in six typical sections of the United States. This work, partly completed, consists of observations reduced to definite factors and relating especially to costs of production in terms of feed, labor, and other items.

Physiology of milk secretion with particular reference to the importance of mineral salts in the feed of high-producing dairy cattle.

Meat inspection investigations of a varied character. For instance, the bureau has experimented with the effect of X-ray on trichinae in pork.

Continuous work is being done on stock-poisoning plants. This problem is especially important on western ranges.

Studies of internal and external parasites of live stock, particularly parasites which interfere with proper growth and development.

Eradication of cattle ticks, tuberculosis and many other diseases.

Results in Progress of Publication

Many of the experiments have progressed far enough and have given sufficiently complete information to justify the publication of results. Among the more important bulletins containing these results, which are in process of publication, are the following:

Diseases of Sheep.
Parasites of Sheep .
A Primer of Animal Breeding.
Milk Plant Construction and Equipment.
Principles of Live Stock Feeding.
Hog Lice and Hog Mange.
Feeding Garbage to Hogs.
Cost Factors in Producing Milk in Northwestern Indiana. (For the Chicago District.)

Besides those mentioned are a considerable number of technical or semi-technical publications. It is expected that all of the bulletins will be received from the printer within the next three months.

Relation Between Research, Experimental Work, and Extension Activities

The most successful and direct method of making results of experiments available to a large number of farmers is briefly this: When research on any problem gives encouraging results the method of applying the principles discovered are tried in an experimental way under conditions as near like those of the average farm as possible. Following experience gained through the experiment, the method for accomplishing the desired result is repeated at other stations and farms of the bureau. Then when the method is considered well developed and suitable for general application, it is made the basis for extension work.

This same principle has been used with success in hog cholera control, in improvement of cheese making, poultry culling and the castration and docking of lambs. This order of procedure, namely: first, research; second, exhaustive experiments; and third, extension, is used with success by many large business houses, and it appears to be a logical method of giving new facts to the public. The extension work of the bureau is supplemented by literature, posters, lantern slides, motion pictures, and other mediums of publicity.

Important Policies of the Bureau

Following are a few policies which indicate the bureau's attitude toward practical live stock problems:

In disease control, both sanitation and a high standard of intelligence by live stock owners need to be encouraged in every possible manner.

Farmers may wisely be encouraged to spend more time, labor and money for clean up and disinfection work, in proportion to the amount they now spend for drugs and remedies of various kinds.

Although live stock owners may successfully treat some of the minor ailments of stock, it is best for a farmer's own interest, and especially for a community, to consult a competent veterinarian immediately when an infectious, or apparently infectious, disease breaks out.

The double or simultaneous treatment for hog cholera is preferred to the serum-alone treatment, when the operator is skilled.

The best policy of eradicating possible outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease is that of quarantine and slaughter, together with compensation in the form of indemnity.

In tuberculin-testing work the demand for testing cattle under the accredited herd plan shows the need for a greatly augmented force of inspectors. Since the number required probably will exceed the number which the bureau can furnish, arrangements for having the work done to some extent by private veterinarians seen practically essential.

When a person writes to the department for information relating to the Animal Industry, his letter is answered within three days in most cases. When the best qualified person to answer it is temporarily in the field, or the letter requires special investigation for the reply, it is acknowledged and the writer is informed when he may expect a complete reply.

The bureau is endeavoring to raise the standard of the veterinary service in the United States by the supervision and accrediting of veterinary colleges. Since the Bureau of Animal Industry employs approximately 2,000 veterinarians, it is able to exert influence in that field.

The general tendency of bureau work in recent years has been to develop activities relating to the breeding, feeding, and general care of live stock in addition to conducting the disease-control work for which the bureau was primarily intended and for which it was originally organized. This tendency is regarded as constructive and beneficial and is being encouraged.

It is the policy of the bureau to have persons working on the larger and more practical agricultural problems spend a considerable portion of their time in the field.

Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested Professor W. B. Combs while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.67% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said $30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of $420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

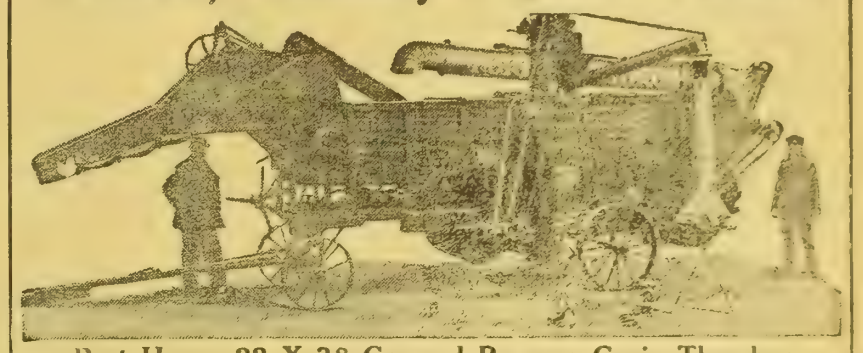
2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. $7.50; 10 gal. $12.50; 15 gal. $16.50; 32 gal. $32.00; 55 gal. $49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 6c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30 - Day Guaranteed Trial. You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.

—Distributed by—

SWARTZ BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

Individual, Community or Custom Thresher



Port Huron 22 X 38 General Purpose Grain Thresher

This machine has large capacity and can be operated with any small steam engine, or medium sized tractor.

Will do excellent work in all kinds of seeds and grain (including clover, timothy, alfalfa, peas, etc.) and is fully guaranteed the same as our standard size threshers.

Save your own grain; thresh when most convenient and accommodate your neighbors. It will take only a small portion of your time in custom work to pay for the machine as well as power to operate it. We can also furnish second hand steam engines or tractor, to operate same.

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Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

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"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 15)

She threw the banana peel into the water and lazily watched the point where it had struck.

"If anything comes up I hope it will be big," Cancordia murmured with equal laziness.

And upon their astonished gaze, even as they looked, arose up out of the brown depths a great white hound. They jerked their poles up and behind them on the bank, threw their arms about each other, and watched the hound gain the shore at the lower end of the eddy, climb the sloping bank, pause to shake himself, and then disappear among the trees.

Nicoya and Concordia giggled.

"Try it again," Concordia urged.

"No; you this time. And see what you can bring up."

Quite unbelieving, Concordia tossed in a clod of earth. And almost immediately a helmeted head arose on the flood. Clutching each other very tightly, they watched the man under the helmet gain the shore where the hound had landed and disappear into the forest.

Again the two Indian girls giggled but this time, urge as they would, neither could raise the courage to throw anything into the water.

Some time later, still giggling over the strange occurrences, they were espied by two young Indian men, who were hugging the bank as they paddled their canoe up against the stream.

"What makes you laugh," one of them greeted.

"We have been seeing things," Nicoya gurgled down to them.

"Then you have been drinking pulque," the young man charged.

Both girls shook their heads, and Concordia said:

"We don't have to drink to see things. First, when Nicoya threw in a banana skin, we saw a dog come up out of the water—a white dog that was as big as a tiger of the mountains—"

"And when Concordia threw in a clod," the other girl took up the tale, "up came a man with a head of iron. It is magic. Concordia and I can work magic."

"Jose," one of the Indians addressed his mate, "this merits a drink."

And each in turn, while the other with his paddle held the canoe in place, took a swig from a square-faced Holland gin bottle part full of pulque.

"No," said Jose, when the girls had begged him for a drink. "One drink of pulque and you might be more white dogs as big as tigers or more iron-headed men."

"All right," Nicoya accepted the rebuff. "Then do you throw in your pulque bottle and see what you will see. We drew a dog and a man. Your prize may be the devil."

"I should like to see the devil," said Jose, taking another drain at the bottle. "The pulque is a true fire of bravery. I should very much like to see the devil."

He passed the bottle to his companion with a gesture to finish it.

"Now throw it into the water," Jose commanded.

The empty bottle struck with a forceful splash, and the evoking was realized with startling immediacy, for up to the surface floated the monstrous, hairy body of the slain spider. Which was too much for ordinary Indian flesh and blood. So suddenly did both youn men recoil from the sight that they captized the canoe. When their heads emerged from the water they struck out for the swift current, and were swiftly borne away down stream, followed more slowly by the swamped canoe.

Nicoya and Concordia had been too frightened to giggle. They held on to each other and waited, watching the magic water and out of the tails of their eyes observing the frightened young men capture the canoe, tow it to shore, and run out and hide on the bank.

The afternoon sun was getting low in the sky ere the girls summoned courage again to evoke the magic water. Only after much discussion, did they agree both to fling in clods of earth at the same time. And up arose a man and a woman—Francis and the Queen. The girls fell over backward into the bushes, and were themselves unobserved as they watched Francis swim with the Queen to shore.

"It may just have happened—all these things may just have happened at the very times we threw things into the water," Nicoya whispered to Concordia five minutes later.

"But when we threw one thing in, only one came up," Concordia argued. "And when we threw two, two came up."

"Very well," said Nicoya, "let us now prove it. Let us try again, both of us. If nothing come up, then have we no power of magic."

Together they threw in clods and uprose another man and woman. But this pair, Henry and Leoncia, could swim, and they swam side by side to the natural landing place, and, like the rest that had preceded them, passed on out of sight among the trees.

Long the two Indian girls lingered. For they had agreed to throw nothing, and, if something arose, they would coincidence be proved. But if nothing arose, because nothing further was by them evoked, they could only conclude that the magic was truly theirs. They lay hidden and watched the water until darkness hid it from their eyes; and, slowly and soberly, they took the trail back to their village, overcome by an awareness of having been blessed by the gods.

CHAPTER XXII

NOT UNTIL the day following his escape from the subterranean river, did Torres reach San Antonio. He arrived on foot, jaded and dirty, a small Indian boy at his heels carrying the helmet of Da Vasco. For Torres wanted to show the helmet to the Jefe and the Judge in evidence of the narrative of strange adventure he chuckled to tell them.

First on the main street he encountered the Jefe, who cried out loudly at his appearance.

"Is it truly you, Senor Torres?" The Jefe crossed himself solemnly ere he shook hands.

The solid flesh, and, even more so, the dirt and grit of the other's hand, convinced the Jefe of reality and substance.

Whereupon the Jefe became wrathful.

"And here I've been looking upon you as dead !" he exclaimed. "That Caroo dog of a Jose Mancheno ! He came back and reported you dead—dead and buried until the Day of Judgment in the heart of the Maya Mountain."

"He is a fool, and I am possibly the richest man in Panama," Torres replied grandiosely. "At least, like the ancient and heroic conquistadores I have braved all dangers and penetrated to the treasure. I have seen it. Nay——"

Torres' hand had been sunk into his trousers' pocket to bring forth the filched gems of the Lady Who Dreams; but he withdrew the hand empty. Too many curious eyes of the street were already centered on him and the draggled figure he cut.

"I have much to say to you," he told the Jefe, "that cannot be said now. I have knocked on the doors of the dead and worn the shrouds of corpses. And I have consorted with men four centuries dead but who were not dust, and I have beheld them drown in the second death. I have gone through mountains, as well as over them, and broken bread with lost souls and gazed into the Mirror of the World. All of which I shall tell you, my best friend, and the honorable Judge, in due time, for I shall make you rich along with me."

"Have you looked upon the pulque when it was sour?" the Jefe queried incredulously.

"I have not had drink stronger than water since I last departed from San Antonio," was the reply. "And I shall go now to my house and drink a long long drink, and after that I shall bathe the filth from me, and put on garments whole and decent."

Not immediately, as he proceeded did Torres gain his house. A ragged urchine exclaimed out at sight of him, ran up to him, and handed him an envelope that he knew familiarly to be from the local government wireless, and that he was certain had been sent by Regan.

"You are doing well. Imperative you keep party away from New York for three weeks more. Fifty thousand if you succeed.

Borrowing a pencil from the boy, Torres wrote a reply on the back of the envelope:

"Send the money. Party will never come back from mountains where he is lost."

Two other occurrences delayed Torres' long drink and bath. Just as he was entering the jewelry store of old Rodriguez Fernandez, he was intercepted by the old Maya priest with whom he had last parted in the Maya mountain. He recoiled as from an apparition, for sure he was that the old man was drowned in the Room of the Gods. Like the Jefe at sight of Torres, so Torres, at sight of the priest, drew back in startled surprise.

"Go away," he said. "Depart, restless old man. You are a spirit. Thy body lies drowned and horrible in the heart of the mountain. You are an appearance, a ghost. Go away, nothing corporeal resides in this illusion of you, else would I strike you. You are a ghost. Depart at once. I should not like to strike a ghost."

But the ghost seized his hands and clung to them with such beseeching corporality as to unconvince him.

"Money," the ancient one babbled. "Let me have money. Lend me money. I will repay—I who know the secrets of the Maya treasure. My son is lost in the mountain with the treasure. The Gringos also are lost in the mountain. Help me to rescue my son. With him alone will I be satisfied, while the treasure shall all be yours. But we must take men, and much of the white man's wonderful powder and tear a hole out of the mountain to drain the water in the room where stand the jewel-eyed Chia and Hzatzl. Their eyes of green and red alone will pay for all the wonderful powder in the world. So let me have the money with which to buy the wonderful powder."

But Alvarez Torres was a strangely constituted man. Some warp or slant or idiosyncrasy of his nature always raised insuperable obstacles to his parting with money when such parting was unavoidable. And the richer he got the more positively this idiosyncrasy asserted itself.

"Money !" he asserted harshly, as he thrust the old priest aside and pulled open the door of Fernandez's store. "Is it I who should have money—. I who are all rags and tatters as a beggar. I have no money for myself, much less for you, old man. Besides, it was you, and not I, who led your son to the Maya mountain. On your head be it, not on mine the death of your son who fell into the pit under the feet of Chia that was digged by your ancestors and not by mine."

Again the ancient one clutched at him and yammered for money with which to buy dynamite. So roughly did Torres thrust him aside that his old legs failed to perform their wonted duty and he fell upon the flagstones.

The shop of Rodriguez Fernandez was small and dirty, and contained scarcely more than a small and dirty showcase that rested upon and equally small and dirty counter. The place was grimy with the undusted and unswept filth of a generation. Lizards and cockroaches crawled along the walls. Spiders webbed in every corner, and Torres saw, crossing the ceiling above, what made his step hastily to the side. It was a seven inch centipede which he did not care to have fall casually upon his head or down his back between shirt and skin. And, when he appeared crawling out like a huge spider himself from some inner den of an unventilated cubicle, Fernandez looked like an Elizabethean stage-representation of Shylock—withal he was a dirtier Shylock than even the Elizabethan stage could have stomached.

The jeweler fawned to Torres and in a cracked falsetto humbled himself even beneath the dirt of his shop. Torres pulled from his pocket a haphazard dozen or more of the gems filched from the Queen's chest, selected the smallest, and, without a word, while at the same time returning the rest to his pocket, passed it over to the jeweler.

"I am a poor man," he cackled, the while Torres could not fail to see how keenly he scrutinized the gem.

(*Continued next week*)

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Michigan Breeders Buy Holsteins at St. Paul

AMONG the purchases made by Michigan breeders at the St. Paul national sale was the cow Changeling Queen, consigned by the Strickland Estate, of Carthage, New York. Changeling Queen has two records above thirty-six pounds, the better one being 38.9, and she was bought by Buth and Waters of Grand Rapids. In the seven day division she is the highest record cow owned in Michigan.

The G. L. Spillane & Son Company of lio ,Michigan, bought the 32.5 pound cow Vale Cornucopia Fayne, consigned by D. D. Aitken, and her daughter Eva Fayne of Cluny, a 24 pound three year old consigned by R. Bruce McPherson, of Howell, Michigan. The Spillane Company is making a fine showing in long distance work, and there two cows will be put on semi-official test.

Mr. W. L. Hoffman, steward of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, took back two good heifers, Pontiac Monica, a sister of Pontiac Irene, consigned by Pontiac State Hospital, and Traverse Inka Princess Weg, a granddaughter of old Traverse Princess Weg, consigned by Traverse City State Hospital. These were two excellent heifers, both with good records and breeding, and will make a valuable addition to the herd. The Flint school is one of the last of the Michigan institutions to be converted to the Holstein idea, having kept a herd of Ayrshires until recently. However, they are starting in with a very good class of cattle and the steward says that they have already increased their milq supply very materially and with only one-half the number of cows.

The Michigan breeders were greatly pleased at the re-election of Mr. Aitken as President of the National Association for another year. They feel that no one was better fitted to stand at the helm during the troubulous times of the past year and that no one is better qualified to go on during the coming year and help to solve the problems now before the organization.

A list of the names of Michigan people who attended the meeting and sale follows: D. D. Aitken, Flint; G. L. Spillane, Flint; Walter Hill, Flint; W. L. Hoffman, Flint; H. G. Spillane, Clio; E. M. Bayne, Detroit; Mrs. E. M. Bayne, Detroit; Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; Thomas Waters, Grand Rapids; Martin Buth, Grand Rapids; John Buth, Grand Rapids; E. W. McNitt, Grand Rapids; M. W. Willard, Grand Rapids; J. Neal Lamoreaux, Comstock Park; John Buitendyk, Sparta; Peter Terpstra, Berlin; John Tobin, Allegan; F. D. Cutler, Wayland; H. H. Buckhout, Kalamazoo; H. E. Rising, Woodland; B Rising, Woodland; G. A. Weed, Lake Odessa; E. M. Ruehs, Lake Odessa; Charles Lepard, Lake Odessa; Dr. R. W. Chivers, Jackson; H. D. Boardman, Jackson; John Boardman, Jackson; Corey J. Spender, Jackson; E. H. Halsey, Pontiac; J. Wilder, Bay City; G. B. Pike, Traverse City; L. Kelsey, Three Oaks; Oscar Wallin, Unionville; Mrs. O. Wallin, Unionville; S. H. Munsell, Howell; Mrs. S. H. Munsell, Howell; Frank Wiltz, Howell; Frank Wiltz, Jr., Howell; D. H. Hoover, Howell; A. L. Smith, Howell; H. D. Box, Lansing; Fred E. Shubel, Lansing; E. T. Janisee, East Lansing; H. W. Norton, Jr., East Lansing.

Veterinary Department

COW'S EYES SWELL

Would appreciate it if you could tell me what is the matter with my cows. Their eyes swell up, get all white matter and their nostrils run strings of matter. Just one cow had it in one eye about two weeks ago and I supposed she had been hurt in the eye. It all went away and now all three have it. The first time the cow's nose did not run. They are pasturing on a place that has been used as pasture for years and there has never been anything like that noticed before.—R. M., Saginaw County.

Your cows have Epizootic Keratitis; this is a disease affecting the eyes of cattle from time to time in certain localities. It is seen usually during the summer months when the cattle are on grass. Almost without exception it attacks every animal in a herd of cattle which it invades; in rare instances a few animals may escape the infection. The one first attacked in an outbreak usually develops the disease in a most severe form, and towards the latter part of the epizootic the cases become milder and usually recover spontaneously. The disease affects cattle only; horses in the same pasture with the affected cattle do not develop the disease, nor are other animals on the farm affected. In the mild or sub-acute form the symptoms are confined to the eyes; in the severe form the animal will show less of appetite and considerable interference with the milk secretion; the eyes are only partly open and the lids appear slightly swollen; sometimes within twenty-four to forty-eight hours nearly every animal in the herd is affected. The treatment of this disease is entirely local, consisting of one per cent yellow oxide of mercury ointment. A small lump of this ointment of about the size of a pea is placed within the lower eyelid and the lids pressed together a few moments until the ointment becomes warm. It is then distributed over the interior surface of the eye ball by gentle massaging of the lids and the movements of the eye. The animal should be kept indoors and the stable darkened for a few days. In three to five days recovery is complete. In the more severe form in which the discharges from the eyes are thick in character, a solution of zinc sulphate of about a three or four per cent strength is to be used. It is best applied with a small glass syringe having a soft rubber tip; with the owner or an attendant holding the cow's head, the person giving the treatment draws the lower eyelid away from the globe, by pulling on the lashes. About a teaspoonful of the zinc sulphate solution is then squirted into the pocket or cup thus formed, and the lid allowed to return to its position. This is repeated three times daily until the symptoms have disappeared, then follow this treatment up with daily applications of the oxide of mercury ointment.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

BLOODY MILK

I would like to know how to treat a cow that has not come around for nine months after calving. I also have a heifer that came in three weeks ago and she gives bloody milk.—M. D., Huron County.

No. 1. I cannot very well answer this question without having some history of the case; did the afterbirth come away properly after calving the last time? I suggest you have this cow examined by a qualified veterinarian, one who is able to determine whether or not this cow's ovaries are normal. No . 2. Give this cow two drams Potassium Iodide, dissolved in about a teacupful of warm water morning and night.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

GET COW WITH CALF

I bought a four year old pedigreed cow last fall. She was bred when I got her. She came in heat the 7th of February May 23rd and June 12th. I don't know if she is in calf now. What can I do for her to get her in calf.—H. B., Mio, Mich.

She may have previously had a modified form of contagious abortion or may have cystic ovaries; a qualified veterinarian, by making a careful examination, should be able to determine the cause, and should, by the use of proper instruments, be able to treat her.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

What will kill the warts on a cow's teats?—F. J. S., Berrien County.

Apply Fowlers' solution of arsenic once a day; also give animal one tablespoonful in a little water morning and night.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

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Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

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RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.

His price is only $150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
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36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

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MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
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His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
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Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
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257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

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one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.
Herd free from disease.
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Breeder of Reg. stock only

SOLD AGAIN

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Vol. VII, No. 46 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

Farm Bureau Plans National Selling Agencies

Would Curb Speculation and Avoid Violent Market Fluctuations Through Control of Markets by National Organizations

THIS WEEK there is being held in Chicago a meeting which may lead to the revolutionizing of the system of marketing farm products and fixing prices thereon. It is a conference of the presidents and secretaries of the various state farm bureaus representatives of co-operative associations, the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, and the agricultural press. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss plans for national selling agencies for grain and livestock, with a view toward curbing speculation and violent market fluctuations.

Next week Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th and 28th, the above-mentioned aims will be further discussed at the mid-west meeting of farm bureau officers, to be held at the M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich. The grain elevator exchange idea which first found root in Michigan is attracting the attention of other state farm bureaus which hope to organize similar exchanges in their respective states and to ultimately co-ordinate them under a central national agency.

As Mr. J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau says: "The possibilities of this plan are tremendous." We agree with him. We go further and say that if the American Farm Bureau Federation through the instrumentality of a national brokerage agency for marketing or directing the marketing of grain and livestock, can destroy speculation, regulate grain prices according to actual instead of speculative supply and demand, and prevent violent fluctuation in prices of grain and livestock, it will have succeeded in overcoming the greatest of all obstacles to enduring farm prosperity.

Fixing Prices on Farm Products

IT used to be thought that supply and demand were the rigid factors of price control. It is true that some relationship exists between them but judging from the characteristics occasionally exhibited in the trend of grain prices they cannot be much closer than fourth or fifth cousin to supply and demand. Prices of farm products should, it is readily admitted, reflect in every particular the supply and demand of such products. That they do not do so in actual practice is well known. To make this theory a fact so far as it lies within the power of man is the latest and loftiest aim of the farm bureau.

To expect the average farmer to describe the manner in which grain prices are manipulated on the grain exchanges is as foolish as to expect a child of seven years to explain the theory of logarithms. No one would think of propounding such a question to a child, but it would be perfectly natural to ask a farmer how the prices on his products are set. Looking through the eyes of the man who fixes his own price on the products of his labor and ingenuity, the failure on the part of the farmer to understand the influences that control hs prices and profits, or to fix his own prices, is prima facie evidence of mismanagement, inefficiency and crass ignorance if not imbecility. And yet there are a thousand good and sufficient reasons why the farmer lives in blessed economic darkness.

Mission of Farm Bureau

DISCUSSING the mission of the farm bureau as relating to the subject of marketing and the regulation of market prices, W. G. Eckhardt, director of the grain marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, writing in a recent issue of the Prairie Farmer, says:

"We are coming to see that the biggest job of the farm bureaus is to secure a favorable market for the products of the farms.

"Farmers deserve the same decent, respectful, consideration for their products—the products of their labor—that is given to the products of any manufacturer or business man. Farm products are the only commodities that are gambled in, that have their price set by a group of speculators, who shove the price up and down to suit their fancy. Boards of Trade don't gamble with Ford automobiles or McCormick harvesters. It would be absurd to think of such a thing. Some day it will be just as absurd to think of having the price of farm products fixed in that way.

"We are told that the Board of Trade is an old institution, that this method of marketing grain represents years of evolution. What of it? No one has given much thought to the efficiency or common sense of that system. Farmers have never been in a position to do so. The Board of Trade operators are making plenty of money and are satisfied with present conditions. No one else has ever taken much interest in the matter. The truth is that the men who have built up our present system of marketing and distributing food products have failed deplorably. They have created so wide a gap between producer and consumer that both have been burdened with a load almost greater than they can bear."

Every farmer knows that what Mr. Eckhardt says is all too true. Every farmer has felt for years that there was something wrong with the system, something that could be remedied. Moreover, every farmer has felt a certain sense of injustice when, after selling his products at less than it cost to produce it, he has read of the speculators who have pulled down fortunes from a days turn in the markets.

Recent examples of the shortcoming of the present system of making the day to day prices on grains and livestock may be found in the unexplained and unexplainable antics of the livestock market the last year and the present trend of grain prices. A year ago in the face of the most reliable statistics available showing that the world was short of meat products, farmers went into the livestock market and paid high prices for feeders. Came fall and winter to market these feeders and the price had slumped, not a few cents per hundreweight, but a great plunge that brought many feeders face to face with financial ruin and thousands of farmers a severe loss. The packers and all who have to do with the fixing of livestock prices rushed quickly forward with profuse explanations, but they didn't alter the fact that farmers had lost money and worse still didn't know what had happened. The relative position of supply and demand has not changed. The world still needs more meat products than it can get, but the livestock market still has a case of nerves and jumps around like a monkey on a string. And that's just what it is,—with the speculators holding the string.

For nearly a year the prices of all grains have steadily advanced. That has not been because of the speculators but in spite of them. Stories about the great supplies that were on their way from the Argentine; press-agented stories of the unrest due to high cost of living; and numerous other weakening influences have been played on grain markets for upwards of a year in effort to break the price. Had anywhere near a normal supply existed these efforts would undoubtedly have met with success, but because Europe was begging for supplies and domestic dealers could not get the goods half the time to fill their contracts, prices held up. Today they are going down. There is not a jot of difference in the total world supply and need for grains. There is not a jot of difference in the intrinsic value of the 1919 crop of grain and the 1920 crop. But these are factors that are out of consideration. The speculators have decreed lower prices; the deliciously ignorant public clamors for lower prices, and lower prices there must be if the farmer doesn't earn a penny on his 1920 crops. We will have an era of low prices for the next four or five months. Many farmers will be forced to sell their grain. That will be the opportunity for the speculators. They will take sympathy upon the poor farmer and buy his grain at the artificially low price which they have brought about. Then when they have loaded up with low priced grain and can no longer resist the pressure of the world demand, the lid will come off, and up, up, up will go the prices of grain, and the speculators will reap the profits.

What Can the Farm Bureau Do?

CAN the farm bureau destroy that system and build a better one. We don't know. But we are in favor of their trying it. We appreciate something of the tremendous difficulties that lie in the way. But if the farm bureau through a national marketing agency and subordinate grain exchange in every state in the union has control of the major part of the crop, it would appear that it can virtually dictate the movement of the crop and to a certain extent the market price. It can at least educate the farmer and his marketing associations to be guided by natural instead of artificial conditions, and if natural factors are permitted to be the controlling factors, sudden price fluctuations will be largely done away with.

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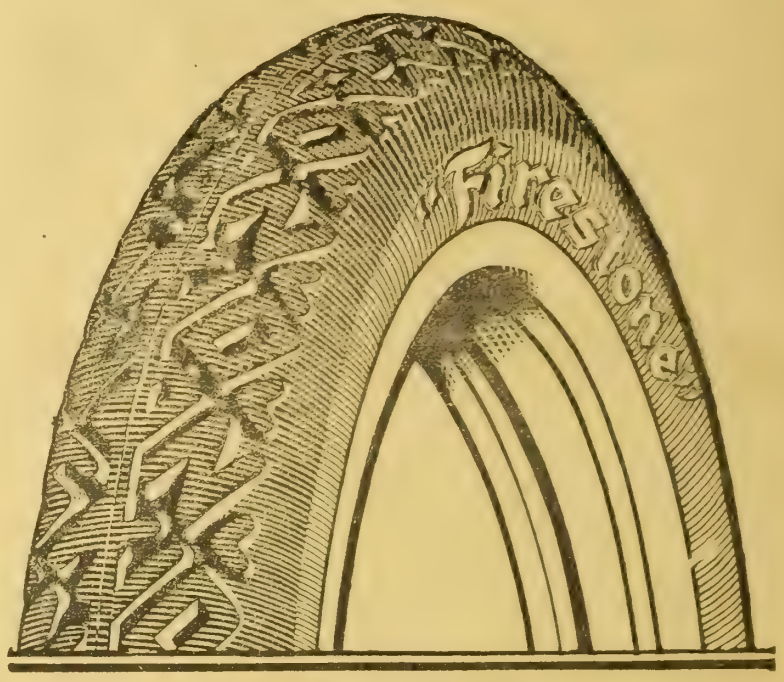

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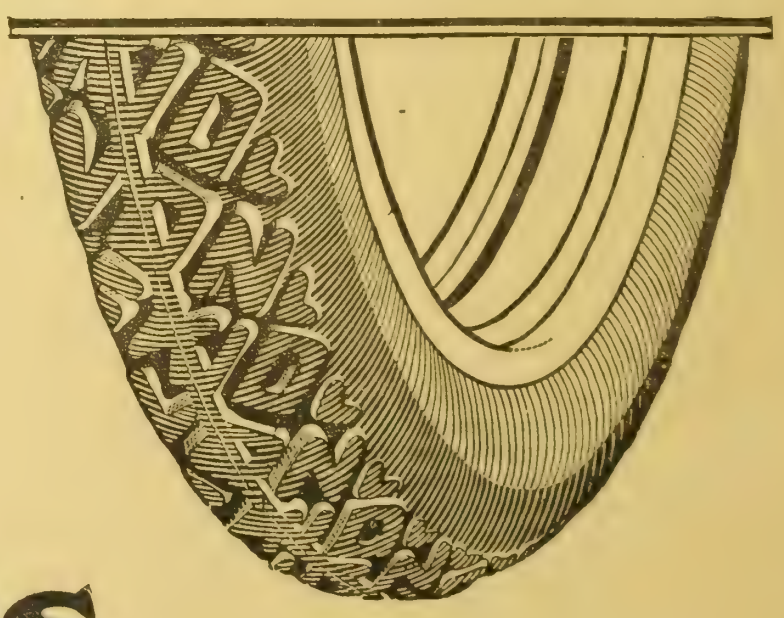

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Volume VII
Number 46

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

July 24th
1920

Did Farmers of America Lose Money Last Year

Farmers' National Council Submits Startling Figures to Show That Farmers Ran Behind Six and a Half Billion Dollars in 1919

THE FARMERS' National Council, which is sponsoring a "reconstruction" program calling for "government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads and of the peoples' ships for service and not for profit, full federal control of the meat packing industry, government ownership and development of natural resources, democratic financing of the costs of the war, and making credit as cheap and available to agriculture as to any other equally responsible business," declares that the farmers of America ran behind nearly six and a half billion dollars last year, and presents figures to prove its claims. The Council believes that the adoption of its reconstruction program as above outlined would save the farmers three billion dollars a year.

Are Figures Correct?

We cannot vouch for the correctness of the figures made public by the Council, and we are not sure that the conclusions drawn from them are defensible in every detail, but they are interesting from a statistical standpoint and well worth the study of any farmer. Whether the loss to farmers last year was six and a half billion dollars or only one billion dollars is not important. A comparison of the total actual returns with the property investment does, however, bear out the oft-repeated assertion that farming does not receive the returns to which it is entitled.

Returns From Farms

The Department of Agriculture estimates the total value of farm products in 1919 based on prices at the farm at $16,025,000,000 for crops and $8,957,000,000 for animals and animal products,—a total of $24,982,000,000. The total of the chief costs of production enumerate above was $31,463,787,000, showing that the farmers ran behind in round figures $6,481,787,000 last year.

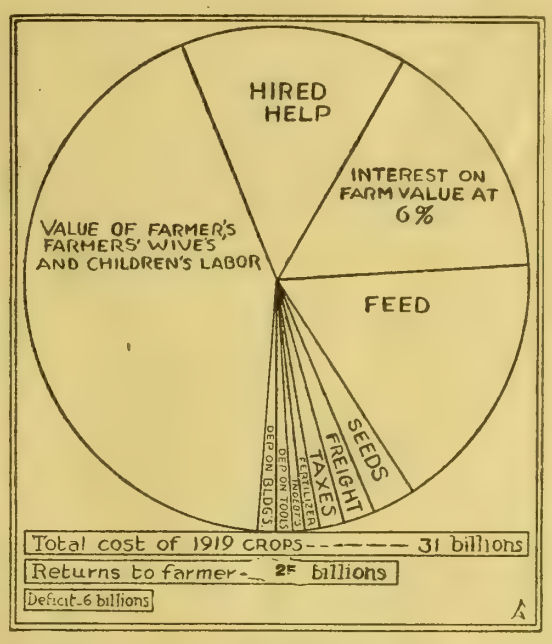
Costs of Production

The Farmers' National Council give the following costs of production as the minimum actual charges which should be considered in reaching the total costs of farm production.

Labor of farmers, farmers' wives and children, $13,000,000,000 (assuming that the minimum value of an adult's labor of eight hours per day is $1,000 per year as explained in a later paragraph) seasonal and hired labor, $5,000,000,000; interest on farm values at six per cent, $4,674,000,000; freight paid for carrying farm products, $600,000,000; taxes, local and state, $400,000,000; fertilizers, $250,000,000; seeds, $723,000,000; feeds, $6,216,000,000; interest on farm indebtedness in excess of six per cent, $120,000,000; depreciation of buildings at 2 1-2 per cent, $269,062,000; depreciation of implements and machinery at ten per cent, $211,725,000.

The Farmers' National Council admits that these figures are estimates, but very careful estimates, and they have purposely leaned toward conservatism in making them. We would go farther and say that the items of cost which the Council has not included would in the aggregate amount to another five billion dollars, to make no allowance for the ultra-conservatism of the figures they do cite.

For instance, no mention is made of the upkeep of fences, always an appreciable item on any farm. Supplies such as gasoline, oil, binder twine, sprays for crops and orchards, and scores of minor items are not mentioned at all, yet on six million farms they must cost a lot of money. The amount allowed for taxes is altogether too low. The farmers of Michigan alone pay in round numbers $20,000,000 a year. In the forty-eight states the total would be close to a billion dollars instead of four hundred million. The same objection can be made to the depreciation estimate of 2 1-2 per cent on buildings and 10 per cent on equipment. No farm building will last forty years without the expenditure of a sum almost equal to if not exceeding its replacement value for paint and repairs. Even with proper care the average wooden structure on the farm will have to be entirely rebuilt at the end of 40 years if not in less time. Farm implements and machinery deperciate at a much greater rate than 10 per cent of their value per year. Manufacturers make a much more liberal depreciation allowance than this on machinery that is housed in heated buildings and never exposed to the weather. How much greater is the deterioration of farm machinery which despite the utmost precautions must some times be exposed to the rain and are housed in damp, unheated barns. Taking into consideration the cost of repairs and improvements a depreciation of at least fifteen if not twenty per cent should be charged off against farm machinery every year.



Value of Farmers Labor

The outstanding fact is that American agriculture is primarily labor and poorly paid labor at that, is the conclusion of the Council. Farmers who manage farms and take the risks of agriculture, need and use large business ability, and are entitled to a return for their labor equal to that of men engaged in other similarly important business, as well as to a fair return upon the value of their farms, and farm equipment. Instead of getting such a return many farmers receive less for their work than unskilled workers in other industries who are themselves paid less than a living wage.

The farmers wives and children who do farm work—and everybody's doing it on the farm,—are entitled, according to the Farmers' National Council, to a labor wage of at least a thousand dollars a year for any adult who spends eight hours a day in farming. They certainly are entitled to time and a half for overtime. There are about six and a half million farms in America, and the Council estimates on an average of two adults of the farmers' family do equivalent of a full days' work each, every day, on the farm, which means they are entitled to labor income of thirteen billion dollars. The 1910 census reports that there were that year 5,926,816 farmers of which 257,706 were women. The great majority of farmers are married and the work of farm women and children is fully entitled to pay. In 1910 there were nearly six million farm laborers, men, women and children, ten years of age or over, of whom about three-quarters were male. Assuming only the same number for 1919 their average wage and keep certainly was equal to $833 a year, a total of five billion dollars.

In 1910 the last year for which census figures are available, the total value of farm properties, including land, equipment, buildings, implements and machinery, domestic animals, poultry and bees, was about $41,000,000,000, an increase of 100 per cent during the decade preceding. The Farmers' National Council estimates that the value increased at least 90 per cent during the nine years from 1910 to 1919 so that it totaled at least $77,900,000,000 last year. A six per cent return upon this value of farm property is $4,674,000,000.

The other items in the above table are carefully estimated though the allowance for state and local taxes is very low and the depreciation allowed,—10 per cent—on the estimated increase in the value of implements and machinery since 1910 is also probably too low.

"We have no doubt," the Farmers' National Council says, "that these figures will be challenged by those who demand that the farmers merely produce and do not worry about whether they are breaking even, that is, working for food, clothes and shelter and not getting ahead. This position taken by the monopoly, predatory and speculative interests of the country, the Farmers' National Council terms untenable."

"We have reached a crisis in agriculture," the Council states, "and unless it is made profitable and put on a business basis farmers will raise enough to feed themselves and will not worry about feeding other people. Unless feeding the world yields fair wages, expenses and interest on investment, farmers won't do it.

Farmers' Interest as Workers Three Times Interest as Property Owners

"The figures show that the labor interest of farmers as such is vastly greater than their interest as capitalists,—fully three times as large. Even on the low figure of two thousand dollars on the average for labor for every farmers' family, directly engaged in farming, the labor value of farmers is nearly three times as large as a six per cent return on the value of farm property."

Farmers Must Oppose Having More Burdens Placed Upon Them

"Our study also shows that farmers must vigorously fight any and every measure which would increase the expenses of production and the cost of living of farmers. It is true that the amount paid for seasonal and hired labor this year will not be as large as last year because farmers are discouraged with the low price they receive for their products and have not sown such large acreage. This is a dangerous situation and if any financial burden be placed upon farmers it will be a blow to our national efficiency and welfare because it is a blow to our basic industry,—agriculture—which is now in a most serious condition as far as the general public is concerned.

"We have reached the stage in agriculture in this country where we must end special provilege and monopoly which are exacting such tremendous tribute from the American farmers."

It is the claim of the Farmers' National Council that the return of the railroads to private management places an additional burden of several billions of dollars upon the farmers. They point to the proposed freight rate increases of 25 to 30 per cent which are necessary to maintain the old wasteful competitive methods of the roads and pay to them the dividends guaranteed under the law. The Council fought vigorously against the return of the roads for these reasons, and it was no less active in its opposition to the sale of government built boats to private interests. It held that a merchant marine established by the government in time of war should be conducted by the government in times of peace. The Council also believed that the wealth that was made possible by the war was not sufficiently taxed to pay the cost of war and is in open favor of "democratic financing of the costs of war."

The Brighter Side of Farming

SPOKESMEN for farmers and sometimes farmers themselves are accused of being unfair to their profession by presenting only the dark side of farming. Perhaps this is true. But it must be remembered that the farmers are convinced that there is something fundamentally wrong with farming from the economic standpoint and their frank discussion of the manifestations of these ills in their business is simply to focus the attention of the government and the consumer upon them in hopes that their co-operation may be enlisted in remedying the trouble.

However, there is a brighter side to farming as we are glad to admit. No man who works for another can have the pride of joy of possession which every land-owning farmer has and without which he could not withstand the discouragements of his business. The farm home is conspicuously the happiest though far from the most comfortable of all American homes. The pure and invigorating air and the open spaces of the country; the green vegetables and tart fruit fresh from the garden and orchard; the warm milk direct from nature's laboratory; the sweet-smelling butter; the delicious foods such as it seems only the good farm wife knows how to prepare; the flowers, the trees,—all bring to the farm dweller an enjoyment and contentment to which the city dweller is a stranger. Were it not for this brighter side of farming, nothing could induce men to accept the hardships and small rewards of the business.—Editor.

Safeguarding Michigan's Wheat Lands

Proper Balance of Fertilizer Will Protect Their Bread-Producing Capacity for Many Years to Come

By A. E. LINDQUIST

FORTY years ago Michigan ranked as the 9th state in the number of acres given up to the production of wheat. In 1919 it had fallen into 20th place; however, this crop is now assuming a renewed importance in the Wolverine state. A greater acreage being planted last year than in any year since 1908. Almost 3,000 more acres were seeded than in 1918 with a resulting yield of over 20 million bushels as compared with 11 million the year before and 15 million in 1917.

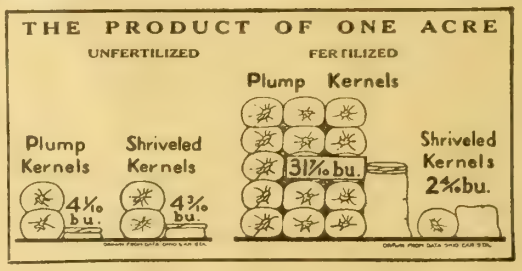
Wheat has been wrongfully denounced as being a grain crop which takes from the soil more plantfood than any others. A 30 bushel crop of wheat will remove 67 pounds of the plantfoods—ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash; a 75 bushel crop of corn removes about 129 pounds and a 60 bushel crop of oats removes 73 pounds, while a 40 bushel crop of barley takes away from the soil 72 pounds of these plantfoods. Thus we see that wheat, instead of being a grain crop which exhausts fertility of the soil more than others, is instead one of the least exhaustive grains.

In Michigan spring wheat is unsuccessful as compared with winter wheat excepting in a few districts in northern Michigan. The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports that in 1919 of the 1,350,000 acres of wheat harvested, 950,000 was winter wheat, and that this year the May 1st outlook indicates that about 857,000 acres of winter wheat will be harvested.

It is almost time to begin preparing for the winter wheat crop of 1921, and in view of the rather heavy losses by reason of infestation of the Hessian Fly last fall and the warnings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that unless the winter wheat growers will unite in a concerted union to observe the approved methods of combating the Hessian Fly, that a disastrous general outbreak of the pest is likely in 1921, it will be profitable to review the best means of combating this pest which took so many dollars from the pockets of the farmer last year.

One of the best and most effective solutions seems to be to hold off planting the wheat until the fly has come and gone which usually means a delay of from about 10 days to two weeks. No definite date for seeding can be set for Michigan as a whole, but the general rule set forth by the Agricultural Experiment Station advocates the planting in the southern half of the lower peninsula from the 10th to 25th of September—in the northern half from 1st to the 15th is the best time. The wheat should be seeded immediately after danger of fly injury has passed, and fertilizer should then be used to insure its making vigorous growth and going into winter in a strong, healthy condition. Two hundred and fifty pounds of fertilizer which fits the conditions on your farm will force wheat so that when the cold weather comes, it will be in better condition than unfertilized wheat planted two weeks earlier. Manure is recommended where it may be had in quantity, but the average farm never has enough to go around and the best place to apply manure in a rotation, is on the corn crop; furthermore, wheat responds particularly to phosphoric acid, of which manure is relatively deficient. As illustrative of this, the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station tells of obtaining a return of $9 for each ton of manure applied when re-enforced with 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre as compared to a return of $3.25 per ton from manure alone.

THE PRODUCT of ONE MAN'S LABOR
On Unfertilized Land
485 BUSHELS GRAIN
864 BALES HAY AND STOVER
On Fertilized Land.
1339 BUSHELS OF GRAIN
2611 BALES HAY AND STOVER
Adapted from W.Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul No. 155



This Picture Tells Its Own Story

It is hardly necessary to present evidence of the value of fertilizers to the farmers of Michigan, but the 18 year experiment, with and without fertilizers at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is worthy of note. There the average yield per acre on the fertilized land was 24 bushels while on the unfertilized the average was only 10.7 bushels. Of equal interest is that historical experiment at Rothamsted, England, where the average yield on a fertilized plot over a period of 51 years is 31.2 bushels, while on the unfertilized land, the average yield is only 13.1 bushels.

Fertilizers further increase the profitableness of wheat by plumping the grains; resorting again to the Ohio Experiment Station figures we find that where fertilizer was used only 6 per cent of the kernels were shriveled, while where the land was unfertilized, 49 per cent were shriveled kernels. This means double profits on the money invested as there are more bushels of wheat and it grades 1 and 2 instead of 4, 5 or lower.

The easiest and most effective method of applying fertilizer at the time of seeding is through the ordinary fertilizer grain drill. This machine applies the fertilizer evenly and leaves it near the roots of young plants.

Where drills not equipped to use fertilizer are still in use, a broadcast distributor offers the next best means of making the application. These machines can be purchased in sizes as wide as 10 to 12 feet, which cover large acreages in the course of a day.

In Steuben County, Indiana, the county agent tells of making tests of the value of fertilizing wheat and gives the following results:

Am't per Acre	Yield of Fer'l'zed Plot	Yield Unfer'l'zed plot	Increase due fertilizer
200 lbs.	42.9 bu	13.3 bu.	29.6 bu.
200 lbs.	20.3 bu.	8.8 bu.	11.5 bu.
200 lbs.	27.6 bu.	19.8 bu.	7.8 bu.
140 lbs.	24.4 bu.	18.2 bu.	6.2 bu.
200 lbs.	21.8 bu.	8.3 bu.	13.5 bu.
175 lbs.	30.2 bu.	6.8 bu.	23.4 bu.
160 lbs.	18.2 bu.	6.2 bu.	12.0 bu.
250 lbs.	33.3 bu.	23.4 bu.	9.9 bu.
190 lbs.	27.3 bu.	13.1 bu.	14.2 bu.

(*Continued on page* 11)

Oregon Farmers Enter Distributing and Manufacturing Business

Organize Not Only to Market Raw Product But to Build Factories for Utilizing Surplus

NEARLY every week unfolds the story of some new co-operative association of milk producers who, weary with the continual combat with milk dealers and condensaries, fluctuating prices, intermittent losses, and the surplus problem, have stepped boldly forth into the larger field of distributing and manufacturing the products of their dairy herds. The latest venture of this kind to come to our attention is that of the Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League, embracing several thousand farmers of Oregon and southern Washington.

This organization was the outgrowth of a co-operative cheese association that had been in existence since 1916 and had met with very indifferent success. The association had been unable to compete with other buying agencies for the farmers' milk and they began to lose business and money. At the same time farmers of surrounding sections began to feel the need for an organization for the co-operative marketing of their production. The two groups finally got together and the Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League is the result.

The League has power to provide, install and operate whatever facilities are essential in the successful prosecution of co-operative marketing. The League has as complete power to market co-operatively the products of its members as any individual dairyman would have to market the products of his dairy.

In conjunction with the League there has been organized as a non-profit organization having the same officers and management as the League, the Oregon Dairymen's By-Products Corporation. The corporation will constitute the manufacturing agency of the League and will be expected to take over and manufacture into butter, cheese, powdered milk, condensed milk or other milk products, the surplus of the milk of the League. The League will then take over and market the products manufactured by the by-products corporation. This action is in striking contrast to the oftentimes vacillating policy of the producers' association in this state. On several occasions when crises threatened to destroy the arrangement between the producer and the Detroit distributors and an open break seemed inevitable, the association "threatened" to build cheese factories and refuse to sell to the Detroit dealers, but that is as far as they ever got. The producers themselves, discontented with the manner in which the surplus has been estimated and paid for, have been ready for years to go into the business of manufacturing this surplus into marketable products, but there has been no one to take the lead. What other manufacturer on the face of the earth would turn his surplus products over to another party and accept less than the cost of producing them if there were a way in which he could place them on the market himself at a profit?

We stated before scores of dairymen's associations are going into the actual business of distributing and manufacturing as the only solution of their marketing problem. They have tried, without definite success, nearly every kind of a compromise but none has been discovered which will entirely remove them from the mercy of the dealers. We learn much of the failures that have occurred in the co-operative marketing of milk, but very little is said of the conspicuous successes, of which there are many. THE BUSINESS FARMER expects during the coming months to make a thorough investigation of co-operative milk markcting ventures and to publish the results. Two ventures of this kind in which we are particularly interested is the Turner Center system of Massachusetts and the co-operative marketing plant in Cumberland, Md., a history of each of which will be published in early issues.

What farmers of other dairy sections have done the farmers supplying any one of a dozen Michigan cities can do. If the farmers of Cumberland, Maryland, can organize a successful marketing enterprise, the farmers of the vicinity of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Bay City, and even smaller towns can do likewise. Where is there a farmer who thinks otherwise?

Your Chance is Coming

ALTHOUGH we are not yet permitted to divulge the details we are free to say that a plan is soon to be presented to the farmers of the Detroit area to own a distributing plant in the city of Detroit. The plan is somewhat different than usually followed but it appears sound and ought to give the farmers a much larger share of the consumer's dollar. Whatever prejudice any reader of the Business Farmer may have against farmers marketing their own milk we trust they will be open-minded enough to become familiar with the entire details of the above mentioned plan when it is presented to them, before arriving at any foregone conclusion.—Editor.

Lapeer Farmers Back Legislative Candidates

Farm Bureau Members to Give Organized Strength to Overthrow Reactionary Political Ring

EVERY FARMER in Michigan will be interested in the political activities of their fellow farmers in Lapeer county because those activities were largely brought about by the Lapeer county representative Wm. E. Ivory, who couldn't trust the people to vote upon the warehouse amendment. Moreover, the primary purposes of the farmers' political movement in Lapeer county is to prevent Ivory from going back to the legislature which he aspires to do. With that end in view the Lapeer county farm bureau has induced Mr. Daniel Butler, an upstanding and progressive young farmer of Deerfield township, to become a candidate, and the 2,300 members of the Farm Bureau and those who are not members of the Farm Bureau are expected to actively support him.

But the farmers of Lapeer county will not rest there. They have their eyes on the state senatorship as well, and will back Dr. O. G. Johnson, farmer and physician of Fostoria, against Chas. O. Blinn of Caro, Tuscola county. Blinn was another "farmer" in the 1919 legislature who couldn't trust the people. He is of the old political school, partisan-bound, reactionary, and one of the cogs in the political machine of Tuscola county. Dr. Johnson is exactly of the opposite type, independent and progressive. His experience as a farmer and a physician has given him the common touch and the ability to get next to people and understand their needs and problems. He is extremely popular among both old and young and a prominent newspaper man of Lapeer predicts that he will carry Lapeer county by a large majority.

Such are the substance of the facts imparted to the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER by Mr. L. L. Chapin of Fostoria, president of the Rich township farm bureau, at whose home the editor was a visitor a couple weeks ago.

"Some of us farmers in Lapeer county have long memories," said Mr. Chapin in discussing the situation. "We remember that Wm. E. Ivory was a reactionary all the way thru the last session of the legislature. We remember that he couldn't trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment. We weren't all for the amendment, but we thought the farmers who were for it should have a chance to vote for it, and we didn't like the idea of one man, our representative, holding up the whole thing. It doesn't set well in a republican form of government. So we fellows who have long memories got after Mr. Butler and after considerable arguing he consented to become a candidate. And we're going to nominate him, too. We have polled the sentiment of the farmers carefully and we find an overwhelming prejudice against Ivory. I am told that there is a probability that he will not carry his own township. Wm. E. Ivory is not going back to the legislature."

And then we drove over to the Butler farm and found Farmer David pitching hay. He slid down off the mow, shook hands all around and in five minutes had convinced me that here was a man who could be trusted to trust the people and at the same time have great convictions of his own. Lapeer county will have no apologies to make for their next representative in the state legislature if his name is David Butler.

A Review of the Warehouse Case

Lest some may have forgotten the exact circumstances leading up to the drafting of the warehouse amendment and its ultimate fate at the hands of the house of representatives we give below a brief history of the case:

In the first place the warehouse bill was nothing more than an enabling measure. It proposed to refer to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the state legislature if it so desired to issue bonds and build terminal warehouses in order to provide storage places in leading cities for farm products and possibly overcome the condition that prevailed at certain seasons of the year when there was food to burn at the farms and people going without in cities. Terminal warehouses are, theoretically at least, supposed to equalize the deficiencies of transportation, enabling shippers to use all the cars they can get in the fall, ship their products to points of consumption and sell them as the public requires them Then should winter storms hold back traffic or cars should not be had for long periods no one would suffer because enough farm products would be at the point of consumption to tide the people of the city over and bring to the farmer a fair price for his products. As we say this is the theory of the thing. That there is need of something of this kind is all too apparent, and that it is the duty of the state to at least investigate the problem if not to actually provide the means of remedying it is also apparent. But as we shall afterward show, the lower branch of the legislature didn't care to be bothered about such fundamental propositions as this. It was too much out of the beaten political path for them to follow, and with Mr. Wm. E. Ivory as their willing tool, as we shall afterward show, they succeeded in killing the proposal to let the people even vote upon the measure.

DAVID BUTLER

The Senate passed the bill. It went over to the House and was referred to the Committee on Amendment and Revision of the Constitution, of which Wm. E. Ivory of Lapeer county was chairman. Then the fight began. The private warehouse and elevator interests of the state sent their lobbyists to Lansing and gave the peoples' representatives instructions not to submit the proposition to the people. Some of them didn't take very kindly to the instructions and insisted that the bill be reported out of the Committee and submitted to the people. But not so with all. Certain "farmer" members of the house who cared more for the political support of the commercial interests of the towns in their district than they did for the welfare of the people or the sovereign right of the people to vote on the measure but at the same time fearful of going on open record as being opposed to the measure, used their combined influence upon Ivory to keep the bill in his committee. And Ivory permitted himself to be thus influenced. The arguments of the proponents of the bill were of no avail. Letters and petitions from the men who had sent him to Lansing were ignored. He refused to let the bill come out, saying that the majority of his committee were opposed to the bill and would vote it down anyway. He even refused to call his committee in session and give them an opportunity to vote. Another member of the committee made the public statement that the committee would report out the bill if the chairman would call it together. And the record shows that out of the nine members of the committee FIVE voted FOR the bill on a record vote in the House when twelve hours before the legislature adjourned and after the proponents of the measure had given up the fight, Ivory called his committee together and reported out the bill.

These are the essential facts, but one more bit of evidence should be recorder. It is this: That all other proposed amendments which came before his committee, such as the proposal to bond the state to build roads and the proposal to increase the salaries of circuit judges, Ivory and his committee reported out unanimously without any questioning or quibbling of any kind. He was willing to trust the people to vote on those amendments, but he wasn't willing to trust the farmers and consumers to vote upon an amendment that meant infinitely more to them.

Such is a part of the record established by Wm. Ivory in the 1919 session of the legislature. He wrote it himself at the command of the political four-flushers of the legislature. The farmers of Lapeer county are accepting the record on its face, and will go forth in the next election to give Mr. Ivory the battle of his political career.

DR. O. G. JOHNSON

David H. Butler

David H. Butler, successful farmer of Deerfield Township, Lapeer county, and candidate for the office of Representative to State Legislature, was born on a farm in Lapeer county, April 15, 1887.

Educated at Fostoria high, worked in general store until he had a good knowledge of the mercantile business.

Has traveled extensively in the East, South and Southwest as a commercial salesman working five years for one company in New York City, giving him a good opportunity to study condition in the various states and his sympathy has always been with the farmer, laborer and their interests and has always longed to see better conditions for them.

For the past ten years has farmed in Lapeer county and is actively engaged in that capacity at the present time.

Has held various offices of public trust serving as treasurer of the township in which he resides during the year 1918 and 1919.

Free from cliques and combines and has always stood for any farm movement which would tend to better conditions for the farmer.

Dr. O. G. Johnson

Dr. O. G. Johnson of Fostoria, Tuscola county, candidate from the 21st District for the office of State Senator, was born on a farm in the township of Rich, Lapeer county, July 31, 1872, and is now 48 years of age.

Being one of a large family, he left home at the age of nine years to make his own way in the world, working on farms summers, going to school winters until at the age of 19 when he completed his high school work. After which he was attracted to railroad work on account of high wages paid railroad men at that time. He successfully passed through the different branches of the transportation service and was promoted to Engineer at the age of 25 years.

At the age of 29 he took his savings and started to college to study medicine and by his own hard efforts he completed the course and opened an office in Metamora, Mich., moving to his present home at Fostoria, two years later.

Dr. Johnson has also been a progressive and successful farmer and a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, owning and operating one of the largest farms in Watertown township.

At the beginning of the Great War, when the call went out for every available physician, although above the specified age limit, Dr. Johnson offered his services, accepting a captaincy in the medical corps and sailed for France, serving overseas one year, was commander of the Artillery Hospital at Saumur, France.

The Doctor now holds a letter of commendation from his superior officer for his work as an organizer and his executive ability.

Farmers In Politics

THE LEGITIMATE business interests of the state have absolutely nothing to fear from the farmers' awakened interest in politics. The propagandists of the reactionaries have lied when they said the farmers of Michigan are seeking class legislation. They are not. They are seeking decent government, representative government, efficient government, economical government. The farmers court the fullest investigation and can prove that their ideals and ideas of government are fully in accord with the maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number." Business interests of the state who oppose farmers going into politics are interests who have something to hide under a basket, and in the great majority of cases they are responsible for the farmers new interests in affairs of government. The accompanying story is but one of many instances of farmers endorsing candidates for the legislature. Accounts of other instances will be presented in these columns from time to time.—Editor.

RULES, REGULATIONS, FARM BUREAU ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange has made public the rules and regulations which have been adopted to govern the organization. The objects of this Exchange were given in detail in these columns several months ago and summarized in a recent issue. They cover the entire gamut of the possibilities facing an organization of this kind and it goes without saying that if the Exchange can carry out all the varied projects now in contemplation it will prove a wonderful machine of service to Michigan agriculture.

The offices of the Exchange will be located at Lansing, in which city the Board of Control will meet on the third Tuesday of each month and the annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of July.

Membership in the Exchange shall consist of the members of the local co-operative elevators or associations owned and controlled by farmers in any of the counties of the State of Michigan, which elevators or associations shall have taken action to federate their interests in the Exchange by agreeing to abide by the rules and regulations. Each local thus affiliating shall elect a representative to the Exchange.

Expense of Membership

Each local elevator or association desiring to affiliate with the Exchange must pay in advance to the Exchange a membership fee of $200 for its total membership. In addi-

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmers Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Credit is Getting Tight

FARMERS ARE beginning to feel the pinch of the credit situation. A good many whose credit has never been questioned and who have been able to borrow money to the limit of their needs are finding it increasingly difficult to secure money for their current expenses. As for those who have been careless of their credit standing and were considered as "poor risks" even when money was plentiful, they are out of luck entirely.

The country banker is not to blame for this situation. The money which he loans does not belong to him. It is merely held in trust of which he is guardian. The amount of money which bankers can loan against their deposits is strictly regulated by law as it should be. Before the establishment of the federal reserve system the amount of loans made by country banks was limited by the amount of deposits. But under the federal reserve system member banks may loan many times their deposits. This system provides that notes and other collateral accepted by member banks in exchange for loans may be presented to federal reserve banks for rediscount, at a nominal charge.

But what's wrong with the system if it fails now to supply credit when it is most needed? is perhaps a most natural question. Let Gov. Jas. B. McDougal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, give you the crux of the situation as he explained it before the recent convention of the Michigan Bankers' Ass'n. Mr McDougal said:

"In reference to the currency business situation I will just say that the Federal Reserve banks, generally speaking, are overloaned at the present time. The situation is clearly reflected in the published statements of the Federal Reserve banks with respect to the Seventh Federal Reserve district. It can be said that the most important contributing factor to the great demand for credit is traceable to the inadequate transportation facilities. In Iowa alone it is reported that there are 100,000,000 bushels of grain from last year's crop and also large quantities of live stock ready for market, the movement of which is prevented because of the inability to secure cars.

"For many months the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has been endeavoring to impress upon borrowing banks the necessity of discouraging all loans for speculative and other non-essential purposes and of conserving their loaning power for legitimate and necessary business. General adherence to this policy, on the part of all the banks, together with improved transportation facilities will result in gradually strengthening the reserve position of the commercial and Federal Reserve banks, thus placing them in a better position to meet the customary seasonal demands for crop moving purposes which naturally come in the fall."

In brief, the banks of the country are overloaned. Too many of them have looked upon the federal reserve banks as inexhaustible reservoirs of money, and have expended their loaning powers in loans for speculative or semi-speculative purposes. As a result the farmers, like old Mother Hubbard, come to a cupboard that is all but bare, and they are likely to suffer long before their crops can be marketed.

While the situation does not as yet give promise of serious consequences, there is no telling how soon it may. It is bad enough now to emphasize the folly of somebody's failure to have looked forward to this day and provided for a source of constant and unlimited credit and capital for the productive purposes of those engaged in agriculture. The nation may yet pay a terrible price for this short-sightedness.

Third Party Blunders

THE ATTEMPT to organize politically the farmers, laboring men and progressive leaders of the two old parties has failed. True, a third party has been launched, but no sooner had it left the docks than the wild-visioned land lubbers who had taken charge threw all its ballast overboard leaving the craft to flounder at the mercy of the waves. They are likely to discover before they have proceeded far that it is no easier to ride the waves of the political sea without a depth of water to steady the hull than it is to walk on air over firm ground, a pastime that has proven quite popular with certain labor leaders and extreme socialists who are in command of the new party.

The third party has missed its opportunity With the support of the Non-Partisan League it might have attracted the attention of farmers in every state. With the support of the conservative elements of organized labor it might have had also the support of all labor. And with the committee of 48,—all men of influence and deeds,—in absolute control of the policies and campaign of the new party, it might have had the co-operation of millions of American citizens who have an indefinable feeling that the Republican and Democratic platforms are lacking in certain vital respects which a third party might have supplied. Thus fortified, the new party might conceivably have become a factor in the fall campaign.

But under the circumstances such a suggestion could only provoke mirth. That any considerable number of people will embrace the Bolsheviki-inspired program of the new party, no man with an ounce of gray matter would seriously contend. The program admirably suits the purposes of the labor agitators, the communists, the anarchists and others of the near-demented, but it is unthinkable that it could appeal to any man who works for a living and is dependent upon industry and agriculture for his bread and butter.

The separation of interests which were active in the early days of the convention and finally resulted in the unconditional withdrawal of the Non-Partisan League, the Forty-eighters and others who gave the new movement a semblance of strength and dignity, was inevitable. We have always held to the opinion that there is no common political grounds upon which organized labor as now constituted and organized farmers can unite. Economically,—in the co-operative purchase of farm products,—such a community of interests exists. But when it comes to legislating upon property rights, taxes, etc., the farmers and the laboring men are as far apart as the two poles. The reason is simple The farmer is a property owner and the laboring man is not. Compromise might be effected between the two on issues in which their interests fail to harmonize were labor under a saner leadership, but not otherwise.

The Chicago gathering was a practical demonstration of this theory.

Bankers Shy at Farm Bureau

MICHIGAN bankers want to know more about the Michigan State Farm Bureau before endorsing it. This fact came out at the recent convention of the bankers' association when it was suggested that the convention go on record as favoring the Bureau. The convention steered shy of such an endorsement and a recommendation was substituted requesting the Bureau to send a representative to the bankers' group meetings in September and explain what the farm bureau was and what it stood for.

The discussion was precipitated by a delegate from Tuscola county who asked for information about the Bureau, stating that in his county the farmers did not seem to know just what the Bureau was doing and that the banks were uncertain as to the credit strength of the organization. R C. Rothfus, Adrian banker, gave the convention his assurance that the Bureau was a responsible organization and its warehouse receipts on wool or any other product to be marketed could safely be honored.

Nevertheless the bankers adopted a "show me" attitude and will find out for themselves whether the Farm Bureau is a conservative, Simon-pure farmers' organization, or a wolf of the Non-Partisan breed parading in sheep's clothing. Bankers, we are told, have no earthly use for the Non-Partisan League and Michigan bankers have been told that Michigan farmers are going the way of the western League. Hence, "caution" is their watchword.

Moving the Crops to Market

WHAT PROFITETH a farmer to produce crops which for lack of cars he cannot move to market? If the railroad situation does not improve within the next sixty days all the farmers' problems of production may pale into insignificance compared with the problem of getting his crops to market. This is no idle guess. It is a prophecy that is the natural fruit of a little investigation and common sense.

Investigation shows that the railroad terminals of the country almost without exception are glutted. It shows that the roads are short over a quarter of a million cars. It reveals great stocks of 1919 grain in the hands of the country elevators, and still greater stocks back on the farms. And for the next sixty days it will disclose a golden stream of new wheat moving from farm to elevator where it will accumulate in every niche and corner to await the indefiinte arrival of cars to carry it to the consumer.

Common sense tells us that there is danger in such a situation. Common sense tells us that we must bestir ourselves to an immediate and careful consideration of this problem. The needs of the farmers for the money they have tied up in their crops and the needs of banks for the money they have loaned to farmers make it imperative that the balance of the 1919 crop shall be sold at once and the 1920 crop transported to points of distribution before the winter comes on.

Managers of co-operative associations should be impressed with the importance of this problem and to plan at once upon the movement of the crop consistent with these untoward conditions. Wherever possible grain should be moved to a consuming market by truck. Farmers and marketing associations located within a radius of twenty to thirty miles of a consuming market should seek an outlet in that market for part of their supplies and they should not depend upon freight cars to transport their products. Every freight car capable of carrying a load will be needed this fall for long-distance hauls and even then trucks will have to be used for considerably longer hauls than are usually thought wise for trucks to traverse. In the face of the emergency that now confronts the nation, the motor truck will come into new and greater usefulness and shippers should wherever possible use it to the exclusion of the freight car.

One of the propagandists of the Michigan Coalition Committee, which is engaged in "combatting industrial and agricultural unrest in Michigan" told an audience the other day that the Michigan State Farm Bureau owed its existence to the Coalition Committee. On the contrary the Coalition Committee came within an ace of killing the farm bureau movement in Michigan and it may do it yet "if you don't watch out."

We wonder how people can fall for that bunk about the meagre forces of the State Constabulary "protecting the orchards of Michigan from the depredations of motorists."

What the Neighbors Say

REP. CHASE COULD NOT TRUST THE PEOPLE

We wish to ask through your paper how Irvin Chase voted on the bill to submit the warehouse amendment to the votes of the people. Was he afraid to trust the people?—*Subscriber and Farmer, Osceola County, Mich.*

Apparently Mr. Chase could not trust the people. The record shows that he voted to table the report of the committee which meant the end of the proposed amendment. What are you farmers in Mr. Chase's district going to do about it, anyway?—Editor.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

A bulletin issued by the membership committee of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n of America, makes an assertion which should make every farmer want to vote the Democratic ticket this fall for both president and congressmen.

The bulletin is signed by W. M. Heckler, chairman of the Membership Committee and apparently was sent for the purpose of increasing the membership of the Association and the surprising, shocking, and in fact staggering, portion of the missive reads as follows:

"Most of us believe that the Supreme Court did not care to render a decision, which I interpret to be unfavorable to the Land Banks, but favorable to us, until after the next election."

The writer is a Republican, but the inference he gathers from the foregoing will compel him to vote the Democratic national ticket, both for president and congressman.

The farm mortgage banks and trust companies compose the largest financial interests in the United States and if money can influence Supreme Court decisions these interests have the money. But why should an unfavorable decision be withheld until after election?

The reason is plain. The Farm Loan Act is Democratic legislation. By November 1st, the Old Guard expects to be so entrenched in national government that it would be impossible to pass a new law.

Grant the faults of the Democratic administration; grant that the best business men, the captains of industry, are in the Republican party, as the writer has been taught from youth to believe; grant that the Democrats who fill government offices are of mediocre calibre and make many mistakes. Isn't it much better at that, than an oligarchy of wealth, such as ruled the country before the enactment of the Federal Reserve Banking Act and Farm Loan Act?

We have carried on successfully a war against the greatest military power the world has ever known, and yet so wonderful is this banking system, that there is less actual suffering from hunger in the months preceding the enactment of this act when money was largely controlled by the bankers who are now bending every energy to get back into power. Will the farmers of the country and the laboring men be hoodwinked into putting their necks back into the slave collar, simply because the Republicans are smarter, better looking, and have more money to spend in election than the Democrats?

The writer is not one of those who are accustomed to rant against the money power and against Wall Street, but he knows too well the grasping methods of some money lenders when left free to do their worst with the borrower who has no other recourse to secure the mortgage loan necessary for him to exist.

As a class he has found the Farm Mortgage Bankers a set of selfish and unconscionable money leeches, desirous of destroying their prey through the extortion of unreasonable and exorbitant interest charges.

Nor has his observations been confined to the type of money lender popularly looked upon as the Shylocks of the community. Men of excellent standing in the communities in which they live, when given the chance will extort the pound of flesh at every opportunity and consider it simply good business.

A case is fresh in mind, during the recent tight money times, when a young lawyer reputed to be one of the cleanest in the community in which he lived, asked a young farmer $1,000 bonus to renew a loan which was readily accepted by the local Farm Loan Ass'n.

Now that the system is temporarily out of business, cases of this kind will multiply without stint during the tight money conditions prevailing at present. No doubt if facts were known extortion of this kind would be appalling to us all.—*P. O., Hillsdale County.*

The average voter does not appreciate the tremendous efforts that have been made to destroy the farm loan system. Most of the opposition has come from the Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n, but not a little of it has come underhandedly from partisan politicians who can see nothing good in the handiwork of a Democratic administration.—Editor.

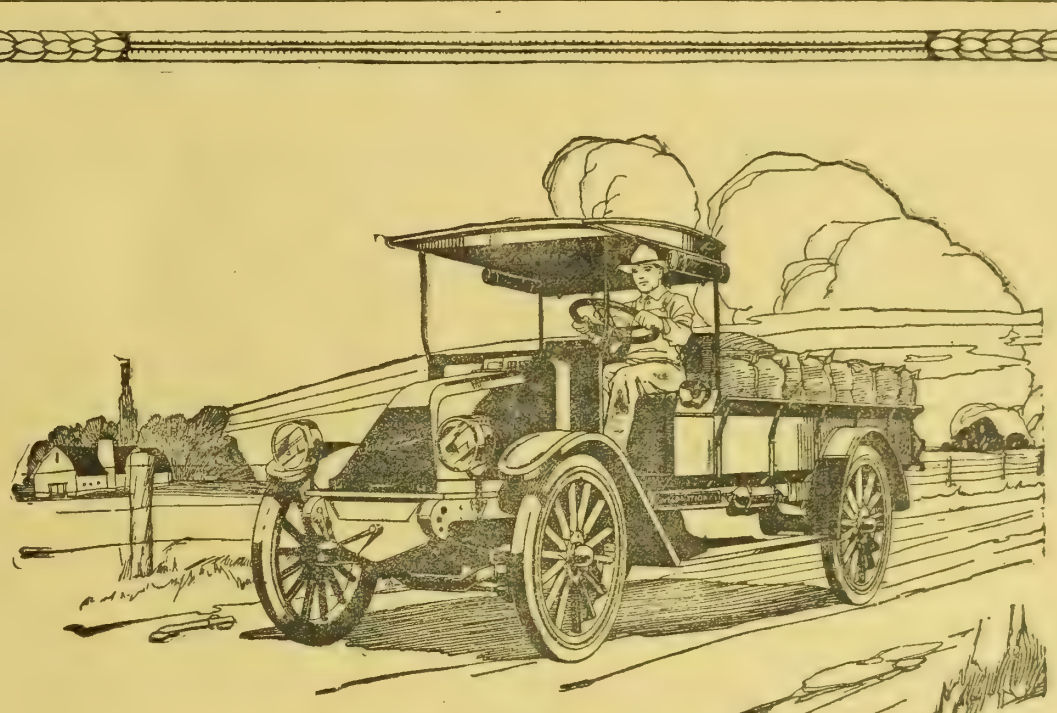
THE WAY WE THINK

Being a subscriber of your valuable farm paper and appreciate your stand for the farmers, permit me to express some of my views as to the different items of the day.

Now then, since the heavy storms of the last few weeks the crop outlook has suddenly taken a backward look as these storms have made it most impossible for the farmer to get on the fields to cultivate and to finish his planting of beans and sugar beets. The high cost of living has been talked so much that we think the city fellow will have a good chance to continue whining in the midst of a crop failure and panic. The farmers today, most of them, are not making expenses at the prices offered. It is about time things should adjust themselves. Right here in our county it is astounding the number of pioneer farmers that are selling out and leaving their farms, moving to the big towns. Farm values have declined but farm products are way below their value. Here at present the farmer who has been planning on his wool clip is very much disappointed at the meagre offer of 28 cents per pound—why should he not. Does the price of wool goods go down? Not very much and still the manufacturers say the prices are lower—that is to get the wool, see the point? Farmers will be advised to keep a nice flock of sheep as they are easy to take care of. That is all bosh, as sheep need just as good care as your other farm animals. The writer is in full sympathy for getting along but, by ginger, I like to have some profit along with my work also.

Farm machinery, lumber, cement or anything the farmer has to buy, he is soaked well. We oftimes wonder where things will go. Henry Ford stated some time ago that things were going too fast and a halt had to come some time and we agree with him. The farmer today cannot afford the wages his hired help on the farms ask, as the farm will not pay it.

In regards to the sugar beet situation wish to state I believe in the farmers having their share but still you know we have to look out for the shortage which is sure to be worse if beets are not planted. Our ground is the heavy kind and produces a normal supply to the acre most any year—*B. B. R., Twining, Mich.*



Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

DURING these days of short working hours, high wages and unsettled labor conditions, every hour saved for essential work is money in your pocket. Every hour you spend on the road between your farm and town represents unproductive time. During your busy season someone is getting high wages for this time, or you personally are spending valuable time. Make every minute pay dividends. Reduce the number of hours spent on the road and increase the hours of productive farm work.

You can haul your farm products to town with an *International Motor Truck* and haul supplies back to the farm in about one-fourth of the time that would be required with a team and wagon—a road saving of 300%. Thereby you save, during the year, many hours for necessary farm work—hours and minutes that total into days. You save money in wages, or at least make the high wages that you are paying someone pay you greater returns.

International Motor Trucks are made in nine sizes, from ¾ ton to 3½ ton—a size and style for every hauling requirement. A letter or post-card to the address below will bring complete information descriptive of these low-cost hauling units that make every minute pay dividends.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A
92 Branch Houses in the United States

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

JUST TO BE OUT OF DOORS

Just to be out of doors, so still, so green,
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean,
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft rustle, sound of sudden wings,
The far, faint hills, water wide between
And over all the feeling, half serene,
Of what this happy world would come to mean
When no conventions hard shall intervene;
Content with contentment Nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.

—The Public.

TO ONE who thinks of our Northern Michigan territory as simply a stretch of jack pines and barren sand, a trip through the cultivated part of it is a revelation.

True, it remained for the fruit growers of the west to first teach the farmers of other states the value of sprayed fruit, but now that our fruit belt of the north is being developed, there is none finer. For miles along Traverse Bay stretch orchards of cherry trees, with their shining trunks telling the story of painstaking care. And just as carefully cultivated were these orchards as are the corn fields of Illinois.

After driving for miles across the lands owned by the lumber companies who have stripped them of their value, and then left them, it is like the oasis in the desert when the driver strikes the road along the bay, where the way is so narrow that "turn out" places are marked —where the hills have washed the road perilously near the bay, but where the trees on either side of the road bend over and meet, forming an arch through which the traveler emerges to catch glimpses of trees laden with the glistening fruit.

For the tired business man or his family, anxious to escape the heat of the city, there are resorts without number—some of them catering to the idle rich who demand every convenience, while for the school teacher with her long vacation and limited means there are the fruit farms where she can earn her board and room by picking fruit at the same time gaining for herself all the red blood corpuscles which the indoor life have robbed her of, and sending her back at the end of the season, tanned of flesh but with abundant health. Many boy scouts also enjoy their outing in this way and in spite of the work still find plenty of time in which to take their dip in the clear cold waters of the bay.

I wondered why the moving picture men didn't set up their cameras in this district—surely the players would find real recreation with their work in this so-called "heart of nature's playground," and as for setting—no finer scenery could be found.

Whether one is fond of boating, bathing, fishing, drives or "hikes" through beautiful country roads, they are all to be found within the boundaries of our own fair state. And for those who can't afford a long vacation trip, we can think of no more delightful way of spending a short time than putting the whole family into the car and pointing its head due north. You will find many delightful camping sites among the "Christmas trees" or the beautiful silver birches and will return much more refreshed and rested than as if you selected the city for your trip.

The early fall is the time for sightseeing and shopping in the city, when the tourist season is over, rates have returned to more nearly normal and the heat is not so oppressive—but for the summer—if you would find a real restful vacation—just take to the open road.

How I Would Live

I know how short this life at best must be,
So let me live that, after I am dead,
There may be those who will remember me
For some good thing that I have done or said.

If I have made a little child to laugh,
A tired and careworn mother caused to smile,
Or said a good word in someone's behalf:
Oh, then, will not my life have been worth while?

If, by a kindly word, I helped to cheer
Someone in sorrow; helped relieve the pain
Of one who suffered: or dispelled the fear
Of one afraid—then have I lived in vain?

If I deal fairly with my fellow men,
Help those disheartened weary with the strife;
If I am honest with myself, pray, then,
Have I not played the better part of life?

So let me live that, after I am dead,
There may be those, who, looking on my face,
Will think of some good thing I did or said
That made this world for them a brighter place.

—Harrison Russell.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

BLACK AND white is finding favor in milady's eyes for the summer wardrobe and some of the creations are truly handsome while some are simply startling, but not at all lovely.

In a shop yesterday I saw a little summer dress all made up which I realizes I wouldn't have chosen had I seen it in the piece and yet in the completed dress it was very effective. It consisted of a black background, with a white figure—rather large. And it's only trim was a very wide hem as of course the skirt was made at least ten inches from the floor and white organdie collars and cuffs. And these white organdie collars and cuffs were made perfectly plain, but stitched in black. And with this costume was worn a sash of black ribbon—the old fashioned kind that we used to call watered silk. It was very wide and made a costume which was cool and at the same time would not soil easily.

A buyer who has just returned from New York confided in me that the fall suits and dresses would be just as short as they had been the past summer.

Thought perhaps some of our readers might be interested in the latest songs, so I dropped into the best music store in town where the clerk gave me the following list of new songs as "best sellers." They are 30c each if you should wish to order through the Personal Service Shopping Bureau:

Kismet, an Arabian Song.
Because You're Here.
Shadows Will Fade Away.
Somewhere.
Little Heart O' Mine.
Railroad Blues.
In Sweet September.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Two prizes have been awarded this week—the first is a large size pencil box, containing both pens, pencils and eraser. This was sent to Zella Smith, of Boyne City, Mich., who secured three new subscribers for our paper.

And the second prize was the small size pencil box, which was awarded to Ruth Hibberd for her original story "In a Pair of Old Shoes" which appears this week.

During the vacation season is seems as if a whole lot of our little folks could secure subscriptions and earn just the things you have been longing for. Try it. One little girl is working for a camera. It takes ten subscribers and they must be sent in at once in order to gain the camera, but we have no doubt that she will succeed as she seems so determined and that is what always wins—strick-to-it-ive-ness and hard work with a determination to win is a combination which can't be beaten. Affectionately, AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—Quite a long time ag I sent a poem to your page and was pleased to see it printed. I was very glad to receive letters from my M. B. F. cousins. I am sending you a true story. We thought it a very interesting incident, though sad, and I wanted all of the readers to know of it. I would be very glad to write all of the time for your paper. [illegible] short stories and would like to send them [illegible] I would like to have some of the cousins write to the paper and tell how they earn money, for I want to earn money to go to high school. Hoping you will find a place in your paper for my letter and stories.—Ruth Hibberd, Remus, Mich.

In a Pair of Old Shoes

In our woodshed hangs a pair of old shoes. They were beyond repair and to have them out of the way they were sent out there. They hang on a nail as peacefully as a pair of old shoes should. There are many robins about our yard. What brings them there I do not know, but they are very plentiful around the great trees and the barns. One day last summer I sat idly in the woodshed and several times I saw a robin fly in with a bit of grass or mud. I was curious and watched her, but I could not see where she deposited her burden.

I moved to get a better view and all at once I saw. She was building her nest on that pair of old shoes.

After a few days the nest was finished and four beautiful blue eggs lay close within. How could I wait until those eggs were hatched?

The bird sat on the nest day after day and her red-breasted husband was always singing near or bringing her a bug or a worm.

One day, to my delight, I found that one of the eggs had hatched and soon all the eggs had fussy little objects with wide yellow mouths in their places.

Often I put a bug or worm on the fence nearby for Mrs. Robin to give her children.

I watched the babies grow. I don't think they had ever taken their first lesson in flying yet and I went out to see them one day. But alas! I found the nest empty.

Whether the cat took them or not, I do not know, but the nest is still there, and if it were out of danger of all cats, I should wish that those robins would build their nest there again this year.—Ruth V. Hibberd, age 14 years.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the boys and girls letters. I am in the 5th grade. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have two horses two cows and two pigs. We have about 95 chickens. I am going to try and get a camera. Can I send the name of 10 subscribers any time? May father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Well, I will close. Zella Smith, Boyne City.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 9 years old and weigh 79 pounds and will be in the fourth grade next winter. I have 2 1-2 miles to go to school. Our school is a graded school of about 40 pupils. We were visiting yesterday and on our way home a black bear crossed the road just a few rods ahead of us.

Mama has 75 chickens. This is the first time I have written to you and hope to see my letter in print. Orlan Wise, Selkirk, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I would like to join your circle of boys and girls. I stay with my aunt and uncle. They have two horses, 10 chickens, 1 cock and 1 dog named Shep. He likes to chase cows. I solved the Proverb Jumble, it was "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise." Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Margaret Kamper, Rudyard, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my second letter to you. I am 9 years old. I have 2 sisters. My school was out the 27th of May. We had a picnic in the grove. Miss Little was our teacher. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. Lila Dickinson, Hesperia, Mich., R 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written before I would like to see my letter in print. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the Doo Dads very much. As I have never seen any letters from Sidnaw in print I thought I would write once. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth grade. There are 13 scholars in our school. The name of our school is Kentuckyville school. I have five sisters and one brother. There are four girls at home the other being married. I live on a homestead farm of 160 acres. Our pets are a dog and a guinea pig. Alma Powell, Sidnaw Mich.

Dear Aunt Care—I am a little girl 8 years old and in the third grade and my school was out the 9th of June. For pets I have two old cats and five kittens. My daddy takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the other girls and boys. I weed the garden for my daddy and cut the rye out of the wheat. Well I guess I will close. Ruth Scouten, Snover, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like the children's page best. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I attend the Town Hall school. I have 3 brothers and one sister. We have a Dort passenger car. I must close to leave room for others. Martha E. Dubiel Kawkawlin, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old. We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Children's Hour very much. I have three sisters and two brothers. For pets I have 8 cats and a chicken. Vallah Metz., Deart, Mich.

Answer to Last Week's puzzle

CHester
LAurel.
AMericus.
RIchmond.
ELgin, Ill.

Fll—NT.
COrry.
ENid.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

HE DROPPED it on the top of the show case as of little worth, and looked inquiringly at his customer. But Torres waited in silence which he knew would compel the garrulity of covetous age to utterance.

"Do I understand that the honorable Senor Torres seeks advice about the quality of the stone?" the old jeweler finally quavered.

Torres did no more than nod curtly.

"It is a natural gem. It is small. It, as you can see for yourself, is not perfect. And it is clear that much of it will be lost in the cutting."

"How much is it worth?" Torres demanded with impatient bluntness.

"I am a poor man," Fernandez reiterated.

"I have not asked you to buy it, old fool. But now that you bring the matter up, how much will you give for it?"

"As I was saying, craving your patience, honorable senor, as I was saying, I am a very poor man. There are days when I cannot spend ten centavos for a morsel of spoiled fish. There are days when I cannot afford a sip of the cheap red wine I learned was tonic to my system when I was a lad, far from Barcelona, serving my apprenticeship in Italy. I am so very poor that I do not buy costly pretties——"

"Not to sell again at a profit?" Torres cut in.

"If I am sure of my profit," the old man cackled. "Yes, then will I buy; but, being poor, I cannot pay more than little." He picked up the gem and studied it long and carefully. "I would give," he began hesitatingly, "I would give—but, please honorable senor, know that I am a very poor man. This day only a spoonful of onion soup, with my morning coffee and a mouthful of crust, passed my lips——"

"In God's name, old fool, what will you give?" Torres thundered.

"Five hundred dollars—but I doubt the profit that will remain to me."

"Gold?"

"Mex." came the reply, which cut the offer in half, and which Torres knew was a lie. "Of course; Mex, only Mex. all our transactions are in Mex."

Despite his elation at so large a price for so small a gem, Torres play-acted impatience as he reached to take back the gem. But the old man jerked his hand away, loath to let go of the bargain it contained.

"We are old friends," he cackled shrilly. "I first saw you, when a boy you came to San Antonio from Boca del Toros. And, as between old friends, we will say the sum is gold."

And Torres caught a sure but vague glimpse of the enormousness, as well as the genuineness, of the Queen's treasure which at some remote time the Lost Souls had ravished from its hiding place in the Maya Mountain.

"Very good," said Torres, with a quick cavalier action recovering the stone. "It belongs to a friend of mine. He wanted to borrow money from me on it. I can now lend him up to five hundred gold on it, thanks to your information. And I shall be grateful to buy for you, the next time we meet in the pulqueria, a drink—yes, as many drinks as you can care to carry—of the thin, red, tonic wine."

And as Torres passed out of the shop, not in any way attempting to hide the scorn and contempt he felt for the fool he had made of the jeweler, he knew elation in that Fernandez, the Spanish fox, must have cut his estimate of the gem's value fully in half when he uttered it.

In the meanwhile descending the Gualaca River by canoe, Leoncia, the Queen, and the two Morgans, had made better time than Torres to the coast. But ere their arrival and briefly pending it, a matter of moment that was not appreciated at the time, had occurred at the Solano hacienda. Climbing the winding pathway to the hacienda, accompanied by a descrepid old crone whose black shawl over head and shoulders could not quite hide the lean and withered face of blasted volcanic fire, came as strange a caller as the hacienda had ever received.

He was a Chinaman, middle-aged and fat, whose moon-face beamed the beneficient good nature that seems usual with fat persons. By name, Yi Poon, meaning "the Cream of the Custard Apple," his manners were as softly and richly oily as his name. To the old crone, who tottered beside him and was half-supported by him, he was the quintessence of gentleness and consideration. When she faltered from sheer physical weakness and would have fallen, he paused and gave her chance to gain strength and breath. Thrice, at such times, on the climb to the hacienda, he fed her a spoonful of French brandy from a screw-cap pocket flask.

Seating the old woman in a selected, shady corner of the piazza, Yi Poon boldly knocked for admittance at the front door. To him, and in his business, back-stairs was the accustomed way; but his business and his wit had taught him the times when front entrances were imperative.

The Indian maid who answered his knock, took his message into the living room where sat the disconsolate Enrico Solano among his sons—disconsolate at the report Ricardo had brought in the loss of Leoncia in the Maya Mountain. The Indian maid returned to the door. The Senor Solano was indisposed and would see nobody, was her report, humbly delivered, even though the recipient was a Chinese.

"Huh!" observed Yi Poon with braggart confidence for the purpose of awing the maid to carrying a second message. "I am no coolie. I am smart Chinaman. I go to school plenty much. I speak Spanish. I speak English. I write Spanish. I write English. See—I write now in Spanish for the Senor Solano. You cannot write, so you cannot read what I write. I write that I am Yi Poon. I belong Colon. I come this place to see Senor Solano. Big business. Much important. Very secret. I write all this here on paper which you cannot read."

But he did not say that he had further written:

"The Senorita Solano. I have great secret."

It was Alesandro, the eldest of the tall sons of Solano, who evidently had received the note for he came bounding to the door, far outstripping the returning maid.

"Tell me your business!" he shouted at the fat Chinese. "What is it? Quick!"

"Very good business," was the reply, Yi Poon noting the other's excitement with satisfaction. "I make much money. I buy—what you call—secrets. I sell secrets. Very nice business."

"What do you know about the Senorita Solano?" Alesandro shouted.

"Everything. Very important information——"

But Alesandro could no longer control himself. He almost hurled the Chinaman into the house, and not relaxing his grip, rushed him on into the living room and up to Enrico.

"He has news of Leoncia!" Alesandro shouted.

"Where is she?" Enrico and his sons shouted in chorus.

Mistaking his busy thinking for fright, Enrico stilled his sons back with an upraised hand, and addressed the visitor quietly.

"Where is she?" Enrico asked

"Hah!—thought Yi Poon. The senorita was lost. That was a new secret. It might be worth something some day, or any day. A nice girl, of high family and wealth such as the Solanos, lost in a Latin-American country, was information well worth possessing. Some day she might be married—there was that gosspi he had heard in Colon—and some later day she might have trouble with her husband or her husband have trouble with her—at which time, she or her husband, it mattered not which, might be eager to pay high for the secret.

(*Continued next week*)

(*This announcement is made with the approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture*)

Better Sires-Better Stock

$1,000 Money Prize

UNDER rules and conditions provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, a money prize of one thousand dollars will be paid by Chapin & Company, Chicago, to that county in the United States which first becomes free from inferior sires.

By inferior sires are meant low quality purebred sires as well as all crossbred, grade and scrub sires. The word "sires" includes stallions, bulls, jacks, rams, boars and bucks. Poultry is not included.

A county eligible to receive the prize must have a total of 500 or more sires of all classes and 5,000 or more head of female breeding stock.

All owners of males kept for breeding purposes, in the classes mentioned, and a majority of other livestock owners in the county, must have declared their intention of hereafter using nothing but purebred sires by joining the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Upon notification by a County Agent or the officer of a county livestock organization, that the county he represents is free from inferior sires, the Bureau of Animal Industry will investigate the claim. If the Federal expert finds that the county is, in fact, free from inferior sires, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry will declare that county as winner of the prize.

The prize money will be deposited in a local bank to the credit of the County Agent, official of the county livestock organization or other person or persons considered best qualified to administer the fund. It will be maintained as a revolving fund from which loans may be made to persons desiring to purchase purebred sires in any of the classes mentioned. After three years from date of the award, the fund, with accumulated interest, will be distributed in five equal prizes, in open competition, for the most meritorious young stock resulting from the use of purebred sires. One prize for horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

County agents or officials of county livestock organizations desiring to enter their counties as competitors for this prize, will indicate their intention of so doing by letter to Chapin & Company, sending a duplicate of the letter to the Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No time limit is placed on the offer of this prize. No other rules govern the competition except those herewith provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In addition to the money prize, the county that is declared winner will be presented with a silk banner and a certificate signed by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith and Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 S. La Salle Street **Chicago, Illinois**

MARKET FLASHES

MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW

There has been no material change in the important factors which affect the farmer's business during the past week. A little improvement in the foreign situation is noted and for a day or two an easier money market was in evidence. But immediately upon a renewed demand for loans the market tightened again and interest rates advanced. Transportation is still in a more or less chaotic condi ion with no promise of any immediate improvement. The hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for higher rates has been concluded and a decision expected in the near future. It is not believed that the commission will allow the full 27 per cent increase in freight rates that was asked for, but that a substantial increase of perhaps 18 or 20 per cent will be granted is not doubted. The strength of rail stocks on the stock market is an indication of the returning confidence in the ability of the railroads to earn money. The ability of the railroads to render service, which is of prime importance to the freight-paying public, is not necessarily a factor in the stock market. The increase of rates should at least open the way to additional capital which the roads are very badly in need of at the present time and will enable them to the more quickly renew their equipment and better their service. No matter what the cost the nation must have its railroads back on their feet at the earliest possible moment as transportation will be the controlling influence in the nation's prosperity the next few years.

Crop conditions continue favorable throughout the country. The damage that was feared from red and black rust in the Northwest has not materialized and the feeling in the grain exchanges is that it will not materialize. This feeling is reflected in sagging prices. Michigan crops are coming through in fine shape. There has been a little too much rain and not quite enough hot weather. Following the heavy storms of two weeks ago a few days of bright sunny weather would have done the grain crops a world of good. However, the fair weather of the present week is making things hum and the clicking of the binder can be heard on nearly every farm in southern Michigan. Farm help is very scarce but the farmers are managing some way or other as they always do.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

CHICAGO—Grains stronger; prices advance. Hogs higher. Cattle steady. "Time to buy feeder cattle and hogs."

DETROIT—Beans easy. Grains steady and firm.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT PRICES MAKES TEMPORARY GAIN

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.82	2.80	2.93
No. 2 White	2.80	2.85	2.93
No. 2 Mixed	2.80		2.96
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.25	2.24	
No. 2 White	2.23	2.21½	
No. 2 Mixed	2.23		

The wheat market after several weeks of declines strengthened up the first of the current week and some predictions are made that it will not go lower. A number of temporary conditions arose, however, to affect the price, and as soon as these conditions are removed lower prices may be again in prospect. Reports of heavy floods in the Canadian wheat provinces and unproved rumors of damage from rust in the Northwest were the controlling factors in the early week deals. Moreover, several large concerns who have been a little shy at buying during the declines of the last several weeks, were buying quite heavily this week. This may have been, however, to fill immediate orders for the wheat or flour. Despite the bullish tendencies of the market this week, there is a fairly strong sentiment that prices will take another drop as the crest of the new wheat movement is reached. The condition of wheat in Michigan on July 1st ranged from very poor to very good. Many fields are badly spotted and some too poor to be worth harvesting. Some damage was done by winter killing, and the Hessian fly has wrought mischief in certain sections. The central counties of the state report excellent stands and a good crop is promised. The forecast of production for the year is 15,451,000 bushels or 30 per cent less than grown last year. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates there are still 931,000 bushels of the 1919 crop still in farmers' hands.

CORN GAINS STRENGTH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.62	1.55	1.72½
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.97	2.14½
No. 3 Yellow	1.98		
No. 4 Yellow			

Lack of supplies, rumors of a railroad strike and none too encouraging crop conditions were influences that strengthened up the corn market this week, after its persistent decline of several weeks past. On the other hand there is a disposition to sell corn in order to release the money that is tied up and a little easing up in the car situation would move plenty of corn to market and undoubtedly cause the price to drop again. The condition of corn in Michigan is fairly satisfactory, better than the ten year average but nine per cent lower than the excellent condition of last year. Some corn that was late planted is small and inclined to turn yellow. It will make a poor silage crop. Other fields, and by far the majority, are fine and thrifty, big, healthy leaves, and in southern Michigan tasseling out in good shape. There promises to be a good yield of ripe corn in Michigan this year. The acreage is estimated at 1,650,000 and the production based on the July 1st condition is 66,628,000 bushels.

OATS ADVANCE ALONG WITH OTHER GRAINS

The general toning up of the grain markets this week has affected oats and prices are generally slightly higher, due to virtually the same influences that affected the corn market. The condition of oats in nearly all states, and particularly so in certain sections of Michigan. Although the crop suffered some from the dry weather, but rains of July have improved it wonderfully. In fact, some of the best fields of oats we have ever set eyes upon may be seen today in Macomb county. The fields are thick, even and heading heavily and promise a bumper yield. In the northern and sandier sections of the state the crop is not so good, the dry weather having more effect and the grasshoppers having tried to finish up where the weather man left off. Nevertheless the crop will be considerably better than the remarkably poor one last year. The estimated production this year is 47,371,000 bushels.

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.06	.99½	1.20
No. 3 White	1.05	.98	
No. 4 White	1.04		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.82½		.91
No. 3 White		.89	
No. 4 White		.79¼	

RYE ADVANCES

Rye advanced two cents on the Detroit market this week. It holds about the same relative position as other grains and for several months may be expected to follow the trend of wheat and corn. The estimated production of rye in Michigan for 1920 is 11,768,000 bushels or nearly 2,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

BEANS TAKE ANOTHER DROP

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 20, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.00	7.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		16.00	17.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

Beans are down again to $7 per cwt. on the Detroit market, and elevators are offering from $6 to $6.50. The bean market has nearly recovered from the unusual conditions which have beset it for several years back and is now but the victim of the general financial and transportation influences which have brought about lower prices in nearly all farm products. Unless general trade conditions improve very greatly we cannot hold out any hope that the bean market will improve for several months. Enormous supplies have been put on the market this summer and with the old crop pretty well cleaned up, and a short crop for 1920, a better tone should prevail in this market toward the close of the year. England is worrying over a wheat famine. Her public men are certain that before many months the entire world will feel the pinch. If this be true, it ought to make for a better market on beans. Anyway, prices cannot go much lower and a couple or three more months ought to reveal something of the future of this market. The estimated acreage of beans in Michigan is 272,000 and which is 12 per cent less than last year, but larger than originally intended as a result of the sugar beet controversy. The condition is good throughout the entire state.

POTATOES IN DEMAND

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 20, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		7.25
Chicago		7.23
Pittsburg		7.95
New York		6.12
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The potato market at Detroit is firm and dealers are experiencing a ready market at last week's prices. The Chicago market has advanced during the past few days but at present is in a weak condition. "Excellent growing weather combined with sufficient rainfall has materially improved the potato fields in Wexford, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Otsego and Osceola counties and a good yield is expected," reports the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

HAY EASY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35
Chicago	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	44.00 @ 46		38.00 @ 44
Pittsburg	37.00 @ 38	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 34
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33
Chicago		35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	39.00 @ 44	32.00 @ 37	
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	32.50 @ 37	31.50 @ 32	29.50 @ 30
Chicago	34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 33	32.00 @ 30
New York	39.50 @ 33	26.00 @ 36	21.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	33.00 @ 34	25.00 @ 29
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.50 @ 34	31.50 @ 31	32.00 @ 33
Chicago	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 32	16.00 @ 23
New York	27.00 @ 36	24.00 @ 31	
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	28.00 @ 29	23.00 @ 25

Shipments of hay to the Detroit market are very liberal and the tone is easy. The hay crop, on a whole, is light this year as rains came too late to give it a normal growth. The estimate for Michigan is 3,058,000 tons, and for the entire United States 85 million tons. Last year's yield was 109 million tons.

CATTLE MARKET WEAK

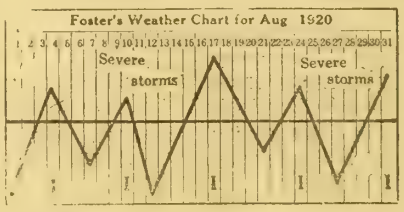
Contrary to belief, receipts of cattle on the Chicago market increased during the past week. They not only increased but last Saturday's receipts were double that of one week before. The market averages about 25c lower than last week. Detroit receipts are fairly good and the price is the same as last week. Eastern markets are feeling considerable of a slump owing to the Jewish fasting period, which began July 15 and ends July 24.

Hogs have shown quite a bit of strength due to small receipts and prices average 5c higher than last week at Chicago. The Detroit market is rather quiet. Market for sheep and lambs inclined toward dullness and prices higher than last week.

DETROIT—Cattle: Best heavy steers, $14@14.50; mixed steers and heifers, $10@11; butchers, $7@8; best cows, $8.50; butcher cows, $7@7.50; best heavy bulls, $8.50; feeders, $9@10; stockers, $7.50@8.50; milkers and springers, $65@100. Hogs: Pigs, $15.25; mixed hogs, $16.25.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about July 27 Aug. 2, 7, 14, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 28, Aug. 3, 8, 15; plains sections 29, Aug. 4, 9, 16; meridian 90 upper Great Lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 30, Aug. 5, 10, 17; lower great lakes and eastern sections 31, Aug. 6, 11, 18, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 1 7, 12, 19. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control cropweather from near July 27 to near August 19. Cool weather has been expected to cross continent during week centering on July 26, followed by a moderately high temperature wave crossing continent during week centering on Aug. 4. Then a low temperature wave crossing continent during week centering on Aug. 12. A dangerous hot wave is expected to cross continent during week centering on Aug. 17.

August, usually a quiet cropweather month, will, for 1920, be a radically rough weather month. Dangerous storms are expected during the weeks centering on Aug. 11 and 25. During first of these severe storms I expect hail in some northern sections east of the Rockies. The second severe storm period will be very dangerous on the continents and the oceans. Near Aug. 25, besides the continental storm, a great hurricane is expected to organize east of Cuba. These hurricanes are very slow travelers and sometimes require two weeks to get thru the southwestern North Atlantic. They make a curve in the Carribean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Otherwise I cannot locate nor time them. This hurricane will cause frosts in the middle northwest and heavy rains in the cotton states.

W. T. Foster

RULES, REGULATIONS, FARM BUREAU ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

(*Continued from page* 5)

tion each association or elevator shall, when called upon by the Board of Control, deposit with the Exchange a negotiable promissory note payable on demand to the order of the Exchange in the sum of $500. Such note shall not bear interest. These notes shall become the property of the Exchange and shall be available at any time in the settlement of any liquidated damage that may result from the failure of a member elevator to live up to its contract with the Exchange. Such notes may also be used as collateral security as the discretion of the Board of Control.

Each member elevator or association is required to enter into a written contract with the Exchange which appoints the Exchange as its sales agent to sell all or part of the products of such local association. Such products as may be sold or such supplies as may be bought by the local association with the agency of the Exchange will not release the association from its pro-rata share of the maintenance of the Exchange. This contract may be cancelled by the association on July 1st of any year by giving written thirty day notice and paying to the Exchange such indebtedness as it may be under to the Exchange. Any local association may withdraw from the Exchange at any time between the first day of June and the first day of the following July, but "such withdrawal shall not affect any right or lien which the Exchange has against the retiring local or its property until its indebtedness to the Exchange is fully paid." At the time of withdrawal the note given by the local elevator shall be returned.

Each local elevator shall be responsible for its pro-rata share of all contracts, debts and engagements to the Exchange, (with certain exceptions.) The expense of operating the Exchange shall be met by a fixed charge per unit or a percentage charge laid upon returns for products sold and upon supplies purchased, the amount of such charge to be fixed by the Board of Control. Except as provided in certain cases, all products of the same grade shall be settled for upon the average price of each day's sales. The Board of Control shall make such arrangements as to settlements with local elevators as may be deemed necessary. All merchandise purchased by the Exchange for any member association shall be settled for on a cash basis.

After the year's Division of Profits, expenses are paid and a proper sum set aside to cover the depreciation of the Exchange property and provision is made for a contingent fund to be fixed by the board of control, the balance of the year's savings on products shall be divided among local elevators and associations in proportion to the amount (or value) of its products sold, and the balance of the year's savings on supplies purchased shall be divided in like manner.

Grading and Inspecting

All grains, beans, seeds and other farm products grown by members of the local elevators for sale through this Exchange shall be handled and graded in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Exchange, subject to such inspection as may be established by the Board of Control. All brands, labels, trademarks, and the like established by the Exchange, shall be registered and become its property and they shall be attached only to such grades as shall be ordered by the Board of Control.

Other Provisions

The rules and regulations make provisions for a proper system of auditing, for a method of arbitration in cases of dissatisfaction arising over transactions between local associations and the Exchange, amendments, etc.

SAFEGUARDING WHEAT LANDS OF MICHIGAN

(*Continued from page* 4)

It is readily apparent that fertilizer more than pays for itself in increased yields. The average yield in the above experiments on the fertilized plots was 27.3 bushels per acre, while on the unfertilized plots the yield averaged only 13.1 bushels. As a result of the application of from 140 to 250 lbs. of a complete fertilizer per acre, the yield was more than doubled.

It is hard to make definite recommendations covering a wide range of farming conditions but the following will serve as a guide in selecting the most profitable fertilizer for wheat.

	Pct Ammonia	Pct Phos. Acid	Pct Potash
Clay Soils—			
Without manure	2	12	0
With manure	0	16	0
Loam Soils—			
With manure	0	12	2
Without manure	2	12	4
For Sandy Soils			
Without manure	2	10	4
With manure	0	12	4

Select the analysis that best fits the conditions on your farm and apply at least 250 lbs. per acre, for you are not only feeding the wheat crop but also the hay crop which follows, and the increase from the latter should more than pay the cost of fertilizing.

MAY WIN $50 FOR $2.50!

(Gold Contest News Special)

Mt. Clemens, July 19, 1920.—If the friendly little "25c-to-the-end-of-1920" contest closed today, instead of the first of September, we would have to send John Schmenk, of Milan, Mich., a $50 gold piece and for it he has sent us to date just $2.50, which paid in full for ten new subscribers at 25c each! The second prize, a $25 gold piece would go by registered mail to Wilson R. Canouts, Carson City, Mich., for he has sent us eight new 25c subscriptions and just $2 in money! And we would have to send both F. G. Heminger, Otter Lake, Mich., and Chas. H. Wellever, Battle Creek, Mich., each a $10 gold piece because they are tied for third prize, both having sent in six new 25c subscriptions. Then Henry Ruppert, Fair Grove; Chas. Post, West Branch and D. L. Rolfe, Mason, would each get a consolation prize of a $5 gold piece, just to prove we appreciated the boost they gave The Business Farmer.

Of course, all of these folks sent in these new trial subscribers before they received the announcement on the back cover of the July 17th issue, in which we put a little pepper into the summer campaign for new names, by putting up $100 in gold for those who sent in the most 25c subscriptions between now and the first of September, but every name that has been sent in will count.

It is altogether too early to tell who will lead in the contest. As I write this on Monday, the announcement dated last Saturday has only been in your hands a couple of days and of course, I'd hate to think that any of you took advantage of Sunday to let your friends know that they can have The Business Farmer every week until January, 1921, for a quarter!

Where Are the Suffragettes

All of those who have sent in more than a couple of names so far have been men—how do you account for this? Usually it is the woman and girls who can put it all over the men in a contest with gold prizes at the end as a reward for their work! Maybe next week's report in this same column will have an entirely different story to tell!

We hope you or some member of your family will get into this contest not only for one of the gold prizes, but because you know what it will mean to your farm weekly to have many of your friends and neighbors, who are not now subscribers, on our list this fall.

Remember every 25c subscription sent counts in this contest.

Remember to send in your list every Saturday so we can send the very first available copy to your subscribers.

Remember that your list must be postmarked before September first to count.

Next week we will print in this column a list of all contestants and their standing so everyone will know just where they stand all thru the contest. If you can use $50 in gold, September first—just five weeks away— send in as many 25c trial subscriptions as you can get between now and next Saturday. I'll help you all I can to win! Sincerely, Gold Contest Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.

Shod for Might

The high standard of merit attained in the making of Gillette Cord Tires will be rigidly maintained. That is assured by the fact that every workman in the big Gillette factory has a voice in the management of conditions under which he works. He puts forth his best efforts—takes pride in production because he is a ruling factor *in* that production and works under ideal conditions.

The mighty Gillette Tread is massed into a formation which gives best of traction with least of wear. It is comprised only of the highest grade rubber refined with the exclusive Gillette Chilled Rubber Process which toughens it as iron is toughened when changed to steel. It develops greatest of resiliency and strength of resistance. It reduces sand blisters—abolishes tread separation—stops the evil effects of climatic conditions, heat and cold. Put one Gillette or a full set on your machine right now! If there is no Gillette dealer in your town write our general sales office.

GILLETTE RUBBER COMPANY
Factory, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
General Sales Office,
1834 Broadway
New York

Gillette

TIRES A BEAR FOR WEAR **TUBES**

Reduction in Silo Price

While it lasts. Redwood bought from Government will be sold at low prices for silos. Save money. Write today. Address Department No. 12

Cairo, Ill. **McClure Co.** Saginaw, Mich.

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON

Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name from now until January, 1921, nearly 6 months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c **This coupon is worth 25c to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.**

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for the quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week until January, 1921

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

BROAD VIEW FARM, 350 ACRES, EQUIPped, $8,500. If you have $2,000 cash, here is chance of your life; complete equipment, machinery, tools, wagons, pair horses, 10 cows, 10 yearlings, poultry; splendid community, near town, rich meadow worked by tractor, 50-cow spring and brook-watered pasture, 500 cords wood selling nearby market $9 cord; 50 apple trees, 2,000 sugar maples; good 10 room house and barn supplied spring water; magnificent view; selling affairs owner throws in everything including fall growing crops; quick action price $8,500, only $2,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 15 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

160 ACRES FOR SALE. 90 ACRES IMproved. Good buildings, flowing well and Orchard. Trout stream. CASHUS BAILEY, Harrison, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO OFORTIES, SIDE BY SIDE. Each has house with cellar, and well, barn with basement, and hen house. Nearly all under cultivation, on main road, near school and market. Reason for selling, age. JOHN EDWARDS, Sears, Osceola Co., Mich., R 1.

127 ACRES FOR SALE, CHEBOYGAN County, clay loam soil, nearly all cleared, stream running water through pasture. Good bearing orchard, 5 room house. Barns hold 5 head horses and 22 cattle. Good silo and other buildings, 1-2 mile to railroad. Good schools. Protestant and Catholic churches. One of the best farming communities in Northern Michigan. Will sell cheap. WILL R. KIMBERLY, Afton, Mich.

FOR SALE—49 ACRE FARM. FOR DEscription and price write to H. J. RATHBONE, R 3, Lowell, Mich.

320 ACRE STOCK FARM 150 CLEARED, good soil. fenced, well watered, fine buildings. Must sell on account of age. Write H. W. SACHS, Durand, Mich.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, CENTER OF A great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—OSCEOLA and adjoining counties offer great opportunities for the farmer. Productive soil, fine climate, good roads and best of schools, farmers well organized, three branches of Gleaner Clearing House, everything to make life worth living and livig easy to make. Let us send our descriptive booklet of the wonderful country, and tell you of the great bargains we have to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARD RUBBER CEMENT—FASTENS TEETH on your plate perfectly—in your home—when you break one off. Mends water, gas pipes—stationary—toys, etc. All rubber goods—50c and $1.00 per stick. W. M. CHATHAM, 311 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Best Breeders

advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

Is Your Farm for lSae?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Read the Classified Ads
—IN—
M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

OHIO FARMS

Write for Catalog, 600 farms any size and price you want, in seven different Counties.
H. H. MASTERS, Farm Agent
Cambridge, Ohio

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

THE BOOK AGENT HAS BOBBED UP AGAIN

I gave a book agent who was canvassing the neighborhood an order for a book with the understanding that I was to pay for it when delivered. Now I have not got the money to pay for the book which cost quite a lot, as I had some debts to pay. I have not received the book. What can they do about it if I do not pay for the book. Subscriber, Cheboygan, Mich.

There's an old college yell that rings in my ears as I read your letter. It ran something like this, "Are they all dead yet; are they all dead yet. No, by golly, there are six left yet." Not all the people who got stung by book agents are all dead yet. As evidenced by the number of letters we receive there are quite a few left yet. If you have signed your name to a contract, or an order which is the same thing, to buy a book, there is no way in which you can evade payment of your debt either legally or morally without the consent of the other party. If the book agent is an amiable fellow and delivers the books in person you might be able to play upon his sympathies and secure a voluntary release from your contract, providing you pay the agent enough to cover his commission. Tell us, somebody please, why people will buy books simply because they have an attractive cover when a moment's reflection away from the hypnotic influence of the book agent will convince them that they are of no earthly value to them? Millions of copies of books describing in word and picture the sinking of the Titanic were foisted upon the public at the time of that great disaster. One look at the pictures and the book had served its purpose. Where are they now? Tucked away in some corner probably, covered with dust and gathering germs and taking up room that might better have been occupied by a worth while volume containing something besides gaudy pictures and melodramatic descriptions. Buy books—when you can afford it, but be sure they are good books. And never, never sign an order for a book or anything else unless you are dead sure that you want it, need it, and will be able to pay for it when the time of settlement comes around.—*Editor.*

BOY SHOT DOG

A boy came in from Brown City to work on a farm in our neighborhood, and he spent some time hunting, and in going past my farm in the evening, when I was away from home, he coaxed my dog to the gate and shot him. Now the sheriff of our county made an investigation and he owned up to shooting the dog and says he don't know why he shot him, as the dog had never molested him. The boys parents are living and refuse to settle for the dog. The prosecuting attorney of our county tells me I have no criminal proceeding against him as he is under sixteen years of age. His parents are not collectable for damage and uphold the boy. Now would you please advise the proper steps to take in regard to this matter and get pay for my dog. I had refused $50 for the dog.—A. B., Sanilac County.

Infants are liable for their crimes but can only be prosecuted in the way pointed out in the law and upon investigation of the county agent. Many children are sent to the reform school for violating the criminal law. It is also well settled that an infant is liable for his torts the same as an adult. Infancy is no defense to such wrongdoing.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

OPERATE MOTOCYCLE AT 16

How old does a boy have to be in order to own and ride a motorcycle?—W. G., Kent County.

Any age one may be the owner but they can not operate the same on the highways without a license. The statute provides that no license shall be issued to one under sixteen years of age; but for some reason unknown licenses have been issued to those fourteen years of age. See Act 368 of laws of 1919.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RIGHT OF WAY FOR R. R. TRACK

A deeds B the right of way for railroad track across a strip of land. How wide a strip does B require; in other words can B give C a valid lease for thirty feet or fifteen feet on each side of the track? No width being specified in A's deed to B.—F. J. L., Allen, Mich.

If no mention was made in a deed of the width of the right of way for a railroad track I would be of the opinion that it would be limited to what was necessary for the use of the right of way. Its width of necessity would depend upon whether it was for private use or for the general railroad business. If the right of way was for B alone by limitation then he could not lease it to others. But if the deed to B was full deed with no limitation other than it was a right of way then he would be entitled to use it without limitation.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FALLON COAL MINES

Will you please inform me as to the reliability of the Fallon Coal Mines, 222 Shearer Bldg., Bay City, Mich. Would it to be a good investment? They are selling stock here and a number are buying. Two of my neighbors went to the mine and came back loaded up with stock. I haven't any money to lost but would make a small investment if it was one-half as good as recommended. E. S., North Branch, Mich.

We have looked up the Fallon Coal Mine Co., and except for a few minor stockholders who are men of position and influence in their respective localities we are unable to vouch for the responsibility of the company. An agent of the company has visited us and submitted the prospectus which is used in selling the stock. This is very flattering and we agree with our subscriber that the investment would be attractive if it were one-half as good as pictured. Among the convincing exhibits shown by the company is an analysis by State Geologist Smith which indicates that the company has coal in paying quantities. But when we recall that much of the stock in the worthless Colorado-Michigan Copper Co., was sold upon the strength of an analysis by this same geologist, we must not give it too much credence. The Fallon coal people have leases to a coal field and will undoubtedly be able to mine coal profitably at present prices. We doubt if their profits will be as large as they anticipate, and can readily see the possibility of an actual loss should coal prices take a drop.—*Editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

CHICAGO CO. MAKES SETTLEMENT WITH OUR READER

"I see your kind offer in your paper which I read with interest every week, so I am asking a favor of you for my mother. She is a widow and rents her farm and does a little sewing to help out. Early last spring she sent $27 to Philipsborn Co. for a suit. After waiting several weeks she wrote two or three letters asking them to send the money if they couldn't send the suit as she was going away. Since then I have been writing for her. They refuse to answer the letters. I can furnish any proof from the people at the P. O. where she got the postal order or the minister of her church. The suit or money should have been sent to L. M. The suit was in the winter catalogue which I have lost and was $27. The one which I am enclosing was second choice and should have been sent if the first was out of stock."—*J. M., Alcona County.*

We wrote the Philipsborn Co., of Chicago and received a prompt reply from them saying that they were taking care of the matter and our subscriber would receive a check within the next few days. On July 3rd we received the following letter from our subscriber:

"We thank you for getting the money from Philipsborn as we received a check in a few days from the time we wrote you. We always liked the BUSINESS FARMER but now it will seem like a personal friend each week."—*J. M., Alcona County.*

LONDEN LAND COMPANY

Kindly tell me through your paper if the Londen Land Company, owned by Londen Brothers of Detroit with offices in Saginaw, is reliable and what is their land worth that they are selling in Alcona County. It is all unimproved land. J. M. K., Essexville, Mich.

We have had no response from the Londen Land Co., to several letters we have written them, hence conclude that their proposition will not stand scrutiny. There is much good land in Alcona county, most of which, however, has already been purchased and settled. There are perhaps a hundred thousand acres, more or less, of jack pine lands, which are worth from $1 to $5 per acre for grazing purposes. While we do not know for a certainty we suspect that the unimproved land which this firm is offering for sale is of the $5 per acre type. If it is good hardwood land, however, it is worth in the unimproved state from $20 to $30 per acre. In either case, you would be foolish to buy the land or commit yourself to do so until you have actually seen it, in the summer time.—*Editor.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY

When the deed of a farm is held jointly between husband and wife, in case the farm is sold, can the wife collect more than half the proceeds after the debts are paid? If so, what share of the husband's share would she be entitled to? In case a sale is made of the personal property is the wife entitled to a share of that also?—C. E. P., St. Clair County,

In an estate held jointly by husband and wife known as an estate by entirety it can not be said that either has an absolute right to any particular portion of the property. It is usual to agree upon how much each shall receive upon sale before they sign the deed. A wife does not necessarily have the same estate in the personal and may have no interest in the personal in the sense of ownership. It can not be said that she is entitled to any share of the husband's personal. There is no estate in the entirety in personal. That peculiar estate applies to real estate alone.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

How long does a chattel mortgage hold good if given for one year and not paid in full and is not purchased. Is it still good? How long if the man holding the mortgage sees fit to purchase can he take the property?—H. G.

As between the parties a chattel mortgage is good for six years after it is due or six years after the last payment; but as to subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be renewed by affidavit every year. The mortgage may be foreclosed at any time within the six years above specified.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ABSTRACT ON PROPERTY

Is it necessary to have an abstract on a farm you sell if you can give a good warrant deed?—A Subscriber, Gratiot County.

The seller of a farm is not obliged to furnish an abstract unless he contracted to do so in the contract of sale.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WHO FEEDS STOCK?

A rents a farm to B for the term of 3 years. A has 5 cows and B 2 cows and 2 horses. A also has 40 hens and a brood sow while B has 18 hens and no pigs till A's sow farrows. The contract starts in the fall, A claims B must furnish half of the grain and half of the hay if any hay is needed to feed the cows but B must feed his own horses till the crops are grown on A's farm. Who is to feed this stock until the crops on A's place is ready to be fed from? B furnished 1-2 grain for the cows. Can he make A pay him for the grain if A will not furnish any feed for B's horses? A has not furnished any feed for B's horses.—A. S. L., Tuscola County.

I am unable to advise without a copy of the lease or full statement of the terms of the lease. If oral it would be good for one year. I written the terms of the lease control.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

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CORN HARVESTER One man, one horse, one row. Self Gathering. Equal to a Corn Binder. Sold direct to Farmers for 22 yrs. Only $28 with fodder binder. Free Catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN BREEDERS HOLD BIG PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Central Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association was held Saturday, June 26th, at the Ed. Stoll farm, west of Lansing. The day was ideal and about two hundred and fifty people assembled for the boutiful dinner, which was followed by an interesting program in the afternoon.

N. P. Hull, President of the Michgan Milk Producers' Association, was he principal speaker and gave a very forceful address, urging the organization of a local milk producers' association to affiliate with the state organization. The Michigan Milk Producers' Association has accomplished a great deal toward improving conditions in the eastern part of the state, throughout the Detroit area, and the other sections are being organized rapidly.

Field Secretary Norton gave a brief report of the St. Paul trip and annual meeting and sale and discussed the plans of the newly organzed Michigan Holstein-Friesian Asociation.

Action was taken at this meeting voring an automobile tour to visit e Holstein herds in Ingham coun on Friday, August 6th, and a comittee appointed to map out the oute and arrange the details. One undred of the metal signs "Holtein-Friesians on this Farm," were rdered for members of the Central Michigan Association, and it was decided to hold a sale at the College in October. This sale will be under the management of the state organization and will come in the series following the state sale, which will be held at Jackson, October 19th.

The program was varied with several musical numbers and Mark Cutler, "Michigan's Harry Lauder," pleased the crowd immensely with his Scotch songs.

Mr. Stoll has a fine herd, consisting of grand-daughters and great-great-granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, and every one inspected them before leaving.

SUMMER HOLSTEIN MEETINGS

Arrangements for the series of summer meetings are being made rapidly and the following dates have been fixed:

Shiawassee county, July 27th; Saginaw county, July 28th; Tuscola county, July 29th; Lapeer county, July 30th; Genesee county, July 31st; Lenawee county, Aug. 3rd; Washtenaw county, Aug. 4th; Livingston county, Aug. 5th; Ingham county, Aug. 6th; Jackson, Aug. 7th.

A day will be spent in each county and the meetings will take the form of automobile tours in which a number of the Holstein herds will be visited. Local committees will set the time and place of starting and select the place for the basket lunch at noon. Arrangements will be made for a brief program following lunch, but a greater part of the day will be spent in viewing the herds.

Local and state papers will announce time and place of starting for each day for the convenience of those interested. Mark these dates on your calendar and attend the entire series.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS MEET JUNE 28TH

A meeting of the executive committee of Jackson County Holstein-Friesian Association was held at the City Club in Jackson on Monday evening, June 28th. The state sale, to be held at the Jackson Fair Grounds, October 19th, was discussed and a committee, consisting of H. D. Boardman, Corey J. Spencer and John Campbell, was appointed to look after the local arrangements.

Plans were made for a large showing of Holsteins at the Jackson County Fair, and a Jackson County Association exhibit of thirty head was pledged for the Michigan State Fair at Detroit.

Dear Editor of M. B. F.: I have read what Mr. August Baerwolf of Sandusky, Michigan has to say about the M. B. F. I think this man is off the right track about you and your paper. I think differently. The M. B. F. is the best farm paper printed in Michigan to my notion. I can't hardly wait until it arrives. I heard a man say the other day "The M. B. F.—that's the paper for us farmers" *H. F. Stuebing, Emmet County.*

What Uncle Sam Says About Fertilizer Quality

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 4, Duroc-Jerseys. W. C. Taylor, Melan, Mich.

Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

Aug. 10, Duroc-Jersey. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.

Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

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INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
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We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.
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Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

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BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

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Holstein Breeders Since 1906

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers. All are sired and bred by registered bull.
W. J. LYTLE, Houghton Lake, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

[illegible] for service in September. [illegible] Sadie has just made over 22 lbs. butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam [illegible] over 20 lbs. and we own both of [illegible] that are due to freshen again in [illegible] will be tested. This young bull [illegible] and a type that could not [illegible] Dam's 1-2 sister has just made [illegible]

[illegible] is only $150.00

From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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JOHN BAZLEY
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HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICH.
OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son og King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pietertje Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE
5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.
Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
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BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

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BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

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OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.

His dam, Glista Fenelia, 32.37 lb.

Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.

His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

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FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS UP TO 39 LBS. breeding. Good producing dams. Priced to sell. L. PRITCHARD & SON, Elwell, Mich.

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to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.

If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

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SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD of grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
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5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, mail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
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KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
Also bulls not related.
ALLEN BROTHERS
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Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 886905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
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Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
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GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
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ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
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PURE BRED JERSEYS
of capacity, type and beauty.
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IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

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OF
REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for $100. Bull calves and heifer calves for $50.

FINDLAY BROS
Vassar, R 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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The Michigan
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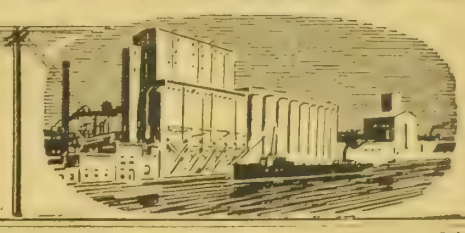
An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 47 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

Tidewater Project Gets the Nation's Approval

Two Thousand Delegates From Thirty-Five States Spread Campaign of Education to Open Great Lakes to the Atlantic

AS CARTOONIST Thomas views it, the maid of the Great LaLkes is flirting with the old man of the sea, and if the thirty-five states which sent two thousand delegates to the Detroit Tidewater convention can induce Congress to give his consent there's going to be a wedding.

For many years men of genius have dreamed of opening up the waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to ocean-going vessels. They did not make their dreams public, however, lest they be called fools and visionaries. The break-down of the railway systems, with their disastrous economic effects, broke the silence of these dreamers and they actually talked. And the nation listened. The nation listened to such good effect that congress was induced to provide that the question of improving the St. Lawrence river should be referred to the International Joint Commission, a body composed of equal representatives of Canada and the United States to have a jurisdiction over the waterway rights of the international stream. This Commission was instructed to investigate (1), the need of the improvement; (2), by what method may the river best be improved so as to be freely navigable by ocean-going ships and so as to incidentally develop the power; (3), the probable cost, and (4), how this cost should be divided between the two countries. The Commission employed engineers to make surveys, collect data, etc. Their report will be ready for publication early in November. Suffice to say that they are satisfied that the project is entirely feasible from an economic standpoint.

It was recognized, however, that a public opinion must be created to force Congress to favorable and early action. That is the purpose of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n. It remained for the Detroit Board of Commerce, with characteristic Detroit zeal and push to bring together the greatest minds of the Middle West and co-ordinate and weld into a powerful weapon the joint desires and interests of the states most involved in the proposed project. Such was the purpose and the outcome of the Detroit Tidewater Congress.

Where the Farmer Comes In

The Tidewater project will receive the support of the farmers of Michigan because it will mean:

1. Cheaper and more rapid transportation.

2. Reduction in dealers' risks, and therefore the handling margin, resulting in higher prices to farmers.

3. Development of world market for Michigan farm products.

4. Stimulation of co-operative enterprises such as grain elevators, packing plants, canning plants, sugar factories, etc.

Speakers Prove Need of Project

It would be impossible for us to publish in detail the views of the score or more speakers who urged that the Tidewater project be immediately undertaken. The list of speakers included business men, bankers, engineers, legislators and transportation heads,—men who have made a serious study of the nation's transportation needs, and the technical and economic aspects of the waterway project.

Gov. Harding of Iowa scorned the United States for her backwardness in developing her God-given waterways. He said:

"The train of opportunity is passing our door. The Allies, as well as Germany, are out after the bacon, while we hold an animated tea party. Has the American spirit of push and get-there been lost?

* * * *

"The man on the farm without a wagon with which to market his produce, is as much handicapped as a wedding and a bride without a groom. A surplus producting nation without vessels, owned and manned by its own citizens, is on an equality with the violinist who has a violin and no bow. A nation without adequate transportation facilities on land and water to handle its commerce seasonably, is not living up to its opportunity, or doing its duty to its citizens.

"Iowa knows that it is impossible to move its far is to the Ocean, but believes that through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the Ocean can be brought to them, and so Iowa is heartily in sympathy with the plan of developing this great water course to the extent that it will carry ocean-going vessels."

Nation's Woes Due to "No Cars"

Watson S. Moore, 2nd Vice President of the Grain Corporation, gave one of the most practical talks of the entire convention. His subject was "No Cars," and he cited instance after instance to show the enormous economic loss that was occasioned through lack of cars and congested railway terminals. The following are a few of the more interesting points gleaned from his discourse:

"The burden of our Grain Corporation correspondence for eight months has been 'NO CARS—Can't you help us?'

"Flour Jobbers, out of stock—NO CARS.

"Flour Exporters, delayed shipments, falling down on their foreign contracts—NO CARS.

"Bread Bakers, shutting down, account non-arrival of shipments—NO CARS.

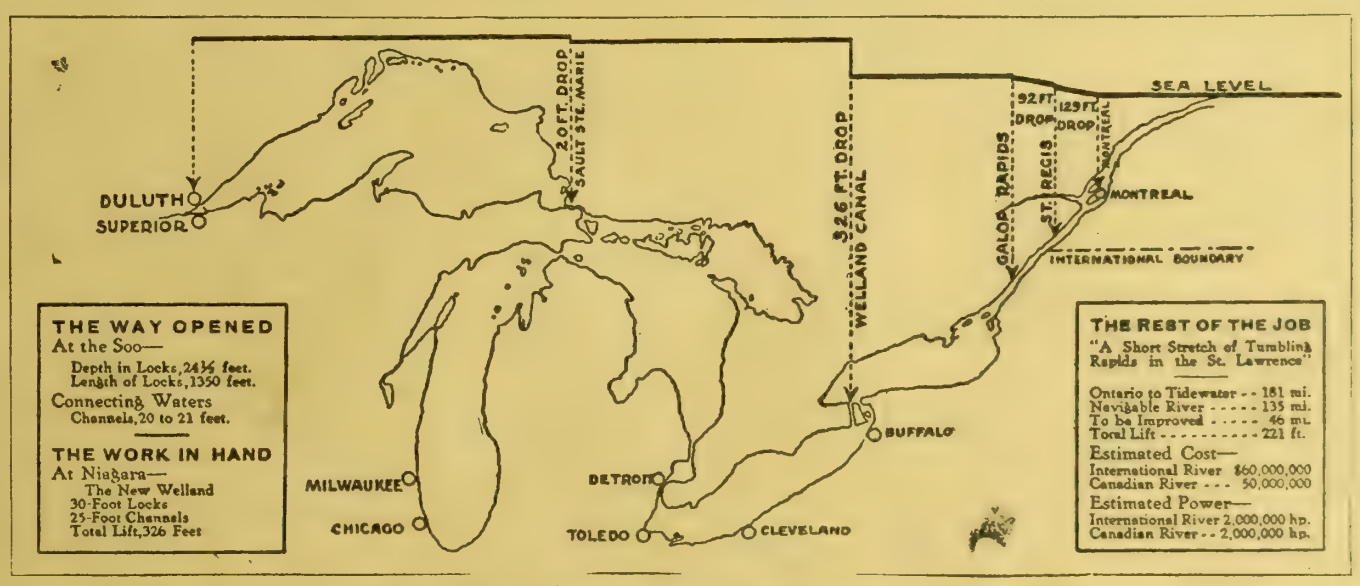
"The first half of May, 1920, bakery after bakery in New York City, advised they would have to shut down unless given flour. The Grain Corporation supplied the temporary needs of bakeries out of its export stocks in storage in New York City awaiting transportation. On pressure from Traffic Division of the Grain Corporation railroads gave special attention to moving flour for relief of these bakers.

"Ocean ship agents, seaboard, repeatedly inquired—'Where is the grain?' Answer—'Chicago, Minneapolis, or Buffalo, etc.' Agents asked, 'Why what's the trouble?' Answer—'NO CARS.'

"At lake port, no trouble about transportation to Eastern end of Lakes. Trouble only at loading and unloading ports, account NO CARS.

"Demurrage paid as high as $6,000 a day on Ocean vessels—one ship collecting $27,000.

"If it had not been for the unusual con-



THE TIDEWATER PROJECT AT A GLANCE

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Frederick C.

MARTINDALE

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He would encourage lake to ocean route as outlet to Michigan products and gateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experienc in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

Will YOU Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

What The Business Farmer wants is new friends !

You, old friends of ours can help us get them, and you know that every new name we add to our strength, makes us just that much stronger to help you !

We cannot depend on slick-tongued traveling agents, but we have to depend on you, our old friends, to introduce The Business Farmer to new readers——

But we've made it as easy as we know how——

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON

Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name from now until January, 1921, nearly 6 months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c **This coupon is worth 25c to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.**

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for the quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week until January, 1921

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....

sideration shown shippers by representatives of foreign governments in allowing substitution of other grains and commodities, I am informed on good authority that a large number of grain exporters would have been ruined by the unusual, extraordinary and long delays of grain shipments from the West during the last eight months—due to NO CARS.

"Now that the grain shipping and export business is going back into the hands of private traders, there will have to be an improvement in the rail service. Otherwise the grain merchants will not be able to meet their ocean freight engagements, and they will pay very dearly if they default on any of these engagements. Consequently caution will have to be exercised and this will be reflected back in lower prices to consumer.

"On January 9th, Grain Corporation ordered something over one million bushels of wheat shipped by rail from Minneapolis to Philadelphia and New York. Up to April 9th, only 299 thousand bushels had been moved. The balance we had to divert to Duluth for lake shipment, and it took FOUR MONTHS to move this wheat by rail from Minneapolis to Duluth, only 150 miles, which should be moved within four days, and when it did get to Duluth, it was carried promptly one thousand miles by water in four days.

"On January 9th, 1920, Grain Corporation ordered 365 thousand bushels shipped by rail from Manitowoc, Wis., to New York. Not a carload of this was moved by rail and we had to move it by lake to Erie.

"On January 9th, 1920, Grain Corporation ordered about 100 thousand bushels from Chicago to Philadelphia by rail. Up to April 9th, only about 65 thousand bushels of this had been moved—NO CARS —and we had to forward the balance by lake. NO DELAY.

"On June 18th, arrangements were made to move about 600 thousand bushels of wheat from Buffalo to Montreal by lake boat down the St. Lawrence River. Up to June 30th, about 484 thousand bushels had been moved this way.

"With the close of navigation last Fall, Grain Corporation had at Buffalo, approximately 14 million bushels of wheat. In spite of all the efforts we could exert with the Railroad Administration while it was in existence and with the individual railroads since March 1st, 1920, and with the canal people, it has taken to present date, July 21st, to get this 15 million bushels moved from Buffalo to the seaboard.

"All of this grain was intended for export and was so situated that it might have been forwarded by vessel direct from the Western lake ports by ocean steamer overseas, had the deep waterway to the sea been in existence at that time. This would have been a very decided relief to the inlands transportation facilities at a time when they were sorely pressed to meet the urgent needs of our domestic commerce, and other foreign commerce.

"Forty-eight million bushels of wheat still in elevators and on farms in Kansas alone on the 15th of May, within a month of the new crop, (which amount was half the estimated new crop for this state) on account of NO CARS.

"Part of car shortage, of course, due to strikes.

"Pressure also was constantly brought to bear on the railroads and the Insterstate Commerce Commission by the producers and representatives of the grain and flour trade.

"Then the priority order for grain was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and grain again moved, but at the expense of other commodities, and manufacturing plants had to shut down and other important industries were campelled to sharply curtail their business.

"Grain priority had to be divided with coal. Coal must be moved to the northwest during the season of navigation, or that section of the country will freeze. There are a large number of people in that country who are unable to get to Palm Beach in the winter.

"The coal operations now claim that the present coal shortage is due in considerable measure to the failure of some roads to obey the priority order.

"With priority given to grain and to coal—

"Then the automobile industry is checked. Answer—NO CARS, and Detroit says 'Ouch !'

"The woolen mills must shut down—NO CARS.

"Now the steel industry is threatened with a shut-down—NO CARS; with twenty blast furnaces idle in the main steel-producing district—NO CARS; with a million and a half tons of steel product piled up and the country crying for it, and which would take 28,300 cars to move—NO CARS.

"Three hundred miles of pipe bought from a Pittsburg concern, intended for Mexico, delivery of which would aid Shipping Board in obtaining much needed oil for their ships BUT NO CARS.

"While everybody is kicking the railroads and they are 'passing the buck' to Uncle Sam, they have sins enough of their own to answer for in the past; nevertheless, it is only fair to note that in 1915, 2,356,000 freight cars in the U. S. moved 277 million tons of freight, while in 1918 2,366,000 freight cars, only slightly more than in 1915, the railroads moved 403 million tons. Of course a large measure of this greatly increased business was due to unified direction of cars and also taking off the car-load limits.

"The car shortage resulting in the delayed movement of the 1919 wheat crop from the farms and also from the country and terminal elevators to the mills the past eight months was largely responsible for a $2 to $3 increase per barrel in the price of flour since January 1st. NO CARS.

"During six months of this period when the car shortage was most acute the consumption of flour in this country was about 61 million barrels, which, at $2.50 per barrel, amounts to One hundred fifty two million five hundred thousand dollars ($152,500,000.) which is over the first estimate of the cost of the improvement of your proposed waterway.

"It is estimated that 160 million bushels of wheat will be carried over from the 1919 crop to the 1920 crop. This is about 100 million bushels above the normal carry-over. There were plenty of hungry people who needed this wheat the past year, but had to go without because it did not get to market. NO CARS.

"In addition to the loss in quantity and quality through normal deterioration, and from improper warehousing and vermin, it takes at least 3c per bushel per month at the present price to carry wheat. Twelve months at 36c on the carry over of 100 million bushels is Thirty-six million dollars ($36,000,000,) which could take care of the interest on the cost of your waterway improvement for four or five years. This on wheat alone.

"The surplus of grain fixes the price. The price of our wheat especially relies upon the European datum point of all World Crops of wheat, less transportation, as the measure of value for our crops, not only for the surplus but also for the domestic portion, which markets on the price level made by the surplus.

"The fifteen states tributary to the Great Lakes raise annually approximately three billion bushels of food grains.

"Mr. Hoover estimates that the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway would mean a saving in transportation cost to producer and consumer of six (6) cents per bushel at least on basis present railroad freight rates. This means One hundred and eighty millions of dollars ($180,000,000.) or exceeding for one year the total cost of proposed waterway—first estimate—by Thirty eight millions of dollars ($38,000,000.)

"This does not count slaughter house products or other commodities. This country of the U. S. produces Two Billion Dollars worth of butter.

"When there are NO CARS, the country buyer must reduce his price to the farmer, to take care of the carrying charges and the risk of a declining market.

"Excessive premiums for wheat, in the terminal markets and at the seaboard (not warranted by the supply and demand situation of the world have been due to the restricted flow from the farm and country buying points."

Volume VII
Number 47

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

July 31st
1920

Way Paved for National Grain and Live Stock

Chicago Conference Brings Farm Representatives from all over Country to Discuss Marketing Problems

PLANS FOR the formation of one or more central organizations or exchanges through which farmers' co-operative associations can market their grain are to be worked out by a committee of seventeen to be appointed by J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The appointment of such a committee is provided for in Resolutions adopted by a conference of farm organizations and farm marketing associations which concluded a two day session in Chicago last week. The resolutions follow:

Report of Grain Committee

RESOLVED, That we recommend that the Chairman of this Convention appoint a permanent Committee not to exceed seventeen members, representing the various organizations interested, and with the consent and approval of such organizations, to consider, formulate, and submit hereafter for consideration, a definite plan of organization whereby all organizations of grain producers can conduct co-operative grain marketing through one or more central organizations or grain exchanges, or such other solution of the co-operative marketing problem as may be approved by such committee, and that each organization or interest represented shall bear the expense of its own delegate or committee members. That when this Committee is ready to report, copies of this report shall be sent to each organization, and the Chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall call a conference of accredited delegates of such organizations with power to act, to whom such plan shall be submitted for adoption or rejection.

II—RESOLVED: That this Conference request every organization to report to the American Farm Bureau Federation the respective freight problems and car requirements of their respective districts; and that the Federation co-ordinate these requirements fairly and equitably and try to secure the greatest possible relief for all organizations and their requirements.

III—RESOLVED: That this Convention extend its heartfelt congratulations to the Federal Trade Commission for its substantial accomplishments in the past, and pledge the Commission its support in the future.

IV—RESOLVED: Further that we believe that true co-operation will furnish the solution of the grain marketing problems of this country, and further that we earnestly suggest that the Commission investigate the application of co-operative principles to the problems of grain marketing and cover the same in its forthcoming report upon grain conditions in the United States; that in our opinion no report upon this subject will be complete without consideration of co-operative principles as applied to marketing.

V—RESOLVED: That we are heartily in accord with a Deep-Waterway project and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Deep-Waterway Association now in session in Detroit.

C. H. Gustafson, Chairman, Lincoln, Nebraska; Benjamin Drake, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Ia., J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park, Ill., B. Needham, Lane, Kan.

The Conference was called to consider means of stabilizing grain and live stock market and was participated in by most of the leading farm organizations and farm marketing associations operating in the mid-west.

The committee of seventeen is being composed of representatives of the leading farm organizations and co-operative grain and marketing agencies in the United States. A convention of these organizations is to be later called to consider the recommendations of the committee.

The personnel of the committee will probably not be announced for several weeks and it is likely that some six or eight months will be required for it to formulate its report.

The committee appointed to make suggestions on live stock marketing problems recommended that a separate conference be held in Chicago in the near future to especially consider this subject.

Co-operation in California

"The farmers of the middle west have had co-operative grain elevators for thirty years without even making a dent on the market, and the trouble is you are speculators and not marketers," declared Aaron Sapiro of San Francisco, addressing a conference of Farmers' Organizations and Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations in session here to consider means for the stabilizing of markets for grain and live stock. Mr. Sapiro is attorney for fourteen of the largest California producers co-operative marketing associations, which he declares are organized on the American plan of co-operation as applied to marketing. He also made and eloquent presentation of the bean growers' claims for increased tariff before the House Ways and Means Committee last fall.

"You are organized on a Rochdale plan which is an English consumers' co-operative buying plan and not a producers' marketing plan," continued the speaker. Mr. Sapiro then related the experience of the California raisin growers who, after repeated failures to realize cost of production, in 1911 united in a co-operative selling agency having control over 77 per cent of the California raisin crop. The result was undreamed of prosperity. Fresno, California, he says was converted thereby from a city of poverty to the most prosperous city of its size in the United States. The raisin growers' association has no capital and operates without profit. It exercises absolute control over the products of its members. The same idea has been successfully applied to practically all other California products both perishable and non-perishable.

"As a solution of the grain marketing problem in the mid west, Mr. Sapiro advocated organizing in each state a grain growers association and the federation of these associations in a national organization, which would act as a selling agency for all grain grown by members of the state associations. This association would sell direct to millers and distributors, the entire proceeds, less the actual cost of handling, being returned to the producers. He advocated the formation of a separate corporation with capital to take over and co-ordinate and standardize the local elevators, these elevators to do the warehousing of the crop, receiving in return fair interest upon the capital invested.

"The farmer is essentially a producer and not a marketer," declared Mr. Sapiro. "Marketing is expert work and should be done by experts. The trouble with the farmer is that he has not been willing to pay a fair price for expert service. You have no right to expect a fair price for wheat if you are not willing to pay a fair price for brains."

Mr. Sapiro does not advocate undertaking the marketing of live stock in a similar way until after all the packing plants are made public utilities.

Summer Farmers' Day at East Lansing and Round-up at Chatham

THE DATE for the big Summer Farmers' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College this year has been set as Saturday, Aug 7. This day was definitely settled upon at a committee meeting last week.

The meeting which is the first general summer gathering to be held at the college, is expected to draw several hundred farmers to East Lansing. Last year the soils department put on a Soils Day, as you probably remember. Two years ago the Farm Crops men held a Wheat Day which drew a good crowd. This year, however, both these departments, as well as other divisions of the college, are joining forces to stage a big day which will be distinctly worth while. The general plan will be somewhat similar to that in vogue at Ohio State, Cornell and other institutions which have found the summer meeting a practical affair.

Soils and crops subjects will receive major consideration. More than 100 acres of crops plats will be on inspection, while the soils people will bring in summaries of findings taken from their 80 odd test fields scattered out over the state. Timely phases of these subjects will be dealt with. This will include fall planting suggestions, fertilizer requirements, etc.

Prominent speakers from outside the state, as well as local leaders, will address the big afternoon gathering on the campus. Brother Leo, Notre Dame University, will be included on the program. L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, will preside for the afternoon. Invitations have gone out to several of the biggest men in the country and a fine program seems assured. All speakers will hammer on problems of immediate interest to Michigan farmers.

Special efforts are being made to provide entertainment for the farm visitors. A headquarters and rest room for women will be open in the college women's building, where things of special interest to farm women will be provided.

Children will be taken care of in the gymnasium, where games are to be handled by the college department of physical training. The pool will be open for the day—certain hours for boys and others for girls. Picnic facilities will be provided on the campus, in order to take care of the "basket lunch" crowd. Information and exhibit booths under the campus trees will be another feature planned to add to the comfort and pleasure of the crowd.

All in all, the college latchstring will be out for the day, and it looks like a big gathering for the farmers. An effort will be made to have all the college specialists on the job, for instance, so that any farmers with a problem to solve can get help on that day.

FARMERS' ROUND-UP HELD IN UPPER PENINSULA

Plans have been completed for our second annual farmers' round-up at this Experiment Station August 11 and 12. This round-up gives promise of being the greatest agricultural meeting that has ever been pulled off in the Upper Peninsula.

The State Club Leaders have planned to put on a two days' summer camp for their members. This camp is to be situated on the Station Farm here at Chatham.

The first day with the boys will be a day of special instruction in live stock and crops work to finish up the preliminary work that has been done with the different clubs in their respective counties preparatory to taking their final live stock judging work on the following day.

The Home Demonstration Agents and the Girls' Club Leaders are planning a special program for the two days for the women and girls. The County Agents under the direction of Mr. J. W. Weston, have planned a complete program for their work.

Alger County is making extensive preparations to entertain the large crowd that is anticipated to a big barbecue dinner for the noon hour of the 12th. They have ordered an 800 pound ox for the occasion and Mr. Deacon, the prison chef, will have charge of the feed. Their menu is meat, baked beans, mashed potatoes, buns, sweet corn, ice cream and coffee.

During the forenoon, stump blasting demonstrations will be in operation also dairy demonstrations in charge of Mr. J. A. Waldron, dairy specialist from the college, sheep and hog demonstrations in charge of Professor George Brown, crops demonstrations in charge of G. W. Putnam, Crops Experimenter of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, and Home Economics Work in charge of Home Demonstration Leaders.

Directly after the big barbecue dinner a speaking program will be given. On this program are President F. S. Kedzie, Dean R. S. Shaw, Director R. J. Baldwin, Honorable Jasen Woodman, Dr. Eben Mumford, Mr. R. A. Turned of the Michigan Agricultural College and a handicraft demonstration given by the McMillan Handicraft Club. On the night of the 11th the Alumni Association are planning a feed and a big social open air meeting in the Experiment Station Grove.—*D. L. McMillan, Supt., M. A. C. Experiment Station, Upper Peninsula, Chatham, Mich.*

As Herbert Hoover Sees Tidewater Project

"ONE OF the first things which an engineer in surveying this problem (transportation) would advise, would be the creation of a waterway all the way from the Great Lakes to the sea, by way of the St. Lawrence River. By this arrangement, the crops of the Middle West would have direct expeditious and economic access to the ocean. An engineer knows that this could be done at a lesser expense than would be involved in increasing our railroad facilities to care adequately for our marketing. Since the prices of this production are made at the other end in world competition, the cheapening of its transmission to the world's markets would go into the pockets of the farmer, and the farmer, whose prosperity is so closely linked up with the prosperity of the country, must have our care."

Farmer Candidates for Important Public Offices

Lapeer County Farmer-Senator Out for Lieutenant Governor; Farm Organization Leader Seeks Seat in Congress

SEN. CHAS. B. SCULLY
Plain Farmer of Almont who is a Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It remains with the farmers of Michigan whether he gets the job.

THE INTEREST of Michigan farmers in affairs political will not be confined to the Governorship by any means. The farmers of the entire state will have the opportunity of voting for a practical farmer for lieutenant governor, Sen. Chas. B. Scully of Lapeer county, and the farmers of the Fourth congressional district for John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange, and for years a familiar and forceful figure in agricultural affairs, who is a candidate for congress.

Sen. Scully claims he is a farmer and proves it by living upon his farm and deriving his major income from the farm. He comes from a family of farmers, and while as it is natural with men of ability and ambition he is financially interested in other lines of business, his real heart interest is wrapped up in the farm, and his best public service has been rendered in matters and positions relating to agriculture.

Biography

Charles B. Scully of Almont, senator from the twenty-first district, comprising the counties of Lapeer and Tuscola, has always lived in Lapeer county, and was born on a farm in Almont township, June 17, 1878, of American parents. He was educated in the district school and the Almont high school, later studying privately with special training from the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Scully is married and has two sons and one daughter. He has always been active in social and fraternal affairs; is a member of several Masonic bodies, the Gleaners and the Grange; and has just retired from his second term as president of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs; two years president Michigan Crop Improvement Association. He was secretary for three years of the Michigan Berkshire Breeders' Register Association. He is also well known as a lecturer on agricultural subjects, and is recognized as a pioneer in the good roads movement in Lapeer county. He is secretary and treasurer of the Lapeer County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association and is affiliated with several other insurance companies. Mr. Scully is a Republican and after holding various township offices was elected to the senate in 1916, re-elected November 5, 1918.

Sen. Scully's two terms in the state Senate were unusually active and useful. He was a member of the most important committees, viz., insurance (chairman, two terms,) elections, taxation, executive business and industrial schools. During his two terms he introduced and passed more than a score of bills and resolutions of a progressive nature. Other meritorious bills which he drafted or actively sponsored were defeated. Principal among the latter was his constitutional amendment resolution to authorize the enactment of an income tax law. Sen Scully has always been a firm believer in the income tax, as the most equitable form of taxation, but his efforts to bring about the necessary legislation have thus far been defeated.

Among the more important bills which he introduced are the following: "The Insurance Code" bill, the second largest bill ever introduced into the Michigan legislature, a bill giving husband and wife the right to own property jointly without invalidating their credit and financial standing; a bill to amend the agricultural commission act for the purpose of giving greater financial assistance to the weaker fairs of the state; to authorize the investment of trust funds in farm loan bonds (This measure was not reported out of the Committee); a bill to revise and consolidate the laws relative to the production, manufacture and sale of milk and milk products. (This was a timely measure and had the support of the Federated Agricultural Legislative Committee, but could not be pried out of the Committee of Public Health); a bill requiring abstractors of land titles to secure certificate of authority and to file a bond, and to make abstracts of title prima facie evidence of title, ("This," explains Sen. Scully, "was a reform measure requested by the Federal Farm Loan Bank, but as it would have lessened the need of securing the services of lawyers to perfect the land titles and therefor injured that profession the bill is still peaceably slumbering in the judiciary committee.")

JOHN C. KETCHAM
Farm Organization Leader, of Hastings, would like to go to Congress and every Farmer in Michigan would like to see him there.

Sen. Scully opposed such bills as

(*Continued on page* 11)

How Farmers May Finance Their Wool Pool Under Farm Bureau Plan

A FEATURE of the Farm Bureau wool pool plan which has not yet been made clear to a good many farmers who have consigned wool to the Bureau or have contemplated so doing, gives to the farmer the privilege of assigning his wool to his local banker and receiving a loan upon the wool.

How It Works

For instance, John Jones has a hundred fleeces of wool which because of the stagnancy of the wool market he does not care to sell outright. He arranges to pool his wool with the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Under the initial plan the Bureau would advance to him 75 per cent of the present market value of his wool and would hold his wool at his direction until the market was more favorable to sell it. Under a later devised plan, the Farm Bureau issues a receipt to the wool growers, showing the number of pounds received, the grading, and other essential facts. Upon the back of this receipt is an assignment blank that reads as follows:

"The undersigned hereby assigns to the below named bank or banker, the right to receive and collect from the Michigan State Farm Bureau the net proceeds from the wool described in the within receipt upon settlements therefor; consideration herefor being the loan by such bank or banker to the undersigned of the sum of $..... Any sum remaining from the nal settlement after payment of such loan and interest thereon at the rate of ..... per cent per annum to be paid to the undersigned by such bank or banker, who is hereby constituted the agent of the assignor for the above purposes."

Do you get the point? The owner of the wool perhaps finds that after a few months elapses he needs the money which the wool represents. So he takes his receipt to his local banker and negotiates for a loan and the assignment blank being first rate security against the loan, the farmer theoretically has no difficulty in getting the desired loan. Actually few cases have come to light where bankers have refused to loan on this assignment and many banks have promised the Farm Bureau that they will honor the receipts when properly endorsed and presented.

Certainly such a plan is of distinct advantage to the Bureau and simplifies the pooling on a state-wide scale from a financial point of view. To advance money from a central point to all the growers who have wool pooled at Lansing would require a very large surplus of funds, but where the local bankers take on the burden it is widely distributed. Moreover, it is the business of the local bankers to finance their farmer customers, and they are amply protected by the form of receipt rendered by the Bureau.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has to date pooled more wool than any other single state bureau in the country. The pool at the present time contains approximately 3,000,000 pounds, half of which is in the hands of local assemblers, the warehouses in Lansing being full. That the pool will contain eventually at least 4,000,000 pounds is now a practical certainty.

With the Farm Bureau having control of at least one half of the entire wool clip of Michigan it is in a position to virtually dictate the movement of the Michigan crop. At the same time it is clear that this fact would hold forth no advantage were the other and larger-producing wool states to place their clips on the market without regard for existing conditions, and without some kind of co-operation with the wool holding parties of other states. We are informed however that the Michigan State Farm Bureau has received assurances from several important wool producting states that they have no thought of putting their clip on the market at the present ridiculously low prices. And from states where there is no wool pool, independent holders of wool are just as determined to await a return of decent prices before they sell a pound of wool. The wool market is in such a condition today that it would not require the unloading of but very little wool to insure its continued stagnancy. The return of market prices to somewhere near their former level of four months ago depends upon the closest co-operation between growers and dealers in every state. The situation is not without its uncertainties, however. Quite a large percentage of the total 1920 clip has found its way into the hands of independent dealers who would not hesitate to dump the wool on the market and take a loss if necessary in order to destroy the wool pools of the farm organizations.

The County Agent's Work as Viewed by a County Agent

THE BUSINESS Farmer has indulged in some criticism in times past of the county agent's failure to live up to his full responsibilities and opportunities, particularly in the field of marketing. Because of this criticism the Business Farmer has been accused of being "against" the county agent. As a final word upon the subject we wish to reproduce a portion of an editorial that was published in the August 31st, 1918, issue, together with a recent utterance of the highest paid county agent in the United States.

As Viewed by the M. B. F. Two Years Ago

"The county agent has become a permanent fixture in American agriculture and the time is not far distant when the farmer or farm paper opposing the movement will be listed among the moss-backs and behind-the-timers. As agriculture develops along business lines, the functions of the county agent will gradually change. He will become less of an instructor in scientifical production and more of an advisor and leader in solving the seed, labor and marketing problems. But the county agent who believes that his sole job is to teach farmers how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before has outlived his usefulness."

As Viewed by County Agent Eckhardt of Illinois

(W. G. Eckhardt was the highest paid county agent in the United States. His work in DeKalb county attracted the attention of farm organizations all over the country. But he was too big a man to stay in DeKalb county. The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n has taken him to head their grain department. Here is what he has to say about the farm bureau and county agent and his job:)

"A good many people have a mistaken idea of what a farm bureau is. They think it is some sort of a fatherly organization to send boys around to tell farmers how to treat their oats for smut. They look upon it as an educational institution solely, whose only object is to teach farmers to grow larger crops.

"If that were the only purpose of the farm bureau, and if it were successful in that purpose, it would do vastly more harm than good. There are many things which we can do to increase crop yields. If only a small part of these improved methods were followed by farmers next year, we would produce much more food than the world is willing to buy at a fair price. The markets would be glutted, and prices would fall to a level that would be disastrous.

* * * * *

The county advisor must be a business advisor. He must teach his farmers the folly of raising more food than the world wants. As the farmers take over the job of marketing their own products, getting them to the consumer in the best of condition and at reasonable price, the world will take more of these products."

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

FARM BUREAU

Will you explain through your paper just how and why the Farm Bureau is operated by farmers and why no large and unlawful profits can be made by so-called rich men or heads of business. I have a neighbor who declares the Farm Bureau to be just a set of fellows who are in the game for what they can get out of it. Troy Fruit Farm, Walkerville, Mich.

There was undoubtedly a time when the Farm Bureau was in the control of men who had no real interest in the welfare of farmers and sought to direct their organized efforts along lines of no actual benefit to farmers. I am sure, however, that these men are no longer in control. I am firmly convinced that the Michigan State Farm Bureau is an organization of, by and for the farmers, and I cannot conceive of any manner in which its officers could enrich themselves at the expense of the organization, except through the salaries that are authorized by the farmer members themselves. A lot of the men in the farm bureau organization as well as in other farm organizations are giving far more of their effort and time than they will ever be paid for to the advancement of the farmers' interests. If there are or may in the future be any who would employ the organization for selfish pecuniary or political purposes, and they are discovered rest assured that they will be ostracized forever from the good graces of their fellow farmers.—*Editor.*

ASK MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE

We would like information regarding threshers license and the reasons for the same. We operate a threshing machine and obtain the necessary license. In order for threshermen to obtain license they must make a report of all grain threshed at the end of each week. What is the object of this law and the Secretary of State collecting this data? It occurs to us that the grain speculators have access to this data to the detriment of the farmer.—E. T. H. Pigeon, Mich.

Judge Collins, circuit judge of Shiawassee county has held this law to be unconstitutional, but the department of the secretary of state holds the law to be in force until the supreme court decides otherwise. I am not informed as to the reason for the passage of the law. Perhaps the member of the legislature from your county can explain it fully.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RIGHT TO VOTE

Can a person not an owner of real estate vote on the money question or hold the highest office on the school board?—D. D. L. Antrim County.

On the question of voting school taxes one must own property assessed for school purposes. Any qualified voter whose name appears on the assessment roll and who is the owner in his own right of property so assessed is eligible to election or appointment to office in said school district. They must file a statement under oath to such effect in their acceptance of the office.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RAISING ALFALFA

I am writing you to find out how to raise alfalfa. What is the best way to inoculate for mammoth clover? Also when is the best time to cut milkweed and is there any way in which to kill them?—W. T. H., Antrim County.

Alfalfa is a very profitable crop and may be grown successfully in this state when properly handled. However, the ordinary cultural methods that insure success with many crops do not always prove successful with alfalfa. We consider the following points of utmost importance:

1. To prevent winter killing only hardy northern grown seed should be used. The Grimm is one of the best of the hardy strains.

2. Alfalfa should be seeded on a well prepared seed bed that is firm and free from weeds and in at least a fair state of fertility. Alfalfa is not a poor land crop.

3. Alfalfa should not be seeded on acid soils, since it is one of the most sensitive crop to this condition. When the soil is so acid that June clover fails; it usually requires two tons of ground limestone to correct the acidity sufficiently to secure a good stand of alfalfa.

4. Good drainage is essential.

5. Spring seedings are usually successful, but when either oats or barley are used for a nurse crop from one-half to two-thirds the usual amount of seed be used.

One of the best ways to inoculate Mammoth clover is by the pure-culture method. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full directions for application accompany the material.

Milkweeds should be cut early to prevent the seed from forming, then practice clean cultivation. Milkweeds form a root stalk that it somewhat difficult to starve out. Clean cultivation and the full seeding of crops are the best methods of eradication.—*C. R. Megee, assistant professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

OIL IN CARLOAD LOTS

I have been reading the M. B. F. for some time and think if the people would do as you advise about marketing and organizing farming would be more of a success. I am trying to get the names of some of these oil companies that used to have a man come through the country taking orders for kerosene by the barrel, and then they would ship a tank of kerosene to the nearest railroad station and the people that had ordered would go on certain days and get the amount they had ordered. I have been unable to locate any such firm but thought perhaps you might help me. I know I could soon contract a tank of kerosene.—F. R. K., Saginaw County.

The National Refining Company, located at 2082 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, operate five modern refineries and maintain 92 branch offices throughout the central states. Their general office at Cleveland, will sell farm organizations direct in carload lots, where they do not have regular dealers.—*Editor.*

TRACTOR BREAKS HARDPAN

Am a subscriber to your paper and I think your paper a farmer's friend. I was wondering if I could ask you a question or two concerning tractors. I suppose I have what you call a "tractor fever," but I have heard so much about them causing a hardpan in the soil so that the large western farmers are going back to the horses again. Is there any truth in that report? Would a 100 or 140 acre farm support one where the farm is laid out in 50 acre fields or more? Now I have two tractors in mind, one is the ——— and the other is the——— The ——— is a good tractor only they say it tips over so easy and also it is my opinion it might pack the seed bed, being that the heavy part of it seems to come on such a small surface at one time, and as to the catterpillar type I never have seen them at work. Now I would like your opinion on them if you would be willing and could give it, and if not will be all right with me for I'll still be a subscriber as always. W. G. K., Ludington, Mich.

I have not heard that the tractor, as used in western farming, produced a hardpan in the soil as you mention. It is quite probable that, due to the immense weight of the tractors in that part of the country, that such a condition exists. For Michigan conditions, the tractor is found to be beneficial in breaking up the hardpan. I doubt very much whether the western farmers will go back to the use of horses to any great extent. The case mentioned may be a special one.

There is no doubt in my mind but that a tractor should prove profitable on a farm of 100 to 140 acres where fields are laid out in plots of fifty acres or more. However, I believe that the original investment should be under $1,500. The Department cannot recommend makes of tractor to buy. I would suggest, however, that certain things should be considered before purchasing and they are as follows: the tractor company should be well established; the tractor should be out of the experimental stage and should have adequate service to customers. A tractor rated anywhere from 8-16 to 12-25 should fit your needs very well.—*E. C. Sauve, Ass't Professor, Department of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

CHICKENS LOSE FEATHERS

Will you please publish in your paper what to do for spring chicks when they lose their feathers. We have Rocks that have bare necks and bodies except a few feathers on wings. Please tell what to do with chicks with diarrhoea. A Subscriber, Marlette, Mich.

I would judge that the chicks mentioned have not lost their feathers but rather have not grown any due to slow maturity.

We find in many flocks that certain chicks for some reason do not grow as rapidly as others in the flock and it is those slow maturing chicks that exhibit a more or less nude appearance. There is no known remedy to correct this condition.

In regard to your chicks with diarrohea I would say that if this is what is known as White Diarrohea there is no known cure for it. In this case it might be a diarrohea and a preventative in the form of sour milk could be given. For the first two weeks of the chick's life give no water and only sour milk for drinking for this will prevent the spread of White Diarrohea.—*W. E. Newlon, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

COST OF FEEDING HORSES

What would it cost to feed eight horses new hay a week which are getting six quarts of ground oats and corn apiece three times a day. The horses are heavy fifteen hundred pound (1500 lb.) horses and are grading on a state road by my place and are boarding at my barn and I am furnishing the hay.—A Subscriber, Mayville, Mich.

Figuring equal parts by measure of ground oats and corn and each horse eating 20 pounds of hay per day with oats at $1.14, corn at $1.68 and hay at $25 per ton, it would cost $44.99 per week for the eight horses or 80c per head per day to maintain one horse. These figures may be taken as a minimum.—*R. S. Hudson, Dean and Director, Dept. of Farm and Horses, M. A. C.*

KEEPING THE CONSTABULARY BUSY

News Item—Members of the State Constabulary are being Employed to run down Unlicensed Dogs.

"BARGAINS"

Will you kindly inform me if the Big Four Company of Chicago, Ill., is a responsible concern. They advertise flour at $7.98 per barrel, sugar $4.50 per 100 lbs. and other things in like manner. I saw the ad. in "Hearth and Home."—Mrs. F. J. A., Sanilac County.

Any company that advertises at this time sugar at 4 1-2 cents per pound and makes the other misleading statements contained in the page advertisement which you have sent us, is a fake. The kind of papers which carry this advertising should be kicked out of every farmer's mail box. Usually the balance of these so called "mail-order" papers are filled up with medical ads, consumption cures, fat reducers, and such suggestive ads which have no fit place on a business farmer's reading table.

Of course, any sane man or woman ought to know that when a company offers sugar at 4 1-2 cents, at a time when it is quoted in carloads on the New York market at 23c, there is a "nigger in the woodpile."

Most offers of this kind are not quite so apparent and for this reason this may be a good place for us to explain the principle back of these "trial-order-lots" of miscellaneous groceries, which are not only offered by mail order houses but by canvassers and wagon salesmen. We want to show here how simple it is to deceive with a few leaders at low prices which have genuine value and put in a lot of non-essentials which are sold at about ten times their actual cost of manufacture. Here is a trial offer put out by the Big 4 Company in Chicago in the ad referred to:

They offer:

2 pounds granulated sugar ..9c
1 bar Fels Naptha Soap 2c
1 bar Ivory Soap 4c

The balance of their offer is where they make up for the losses above. They offer as follows:

1 package Big 4 brand best tea 35c
1-4 lb. pure cocoa 12c
1 lb. pure baking powder ..42c
1 4oz. bottle vanilla extract 49c
1 box powdered bluing 29c
1 bottle machine oil 17c

It is in these items which are undoubtedly of cheap manufacture, that the loss is made up. A "bottle" of this so-called vanilla extract can probably be produced for three or four cents an a "bottle" of machine oil could be produced for a couple of cents. We do not doubt but what, if you sent this company $1.99 you would get a trial order exactly as stated, but the whole proposition is so misleading that it can be labeled nothing short of a fake, intended to deceive people into believing that this company can supply staple commodities at a fraction of what they are being sold on the wholesale market. We would be glad to have other offers of this kind brought to our attention by our readers.—*Editor.*

PLOWING UNDER RYE

Have a piece of rye which we intend to turn under. The land has been run quite a little. When is it best to turn it under? What would be the best to put on, sweet clover or timothy and clover? —N. R. D., Reed City, Mich.

Rye should be turned under for a green manuring crop just after bloom or while the seeds are in the early milk stage. At this stage the plants are quite full of moisture which aids in the decay of the organic matter. On land that has been run to quite an extent, and has been limed, would recommend sweet clover. Sweet clover, however, it quite sensitive to soil acidity and usually only a small growth is secured on acid soils.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

ALFALFA FOR SEED

I would like to know which crop of alfalfa should be cut for seed, the first or second.—L. D., Spruce, Mich.

In this state the second crop of alfalfa is usually the most satisfactory one for seed production. As a rule, however, alfalfa does not produce seed very abundantly. The heaviest yield of seed is usually secured when the rainfall is not quite up to normal.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 issues $2.00
Five years, 260 issues $3.00
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.

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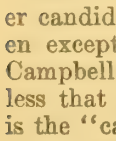

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They Would Be Governor

EIGHT CANDIDATES have entered the race for the governorship on the Republican ticket. They are: Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater; Luren Dickinson, Charlotte; A. J. Groesbeck, Detroit; Frank B. Leland, Detroit; Cassius L. Glasgow, Nashville; F. C. Martindale, Detroit; Horatio S. Earle, Detroit; C. S. Mott, Flint.

Milo D. Campbell was the first to announce his candidacy. He was invited to become a candidate by the federated committee of the Grange, Gleaners' and Farmers' Clubs, and was promised the support of those organzations. It was a conspicuous case of the office seeking the man. C. S. Mott claims to have likewise been urged into the race by his friends. Both he and Campbell are now among the active contenders for the job. Nearly all the other gentlemen mentioned have nourished gubernatorial ambitions for years, and if they ared efeated they will not be in a position to lay the blame upon their friends as their candidacies are believed to have been largely self-inspired.

It is not the purpose of The Business Farmer to even discuss the claims put forth by seven of the eight candidates in behalf of their respective candidacies. We do not concede that the defeat of any one of these men will be a "blow" to the Commonwealth, nor will victory insure everlasting glory. Each of the candidates has some peculiar quality which commends him for the job, and possibly each possesses some shortcoming which might be used against his aspirations. So far as The Business Farmer and its readers as concerned there will be no microscopic examinations made of the various candidates in an effort to pick out their flaws and hold them up to public view. So far as the farmers are concerned the issues involved in the coming primaries and the points of difference between the respective condidates are clean cut and easily comprehended.

Milo Campbell has been called the "farmer candidate." Some of his enemies have taken exception to this on the ground that Mr. Campbell is not a practical farmer. Nevertheless that name is correct in the sense that he is the "candidate of the farmers," and received an endorsement from the farmers such as was never before given to a prospective political candidate in Michigan. He did not seek to be a candidate. Although he knew that the federated committee of the farm organizations intended to endorse a man for Governor; knew, moreover, that he was considered among several others, he employed no influence whatsoever to sway the impartial judgments of the members on the committee. On the contrary, when asked an opinion as to the fitness of another prospective candidate for the endorsement of the farm organizations, Milo Campbell replied that he considered him a good man and would support him in every way should he enter the race and receive the approval of the farm organizations.

The question has been asked why the farm organizations have endorsed a man for Governor who is not a practical farmer, but the answer to that is to merely refer the question to the record that Mr. Campbell has made during the past few years in farm organization work. Not all of the men who have done the biggest things for the farming business have been practical farmers. It was as a result of their being brought into contact wth other businesses and other people that they were able to be of service to agriculture. The trouble with many men who leave the ranks of the farmers for greater service in other fields is that they lose the farm touch. Milo Campbell was born on a farm, worked on a farm and earned his way all through life. But although his work has taken him far afield from farming at times, he has never forgotten the needs of the farmer, nor been so occupied with other matters that he did not have the time to devote to agricultural problems when opportunity presented. It was in recognition of what Milo Campbell has actually accomplished for the farming business that the farm organizations have given him their unqualified endorsement.

It is no exaggeration to say that Milo Campbell is the choice of 90 per cent of the farmers of Michigan. Fifty per cent of the farmers of Michigan can nominate him providing every man and woman of them go to the polls and vote. But they cannot nominate him by staying home. Let the farmer who wants to see a man elected Governor of Michigan who has shown by his deeds that his heart is with the farming business,—let every such farmer make up his mnd to go to the polls no matter what may tempt him to stay at home,—and Milo Campbell is as good as elected.

It Is to Laugh

IT IS TO laugh to mention the State Constabulary. Here are a couple hundred ablebodied men who could do good servce at manual labor on farms or in the factories frittering away their time and the people's money chasing mangy and unlicensed dogs down the highways and searching for imaginary desperadoes in the orchards.

The fellow who originated that scribble about the constabulary "protecting" the orchards must be strangely lacking in a sense of humor. We feel that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of our readers to dwell upon the humanly impossible task of a half dozen troopers protecting the thousands of orchards in the several fruit growing counties of the state, when a man's innate common sense tells him that to effectively patrol the fruit regions would require a force ten thousand strong.

Employing the state constabulary for such nonsensical purposes as checking up unlicensed dogs and patrollig pneaceful rural districts is nothing but a sop to the farmers. The fellows who are responsible for the existence of this military force are trying desperately hard to keep it busy in the apparent interest of the two strongest classes of people in the state, the farmers and the industrial concerns. The major opposition to the Constabulary when the bill creating it was up and since have been the farmers, and the politicians who were smooth enough to foist such a military machine onto the state think they are smooth enough to blind the people to its utter uselessness.

No, sir, the state Constabulary was never created to chase cats and dogs and apple burglars. The immediate object of the bill was to give someone a job and reward political friends. The second was to create a political machine. The Constabulary has admirably fulfilled its mission in these respects so why not give it an honorable discharge and have an end to the expensive farce.

Land Values

THE NEWSPAPERS of the city are still trying to make the farmer out a lucky dog because of the increase in land values. Citing statistics which never existed only in his imagination a certain newspaper editor attempts to show that land values have increased in quite a "get-rich quick" fashion the last several years, thereby adding to the farmer's bank account. At least he says: "Who got this increase in value," and answers his own question by saying "the farmer's." One might be led to believe that when a farm is sold at ten per cent more than a neighboring farm was sold a year previous that all the farms in the vicinity promptly yield up a crop of gold representing their increased "value." Whatever opinions city newspaper editors may have upon this score our observation convinces us that nothing of that kind happens. In fact, we have yet to learn of a single instance where the increase in land values even added one whit to the productive fertility of the soil of neighboring farms.

Speculation of real estate firms have had more to do with increasing farm land values than anything else. The fact that the trend of population has been steadily for years from the farm to the city should appeal to an intelligent man as evidence enough that it is not always the value of the products which a piece of land can grow that determines its market value. An increase of adjoining land values if of no benefit to another farmer unless he sells his farm. And if every farmer whom these increases in land values are supposed to benefit should place his farm upon the market values would take a sudden drop and no one would benefit.

Increase in land values cannot be taken as an infallble gauge of farm prosperity. Speculation, coupled with an abnormal demand for farm products, may jump farm realty values ten per cent this year, only to be succeeded by a year of low prices, with more farms for sale than there are buyers. It is, therefore, foolish to talk about the farmers "getting" increases in land values. For they do not.

The Harvest Is On

THERE IS music in the air. The clickety-clack of the binder and the swish-swash of falling grain are heard from the fields hard by. A month ago green bonneted grain rippled there in the breeze; yesterday it glowed in the sun like unburnished copper; today nothing remains but an ugly stubble.

The harvest is on. From north to south and east to west the farmers are gathering in the grain. Here the harvest is good; there is is poor. Here it will yield a fair profit; there it may scarcely be worth the cutting. But that is always the way. It will always be the way. The soil will always vary in its fertility; the seed in its vitality; the elements in their moods; and man in his habits and methods of farming. And these are the quartet of factors that enter into the making of a crop.

Well, says Hiram, I worried my head off over an early frost last spring; calculated for sure that we were going to have a drought this month; knew for a certainty that the oat crop was going to be a failure; and bet my last Canadian quarter that hogs would take a drop with corn. None of them things happened, but I'll be hanged if I can help worrying about what the future is going to bring forth. Life is sure just one worry a chasin' another.

"Be good for something," was the text of a sermon which a lawyer preached at a banquet I attended last evening. Rich or poor, homely or handsome, strong or weak, ignorant or educated,—the man who is "good for something" creates a survival value which lives long after he is dead. Some day I am going to preach a sermon on that same text.

In refusing to become the presidential nominee of the prohibition party Mr. Bryan again reveals that depth of character which has gained for him the love and admiration of millions of his fellow-men. The sincere and spontaneous homage that is paid to Mr. Bryan would lead a lesser man into seeking presidential honors under almost any political standard. Mr. Bryan is an old man now in year, but active, alert, and courageous as ever. He will live out his remaining years as he has lived those which have gone before—rendering his nation and his fellow-men a far greater service as a private citizen than he could possibly render them in an official capacity.

What the Neighbors Say

AS VIEWED BY A RENTER

I am a reader of your valuable paper and have noticed the articles about keeping the boys and girls on the farm. I think that it is impossible to do this as most of them can go to the city and get their eight dollars a day and they are sure of it every day. I don't see anything to keep me and my family from going to the city. I am an experienced farmer, but I cannot make any money here on this farm.

We lived in the city nine years and made and saved more money than I ever did on the farm. There are lots of others in the same boat that I am in. When you go to rent a farm everyone wants more rent than the value of the products you sell off the farm. I tried to get a good farm this spring but they asked too much rent. I am glad that I did not rent the high-priced ones as I could not have made my rent from them this year. The farm I am living on is not much of a farm and I knew it when I moved on, but we do not like city life, but we are going to the city this winter if we do not find a good farm to work where there is a chance to make some money. I have my own help to work a farm of eighty acres. We are going out to work in haying and harvest as it doesn't take us long to take care of our own. We have about thirty-five acres of crops in.

Please print this in THE BUSINESS FARMER for this is one of the reasons why men are leaving their farms. We can go to the city and work a little over half the time we put in on the farm and save as much as we can here. We know what we are talking about from experience. If a man hasn't enough money to buy a farm he has no business on it.—*Wm. Daniells, Winegar, Mich.*

I am going to make a prediction. You will not go to the city. In the first place there isn't the demand today for city laborers that there was six months ago, and unless financial and transportation conditions become very much improved during the next six months, which is very doubtful you are going to see some industries closed down and men thrown out of employment. In the second place you are going to see a back to the farm movement. It has already started. It is going slowly. You men who are on farms today are going to thank your lucky stars a year from today that you know how to farm and despite the long hours and risks and meagre returns you will not be willing to exchange places with the workman in the stifling shops of the city. It's a long, hard pull, I know for a renter on an average farm to get things coming his way. It takes perseverance and courage to hang on when the old machine is slipping and sliding backward and there are rocks below, but other men have escaped a wreck and eventually climbed the hill, and so can you!—Editor.

THE PATRIOTISM OF CATHOLICS

In the last two issues of your paper there has appeared in the "What the Neighbors Say" column what was meant to be an argument in favor of abolishing the parochial schools. While I am willing to listen to anyone who will argue sanely and intelligently still I call their contributions, the one a veiled and the latest an open insult to anyone of the Catholic faith.

Why does not Mr. R. F. Lamb practice a little of that Americanism he so rants about? Does he not know that the Constitution of this great United States grants religious liberty of conscience to anyone and that no religious test shall be asked as a qualification for any office? Does he not know that the winning essay on "What are the Benefits to be Derived from an Enlistment in the Navy," was from a scholar, the product of the parochial schools? He and his kind will say that a Catholic cannot be patriotic but how does he account for the fact that with Catholics numbering only about eighteen per cent of the population, the number in the army and navy numbered between thirty and forty per cent Catholic in the late war. In our town of Richmond two out of the five killed or maimed in battle were Catholics. They were good enough to fight and die for Mr. Lamb and his kind but now his family and friends must be insulted just because they are Catholics and believe that the time to teach religion is when we are young. Why will he not go and inspect the parochial schools before making accusations, for I claim and contend that they will rank and grade as high in all branches of the public school. The late war was to end all fighting and discord among nations, shall we now start a religious war of hate and biggotry? God forbid. I would advise these mis-guided persons to read what the leading men of this state and other states among them Ex-Governor Ferris have to say about this proposed amendment. I am sure that we have enough fair-minded people to defeat such a measure that would bring hatred strife and discord when now of all times all must pull together to save our country from the horrid aftermath of war.—*Joseph Lueck, Richmond, Mich.*

DON'T BLAME THE BOYS FOR GOING TO CITY

I have been a reader of your paper for some time. Will say it is the best business paper printed.

I have read in your columns several ideas in regard to the farm and the farmer let me tell you right here now if things don't pay out this year there will be one less farmer in the U. S. to raise feed and then go to the bank and borrow money to pay taxes with. I have a farm that is worth $10,000 producing about three thousand dollars worth of foodstuff a year and by the time I pay the expenses I have no interest on the money whatever. You may think this strange but its true talk about the young men going to the city. Can you blame them? They are getting better pay, shorter hours and easier work. I would go there myself if I were in their position. Anybody would be a fool that wouldn't. Some day somebody is going to wake up hungry. The farmers have endured this no-profit business for the past five years with the promise of better next year. Sugar 34 cents a pound and wheat $2.50 a bushel go good together doesn't it? If I don't make any money this year my farm is not going to operate next year. I am going to put a lock on my gates and go to the city myself. I am going to let my farm stay right where it is. I guess it won't run away and if I get starved out after while in the city I can come back at any time. I have been a farmer all my life except three years which I spent in the city. I have worked at everything from bell boy up and I never made my property farming.

What can a man do that is in debt for his farm? Ask any one that is in that position and see what they say now in regard to the farm situation. I will tell you how I think it should be. Guarantee the farmers a profit for his work and interest on his money he has invested and he will do the rest. I have enough to keep me if I don't farm but I like farming, like to work in the fields better than any place on earth. The country is a nice place to live, a good place to bring up your children, the best place in the world for health and happiness but when a man has to run his hand down in his pocket after working fifteen hours a day it's time to quit. I lived in Detroit in the winter of 1907—couldn't get a job at any price but I think that was nothing to what is coming. The price of farm produce is high enough if other stuff was down where it ought to be a farmer would get rich but every time farm stuff goes up a cent other goods goes up a dollar. Now I am not writing you this because the present situation is hurting me any but to give you my idea. Believe me if this dog eat dog keeps up somebody is going to be hungry.—*A. Reader, Clinton County.*

No, we cannot blame the country boys for going to the city. But like the prodigal son many of them will come back. High wages, short hours and easy work sounds good but when they get there, especially young men who are married, and find houses $75 to $150 a month, potatoes $7 and $8 per bushel and other eatables in like proportion, little if any garden, no pure air, streets noisy night and day, and every way you turn some expense, it doesn't look as well as it sounded. If you take a day off to go to the county fair or fishing you don't lose your job or a day's pay, do you? Not on your life. You are your own boss. I know something about this subject, brother, as I farmed in central Michigan 22 years, and have worked several years in Detroit. I think you must have wrote your letter on a rainy day from the stand you take. Of course the farmer has been misrepresented and walked over for centuries, but any far-sighted person will tell you the day is not far distant when "Reuben" will come into his own. Cheer up brother and point the corners of your mouth the other way—it isn't going to rain forever.—Associate Editor.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL DON'T TEACH BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

I have never written to the Neighbors' Page yet, but after reading the article written by J. B., Kent Co., in a recent M. B. F. on parochial school amendment, I can't keep still.

I went to a Catholic school five years and if he says that they teach behind closed doors, "Lord knows what,' he tells a lie outright. Anybody is welcome to visit our school and see what is going on and excepting fifteen minutes study on religion in the morning, he would see the same routine of study as in any public school. Why don't J. B. go and see what is going on behind said closed doors before he comes to the brainless conclusion that they are teaching Bolshevism? I think the Bolshevists of this country are those Godless, weak-minded creatures who are trying to put religion out of the way. With God and religion knocked in the head it will be an easy matter to put law and order out of business, so as to be free to do as they like—no law to interfere with their doings. He further says we pay thousands of dollars to send Bolshevists to Russia. Well, I think if we spent a few more thousands to send these Godless, weak-minded creatures to Hades, this grand free America of ours would be a much grander place to live in than it is today. Let these fellows have their way and this country won't be much better than Russia, because it will cease to be a free country. We have been readers of M. B. F. since it existed and it is the best there is.—*Mrs. J. M., Clinton County.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOWS CONSIDERABLE AUTHORITY

As there is some agitation thru the papers in regard to the proposed amendment on parochial schools, I would like to say a word or two, being in a position to speak from personal observation, or in other words, "been through the mill." For many years the Catholic denomination has conducted parochial schools and also later on Lutherans and Seven Day Adventists, until it has become a great factor in educational lines. Why is it, and for what purpose do these religious people carry on a system contrary to the public school? Simply to catchism their respective children in the faith of their fathers, keeping them in ignorance of outside worldly education, which has a tendency to develop the pupil in a much broader development and not as a jug handle, all on one side. I heard a minister of the gospel say: "My children will have to meet the world as they find it, and will have to make a choice of religion for themselves. I will endeavor to give them the best I have at home and in church capacity, leaving the result with them." It is an old adage—"Education forms the mind, and as the twig is bent the tree inclines."

It is also true in a political way, boys follow in the political faiths of their dads. But not so much so now as in the past. If I am correctly informed, the Catholics are working to get their public school tax money, which they now pay, appropriated for their parochial schools, saving to them a double burden, as well as the other denominations which are involved.

It shows to a person looking on, that something is out of joint somewhere, either with them or with our public schools. Which is it? I believe it is with them. There is no real foundation for carrying on two separate systems. A child should come in contact with others, and not be like a potato plant grown in the shade. The plant must have sunlight which develops and brings forth results.

If the home and church can't hold their children in the faith, there is something lacking, instead of laying it to the public school. When did our great instructors get their education? Not in a parochial school by any means.

Behind the scenes there is an element brought to bear upon parochial pupils which virtually says: "I am right and you are wrong" in religious faith, causing a friction when the two elements meet. If there is not enough essential element in a church denomination to hold the young, and send them to the public school, then there is something which is lacking and which should be remedied if possible.

I am for religious liberty, as far as compelling a person to do this or that if it interferes with his religion or conscience. But the church school is a side issue to the church. If the public school teachers error these good people should by voice and vote help to make conditions better instead of letting things go by year after year.

I think that the Attorney General has usurped considerable responsibility in denying citizens the right to petition according to the Constitution. It smacks of one man power, which we have had enough of for some little time past. If the voters don't want the amendment, vote it down, but a little airing upon the question pro and con will be of importance to the welfare of all concerned.

Any system, whether religious or political that will not stand when investigated is made of shoddy goods. I have often wondered why we as a so called Christian nation do not read portions of Scripture in the public schools.

There are thousands of pupils who do not attend any church or school and could not tell whether Acts was in the old or the new testament.—*F. H. Carpenter.*

THE FOOD YOU EAT

Prices for farm products, on the farms are today practically stationary, compared with prices one year ago.

But—

Wholesale prices for food, in the cities, have increased 34 per cent and retail prices for 12 leading food groups have increased 50 per cent in the same period.

You are paying more for the food you eat, but the farmer who grows that food isn't getting one cent of that increase.

Who is getting it? The speculator, the storage plant, the holder of foods, the jobber, the commissionman, the retailer, all the long line of middlemen. They are pocketing the proceeds. That is why—

1.—There is a shortage of farm labor which in turn makes for less food in the near future, and—

2.—Your cost of living has risen so abnormally high.

Co-operation, a direct transportation from a producing group to a consuming group, appears the best, quickest and most easily arrived-at solution.—*Detroit Times.*

(Note: When the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was asked at a meeting of the Wayne County Fair Price Committee last fall, how he would lessen the spread between producer and consumer, he suggested the exact remedy in almost the exact words as presented above.)

EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

CLOTHING FOR A GIRL THIRTEEN TO SIXTEEN

CLOTHING for a girl from thirteen to sixteen is a topic to be treated quite differently from the same theme a generation ago. Then mothers were married against allowing their daughters to wear their clothing tight or heavy; corsets which drew in the waist line, or long, full skirts hanging from the waist. Now, we rail instead, against the scanty attire which the girl depends upon to protect her from the winter's cold. Skirts so short and scant, no petticoats can be crowded under them, stocking and waists so thin that real underwear would show through and cannot be worn, neck lines low in winter, shoes also low except for the heels. What, then, would the dress reformer suggest, who used to demand weight hung from the shoulders, and room for the lungs to expand? Lightweight, warm undergarments, not necessarily woolen, for winter; the knitted gauze for summer as requiring no ironing and plenty for all seasons, to allow for frequent laundering, low comfortable, light weight, properly-fitted corset or corset waist, fresh, simple, muslin corset covers or combinations not over-trimmed with useless ribbon bows, and dresses, the one-piece, loose, becoming sort, to be found in profusion for both winter and summer wear. Sensible, flatheeled, "growing-girl" shoes, by all means, and a good quality, for it is no economy to buy poor shoes. Stockings should be sensible too, good quality lisle or cotton, rather than the thin, second-rate silk hose, which develop ladder-runs on the first wearing. It may be hard to induce a girl of this age to adopt the former when most of her mates are allowed to wear the latter every day, but even if the family pocketbook allows a better quality of silk, she should be reminded that she is setting a standard to which less fortunate girls cannot attain. Hats and outer garments should be plain and young. What need of apeing older peoples' styles when such becoming things are fashioned for girls? Keep them young, with simple, pretty, suitable, unexpensive wardrobes and we cannot go far astray.

PIN MONEY

THIS TIME it is the humble dandelion, which we dig from our lawns with infinite pains that promises to be a money-maker for those who would earn just a little or even quite a little pin money. Now don't smile—it's not dandelion wine I am about to suggest! But just good old fashioned dandelion greens which have come into favor more and more, until in some places in the south they are now raising whole fields of dandelions for the greens in early spring.

These are raised from the seed. Therefore the whole trick must be turned just when the dandelions go to seed. The heads are picked off and the seeds, after being dried, shaken out of the heads and these have a very good market value. It takes a lot of seed to make a pound, but a pound of seed sows a large field of dandelions.

Out in Washtenaw county, one of the University students got the idea and from an ad in the paper, secured the assistance of all the children in the county this summer, who assisted him in gathering a very large crop this year, and it is now predicted that other counties will take the work up another year and gather real gold from the sun-colored flowers which are the pest of farmers everywhere.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

SKIRTS ARE getting fuller—there is no doubt about it. The plaited skirt of plaid will be very popular for sport wear for late summer and early fall. And with it in place of a coat is worn a sweater of the darkest shade and, for instance, with a black and white plaid skirt, is worn a black sweater with a white blouse, while those who like the extreme wear white oxfords and black hose or a combination black leather and white linen oxford.

Moire silk bags are more favored for summer wear than the seal or heavier weight purses.

About the daintiest little summer furnishings I have seen this year were in the shape of dresser sets in tissue gingham. They were fashioned of the finest check in the desired color. For instance one woman who favors lavender had the dresser scarf and pin cushion of the finest check in the tissue gingham. They are made with tiny little ruffles around the edge with in turn are hemstitched and then cut to leave the edge. On the corner of this set was placed a tiny bunch of roses made of a dainty shade of pink. Very Frenchy and cool it looked indeed. Her white muslin curtains were held back with a bow of lavender wash ribbon of the same shade as this set. The pin cushion was made round and with the double ruffle around it, fastened with a double satin ribbon of rose pink and lavender.

Never before was organide so popular. At a local theatre the other evening I glimpsed a handsome gown of dark brown organdie—trimmed only with flat little ruffles of the material. And with it the pretty little girl wore a long piece of silk tulle of the same shade which was wrapped loosely around the throat just once and both ends allowed to extend down on her dress in front, where they fell nearly to the hem of her short skirt.

In one shop they were teaching little children to make doll clothes, and even the dolls dresses were being fashioned of the daintest of colors in organdie.

Weekly Cheer

There's a better time a-coming—
don't repine;
Life has much of bitter water in
its wine;
Play its most unnoticed part
With a white unflinching heart,
And of Duty make its most exalted shrine.

THE RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

By Berton Braley

It's doing your job the best you can
And being just to your fellow-man;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in worth and deed;
It's being thorough, yet making speed;
It's daring blithely the field of chance
While making labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting staunchly but keeping sweet
It's being clean and it's playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
It's looking up at the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow and work with mirth
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress
It's doing your noblest—that's success!

DEAR CHILDREN: Here's a new mule story I heard the other day, and it is so good, I pass it on to you. Dr. Crane, who is a very famous story teller, says that in lots of ways lots of times, we might better be like the mule. Now we have never given the mule much credit for being of a disposition we might wish to imitate, but here is the way Dr. Crane puts it: He says that the reason we are always running down the mule is because he is stubborn—and that sometimes it is better to be able to just be stubborn, than to do too much. For instance, it's very easy to say "yes" when some of our playmates invite us to join them and play "just a little longer" when we know that mother has sent us on an errand and that she is in a hurry. Now if we would imitate the mule, we would be stubborn—would would tell them "no" which sometimes is harder to do than anything else we know of. To be like the mule we must simply "do nothing"—just be "mulish"—refuse to go—balk, if you please. And sometimes when there's a little temptation comes our way, it shows much more strength to do nothing than to go with the crowd. So let's remember the mule once in a while. After all, he has his good points.

This week we publish three more prize original drawings. Summer is just the time to take advantage of these prize offers and we are very glad indeed to award just as many prizes as are earned. Affectionately —AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I just finished reading the stories of the boys and girls and thought I would try and write too. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters. My teacher's name is Miss Crawford. I have one mile to go to school. We enjoy the M. B. F. very much. I live on a 120 acre farm. I am going to have a vacation in a few weeks. Rhea Watson, Hemlock, Mich, R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I seen my letter in print in the M. B. F. so thought I would write again. My school was out the 2nd of July, the last day of school we played game and ate ice cream, the three that won the most games got a prize. It soon will be time to pick raspberries and that means work for me. Next year I will be in the fifth grade at school. Well my letter is getting long so I guess I will close for this time. Helen Hasse, Ossineke, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I wrote to you a week or so ago, but as I did not see it in print I thought I would try again. I am fourteen years of age and have light brown hair, grey eyes and I am gifted with a few freckles across the tip of my nose. I weigh about eighty-one pounds and am about four feet, six inches tall. I have two brothers and one sister. I like to read the Childrens page very much. Hoping to see my letter in print, I remain your little friend, Hazel Harpst, Alma, Mich, R 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written to you, so I thought I would write again. I am a girl 16 years old. I have three brothers and no sisters. For pets we have a dog and a cat. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I will close with a riddle:

I'm a strange contradiction, I'm new and I'm old;
I'm often in tatters and often decked in gold.
I'm always in black and I'm always in white;
I am grave and I'm gay, I am heavy and light.
In form, too, I differ,—I'm thick and I'm thin;
I've no flesh and no bone, yet I'm covered with skin.
I've more points than the compass, more stops than the flute;
I sing without voice, without speaking confute.
I'm English, I'm German I'm French and I'm Dutch.
Some love me too fondly, some slight me too much.
I often die soon, though I sometimes live ages,
And no monarch alive has so many pages. Ans.—A book.
—Clara Kotzke, Croswell, Mich., R 2.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

"THIS Senorita Leoncia," he said, finally, with sleepy suavity. "She is not your girl. She has other papa and mama."

But Enrico's present grief at her loss was too great to permit startlement at this explicit statement of an old secret.

"Yes," he nodded. "Though it is not known outside my family, I adopted her when she was a baby. It is strange that you should know this. But I am not interested in having you tell me what I have long since known. What I want to know now is: where is she now?"

Yi Poon gravely and sympathetically shook his head.

"That is different secret," he explained. "Maybe I find that secret. Then I sell it to you. But I have old secret. You do not know the name of the Senorita Leoncia's papa and mama. I know."

And old Enrico Solano could not hide his interest at the temptation of such information.

"Speak," he commanded. "Name the names, and prove them, and I shall reward."

"No," Yi Poon shook his head. "Very poor business. I no do business that way. You pay me I tell you. My secrets good secrets. I prove my secrets. You give me five hundred pesos and big expenses from Colon to San Antonio and back to Colon and I tell you name of papa and mama."

Enrico Solano bowed acquiescence and was just in the act of ordering Alesandro to go and fetch the money, when the quiet, spirit-subdued Indian maid created a diversion. Running into the room and up to Enrico as they had never seen her run before, she wrung her hands and wept so incoherently that they knew her paroxysm was of joy, not of sadness.

"The Senorita!" she was finally able to whisper hoarsely, as she indicated the side piazzo with a nod of head and glance of eyes. "The Senorita!"

And Yi Poon and his secret were forgotten. Enrico and his sons streamed out to the side piazzo to behold Leoncia and the Queen and the two Morgans, dropping dust-covered off the backs of riding mules recognizable as from the pastures of the mouth of the Gualaca River. At the same time two Indian man-servants, summoned by the maid, cleared the house and grounds of the fat Chinaman and his old crone of a companion.

"Come some other time," they told him. "Just now the Senor Solano is very importantly busy."

"Sure I come some other time," Yi Poon assured them pleasantly, without resentment and without betrayal of the disappointment that was his at his deal interrupted just ere the money was paid into his hand.

But he departed reluctantly. The place was good for his business. It was sprouting secrets. Never was there a riper harvest in Canaan out of which, sickle in hand, a husbandman was driven. Had it not been for the zealous Indian attendants, Yi Poon would have darted around the corner of the hacienda to note the newcomers. As it was, half way down the hill, finding the weight of the crone too fatiguing, he put into her the life and ability to carry her own weight a little farther by feeding her a double teaspoonful of brandy from his screw-top flask.

Enrico swept Leoncia off her mule, ere she could dismount, so passionately eager was he to fold her in his arms. For several minutes ensued naughte but noisy Latin affection as her brothers all strove to greet and embrace her at once. When they recollected themselves, Francis had already helped the Lady Who Dreams from her mount, and beside her, her hand in his, was waiting for recognition.

"This is my wife," Francis told Enrico. "I went into the Cordilleras after treasure and behold what I found. Was there ever better fortune?"

"And she sacrificed a great treasure herself," Leoncia murmured bravely.

"She was queen of a little kingdom," Francis added, with a grateful and admiring flash of eyes to Leoncia, who quickly added:

"And she saved all our lives by sacrificing her little kingdom in so doing."

And Leoncia, in an exaltation of generousness, put her arm around the Queen's waist, took her away from Francis, and led the way into the hacienda.

CHAPTER XXIII.

IN ALL the magnificence of medieval Spanish and New World costume such as was still affected by certain of the great haciendados of Panama, Torres rode along the beach road to the home of the Solanos. Running with him, at so easy a lope that it promised an extension that would outspeed the best of Torres' steed, was the great white hound that had followed him down the subterranean river. As Torres turned to take the winding road up the hill to the hacienda, he passed Yi Poon, who had paused to let the old crone gather strength. He merely noticed the strange couple as dirt of the common people. The hauteur that he put on with his magnificence of apparel forbade that he should betray any interest further than an unseeing glance.

But him Yi Poon noted with slant Oriental eyes that missed no details. And Yi Poon thought: He looks very rich. He is a friend of the Solanos. He rides to the house. He may even be a lover of the Senorita Leoncia—or a worsted rival for her love. In almost any case, he might be expected to buy the secret of the Senorita Leoncia's birth, and he certainly looks rich, most rich.

Inside the hacienda, assembled in the living room, were the returned adventurers and all the Solanos. The Queen taking her turn in piecing out the narrative of all that had occurred, with flashing eyes was denouncing Torres for his theft of the jewels and described his fall into the whirlpool before the onslaught of the hound, when Leoncia, at the window with Henry, uttered a sharp exclamation.

"Speak of the devil!" said Henry. "Here comes Torres himself."

"Me first!" Francis cried, doubling his fist and flexing his biceps significantly.

"No," decreed Leoncia. "He is a wonderful liar. He is a very wonderful liar, as we've all found out. Let us have some fun. He is dismounting now. Let the four of us disappear—Father!" With a wave of hand she indicated Enrico and all his sons. "You will sit around desolate over the loss of me. This scoundrel Torres will enter. You will be thirsty for information. He will tell you no one can guess what astounding lies about us. As for us, we'll hide behind the screen there.—come! All of you!"

And, catching the Queen by the hand and leading the way, with her eyes she commanded Francis and Henry to follow to the hiding place.

And Torres entered upon a scene of sorrow which had been so recently real that Enrico and his sons had no difficulty in acting it. Enrico started up from his chair in eagerness of welcome and sank weakly back. Torres caught the other's hand in both his own and manifested deep sympathy and could not speak from emotion.

"Alas!" he finally managed heartbrokenly. "They are dead. She is dead, your beautiful daughter, Leoncia. And the two Gringo Morgans are dead with her. As Ricardo there, must know, they died in the heart of the Maya Mountain.

"It is the home of mystery," he continued, after giving due time for the subsidence of the first violent outburst of Enrico's grief. "I was with them when they died. Had they followed my cousel, they would all have lived. But not even Leoncia would listen to the old friend of the Solanos. No, she must listen to the two Gringos. After incredible dangers I won my way out through the heart of the mountain, gazed down into the Valley of Lost Souls, and returned into the mountain to find them dying——"

Here, pursued by an Indian manservant, the white hound bounded into the room, trembling and whining in excitement as with its nose it quested the multitudinous scents of the room that advertised his mistress but before he could follow up to where the Queen was behind the screen, Torres caught him by the neck and turned him over to a couple of the Indian house-men to hold.

"Let the brute remain," said Torres. "I will tell you about him af-

(*Continued on page* 13)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Successful Home Baking Requires High-grade Flour

The women who have had the greatest success in baking for the home always use the best flour they can get. They discover by experimenting which flour makes the best breed, biscuits, pastry, etc.

For nearly sixty years women have achieved reputations for their baking by using

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

There is a big difference in flour. The selection of wheat and the milling processes determine the quality. LILY WHITE is made from the choicest wheat grown in America. It has just the right balance—neither too hard nor too soft. Its color, texture and flavor are unexcelled. Only the choicest goodies from every kernel are used. Most mills clean and scour the grain twice and don't wash it at all. LILY WHITE grain is cleaned four times, scoured three times and then carefully washed before being run on the rolls for the first break. No flour is more scientifically milled to bring out all the nourishment, perfection of texture and color. LILY WHITE is of supreme quality. It bakes bread, biscuits and pastry of surpassing excellence. It has earned its reputation as "The flour the best cooks use," and is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

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"Millers for Sixty Years"

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

..The money situation continues to be in a stringent condition and credit is hard to secure. Prices on commodities are pointed downward and the indications of summer increases seems to have disappeared. This is shown by the continuation of sales — especially on clothing — throughout the country; some stores staging these sales at a 50 per cent discount. The decline in prices has not only hit the United States but is being felt in England and France. France has a strong protection law which she keeps in force. This law keeps the importation of goods from another country down to a minimum but it is rumored that this law is soon to be lifted enough to allow the shipping in of goods of all kinds from Belgium and other certain countries. Another factor that keeps prices up in France is that the wholesalers and retail shopkeepers alike are better organized in that country than here in the States or in England. But with the raising of their protection law, or "protection decree," as it is called there, lower prices will be sure to follow.

Some market authorities are getting rather frightened over the appearance of the conditions in this country. A few even go as far as to believe there wil be a panic. But why should we have a panic? The results of a national survey, which was made public at the meeting of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks at Seattle recently, shows state banks in a very healthy condition with good deposits and resources. Another official report shows that bankruptcies during the last year in the state of Michigan has decreased nearly 45 per cent over the year before. This may be a higher per cent of decrease in failures than all of the states would average, but figuring very conservatively you can safely say that the general average would show a large decrease rather than otherwise. Of course the public has got to stop spending as lavishly as they have been doing but they are realizing this and have been slowing down for the past few months as is shown by the large number of sales put on throughout the country. With the present indications we cannot see a panic.

The Labor Board has granted increased wages to railroad employees amounting to $600,000,000, and the public is to pay the bill. If freight rates are increased to handle this it will mean an increase of about 44 per cent according to unofficial estimates. However, shippers may not have to bear all of this expense as the railroads may increase passenger rates to handle part of it. The increase in wages, without question, will make better shipping facilities because the experienced men will again resume work, and more cars will be available for marketing the farmers' crops.

Crop prospects, especially in the big grain growing sections, are very good. Grain has been moving in fairly good volume. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States declares that this country will harvest 525,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 290,000,000 bushels of spring wheat this year; that the corn crop looks fine; and that the apple crop will amount to 60,000 cars, worth not less than $72,000,000.

WHEAT ACTS SHAKY

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.82	2.80	2.91
No. 2 White	2.80	2.85	2.91
No. 2 Mixed	2.80		2.90
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23½	2.23½	2.24
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed	2.22½		

The damage being done by the black rust in Northwestern wheat fields the past few weeks has been checked by the cool weather we have had the last few days, but it is thought that the crop is too far ahead now for the black rust to do much damage to the grain even should hot weather again appear within the next day or two. So much further damage from the rust is not expected. The checking of this arch enemy of wheat has had a tendency to weaken the market. A curtailing of the export demand the past week has also helped to work the market into a weaker condition. The United States has around 150,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat yet available for exportation and the harvesting of the 1920 crop is on. There is a good export market but according to reports, most of these nations must buy on credit, and Uncle Sam wants the cash as most of these countries already owe him large sums so he is, you might say, "all dressed up and no place to go." But some of these countries must be getting some money some way because there is an export demand in this country which at times plays a very strong part in making the prices. Europe is going to need considerable wheat between this fall and the first of the year. They are not paying much attention to the crop here but are very anxiously watching the progress of the wheat in Argentina and Australia as these two countries owe Europe considerable money and Europe can take grain in payment on the loans. These countries will not be able to supply all of Europe's needs, of course, and North America will have to furnish part, but it all depends on how large a yield these two countries have—if they have a small crop America will stand alone as an exporter.

CORN SHOWS WEAKNESS

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.52	1.69½
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.09	2.03	2.18¾
No. 3 Yellow	2.07	2.01	
No. 4 Yellow			

The strength shown in the corn market two weeks ago has caused slight advances in prices during the current week but at present the strength has been lost to all appearance, owing to favorable reports from growing districts and a tendency of dealers and speculators to sell heavily. The cool weather we have been having the past few days may hold the price of corn from going lower for a short time because corn needs hot weather right now. Many sections have been having considerable rain of late and if we cannot have some dry weather there will be a lot of soft corn this fall. One prominent crop authority says that unless the crop is badly damaged in the near future, that we will have the largest crop of corn this fall that was ever on record. Corn prices are expected to recede from now on for several months and the farmer that can sell in advance at least half of his 1920 crop is advised to do so.

OATS SLUMP

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.98	.87	1.10
No. 3 White	.97	.85	
No. 4 White	.96		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard			.91¾
No. 3 White	.84½	.82¼	
No .4 White	.83½	.81½	

There is little to say about the oat market this week. This grain has been more sensitive to the changes during the past week, it appears than other grains and prices are slightly lower than those given on this page a week ago. Harvest is on in many states and they report that a good yield is expected but how big a yield will not be known until the threshing is done. Nearly all states report the crop in fine condition but straws short. Short straws will not hinder the production of a large crop. New oats are not expected to appear on the market until about the middle of August. Oats follow very closely the movement of corn and the prices will travel downward, it is believed, until about the first of the year.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

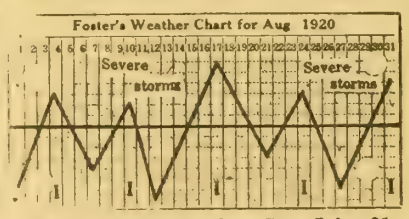
DETROIT — Wheat shows some strength but corn and oats continue downward. Beans dull. Cattle steady. Hogs active.

CHICAGO—All grains show weakness owing to heavy selling. Hogs lower. Cattle are steady to higher.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C., about Aug. 2, 7 14, 21, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of August 3, 8, 14, 22; plains sections Aug. 4, 9 15, 23; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys Aug. 5, 10, 16, 24; lower great lakes and eastern sections Aug. 6, 11, 17, 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 7, 12, 18, 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

During the period covered by these disturbances a great hot wave will cross the continent reaching meridian 90 not far from August 17. This will be much like the hot wave correctly predicted for near the middle of July. Hot winds may occur in some small sections in the middle west not far from Aug. 17.

I do not pretend to definitely locate hot winds, severe storms, tornadoes hurricanes. I can usually approximate their dates and thus give warnings. All these, except severe storms, are confined to certain large sections and the reader, by exercising intelligent judgment, may be benefitted. Severe storms are expected during the week centering on Aug. 11. During the week centering on Aug. 14 a tropical storm, or hurricane, is expected to organize on the Sargasso Sea which lies east of northeast of Cuba and about half way between northeast South America and of the Azores islands.

Another dangerous storm period will occur during the week centering on Aug. 25 and during that period severe storms are expected on the continent while the hurricane, moving slowly westward, will get into the Gulf of Mexico. I can not tell you any more about that expected hurricane. But very cool weather sometimes light frosts, occur in the middle northwest east of Rockies, while August hurricanes are moving through the Gulf of Mexico.

W. T. Foster

RYE LOWER

Rye on the Detroit market is easy and the price is $1.95 for No. 2. Dealers in the "Auto City" say there is no demand for rye. Exporting has been th main business in this grain the past several months. According to reports from Europe there will not be such a demand from now on as there has been considerable more of this grain planted in Europe than last year. Great Britain has sown rye very extensively and harvest is expected to begin this month. France and Denmark also expect big yields.

BEANS OFF AT DETROIT

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 27, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.90	7.50	8.25
Red Kidneys		16.00	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.65		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

Beans have slumped again on the Detroit market. This time it was a drop of 10c. Chicago reports a slow and easy market. New York market is quiet. The Bureau of Crop Estimates places the combined yield of the six largest bean states in the Union at 9,451,000 bushels. Market experts looking into the future of the bean market say that farmers that have some of their last year's beans should hold on and sit tight as better prices are in sight. Let's hope so, because so far the farmer has had the bad end of the breaks.

POTATOES TAKE DROP

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 27, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.60	
Chicago	5.28	
New York		4.51
Pittsburg		5.56
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The bottom is dropping out of the potato market it appears. The price dropped on an average of $1 per bbl. practically every day during the week on the Chicago market. New York markets are suffering from oversupply and prices are rapidly going downward. Detroit also has a well loaded market and lower prices; in fact, all markets claim heavy receipts and reduced prices. Whether prices will go down to where they were a year ago is hard to tell, but the present indications look like prices are to recede. The west reports their crop is in fine condition and they are expecting a bumper yield. Government reports show the crop, with the exception of a few states, to be in excellent condition. Some states are estimating their yield to be around 150 per cent of that of 1919.

HAY EASY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35
Chicago	35.00 @ 38	32.00 @ 34	28.00 @ 30
New York	41.00 @ 39		31.00 @ 40
Pittsburg	34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33
Chicago	32.00 @ 34	25.00 @ 28	
New York	34.00 @ 40	27.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32	25.00 @ 25
Chicago	30.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
New York	35.00 @ 40	32.00 @ 38	22.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	34.00 @ 35	26.00 @ 29
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit		24.00 @ 25	
Chicago	33.00 @ 34		15.00 @ 20
New York	27.00 @ 32	21.00 @ 28	
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38		

There is more hay arriving at terminal markets than can be readily absorbed as rail conditions are somewhat improved and a clean-up movement is under way. There will be more old hay carried over this year than usual and reports indicate that most of the hay that is still back is owned by dealers. The new crop is less than last year east of the Mississippi river but a large yield in the west will swell the hay crop to record figures. The tame hay harvest is nearly completed except for some late sections and some that

being delayed by lack of help. Much eedy hay is reported this season.—*ay Trade Journal.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says:

"President Wood, of the American oolen Co., epitomizes the wool sitation when he says that the market awaiting the buyers. The market enerally is dull still and values are ore or less problematical. In the est the growers are either consigning eir wools against moderate advances r else are holding them, actual outght sales being few.

"Some openings of goods are being ade for the lightweight season by e mills, but no marked results are eported from these opening. The merican Woolen Co.'s resumption of peration is still uncertain."

Ohio and Pa. fleeces: Delaine, unashed, 70@72; fine unwashed, 60@ 2; ½ blood combing, 68@70; ⅜ blood ombing, 50@53.

Michigan and New York fleeces: ine unwashed, 58@60; delaine unashed, 68; ½ blood unwashed, 67@ 8; ⅜ blood unwashed, 50@52.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average ew England: ½ blood, 60@63; ⅜ lood, 48@50; ¼ blood, 42@44.

Virginia and similar: ½ blood, unashed, 70; ¼ blood, unwashed, 48 @50.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(By H. H. Mack)

For more than two months, the Detroit cattle market has been swinging between grain and grass but, at ast, the jig is up and from now on, ntil Michigan cattle get much bet-er, cattle from the southwest will produce the larger part of the beef onsumed in Detroit and environs. Only those who are familiar with the laily trade in the Detroit live stock market realize how desperately poor has been the quality of the Michigan cattle that have been received at the local yards during the past month and the time has come when Detroit killers must have a certain number of better cattle to mix with local arrivals in order to meet the varied needs of their trade. Several loads of cattle from Kansas City were received in Detroit last week and killers report that the dressing percentages of these cattle are much better than from Michigan cattle costing the same price on the hoof.

The steers and heifers that are coming to Detroit from the west are very plain in general appearance but when their hides are off they show a much better covering of flesh than do the carcasses afforded by the grass cattle from our own state. Several carloads of bulls have been received in Detroit during the past week that cost $1 per cwt. less than Michigan bulls of the same grade. Bulls and common butcher cows must be bought very low in the country or they will lose money in the Detroit market. The local market has not been over-supplied with prime fat cows of late and this kind are holding their onw fairly well. Milch cows are dull and quiet, only the best grades of milkers finding a prompt sale at prices that are satisfactory to country shippers. Detroit has a splendid trade in veal calves all last week with a 19-dollar top; current supplies of prime calves are not nearly equal to the local demand.

Detroit's trade in sheep and lambs has been of very little importance for some weeks past; prices have held fairly steady for the most part with best lambs selling for $16. A study of western markets reveals a declining tendency in connection with all grades of sheep and lambs. Western range lambs are fully $1 per cwt. lower than on the middle of the current month and the edge seems to be off the demand for feeding stock. Wool continues in the rut of dullness and inactivity which has characterized the trade all thru the month of July. The fight between the farmers' wool pools of the country and the wool buyers, is on in good earnest, and it is hard to predict just where and when it will end.

The decision at the Spa conference which provides that the German coal miners to be provisioned by England and France, has had a marked effect on both the live hog and the general commodity market. The immediate consignment of large cargoes of meat and lard to European ports, which followed the announcement referred to above, has strengthened the situation and opened up a brighter outlook for the live hog and provision trade for the mid-summer and early fall months. York and medium weights are leading in demand but good heavy hogs are selling better than for a long time back. Pigs are in much better demand than formerly.

On Monday, July 26, the Detroit market opened with cattle and calves selling steady with the close of the week before. Sheep and lambs were dull and the latter $1 lower than the average of last week. Hogs were active and about level with last week's average. No strictly prime steers were on sale but had they been offered, $13 per cwt. would have been the price. Best bulls and cows $7 to $8. Thin little cattle and common butcher cows, $6 to $7. Canners and cutters, $4 to $4.50 and cutters at $5 per cwt. Best hogs, $16.50. Best calves, $19. Best lambs, $15.50.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Blackberries, $9@10 per bu.; Apples, $3.25@3.75 per hamper; huckleberries, $9@10 per bu.; black currants, $11@12 per bu.; gooseberries, $1@1.25 per 6-quart basket; raspberries, red, $13@14; black, $9.50@10 bu.; celery, Michigan, 25c@40c per doz.; dressed hogs, light, 18@20 heavy, 16@17c per lb.; dressed calves, best, 25@26c; ordinary, 20@23c per lb.; lettuce, head, $1.35@1.50 per case; hothouse, 10@15c per lb.

FARMER CANDIDATES FOR IMPORTANT PUBLIC OFFICES

(Continued from page 4)

the "Open Sunday Bill" to make all amusements legal on Sunday as on any other day; the Pari Mutual gambling bill to legalize betting on horse races (Sen. Scully took a leading part in the defeat of this measure.)

Sen. Scully has always been found ready to champion the needs of agriculture in legislative halls, and his entire public career will show that he has been a consistent and ardent defender of the farmers' rights. As lieutenant governor of Michigan he will have the power of appointing the committees of the Senate and will preside over that body. It is a position of honor and influence and in an agricultural state should go to a man of agricultural sympathies and understanding.

John C. Ketcham

John C. Ketcham who is out after the congressional toga in the Fourth district, needs no introduction to the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER. As a mere matter of form, however, we will say that Mr. Ketcham is master of the Michigan State Grange and has been active all his life in agricultural affairs. His efforts to secure better prices and greater recognition for the bean and sugar beet growers are too well known to our readers to require description. No agricultural issue of any importance has not come up in recent years that has not found John Ketcham valiantly championing the farmers' cause. He is a keen thinker, a master of logic, and has no mean reputation as a platform orator. Moreover, and more important than all, his heart is in his work, and when that can be said of a man, his little mistakes can easily be overlooked.

The Fourth district comprises the counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and VanBuren counties, all largely agricultural, it is mete and proper that the district should have a representative in Congress who knows the farmers and doesn't have to be punched up by the folks back home when legislation of interest to farmers is pending. There are five candidates for the job in the Fourth district, and John's chances look mighty good. There can be no doubt of his success if two-thirds of the farmers of the district will stick together and give him their votes. We know of lots of farmers in Michigan who would consider it an honor to vote for Mr. Ketcham and they will await the outcome of the contest in the Fourth district with a great deal of interest.

(This is the second of a series of articles on the farmers and farm representatives who are candidates this year for public officers. A third will appear in an early issue.—*Editor.*)

Why Insure in a Small Company?

—with insufficient surplus when you can insure in the largest exclusive mutual automobile insurance company in the world

In the winter of 1914 a law was passed by the State Legislature which provided for the organization of mutual automobile insurance companies. The men who prepared this law organized the CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., of Howell, Mich., taking out their license to do business August 27th, 1915. The Company grew rapidly. Within a few months a number of mutual companies were organized until now there are nine competing companies in the state.

One of these smaller companies had assets of $887.80; another had assets above liabilities of $88.14; a third had assets in excess of liabilities of $1273.55; while a fourth had a surplus of but $65.27 according to their statements of January 1st, 1920.

The careful automobile owner is anxious to insure with a company having sufficient surplus on hand to pay the big claims. During the month of April, the CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Howell paid one liability claim of $2,975.00, one fire claim of $2,975.00, a personal injury claim of $1,7500.00. The Company has never had to borrow a dollar and has always had sufficient surplus to pay its claims promptly.

THE STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY AS OF JULY 1, 1920, IS AS FOLLOWS:—

CLAIMS PAID

	Number	Amount
Since organization	3605	$474,991.24
First 6 months of 1920	841	119,575.16
During June, 1920	175	18,920.89

RESOURCES

Current:—		
Cash in Banks, Commercial Account		$40,708.79
Cash in Banks, Savings Account		38,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Stamps		26,240.50
Total Current Assets		$104,949.29
Capital:—		
Office Building and Site	$ 27,547.67	
Office Equipment	10,806.96	38,354.63
Total Resources		$143,303.92

CALL ON THE LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE THE HOME OFFICE

CITIZEN'S MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Ship your cream today

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE

Send your name for weekly prices

Freeman Dairy Co.

Flint, Mich.

Our prices guaranteed for the week

We pay shipping charges

IT PAYS BIG

Bath, Mich.,

June 14th, 1920.

The Michigan Business Farmer,

Mt. Clemens.

Enclosed find check to pay for my ad. which began Feb. 1st, and is running for one year.

This ad. has brought good results.

J. W. WEBSTER,

Bath, Mich.

M.B.F.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINIMUM size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

RIVERSIDE FARM WITH 2 HORSES, 18 cattle, tools, crops, settling affairs splendid 250-acre farm goes as real bargain; wood and timber alone should return purchase price; machine-worked fields cut 2 to 3 tons hay acre; 38-cow wire-fenced, spring-watered pasture, 3,000 cords wood ,75,000 ft. timber; apple orchard producing 265 barrels season, other fruit, 2,000 sugar maples, sugar equipment; 10-room house, maple shade ,overlooks river; 24-cow basement barn, otherbuildings; if taken now you get pair horses, 18 cattle, 5 pigs, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, part growing crops; quick action price only $5,200, easy terms. Details of this and equipped lake-view farm for $1,200 page 9 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

160 ACRES FOR SALE. 90 ACRES IM-proved. Good buildings, flowing well and Orchard. Trout stream. CASHUS BAILEY, Harrison, Mich.

127 ACRES FOR SALE, CHEBOYGAN County, clay loam soil, nearly all cleared, stream running water through pasture. Good bearing orchard, 5 room house. Barns hold 5 head horses and 22 cattle. Good silo and other buildings, 1-2 mile to railroad. Good schools. Protestant and Catholic churches. One of the best farming communities in Northern Michigan. Will sell cheap. WILL R. KIMBERLY, Afton, Mich.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, CENTER OF A great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH clay loam—easy terms, $12.50 to $15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

WANTED—FARM NEAR SOME GOOD town, must have running water, good buildings. V. A. BARGAIN, R 1, Box 23, Clarion, Mich.

53 ACRES, 25 MILES FROM DETROIT. One mile to concrete road and R. R. New barn and good house. Sandy land, but raises good crops. Write D. N. CHAMBERLIN, Flat Rock, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list. E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

122 ACRE FARM MUST BE SOLD BY FALL very productive, all plow land, good buildings. 40 rods to school, 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. S. HEMPY, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

GREAT FARM BARGAINS—IF YOU HAVE not already sent for our booklet telling you about our great list of farm bargains, do it now, our soil, climate, roads, schools, churches and markets cannot be beat, Gleaners and co-operative selling organizations in every town, let us tell you all about it, but best of all come and see for yourself, Osceola and adjoining counties have everything to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER FOLDING BUSHEL crates. Practically new. Delivered anywhere in Mich. 25c each. Cash with order. Special price to County Agents in carlots. A. M. TODD COMPANY, Mentha, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ON-HORSE, onerow, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only $28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REROOF YOUR OLD buildings. All work guaranteed and at reasonable price. THOS. LEACH, Halfway, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. NOTHING TO offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL coming 2 yrs. old, sired by a state fair prize winner. He is a sure breeder and priced to sell.
GEO. D. DOSTER, Doster, Mich.

FOR SALE—14 CHOICE OXFORD DOWN breeding ewes, all young and 20 lambs early, $10 per head takes the flock. Also Lily Alcartra Korndyke No. 560029 sired by Alcartra Pontiac Butter Boy 136933. Dam Rosa Bonheur Korndyke 307275. A fine heifer will freshen in October. Price $350.
J. G. ISBISTER, Abbotsford, Mich.

One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

THE COLLECTION BOX

CINCINNATI FIRM MAKES RIGHT

"About the middle of last November I sent to the Bond Shoe Makers, Cincinnati, O., for a pair of ladies shoes. The catalog No. was T606, the price $4.69. In two weeks' time I received the order and one shoe was larger than the other. Immediately I sent them back, at the same time ordering a pair of men's shoes.

The men's shoes came and were satisfactory but the others did not. I wrote a number of times to the company and they claimed they had no record of first order and they must have become confused. In each letter they told me to refer to order No. 32016. When they replied they asked me to be patient and soon all would be straightened out. But the matter finally dropped because I could get no satisfaction. If you can do anything for me I shall certainly feel indebted to you."—*W. A. W., Ionia County.*

This matter was taken up with the Bond Shoe Makers and we received a letter from them in which they stated they had discovered their mistake and would make a satisfactory adjustment. June 11th we received the following letter from our subscriber:

"Enclosed you will find letters sent to me by Bond Shoe Makers. I have received shoes referred to therein. I sent for dress shoes and they have sent me worse than plow shoes. It is an insult! At the time I ordered them the price for the shoes I wanted was $4.65 and in the same catalog there is a picture of what they have sent me the price of which is $3.95. From then until now the shoes I ordered have advanced in price to $6.85."—*W. A. W., Ionia County.*

We again wrote Bond Shoe Makers explaining to them their mistake. They answered that they would get in touch with Mr. W. A. W. and advise him. July 3rd we received the following letter from Mr. W. A. W.:

"As a result of your efforts in "bringing the Bond Shoe Makers to time" I have received the order I placed in their hands last November. I am indeed grateful to you for your assistance in this matter as I feel I never would have been able to do anything about it without your help. We shall never be without the M. B. F. hereafter. Again thanking you, I remain."—*W. A. W., Ionia Co.*

TROUBLE WITH SUBSCRIPTION

"Last March I sent for the Pictorial Review for one year through the Detroit Journal, as they advertised in their paper the Journal alone was $4 with $1.35 for the Pictorial Review, extra, our subscription had been extended to the Journal O. K. but they, so far, have failed to send the other or reply to any one of five letters written, three to the Journal and two to the Pictorial Review. Last time I ask them to begin my subscription to the Pictorial Review with the July number but if they don't I want it to begin with August. I don't want any back numbers. I have paid for a years subscription to it and I want it for a year from the date of first issue I receive. I sent a check for the full amount and it has been returned a long time, so they received the money all right. We have taken your paper since last January and think it is a fine paper. Everything for the farmers and they are everything."—*Mrs. L. A. B., Highland, Mich., June 29th.*

"I received the first number of my Pictorial Review a few days after waiting three months since I ordered it through the Detroit Journal. Thanks to you for what you did."—*Mrs. L. A. B., July 16th.*

ADJUSTMENT OF TIRES

"On Sept. 1st, I ordered two tires from the Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., Chicago. I am enclosing copies of correspondence with them, which is explanatory of our dealing. I purchased the two tires at a cost of $14.65 express and cost, and paid out $3.91 for the replacement, a total of $18.56 for which I received service of about 2,000 miles. Now at this time I could have purchased any one of several standard makes for $18.00 with guarantee of 5,000 to 7,000 miles and these people would have backed up their guarantee. My last letter of May 24 was not answered. Now I would like to place the matter in your hands and ask you if after reading their ad and letter of April 23 whether I am entitled to any refund, and if so, will your claim department try to get it for me. Thanking you for whatever you can do for me, I am"—*R. E. L., Fenwick, Mich.*

This complaint was referred to the Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., with the request that they live up to the letter of their advertising. The following reply was received on July 3rd:

"Replying to your letter of recent date, with reference to a complaint from Mr. L—, Fenwick, Michigan, wish to advise you that we have written to Mr. L— to have his tire returned to us and we will adjust same for him. Trusting that same is satisfactory to you, and regretting that this occurred, we are"—*Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Chicago.*

CHICAGO CONCERN SETTLES SUBSCRIBER'S COMPLAINT

"On April 20th I sent an order to Chicago Mail Order Co. for goods amounting to $7.46 and received part of the goods and still have $4.49 due. They keep telling me that my goods will be delivered in a few days and if not to send them an exact copy of my order which I have done two or three times and still my goods do not come. Can you do anything about it?"—*Mrs. A. N., Middleton, Mich., June 30th.*

This firm wrote to our subscriber on July 14th, ten days after receiving the complaint, as follows:

"We are pleased to inform you upon referring to our records that we forwarded you the merchandise that you wanted on July 7th and you should have received it by this time. The amount of the merchandise was $4.49 and we feel certain that this will adjust the matter to your entire satisfaction. Should you fail to receive the merchandise, kindly write us and we will be glad to trace it for you."—*Chicago Mail Order Co.*

"Received the goods today from the Chicago Mail Order Co. that I wrote you about last week. I think I would not have gotten anything from them if you had not gotten after them. I thank you for your prompt service and if there are any charges let me know and I will pay them."—*Mrs. A. N., July 9th.*

There are no charges.—*Editor.*

VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold its twelfth annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, August 25th to 28th inclusive.

This organization is made up of some of the most progressive gardeners in the United States and Canada. A good program has been arranged which will include side trips and entertainment. There will also be a trade exhibit held in connection with the meeting. Both will be held in the Horticultural Building of the Ohio State University; headquarters will be at the Southern Hotel.

Any gardeners who can possibly get away from home for this meeting will find it well worth their while. It combines an opportunity to have a brief vacation with a period of contact with co-workers and a chance to get posted on the latest developments along various lines affecting the industry.

Anyone wishing to reserve rooms in a private home should write Professor L. M. Montgomery, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and and those wishing to receive a copy of the program should write Samuel W. Severance, Sec'y Louisville, Kentucky, care of the Market Growers' Journal. Anyone interested in making a trade exhibit should write C. W. Waid, East Lansing, Michigan.

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Your Wife Will Know

Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.

Boston Garter
Velvet Grip
SOLD EVERYWHERE
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

For best results on your Poultry. Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to
CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT
Not connected with any other house on this market.

TELL THE MAILING DEPARTMENT

1—If your name or initials are not correct on our list.

2—If your rural route or box number is not correct on our list.

3—If the expiration date is not correct, following your name.

4—If you do not get your paper regularly every Saturday or earlier in the week.

5—If you get more than one copy of each issue, your name is duplicated on our list by mistake, please send both address labels.

6—If you know of anyone who has had trouble getting their Business Farmer.

When writing or renewing always send in your address label recent issue you have received, torn from the cover of the most recent issue you have received, it will assure you of immediate attention to your complaint.

MAILING DEPARTMENT,
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Pure-Breds for South America

WHEN THE agricultural editors met in Washington each was handed an illustrated booklet printed in a foreign language. Since no farm paper editor is supposed to be conversant with any but his native tongue, it was explained that the booklet was printed in Spanish and that its object was to familiarize the people of the Spanish speaking states of South America with the advantages of pure-bred live stock and the ability of their North American neighbors to supply them with the best there is.

For several years back cattle breeders of South America have been straying into the United States and picking up some of our choice pure-breds. In fact, if we recall correctly some Michigan pure-breds have found their way into South America during the past two years. As a result of this interest the Bureau of Markets sent two live stock commissioners, Mr. David Harrell and Mr. J. P. Morgan to South America last year to promote trade in pure-bred stock. Reports were published on the pure-bred live stock situation in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentine. Sale of pure-bred stock to South America amounting to about $400,000 have been made during the last six months, largely through contracts established last year.

"The field is so promising," says the Bureau of Markets, "that two more live stock commissioners, Mr. L. B. Burk and Mr. E. Z. Russell, have recently sailed for South America to follow up the work of last year, make new contracts, and develop the market for all breeds of pure-bred live stock. To carry on this work, the Bureau of Markets is considering the establishment of a permanent office in South America in charge of an agricultural commissioner.

"It has been found," continued the report, "that visitors and prospective buyers from other countries, while probably appreciating the fact that excellent pure-bred live stock could be secured in the United States, were at a loss as to how to proceed to locate the kind of individuals wanted in the shortest length of time and with the least expense. Also foreign buyers, unacquainted with any person or agency in whom they could place confidence, felt so much the necessity of observing caution that they did not experience the satisfaction in attempting purchases here that they could have, had they been assured that differences in custom and trade practice were fully understood.

"The United States Department of Agriculture desires to aid foreign buyers and to assure them that it is organized to afford them all possible protection by placing at their command its service and facilities. This service is furnished upon request and without expense.

"Upon application to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, persons contemplating purchases of live stock in the United States will be aided by its experts in locating and forming proper contacts with individual breeders or breeders' associations with whom they may deal. Also expert advice will be given by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department as to ways of dealing with problems relating to the care and inspection of livestock. As to the extent of the Department's facilities for aiding purchasers, outside of Washington there are in various parts of the United States approximately 17,000 representatives of the Department of Agriculture in close touch with farmers and breeders. These representatives are available to render personal assistance when desired."

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 9)

terward. But first look at this." He pulled forth a handful of gems. "I knocked on the doors of the dead, and, behold, the Maya treasure is mine. I am the richest man in Panama, in all the Americas. I shall be powerful——"

"But you were with my daughter when she died," Enrico interrupted to sob. "Had she no word for me?"

"Yes," Torres sobbed back, genuinely affected by the death-scene of his fancy. "She died with your name on her lips. Her last words were——"

But, with bulging eyes, he failed to complete his sentence for he was watching Henry and Leoncia, in the most natural, casual manner in the world stroll down the room immersed in quiet conversation. Not noticing Torres, they crossed over to the window still deep in talk.

"You were telling me her last words were . . . .?"" Enrico prompted him.

"I . . . I have lied to you," Torres stammered, while he sparred for time in which to get himself out of the scrape. "I was confident that they were as good as dead and would never find their way to the world again. And I thought to soften the blow to you, Senor Solano, by telling what I am confident would be her last words were she dying. Also, this man Francis, whom you have elected to like. I though it better for you to believe him dead than to know him for the Gringo cur he is."

Here the hound barked joyfully at the screen, giving the two Indians all they could do to hold him back. But Torres instead of suspecting, blundered on to his fate.

"In the Valley there is a silly, weak demented creature who pretends to read the future by magic. An altogether atrocious and blood thirsty female is she. I am not denying that in physical beauty she is beautiful. For beautiful she is, as a centipede is beautiful to those who think centipedes are beautiful. You see what has happened. She has sent Henry and Leoncia out of the Valley by some secret way while Francis has elected to remain there with her in sin—for sin it is, since there exists in the valley no Catholic priest to make their relation lawful. Oh, not that Francis is infatuated with the terrible creature. But he is infatuated with a paltry treasure the creature possesses. And this is the Gringo Francis you have welcomed into the bosom of your family, the slimy snake of a Gringo Francis who has even dared to sully the fair Leoncia by casting upon her the looks of a lover. Oh, I know of what I speak I have seen——"

A joyous outburst from the hound drowned his voice, and he beheld Francis and the Queen, as deep in conversation as the two who had preceded them, walk down the room. The Queen pauser to caress the hound, who stood so tall against her that his forepaws on her shoulders, elevated his head above hers; while Torres licked his suddenly dry lips and vainly cudgeled his brains for some fresh lie with which to extricate himself from the impossible situation.

Enrico Solano was the first to break down in mirth. All his sons joined him, while tears of sheer delight welled out of his eyes.

"I could have married her myself," Torres sneered malignantly. "She begged me on her knees.

"And now," said Francis, "I shall save you all a dirty job by throwing him out."

But Henry, advancing swiftly, asserted:

"I like dirty jobs equally. And this is a dirty job particularly to my liking."

Both the Morgans were about to fall on Torres, when the Queen held up her hand.

"First," she said, "let him return to me from there in his belt, the dagger he stole from me."

"Ah," said Enrico when this had been accomplished. "Should he not also return to you, lovely lady, the gems he filched?"

Torres did not hesitate. Dipping into his pocket, he laid a handful of the jewels on the table. Enrico glanced at the Queen, who merely waited expectantly.

"More," said Enrico.

And three more of the beautiful uncut stones Torres added to the others on the table.

"Would you search me like a common pickpocket?" he demanded in frantic indignation, turning both trousers' pockets emptily inside out.

"Me," said Francis.

(*Continued next week*)

Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested Professor W. B. Combs while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.57% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said $30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of $420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

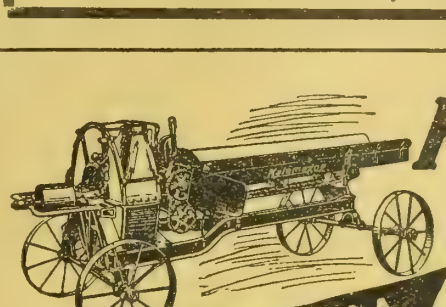
Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

—*Distributed by*—

Schwartz Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. $7.50; 10 gal. $12.50; 15 gal. $16.50; 82 gal. $32.00; 55 gal. $19.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30-Day Guaranteed Trial. You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.



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Order Yours **NOW**

The Machine Of A Dozen Distinct Advantages

Delays won't mix with ensilage to make profit. It don't pay to depend on railroads, community cutters, or custom fillers—Silo your crop quickly—when it's exactly right.

Get a Kalamazoo on Easy Terms—Quick Shipment

An Iron-clad Patented Center Shear Cut puts the Kalamazoo 15 years ahead of all others; prevents vibration, equally distributes cutting strain, requires less sharpening and adjusting, runs with less power. We have a size to fit your need.

2024-C

Write for catalog of Kalamazoo Cutters and Wood Stave Silos, the pioneers of America.

We ship quick.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.
Dept. 144 C Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Postal Brings You The Big Kalamazoo Catalogs

For The Man Who Works

Like Some Men, These Shoes Make Good Always

Everywhere you find Hirth-Krause shoes registering new records for wear-and-comfort.

Made from leather tanned and scientifically prepared in a Hirth-Krause Tannery. Knowing in this way the quality and uniformity of the material the shoes are made from, enables us to assure the perfection claimed in the "more miles per dollar, more smiles per miles," guarantee.

You don't know how good a shoe can be until you say "Hirth-Krause Rouge Rex, a more mileage shoe" to your dealer.

More Miles per dollar.
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Rouge-Rex

Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three Generations
Shoes
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When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of this paper? They are our friends, too.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 4, Duroc-Jerseys. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

Aug. 10, Duroc-Jersey. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.

Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

The Dairy Division at Washington Says:

"As the production of a cow is doubled profits increase three times. As production is trebled profits increase six times.

"The average cow in the United States yields 1823 quarts of milk yielding 207 pounds of butter a year. Average profit per cow $20 over cost of feed."

The average production of all pure-bred Holsteins that have been officially tested for a year is 629 pounds of butter from more than 7000 quarts of milk.

In yielding more than three times as much as the scrub cow, the pure-bred Holstein yields six times the profits.

As production is tripled profits increase six times.

Send for free illustrated booklets.

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295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
of your
DAIRY HERD
by using a
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE
We ha e bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.
Also grade and purebred cows and heifers
MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.46 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.

His price is only $150.00.

From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colantha Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son og King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Yearling Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4-year old and full brother-in-blood to the Ex-Champion Cow. Dam of calf own sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSTINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.

HILLCREST FARM
Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS

two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.

H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers. All are sired and bred by registered bull.

W. J. LYTLE, Houghton Lake, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE

FIVE PUREBRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES

ranging in age from seven months to four years. Priced to sell.

STUART SPRAGUE
Vermontville, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

For sale; $3500.00 will take entire herd of Registered Holsteins

11 cows 3-9 yr., 5 heifers three of which are yearlings, most cows fresh, 4 bred to a 42 lb. $8,000 bull. Heifers from a 33 lb. bull. Or will sell separate. Also have a few bull calves and Empire milking machine in No. 1 condition. 1 1-2 miles south of Bay Port or 5 miles west of Pigeon, Mich. Address

JOHN F. VOLZ, JR., Bay Port, Mich.

SHORTHORN

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.

If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1893 Belding, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested

JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, Mc Brides, Michigan.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

HEREFORDS

Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.

Also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUBERT Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.

MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

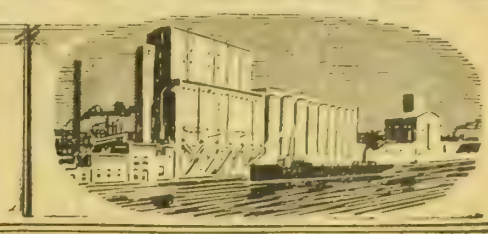
E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 48 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

Preparing for Battle

In this issue: Farm Organizations War on Grain Gamblers. Credit for All Who Need It is the Purpose of McFadden Bill

—we are offering an interest in this business to friends of M. B. F.—please read this!

PROSPECTUS

Covering an Issue of Preferred Stock Offered in and by

THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

(A Michigan Corporation)
Incorporated 1910
Mt. Clemens

TO A VERY limited number, considering the upwards of a hundred thousand friends of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, on the farms of this great agricultural empire, we are offering, subject to prior sale, a preferred interest in the company which founded and has piloted this weekly up to the present time.

Our reasons for taking in this additional capital at this time will be readily understood by you, our friends who have followed this weekly and the work it has set out to accomplish for the farming business.

NEW BUILDING—The building at 54-58 North Avenue, Mt. Clemens, which we have occupied in part since 1916, became the property of this company through purchase on contract covering a period of seven years, in May, 1920. This will give us facilities for the storage of roll paper stock in several months advance of our needs, allow ample and light work rooms for our printing departments and ample office space for editorial, advertising and circulation departments. It will allow us to develop, if we so desire, an extensive job printing department in connection with our publication work for which we already have the necessary machinery.

PAPER CONTRACT—We are extremely fortunate in having closed at the beginning of this year with the largest paper makers in America, from whom we have purchased for several years our roll stock in car-load lots, an advantageous contract which will guarantee us an adequate supply of this precious material. We have on hand at this writing a very large quantity of good quality paper stock none of which cost within 50 per cent of what it is worth on the market to-day. This paper has tied up an amount of our capital and credit which we must secure from some other source if we are to continue to take advantage of the contract we have.

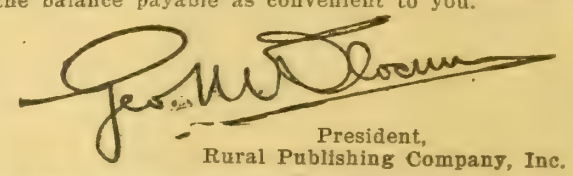
RAPID PROGRESS—You are familiar with the rapid progress which this weekly has made since its founding, as an independent weekly in 1917. The strength of a publication is measured exactly by the number of its loyal friends and we will leave it for you to judge the present circulation or "good-will" value of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER. It has not been easy sledding over these war years with a new paper, but our advertising receipts for the first six months of 1920, were just 50 per cent in advance of last year, while our circulation receipts for the same period showed a gain of 26 per cent, or a net gain from all sources over 1919, of 34 per cent. The net earnings for this period amounting to more than the total net earnings from the first issue in 1917 to the end of December, 1919.

A DOUBLE INVESTMENT—While we know that your investigation of our balance sheet and your knowledge of the growth of our business, will justify your confidence in this preferred stock issue which we offer at this time, we want you to feel too, that you are makng a double-investment. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is more than a business without a soul or a purpose, it is an institution which we dedicated from its first issue to "the needs of ALL the farmers of Michigan!" It has no creed, nor politics, sponsors no single farmers' organization but believes in ALL that are working for his welfare. Particularly have we tried to be the friend of those who needed help or encouragement. We have never run from the fight in the farmers' behalf or hesitated a moment between the right and the wrong path. So when we lay before you, our friends, who have stood by this weekly during the first trying years this opportunity to help put it well over-the-top, we hope you will know that you are not only making a good investment for your money, but giving a boost to a Michigan institution working a service for this state, the value of which you are best able to judge.

THE PRESENT OFFERING—From all the above you might take it that we had several hundred thousand dollars to raise. As a matter of fact, we need just TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000), which we have decided to issue as a Preferred Stock, paying Eight per cent (8%) semi-annually or cumulative if any dividend is passed. The preferred stock is a prior claim to all dividends and to the business and property itself, over the common stock and the dividends of 8 per cent per annum MUST be paid in full on the preferred stock before the common stockholders can secure one penny in dividends. It must be redeemed by the company on June 2nd, 1940 at par. The company, however, believing that it will desire to retire this preferred stock after a few years, reserves the right to buy it back at a premium of 50c per share or 5 per cent premium on a share of $10 par value, after three years from date of issue. This means that if the company at the end of even five years should decide to buy back this preferred stock, they would have to pay you $10 per share, plus accumulated dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, plus 5 per cent or 50c per share, which would, if bought back within a five year period amount to 9 per cent per annum on your investment.

SAFETY IN PREFERRED STOCK—The interest in the building, machinery, office equipment and paper stock of the company is to-day appraised in value at $45,000, or nearly double the entire amount of this preferred stock issue. This does not take into consideration nor attach any value to the circulation and good will of the publication, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, its franchises branch offices and advertising contracts, which, as you can imagine are very valuable and would sell as a going-business at a high figure. It is on all the property of the company that this $25,000 has a prior lien over the common stock and when it is understood that the common stock is owned by the publisher, editor and those actively interested in the direction of the company's business, it is obvious that the management will always be so conducted that neither the preferred nor common stock will be in jeopardy.

A CLOSING WORD—We hope to have only friends and readers of long-standing among those fortunate enough to get a block of this stock issue. We hope that it will be scattered into every county in Michigan. For this reason we will sell it in blocks of ten shares or more at $10 per share, while it lasts. Send 10 per cent of the amount with your order, or $1 for each share you wish to purchase, the balance payable as convenient to you.



President,
Rural Publishing Company, Inc.

NOTE—Only two hundred and fifty of our readers could avail themselves of this 8% preferred stock. If each took our minimum allotment of not less than $100 or ten shares to a person. It is certain that some of our readers will want one or more thousand dollars worth, **SO THIS WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE THE ONLY PUBLIC PROSPECTUS OF THE SALE OF THIS SECURITY**, therefore if you want any of it, please send the coupon order form below **TO-DAY**! "First come, first served," so if the stock is all gone before your reservation order is received, we will return your order with our thanks immediately.

RESERVATION ORDER FOR 8% PREFERRED STOCK

.....1920

Mr. George M. Slocum, President,
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

If not already sold, please reserve for me.....shares of Eight Per Cent (8%) Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, at Ten Dollars ($10) per share.

Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made to me, otherwise this reservation order does not obligate me in any way.

Signed .....

P. O. ..... R. F. D. No. .....

County .....State .....

1920 MICHIGAN FAIRS

State Fairs

Date	Place
Sep. 3-12	Detroit . Mich. State Fair
Sep. 20-24	Gd. Rapids W. Mich Fair

County Fairs

Date	Place	County
Aug. 17-20	Cass City	Tuscola
Aug. 17-20	Ionia	Ionia
Aug. 23-27	Caro	Tuscola
Aug. 24-27	Greenville,	Montcalm
Aug. 24-27	Owosso	Shiawassee
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Allegan	Allegan
Aug. 30-Sep. 1	Allenville	Mackinac
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Bad Axe	Huron
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Howell,	Livingston
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Ithaca	Gratiot
Sep. 1-3	Montrose	Genesee
Sep. 1-3	West Branch	Ogemaw
Sep. 3-6	Norway	Dickinson
Sep. 2-4	Pickford	Chippewa
Sep. 7-10	Gladwin	Gladwin
Sep. 8-10	Ironwood	Gogebic
Sep. 7-11	Mt. Pleasant	Isabella
Sep. 7-10	Petoskey	Emmet
Sep. 7-9	Sault Ste Marie	Chippewa
Sep. 13-18	Bay City	Bay
Sep. 14-17	Cadillac	Wexford
Sep. 14-18	Croswell	Sanilac
Sep. 14-17	Davison	Genesee
Sep 14-17	East Jordan	Charlevoix
Sep. 14-17	Evart	Osceola
Sep. 14-17	Holland	Ottawa
Sep. 13-18	Jackson	Jackson
Sep. 15-18	Milford	Oakland
Sep. 14-16	Newberry	Luce
Sep. 14-17	Onekama	Manistee
Sep. 15-17	Iron River	Iron
Sep. 15-17	Ludington	Mason
Sep. 14-17	Walverine	Cheboygan
Sep. 14-17	St. Johns	Clinton
Sep. 14-17	Stephenson	Menominee
Sep. 15-18	Wolverine	Cheboygan
Sep. 17	Otia	Newaygo
Sep. 20-25	Adrian	Lenawee
Sep. 20-24	Camden	Hillsdale
Sep. 21-24	Big Rapids	Mecosta
Sep. 20-24	Centerville	St Joseph
Sep. 21-24	Escanaba	Delta
Sep. 21-24	Harrison	Clare
Sep. 21-25	Hart	Oceana
Sep. 21-24	Manistique	Schoolcraft
Sep. 21-24	Marshall	Calhoun
Sep. 21-24	North Branch	Lapeer
Sep. 21-25	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw
Sep. 20-24	Traverse City,	Gd Trav.
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Bellaire	Antrim
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Berlin	Ottawa
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Charlotte	Eaton
Sep. 28-30	Gaylord	Otsego
Sep. 28-Oct 1	Hartford	Van Buren
Sep. 27-Oct. 2	Hillsdale	Hillsdale
Sep. 28-Oct. 2	Houghton	Houghton
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Imlay City	Lapeer
Sep. 29-Oct. 2	Northville	Wayne
Sep. 27-Oct. 2	Saginaw	Saginaw
Oct. 5-8	Armada	Macomb
Oct. 5-8	Fowlerville	Livingston

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

The annual summer meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the Agricultural College, East Lansing, on August 11, 1920.

This will be a big day for all lovers of the "Fawns." The program promises to be one of the liveliest and most enthusiastic ever "pulled off" by the Club. Fellow Michigan Breeders! August 11th will be your day. If you stay at home, it will do you very little good. By spending it at East Lansing you will help yourself and every other Jersey breeder, because you will thereby boost the Jersey cow; and "boosting" the Jersey cow is one of the most honorable works that man has ever been endowed with the privilege of doing. Doing good deeds is the essence of life. Do not miss this opportunity. Come and enjoy a whole day of Jersey enthusiasm. It will lengthen your life and make the balance of your days more worth while. Check the date, August 11th, on your calendar.—*Alfred Henrickson, Sec'y-Treas., Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.*

FARMERS' CLUBS PICNIC

The state Farmers' Clubs picnic will be held Aug. 7th at the M. A. C. East Lansing in connection with the meeting given by the College on that date. Program will be furnished by the College and will be along educational lines to the farmer. Everyone is invited. We ask that the various farmers' clubs bring out a big delegation of members and non-members. A picnic dinner and business meeting at the noon hour. You who have visited the college come again. You who have never been there take this opportunity of doing so.—*C. Gordon, president, J. W. Carlton, Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. R. Holmes, Sec.-Treas.*

Volume VII
Number 48

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

August 7th
1920

Farm Organizations War on Grain Gamblers

Michigan Meeting of Farm Bureau Representatives Urges Farmer Control of National Marketing

REPRESENTATIVES of farm bureaus of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa rubbed elbows with the Michigan State Farm Bureau officers last week at Lansing and discussed a program of action which if carried out will revolutionize the marketing of all farm products.

The conference was aroused to great enthusiasm by Aaron Sapiro, attorney for a dozen or more cooperative organizations in California, and who according to an agricultural writer, "is so saturated with co-operation that if you stick a pin in him a certain amount of co-operation oozes out." Sapiro was the gentleman who spoke in behalf of the bean growers' committee who went to Washington last fall to ask for a special tariff on beans. At that time he made a presentation of the bean growers' case which Claud Kitchin, former Democratic minority leader, said was the best of any that had been made before the committee. Sapiro has spent his years studying co-operative law, organizing co-operative associations and defending them in the courts.

At both the Chicago and Lansing meetings of farm bureau men Sapiro revealed some of his views on a national marketing organization controlled by farmers. He said:

"The big speculative grain companies have representatives in every grain producing country in the world. They gather information for their own use. They give out only such portions as may help them win the particular gambling operation in hand. You county elevator managers sell on this colored information that the speculators give you."

"In the 226 pages of testimony before the congressional hearings on the price of wheat there is not a word from any grain grower. Here is a statement by J. Ralph Pickell, saying that Australia has 250,000,000 bushels for export. President Gates of the California Board of Trade, in his infinite superior wisdom guesses that Australia has 210,000,000 bushels to export. Congressman Haugen has figures to show that it will be 45,000,000 and along comes Julius Barnes and says they are all too high. Mr. Gates poses as a prophet, statistician and economist all at once, but if his reputation is to be estimated from these statements he is not worth two cents on the dollar.

"The Board of Trade is absolutely unnecessary. Ye gods, why should a co-operative elevator association want a seat on a gambling exchange? We do not need to fight the board of trade. We can just quietly take away its customers.

"Here is the way to do it, based on our successful California experience. In the first place, we must cooperate on the American plan and not on the English Rochdale plan. We must organize by commodity and not by locality. We must have a grain marketing association in every grain producing state, organized without capital stock, because no capital stock is necessary. The local and terminal elevators should be owned by a separate corporation, organized on the co-operative principle and with both common and preferred stock. The common stock should be held by the marketing company, so as to give it the voting power in the elevator company. The preferred stock will have no voting power, and can be sold to anyone.

"The elevator company will do no marketing. It will simply do the mechanical work of handling the grain and charge enough to cover the cost of the service. The marketing company must have a definite contract with at least 51 per cent of the grain growers in the state, turning over to it for five years all the surplus grain grown by these farmers. The marketing company is then ready to do business.

The Same Price to All

"All grain should be pooled by grade and variety, and all growers should share equally in the proceeds. For instance, when all the No. 1 Northern spring wheat is sold and the expenses paid, each farmer who furnished wheat of that grade will be paid his share of the proceeds. The price per bushed will be exactly the same to each grower. That is true co-operation. As it is now, one grower gets $2.20, one $2.30, and one $2.40. When the co-operative elevator completes its year's business it declares a pro rata dividend, but the man who sold at $2.40 gets just as much as the one who sold at $2.20. That is the English Rochdale plan, but it is not true American co-operation.

"The grower will be given a certain agreed advance on his grain as soon as it is delivered to the elevator. In all probability, this advance will be greater than the entire price he receives now. The elevator company will issue warehouse receipts to the marketing company, and with these warehouse receipts, which will be bankable all over the world, all the money necessary to finance the advances can be obtained.

"If possible, the plan should be carried a step farther. A national marketing company should be formed. Each state company should have one man on the board of directors of the national company and one additional for each 50,000 bushels of grain under contract. The state companies will then contract to furnish their grain to the national company, which will do the actual marketing.

"I would have the national company set the price of grain, taking into consideration the cost of production and world supply and demand. It will control enough grain so that it can make its price effective. I would have the interests of the public protected by including on the board of directors with full voting power, representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. You never heard of the Armour Grain Company or the United States Steel Corporation doing that, did you?

"But the farmers will have absolutely nothing to cover up. They want only a fair honest profit and a stable market. The public can't object to that. There are no legal objections to the plan I have suggested and no laws need be changed to put it into operation.

"In case of overproduction in any year, it will be necessary to store some and perhaps to cut the acreage the following year. Much can be done in founding new markets. China, India and Japan hardly know what wheat is. An advertising expert told me that by spending half a million dollars in advertising, he could increase the world consumption of wheat 100,000,000 bushels a year.

"The national marketing company will need to have departments of transportation, statistics, grading and warehousing, each in charge of the best expert that can be hired. The collection of statistics is especially important. The directors of our fruit exchanges on the Pacific coast, for instance, know more about all conditions affecting the supply and demand of their commodities than any other group of human beings in the world."

What California Did

Sapiro drives home his grain marketing plan by quoting the experience of the California fruit growers. The raisin industry was in a bad way in 1909, when there were more foreclosures than in the entire period from 1911 to 1920. They organized along the line suggested for the grain growers and now the directors meet, says Sapiro, not to accept a price from the board of trade, but to fix their own price. They pay their marketing director $30,000 a year, and he has run the raisin speculators out of California.

"The 1911 raisin crop was sold at about 2 1-2 cents a pound—less than the cost of production. The association sold the entire 1912 crop and 20,000 pounds carryover from the preceding year at 3 1-2 cents, and in one year changed the raisin industry from the sickest to the most prosperous in the United States.

"This and the other co-operative marketing associations in California have brought unheard-of prosperity to the farmers of California," says Sapiro. "They have made the University of California the second largest in the United States. They have made possible splendid farm homes, and farm living on the 1920 scale. Bankers and business men are all back of the farmers' companies, for they, too, profit by the farmers' prosperity.

"The thing to do with your grain marketing problem is to appoint a committee to work out a definite plan. Then take six months for educational propaganda. The whole machinery can be set up in time to handle the crop of 1922—to merchandise grain instead of dumping it. Give this plan one year and good night board of trade."

National Wool Pool

President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation announced that development of a wool pooling system, similar to the centralized system established in Michigan and a few other mid-western states this year, on a scale that will embrace practically all of the large wool producing states another year would be pushed vigorously as part of the national organization's program. Unity in extensive advocation of the merits of the "truth in fabric" bill now before congress, which provides for the compulsory labeling by manufacturers of the percentage of shoddy in cloth was agreed upon.

The seed department of the Michigan Bureau, with its features of protection for individual farmers in guaranteeing quality goods was looked upon with favor and representatives of several states went home determined to establish machinery that would operate similarly in their territories. The Michigan department handles no seeds that are not guaranteed as to quality, and arrangements are effective in the majority of the organized counties in the state whereby each county takes care of the home demand with home grown seeds, calling upon the state department only for extra supplies. The plan also provides for the marketing of each county's surplusage of seed through the state department. In the purchase of west alfalfa and clover, considerable of which is being done this year the original grower is called upon to guarantee the quality of his product by affidavit.

Tidewater Project

That the mid-west, agriculturally at least, is solidly in back of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence to the sea waterway movement was indicated by the reception given the description of the plan by Charles P. Craig of Duluth, secretary of the national association, which is urging this development. Craig pointed out how millions of dollars may be saved farmers of the mid-west in handling of grain if the commodity may be loaded in ocean carriers at Great Lakes ports and moved directly to foreign marts, eliminating the present long and expensive railroad haul from the mid-west to the ports on the Atlantic seaboard. He predicted that the favorable sentiment prevailing in his counry and in Canada will make possible the securing of appropriations that will permit the starting of the development work on the waterway in 1922.

Upon motion of President Leonard of the Illinois Agricultural Association the meeting endorsed the action taken at the recent grain producers' conference held in Chicago and voted to support President Howard in his selection of a committee representative of all grain producing sections that will study conditions with a view to working out ways and means for the unification of grain marketing methods in vogue in different states.

It was with interest that the meeting learned from Mr. Howard that the American Farm Bureau Federation is assisting in the launching of state membership campaigns in Florida, Texas, Arkansas, New Jersey and Vermont, of a similar nature to the campaign that in less than a year has enrolled more than 75,000 members on a $10.00 a year basis in Michigan.

"Get Into Politics" Urges State Farm Bureau

ALTHOUGH the Michigan State Farm Bureau is not in politics, it has something to say on the subject, and it is something that is of much interest to the urban population of the state as it is to the 75,000 farmers who are members of the bureau. The state has been circularized and the farmers urged not to neglect voting at the August primaries. The advice follows:

"Presidential, congressional and general state election is just ahead of us and the results of it are bound to have a vital influence on national and state policies for sometime to come. Numerous candidates are in the field—some worthwhile and some not so good. It is not the purpose of the farm bureau, with its thousands of members, to interest itself especially in drawing lines between these candidates, as their own constituents, if they exercise their privilege of the ballot, and with a knowledge of their personalities and qualifications, can do this better than the farm bureau or any other organization.

"But unless these aforesaid constituents are keenly alive to their duty, the farm bureau will be seriously handicapped in its attempts, along whatever lines they may be, to secure enactment of amendatory or new legislation that will be of agricultural benefit or worthwhile from the viewpoint of the common weal.

"The results of the election will be largely indicated at the state primaries, which are now just a month off, and with this fact in mind, it is the advice of the farm bureau of Michigan that every effort possible be made to have the thousands of farmers of the state go to the polls en masse and cast an intelligent vote based on their own good judgment."

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

An Organizer of a Nation-Wide System of Education and Research in Agriculture and Home Economics is Dr. A. C. True, Director of the States Relation Service

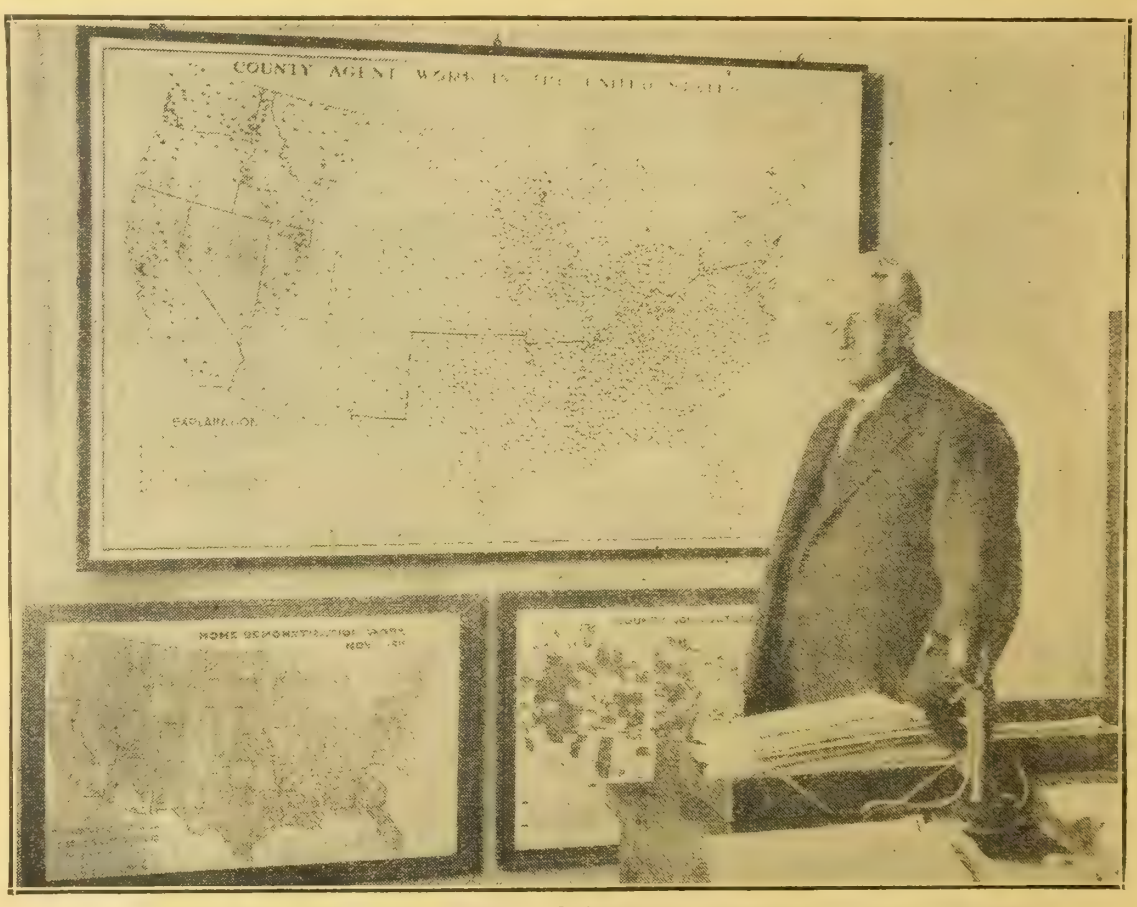
By CAPT. H. P. SHELDON

THIS is the second of a series of articles this publication is running, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to acquaint our readers with the type of men who are making possible the wonderful service the department is rendering and stands ready to render our readers that those not now availing themselves of these services may do so.—Editor.

"A GREAT winner of battles." That was the description I had of the man and the search for him took me to the very top story of a gray office building in Washington. I wanted to see this warrior—this man who fought the battle of the farm boy and farm girl, the farm woman, and the farmer himself. Quite naturally, I expected to find a typical fighter, a man lean of frame and strong of jaw; a man of steady eye and brief, curt address. But when a door opened and I stepped into the office of Dr. A. C. True, Director of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, I met a man who had none of those marks which denote the warrior—excepting, perhaps, the eyes, which were steady and direct in their gaze. The man looked more like a scholar than a fighter; yet I had another's word for it that he was a winner of battles.

But was that all that my informant had said on the subject? Wasn't there another phrase? Oh, yes! "He wins the battles without fighting them!" That was the rest of the sentence; the qualifying statement that helped me to reconcile this scholarly appearing man with his reputation of accomplishment. "Winning battles without fighting them!" Strategy instead of force of arms. Didn't a great general say that more battles are won by marching than fighting? Haven't history's greatest soldiers been scholarly men? I began to understand.

Dr. True is not a fighter in the sense of plunging against obstacles; rather he is a diplomat and wins his point by clearing away the trouble-making barriers. He has great faith in common counsel, mutual understanding, and broad-minded co-operation. In the days when Dr. True was beginning the task that was to be his life work he was often met by strong, sincere opposition from men or from organizations. When this occurred, did he rave and rant and antagonize? Indeed, he did not! He gave his opponent credit for a sincerity equalling his own, and then set about to find why their "minds did not meet," as the lawyers would put it. Nine times out of ten he found the obstacle, nine times out of ten it was only the confusion of two minds striving for the same worthy goal, but approaching along different paths, and nine times out of ten he succeeded in clearing the misunderstanding away and enlisting the support of his one-time opponent In the great cause for which he worked—the elevation of agriculture to its true rank as a profession, and the enlisting of effective co-operation of all worthy forces to this end.



Dr. A. C. True, Director, States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his office at Washington.

Dr. True was educated at Wesleyan University, graduating from that institution in 1873. He attended Harvard University from 1882 to 1884. His education was classical and scientific, though it proved to be admirably adapted for the service he was to perform. His interest in agriculture came later, when the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and the development of the land-grant colleges opened the door to professional training in agriculture. Dr. True's work, after he left college, was that of teaching, but he was soon called to Washington to organize and edit the Experiment Station Record, which is now recognized as the most complete review of scientific investigation in agriculture in the world. This was in 1889, and from that time on Dr. True's effort was directed toward organizing and establishing agricultural research on a sound scientific basis, putting agricultural subjects in pedagogical form—shaping the science of agriculture so that it could be more effectively taught in American colleges and schools—and making agriculture a recognized, honored, and useful profession.

"Judge a carpenter by his chips" is a homely way of stating the great truth that a man must be judged by the work he has done. Dr True has heaped his bench with the right sort of chips. His tool has been the Office of Experiment Stations and its enlarged successor, the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, and here are some of the finished products turned out by this bureau under his direction.

It has helped greatly to bring about the present system of agricultural experiment stations, which is "unsurpassed in the world for its efficiency and practical usefulness to agriculture."

It has been influential in putting the subject matter of agriculture and home economics in teachable form for the use of agricultural colleges and lower schools.

It has helped the masses of farm people, who could not go to college, through the educational extension work in agriculture and home economics carried out by the county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club leaders, specialists, farm bureaus, and publications.

A widespread revival of the production and conservation, by canning and other means, of fruits and vegetables for home consumption is a notable achievement of the extension workers of the service.

Alaska owes its agricultural awakening to the service, and hardy cereals and vegetables are now grown within a comparatively short distance of the Arctic Circle.

The agriculture of our insular possessions—Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands—is also being developed and made more nearly self-sustaining by the work of the service.

It has made important contributions to the scientific and practical knowledge of the economical and efficient use of the products of agriculture and to the subject of home economics in general through its investigations relating to foods, diet, clothing and household equipment, work and management.

To the inquiring person, Dr. True will probably emphasize especially the contribution of the States Relations Service toward making the science of agriculture an accepted course in American educational institutions, but you will find many men high up in farming affairs who hold this accomplishment second to that of organizing and developing station work under the Hatch and Adams Acts, or the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever Act. In the latter case there was a new idea in agricultural education to be tried out on a broad scale. If it should prove successful the extension system promised to be the most intimate and effective means for carrying precise and specific information to the farm people.

Thanks to the efficient organization which was built up, the extension system did work, and it worked so well that in the years since the first county agent went out to his work the number of county agents, home demonstration agents, club leaders and extension specialists engaged in extension work has increased to about 5,000 specially trained men and women—the infantry of the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges; the live, intimate, friendly personalities who help the farmer and the farmer's wife, as well as the boys and girls of the farm, in their daily battle with farm problems.

The idea of service to the farmer is the motive back of every projects of the Dept. of Agriculture is expressed by the States Relations Service, mostly in terms of agricultural and home demonstration agents—"men and women county agents." The department aims to have one each of these useful citizens in every county in the United States. At present, the score shows one-third of the total number of counties supplied with both, one-third with men agents only, and one-third with none at all. The battle is not yet won—there is still much to be done in the way of organizing the co-operative forces throughout the country, and training men and women for the very exacting work of the profession, but the Doctor is steadily scoring his quiet victories, and he will win for his idea, if there is any virtue in straight thinking, clear vision and unwavering faith in the cause he advocates.

Dr. True's relations and recreations are what one might suppose them to be—travel, trout fishing and botanizing. He loves to spend his vacation in the beautiful Champlain country of Vermont, where he finds ample opportunity to indulge in his pastimes. His Vermont neighbors remember instances when, with the hay out, and a summer storm approaching, they have welcomed the appearance of the scholarly volunteer and his pitchfork. In these tasks as well as in the greater work of the office he holds in the Department of Agriculture, Dr. True has been as loyal in nature as he is True in name.

WORK OF STATES RELATIONS SERVICE

THE States Relations Service represents the Secretary of Agriculture in his relations with the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, under the acts of Congress granting funds to these institutions for agricultural experiment stations and co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics; in carrying out the provisions of acts of Congress making appropriations to the department for farmers' co-operative demonstration work, investigations relating to agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, and home economics, and the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The service is divided into five main offices: (1) The Office of the Director, (2) Office of Experiment Stations, (3) Office of Extension Work in the South, (4) Office of Extension Work in the North and West, and (5) Office of Home Economics.

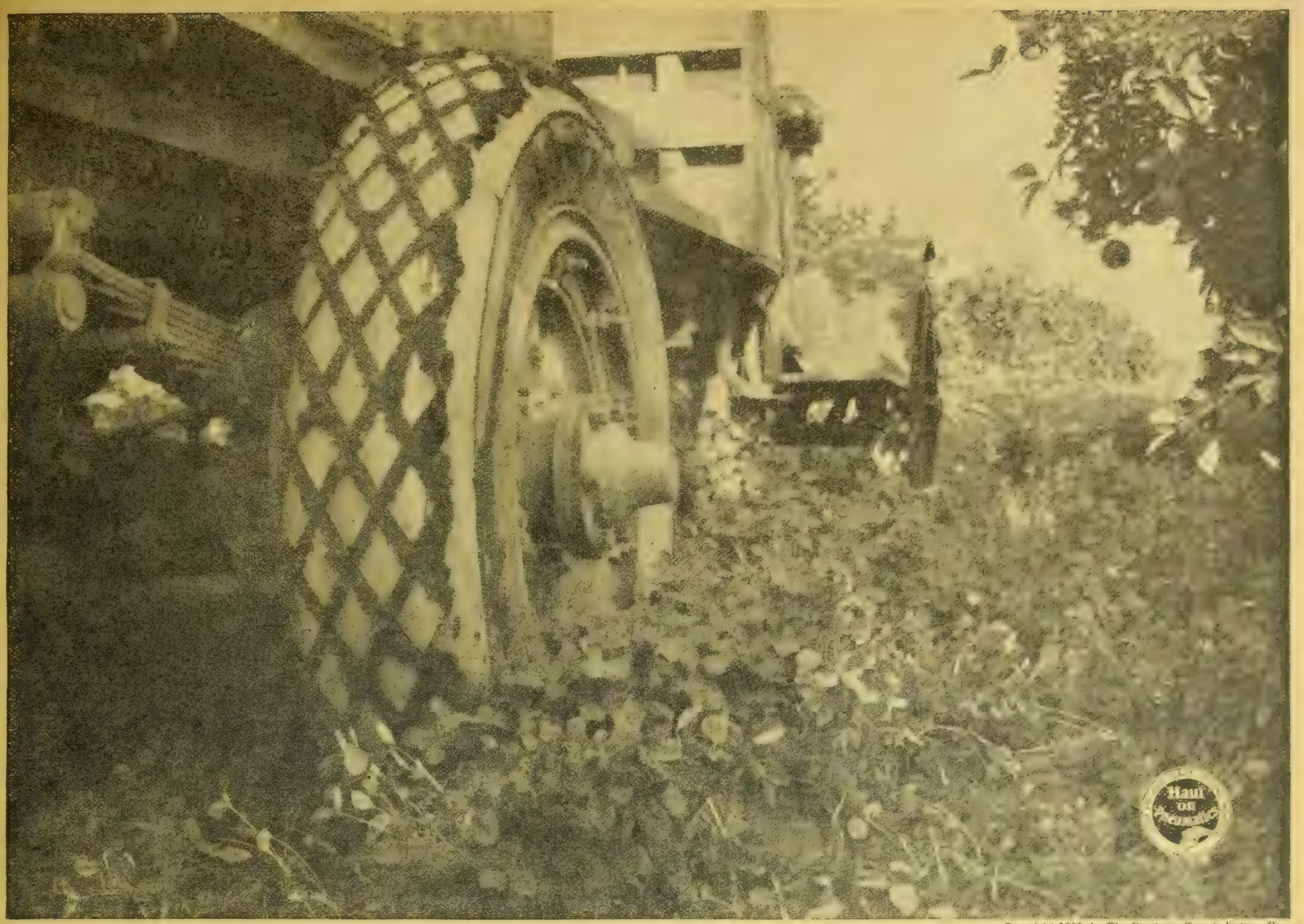
Office of the Director

The Office of the Director handles all administrative matters relating to personnel, finances and other executive business. It also includes the Editorial Division, and sections dealing with investigations on agricultural instruction in schools, and farmers' institutes and movable schools.

The section dealing with agricultural instruction in schools studies the methods and subject matter of school instruction in agriculture in this and other countries, furnishing schools with up-to-date and properly organized subject matter and illustrative material.

The section dealing with farmers' institutes and movable schools studies and the methods used and prepares publications and illustrative material especially adapted to these purposes.

(*Continued on page* 19) .



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"Your Goodyear Cord Tires on our truck go right through the plowed ground of our citrus groves, permitting loading at the trees, and they protect the fruit, particularly the lemons, which are very delicate, by smoothing the haul to the packing house. They save labor, fruit, time."—H. J. Kelly, Packing House Manager, Charles C. Chapman Ranch, Fullerton, California

IN rural hauling like this and in farm duty radically different, the use of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks has been found productive of a variety of important advantages.

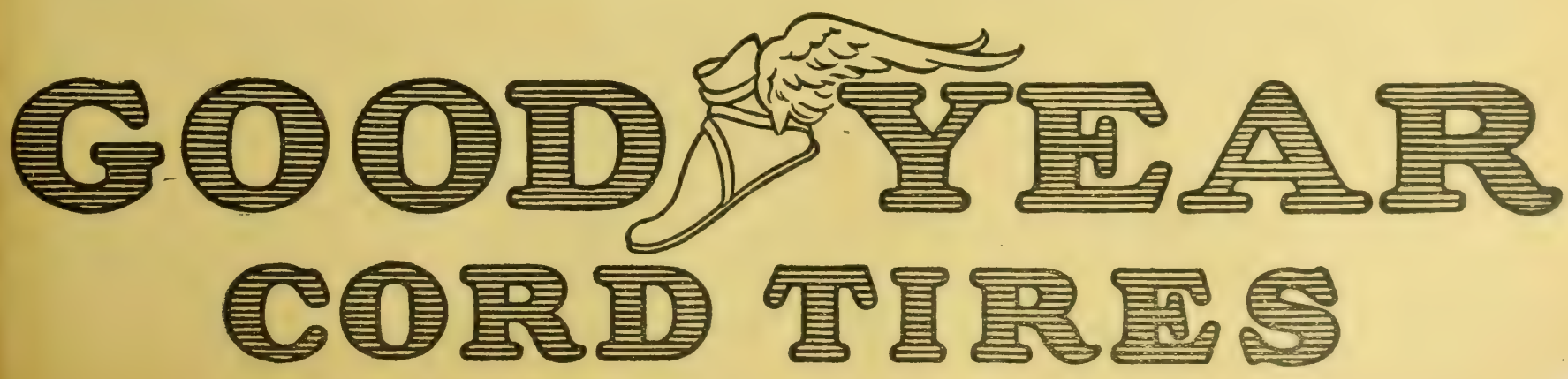
Their traction has increased truck utility for farmers, ranchmen, fruit growers, dairymen and others, particularly owners of motorized farms, by enabling easy hauling through soft fields.

Their cushioning has effected continuous savings in the marketing of delicate vegetables, fruit, dairy products and of eggs and livestock, all of which suffer on slow, jarring solid tires.

Their nimbleness often has accomplished more hauling with less driving and resulted in a quicker feeding of power machinery while releasing hands and saving time for farm work.

Throughout extended terms of service these virtues have been delivered with the stout reliability developed in Goodyear Cord construction by manufacturing methods that protect our good name.

Farmers' various accounts of their successful use of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.



Credit for All Who Need It is the Purpose of the McFadden Bill

Agricultural Editors Make Favorable Report on Measure to Extend Credits on Personal Integrity

AT THE meeting of agricultural editors in Chicago a committee was appointed to study the McFadden bill which provides for the establishment of a co-operative system of farm credit based on personal security, as distinguished from land-mortgage security.

It is a well known fact that under existing credit conditions the farmer who is in greatest need of money has, as a rule, the hardest time to get it. This is because our credit system ignores the personal equation and the large majority of loans are made on real estate security. This does very well for the farmer who has no or little encumbrance upon his farm, but it does not take care of the farmer who is carrying a large mortgage, the renter or the settler upon new land.

In recent years the federal government has enacted laws which amply provide for the extension of credit to commercial interests and to farmers who are in a position to give a real estate mortgage. The first of these laws is the federal reserve law and the second is the federal farm loan law. Both of these are excellent measures and have been of inestimable valu in keeping the whels of industry and agriculture going at full speed during the war. But there are a very considerable number of people owning or renting farms in the United States who receive no benefit whatever from the farm loan system. And yet it is of the utmost importance to the nation that they shall have credit facilities which will enable them to expand their operations and produce a portion of the nation's food supply. The McFadden bill which is now before congress seems to provide this relief and is well worth the study of all who are interested in the development of American agriculture.

Based on European Idea

The fundamentals of the bill are adopted from the personal credit systems of Europe which have been in successful operation for centuries. The organization for operating the system consists of three units, a central bank, a branch bank in each state and a local association. Because of the complexity of the measure it will not be possible to discuss more than the most important features in this article.

We will start with the local association. This in some respects resembles the local association of the farm loan system. In other respects it is radically different. Seven farmers may organize a community association, as the bill calls it, a "commune." Each member must buy stock in the branch bank for the state in which the commune is located. This stock will bear interest, but no dividends can be paid upon it until the branch bank has accumulated a safe surplus. There are three classes of communes, in each of which the extent of the liability of each member for the debts of the other members is different than in the other classes. The amount of credit of each member of a commune of the first class shall be limited to twenty times his paid-up stock: in the second class to twenty times his paid-up stock, and in the third class to five times his paid-up stock.

Applications for loans are made to the proper officers of the local commune. As under the farm loan system loans can only be made for productive agricultural purposes such as the purchase of animals, machinery, seed, feed, fertilizer, etc. Where the article to be purchased is not to be consumed or used up, a chattel mortgage is given, and such other security as the officers of the commune may see fit to demand. The applicant then draws up a number of "bills of exchange" against the commune. These bills are similar in some respects to a promissory note, except that they show upon their face that they are drawn for a productive transaction, and may freely be used as mediums of barter and exchange. In Europe millions of dollars worth of business is transacted through bills of exchange drawn by merchants and farmers. These bills are drawn in denominations and are for a period of time suitable to the convenience and desires of the borrower, subject to the approval of the local commune. They are sent, together with the chattel mortgage, to the branch for the state which issues a check against its deposits and forwards to the borrower. These bills are then endorsed by the branch bank and sent to the central bank which in turn endorses them and places them on the market where they are bought and sold in much the same manner as are Liberty bonds and other securities.

Bills Are a Good Investment

The question will be immediately raised that these bills are not attractive investments because they are given by persons who are not known to the purchasers of the bills and whose credit rating as judged by the usual standards is not of the best. It is not the maker but the endorser of these bills which guarantees their safety and makes them one of the best investments for people of moderate means. The bills will pay six per cent interest and are readily liquidated.

What is the Central Bank?

The whole stability of this system rests in the central bank. In Europe the capital of this and branch banks is originally furnished by the government and the merchants, but the McFadden bill would designate some insurance company having at least $400,000,000 of approved assets to bear the principal burden of underwriting and carrying the risks of this system. To inaugurate the system the bill would appropriate $25,000,000 from the National Treasury, this guaranty fund to be repaid in instalments from the sinking fund of the central bank. The insurance company would also provide the capital of $50,000 for each of the 48 branch banks, this capital to earn 6 per cent interest.

There is no more substantial financial institution in the United States than the old line life insurance company. The mere knowledge that such a concern was endorsing to the limit of its financial resources the bills of exchange of the rural credit society would naturally, instill great confidence in that class of paper as an investment, and it is believed that no difficulty would be encountered in finding a market for the bills.

Advantages of System

The principal advantages of this system in addition to those already discussed is that of giving every farmer a flexible credit system which would take care of both short and long time credit needs. Discussing the need for such a system the author of the bill says:

"To illustrate the inadequacy of our present banking or credit system, let us take the cattle-breeding industry. It is 9 months before a cow calves, and 15 to 21 months more before that calf may be converted into beef. Altogether it requires about the same time for credit used to build a silo to reproduce itself that is not safe business for a deposition banker, whose borrowed capital i spayable principally on demand. But this business is done with perfect safety by European rural-credit systems doing open-market operations. Our beef production is not keeping gpace with the increase in our population or industrial activities, and unless we provide adequate credit machinery to meet the requirements of that industry we may expect even higher beef prices than w now have."

Farmer Control

Speaking before the House in behalf of the McFadden bill, Congressman Goodwin of Arkansas said:

"Let us examine the responsibility of this control for the rural credit society. It will be observed that the directors, executive committeemen, and advisory councilmen must be members of communes of the first or second class—that is communes whose members are unlimitedly liable for the payment of the obligations of their respective communes. The farmer who cannot go out and find six farmer neighbors whom he is willing to trust, and who are willing to trust him, should not ask the privilege of legislating by enacting by-laws for farmers throughout the country who are willing to trust their neighbors. The communes of the first and second classes are nothing but partnerships, and the twentieth century corporation is but the evolution of the first century civil law partnership. And the only justification for the twentieth century corporation limiting the liability of its stockholders to their stock subscriptions is to raise capital from strangers,—strangers to those who control the corporation. But we do not want strangers in these communes. Only farmers who are close neighbors, so that each may see that the others do nothing wrong, should form a commune."

The McFadden Bill

THE EDITOR of The Business Farmer is one of the committee appointed by the American Agricultural Editors' Ass'n, to examine and make report on the McFadden Personal Credit bill. Other members of this committee are Dr. M. J. Spillman, former chief of the office of Farm Management and now associate editor of the Farm Journal; Carl Williams, editor Oklahoma Farmer and Stockman; John Thompson, editor Iowa Homestead, and C. A. Pugsley, editor Nebraska Farmer and president of the A. A. E. A. At the Washington meeting of this Ass'n, the majority of this committee expressed themselves as in favor of the McFadden bill, but out of deference to other members of the committee who, while they approved the main points of the bill did not want to openly endorse the measure, the committee simply reported favorably, the fundamental features of the bill, and recommended that the next congress be requested to conduct hearings on the need of personal credits along the lines embodied in the McFadden bill. It is not true as stated in a recent issue of a Michigan farm paper that the majority of the editors were against the bill. On the contrary, they were very much in favor of a personal credit measure and were willing to accept the recommendations of the committee. It seems certain that the next congress will be asked to pass the McFadden bill or one somewhat similar. The accompanying article is a very brief and incomplete summary of the bill. When the measure is before congress, we shall go more into its details.—Editor.

U. S. Supreme Court to Determine Constitutionality of Farm Loan Act

(Note: To several letters that have recently been received asking for information on how to secure a loan under the federal farm loan act, the accompanying article is an answer. The farm loan banks have made no loans for over three months and will make none until the Supreme Court determines whether or not the loan is constitutional. This may be a matter of several or more months.)—Editor.

(1) In July, 1919, representatives of the Farm Mortgage Banks brought suit in the Federal Court at Kansas City, challenging the validity of the act. The court dismissed the complaint and the constitutionality of the act October 31st.

(2) The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and heard January 6th. On April 26th the Supreme Court ordered a reargument of the case to be taken some time during its next term in October.

(3) The Federal Farm Loan Board has offered no bonds for sale since the litigation was begun and does not intend to offer any for sale while the litigation is pending. (See Lobdell's letter to Platt.)

(4) Mr. Platt, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House introduced a resolution which would have given the Secretary of the Treasury authority to purchase farm loan bonds to the amount of $64,000,000, this sum being the amount available to the Secretary of the Treasury from the $200,000,000 appropriation provided by congress January 18, 1918, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, to be used for the purchase of farm loan bonds, in order to avoid having these bonds on the investment market in opposition with Liberty Bonds. Of this $200,000,000 about $136,000,000 had been used in the purchase of bonds, leaving a balance of $64,000,000.

In his letter to Mr. Platt, Secretary Houston said, "I would urge that the congress limit the amount which the Treasury may use to purchase bonds to the actual committants of the Farm Loan Banks, which as I understand it, will not exceed $32,000,000."

(5) The Federal Farm Loan Board through Commissioner Lobdell took the same position as the Secretary of the Treasury.

(6) The Banking and Currency Committee amended its original resolution and limited the authority to sell bonds in an amount only sufficient to cover loans approved prior to March 1, 1920—in round numbers, $32,000,000.

(7) The Federal Farm Loan Board on June 2nd adopted a resolution providing that the office of Secretary of the Board, held by Mr. W. W. Flannaghan, be declared vacant, and for the removal of clerks and stenographers and other assistants to the number of sixteen.

To those who are familiar with Mr. Houston's record as Secretary of Agriculture and his lack of insight and sympathy for farmers' problems it will not be surprising that now as Secretary of the Treasury he will welcome the dismissal of Secretary Flannagan. Mr. Flannagan has deep-seated convictions with reference to the questions of money and credits, which are believed to be not at all to the liking of Secretary Houston. For instance Mr. Flannagan in a preamble to a plan which he has submitted states:

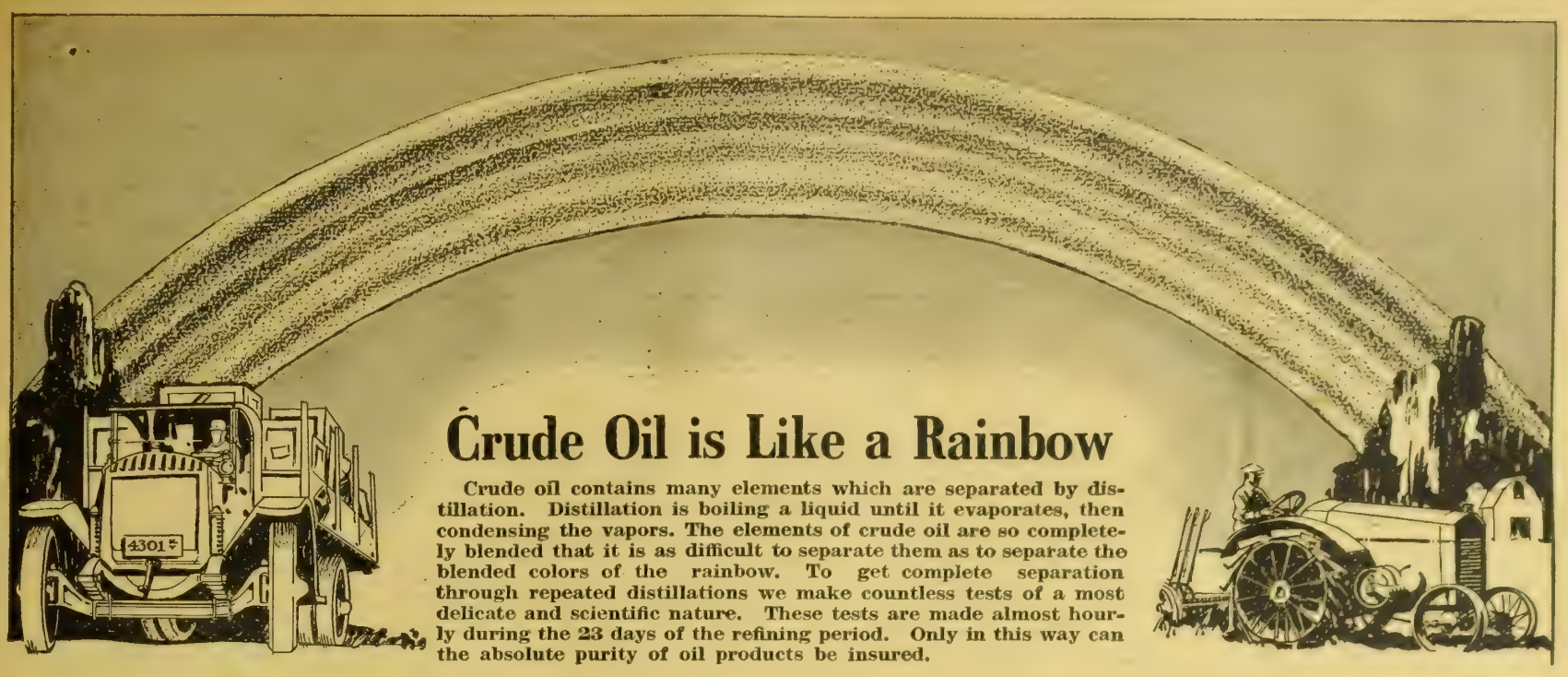
(1) The public supplies the credit which enables the substitutes for coin to circulate as money.

(2) Such substitutes bear no interest and the public is entitled to the benefit arising from the use of such substitute.

(3) The National Currency Act gave to the banks the benefit arising from the public use of such substitutes and the Federal Reserve Act continues this benefit, except as to excess profits by the twelve Federal Rserve Banks over 6 per cent.

(4) The exclusive right to benefit from the use of this substitute is class legislation in favor of the business of banking.

From the above position with reference to the commercial banks of the country Mr. Flannagan argues that Farm Loan Bonds should be made convertible at any interest period into non-taxable, non-interest bearing certificates in the same form and denominations as circulating notes, and reconvertible into farm lon bonds at the option of any holder when presented at the Treasury.



Crude Oil is Like a Rainbow

Crude oil contains many elements which are separated by distillation. Distillation is boiling a liquid until it evaporates, then condensing the vapors. The elements of crude oil are so completely blended that it is as difficult to separate them as to separate the blended colors of the rainbow. To get complete separation through repeated distillations we make countless tests of a most delicate and scientific nature. These tests are made almost hourly during the 23 days of the refining period. Only in this way can the absolute purity of oil products be insured.

En-ar-co

SCIENTIFIC REFINING

The Oil of a Million Tests

The secret of successful scientific oil refining is painstaking care and unceasing vigilance. In making En-ar-co oils we average over a million tests a year. It is only by this multiplying of tests that perfect products can be made. This thoroughness in our scientific refining processes is the protection we offer to users of our products.

Why En-ar-co Motor Oil is Better

All refiners make lubricants, just as all cooks can make biscuits, yet there is as much difference in oils as there is between the delicious light, flaky biscuits mother makes and the heavy, soggy apologies for biscuits most restaurants serve. In each case the raw materials are practically the same but the "making" is different.

"The Oil of a Million Tests" is not merely a slogan. It is an actual fact. From the time we produce the crude oil (by test) to the end of the 23-day refining process it is tested almost hourly, and every refining test is checked by scientific laboratory tests.

To protect and safeguard your motor, use En-ar-co Motor Oil in your auto, truck or tractor. It contains no sediment-forming impurities. It is always uniform in excellence.

EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE

Here is a fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race. Two, three or four can play. Only one game to a family.

Get this game for the children

Grown folks will like it. Sent free only to auto or tractor owners, to acquaint you with the merits of EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL. USE COUPON.

White Rose Gasoline
Clean—Uniform—Powerful

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For Differentials, Gears, Transmissions

The National Refining Co.,
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Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Please send EN-AR-CO game free. I have never received an EN-AR-CO game.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. .....

Post Office .....

County .....State .....

I own .....
(Make of automobile or tractor)

and am at present using ..... motor oil. I will be in the market for more oil again

about .....(give date).

Please quote me price on ..... gallons EN-AR-CO motor oil.

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MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

"While I recognize and for many months have comprehended the dangers in the general situation, I am more optimistic in regard to the future than I have been at any time during the past six years," said Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, recently regarding business conditions in this country. Shrewd observers of business and finance express their opinion that Mr. Gary is right and that the greatest menace to the present prosperity is pessimism. It is believed that Mr. Gary bases his statement on his observations of the greater efficiency of labor per man in the last 30 or 40 days than at any time in the last five years.

Banks are coming along fine and, while money is not what you would call "easy," credit can be secured by those who grow, manufacture or handle necessities; that is credit to a certain limit at undoubtedly a fairly high price for the accommodation. Bankers say there will be plenty of money to help the farmer move his crops. This movement calls for money from the middle of July to around the last of October or the first of November and one of the main reasons of the campaign by the Federal Reserve Banks to curtail non-essential loans was to meet this demand. The extent of the demand will depend largely on the efficiency, or otherwise, of the transportation system, but it is fully believed that it will be considerable greater than last year.

Last Saturday the Interstate Commerce Commission named the increased rates which the railroads will be allowed to charge in order to absorb the 600 million dollar wage increase granted to railroad employes by the commission. Passenger fares were increased 20 per cent. Freight rates were increased 40 per cent in the East, 25 per cent in the South, 35 per cent in the West and 25 per cent in the Mountain-Pacific territory. These increases may take effect on five days' notice given the commission by the railroads and must be put into effect by January 1, 1921, but it is thought that they will be put into force by September first, as the government guaranty to the roads expires at that time. Shippers of milk will have a 20 per cent increase in rates to bear. If we can get better service and transport the crops to the market when we wish, thus enabling the farmer to sell his products when the price is right, the increase in rates will not seem so bad; in fact, better service will more than make up the difference in rates.

Crops in general are in favorable condition with excellent growing weather. Reports from the West and South show winter wheat all harvested and threshing well advanced. The harvesting in the East has been held up the past week by rains. The condition of spring wheat varies; some states report it to be ready to harvest and others that it is in the dough, but the general opinion is the yield will not be as large as the winter wheat. There is some damage done to corn in many states by cutworms, cinch bugs and army worms, but the outlook in general promises a big yield. It looks like there will be plenty of oats this year. Threshing has started in many sections while others expected to harvest this week. Rye is averaging fairly good. Prospects of a bumper fruit crop is very favorable.

Condition of crops as a whole looks as if we were living in a world of plenty, doesn't it? It makes me think of a cartoon I saw in a farm paper the other day. The title was "Driven From Home," and it showed the farmer and his family out in the road, the barn bulging because it was so full of grain and hay, and his house had been pushed from its foundation by growing crops.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grains steadier, but slump is expected to be resumed at any moment. Beans are inactive. Potatoes lower. Hogs slow. Cattle dull and lower.

CHICAGO—Grains show little strength. Potatoes drop. Cattle steady to strong. Hogs steady. Beans dull.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.27	2.23	2.37
No. 2 White	2.25		2.37
No. 2 Mixed	2.25		2.70
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.19½	2.18	2.34
No. 2 White	2.17½	2.17	
No. 2 Mixed	2.22½		

Drastic liquidation has been the feature of the wheat market the past week. At the beginning of the week the market was weak and lower prices were in sight but about the middle of the week an attempt was made by some dealers to cause an advance. They succeeded in causing the market to halt and it looked like it might turn and advance but the strength only lasted a short time and then the market was weaker than it has been at any time since liquidation has set in; in fact, at one time on the Detroit market it appeared that prices could not decline fast enough. This panicky feeling was attributed to a wire received by operators from a Chicago dealer, who advised selling wheat and lose no time in doing it. There is no milling demand for wheat at present. The country is oversupplied with flour and many mills have shut down. Export buying has also dropped off considerable. A few foreigners bought during the declines of the current week. The British are out of the market for a week. Reports of damage to spring wheat by the black rust continue to come from the Northwest, but there is nothing to indicate that the damage is sufficient to bring the crop much below the government estimate of July first. Threshing returns show the winter wheat yield to be better than was expected. Returns from Kansas indicate the yield of that state will be around 147,000,000 bushels. Nearly all states where threshing has begun report yields satisfactory or higher than expected. Michigan has suffered some from the Hessian fly. One report from Allegan county shows a yield of 23.5 bushels per acre. Other counties, owing to fly damage, show yields of only 6 bushels per acre. Markets are well supplied with old wheat and farmers are rushing their 1920 crop to market, thus keeping the markets over-stocked. There is nothing to indicate that prices will not go still lower.

CORN CONTINUES WEAK

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.50	1.42	1.59¾
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.25	2.04
No. 3 Yellow	1.90		
No. 4 Yellow			

Corn continues to show considerable weakness, but not quite as much as other grains owing to the fact that this crop is not entirely out of danger yet. Indications now are that we will have a big yield as the crop is in excellent conditions in nearly all states but there is time yet for something to happen to it. Dealers are not so anxious to sell corn because the 1920 crop is so late it may be ruined by an early frost. They also say they think prices are about as low as they will go, for a time at least, as it is feared farmers will stop selling if prices go much lower. The editor of the *Rosenbaum Review*, who is an authority on markets, states that he looks for lower prices until the first of the year, owing to the liquidation of livestock, thus lessening the demand from that quarter, to the excellent condition and rapid growth of the crop at the present time and to the carry-over into the new crop which is bound to be large. This is the opinion we have held for some time, and, if you remember, we have expressed in these columns. The government estimate of July first was around 3 billion but with the present outlook it is thought that the estimate for August first will be about one-quarter of a billion more than that.

OATS FOLLOW THE DOWNWARD TREND OF OTHER GRAINS

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 3, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.85	.71	.95
No. 3 White	.84	.71¾	
No. 4 White	.83		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard			.92
No. 3 White	.77½	.69¼	
No .4 White			

It looks like a general liquidation had set in with oats as well as other grains. The price dropped 3c on the Detroit market last Saturday. How low the prices will go depends largely on how big a yield we are going to have. Threshing returns from such states as have started threshing are very good. Some states report abnormal yields, but the biggest share of the oat crop has not been harvested yet. Reports by government field agents give the standing grain to be excellent and a yield beyond expectations is promised. Some damage has been done by smut and dry weather in a few states, but not enough to lower the yield to any great extent. Chicago is receiving new oats from her own state. The crop is expected to move freely as soon as more cars are available. Farmers are not expected to like prices, but, as the *Rosenbaum Review* expresses it, "it must be remembered that the present decline is only natural, and that grains are readjusting to a new crop basis, in addition to seeking a post-war level."

RYE SLUMPS

Rye was caught in the downward sweep of the grain prices during the current week and dropped 25c on the Detroit market, which brings the price down to $1.70 for No. 2. The market is quiet and easy. Reports from the country say the crop is yielding very good. The condition of this grain in foreign countries appears to be good. Harvest began in France, Belgium, Holland and several smaller countries about the first of July and they all report their crop very promising so far.

BEANS EASY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 3, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.75	7.00	8.25
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.25		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

C. H. P. beans dropped 15c during the past week on the Detroit market and 50c on the Chicago market. The New York market rules fairly firm and prices not so changable as the other markets mentioned. The Detroit market is experiencing a very light demand and the tone of the market is dull and easy.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Frederick C.
MARTINDALE

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County and is a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He favors lake to ocean route as an outlet to Michigan products and agateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experienc in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

MARTINDALE
FOR GOVERNOR
COMMITTEE
802 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

POTATOES WEAKER

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 3, 1920	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.45	
Chicago	4.00	
New York		3.89
Pittsburg		4.45
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Potato markets in general are weaker than last week. The Detroit market declined around a dollar per cwt.; the New York market around 50c and at Chicago over one dollar. Potatoes at Detroit are very weak owing to an overstocked market caused by the railroads inability to deliver cars as per schedule for 3 days last week and then the roads brought in the 3 days' receipts all in one day. The result was, 117 cars arrived at the yards that day and the bottom dropped out of the price. One company reports a loss of $400 per car on 41 cars. Another claims to have lost $1,372 on two cars. Receipts on the Pittsburg market are about normal with prices much lower. Most of the markets report the consumer is not buying very many "spuds," as they are waiting for the prices to work lower. New York dealers say that the only thing that keeps the prices from declining faster is some demand for export. The crop appears to be in excellent condition throughout the country. Late potatoes in Michigan are reported to be coming along fine and an average yield expected.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00@36	34.00@35	33.00@34
Chicago	35.00@38	32.00@34	28.00@30
New York	41.00@39		31.00@40
Pittsburg	34.00@35	32.00@33	30.00@31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.00@35		30.00@31
Chicago	32.00@34	25.00@28	
New York	34.00@40	27.00@32	
Pittsburg	30.00@31		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00@32	30.00@31	29.00@30
Chicago	35.00@37	33.00@34	31.00@32
New York	39.00@40	35.00@38	29.00@31
Pittsburg	38.50@38	34.00@35	26.00@29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.00@28	24.00@26	
Chicago	31.00@32	23.00@25	15.00@22
New York	35.00@38	30.00@32	
Pittsburg	38.50@38		

The demand for hay is at a very low point as pasturage is excellent and the consuming trade has been well supplied. Markets are congested and supplies that were loaded forward during the high value period continue to arrive. New invoices are small, however, but most markets report sufficient hay in sight to supply the demand for the next thirty days.

DROP IN WOOL CONSUMPTION

A drop in wool consumption of nearly 17,000,000 pounds from the average for the six months of 1920 is seen in figures for June, 1920, just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. According to the report, 46,000,000 pounds of wool, grease wool equivalent, entered into manufacture during that month, compared with 55,000,000 pounds for the corresponding month last year. Summaries for preceding months of 1920 have shown the following amounts used: January, 72,700,000 pounds; February, 63,700,000 pounds; March, 67,900,000 pounds; April, 66,900,000 pounds; May, 58,600,000 pounds.

The sharp decrease in wool consumption is a result of the curtailment of operations which began in the textile manufacturing industry in May and became more extensive in June. Many mills have been running on a short-week schedule, while some have suspended operations entirely, the suspensions in many cases being for an indefinite period. Lack of orders, cancellations and deferred shipments are given as primary causes for the unstable situation.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows that fine wools not only continue to hold first place in demand, but appear to be recovering the points lost a few months ago. The percentages for June are: Fine, 31.5 per cent; 1-2 blood, 15.0 per cent; 3-8 blood, 15.5 per cent; 1-4 blood, 20.8 per cent; low, 2.9 per cent; carpet, 13.9 per cent; and grade not stated, less than 1-2 of 1 per cent. The percentages for May were: Fine, 30.5 per cent; 1-2 blood, 16.2 per cent; 3-8 blood, 16.7 per cent; 1-4 blood, 20.8 per cent; low, 3.2 per cent; carpet, 12 per cent.

Of the total reported, the amounts by conditions were: Grease wool, 33,940,086 pounds; scoured wool, 5,477,628 pounds; pulled wool, 1,262,206 pounds. Arranged according to states the figures show Massachusetts leading with a total of 14,668,380 pounds, with other states in the following order: Pennsylvania, 6,981,973 pounds; Rhode Island, 4,922,651 pounds; New Jersey, 4,075,587 pounds; New York, 3,352,566 pounds; Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire and Maine approximately 1,000,000 pounds each.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Uncertainty still reigns in the wool market and values are hardly more than nominal. Everyone is watching the course of the goods market, which is revealing little at the moment. Sales of wool have been few and small. The foreign primary markets are unchanged and little or nothing new is reported from the West, practically all business being on consignments. Mohair is dull and nominal.

Ohio and Pensylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 70@72c; fine unwashed, 60@62c; 1-2 blood combing, 68@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 50@53c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 58@60c; delaine, unwashed, 68; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 50@52c.

Wisconsin, Missouri, and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@68c; 3-8 blood, 48@50c; 3-4 blood, 40@43c.

Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—3-8 blood, unwashed, 53@58c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 48@50c.

Scoured basis—Texas, fine 12 months, $1.50@1.60; fine 8 months, $1.25@1.30.

California, northern—$1.55@1.60 middle county, $1.50; southern, $1.25@1.30.

Oregon—Eastern, $1.45@1.50; valley No. 1, $1.50.

Territory—Fine staple, $1.65@1.70; 1-2 blood combing, $1.50; 3-8 blood combing, 95c@$1.

Pulled—Delaine, $1.60@1.65; AA $1.50@1.55; A supers, $1.30@1.40.

Mohairs—Best combing, 52@45c; best carding, 47@48c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

By H. H. Mack

The week opened with high grade beef cattle selling fairly well in all markets but all grade of grass-fed cattle were dull and lower with some of the poorer kinds almost unsalable. In Chicago, on Monday, prime killing steers and the better grades of heavy cattle were in active demand and about steady in price but in all other kinds were dull and lower. Buffalo, on Monday, showed the same symptoms as Chicago, the demand for tidy killers and heavy steers showing up strong and active while all grades of grassers were neglected. Detroit got a light run of cattle last week and prices for everything that carried killing quality sold from 15 to 35 cents per cwt. higher than the average of the week before. Some very good steers came to hand in Detroit last week and $15 per cwt. was paid in one or two cases. The top in Chicago, last week, was $17, this price being 25 cents higher than the week before. The average price for

(*Continued on page* 17)

Feed Your Wheat!

The wheat plant is the tiniest, tenderest and most delicate of all the cultivated cereals, yet it produces the bread of the civilized nations.

And the men who live on good, white wheat-bread and butter are the men who lead the world.

Wheat prices are on the jump and in our opinion will bring the highest figures ever known at next year's harvest.

You can make the bushels that pay the extra profit and get the grade that commands the top price by using the fertilizer that bears the official stamp of FEDERAL QUALITY, guaranteeing in every complete formula the largest amount of:

Readily Available Phosphorus
The Grain Making Material

Graduated Nitrogen
To Feed the Plant from Seed-time to Harvest

Soluble Organic Potash
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Federal Fertilizer picks up the lost motion occasioned by lack of labor, unfavorable weather and late seeding to miss the fly.

Federal Fertilizer grows long, strong wheat roots to withstand the freeze and thaw of winter. It makes heavy wheat blades to protect the plant from injury and keeps it strong and vigorous to the time of harvest.

Federal Fertilizer grows plump, heavy berries in the place of shriveled grain. It makes the wheat stool out. "Every added tiller makes an extra head of grain."

Feed your wheat Federal Fertilizer to make the grass and clover grow. Rotate your fields from grain to grass crops to make humus in the soil. A set of grass and clover after fertilized wheat will more than pay for all fertilizer used.

There is a wheat and clover formula to suit your soil and a nearby Federal dealer who will supply your needs. Failing to find him, write us describing the character of your soil, whether clay, sand land or loam and we will give you the benefit of our thirty-five years experience in making fertilizer that has always given results in the field.

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Here's a good durable, comfortable work shoe. Locally they would cost you not less than $7, perhaps more. Even in our chain stores the selling costs bring the price to $8. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents and all other unnecessary overhead. You get the benefit.

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Send my pair of Rambler worth-while work shoes I will pay postman $4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including postage.
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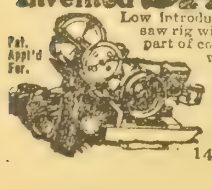

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"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

"I INSIST," said Henry. "Oh, very well," Francis conceded. "Then we'll do it together. We can throw him farther off the steps."

Acting as one they clutched Torres by collar and trousers and started in a propulsive rush for the door.

All others in the room ran to the windows to behold Torres' exit; but Enrico, quickest of all, gained a window first. And, afterward, into the middle of the room, the Queen scooped the gems from the table into both her hands, and gave the double handful to Leoncia, saying:

"From Francis and me to you and Henry—your wedding present."

Yi Poon, having left the crone by the beach and crept back to peer at the house from the bushes, chuckled gratifiedly to himself when he saw the rich caballero thrown off the steps with such a will as to be sent sprawling far out into the gravel. But Yi Poon was too clever to let on that he had seen. Hurrying away, he was half down the hill ere overtaken by Torres on his horse.

The celestial addressed him humbly, and Torres, in his general rage, lifted his riding whip savagely to slash him across the face. But Yi Poon did not quail.

"The Senorita Leoncia," he said quickly, and arrested the blow. "I have great secret." Torres waited, the whip still lifted as a threat. "You like 'm some other man marry that very nice Senorita Leoncia?"

Torres dropped the whip to his side.

"Go on," he commanded harshly. "What is the secret?"

"You no want 'm other man marry that Senorita Leoncia?"

"Suppose I don't?"

"Then, suppose you have secret, you can stop other man."

"Well, what is it? Spit it out."

"But first," Yi Poon shook his head, "you pay me six hundred dollars gold. Then I tell you secret."

"I'll pay you," Torres said readily although without the slightest thought of keeping his word. "You tell me first, then if no lie, I'll pay you—See!"

From his breast pocket he drew a wallet bulging with paper bills; and Yi Poon, uneasily acquiescing, led him down the road to the crone on the beach.

"This old woman," he explained, "she no lie. She sick woman. Pretty soon she die. She is afraid. She talk to priest along Colon. Priest say she must tell secret, or die and go to hell. So she no lie."

"Well, if she doesn't lie, what is it she must tell?"

"You pay me?"

"Sure. Six hundred gold."

"Well, she born Cadiz in old country. She number one servant, number one baby nurse. One time she take job with English family that come traveling in her country. Long time she work with that family. She go back along England. Then bime by—you know Spanish blood very hot—she get very mad. That family have one little baby girl. She steal little baby girl and run away to Panama. That little baby girl Senor Solano he adopt just the same his own daughter. He have plenty sons and no daughter. So that little baby girl he make his daughter. But that old woman she no tell what name belong little girl's family. That family very high blood, very rich, everybody in England know that family. That family's name 'Morgan.' You know that name? In Colon comes San Antonio men who say Senor Solano's daughter marry English Gringo named Morgan. That Gringo Morgan the Senorita Leoncia's brother."

"Ah!" said Torres with maleficent delight.

"You pay me now six hundred gold," said Yi Poon.

"Thank you for the fool you are," said Torres with untold mockery in his voice. "You will learn better perhaps some day the business of selling secrets. Secrets are not shoes or mahogany timber. A secret is no more than a whisper in the air. It comes. It goes. It is gone. It is a ghost. Wha has seen it? You can claim back shoes or mahogany timber. You can never claim back a secret when you have told it."

"We talk of ghosts, you and I," said Yi Poon calmly. "And the ghosts are gone. I have told you no secret. You have dreamed a dream. When you tell men they will ask you what told you. And you will say, 'Yi Poon.' But Yi Poon will say, 'No.' And they will say 'Ghosts' and laugh at you."

Yi Poon feeling the old yield to his superior subtelty of thought, deliberately paused.

"We have talked whispers," he resumed after a few seconds. "You speak true when you say whispers are ghosts. When I sell secrets I do not sell ghosts. I sell shoes. I sell mahogany timber. My proofs are what I sell. They are solid. On the scales they will weigh weight. You can tear the paper of them, which is legal paper of record, on which they are written. Some of them, not paper, you can bite with your teeth and break your teeth upon. For the whispers are already gone like morning mists. I have proofs. You will pay me six hundred gold for the proofs, or men will laugh at you for lending your ears to ghosts."

"All right," Torres capitulated, convinced. "Show me the proofs that I can tear and bite."

"Pay me the six hundred gold."

"When you have shown me the proofs."

"The proofs you can tear and bite are yours after you have put the six hundred gold into my hand. You promise. A promise is a whisper, a ghost. I do not do business with ghost money. You pay me real money I can tear or bite."

And in the end Torres surrendered paying in advance for what did satisfy him when he had examined the documents, the old letters, the baby locket and the baby trinkets. And Torres not only assured Yi Poon that he was satisfied, but paid him in advance, on the latter's insistence, an additional hundred gold to execute a commission for him.

Meanwhile, in the bathroom which connected their bedrooms, clad in fresh underlinen and shaving with safety razors, Henry and Francis were singing:

"Back to back against the mainmast;
Held at bay the entire crew . . ."

In her charming quarters, aided and abetted by a couple of Indian seamstresses, Leoncia, half in mirth and half in sadness, and in all sweetness and wholesomeness of generosity, was initiating the Queen into the charmingness of civilized woman's dress. The Queen, a true woman to her heart's core, was wild with delight in the countless pretties of texture and adornment with which Leoncia's wardrobe was stored. It was a maiden frolic for the pair of them, and a stitch here and a take-up there modified certain of Leoncia's gowns to the Queen's slenderness.

"No," said Leoncia judicially. "You will not need a corset. You are the one woman in a hundred for whom a corset is not necessary. You have the roundest lines for a thin woman that I ever saw. You . . ." Leoncia paused, apparently deflected by her need for a pin from her dressing table, for which she turned; but at the same time she swallowed the swelling that choked in her throat, so that she was able to continue: "You are a beautiful bride and Francis can only grow prouder of you."

In the bathroom, Francis, finished shaving first, broke off the song to respond to the knock at his bedroom door and received a telegram from Fernando, the next to the youngest of the Solano brothers. And Francis read:

"Important your immediate return. Need more margins. While market very weak but a strong attack on all your stocks except Tampico Petroleum, which is strong as ever. Wire me when to expect you. Situation is serious. Think I can hold out if you start to return at once. Wire me at once.

BASCOM."

In the living room the two Morgans found Enrico and his sons opening wine.

"Having but had my daughter restored to me," Enrico said, "I now lose her again. But it is an easier loss, Henry. Tomorrow shall be the wedding. It cannot take place too quickly. It is sure, right now, that that scoundrel Torres is whispering all over San Antonio Leoncia's latest unprotected escapade with you."

Ere Henry could express his gratification, Leoncia and the Queen entered. He held up his glass and toasted:

"To the bride!"

Leoncia, not understanding, raised a glass from the table and glanced to the Queen.

"No, no," said Henry, taking her glass with the intention of passing it to the Queen.

"No, no," said Enrico. "Neither shall drink the toast which is incomplete. Let me make it:

"To the brides!"

"You and Henry are to be married tomorrow," Alesandro explained to Leoncia.

Unexpected and bitter though the news was, Leoncia controlled herself, and dared with assumed jollity to look Francis in the eyes while she cried:

"Another toast! To the bridegrooms!"

Difficult as Francis had found it to marry the Queen and maintain equanimity, he now found equanimity impossible at the announcement of the immediate marriage of Leoncia. Nor did Leoncia fail to observe how hard he struggled to control himself. His suffering gave her secret joy, and with a feeling almost of triumph she watched him take advantage of the first opportunity to leave the room.

Showing them his telegram and assuring them that his fortune was at stake, he said he must get off an answer and asked Fernando to arrange for a rider to carry it to the government wireless at San Antonio.

Nor was Leoncia long in following him. In the library she came upon him, seated at the reading table his telegram unwritten, while his gaze was fixed upon a large photograph of her which he had taken from its place on top the low bookshelves. All of which was too much for her. Her involuntary gasping sob brought him to his feet in time to catch her as she swayed into his arms. And before either knew it their lips were together in fervent expression.

Leoncia struggled and tore herself away, gazing upon her lover with horror.

"This must stop, Francis!" she cried. "More: you cannot remain here for my wedding. If you do, I shall not be responsible for my actions. There is a steamer leaves San Antonio for Colon. You and your wife must sail on it. You can easily catch passage on the fruit boats to New Orleans and take train to New York. I love you!—you know it."

"The Queen and I are not married!" Francis pleaded, beside himself, overcome by what had taken place. "That heathen marriage before the Altar of the Sun was no marriage. In neither deed nor ceremony are we married. I assure you of that Leoncia. It is not too late—"

"That heathen marriage has lasted you thus far," she interrupted him with quiet firmness. "Let it last you to New York, or, at least to . . . . Colon."

"The Queen will not have any further marriage after our forms," Francis said. "She insists that all her female line before her has been so married and that the Sun Altar ceremony is sacredly binding."

Leoncia shrugged her shoulders non-committally, although her face was stern with resolution.

"Marriage or no," she replied, "you must go—tonight—the pair of you. Else I shall go mad. I warn you; I shall not be able to withstand the presence of you. I cannot, I

know I cannot, be able to stand the sight of you while I am being married to Henry and after I am married to Henry—Oh, please, please, do not misunderstand me. I do love Henry but not in the . . . not in that way . . . not in the way I love you. I—and I am not ashamed of the boldness with which I say it—I love Henry about as much as you love the Queen; but I love you as I should love Henry, as you should love the Queen, as I know you do love me."

She caught his hand and pressed it against her heart.

"There! For the last time! Now go!"

But his arms were around her, and she could not help but yield her lips. Again she tore herself away, this time fleeing to the doorway. Francis bowed his head to her decision, then picked up her picture.

"I shall keep this," he announced.

"You oughn't to," she flashed a last fond smile at him. "You may," she added, as she turned and was gone.

Yet Yi Poon had a commission to execute, for which Torres had paid him one hundred gold in advance. Next morning, with Francis and the Queen hours departed on their way to Colon, Yi Poon arrived at the Solano hacienda. Enrico smoking a cigar on the veranda and very much pleased with himself and all the world the way the world was going, recognized and welcomed Yi Poon as his visitor of the day before. Even ere they talked, Leoncia's father had dispatched Alesandro for the five hundred pesos agreed upon. And Yi Poon, whose profession was trafficking in secrets, and not averse to selling his secret the second time. Yet was he true to his salt, in so far as he obeyed Torres' instructions in refusing to tell the secret save in the presence of Leoncia and Henry.

"That secret has the sering on it," Yi Poon apologized, after the couple had been summoned, as he began unwrapping the parcel of proofs. "The Senorita Leoncia and the man she is going to marry must first, before anybody else, looks at these things. Afterward, all can look."

"Which is fair, since they are more interested than any of us," Enrico conceded grandly, although at the same time he betrayed his eagerness by the impatience with which he motioned his daughter and Henry to take the evidence to one side for examination.

He tried to appear uninterested, but his side-glances missed nothing of what they did. To his amazement he saw Leoncia suddenly cast down a legal appearing document, which she and Henry had read through, and throw her arms, whole-heartedly and freely about his neck, and wholeheartedly and freely kiss him on the lips. Next, Enrico saw Henry step back and exclaim in a dazed, heartbroken way:

"But, my God, Leoncia! This is the end of everything. Never can we be husband and wife!"

"Eh?" Enrico snorted. "When everything was arranged. What do you mean, sir? This is an insult! Marry you shall, and marry today!"

Henry, almost in stupefaction, looked to Leoncia to speak for him.

"It is against God's law and man's," she said, "for a man to marry his sister. Now I understand my strange love for Henry. He is my brother. We are full brother and sister, unless these documents lie."

And Yi Poon knew that he could take report to Torres that the marriage would not take place and would never take place.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CATCHING a United Fruit Company boat at Colon within fifteen minutes after landing from the small coaster, the Queen's progress with Francis to New York had been a swift rush of fortunate connections. At New Orleans a taxi from the wharf to the station and a racing of porters with hand luggage had barely got them aboard the train just as it started. Arrived at New York, Francis had been met by Bascom, in Francis' private machine, and the rush had continued to the rather ornate palace R. H. M. himself, Francis' father, had built out of his millions on Riverside Drive.

So it was that the Queen knew scarcely more of the great world than when she first started her travels by leaping into the subterranean river. Had she been a lesser creature, she would have been stunned by this vast civilization around her. As it was, she was royally inconsequential, accepting such civilization as an offering from her royal spouse. Royal he was, served by many slaves. Had she not, on steamer and train, observed it? And here, arrived at his palace, she took as a matter of course the showing of house servants that greeted them. The chauffer opened the door of the limousine. Other servants carried in the hand baggage. Francis touched his hand to nothing, save to her arm to assist her to alight. Even Bascom—a man she divined was no servitor—she also divined as one who served Francis. And she could not but observe Bascom depart in Francis' limousine, under instruction and command of Francis.

She had been a queen, in an isolated valley, over a handful of savages. Yet here, in this mighty land of kings, her husband ruled kings. It was all very wonderful, and she was deliciously aware that her queenship had suffered no diminishing by her alliance with Francis.

Her delight in the interior of the mansion was naive and childlike. Forgetting the servants, or, rather ignoring them as she ignored her own attendants in her lake dwelling, she clapped her hands in the great entrance hall, glancing at the marble stairway, tripped in a little run to the nearest apartment and peeped in. It was the library, which she saw visioned in the Mirror of the World the first time she say Francis. And the vision realized itself, for Francis entered with her into the great room of books, his arm about her, just as she had seen him on the fluid-metal surface of her golden bowl. The telephones, and the stock ticker, too, she remembered; and, just as she had foreseen herlself do, she crossed over to the ticker curiously to examine, and Francis, his arm still about her, stood by her side.

Hardly had he begun an attempted explanation of the instrument, and just as he realized the impossibility of teaching her in several minutes all the intricacies of the stock market institution, when his eyes noted on the tape that Frisco Consolidated was down twenty points—a thing unprecedented in that little Iowa railroad which R. H. M. had financed and builded and to the day of his death maintained proudly as so legitimate a creation that, though half the banks and all of Wall Street crashed, it would weather any storm.

The Queen view with alarm the alarm that grew on Francis' face.

"It is magic—like my Mirror of the World?" she half queried, half-stated.

Francis nodded.

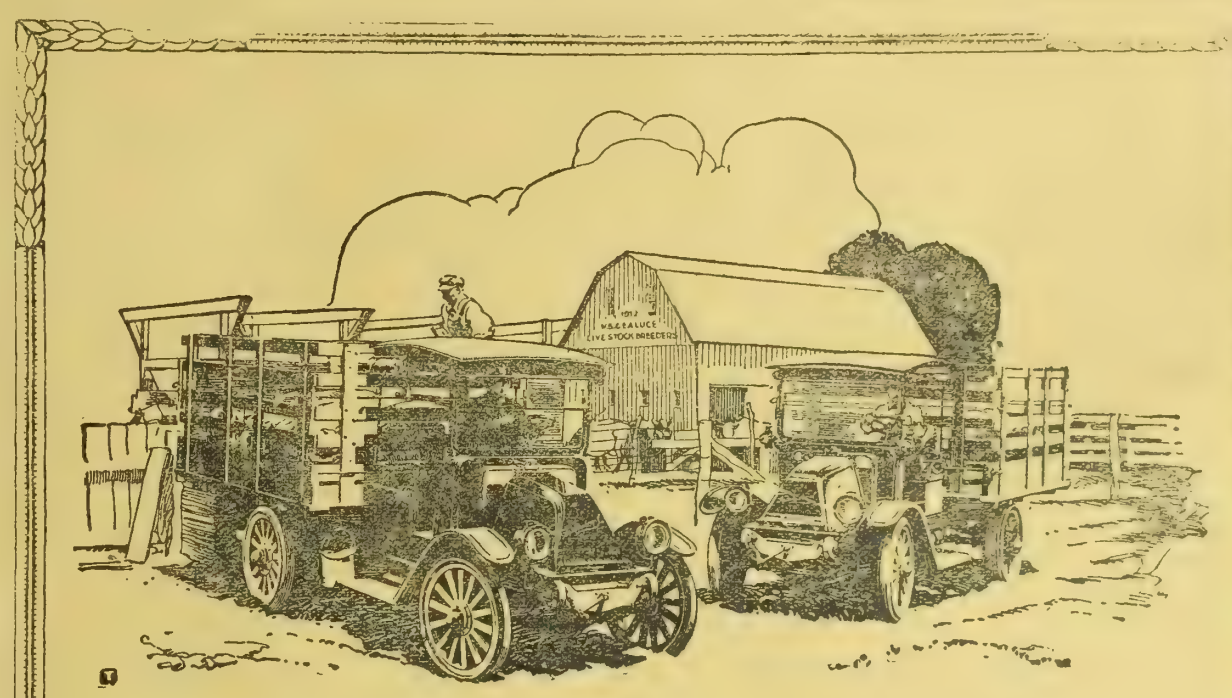
"It tells you secrets, I know," she continued. "Like my golden bowl, it brings all the world, here within this very room to you. It brings you trouble. That is very plain. But what trouble can this world bring you, who are one of its great kings?"

He opened his mouth to reply to her last question, halted, and said nothing, realizing the impossibility of conveying comprehension to her, the while, under his eyelids, or at the while, under his eyelids, or at pictures of great railroad and steamship lines, of teeming terminals and noisy docks; of miners toiling in Alaska, in Montana, in Death Valley; of bridled rivers and harnessed waterfalls, and of power lines stilting across lowlands; and of all the mechanics and economics and finances of the twentieth century civilization.

"It brings you trouble," she repeated. "And also! I cannot help you. My golden bowl is no more. Never again shall I see the world in it. I am no longer a ruler of the future. I am a woman merely, and helpless in this strange colossal world to which you have brought me. I am a woman merely, and your wife, Francis, your proud wife."

Almost did he love her, as, dropping the tape, he pressed her closely for a moment, ere going over to the battery of telephone. She is delightful was his thought. There is neither guile nor malice in her, only woman, all woman, lovely and lovable

(*Continued on page* 15)



Your Rail-less Railroad

YOUR live stock and the produce from your fields, carried in freight trains to the cities, thunder past countless danger-signs with the warning, "Look Out for the Cars!" Each one of these marks the crossing-place of a country road—a road without rails, leading to railroad and town. Each one marks a farmer's right-of-way.

Since your farm is a 1920 enterprise, probably it is fitted with most of the following modern equipment—the telephone, good lighting and heating, a silo, a manure spreader, a cream separator, an automobile, an engine, a tractor.

But have your hauling problems found their proper solution? Are the time-losses and difficulties of a decade ago still impeding your endless carrying of farm loads?

Government statistics show that in 1918 alone, 350,000,000 tons of farm produce were transported to local shipping centers in motor trucks. The same national figures prove also that American farmers are the greatest users of motor trucks—among all industries. No progressive farmer can afford to overlook impressive *facts* like these.

Your name and address mailed to our office at Chicago will bring you descriptive folders that will prove interesting and instructive. Put an ***International Motor Truck*** at work on your farm and on the roads which are your right-of-way. Handle all your miscellaneous farm hauling with railway efficiency. The nine ***International Motor Truck*** sizes range from ¾ ton to 3½ ton. Keep in mind that these trucks have been made for years by the makers of good and trusted farm machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A
92 Branch Houses in the United States

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Rural Population

THE UNITED States Census Department has verified the oft-repeated assertion that rural population is on the decline. The tabulation of census returns from four of Michigan's best agricultural counties shows that their population is much less today than it was ten years ago.

Does this signify that the people of the rural communities are no longer begetting children? Is this situation a counterpart of that which prevails in some parts of France where people die at a greater rate than they are born? Not at all. While it be true that the people of the cities are not as prolific of children as in days of yore there seems to have been no dimunition of child-bearing and rearing in the strictly rural communities. Judging from the birth columns in the local papers farmers are still producing future citizens in much the same old-fashioned way.

What then has happened to this multiplied rural population? For an answer examine the census returns from some of the large cities. In 1910 Detroit had a population of 466,000, which it took over 200 years to acquire. Today the city has close to a million. In other words Detroit's growth from 1910 to 1920 almost exactly equals her growth from 1710 to 1910. The city of Flint affords another striking example of the tremendous growth of cities at the expense of the rural communities.

To the cold eye of the census enumerator there is nothing startling about these facts. But to those who have an eye on the social and economic progress of the race they contain deep significance. He is apt to ponder upon the question, "How much longer can the drift of population from country to city continue without disturbing wth various effects the balance that ought to be maintained between the populations of the two environments?"

The population of the world is increasing rapidly and consequently the need for more food becomes daily greater. Manifestly we cannot meet this increased demand for food products if the food producers leave their farms and go to the cities. It would seem that the very safety of the world depended upon stemming the migration cityward and encouraging men who are fitted for farming to go on with their job of producing food. There may or may not be a man-made solution to this problem. It is easy to theorize on how to keep folks on the farm but to actually keep them there is another matter. It is unlikely, except in possible cases of wide-spread crop failure, that the people of this country will ever suffer starvation. The abandonment of farms might so reduce the food supply as to require rationing for a period of a year or two, but in the last extremity self-preservation will force people back to the land and the crisis will have been averted. Over-production and under-production always act as automatic checks upon each other.

But there is another aspect of the decline in rural population which should cause the nation deep concern. We may close our factories and send the workers into the fields to produce crops, or we may import Mexican and Japanese labor, but how shall we repair the break in our social and moral fabric caused by the shifting of population from farm to city? The rural community has often and correctly been called the "foundation of the democracy." In its obscurity the world's greatest men have been born. In its crude and poor environs genius is a daily discovery. The rural community has for ages past been the crucible where science, invention, art and religion have had their rude beginnings. We do not attempt to explain in this editorial why this is true. We only know that it is true. History furnishes the proof. We also know that this foundry where the instruments of progress are forged must be strengthened if we are to gain new and greater achievements. The migration cityward must be stemmed. The community spirit must be developed. Rural communities must be brightened and enlivened to attract the younger folks and keep them there. The children of the country must be impressed with the fact that the glamour of the city is like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Its glitter can never bring contentment. Life in the country can be made as attractive as life in the city, and when that is done the migration to the city will be halted.

The Candidates

JONES got the best of Sam Seeds in a horse trade some years ago and Sam never got over it. Now Jim is a candidate for sheriff of Podunk county, and he'd make a right smart sheriff too, but Sam, who is some pumpkins in his community doesn't intend to let Jim get the nomination if he can help it. So he's out working for that good for nothing Ed. Edwards who never earned an honest dollar in his whole life and who if he got his just deserts ought to be jailed instead of jailer.

Sam also has it in for the independent candidate for Governor. Seems that once upon a time this gentleman defeated one of Sam's fourth cousins for town constable and the Seeds family never quite forgave him for thus robbing them of the chance to acquire official honors. And so while the independent candidate for Governor is the only real man in the bunch of candidates he'll have to struggle along without the support of the Seeds family.

Every community has its Sam Seeds. That may not be his real name, but you can spot him when he talks and reveals his narrow prejudices. He is the same type of individual who a few years ago voted for Bob Boozer because Bob was a friend of the saloon, and in Sam's eyes that was the all important issue upon which the country must survive or perish. Or mebbe he is the same fellow who didn't believe in war, or who painted his neighbor's barn yellow because he didn't believe in war, or who spanked his wife for attending a woman suffrage meeting. Anyway he's the type of American citizen who believes that a man must be all good or no good; who cannot understand why all people do not think alike with him, and has no use for anyone who differs with him in the smallest detail.

Some months ago a man came to my office to remonstrate against a criticism that had been published against a man holding a position of influence in a farm organization. He said, "I have no use for that man personally. We have been enemies for some years. But I do think that he is the best man obtainable for the job he is holding and I am willing to forget my personal grievances in order to keep him there." Naturally we admired that gentleman for his broad-mindedness and outspokenness, and we wished that all might be able to put aside their petty personal grudges for the common good.

We are approaching another primary election. Nearly every man who takes an interest in political affairs will have some objection to offer to some of the candidates who present themselves to the voters. It is right that the voters should scrutinize these candidates. It is right that they should weigh their previous acts and public records if they have any. It is right that they should know beforehand what qualifications the various candidates have to fill the position they seek. But too many voters make mountains out of mole hills. A trifling objection to one candidate often leads them to vote for another of far less capacity. Personal prejudices are too often permitted to warp a voter's judgment. The average voter is too prone to consider his own individual welfare instead of the welfare of his neighbors and the state in general. A certain amount of selfishness in choosing public servants is excusable but it should not be the dominating factor. The man who gives promise of best serving the interests of his constituents as a whole is generally speaking the safest man to vote for.

Trading at Home

DOES IT PAY to trade with mail order houses? Does it pay to send money hundreds of miles to firms whom you do not know to purchase an article you have never seen, and take the chance that your money may be lost in the mail, the goods be delayed in transit, or not be what you expected? Examination of scores of complaints over mail order transactions that have been brought to our attention convinces us that it does not pay to buy of a Chicago or New York mail order house when the merchant of your home town can furnish the goods at a reasonable price.

We have complaints covering almost every conceivable kind of purchase. Shoes, clothing, paints, roofing, incubators, books, plows, furniture, pumps, cream separators, etc. The purchases represent in the aggregate several thousand dollars. Of course, we are securing a satisfactory settlement in most instances and are mighty glad to be of service in this respect, but we cannot help but think that in the majority of cases our subscribers would have been much better off had they gone to their local merchants where the goods are on display, where credit can usually be had if needed and where if not satisfactory the goods can be returned the next day and the money refunded.

The price tags in the catalogue books are alluring. The pictures, done up in attractive colors are attractive, but after all does it pay to patronize them? Occasionally you get a purchase with which you are satisfied, but observation convinces us that the average tranaction between the farmer and the mail order house entails a dispute or a grievance of some sort which costs the farmer time, money and patience.

A good deal could be said about the failure of the local merchants to live up to their responsibilities in meeting the needs of the farmers with satisfactory goods at satisfactory prices. Many merchants are merchants in name only. They do not try to attract the farmer's trade. They make no effort to give good service and conduct their business so as to be able to sell at a reasonable margin over the cost of the goods. We hold no brief for this type of merchant, but the average country merchant who will go half way in meeting the farmer, is we believe entitled to the trade of the farmers in preference to mail order concerns who pay no taxes and have no interest whatever in the local communities.

The country merchants are absolutely dependent upon the farmers. The farmers, in a lesser degree perhaps, are dependent upon the merchants. It ought, therefore, to be to their mutual interests to co-operate with each other. Just as no merchant could exist in a community deprived of its farmers, no farmer would care to live in a community depriced of its merchants. The farther farms are located from trading centers the less desirable they are. The farming communities would be in a sad way if the people who inhabit them should suddenly divert all their trade to mail order concerns and force the merchants of the villages to close their doors. This argument may not deter farmers from buying their supplies from mail-order concerns, but it is nevertheless one that is deserving of careful consideration.

What the Neighbors Say

AUTHOR OF AMENDMENT REPLIES TO FERRIS

The statement of ex-Governor Ferris demands an answer owing to his high position as an educator, statesman and lecturer.

We want to be very clearly understood on this subject—that our sole aim in this movement is complete separation of church and state. We charge the opposition with stirring up religious hatred by constantly and consistently crying "religion" "religion" "religion" and nothing but "religion" when it is not religion at all that is at stake. We have never attacked the Roman Catholic or any other religion as a religion. Our explanations of them, have been called forth by their interference in American politics. Our interest in the public school lies in the fact that they are the very cradle of Democracy, and upon the proper upbringing of our youth rests the salvation of our institutions.

Prof. Ferris says that the proposed amendment has for its object the closing of various denominational schools. This we admit is true, inso-far as it refers to five hours a day, for 160 to 180 days in the year—during which the children will be required to attend public school.

Surely, Prof. Ferris, neither you nor your allies will deny the state the right of compelling attendance in a school which was organized for the sole purpose of making Americans, and to teach its future citizens to learn to live together. The Professor says "Why should quarrels among churches be kept up any more than quarrels amongst nations?" What church is is that claims temporal power as well as spiritual and when checked in its pursuit of temporal and financial gain, begs to be relieved from "religious" persecutions? Had Mr. Droulard and Mr. Gildray of Erie, been raised in a public school they could never have been induced to join a party to go to another community, eight miles away, for the purpose of breaking up of a religious meeting. They would not have lost their lives, nor would they have been a never-dying blot on their families, to say nothing of the heartaches caused the community as a whole.

Prof. Ferris also speaks of the supreme loyalty of the parochial school adherents. Until this time, we have refrained from entering into this phase of the controversy, but when such a learned gentleman as the ex-governor advances that as an argument, we must present to him a few of the facts.

Religious organizations conducting parochial schools and having for their cardinal loyalty to the flag which gives them bread and protection, should function the same the world over, under any and all flags.

We regret exceedingly being forced to say these unkind and unpleasant things. During the world war there were many priests in Italy shot for their conspiracy on the Piave (which all but cost the Allies the war) and for sinking of two Italian battleships, Benedetto Brin and Leonardo Da Vinci, in which 248 men lost their lives; the Pope's chamberlain, Monsignor Berlach, is now a fugitive from justice from Italy. The parochial school in parts of Ireland, Quebec and Australia are the only parts of the British Empire that produced traitors to that flag during the World War; and if they were, as they have often boasted, fighting a war for Democracy, the same principle was at stake in Great Britain and Italy as in the United States.

The German Lutherans have furnished more ministers that have been convicted for disloyal acts than all other denominations in the land, and they are the only religious denomination conducting foreign parochial schools that have taken the question into court to fight a legislative act when the legislature of Nebraska passed a law, compelling elementary instruction to be in English.

Prof. Ferris says the parochial schools teach all their subjects in English. We have a Polish Roman Catholic school here in Detroit, where not a word of English is spoken.

Our Civil War is not entirely forgotten, and the figures of the pension officers of the U. S. is just about complete, and it shows that practically 90 per cent of the desertions from the Union Army were Irish Roman Catholics, after the Pope recognized the Confederate states and gave his beloved child, Jefferson Davis, his papal blessing.

Out of 144,000 Irish enlisted or drafted in the Union Army during the Civil War, 104,000 deserted.

The names of tens of thousands of people who signed the petitions for the school amendment were printed in lists, tacked up on the walls of churches, read out from the pulpits and instructions were given to the congregations to boycott those people. Is this the kind of Christian education Prof. Ferris is going forth to defend?

Ex-governor Ferris infers that other denominations are a party to the objections to this Americanization amendment. Let us hear who they are. Name them and let them advance their reasons for so believing.

The distinguished gentlemen is the only one who has come out against the amendment, who has offered to "go forth and show his friends that this amendment is cowardly and un-American."

To Prof. Ferris, Father Command, Rev. Cochran, Bishop Gallagher, Dr. Vance, Charles McKenny, Frederick C. Martindale, Dr. Hall, and all other parochial school proponents, we make the following proposal, which we recommend they accept. Inasmuch as Prof. Ferris says this amendment is cowardly and un-American, we will let the reader supply the proper term to be applied to Mr. Ferris, if he does not accept the following offer to give all the people both sides of the question and let the people decide for themselves. Our offer is as follows:

1st.—Each side writes 1,500 words of declaration of principles.

2nd.—Exchange briefs.

3rd.—Each write 1,500 words in rebuttal.

4th.—Publish them together, each paying half of the expense and receiving one-half of the copies.

We believe the whole problem could be settled by people reading both sides of this question.

If Mr. Ferris and the others were sincere when they made their respective statements, they will unquestionably accept our offer.

The gentlemen mentioned above are rather distinguished; while the writer, not even an eight grader, will undertake to present our side of the question, in the firm belief that the superior justice of our cause, will more than offset the fine rhetoric and sophistry of the above mentioned distinguished gentlemen and scholars. —*Jas. Hamilton.*

RIGHT TO EDUCATE CHILDREN IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Having just read the letter of J. B., of Kent county about "Abolish Parochial Schools" must say that he is either narrow-minded or has just looked at one side of the question.

This country fought once for freedom of right and religion and it is our right to educate our children in a parochial school if we wish. About things being taught behind closed doors, that is not so, at least in the Catholic parochial schools. I am of the opinion that the other parochial schools are the same. You do not have to go to the parochial schools of any sect to find the pro-Germans. Right in our own country our worst pro-Germans are people educated in public schools. I do not think that any school has any influence on any child's patriotic opinion if the parents are true Americans so are the children no matter what they are taught in school.

In our parochial school at Vernon you will find as many non-Catholics as Catholics and our friend J. B. would be welcome to visit that school at any time. I think you will find the scholars of these schools farther advanced than in our rural schools and our children are taught music, cooking and can take up any branch or subject they wish. Of course they are taught our religion, but that is our right. We do not compel non-Catholics in our schools to accept our faith but they must respect it while in school. Our children are also taught to defend our country and our boys were the first to take part in this late war. So do you think when we know that all these reports are false about our schools that we would stand by and see our schools abolished. I say no, nor could you expect us to. So let us look at both sides instead of reading some books or papers that tell these false stories about our parochial schools.

Our public schools we must have and will give our help to maintain them. But we want our parochial schools, too. Every child should be in regular attendance at some school In our school at Vernon the scholars must be there every day as the Sisters are very strict about a child being absent without a good excuse. Hope to see more express themselves on this matter. We like the M. B. F. as it is the only paper for us.—*E. B., Isabella County.*

A TEACHER'S VIEWS ON THE SCHOOL AMENDMIDENT

Speaking of the school amendment, no, you are not "lined up on the wrong side of this question," as Mr. Lamb says you are. But I believe he is the one who is sadly misinformed. You need not consult a priest in any one of the Catholic faith on this question but only follow the dictates of an unprejudiced conscience, and it will tell any true American follower of Washington and Lincoln which side to choose in the controversy.

Mr. Lamb need not worry about the Pope forcing himself on any one, much less, bigots. He is only zealous that Catholics in America receive the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Catholics have no fault to find with the public schools. They are excellent and our nation could not endure without them. In fact I am a teacher in one of them. I am also a graduate of the hated parochial schools. And in view of that fact I am still a true blue American. I do not feel that my education has been impaired by my attendance at the parochial school.

Parochial teachers are efficient in every respect. They teach the very fundamentals of Americanism, namely, love of country and brotherly love. They do not teach the latest fads in dancing, sex study, etc., but they do teach religion. And that is the only thing that bigots really see wrong with the parochial schools.

My farmer friends, this amendment spoken of is a strict violation of the constitution, also of the North West Ordinance of 1787, which provides that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Parochial schools as well as public are "schools and the means of education" and who has the right to abolish them? I should say "No one has." We haven't too many schools that we can afford to close any. Let us be fair-minded! We need public schools, parochial schools and every school that can give a boy or girl an education.

It was only a few months ago that our boys went overseas to rid foreign countries of autocracy. And while our boys were enduring the horrors of war the very seeds of autocracy were sown here in Michigan. The falling heroes in the great war have thrown the torch of education, religious liberty and rights of property to us to hold high, and if we break faith with them who die they shall not sleep though poppies grow in Flander's fields.

Lastly, it has been officially announced by Secretary of State Vaughan, that the school amendment is unconstitutional and therefore, will not appear on the ballot in November. Now I do not know what Mr. Lamb will do for his "happy time" he is planning on having in November. But I know of two authentic dates in November for every American to celebrate—Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day.—*S. M., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.*

COX MAKES A PROMISE

The promise made by Governor Cox that if elected he will appoint a "dirt farmer" to be secretary of agriculture was made in part, of course for its value in the campaign.

Secretary Houston, who recently vacated the office, is an educator who specialized in economics and college administration. In one aspect that is not bad preparation for a secretary of agriculture, for the department is an educational establishment among other things. Secretary Wilson, who held the office for so many years, was a farmer part of the time. Before him came Norman Coleman, the first of all, and he was a farmer before he was secretary and for many years afterward, though he probably gave more time to his farm paper than to his farm. All of these men had experience that was valuable in office and some of the experience that they did not get in farming was as valuable as any that was acquired while they were next to the land.

The fact is that the secretary of agriculture ought to be an all around man and an administrator. He ought to have the kind of mind that will understand farm problems and if he has had direct experience with farm problems so much the better. If he has had no other kind of experience he may find that taking charge of a department that numbers its employes by the thousand is not the kind of a job he is cut out for.

The problem of finding a good secretary of agriculture is like that which every great corporation faces when it is looking for a president. Technical men of every grade and kind, whether they be dirt farmers, steel experts, automobile engineers, actuaries or what not can be found, but the man who can take all of the experts and all of the men who are not expert and make them work together to some useful purpose is rare and precious. Such a man should be secretary of agriculture, and if he is a practical farmer actually engaged in farming so much the better, but the possibilities are that any man who is big enough for the job will have a variety of interests, of which farming will be only one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WANTS CAMPBELL NOMINATED

I do not know that Milo D. Campbell will support the man that I hope will be president.

I do not know that he could have prevented the grasshopper plague in Michigan.

I do know that I like some of his views.

I do know that I think he will make Michigan a good Governor.

I do know that I have a small fruit farm in Benzie county Michigan.

I do know that I have not got a vote in Michigan.

I do know that I want to support Milo D. Campbell, therefore the enclosed $10 to A. B. Cook for Campbell-for-Governor fund.—*Walter C. Gunn, Chicago, Illinois.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter

Write and tell me how you did it. Threshing day is one of the busiest days in the year for the farm wife if she has the men to a meal and if any of our readers have found a way to lighten the work on that day would like to pass it on to others. Maybe you do certain things the day before or you may have certain menus or some other way that reduces the work. Just write me a common letter telling how you do it. For the best letter received on this question I will pay $2, and the second best letter $1.—CLARE NORRIS.

THE FACT that the bankers are tightening up on their loans does not necessarily mean a panic—in fact they are very optimistic about it—they say, and it certainly sounds reasonable—that no more money will be lent to firms or corporations for the buying of luxuries—unless they have sufficient capital to advance the price or pay when it is due—they will have to stop buying. This applies to high priced articles of clothing, toilet articles, etc.

In the past two years the stores have loaded up—prices have soared—the people have paid the price, and the stores were able to meet all their obligations with few failures. Now the tide has turned—the stores which are stocked with high priced silks, etc., are all advertising sales. Oh, don't let their advertisements delude you—it isn't that they want to reduce the high cost of living, but that the banks are calling for their money—and they must meet their obligations—credit will not be longer extended and at last they are willing to unload these goods for about what they cost them—and as time goes on we will have more and more sales of this kind.

The staple articles will not be much reduced in prices, so say the bankers, for it costs too much to produce them in these days of the high cost of labor—but the luxuries are bound to be curbed. It may be a stiff dose of medicine for some of the profiteers, but we will be better off without those gougers.

If you want to build a home for yourself, and have the land all paid for and about thirty per cent of the amount needed to build and you are responsible—but builders who have been building to speculate—to sell at inflated prices have found that they can't get a dollar of credit at the banks, and private individuals who used to be able to borrow 50 per cent of the valuation of their building after the place was all clear, have found that they cannot get such a high loan now. This is ing felt in the building world, and is doubtless responsible for some of the shortage of houses, but not wholly, for while materials are as high as now, unless one has unlimited means, can do the building themselves. or are driven to it, they will not build while labor and material remain so high.

And it is the women of the household to whom this problem of housing their families satisfactorily—of making improvements appeals most strongly, therefore we shall watch the trend of affairs with a great deal of interest.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR THE BALANCE OF 1920

"Women get into the parties!"

August—Primary election, last Tuesday (31st). To nominate candidate for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, state senators and representatives, congressmen.

All elective county offices except county commissioner of school. To choose delegates to county convention.

September and October—Re-registration of all qualified voters in townships and cities with a population of 10,000 or over; in others if so ordered by local legislative authority. This re-registration must be completed on the third Saturday preceding the next general November election (October 16, 1920.)

October—County convention, at the call of the county committee

To chose delegates to the state convention. State convention at the call of the state committees.

To nominate candidates for state offices not provided for in the August primary election.

To nominate presidential electors.

November—General election, first Tuesday after the first Monday, 2nd.

To choose—

Presidential electors.

Congressmen.

State officers.

State senators and representatives.

County officers.

(Arranged by Bertha C. Buell, of Citizenship Committee, League of Women Voters, Headquarters 106 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.)

Weekly Cheer

Sing and the world's harmonious,
Grumble and things go wrong;
And all the time
You're out of rhyme
With the busy, bustling throng.

HOME COOKING

(Contributed by Miss Matheson)

THE MOST common ways of preserving foods are canning, drying, preserving, pickling and jelly making. Fruits for a good many years have been put away for winter use, using one of these methods for a number of years. But vegetables that could not be stored in the cellar has had to be either sold or thrown away. The great demand for food, for the last few years, has taught us many things and the canning of vegetables has taken a decided increase.

The cold pack canning has been taught throughout the country and if the directions are carried out carefully there is no reason why any one couldn't make a success of it. Just be careful in selecting your vegetables never using them if they have stood over a day. And one thing, don't be frightened if the can is not full of water after you remove if from the canner. The vegetables will keep; never fill the can with water, let it remain as it is.

The question that we are facing as we come to the canning season is the high cost and shortage of sugar, and it certainly is a serious one. For the use of fruits in our diet is very necessary for they contain acids and mineral salts that help purify the blood and build up the bony tissues of our bodies.

In a great many cases, especially in the making of preserves and jams syrup can be used in place of sugar with good results. And in canning there are a number of fruits that can be put up without sugar, such as peaches, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds except strawberries and red raspberries. The can should be opened a short time before serving and the sugar added and in many cases I have found the fruit has a more natural flavor, and it doesn't take as much sugar.

In using syrup in jelly you must be very careful because it is apt to get waxy but in conserves and jams it works very nicely.

Peach Conserves

3 pounds of peaches.

2 small oranges (rind and juice.)

1 cup dates, cut in small pieces.

1-4 lb. walnut meats.

1 1-2 cups syrup (commercial.)

1-2 cup seeded raisins.

Remove skins from peaches, stone and cut in pieces. Add syrup, raisins, finely chopped oranges and dates and water to cover. Cook slowly for about one hour until thick. Add nuts five minutes before removing from the fire. The dates may be omitted. Put in jelly glasses and seal with paraffin.

Ginger Pear

1-2 lb. ginger root.

4 oranges, 3 lemons, juice and rind.

8 lbs. sugar.

1 pint water.

8 lbs. pears, weighed after pared and cored.

Cook the ginger, orange and lemon peel with the water until tender then add the sugar, orange and lemon juice and cook until the sugar is dissolved then add the pears chopped coarse and cook slowly for two hours. Seal in cans or jelly glasses.

BUTTONS AND MATCH BOXES GREAT TOYS FOR KIDDIES

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

DO YOU remember that long ago day when you put the dolls and dishes up in the attic, because you had outgrown them, and how you shed a tear of two because you had? Never mind; I know a young lady who earns a lot of pin money making toys that sell. There are always the kiddies at home or next door for whom you can make play materials.

Button Dolls

Get those white bone buttons that have two large holes for sewing them on; they are the heads of these quaint paper dolls. Glue a button to a body that you cut from rather heavy cardboard. The holes in the button, with the cardboard back of them allow for painting a pair of most expressive eyes, and the other features are painted on the bone itself. Dress these button dolls in character using other scraps or some crepe paper. They lend themselves to all sorts of different characterization, such as babies, kewpies, soldiers, clowns, fairy tale heroes and heroines, old folks.

Used with permission Edgar A. Guest.

There's a wondrous smell of spices
In the kitchen,
Most bewitchin';
There are fruits cut into slices
That just set the palate itchin';
There's the sound of spoon on platter
And the rattle and the clatter;
And a bunch of kids are hastin'
To the splendid joy of tastin':
It's the fragrant time of year
When fruit cannin' days are here.

There's a good wife gayly smilin'
And perspirin'
Some, and tiring';
And while jar on jar she's pilin'
And the necks o' them she's wirin'
I'm a sittin' here an' dreamin'
Of the kettles that are steamin'
And the cares that have been troublin'
All have vanished in the bubblin'
I am happy that 'Im here
At the cannin' time of year.

Lord, I'm sorry for the feller
That is missin'
All this hissin'
Of the juices, red and yeller,
And can never sit and listen
To the rattle and the clatter
Of the sound of spoon on platter.
I am sorry for the single,
For they miss the thrill and tingle
Of the splendid time of year
When the cannin' days are here

Match Box Furniture

The small boxes, lined with thin wood, that hold matches will make the foundation for delightful dolls' house furniture. Glue, scraps of cretonne and chintz in a small flowered pattern and hand silk are all that you need.

Glue together three or four match boxes so that the boxes will pull out like drawers; finish with a cretonne ruffle and a piece glued to the top, and you have a bureau.

One of the boxes with the cover glued upright to the end makes the dolls' bed. Make diminutive bedding for it, a valance of cretonne, and a curtain of the same for the head.

Cut one of the boxes in half, glue it, inverted inside the cover and you have a high backed chair that you will be able to upholster in silk or cretonne charmingly.

What are the Women Asking?

We want to know what the farm women of Michigan are thinking about—what questions they are asking—about house, farm, their husbands or their children problems. Let's get this big family of 60,000 women readers talking it over.

In order to give you an idea to start on I am suggesting "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter." To get live questions which women want discussed on this page I will pay $1 for each question I use for a future prize letter contest.

FOOD FOR GROWTH

FROM A bulletin issued by the department of interior the following suggestions have been selected as important to consider in the selection of food best suited for the growth of the child.

The child is the adult of tomorrow. The kind of food a child has today determines, to a considerable extent, the fitness of the future citizen.

Good food habits should be established at an early age. Meals should be taken at regular times; plenty of water should be taken between the meals; a child should be taught to like things that are good for him; plenty of time should be allowed for meals; a child should not be allowed to eat when angry or cross.

A child should not be allowed to make his entire meal from one or two articles. He needs a variety of foods to supply all kinds of growing material.

Milk should form an important part of the food for the growing child. No other food can take its place. A child over five years of age should have at least three cups a day. Milk slightly warm is more easily digested than cold. If a child rebels against taking milk alone, it may be given in the form of cocoa, milk soups, custards, etc. Tea and coffee should not be given to children at all.

Very little meat need be given before the seventh year where plenty of milk and an egg a day are included in the diet of the child. Do not allow more than two ounces daily for a child from seven to ten years; three ounces daily for a child from ten to fourteen years.

When meat and eggs cannot be used because of scarcity or cost, the diet should contain a quart of milk a day with pea or bean soups, spinach, and other green vegetables, oatmeal and dried fruits.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

—alas, that Leoncia should ever and always arise in my thought between her whom I have and herself whom I shall never have!

"More magic," the Queen murmured, as Francis, getting Bascom's office, said:

"Mr. Bascom will undoubtedly arrive back in half an hour. This is Morgan talking—Francis Morgan. Mr. Bascom left for his office not five minutes ago. When he arrives, tell him that I have started for his office and shall not be more than five minutes behind him. This is important. Tell him I am on the way. Thank you. Good bye."

Very naturally, with all the wonders of the great house yet to be show her, the Queen betrayed her disappointment when Francis told her he must immediately depart for a place called Wall Street.

"What is it?" she asked, with a pout of displeasure, "that drags you away from me like a slave?"

"It is business—and very important," he told her with a smile and a kiss.

'And what is Business that it should have power over you who are a king? Is business the name of your god whom all of you worship as the Sun God is worshipped by my people?"

He smiled at the almost perfect appositeness of her idea saying.

"It is the great American god. Also, is it a very terrible god and when it slays it slays terrible and swiftly."

"And you have incurred its displeasure?" she queried.

"Alas, yes, though I know not how. I must go to Wall Street——"

"Which is its altar?" she broke in to ask.

"Which is the altar," he answered, "and where I must find out wherein I have offended and wherein I may placate and make amends."

His hurried attempt to explain to her the virtues and functions of the maid he had wired for from Colon, scarcely interested her, and she broke him off by saying that evidently the maid was similar to the Indian women who had attended her in the Valley of Lost Souls, and that she had been accustomed to personal service ever since she was a little girl learning English and Spanish from her mother in the house on the lake.

But when Francis caught up his hat and kissed her, she relented and wished him luck before the altar.

After several hours of amazing adventures in her own quarters, where the maid, a Spanish-speaking French woman, acted as guide and mentor, and after being variously measured and gloated over by a gorgeous woman who seemed herself a queen, and who was attended by two young women, and who, in the Queen's mind was without doubt summoned to serve her and Francis, she came back down the grand stairway to investigate the library with its mysterious telephones and ticker.

Long she gazed at the ticker and listened to its irregular chatter. But she, who could read and write English and Spanish, could make nothing of the strange hieroglyphics that grew miraculously on the tape. Next, she explored the first of the telephones. Remembering how Francis had listened, she put her ear to the transmitter. Then, recollecting his use of the receiver, she took it off its hook and placed it to her ear. The voice, unmistakably a woman's sounded so near to her that in her startled surprise she dropped the receiver and recoiled. At this moment Parker, Francis' old valet, chanced to enter the room. She had not observed his carriage, and, so immaculate was his dress, so dignified his carriage, that she mistook him for a friend of Francis rather than a servitor—a friend similar to Bascom who had met them at the station with Francis' machine, ridden inside with them as an equal, yet departed with Francis' commands in his ears which it was patent he was to obey.

At sight of Parker's solemn face she laughed with embarrassment and pointed inquiringly to the telephone. Solemnly he picked up the receiver, murmured "a mistake," into the transmitter, and hung up. In those several seconds the Queen's thought underwent revolution. No god's or spirit's voice had been that which she had heard, but a woman's voice.

"Where is that woman?" she demanded.

Parker merely stiffened up more stiffly, assumed a solemner expression and bowed.

"There is a woman concealed in the house," she charged with quick words. "Her voice speaks there in that thing. She must be in the next room—"

"It was central," Parker attempted to stem the flood of her utterance.

"I care not what her name is," the Queen dashed on. "I shall have no other woman but myself in my house. Bid her begone. I am very angry."

Parker was even stiffer and solemner and a new mood came over her. Perhaps this dignified gentleman was higher than she had suspected in the hierachy of the lesser kings, she thought. Almost might be an equal king with Francis, and she had treated him peremptorily as less, as much less.

She caught him by the hand in her impetuousness noting his reluctance, drew him over to the sofa, and made him sit beside her. To add to Parker's discomfiture, she dipped into a box of candy and began to feed him chocolates, closing his mouth with the sweets every time he opened it to protest.

"Come," she said, when she had almost choked him, "is it the custom of the men of this country to be polygamous?"

Parker was aghast at such rawness of frankness.

"Oh, I know the meaning of the word," she assured him. "So I repeat: is it the custom of the men of this country to be polygamous?"

"There is no woman in this house, besides yourself, madam, except servant women," he managed to enunciate. "That voice you heard is not the voice of a woman in this house, but the voice of a woman miles away who is your servant, or is anybody's servant who desires to talk over the telephone."

"She is a slave of the mystery?" the Queen questioned, beginning to get a glimmer of the actuality of the matter.

"Yes," he husband's valet admitted. "She is a slave of the telephone."

"Of the flying speech?"

"Yes, madam, call it that, of the flying speech." He was desperate to escape from a situation unprecedented in his entire career. "Come I will show you, madam. This slave of the flying speech is yours to command both by night and day. If you wish, the slave will enable you to talk with your husband, Mr. Morgan—"

"Now?"

Parker nodded, arose, and led her to the telephone.

"First of all," he instructed, "you will speak to the slave. The instant you take this down and put it to your ear, the slave will respond. It is the slave's invariable way of saying 'number?' Sometimes she says it, 'Number? Number?' And sometimes she is very irritable."

"When the slave has said 'Number' then do you say 'Edystone 1292,' whereupon the slave will say 'Eddystone 1292?' and then you will say, 'Yes, please—' "

"To a slave I shall say 'please'? she interrupted.

"Yes, madam, for these slaves of the flying speech are peculiar slaves that one never sees. I am not a young man, yet I have never seen a Central in all my life—thus, next after a moment, another slave, a woman, who is miles away from the first one, will say to you, 'This is Eddystone 1292,' and you will say, 'I am Mrs. Morgan. I wish to speak with Mr. Morgan, who is I think, in Mr. Bascom's private office.' And then you wait, maybe for a half minute, or for a minute, and then Mr. Morgan will begin to talk to you."

"From miles and miles away?"

"Yes, madam—just as if he were in the next room. And when Mr. Morgan says 'Goodbye,' you will say 'Goodbye' and hang up as you have seen me do."

And all that Parker had told her came to pass as she carried out his instructions. The two different slaves obeyed the magic of the number she gave them, and Francis talked and laughed with her, begged her not to be lonely ,and promised to be home not later than five that afternoon.

Meanwhile and throughout the day, Francis was a very busy and perturbed man.

"What secret enemy have you?" Bascom again and again demanded, while Francis shook his head in futility of conjecture.

(*Continued next week*)

CHEERING WORDS

I have been a reader of the M. B. F. for several years. I consider it a valuable paper as it stands for the interests of the farmer and not the millionaire. It is always a welcome visitor in our home.—*B. O., Lapeer County.*

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Positively the Finest Flour Milled in America

The making of fine flour into bread—known for ages as the "staff of life"—is a more scientific process than most people realize. They take flour for granted. This can safely be done with

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

because it is positively the finest article of flour that is produced in Michigan.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

LILY WHITE has been the reliance of real home-making women for three generations. Countless women have made, and still are achieving, proud reputations for their skill at baking, by using this flour.

The choicest selection of wheat is used. It is subjected to numerous cleanings and scourings before being ground and milled. An astonishing amount of dirt and undesirable materials are eliminated. Completed, after close expert inspection at all stages, the flour is supremely fine, white, clean and beautiful. That is why it makes such delicious, palatable and enjoyable bread, biscuits and pastry.

Be a LILY WHITE FLOUR user. It is guaranteed without restriction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Only a few more weeks and then school begins. Are you sorry or are you glad? When I was little and lived on the farm it seemed as if the months during the vacation time was the shortest months in the year. Does it seem that way to you, boys and girls?

Boys, do you remember the story and pictures of Raymond Buckman and the cup which he won as Junior Champion Corn Grower of Michigan for 1919 that we printed in the front part of M. B. F. last May? He lived in Macomb county and raised one hundred and sixteen bushels of corn on an acre of ground, and was only twelve years old. Remember it? Well, I would like to have you boys write to me and tell me if you have a corn club in your neighborhood and if you belong to it, how your corn is growing and everything. If you don't have a corn club in your neighborhood tell me about what you have planted on the farm this year and what you are going to do with the money when you sell it.

Now girls, do you remember that in the story I just ask the boys about, there was a little story about the girl's canning club? How one girl canned over twelve hundred quarts in one year. If you have a canning club I would like to have you write me about it. If you haven't any such club but have canned something this summer tell me about it, will you?

If you don't remember the story I speak about ask papa or mama, or find the May first issue of the M. B. F. and look on page 4. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

EARNING MONEY

"YO-O-HO-O-O, Skin-n-a-a-y! Did you know that us boys, and the girls too, can win some of the money in the M. B. F.'s Big Gold Contest?"

Yes girls and boys, you can win the money as well as your mama or papa or your big brother or sister. Maybe you haven't read about it yet. In case you haven't I'm going to tell you something about it. We want to get a lot of new subscribers this month and are going to pay our readers, both children and grown-ups some money to get these subscribers for us. We have taken $100 and are going to divide it up into six prizes. The first prize is to be $50; the second prize, $25; the third, $10; fourth, $5; the fifth, $5 and the sixth $5. Now as to what you have to do to earn this money. First, the subscribers you are to get for us must be people that do not take M. B. F. now. Second, they are to give you $25 for which they are to receive this paper from now until January 1, 1921. Third, you must send the money you get and the names and addresses of the people who gave you the money to us every Saturday. And the last names you send us must reach us by the first day of September. Then we add the names up and the one that sent in the most names and money gets $50 and the next one gets $25, and so on.

"$100 in prizes! Gee, let's get busy."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have seven brothers and one sister. I am eleven years old. Lucy Max, Alger, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl ten years of age. I will be in the sixth grade. This is the second letter I have written to you. I would like to see my letter in print. Miss Grace Groh, Pinconning Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. I am a girl 9 years old. I will be in the sixth grade at school next year. For pets I have two cats. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Cory Anderson, Williamston, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. Iam a girl 9 years of age. I will be 10 years old the 8th of March. We have 5 cows and two horses and 3 calves. For pets we have a dog and three cats. Will close for this time. Mildred Wheeler Fife Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade next year. I am sending a picture of a little overall boy. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 3 head of horses and 5 milk cows and 6 calves. For a pet I have a dog named Buster. Leota Lamb, Lake City, Mich., R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like the Children's page the best of all. I will be in the 4th grade at school next year. I have two brothers and one sister. I live on a farm of 70 acres. An aeroplane lit on my father's field about two weeks ago. I hope my letter will be in print. Adaline Alice Zylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you. I am a girl ten years old. I have five brothers and three sisters. I will be in the fifth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read the Children's page. I live on a 100 acre farm. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Paulina Weber, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. We live on an 80 acre farm. For my pets I have a calf and a pig. I hope to win a prize for my horse and see my letter in print. I am a boy 12 years of age. Harry Madzelna, Mesick, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the Children's page. I am a girl 12 years old. I go to school nearly every day. I will be in the seventh grade next year. For pets I have three cats. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Clara Weber, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 15 years old and am I too old to join in with the rest of you? I hope to be a school teacher when I grow up. I am in the tenth grade and like to go to school very much. I can tat and crochet and do some plain knitting. I would like to exchange some tating patterns with some of the girls and I'll send them some of mine. We live on a 40 acre farm. For pets I have a dog and four kittens. We have a car and my brother has a motorcycle with a side car and sometimes he takes me to ride with him. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Will some of the girls write to me? I will be very glad to hear from them. Will close with best wishes to all. Fern Rosella Harrington, Dorr, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 12 years old, and in the 7th grade. I live on a 40-acre farm a half mile from town. I am enclosing Mutt and Jeff which I have drawn myself.—Hazel Johnson, Newaygo, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 9 years old. I will be in the fourth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I live on a farm of 90 acres. We have 3 horses and 6 cows and 16 pigs. This is the first time I have written to you. I hope to see my letter in print. Bernice Sartwell, Hesperio, Michigan, R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl nine years old and I live on a farm of 120 acres. I read the letters in the M. B. F. and enjoy reading them very much. I live with my grandma. I help all I can. I am learning to make cake and to iron. We have seventy little chickens. I help take care of them. I am in the fourth grade at school. I hope to see my letter in print. Gladys Gulick, Shaftsburg, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl eleven years old and I like to read the M. B. F. especially the Children's Page. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I do not live on a farm. I live in town. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I hope to see my letter in print. This is the first time I have written to you. I will have to close to leave room for others. Elsie Wells, Midland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have just been reading the boys and girls letters and am very interested in the Children's Hour. I wrote once before but my letter was not in print. I am a girl nine years old and in the 5th grade. For pets I have three rabbits and two cats. I have one brother and one sister. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Lydia Mae Osborne, Mason, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written you. I am eleven years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. We take the M. B. F. I read the Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. We girls went in swimming the other day and the pony went in with us. He enjoys swimming as much as we do. I am sending a picture of him and we three girls in the cart. Virginia Sutton, Bancroft, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I am eleven years old and weigh 103 pounds. I help my father with the haying. We own a farm of 250 acres. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have an Overland car. For pets we have five kittens and a dog. I hope to see this letter in print. Olive Fraleigh, Jeddo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my first letter to you. I am in the third grade and I am 8 years old. I have one mile and a half to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We have 200 acres of land, 6 horses and 12 cows, 4 calves and 44 sheep. We keep one hired man. We live 16 miles from Muskegon. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Mildred Pierson, Muskegon, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the boys and girls letters very much. I live on a 120 acre farm in Fraser township, Bay county. I read the following little verse in a paper the other day and I thought I would send it in. Perhaps some of you would like to read it. If this escapes the waste basket I will write again and send in another one. Beatrice McKeon, Pinconning, Mich., R 2.

'T'was midnight on the ocean
Not a street car was in sight
The forest fires burned dimly bright
It rained all day that night.
'T'was a winter's day in August
The snow was sleeting fast.
When a barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting in the grass.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a dog and a cat. We live on a 20 acre farm and we also have 3 horses and 2 cows. I am going to write a true story of my wren. Will close hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Louise Stanley Bangor, Mich., R 2.

My Wren and I

Once I heard a wren out by the garden and it was trying to find a place to build her nest, so I went and made a little wren house and put a pan on the post near by and nailed the house to the post and went back and sat down to watch and soon she had built her nest and layed her eggs, and then it didn't seem long before she had hatched her eggs, flew away and now she comes every year.

Muskrat Champion Builder; Two Homes Every Year

By J. H. MILLAR

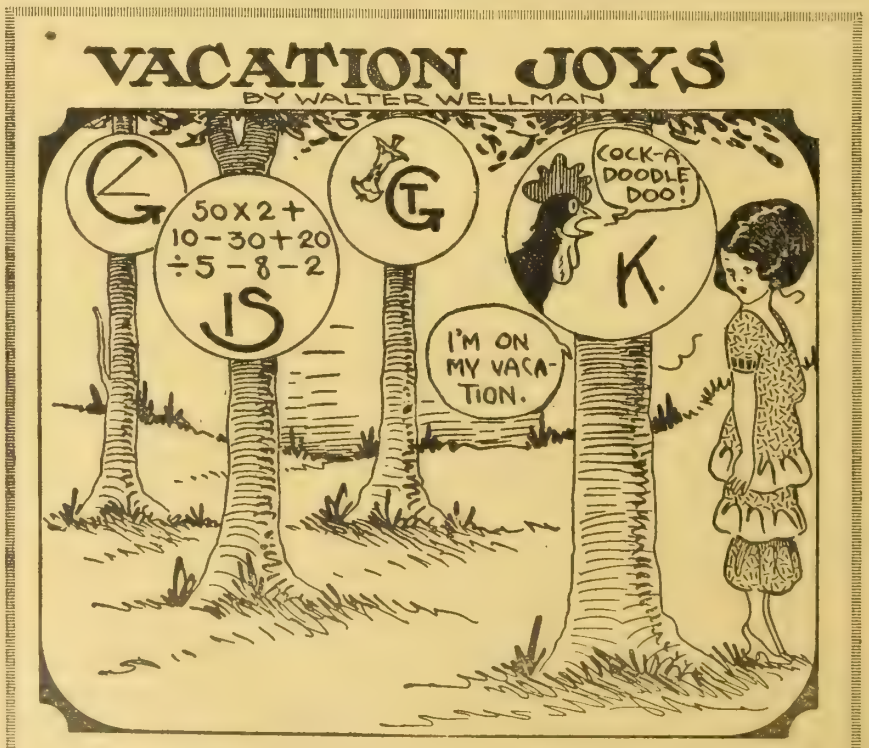
HOW WOULD you like to live in a house that is washed away every spring so that you would have to build a new one for the next winter? That is what the muskrat does.

He has two houses, though. In the summer he and Mrs. Muskrat live in a house dug out of the bank of a stream. He starts the entrance to his house below the water and digs up into the bank until he is above high water line. Then he starts making a sort of a chamber or room in which he and his mate can live. Sometimes these holes cause a lot of trouble. No end of dams and levees have been washed out because the water got to seeping through the holes leading to Mr. Muskrat's home and soon grew into a hole which wiped out the dam.

When winter comes, Muskrat and his mate travel to some swampy place where they and several of their relatives build another sort of a house, a little conical affair made of reeds and clay and looking much like the beaver's house only smaller. The roof to this home too is underground. In one of these houses several families of muskrats spend the winter.

In the spring this house is washed away by the floods, and Mr. Muskrat is too, if he doesn't get out in time. He then moves somewhere out along the bank of the stream and builds or rather digs his summer home.

He is of brownish color, shading from a black brown on his back to a chestnut brown on his sides. His tail is black, almost blue on the under side. This tail is a very interesting affair. It is flattened sideways into the shape of a paddle and fringed with stiff hairs. Mr. Muskrat uses it as a tool with which to swim. This tail takes up more than a third of Mr. Muskrat's length. He is usually about twenty-one inches long, so you see, his tail is something over seven inches in length. He needs it, too, for the greatest portion of his existence is passed in the water and for that reason he needs a good strong swimming instrument.



Mabel is having her vacation, and is wondering what to do to amuse herself. On the trees are represented four things which usually please vacationists. What are they?

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

(*Continued from page 9*)

good steers in Chicago last week was $14.50; this price was 35 cents lower than the week before and $1.75 lower than for the same week last year. Detroit got a liberal run of cattle on Monday of the current week and the outlook favors further price recessions locally in this department. The demand for yearling cattle of good quality is strong in all markets and current receipts are far short of the demand of this kind.

The demand for dressed beef showed a marked improvement last week over the week before which contained a string of Jewish holidays. On Friday of last week, carcasses of beef which carried good quality, were from $1 to $2.50 per cwt. higher in eastern cities than on the same day of the week before. Kosher beef took a big jump all around the market circle; these conditions had a marked effect upon the sale of cattle. Beginning a week ago last Monday and continuing up to the present, the spread between high grade killing cattle has steadily increased until it is a fact that some of the poorer grades of canning cattle will little more than pay freight and shipping expenses. In Chicago and western markets the dividing line in the steer division is at about $14.50 per cwt, Kansas City is about the only market that is getting grass cattle that yield satisfactory dressing percentages. The chief drawback, connected with the purchase of the grass cattle just at this time, is the uneven quality which they show; killers find it very hard to estimate the "yield" of these cattle so they play safe by buying them very low. For some weeks to come, prime killing cattle will gain in value and the kind that invoice only hide and bones will continue to work lower. Veal calves are fine under moderate receipts. Stock cattle are sharply lower.

The outlook for the sheep and lamb trade is decidedly bad at this writing and nothing but lower prices can be safely predicted. The largest run of the season, at the week end in Chicago and western markets, made a bad finish of a week that had shown a trend toward lower prices from the opening on Monday to the close on Saturday night. The average price for fat lambs in Chicago last week was $15.20. Both native and western range lambs showed a loss in Chicago, from the beginning to the end of last week, of 75 cents to $1.00 per cwt. Mature sheep made a better showing, prices gaining about 25 cents per cwt. from the close of the week before. The top in Detroit, on Monday of this week was $14 for lambs, a drop of $2 per cwt. in two weeks. The wool market is still in a comatose condition but there is a fair prospect of an early revival in demand. Feeding lambs are lower and slow sale at the decline.

The hog market of last week while it was rather disappointing to the men who had hogs to sell, was considered a decidedly healthy trade; all of the loss sustained in the recent bad break in values was regained but the market cleaned up well every day and the week ended with a decidedly active call for york weights and medium hogs but rather a slack demand for the heavy kinds. Chicago took a little off on Monday of this week and Detroit was higher for pigs and about 15 cents lower for finished hogs, than on Monday of last week. The speculative trade in provisions has had a hard road to travel of late, but better things are looked for in the near future. The writer expects to see higher prices for both live hogs and hog products before the close of next month.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Potatoes are a little lower and in ample supply. Cabbages are easy and there is a steady tone in other parts of the vegetable deal. Berries are in large supply and there is not much doing. Butter easy and abundant. Receipts are holding up well and consumers are not specially active as purchasers. With eggs the tone is firm and all receipts that are in good condition find competition among consumers. In the poultry deal there is an oversupply of small broilers and consumers are not taking that kind freely. The price is a little lower, but other lines hold steady and there are plenty of buyers for the best hens and broilers. Dressed calves and hogs are steady.

Blackberries—$9@10 per bu.

Huckleberries—$9@10 per bu.

Black Currants—$11@12 per bu.

Apples—New, Michigan, $2@2.50 per bu.

Gooseberries—$1@1.25 per 6 qt. basket.

Raspberries—Red, $11@12; black $9@10 per bu.

Cherries—$2.75@3 per 16 quart case for sour and $3@3.25 per 16-quart case for sweet.

Cabbage—4@5c per lb.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Green Corn—50@60c per doz.

Celery—Michigan, 25@40c per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 18@20c; heavy, 16@17c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Best, 26@26c; ordinary, 20@23c per lb.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $6@6.50 per bu.; hothouse, $1.25 per 7-pound basket.

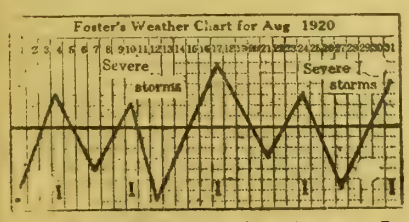
Cantaloupes—$5@6 per standard crate; $2.25@2.50 for flats and $4@5 for pony crates.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 48@52c; Leghorn broilers, 38@40c; hens, 36@37c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters, 20@22c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 36@38c; turkeys, 40@44c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 28c; No. 1 green calf, 25c; No. 1 cured kip, 20c; No. 1 green kip, 18c; No. 1 cured hides, 16c; No. 1 green hides, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 horsehides, $7; No. 2 horsehides, $6. Tallow: No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c. Sheep pelts, 25c@2.50; No. 2 hides, 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C. about Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 8, 15, 22, 29; plains section 9, 16, 23, 30; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 10, 17, 24 31; lower great lakes and eastern sections 11, 18, 25, Sept. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about August 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves one day behind storm waves.

I cannot determine the exact paths the storm waves will follow. They come a little behind the warm waves. Temperatures will average much lower in the northwest quarter or quadrant of the storms than at the storm center and much higher in the east quadrant. The northeast and southwest quadrants will average about same temperatures as the center of the storm. Big storms have a clear or partially cloudy center with dense clouds all around that center. Most precipitation falls on that side of the storm which is in the direction from its center toward that part of the ocean waters from which the moisture comes. Some moisture is now still coming from the Gulf of Mexico but most of it comes from Baffins Bay. Baffins Bay moisture will increase for several months and that from the Gulf of Mexico decrease.

The storm to cross continent from Aug. 7 to 13 will be one of the most severe of the summer and that from 21 to 29 a still greater storm. The month of August will not be good for northern harvests but for the continent cropweather will be better than the average. Some great destructions of crops will occur from tornadoes, hurricanes and heavy rains but these will cover comparatively small sections. My warnings of severe storms for the week centering on July 23 was certainly good. Watch August weather; it will be radical.

W. T. Foster

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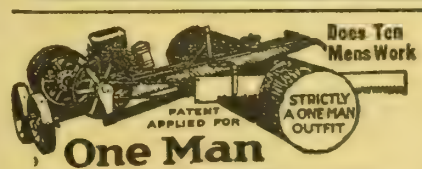

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose $1 for reply.)

DESTROY NOXIOUS WEEDS

The farm (vacant for three years) adjoining mine is one solid mass of milkweed. I have worked hard and killed out the pest on my farm. My land, the roadsides and other farms are being re-seeded every year, because of this and others given no attention. Is there any law or way to compel the Highway Commissioner to see that these are cut? He notifies me, with others every year to cut all foul stuff on my premises, but these vacant farms are let go and a menace to the entire country. There must be something done at once, as the seed balls are formed now.—Subscriber, Thompsonville Mich.

Sections 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, and 4607 of the C. L. of 1915 provide that it shall be unlawful to allow such weeds to grow. If the owner does not cut them then the highway commissioner, overseer, or some one employed by them shall cut them and the cost shall be levied as a tax. To collect the tax strict compliance with the law laid down will be necessary. The law provides that the highway commissioner neglecting his duty may be fined.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SOWING ALFALFA

Will alfalfa sown this August make hay next summer? My land is sandy. Will it do well on sandy soil? I have heard it is hard on the land. Is it?—J. M. W. Gratiot County.

"As a general rule, plantings made in early August in lower Michigan secure a good start before winter, and furnish two cuttings of hay the following year. Should extraordinarily dry weather occur soon after planting, or in case of an early winter, the start made in summer and fall may be retarded and a light stand secured. During the present season, however, we have had a good supply of summer rain and alfalfa seedings made in early August should do well. Seed beds free of weeds can be prepared at this time.

Sandy land is well adapted to alfalfa if properly handled. The application of two tons of ground limestone or several cubic yards of marl should be made. It is important that light land be firmly packed with roller or cultipacker at the time of seeding. Several rollings just before seeding, or use of the cultipacker, both before and after seeding, is advised. A light top dressing of manure worked into the seed bed at the time of planting or applied in late fall, should aid in giving alfalfa a good start.

Culture for inoculation of alfalfa may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed.

Land is greatly benefitted by growing alfalfa and crops of corn, potatoes and following crops of small grains after a stand of alfalfa, are usually considerably larger than when grown in ordinary rotation.

Circular No. 97 from the Michigan Agricultural College gives detailed information in regard to alfalfa growing.—*J. F. Cox, Professor Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

SAND VETCH

When is the right time to sow sand vetch and how much to the acre? Are the roots as good as clover sod for the ground? As for hay, can horses be fed on sand vetch in winter time? Where can the seed be bought?—E. L. M., Bailey.

Sand vetch for best results, should be planted during August or early September. Seedings made during the middle or latter part of August have a much better chance for a good start, before winter, than plantings made in the latter part of September. We would advise planting 20 pounds of vetch with one bushel of rye. The seed bed should be prepared as is usual for rye with particular attention given to packing firmly with roller or cultipacker before planting.

Applications of finely ground limestone and marl are usually necessary on lands needing lime.

Culture for the inoculation of vetch may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

The vetch and rye mixture makes an excellent hay and the vetch alone is comparable to alfalfa in feeding value. The mixture of rye and vetch can be fed safely to horses, but vetch alone should be fed with a mixture of other hay, as alfalfa is fed.

Sand vetch may be secured through the Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Mich., or from the S. M. Isbell Company of Jackson or the A. J. Brown Company of Grand Rapids.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

EVICTED; NOT PAYING RENT

Is it possible to evict a tenant who is behind in paying his rent, even though he has a garden planted? I will look for an answer in the M. B. F.—J. M. A., Gould City, Mich.

Tenants who fail to pay rent according to contract may be evicted. Upon his eviction his rights in the garden are terminated. To protect his garden rights he must pay rent as agreed.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TRANSPLANTING PEONIES

Will you please inform we through the columns of your paper, when it is best to transplant peony roots.—A Subscriber, Caro, Mich.

We would advise that the plants be dug either in the fall or very early spring. Since the peony start to grow so early in the spring it is better to transplant in the fall after growth is completed.

The peony plants desire a moderately rich, well-drained soil. Fresh manure should not be used near the roots. If old plants are dug for transplanting the crowns can be divided, but it is usually two or three years after transplanting before such plants become thoroughly re-established and produce the best blossoms.

The plants should be set at the same depth as they were previously growing, deep planting or shallow planting both being common errors in setting any plants. The crown of the plant should be slightly below the soil after planting. Plants may be protected over winter with leaves or straw.—*C. P. Hallegan, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.*

PURCHASED BEANS AT OWN RISK

In the first part of May we sold some beans to say John DeGroote. He was at one place and looked at the beans that is he looked at 2 bags. We told him to look at all the bags but he, at that time said that he did not have time to look at all the bags. He asked my brother how the other bags were. He told him that he did not know as they were threshed at the time he was in the army, but he was buying the beans just as they were then. He and my brother went to my other brother who was in the field working. This brother asked him if he had seen all the beans. He said "yes I do not buy a cat in the bag," then they started talking about the price. Then my brothers told him that if we couldn't get over $4 a hundred they would feed them to the hogs but they would not sell them for less than $3 a bushel, but finally they agreed on $2.75 a bushel. He payed $50. Then we were to send the beans which we had but when received he said that the beans were mouldy and that he wanted a rebate on the same which we refused to do on the grounds that he had seen the beans and bought them as they were. Can he now force us to return him the price that he payed for the beans. He has returned the beans, that is, he has thrown them on the road after we refused to accept the beans.—G. R. H., Zeeland, Mich.

You are not liable upon your statement of facts. He bought the beans at his own risk.—*W. A. Brown, legal editor.*

CANADA THISTLE BLADES

I would like to get some advice from some one with regard to Canada thistle blades. I would like to get some kind of a tool that would cut 2 or 3 inches under the ground and about 6 feet wide. The objection I have to the attachments I have seen for a two horse cultivator is that they do not cut wide enough to make their use practical in large fields infested with Canada thistles, quack grass, etc.—A Subscriber, Marion, Mich.

I know of no attachment now manufactured which will meet the needs as you describe them. I called at the John Deere Plow Co. branch at Lansing recently and Mr. Hurd informed me that to his knowledge there is no such implement except as it is found on the two-horse cultivator. He suggested that going over the land with a double disc harrow would be an efficient means of destroying the thistles.—*E. C. Sauve, Ass't Professor, Dept. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

GOVERNMENT LOAN

Please give me the facts of the government loan. I am just starting in on a new farm in the woods. Is there an office or bank in this part of the state? —Subscriber, Cheboygan County.

I have understood that the Land Banks have not been making recent loans on account of the financial condition of the country and also because of legal contests involving the banks themselves. I think there is no bank nearer to you that the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn. You could obtain particulars by writing to them. It is their method to have an abstract of title, to be able to show a clear title in the applicant to have their own appraisers appraise the land and to loan only one half of the appraised valuation.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RE-REGISTRATION

Understand that in order to vote on the parochial school amendment every voter has to re-register before Aug. 14, 1920. Please let us know if that is correct.—N. R. D., Reed City, Mich.

A re-registration is required in townships and cities having a population of ten thousand or more, while in cities and townships of less than ten thousand a re-registration will be had in any township or city where the council or other legislative body declares, by resolution, that it is desirable to have a re-registration in such city or township.—*Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State.*

PAYMENT OF LEGACY

In January my father passed away and by the terms of his will I was to have all money on hand at time of his decease, the property both real and personal was to be divided between my two sisters and a deceased sister's child. There is a 70 acre fruit farm valued at $100 per acre and tools and stock. They are trying to sell but as yet have found no buyer. Now what I want to ask you is this. Does the money which was left to me (it amounts to $410) have to lay here in this bank until the estate is settled? The administrator is the banker here, and of course he wants the use of that money as long as possible at 3 per cent while we have to pay 7 per cent on a mortgage on our farm at a neighboring bank.—X. Y. Z., Frankfort, Mich.

If the debts and expenses of administration have been paid the judge of probate may take an order for the payment of your legacy. The administrator may otherwise withhold distribution until final settlement of the estate.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WHEAT ON BARLEY GROUND

I have a piece of barley ground sown on corn stubble. I disced the ground in fitting for the barley. I think the land was sod turned under for the corn. The soil is clay loam, well drained. Would I be safe in plowing after harvest and top dressing with stable manure? What would you advise me to sow with timothy, alsike or June clover or both?—W. F. C., Montcalm County.

While you do not state that you desire to sow wheat this fall, under the conditions you mention this is probably advisable and we would recommend plowing as soon after harvest as possible, then top dressing the seed bed with stable manure and working this into the soil. When the wheat is sown from 3 to 4 pounds of timothy seed may be seeded, followed by a spring seeding of 2 pounds of alsike and 4 pounds of June clover.—*C. R. McGee. Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

FIRM SETTLES AFTER NEARLY A YEAR

"I sent for a hat, waist and coat. I received the hat and waist. The whole order amounted to $28.25. The part they sent amounted to $7.96 and I have never received the coat I have written twice to them and have had no reply. The coat and parcel post amounted to $20.29. I put it in the Justic of the Peace's hand. He wrote to them and had no reply. Then he made draft on our home bank and they would not send it in. The firm sent me a card that if the rest of my goods did not come in a few days to send it back and I did so and I had no reply. My order was sent Sept. 27, 1919. I got the card about the middle of November, before I put it in the Justice of the Peace hands. The order was sent to Bellas, Hess & Co., New York, N. Y. —*Miss M. M., Twining, Mich., June 30th.*

On July 15th the Bellas Hess Co. acknowledged receipt of the complaint and enclosed copy of letter written to our subscriber as follows:

"We are in receipt of a communcation from THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, relative to an order placed with us for which you have failed to reecive a satisfactory adjustment. Enclosed herewith is our check for $20.29 the amount due you. We realize that you have sufficient cause for complaint, but we want to assure you that we are glad you have given us an opportunity to adjust matters satisfactorily."—*Bellas, Hess & Co.*

LAWYER FAILS TO COLLECT; M. B. F. SUCCEEDS

"The 31st day of March last I sent to the Home Tire & Rubber Corp., of Grand Rapids for two 30 x 3 tires they sent me a circular advertising them for $10.45 each. I sent them a check for $20.90. In about 8 days I received one tire. I wrote to them twice and could not get any reply so I had a lawyer in town write and he doesn't get any reply either, so I guess they are a fake. If so I would like your readers to know."—*C. F. W., Fowlerville, Mich.*

This complaint was promptly taken up with the firm in question. No reply was received from them, but under date of July 9th, two weeks later, our subscriber wrote us as follows:

"Three cheers for your paper. I received a check in full from that Grand Rapids Tires Co., you wrote to. You certainly brought them to time in a hurry. I would be willing to pay you but I see in your paper you make no charge so many thanks to you and here is a check for $2 to extend my subscription. I think the legal advice is worth many times the price of your paper."—*C. F. W., Fowlerville, Mich.*

COMMISSION COLLECTED

"Several months ago I sold a cream separator, for H. B. Babson to my neighbor. I received a letter from Babson acknowledging same but no $7.50, the commission I was supposed to receive. I wrote him a letter some time ago and received no reply. Will you kindly help me collect my commission."—*G. M., Wheeler, Mich., July 8th.*

On July 15th, the Babson Company sent us a copy of a letter they had written to our subscriber, as follows:

"I just received a letter from THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

"I depend a great deal on my old customers in recommending the Melotte Separator and making sales for me. It is of course, my desire and intention to send every commission promptly as it falls due. In your own position you undoubtedly realize at present the help situation. Through oversight on the part of one of our bookkeepers, I failed to send you the commission due on the sale to Mr. Will Prichard promptly when due. This, however, was forwarded before Mr. Schalck's letter was received. I appreciate the interest you have shown in the Melotte, and will assure you that I will be more prompt in paying commissions in the future."

UNCLE SAM'S HIRED MEN WHO SERVE FARMERS

(*Continued from page 4*)

Office of Experiment Stations

This office is broadly organized to exercise the supervision provided by law over the funds and operations of the State agricultural experiment stations under Federal appropriations and to afford such advice and assistance as will best promote their efficiency.

This office also collects and disseminates, through the Experiment Station Record and otherwise, information regarding similar institutions and work throughout the world. To this office is assigned the general direction of the work of the insular experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which carry on investigations and experiments with reference to native and introduced crops, plant and insect pests, and improvement of live stock, with a view to the diversification and general improvement of the agriculture of these outlying possessions of the United States.

Offices of Extension Work

The two offices of extension work, one for the South and the other for the North and West, undertake, in co-operation with the State agricultural colleges and local organizations to carry directly to the farm and the farm home the information regarding agriculture and home economics collected by the department and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

At the present time the department co-operates with the state agricultural colleges in employing 3,800 extension agents, of whom 2,340 are engaged in county-agent work, 1,040 in home demonstration work, and 410 in club work. Approximately 2,000 counties have men agents and 800 have women agents. Altogether there are over 2,800 counties that have sufficient agriculture to demand the employment of an agent, but only about two-thirds of these counties have men agents and not quite one-third have women agents. The ideal to be attained is to have a man and a woman agent in every agricultural county.

Appropriations

During the present year there is available $14,250,000 to carry on this work. Of this amount $5,700,000 is provided by the Federal government under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act and the direct appropriation to the department for farmers' co-operative demonstration work and for demonstration work to be carried on by the investigating bureaus of the department. Of the $8,470,000 available from within the states, $4,640,000 was contributed through sources within the respective counties, the remainder being contributed by direct appropriation of the State legislature or from funds under the control of the state colleges. Of this fund, $7,872,000 is being used to pay the salaries and expenses of agents employed in county agent work, $3,560,000 for home-demonstration work, and over $1,000,000 for the employment of county club agents and leaders. At present it is difficult to maintain a sufficient force of suitably equipped extension agents, on account of high prices and the competition of outside agencies for the type of men and women that make successful extension agents.

Office of Home Economics

The Office of Home Economics investigates, both from the scientific and from the practical standpoint, the nature and uses of agricultural products utilized in the home for food, clothing, and equipment, and the methods of household work and management.

The publications of the Office of Home Economics make avaliable to housekeepers, teachers, students, and extension workers the results of such studies. This office conducts investigations with the respiration calorimeter, an instrument that measures energy in terms of heat and the exchange of gases due to respiration. The investigations include studies of the efficiency of foods, clothing and household equipment and various methods of work. This office is the only one in the government service that devotes its time exclusively to investigating subjects of material interest to the home and to farm women.

Publication Work

The publication work of the States Relations Service is handled through its Editorial Division, which also has charge of lantern slides and other illustrative material for service use, and the duplicating and publicity work of the service.

In all matters of printing and distributing publications and dissemination of publicity matter the service works through or in co-operation with the Division of Publications of the Department. The States Relations Service makes an annual report to Congress on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations under the Hatch and Adams acts, and on co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever act.

It publishes the Experiment Station Record, a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, the distribution of which is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The Record is issued in two volumes of ten numbers each annually.

It publishes the results of the work of the experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Guam in reports and bulletins.

It publishes the results of the Office of Home Economics on food, clothing, shelter and household management, in the form of technical bulletins and through the Farmers' Bulletins of the department.

It issues professional bulletins and leaflets based on the work of the Division of Agricultural Instruction in Schools.

It also prepares reports on studies of problems in agricultural education in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Association of Land Grant Colleges which are published by the Board or the Association.

The co-operative extension work is aided by distribution of circulars, lantern slides and other illustrative material, prepared by the service in co-operation with the other bureaus of the department and the state extension services.

The service makes contributions to the Farmers' Bulletin series of the department, especially on subjects in home economics; it prepares articles for outside publication in technical journals, and supplies a considerable amount of material relating to the more popular features of its work for the use of the Office of Information of the Division of Publications of the department.

REPORT SHOWS PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK DECLINES

The Institute of American Meat Packers' recently issued the following statement: Meat production in the United States during the half-year just closed, as compared with the first half of 1919, shows a decrease of about five per cent, which amounts to several hundred million pounds, according to official figures of slaughter at the sixty-nine principal stockyards.

At these sixty-nine markets combined, slaughter of cattle, hogs and sheep for the first six months of the year shows a falling off of more than two and a half million animals as compared with the first six months of 1919. This indicates a probable decrease at the sixty-nine markets of more than 400,000,000 pounds in meat production for the first six months of 1920 as compared with the same period in 1919. If this rate of increase should continue the same for the rest of this year, meat production in the United States in 1920 at these markets probably would be nearly a billion pounds less than in 1919. Such a decrease would be just under five per cent of the 1919 production. So far as domestic supplies are concerned, it is possible that this decrease would be counteracted to some extent by the decrease in exports.

During nearly every month of 1920, producers lost money on cattle and many packers reported losses on beef. Prices of hogs and pork products are substantially lower now than at this time last year, due largely to diminished exports. The decrease in slaughter indicates that, as a result of these losses, some producers have cut down their herds and may restrict production. Such a situation would be an economic misfortune for both the livestock producer and for the public. Past experience has been normally that higher prices for meat animals, and hence for meat, have followed restricted production, after which the consumer again restricted consumption. The ratio of livestock to population for the last twenty years, with the exception of one or two of the war years, has been constantly decreasing.

In some quarters world crop conditions and the price trend in corn and hay are interpreted favorably to producers of livestock. Those holding this view point out that lower prices for grain obviously would reduce the cost of raising livestock.

Fluctuations in receipts during May and June brought the price of beef cattle in May down near the level prevailing when the United States entered the war, and then, in June, sent it up again so that the average price at Chicago for native beef steers—$14.95—was, with the exception of June, 1918, the highest June average on record. At seven leading markets the receipts for the first two weeks of June were less by more than 100,000 than the receipts during the first two weeks of May.

INDIANS USE PUREBREDS

More than 191,000 head of livestock owned by Navajo Indians in New Mexico henceforth will be bred only to purebred sires. The female stock includes 5,000 cattle, 8,000 horses, 150,000 sheep, and 30,000 goats, besides smaller numbers of swine and poultry.

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FARMS & LANDS

232 ACRE FARM WITH HORSES, 25 COWS. This Clyde lg. stock income, near town, [illegible] creamery, level machine worked fields, 40 acre spring watered pasture, 2 story, 10 room house, spring water house shade, big stock barn, silo, water supply, poultry house; owner unable to operate throws in horses, cows, 3 yearlings, 2 2 year colts, harvesters, tools an dpart growing crops; less than $30 an acre for everything, easy terms. Details of this and another at $2,900 page 9 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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WANTED—FARM NEAR SOME GOOD town, must have running water, good buildings. V. A. BARGAIN, R 1, Box 23, Clarion, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list. E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

122 ACRE FARM MUST BE SOLD BY FALL very productive, all plow land, good buildings. 40 rods to school, 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. S. HEMPY, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

GREAT FARM BARGAINS—IF YOU HAVE not already sent for our booklet telling you about our great list of farm bargains, do it now, our soil, climate, roads, schools, churches and markets cannot be beat, Gleaners and co-operative selling organizations in every town, let us tell you all about it, but best of all come and see for yourself, Osceola and adjoining counties have everything to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND, PRICE $2,000. For description write CONRAD STRIETER, Croswell, Mich., Sanilac County.

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MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FORest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER FOLDING BUSHEL crates. Practically new. Delivered anywhere in Mich. 25c each. Cash with order. Special price to County Agents in carlots. A. M. TODD COMPANY, Mentha, Mich.

FOR RENT—MODERN 160 ACRE DAIRY farm, 2 miles from Lansing. Equipped with two silos, 40 head dairy barn and milk house. Rent one year with privilege. H. T. LORENZ, East Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—HERCULES STUMP PULLER and grub plow complete. Clears three acres at one setting. 200 ft. One inch cable. First class condition. $150. New Sharples Cream Separator, hand or power, large capacity. $100. EDWARD R. SWENSON & SONS, Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY IF YOU NEED a tractor engine or separator. I have a dandy Stevens' 12 h. p. steam engine traction. Set your ow time to pay, and I have a dandy little Sterling 20 inch cylinder new separator and a drive belt that is just the thing for a small company or where jobs are small. Now is the time to make money threshing by and on your own terms. Write we. LEVERN FYAN, East Jordan, Mich., R 5.

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MAILING DEPARTMENT
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Sudan Grass Grows Well in U. S.

TEN years after its introduction to the U. S. from Khartum, Africa, Sudan grass was being successfully grown in nearly all parts of the United States. It does not serve well either as a "money crop" or a soil improver, hence it may never find a permanent place in regular crop rotations. It has, nevertheless, a very important place in the farmer's second line of defense as a catch crop which can be planted to give satisfactory returns when conditions have brought failure to other hay crops. This is the verdict pronounced by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1126 recently issued.

Sudan grass is replacing millet as the premier catch crop in many localities because of its ability to produce a fair yield and a high quality of hay under conditions of low rainfall; its rather short growing season; and its ability to thrive on a wide range of soil types. Large yields of Sudan grass are obtained only on good soils, but the grass fails completely only on cold, poorly drained land.

Sudan grass produces heavily. In California under irrigation it has made yields of 9.8 tons of field cured hay an acre, when alfalfa produced but 8.3 tons under like conditions; it ordinarily yields about the same as alfalfa under irrigation in the Southwest, but Sudan grass gives its full crop in three cuttings against the four or five required for alfalfa. It is the only grass yet found which in this part of the United States ranks as equal of alfalfa in point of yield and quality of the hay. Its record in this respect has led to its use in "patching" old alfalfa fields when the stand of alfalfa has been destroyed. In the Southern Great Plains where there is a low rainfall, Sudan grass grown without irrigation will yield from one to three tons of hay to the acre.

There are certain parts of the United States where the Department of Agriculture considers it unwise to depend on Sudan grass for hay. This is true of the strip of territory 200 miles along the northern boundary; the regions of high altitudes in the Western States; and also most of Florida and a narrow strip of land along the Gulf Coast. Low temperatures prevent success with the grass in the first two regions named, and disease is the limiting factor along the Gulf Coast. In a majority of the Central and Southern States, however, climatic and soil conditions are favorable to Sudan grass.

Although Sudan grass is best adapted by nature to use as a hay crop, it is also used with great success as a soiling and pasture crop for summer pastures. Its use as a silage material is limited by the fact that it is easily made into hay and fed as such with very little waste, and also because corn and sorghum both outyield it and are generally available throughout the region where Sudan grass is grown.

In the smi-arid districts the highest yields are obtained when the grass is sown in rows so as to allow of cultivation. The advantage in yield of the row over the drilled seedings is so small, however, that most farmers prefer to avoid the necessity of cultivation by drilling or broadcasting the seed. A common grain drill handles well-cleansed Sudan grass seed without trouble and the hay from drilled seedings is finer stemmed and matures more evenly than row plantings.

The feeding value of Sudan grass is equal to timothy hay. In localities where soy beans or cowpeas do well these legumes may be grown in mixtures with the Sudan grass. Such a mixture produces a hay of higher feeding value than the grass alone, because of the high protein content of the legumes.

Sudan grass hybridizes freely with the sorghums. It is necessary therefore, if pure seed is produced, to have the Sudan grass field at some distance from any sorghum, otherwise, it will result in a mongrel crop the following year.

The Department of Agriculture's new bulletin goes very thoroughly into the details of cropping, planting, harvesting—both for hay and for seed—as well as the best methods of feeding the hay to live stock.

Horse Dealers are Behind on Orders

INCREASED production of good horses is the great need at present. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, New York, one of the largest firms dealing in horses in the East, state that they sold more draft horses for city use in the first six months of 1920 than in any other similar period for many years, and could have disposed of many more had the supply been available. A. M. Ernst, general manager of the company, when interviewed on Friday, July 16th, said of the situation in the east:

"We have enjoyed an usually good trade this year. City users of transportation are swinging back to big draft horses as the cheapest, most reliable and most efficient motive power for all heavy transportation within the working radius of a horse, despite the increase in the cost of feed, which has been formidable during the last year.

"City users are also coming to realize that for all hauls, no matter what distance, where frequent stops are involved, as in delivering groceries, ice, milk or other supplies furnished to customers on regular routes, hourses are the only practical economical hauling power. The trade is gaining. Our great problem today is to supply that trade. Good horses are becoming increasingly scarce and prices have been higher this season than we have ever known. Heavy draft teams have been bringing from eight to twelve hundred dollars per pair, but if they go much higher, the balance of favor will be liable to swing over to motor trucks. There is a good profit to farmers in raising draft geldings to bring $325 to $400 on the farm, yet we cannot get enough of that.

"The market is here and will continue as long as the supply is anywhere near adequate. I know that about ten central west states.—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska,—produce ninety per cent of all the good draft horses that eventually find their way into city use, but our buyers in the Mississippi Valley report that farmers haven't bred their mares during the last four years and but few are in a position to sell any heavy draft animals.

"In the past, good farms had young stock coming on, and could and did sell their mature mares and geldings hardened and suitable for city use. Today, on account of the fact that no young horses are coming on to take the place of these older ones, they cannot spare the horses seven and eight years old. It is a great handicap to our trade.

Advises Buying Range Horses

"The practical thing to do to meet the immediate situation, is to follow the suggestion of Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, who advises all central west farmers to buy good grade western horses three or four years old this fall and sell the older farm stock. These western horses, raised in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and western states, carry three or four crosses of draft blood, and mature in the range states between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds. However, if shipped to corn belt farms and worked there during their fourth and fifth years, with liberal feed, they mature at sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds. The corn belt farms will benefit doubly because they will be able to sell their old horses before any material depreciation sets in, and they will also gain in the increase in value of the young western horses purchased as 3 or 4 year olds and grown out to increased size and usefulness."

STORING BARNYARD MANURE

The principal source of loss in plant food from manure are through leaching, fermentation and scattering, and if manure is to be stored, all practical precautions should be taken to keep down loss from any of these agencies. An important point to consider in storing manure is the cost of handling. Handling manure increases the expense and at the same time lowers the value of the manure since the forking over of compacted manure exposes it to the air and gives the material a better chance to ferment and decay. For these reasons it is best to leave manure undisturbed where produced, so far as possible, until it can be hauled to the field, says F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Where animals are confined in stalls or covered feeding yards the manure may be allowed to accumulate for several months and be hauled out only once or twice a year, with a comparatively small loss of plant food. If plenty of bedding is used it will absorb the liquid manure and the trampling of the animals will keep this compact and moist so as to prevent much of the aerobic fermentation and consequent loss of nitrogen. If manure is left in the stall or feed yard where it will be kept moist and thoroughly tramped, so as to exclude the air, there is no better method of storing. Since there is no leaching under these conditions there will be practically no loss of phosphorus or potash. The covered feed yard is extensively used in some parts of the country.

This method of handling manure is advisable mainly where well-bedded stalls are provided for horses, and in cattle sheds or mule barns where the animals run loose and the trampling is very thorough.

DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL BELGIAN HORSE SHOW

Premium lists for both the Dairy Cattle Congress and International Belgian Horse Show to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 27-October 3, are off the press and are being sent out to breeders in all states of the Union and Canada.

The 1920 Belgian Horse show is the second annual event of its kind. The premium list this year is substantially larger than that offered at the first show held last year. Because of the success of the first show the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses has voted to increase the offer $1,500 in cash premiums. The total cash premiums offered this year is $6,500.

The premium list has been prepared by a committee after special study of conditions and is intended "to develop the Belgian horse industry in the best possible way; to encourage the small breeder to show; to make the show of the greatest educational value to the breeders and the general public.

The show committee for the International Belgian Horse Show is composed of the following successful breeders: Dr. T. U. McManus, Waterloo; Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Iowa; and J. W. Van Nice, Garrison, Iowa. Judges for Belgians will be Prof. Donald J. Kays, Columbus, Ohio; Charles Brown, Marcus, Iowa; and George Rupp, Lampman, Sask., Canada.

Especially attractive are the premiums offered by the Dairy Cattle Congress management and various breed associations for classes and individual animals of the five dairy breeds—Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss. The total premium lists are substantially larger than last year due to the addition of some special premiums and increases made by the breed associations. One department is devoted to state association Holstein herds such as was shown by Minnesota at the 1919 show.

With increased premium lists for both shows the management anticipates a greater showing of both dairy cattle and Belgian horses than last year and indications point to the greatest success in the history of the Dairy Cattle Congress which has become nationally recognized as an important factor in the dairy industrial world.

Veterinary Department

SWELLING ON WITHERS

I have a 5 year old gray mare that weighs about 1,100 pounds that while out in pasture hurt herself. The next morning she appeared stiff and we were unable to locate lameness. Finally a swelling came on top of the withers. It was about the size of a walnut and soft. We operated on it and found it full of puss. What would you advise? —R. M. C., Midland County.

Your horse has Fistula of the Withers, caused in my opinion by a bruise while rolling in the pasture. Until recent years this has always been one of the most dreaded diseases affecting the horse; now, if taken in the early stage, the vaccine treatment, together with proper drainage is very satisfactory in majority of cases. This consisted of the subcutaneous injection of mixed infection vaccine every three to five days.

In the chronic form surgical treatment is the most reliable resort and if properly done usually brings desirable results. These are cases in which a graduate veterinarian should be employed.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

LUMP ON HORSE'S HEAD

I have a horse that has a lump on top of its head, just back of the ear. It is about half as large as a hen's egg. It has been there about two months. What will take it away? I thought it might be a poll evil coming on. The lump is quite hard.—R. G., Newaygo County.

This has no doubt resulted from a bruise and will in all probability terminate in either an abscess or a Poll Evil. Shave the entire enlargement, and after washing thoroughly with a good antiseptic solution, apply a blister consisting of one part red iod. mercury to ten parts of lard. This will soften the enlargement in from three to five days when it should be lanced and probed by a competent veterinarian to find out and remove the cause.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

CURING COLLAR BOILS

Having seen the request of W. H. S., Newaygo county in M. B. F. regarding the removing of collar boils by surgical operation I wish to say that no operation is necessary and he can work his horse every day if he will apply the following mixture: One-half pint of fish oil, 1 gill of turpentine and 2 tablespoonsful of powdered blue vitriol. Shake and apply twice a day. Keep the collar clean.—*A Subscriber.*

COW GIVES LESS MILK

We had a cow that blew up two weeks after she had a calf but is better now. Last year she gave 14 quarts of milk and now she gives only 2 quarts. Let me know what to do as soon as you can."—P., Bitely, Mich.

Your cow has indigestion. Give her a good cathartic consisting of epsom salts lbs. two; powdered gention and ginger equal parts one oz. capsicum one dram; dissolve in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. After this works off give the following tonic. Powdered Nux Vomica, oz. two; powdered gention, ounces five and add Sodium Bicarg to make one lb. Give one tablespoonful three times a day.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

CURING WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

If F. J. S. of Berrien County will apply good castor oil to warts on his cow's teats, the warts will soon disappear. Apply once a week or more, after milking. Castor oil is very good for cow's teats that are nursing calves. The writer had a heifer that was troubled with warts around her eyes and jaw and a few applications entirely removed them with no bad results.—*D. H. M., Shiawassee Co.*

VALUE OF EXHIBITS AT WEST MICH. FAIR WILL EXCEED $3,000,000

The total value of the exhibits at the West Michigan State Fair, September 20-24 will exceed $3,000,000 making the Grand Rapids exposition one of the largest in the central states. The automobiles, tractors, farm machinery, implements, electrical devices shown will exceed $2,00,000 while the agricultural, horticultural and forestry displays together with the thoroughbred livestock will be worth well over $1,000,000. The displays in all departments will be greater than ever before. Many new educational features have been added this year including boys and girls livestock judging contests, egg laying contests, tractor contests

Prize cattle, blue ribbon winning horses, sheep and other stock and whopping big pumpkins draw plenty of interest at the Michigan State Fair but not any of these attracted more attention than this young man and young lady for they were among the blue ribbon winners of the baby show. The picture above introduces John Lawrence Connolly and Virginia Kennedy John takes the winning of first prize in his class of young men as something serious. He was declared by the doctor judges to be a 99 per cent perfect baby. Virginia is a 99 per cent perfect young lady also.

The baby show always is one of the big features of the fair and, according to G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager, entries made thus far this year are such that this year's show will prove no exception. The fair opens Sept. 3 and closes Sept. 12. During that time hundreds of babies will be presented by doting parents to the physician judges.

Besides the possibility of having their babies declared to be the very best in Michigan, mothers have the opportunity of obtaining a complete physical examination of their children by entering them in the baby show. Physicians who will do the judging this year will present each mother with a chart showing in the most minute detail the exact physical condition of her offspring.

HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS
Manchester, Mich.

ONE OF Michigan's best-known farmers and live stock men and prominent in public affairs. Born and trained in agriculture on the huge farm he now owns and operates at Manchester and upon which his father lived for 85 years.

L. Whitney Watkins started his education in the district school. Graduated from Michigan Agricultural College in 1893 and went straight back to the farm. Appointed to the State Board of Agriculture in 1899. Chosen by Governor Warner as Michigan's representative Farmers' National Congress, 1906. Served two terms as senator from the tenth Michigan district. Was twice president State Association of Farmers' Clubs and twice president Michigan Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Assocation.

Was Progressive candidate for Governor upon the Theodore Roosevelt-Hiram Johnson ticket in 1912.

Was selected by the U. S. Department of Animal Industry and the Michigan Live Stock Sanitary Commission to appraise the live stock condemned and slaughtered during the Foot and Mouth epidemic in Michigan during 1914.

Was elected in 1918 to his second term upon the State Board of Agriculture and upon which he now serves.

Mr. Watkins is a very enthusiastic member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and one of its staunchest advocates. He is a member of the board of control of the Michigan Co-Operative Elevator Exchange, a department of the Farm Bureau, is a Director of the Manchester Co-Operative Live Stock Shippers Association and was the first president of the Jackson County Farm Bureau. He has served upon the executive boards of both the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids and the Michigan State State Fair at Detroit. He is now president of the Michigan Crop Improvment Ass'n.

L. D. WATKINS
L. WHITNEY WATKINS
Bank References.
The Peoples Bank, Manchester, Michigan
Peoples National Bank, Jackson, Michigan
BELL PHONE 76 F-21

WATKINS FARMS
Fancy Apples
Live Stock :: Pedigreed Grains

POST OFFICE
MANCHESTER, MICH. May 29, 1920.

Detroit Packing Company,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:-

Replying to yours of the 27th inst,. I hereby hand you my subscription for a block of stock and agree to accept a position on your Board of Directors, acting in the capacity of Special Live Stock Advisor, and hereinafter state my views for so doing.

First, I know as every live stock producer knows that at present we have entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory marketing facilities in Michigan. Our Cattle, hogs and sheep are forced to market outside our state at greatly increased freight and shrinkage cost, which are paid for by the live stock producer and the consumer of meats.

Second, I believe Detroit an especially well adapted center for the development of a large packing enterprise which will foster and encourage Michigan agriculture along the lines of live stock husbandry.

Third. I believe the Detroit Packing Company if properly conducted will be a financial success and conducive to the best interest of our people.

Fourth. The Detroit Packing Company, which is in no sense a cooperative institution will give preferential and special attention to the farmers' business, because its officers realize that the farmers are now for the first time interested in carrying their business of marketing to the direct sale of finished products to the consumer, and invite and encourage their participation in the affairs of the Detroit Packing Company, through the purchase of stock and the direct marketing of their live stock in their own state and through their own business concern.

Trusting that this will state my position clearly in the matter, I am

Very truly yours,

L. Whitney Watkins

LWW:D

If Interested, Call in Person or Write

The Detroit Packing Company

Edward F. Dold, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. — Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Special Live Stock Advisor — Frank L. Garrison, Vice-President — Joseph Gardulski, Sec'y-Treas.

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DETROIT

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 10, Duroc-Jersey. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

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A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS
that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.
His price is only $150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
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11 cows 3-9 yr., 5 heifers three of which are year lings most cows fresh, 4 bred to a 42 lb. $8,000 bull. Heifers from a 33 lb. bull. Or will sell separate. Also have a few bull calves and Empire milking machine in No. 1 condition. 1 1-2 miles south of Bay Port or 5 miles west of Pigeon Mich. Address
JOHN F. VOLZ, JR., Bay Port, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS
We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506 All from A. R. O. dams with credible records We test annually for tuberculosis Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the one we got from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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We offer Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4 year old and full brother-in-blood to the 1st Champion Cow. Dam of calf sired by and is sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSLINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.
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Kalamazoo, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN
Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more and are mostly white They are nice straight fellows sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

BACKE KRAST ORMSBY
Bull born March 6, 1919, a double grandson of Rislnghurst Johanna Ormsby Hope 121985 (2 A. R. O. daughters) who is from a 30-lb. Sr. 4-yr.-old with 1164 lbs. in 365 days. He traces three times to Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) His dam is from an 18.93 lb. 2-yr.-old. A fine individual, 3-4 white, nicely marked, ready for service and a bargain at $200. Dam and Grand dam go on test as soon as they freshen this fall. Write for pedigree.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS
Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd
Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES
Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER
Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344a3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE
FIVE PUREBRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES
ranging in age from seven months to four years. Priced to sell.
STUART SPRAGUE
Vermontville, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE
257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.
SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Ell Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich

FOR SALE
5 HEIFER CALVES
age from 2 to 8 months
3 BULL CALVES
one ready for heavy service
7 COWS
two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.
Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS
Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers. All are sired and bred by registered bull.
W. J. LYTLE, Houghton Lake, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS
Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554
a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)
Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

SHORTHORN

We Wish to Announce
to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.
If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.
PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL coming 2 yrs. old, sired by a state fair prize winner. He is a sure breeder and priced to sell.
GEO. D. DOSTER, Doster, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

HEREFORDS
Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
Also bulls not related.
ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind
of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Senior Herd Sire Noble Sensational Lad 118536
Junior Herd Sire You'll Do's Duchess Oxford 158393
PURE BRED JERSEYS
of capacity, type and beauty.
Let us know your wants.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

REG. BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE, 15 mos. old and fit to head any pure bred herd; bred from State Fair winners on both sides. T. B. tested. I am also in the market for a small herd of Reg. females.
T. H. LOVE, R 3, Howell, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. NOTHING TO offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD
LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 49 MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1920 $1 PER YEAR

Model Farm and Modern Farming at State Fair

Henry Ford to Build Farm Buildings and Carry on Farming Operations During Michigan Exposition

OUT WOODWARD avenue, Detroit, just north of the Michigan State Fair ground is a vacant field. In one part of the field corn is growing. The rest is barren of crops. There are no buildings,—no house, no barn, none of the customary outbuildings you associate with a farm. There is no sign of life. A few months ago you might have seen the owner of the field going through the corn with a cultivator. Except for the steady stream of automobile traffic which flows by north and south by the field it is as isolated as though it were set down in the dense woods of northern Michigan.

But if you should chance by that field, three weeks hence when the State Fair is in progress you would see a wonderful transformation. As if transplanted there by the hand of Alladin you will see a substantial modern farm house, set an appropriate distance from the highway. Conveniently to the rear you will observe a barn, well set up and attractive in appearance. Scattered here and there you will also note other buildings such as a garage for tractor and automobile, milk house, flour mill, electric light plant, saw mill, etc. Should you make your visit during the noon hour you will probably observe little signs of life about these modern surroundings, as the farm hands will undoubtedly be gathered about the dining room table which is the proper place for hungry farm hands to gather between the hours of twelve and one. You may observe standing in various positions a large number of tractors, some belted, some hitched to wagons, and others unattached as tho waiting for the hand of man to give them a job to do. If your curiosity has been excited and you hang around a spell until the hour of one has struck you will be able to see Henry Ford's model farm in action.

Feature of State Fair

It was upon the suggestion of Mr. Geo. Dickinson, manager of the Fair, that Mr. Ford decided to add this novel feature to the round of events at the Fair. The actual purpose of the model farm and the modern farming operations that will be carried on during the week of the fair is to show the large number of uses to which a tractor can be put. Mr. Ford calls the tractor a "mobile power unit;" in other words a unit which can be moved from place to place about the farm and made to do almost any kind of mechanical work performed by man or horse. Twenty to thirty tractors will be employed simultaneously for this work.

The numerous activities which will be carried on upon this model farm during the fair will include the routine work of both farm and household so there will be something to interest the ladies as well as the men. Shocks of wheat will be placed in the field as if just stacked from the binder. These will be threshed and sacked and transported by a tractor to a tractor-driven flour mill a few rods away where it will be ground into flour. This flour will be turned over to a model bakery near by where it will be made into bread, the mechanical mixing machines also receiving their power from a tractor. In order to find out whether "tractor-made" bread is as good as any other kind, it has been decided to install a power churn which will turn out tractor-churned butter to spread upon the bread. While the ladies are satisfying their curiosity and their appetite from this tractor combination the men will turn their attention elsewhere for a few moments.

Farmer Ford suddenly discovers that his corn needs cultivating. So he sends Tractor Ed. to the corn-field with a tractor, and there if you desire you may witness the seemingly impossible task of cultivating corn with a tractor. After the corn has been cultivated and a few hours elapses to permit it to complete its growth and ripen it will be cut by a corn binder pulled by a tractor and hauled to the barn. Some of it will not be fit for husking so it will have to go into the silo, and, of course, the silage cutter will receive its power from a tractor. Ripe corn will be taken to the grinding mill where a tractor will convert it into meal.

During these manifold operations something may happen to halt operations for a little while. It usually does on every well-regulated farm. Possibly one of the hired men may get mad because he has been put on tractor No. 2 instead of No. 13 and kick a hole through the pig pen. Or perchance a stray cyclone may stop long enough to rip a few boards off the barn. But, pshaw, why worry over such trifles as these. The model farm is prepared for all such emergencies and all hands are called off the job of threshing, milling, siloing, cultivating, churning and eating bread and butter, etc., to help manipulate the portable sawmill where in less time that it takes to tell it the tractor-driven machinery turns out the necessary lumber for repairing the damage caused by the indignant hired man and the refractory elements.

In the meantime the ladies will no doubt have explored the model house. They will have exclaimed with squals of delight over the running water, the electric washing machine, the electric iron, the electric fan, the electric waffle iron, and a dozen or so other electrical appliances intended to make the farm house work easier and more efficient. And if you stay long enough you may see the model house brilliantly lighted from cellar to garrent with that greatest of all boons to the country dweller, the electric light. Upon investigation you will find that the electricity for all of these lighting, heating and power purposes was generated by a dynamo belted to a tractor.

These are a few of the scorces of the demonstrations that will be conducted showing the practical ways in which the tractor can be used upon the farm. The tractor is only in its infancy and farmers have much to learn about its usefulness. It will be worth the while of every rural visitor to the State Fair to visit this exhibition and see how Henry Ford does his farming.

Three Motor Tractors Replace 120-Horse Equipment

Scene on a Western farm showing the trucks used to transport the apples from a 4,000-acre orchard. This scene may be duplicated in many of the large frut farms of Michigan.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS TO GET REFUND

Through a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in session at Washington, every shipper of live stock to the Chicago market for more than three years past is entitled to a refund of 25 cents per car on every car shipped. The decision knocked out the charge of 25 cents for loading and unloading which the shippers were forced to pay when the railroads refused to absorb the additional charge placed by the stock yard company.

For more than fifty years carriers delivery stock at Chicago loaded and unloaded without charge to shipper. But on May 21, 1917, the stock yard company increased the charges for unloading and loading to 50 and 75 cents per car respectively, being an increase of 25 cents per car. Carriers transporting live stock to and from Chicago had borne or absorbed the former charges but refused to bear or absorb the increase with the result that the stock yard company collected and retained such additional charges from the shippers.

The knocking out of the charges means a large saving for the live stock owners who ship to the Chicago market. The order instructing the return of the money means that around $200,000 will be turned back to the men who shipped stock to the Chicago market since May 21, 1917. Approximately 800,000 cars have been received at the market during the time in question and it is estimated that 25,000 shippers will share in the money to be divided. Men who purchased stock at the market for shipment to other points are also entitled to a refund because they paid the extra charge. Thus feeders who purchased thin stock at the market are entitled to a refund of 25 cents per car.

CREATING NEW MARKETS

The Dairyman's Problem

THE successful business takes advantage of every market presented for its products. Utilizing the formerly wasted by-products of manufacturing processes has invariably benefited both the producer and the consumer.

Three fundamental principles of business practice which have stood the test of long experience are—

Eliminate waste by utilizing the entire product.

Always seek new outlets for the product.

Create for every by-product a legitimate market.

Now how can these business principles be applied to dairying?

Government reports show that about 41 per cent. of the total production of milk in this country—or about thirty-four and one-half billion pounds—is devoted to butter-making. Of this amount only about four per cent., or three and one-third billion pounds, actually becomes butter. The balance—about thirty-one and one-third billion pounds—goes back to the dairyman as skimmed milk for which some other use must be found. There are no statistics to indicate what becomes of all the skimmed milk, but government figures show that only about two per cent. of this valuable food finds its way into the human dietary.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, says about skimmed milk:

"In the past, much skimmed milk has been wasted, both by throwing it away and by feeding it to live-stock, when it could have been used to better advantage as human food. This does not mean that ro skimmed milk should be fed to calves, hogs and chickens. Such a conclusion would be ridiculous, because our markets are not ready to absorb all of the skimmed milk produced, but human needs should be cared for first, and only the surplus skimmed milk should be fed to live-stock. Such a procedure is logical and is based upon economic grounds."

It is apparent that the dairyman is not putting all of his product to its most profitable use.

And this is due largely to the fact that because lacking a fat content skimmed milk does not appeal to the taste.

It is necessary, therefore, to find for skimmed milk a human use, and so improve the product that it will be best suited for that use.

By the addition of a fat, wholesome and nutritious, skimmed milk can be made very desirable for use in cooking and baking.

This fact is what first suggested HEBE, a product consisting of pure skimmed milk enriched with cocoanut fat. HEBE is the first real effort to develop a broad commercial outlet for skimmed milk as human food. It sells to a multitude of housewives who would not otherwise use milk for cooking at all, and thus it increases the general consumption of dairy products.

HEBE BENEFITS ENTIRE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Then the question arises—How will HEBE benefit the dairyman who is not near enough to a HEBE condensery to send his milk there? The answer is that while the HEBE industry is young and HEBE plants few in number, yet every can of HEBE sold is helping to develop this new market, and every bit of advertising put out by The Hebe Company is helping to educate the public to a greater use of dairy products. The ice-cream industry is a parallel case. Although many dairymen are not within shipping distance of an ice-cream factory, yet every milk producer is benefited by the increased demand caused by the use of nearly four billion pounds of milk yearly by the ice-cream manufacturers.

HEBE is not intended to replace milk for direct feeding purposes. It is offered as an auxiliary to the family milk supply, *for use in cooking and baking.* It is honestly labeled as to contents and uses, and is advertised extensively.

Thus HEBE becomes an important factor in the solution of the dairyman's problem—"creating new markets." As an ally to the dairying industry it seeks to make for itself a new market, without interfering with other established markets, and in doing so it increases the general use of dairy products to the profit of the entire dairying industry.

You will be interested in reading our booklet, "The Missing Third." Ask us to send you a copy. There is no charge for this. Address 2881 Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

THE HEBE COMPANY

CHICAGO SEATTLE

DO NOT OVERSPRAY FRUITS

Growers of apples and pears especially are cautioned by the United States Department of Agriculture against excessive applications of spray mixtures for the second brood of the codling moth.

The high market value of fruit products warrants careful attention on the part of growers to the various orchard operations and especially to spraying. The department feels, however, that necessary protection form insects can be secured without danger of leaving spray residue on fruits at harvesting. Careful directions for spraying have been given out by the Bureau of Entomology and the entomologists conected with the agricultural colleges in various states which if followed will protect fruit from insects without leaving an objectionable residue.

Some injury to the fruit-growing industry resulted last year from the seizure by certain health officials of fruit showing considerable spray residue. While it is generally recognized that spraying is an absolutely essential part of fruit growing, the department feels that carelessness in making the summer applications may result in undeserved loss to the growers of fruit through fears of the public caused by the few exceptional instances in which oversprayed fruits may reach the markets.

FARMERS' FIELD DAY AT RIVERSIDE, SAGINAW

All the country rural organizations are co-operating in making plans for the entertainment of the 6,000 people expected to participate in the farmers' field day festivities Wednesday, August 18, at Riverside park. Addresses by prominent speakers, 200 prizes for the winners of the field sports, a baby show and a mystery box hunt are promised as features of the day. Special awards will be made to the shortest, tallest and heaviest farmers present and also to the family coming the longest distance, the largest family and the oldest county pioneer. A special prize will be given the county club having the largest attendance in proportion to its membership.

It is expected that Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, Milo D. Campbell and J. W. Ketcham will give short addresses.

PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS

The Horse Association of America is going to divide one hundred dollars ($100.00) in cash prizes among the three stallion owners who report to them the largest number of mares bred to a pure bred stallion this season.

The stallion owner who reports the largest number will receive a cash prize of fifty dollars; the second largest report will win twenty-five dollars and the third largest report will win fifteen dollars.

The reports must be itemized, giving names and addresses of the owners of the mares and the name of the stallion. You can write these affidavits in your own way, so long as you give the facts and make affidavit thereto. Your local bank will attach suitable affidavit on request. Reports must be in by September first, and cover this breeding season only—April first to the date of making report.

Volume VII
Number 49

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

August 14th
1920

Beet Growers to Renew Efforts for Recognition

Mgr. Ackerman Says Time is None Too Early to get Ready for Renewal of Struggle With Manufacturers

THE SUGAR beet issue is not dead, notwithstanding that it has shown little life of late. It has merely been lying dormant, but Mr. C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Growers' Ass'n, says the growers think it is about time to punch it up. The time is approaching when the factories will be around again with the 1921 contract. Perhaps they have already decided among themselves upon the price of beets for 1921. That is their custom. Having succeeded in inducing a large number of farmers into signing the 1920 contracts on the manufacturers' terms, it is reasonable to suppose that they will try the same tactics on the growers' another year.

What Is to be Done?

Even those most out of sympathy with the present year's controversy admit their desire to see the farmers recognized by the factories and given a voice in the making of the contract. They concede that the present contract is one-sided. They want the farmer to have a larger share of the profits of the beet industry. There is almost entire unanimity among the growers upon that point. They are ready to embrace some plan that will insure better treatment from the manufacturers and a fairer division of the profits. There is slight difference of opinion as to what is the better plan to follow this year.

The Michigan Farm Bureau announced several months ago that it would erect sugar factories. But so far as known, that is as far as the Bureau has gone. The co-operative sugar plant idea appeals to the average farmer. It is being tried out in the west. It is not yet known with what success. The building of sugar factories, however, involves a large sum of money, time, and intelligent management. The farmers could no doubt scrape together the money, but the time is too short in which to build factories for operation next year, and up to the present time the management has not been discovered. So it is the belief of Manager Ackerman, and others, that the farmer-owned sugar plant idea is not feasible at this particular time and that the best way for the growers to secure their just rights is to organize along the lines adopted last spring. It is their belief that if the campaign is made early enough, before the factories get into the fields with their 1921 contracts, the great majority of those who are producing beets this year can be secured as members of the organization.

It is frankly admitted that some who are growing beets this year may be satisfied with their returns from the crop, providing the government does not step in and set the price. That this very thing is likely to happen it now seems certain. The reasons for this will be discussed later. It must still be borne in mind, however, by those who are growing beets this year that no matter what the profits they may make from their crops, the manufacturers will make a far greater one. If they are satisfied, after taking all the risks incident to the growing of the crops, to give the manufacturers five to seven times as much profit as they receive, they may as well be left out of the reckoning. But there will be many who have a clearer conception of justice than that who will co-operate for a better contract.

The majority of the beets are looking good and a fair crop is in prospect. Whether the yield will represent a normal tonnage cannot yet be told. We have seen some beet fields that have been abandoned to the weeds and grass. We have seen others where the beets were growing in patches, and still others where the crop will not be worth pulling. In the two latter cases the land is unsuited to the growing of beets and the farmers who planted the crop will lose money. It is probable that there is a large enough acreage of poor stands of beets to cut tonnage far below normal.

What the Government May Do

Officials of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., have been indicted for profiteering by the United States government under charges preferred by the Federal Trade Commission. The company is alleged to have arbitrarily increased the price of its sugar from $13 a hundred pounds to $22.75 per hundred. Bear in mind that this company paid for their beets on the basis of $13 sugar. A short time after the period had elapsed on which the price to the farmer was figured, the board of directors ordered an advance of $9.75 per hundred, which represented a clear additional profit on the balance of sugar remaining in the company's possession. Think a little over this. The company's profits per ton of beets on 13 cent sugar would have been large, probably in the neighborhood of $10 per ton. The extra $9.75, all profit, increased their profit per ton of beets, at least $25, or a total approximate profit of $35 from each ton of beets out of which the sugar was manufacturer that sold at $22.75. Compare: Farmer received in the neighborhood of $12. That had to cover both cost of production and profits. The manufacturer, for a portion of the crop, received a clear profit of around $35 per ton. In other words the manufacturer's profit was three times as great as the farmers gross return from his crop.

Why do we cite this case in far off Utah? Because sufficient evidence exists to warrant our suspecting that identically the same thing happened in Michigan. Of course, the manufacturers in this state claim their entire output was sold at the price on which payment for beets was figured. There is no way for the layman to prove the correctness of this statement. We have to take the manufacturers' word for it. At the same time there are vague rumors about that certain men largely interested in the Michigan sugar companies formed a pool and gobbled up a lot of Michigan sugar at 12 1-2 cents a pound which they later sold at 25 cents, cleaning up several hundred thousand dollars on the deal.

Now if the government suspected that there was profiteering on the part of the western companies, we know of no reason why they should not be as equally suspicious of the Michigan sugar companies. Somebody made enormous profits out of the 1919 sugar crop. It wasn't the farmers. Who was it? Someone will make enormous profits out of the 1920 crop. And again it will not be the farmers. The Attorney General of the United States and the Federal Trade Commission know this as well as you and I, and we cannot believe that they are going to pass right by without looking in. If the government conducts an investigation in this state and it finds that the farmers are under contract to deliver beets at $10 per ton which will enable the sugar companies to sell their output at 10 cents per pound and make a nice profit on the transaction, does anyone think they are going to permit the companies to sell

(*Continued on page* 11)

Is There Money in Sugar?

(Reproduced from ad in "Facts About Sugar.")

In Sugar Securities

The First Mortgage Serial Bonds of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company Yielding 7¾%

offer an investment opportunity worth your careful consideration.

These bonds are a direct obligation of a company which produces about one-tenth the beet sugar output of America. They are secured by assets equivalent to $4,000 for each $1,000 bond, and by a proven earning capacity which, for the past four years, has averaged more than five and one-half times the maximum interest requirements on this issue.

A choice of maturities is offered from one to ten years.

We trade actively in Western Beet Sugar Stocks

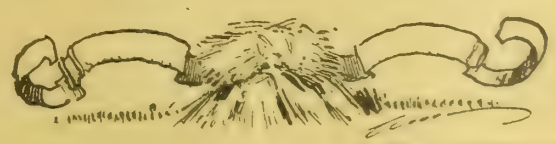
Palmer Bond & Mortgage Co.
Walker Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *In a later issue we shall have something to say about the surplus and profits of a well-known Michigan sugar company.*)

HARVEST

By Charles Dudley Conrad
in The Harvester World —

This is the climax of a perfect year,
The summer days which joy and gladness bring
All find fruition and fulfillment here
The yellow grain which rippled gay and blithe,
In every vagrant wind, whose worth is more
Than all the minted gold Earth holds in store
Has given up its treasures to the reaper's scythe.



—Courtesy of Weekly Kansas City Star.

Utah Farmers to Build Factories

THE BUSINESS Farmer is in receipt of the articles of incorporation and contract of the Pioneer Sugar Company, which has been organized in Salt Lake county on a strictly co-operative basis, ownership of shares being confined to bona fide growers. Our informant is Mr. C. G. Patterson, who spoke at the Michigan beet growers' mass meeting in Saginaw last winter. Mr. Patterson is secretary of the new company.

The initial capitalization is $50,000, which will be increased as necessary. All but one of the incorporators are farmers owning land and growing beets. Meetings are being held where the proposition is discussed and subscriptions taken for stock. Michigan growers will watch with interest the progress of this company.

Utah Farm Bureau Makes 1921 Demands

ACCORDING to "Facts About Sugar," the farmers of Utah who are not participating in the new co-operative venture, are formulating through the state farm bureau, their demands to be presented to the sugar companies in the negotiations over 1921 contracts for 1921. The main point which the farmers will press will be the introduction into the contracts of a sliding scale provision which will take into account the sugar content of the beets as well as the price of sugar. Idaho farmers obtained this year an alternative contract providing for payment on the basis of sugar content this year, and a similar provision is desired by the growers of Utah. Michigan growers, please take notice.

How Shall We Fight the Grasshopper Plague?

Readers of Business Farmer Believe That State Should Take Charge of Eradication Work

THERE HAS scarcely been a season in recent years that Northern Michigan has not experienced a more or less destructive visitation of grasshoppers. They appear some times as early as the middle of May, if the winter has been mild and the spring forward. They grow rapidly and about the first or middle of June when the green crops are springing up they invest the fields and unless checked usually do much damage. As we have said this happens nearly every year so that in a measure the farmers of the affected sections have become accustomed to the pests and take the losses to crops in a rather philosophical manner. Last year the frequent rains of June and early July and the comparatively cool weather kept them in check. Moreover, greater efforts were put forth this year to destroy them, and as we shall later show from signed statements from farmers the damage has been less than usual.

Habits of Hoppers

The grasshopper is a member of the locust family mentioned in the Bible which often caused famine in the biblical lands by destroying the entire season's crops. Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa knew the locust long before America was discovered. Concerning their earlier depredations the Americana tells us:

"From time to time bodies of certain species swept from one region to another in swarms many square miles in area and so dense as to darken the sun, feeding on grasses and herbage and consuming not only crops and pasturage as if by fire, but stripping bushes and trees of foliage and even of the bark. In the ancient world such visitations, which frequently extended into central Europe caused extensive local famines, some times resulting in the loss of hundreds of thousands of human beings and vast numbers of grazing animals. Such plagues lasted for two or three years, the hosts breeding numerously at first, but gradually dying out and ceasing to reproduce outside the limits of their permanent breeding grounds."

In the United States, the Americana tells us, "the Rocky Mountain locust has been a scourge of agriculture west of the Mississippi ever since settlements began there. Among the more recent plagues were those of 1856 and 1874, the latter enduring three years and causing widespread ruin throughout the whole region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The federal government appointed a commission of entomologists to investigate the habits of the insect and its reports are exhaustive essays on the subject." As a result of the subsequent efforts to extinguish the pest, "the troublesome grasshoppers now breed in considerable numbers only in Northern Idaho and central British Columbia. Swarms occasionally migrate and do damage, but the extensive plagues of the past will probably not recur."

Cut-Over Lands to Blame

It is clear that this chronicler has never visited Northern Michigan during the grasshopper season else he would have included that section in his list of hopper-infested sections. There is one very good reason why the hoppers multiply so rapidly and thrive in so great numbers in the fertile sections of Northern Michigan and that is because of their proximity to the plains and the cut-over lands. In all sections where there is a large acreage of uncultivated lands the hoppers are much worse than in well cultivated regions. The reason for this is clear when their breeding habits become known. This will be discussed later.

The 1920 Visitation

The hoppers put in an appearance this year about the first or middle of June. Quite in keeping with long established customs they immediately began their work of destruction. They came out from the cut-over lands in great numbers and migrated straight across the northwestern part of the state. Some localities they almost ignored. In others they settled down and decided to stay a spell. They fed upon the green wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and seemed especially fond of the new grass seeding to which of all the crops they have done the most damage. In rare instances they sampled the potatoes, but there are no indications that any damage to speak of was done to this crop. In some counties the county agent exhorted the farmers to buy poison and spread it over their fields. The demand for poison exceeded the supply. In counties where the poison was used extensively the damage was negligible. In other counties where poison could not be had or where there was no county agent to take the lead the damage was material. But in spite of the report of Crop Statistician Church that the loss will exceed $1,000,000 the statements received from actual farmers of the infested counties do not bear out that statement. In any case the damage does not appear to have been as great as last year. Our readers will be interested in the results of the survey we have made of the hopper situation and can judge for themselves whether the facts warranted the "scare" stories which were published.

Farmers Differ

It appears from the reports received that the damage by hoppers varied greatly in different sections. Some counties report almost no damage; others slight; still others heavy loss. Even adjoining townships in the same counties report different experiences with the hoppers.

Damage Slight in Grand Traverse

Nine correspondents in Grand Traverse county all agree that the damage in that county is not as great this year as last. S. L., of Acme, says: "We have grasshoppers but as to them destroying entire fields it is not so. They have done very little damage this year. We have been very lucky. Last year we were hit pretty hard with them but this year the damage has been very little. Thanking you for taking so much interest in us northern farmers."

Geo W. A., of the Green Valley Stock Farm, of Bates, writes: "The grasshopper situation has been enlarged a good deal. They have been awful thick but I do not believe there is a field in Grand Traverse county entirely stripped. They have damaged the old meadows and practically all the new seeding is eaten up and they will cause quite heavy loss among the oats. If the county would look after the non-resident land we could handle the grasshoppers all right. They hatch in the old sod and brushland, eat all there is there and then come onto the farms."

E. A. W., of Traverse City, says: "The grasshoppers have done practically no damage to crops in our neighborhood, only they have troubled the gardens to some extent. We cannot see that they are any worse than they were a year ago."

H. B., of Traverse City, writes: "They are not so bad this year as last. Last year we had no oats, beans or seeding. This year we have oats, beans and a fair crop of seeding left and I live in a grasshopper county. I have seen them ten times worse. Ten years ago they ate everything in sight, so don't let them put anything over on you. This is the western part of Grand Traverse county."

Benzie County

Out of five correspondents in Benzie county only one claims that the situation is as bad as painted. E. W., of Beulah, says: "I have not seen anything in the press too bad about the pest. The situation is getting alarming. Some are using poison which helps but will never rid them until all waste as well as cultivated land is poisoned as early in the spring as the hoppers commence to come. One neighbor is keeping them down with four or five hundred chickens." After giving specific instances of loss this correspondent concludes, "I think the hoppers are as thick this year as last but we have more rain and don't notice it as much."

S. F., of Elberta, gives his views as follows: "The grasshoppers are bad enough but not so bad as claimed. Some of my neighbors have put out poison with indifferent success as to hoppers but very successful in killing horses, cattle and poultry. I have not put out any as I do not think I have them as bad as some. A short rotation is the best way to fight them. They have damaged my hay and oats some but not more than they have for some years past. One man has lost a few rows of beans on the side of the field next to his meadow. Two brothers lost their cabbage crop owing to hoppers eating the young plants in the bed before they were old enough to transplant. This was partly their own fault in planting the bed in the middle of an old pasture with old sod on all sides. One of these men lost a cow with poison he put out for the hoppers."

J. T. W., of Beulah, says "No, they are not as bad as reported but bad enough," while F. S. of Wallin, after admitting some loss less than last year, however, concludes encouragingly, "On the average there is more grain in this locality than last year. Potatoes and corn look good at present."

Damage Large in Antrim County

Four correspondents in widely separated localities all agree that the damage in Antrim county is greater this year than in any previous year. F. J. D. of Alden, says: "The grasshoppers are much worse this year than last. At present they are eating up the oats and buckwheat. They have already destroyed hundreds of dollars of grass seeding. Between grasshoppers and taxes many of our farmers will have to give up farming. We have tried to kill them with arsenate of lead but it doesn't seem to amount to much."

O. B., of Bellaire, is just as positive about the damage. "The grasshopper plague is so much worse this year than in former years that there can be no comparison," he says, and

(*Continued on page* 11)

The Truth About the Grasshopper Plague

ABOUT THE first of June the enterprising press correspondents of some of the state dailies who had possibly never seen a grasshopper before sent out stories broadcast that the greatest grasshopper plague in the history of the state had struck Northwestern Michigan, and were hungrily engaged in eating up entire fields of hay, grain and potatoes. Some of the stories of the ruin were so ridiculous that the editor who has himself lived among the grasshoppers doubted their authenticity and said so in an editorial which was published in the June 19th issue of The Business Farmer. Immediately there was a great furore among the story tellers. Some of the newspapers in the Northwestern part of the state which were never before known to turn a hand to help the farmer verbally berated The Business Farmer for its skepticism, saying that the farmers were more interested in saving their crops than they were in sustaining the market value of their farms. They did not explain, however, how exaggerated press reports spread over the entire United States were going to help kill the hoppers. After the editorial was published the editor was in Washington, D. C., six hundred miles away from Michigan and the first subject which a brother farm paper editor from one of the far western states brought up as the "terrible" grasshopper plague in Michigan. It needs no explaining on our part to show what an effect such propaganda would have upon the value of Michigan farms and upon the future of the rural communities of the state. Upon our return from Washington we decided to make a survey of the hopper situation and sent letters to ten farmers in each of ten counties in the section said to be the worst afflicted. The almost unanimous opinion of these farmers was that the hopper plague was not as bad as in previous years, the damage less, and that no fields to their knowledge had been entirely destroyed. It is true that in isolated sections the damage was very great and a few farmers declare that the reports were not exaggerated. It is not the primary purpose of this article to defend our position upon the matter, but to present the true facts and more important than all else to discuss means for the future control of the pest. Of all newspapers published The Business Farmer ought to be and is the most interested in the agriculture of Northwestern Michigan because of its large circulation in that section. It does not believe in telling to the world exaggerated stories of grasshopper plagues because its subscribers living in that section may want to sell their farms some day and who would want to buy a farm in a section so hopper-ridden as the newspapers have claimed Northern Michigan to be? We do believe in discussing the situation frankly among ourselves and instead of waiting another year until the hoppers have begun their work, plan now the means of combatting them.—Editor.

Legislation Needed to Compel Poisoning of Grasshoppers

THE GRASSHOPPER pest exists through no fault of the farmer. He suffers great loss as a result of its depredations. Indirectly the state also suffers a loss. The farmer is powerless to control the pest unless the measures of control are used on all the land affected. Millions of acres of land in the hopper ridden sections are owned by the state, lumber companies and other non-residents. Because none of these are engaged in the production of crops they refuse to help eradicate the hoppers. This is not right. Either the state should take complete charge of the grasshopper eradication, or else every land owner should be forced to spread poison on his property. The Business Farmer pledges itself to the following program: First, if possible, to secure a law at the next session of the legislature that will put the entire job of grasshopper control into the hands of the state, under the supervision of the M. A. C. If that cannot be done, then to enact legislation which will compel all land owners to combat the pest or in case they refuse, to authorize the local authorities to spread poison upon their lands and levy taxes against the property owner to pay the expense.—Editor.

Income Tax in Other States, Why Not Michigan?

Next Session of Legislature Should be Asked to Adopt Measures for More Equitable Taxation

By C. H. BRAMBLE
Overseer Michigan State Grange

The Scully Income Tax Bill?

DURING the last session of the legislature Sen. Scully of Almont introduced a resolution to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution to provide for an income tax. The resolution was referred to the Committee which thought so much of it that they kept it during the entire session. The Business Farmer has always believed in the income tax, for the same reasons as set forth by Mr. Bramble in the accompanying article, viz.: because it compels people to pay taxes according to their ability to pay. Other states, as Mr. Bramble shows, hove adopted income tax laws, and there is no reason why the next legislature should not take the subject up.—Editor.

AMENDMENT to section 3 article 10 of the constitution: "The legislature shall provide a law, a uniform of taxation except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. (Provision may be made by law for a tax on incomes, which tax may be graduated and from which reasonable exemptions may be allowed. For the purposes of such tax property and persons, firms and corporations upon which such tax may operate may be classified. All taxes assessed and collected on incomes derived in whole or in part from the use or operation of property that is now taxed by law for the benefit of the primary school fund, shall in the proportion that such incomes are derived, be credited to such fund.) Provided, that the legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation for such property as shall be assessed by a State Board of Assessors and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the State Board of Assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for state, county, township school and municipal purposes."

The income tax is the outgrowth of our modern civilization and democratic ideas. It is appling the principle set forth by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations." Namely: "That the subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of governments as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenue they enjoy under the protection of the state." It is conceded by all authorities that the personal and intangible property of the state and nation has very largely escaped taxation. The first income tax was the outgrowth of the democratic ideas in Florence at the close of the fifteenth century. Their attention was attracted to the enormous fortunes made in trade and commerce that escaped taxation. Later it was enacted in England during the first part of the nineteenth century to finance their many wars. It was fixed upon the British government as a national policy in 1853 by Gladstone and is today Great Britain's chief source of revenue as well as in France and Italy. United States used it to finance the war of the Rebellion. Repealed it in 1872. It was again enacted in 1895 and declared unconstitutional by a divided court. On the recommendation of Roosevelt in 1900, our constitution was amended by vote of the people early in this present century. An income tax was levied by the federal government to finance the late world war and will this year produce a revenue of at least five billion dollars. It carries out Adam Smith's idea of taxation. It measures a man's tax by his ability to pay. In fact, it is the democratic idea of taxation, namely: a square deal to all. The taxpayers of Michigan when they paid their December taxes, began to realize a need of some system of taxation that would reach the intangible property of our state. It is estimated by careful financiers that the intangible personal property escaping taxation in Michigan has a value and an income far in excess of the value and income of the real estate. Our taxes in one short year have been increased 91 per cent. It has about reached the limit. In 1918 the intangible property of Wisconsin under an income tax paid over $10,000,000 of revenue to the state and municipalities. In Michigan we paid an excess of over former years of over $9,000,000 which was added to the property tax. The income tax has been recommended by our state tax commission in lieu of personal intangible property taxes. Amendment to our state constitution was introduced in the last legislature but was given no consideration by its members. It never will be considered as long as the representatives from the commercial centers dominate our legislature. A study of a history of income tax will show that it has always been opposed by the recipients of large salaries and large incomes and by large industrial centers. The tax is just and is opposed from selfish motives only, therefore, it is up to the voters of the State of Michigan to see that a legislature and governor is elected next fall who will revise our taxing system and provide means for reaching by taxation the intangible property of our state.

The following is a synopsis of what other states in the union are doing.

Study these carefully and I think you will find something that will fit the condition of Michigan.

In 1915 the State of Connecticut imposed an income tax on manufacturing and mercantile corporations based on the reports to the federal government. The rate is 2 per cent upon the net taxable amount reported to the federal government.

Delaware passed an income law in 1917; imposed a 1 per cent income tax upon all incomes over $1,000. This income tax has exemptions and allowances very similar to the federal income tax law.

Missouri passed an income tax law in 1917. Imposes a one-half of 1 per cent on all incomes from individuals, corporations and companies, above $3,000 for a single person and $4,000 for husband and wife. The exemptions and allowances are similar to those under the federal law.

Oklahoma passed an income tax law in 1910 which was afterward amended in 1915. This is a graduated income tax on all net incomes above $3,000 for an individual and $4,000 for a husband and wife with $300 exemption for children (a) Seven and one-half mills on the first $10,000 of excess income above exemptions. (b) On the next $15,000 of such excess one and one-half per cent. (c) All incomes in excess of the above 2 per cent.

South Carolina has a graduated income tax above $25,000 on all net incomes from whatever source. Incomes $2,500 to $5,000, 1 per cent; $5,00 to $7,500, 1 1-2 per cent; $7,500 to $10,000, 2 per cent; $10,000 to $15,000, 2 1-2 per cent; $15,000 and over 3 per cent. The world incomes means gross profits after deductions made for necessary expenses for carrying on business or occupation.

Virginia imposes a tax of one per cent upon all net incomes from whatever source above $1,200 for individuals and above $1,800 for husband and wife. Added allowance for $200 for each child. The exemptions are very similar to the federal law.

West Virginia levies an excise tax for the privilege of doing business in the state on all corporations and companies organized for profit. The act is a model on the federal insurance law. The rate is one-half of one per cent on net income of all kinds of business transacted and capital invested in the state.

Last year the State of New York found itself facing a deficit of $53,000,000 due largely to prohibition and also due to the inadequate property tax on personal and the allusive nature of personal property as a revenue producer. She therefore imposed a graduated incomes tax on all incomes and profits; above $1,000 for an individual and $2,000 for husband and wife. The tax is one per cent on the first $10,000 above exemptions of one per cent. On the next $40,000 two per cent and above $50,000 three per cent.

Massachusetts income tax places a tax of six per cent upon the interest received from notes, bonds, money at interest and other evidences of debts, so that a five per cent bond actually pays three-tenths of one per cent of principle.

It exempts the above from the general tax. It does not apply to mortgage interest as mortgages are otherwise taxed.

A certain portion of interest paid on indebtedness can be deducted from above tax.

It levies one and one-half per cent on excess, over $2,000 of net incomes from professions, employments trades and business.

There is an allowance of $500 for husband and wife and $250 for each dependent not to exceed $1,000.

One and one-half per cent on annuities in excess of $300.

Three per cent on gains on speculations, dealing in intangible property. This law seeks to supplement the tax on tangible property by placing an income tax on intangible property, that is fair and reasonable to the investor and a tax that is hard to pass along to the other fellow.

In North Carolina taxpayers are required to show on their lists their gross incomes from all property not otherwise taxes—salary and fees, annunities, trades and professions, and to give the sources thereof.

In excess of $2,150 to $2,500 the tax is one per cent; $2,500 to $5,000, one and one-half per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, two per cent; $10,000 and over two and one-half per cent.

Wisconsin passed an income tax law in 1911 which has been amended from time to time to make it more workable. This combines the two ideas of taxing persons progressively, according to ability to pay and taxing real property according to the value. At the time of passing this law she repealed a property tax on intangible personal property and provides that in case taxes are paid on personal property, the receipt can be used with which to pay an equal amount of income tax. The money derived from the income tax is apportioned as follows:

Seventy per cent to the local taxing unit.

Twenty per cent to the county and ten per cent to the state.

It has cost on the average one and one-half per cent to collect this tax. The state has derived twice as much income from this tax as it has cost to administer the law. The first year she collected $3,501,000. The estimated tax upon the personal property which this law supplanted would have been $703,000. In 1917 she collected $5,500,000 and in 1918 the estimated returns was over $10,000,000.

This law exempts individual incomes up to $800, husband and wife, $1,200 and for each child or dependent $200. The exemption and allowances are similar to those under the federal law. Its intent is to supplant the personal property tax. The rate is one per cent upon the first $1,000 of excess profits and one and one-quarter on the second, and one and one-half on the third, one and three-fourths on the fourth, two per cent on the fifth, two and one-half on the sixth, three per cent on the seventh, three and one-half on the eighth, four per cent on the ninth, four and one-half on the tenth, five on the eleventh, five and one-half on the twelfth, all additional amounts six per cent. On corporations on the first $1,000 two per cent, increasing to five per cent on the sixth thousand and six per cent above that amount. This law apparently is very satisfactory.

Campbell-for-Governor Sentiment Grows

A FEW weeks ago the "wise" politicians smiled when the Campbell-for-Governor candidacy was mentioned. Today they are almost a unit in admitting that the gubernatorial nomination lies between Milo D. Campbell and a Wayne County candidate. To some of them this realization is not pleasing. Campbell is not a man the political bosses of the state would like to have in the Governor's chair. He does not take orders easily. They would prefer someone else. But having been forced to concede that Campbell's chances of winning the nomination are excellent, a few of the very ones who were the most opposed to his candidacy at the start are climbing onto the Campbell band wagon in order to be with the winner.

The farmers of Michigan are to be commended for the unanimous way in which they are supporting Mr. Campbell. It can be said that never before was greater interest manifested by the farmers in a political campaign than they are taking in the present one. Mr. Campbell receives two to three times as many invitations to speak at farmers' meetings as he can possibly accept. Every day he speaks at at least one farmers' meeting and some times two.

A few days ago a farmer told a member of the Campbell committee that he had written to his relatives in the city urging them to vote for Mr. Campbell. The idea is so good that we are passing it on to other readers. Readers who have sons, daughters, brothers, sisters or other relatives living in the towns or cities of the state will do themselves and the other farmers of Michigan a service if they will see or write to these relatives explaining why they should vote for Mr. Campbell. Don't neglect to do this, at once. It will help a lot in getting Mr. Campbell votes in the cities where they are badly needed.

The Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor Committee, through its chairman Mr. A. B. Cook, announces that upwards of a hundred dollars has been collected or pledged to the Campbell fund up to August 1st. The following subscriptions were among the first received. The names of other contributors will be published in a later issue. If you have not sent your money to help defray the expenses of the Committee please do so at once, as it is needed. Any sum from 50 cents to $50 is acceptable. Mail your subscription to A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich., who will receive it, spend it, and make a strict account of it when the campaign is finished.

Subscriptions Received up to Aug. 1

Mich. Business Farmer	$25.00
S. Noble, Oxford	25.00
W. C. Gunn, Chicago	10.00
W. H. Welch, Sault Ste Marie	5.00
Ralph Dye, Clarion	5.00
Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor	5.00
S. Hawkes, Hubbard Lake	5.00
Jas. Dulmage, Almont	5.00
Ray Rood, Tawas City	5.00
U. S. Race, Milford	1.00
E. E. Ostrander, Roscommon	1.00
Total to August 1st	$92.00

CORRECTION

County Agent Bishop of Lapeer county advises the M. B. F. that the Lapeer County Farm Bureau has not officially endorsed the candidacy of anyone for the state legislature which idea was unintentionally conveyed in a recent issue of M. B. F. Members of the Lapeer farm bureau will act, however almost as a man in supporting the candidacies of Mr. David Butler of Deerfield and Dr. O. G. Johnson of Fostoria.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent
SATURDAY AUGUST, 14, 1920
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Mt. Clemens, Michigan
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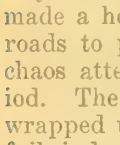

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The New Railroad Rates

THE INCREASED rates granted to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission gives us all something to think about. You cannot add 20 per cent to passenger fares and 20 to 40 per cent to freight tariffs without increasing the cost of farming and without reducing the farmer's income.

It used to be that a farmer living in Grand Traverse county could ship a carload of potatoes to Chicago at around 25 cents a bushel. Under the new rates the cost will be nearer 35 cents a bushel, or an increase of from $40 to $60 per car. Should the buyer refuse to accept the shipment and the farmer has to go to Chicago to investigate the round trip will cost him under the new rates about $25 instead of $14 a few years ago and $21 as at present. The new rates will add a couple dollars to the plow he buys, $6 to $10 per ton of fertilizer, and 2 to 5 cents per rod of fence. Remember that the farmer not only pays the freight on the finished product but upon the raw materials which enter into its making.

The American farmer cannot be expected to meet these large freight increases without getting something in return. He wants service. When he needs cars in the fall of the year to move his crops he doesn't want to be obliged to wait six months after he places his order, forcing him to tie up his money and his credit, and ship perishables in freezing weather. He didn't used to have to put up with such treatment and he doesn't want to now. We are skeptical about the ability of the railroads to make any material improvement in their service for a year or two at least. But we are willing to give them the chance. Congress was kind enough to hand the roads a nice juicy plum and the people will be patient while the roads are digesting it, but look out if the results are not forthcoming.

We are going a long, painful and expensive way around our railroad problem. Congress made a horrible blunder when it returned the roads to private owners in the midst of the chaos attendant upon the reconstruction period. The entire prosperity of the nation is wrapped up in the railroads. If the railroads fail, industry fails and Old Man Panic gets on our trail. Had Congress used any intelligence in considering the railroad problem it would have foreseen that the roads needed the directing hand of a fatherly government for several years following their breakdown. What the roads have needed and still need and what the government could have best supplied was capital and a strong centralized management. Had the opponents of government operation put aside their silly prejudices and given the government one-half the chance to make good that they have given the railroads through the Cummins-Esch bill, who can doubt but that the government would have quickly rehabilitated the roads, improved the service and made a profit at the same time? Who would have regretted dumping every available dollar into the roads six months ago in order to have forestalled the situation in which we find ourselves today?

But the milk has been spilt so why weep? Congress said the roads must have higher rates. We cannot expect the roads to operate at a loss even if they could and would. If they are losing money both their own and the public's interests are endangered. The higher rates we will pay and try to be cheerful about it, but we want value received for our money. If we do not get it,—well,—government ownerships waits just around the corner.

The School Amendment

WE HAVE been much interested in the views expressed by our readers both for and against the proposed amendment to abolish parochial schools. With a few exceptions most of the letters received have been surprisingly free from abuse and religious bigotry. Some who favor the proposed legislation are plainly moved by religous bias. Others are as plainly influenced by an honest desire to raise the standard of citizenship.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the exact difference between the curriculum of the parochial and the public school. There is a wide-spread belief on the part of Protestants that the teachings of the parochial schools are carried on behind closed doors, and that the student, particularly of the Catholic parochial school, is taught that his first obedience is to his church rather than to his country. These statements are indignantly denied by the supporters of the parochial school. They declare that the subjects taught conform with public school requirements; that the public is free to attend their schools; and that nothing is imparted to the student that would shake his allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Jas. Hamilton, author of the amendment, declares in one breath that no religious issue is involved, and in the very next breath he disproves his own statement by quoting alleged sayings of Catholic authorities in an attempt to show that the Catholic parochial school is an evil institution, and that the Catholic church is, perforce, likewise, evil. Close examination of Mr. Hamilton's anti-parochial school literature dscloses no more potent reason for the abolishing of the parochial school than Mr. Hamilton's well-settled notion that the Catholic church should be destroyed and that a good way to do it is through the parochial school. Such being the real purpose, again we ask, why camouflage it by a specious attack upon private schools? Why not define the issue clearly and ask the people of Michigan to amend their constitution to prevent the Catholic religion being taught in this state? The Constitution of the United States contains the answer to that question.

In the absence of any proof that the doctrines which are taught in parochial schools actually pervert the student's conception of good citizenship and loyalty to his flag and country, the opponents of the private school must fall back on their last defense which is opposition to the teaching of the Bible in the lay school. That is, indeed, a strange defense. The vast majority of pupils who graduate from public schools know infinitely more about dead languages than they do the living truths of the Bible. They can quote glibly from Caesar or Homer or Goethe, but ask them to repeat the tenth commandment and they are stumped. We agree with several correspondents that instead of condemning the practice of giving religious instruction in the private schools we should extend the practice to the public schools and give every student, at the option of the parents, an opportunity to study the Bible.

We have asked the Public School Defense League for concrete proofs that the parochial school is a menace to the nation. These proofs have not been supplied. We are, therefore, constrained to abide by our early decision. We will NOT vote for the amendment.

The State Fair

THE MICHIGAN State Fair will open Sept. 3rd for its annual ten day exposition. The fair, we are assured, will be up to its usual standard of excellence both as regards to exhibits and entertainment. It can no longer be said of a Michigan State Fair that it promises to be the "best" of previous expositions, for honest critics have said that the State Fair reached about the highest pinnacle of perfection last year and that the task confronting the fair officials is to maintain this standard of perfection, whch the present year's expostion promises to do in every particular.

The greatest value of the State Fair lies in its educational features. There's fun and laughter to be found in the side shows. The spectacular stunts of the airmen, the feats of the acrobats, the daring of the auto race fiends, and many other marvelous exhibitions of skill and courage cause us to open our mouths in wonder. They fill their purpose no doubt in entertaining those who have no time for weightier things. But they leave us nothing that we may take home with us for the brightening of our lives and the betterment of our occupations.

But among the exhibits there is both inspiration and education. No man can view the best specimens of Michigan live stock and crops without having aroused within him a commendable ambition to match the results of the prize winners. Agricultural progress receives its greatest impetus from the inborn desire of those engaged in the occupation to produce a better crop of grain, vegetables, fruit, etc., than has ever been produced before. Who can say to what extent the agricultural expositions of the State have contributed to the development of crop and live stock standards? That their influence has been great no one can deny. The inspiration to raise better products on the farm, and a large measure of the necessary knowledge, can be gained by annual attendance at the Michigan State Fair. Take the folks and go.

The Other Side of Farm Life

THE FARM! It drives you. It exacts hard labor. It demands long hours. It isolates you. It gnarls your hands and brings furrows to your brow. It deceives you. Today it smiles with promise. Tomorrow its fields may smirk over the ruin of your hopes. It is a poor paymaster. Some years it gives you nothing for your toil; other years a beggarly pittance; rarely, it rewards you handsomely.

Yet, for all its faults, we love it!

For all its faults it offers happiness greater than money can buy in any city on the globe.

There you may, if you are diligent and thrifty, earn enough to feed and clothe you and lay aside a bit for old age. There you may live in peace, quiet and security, far from the mad rush of the city. When the day's work is done you may sit in the cool of the evening in the comfortable old rocking chair with your children about you. Down in the barn the cattle low contentedly as they munch their hay, and the pigs emit an occasional squeal as they quarrel over a stray corn-cob. The chickens in the roost gradually cease their clucking. Twilight absorbs the last faint rays of the expiring sun. The stars peep out, one by one, and give you a friendly wink. The night deepens. A vast contentment with all the world takes hold of you, and you know that life is sweet and God is good.

This is the other side of farm life that makes us forget our woes; drives away our worries; levels our obstacles; and tempers our disappointments. Greater rewards than this cannot be found this side of heaven.

Mott, who would be governor, talks about "my" economy platform as though he had a patent on it. All the gubernatorial candidates are talking about "business administration," "economy," etc., but the only man who has presented a definite program is Milo D. Campbell, who declared six months ago that he would reduce the number of state departments, bureaus, commissions, et al, by the same kind of consolidation plan as Gov. Lowden worked out in Illinois. All others who talk economy and business administration are simply borrowing from Milo Campbell.

We suggest that the five troopers who are "protecting" the three thousand orchards of Berrien county be sent to Russia to curb the Bolsheviki.

What the Neighbors Say

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL GRADUATES SHOW GREATER DELINQUENCY

I am hoping that the following will be acceptable because I deem that a reply is necessary to C. R., Tuscola county and ex-Gov. Ferris. I don't claim any superior knowledge and am probably not as well read as either of the above gentlemen, but what I have to say I know are facts and have the statistics to prove.

In the first place the proposed school amendment is not against any religion as a religion. Second, this amendment is not against parochial or private schools, but we do insist that all children attend the public school first. The out-come of such an arrangement would be a broader and more tolerant consideration of the opinion of their fellowman.

Why do these parochial school supports fear to allow their children to attend the public schools, when they still have a chance to teach them additionally in private school?

What do they fear? Democracy? They say they wish to care for the spiritual welfare of the child. All well and good. But it is absolutely necessary that religion be taught in school hours. Isn't there 18 hours remaining of each day, school day, beside Saturday and Sunday. If it is necessary, then it is our duty as public spirited citizens to demand that religion be taught in our public schools.

Are the Protestant products of the public schools any more wayward, either spiritually or morally.

The enemies of this amendment claim that the parochial school is also necessary to teach the proper morals to the children. Is it? Let's see. Attention Mr. C. R. with your remarks that parochial schools make Christian law-abiding citizens of our youth.

In 1912 Cardinal Farley of N. Y. told the Federation of Catholic Societies "We are too generously represented in penal and other institutions." In 1916 the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Francis Wall of N. Y. said, "It is a dreary commentary upon our religion that so many of our children should pass before the judges and receive sentence for felonies and misdemeanors."

At the same meeting, Judge Cornelius J. Collins said he had facts and figures to prove that Catholics were more delinquent than those of other faiths; that in the children's court 146,000 cases were brought up every year; 60 per cent of which were Catholic, 30 per cent Jewish and the remainder just 10 per cent—of all other faiths. And, get this, only one-fourth of that population are Catholics. Rather looks as if the parochial school law-abiding citizens and their moral welfare had gone glimmering.

Just one more. Over 65 per cent of prison convicts of all grades were attendants of parochial schools, while less than 5 per cent are graduates of our public schools. This is according to Washington Bureau of Statistics. Now the cost should this amendment become law. At the present time there is approximately $200,000,000 worth of revenue producing church property, not including houses of worship, exempt from taxes in this state. Think of it. Place this property on the tax rolls where it belongs and the income derived therefrom will easily take care of the increased cost of the public schools.

I think the above will also answer ex-Gov. Ferris in his statement that these parochial schools in no-wise interferes with our political or social right.. Our constitution says that the church and state are separate. The Syllabus of Pope Pius IX says "Public schools open to all children for the education of the young should be under the control of the church and should not be subject to the civil power nor made to conform to the opinions of the age." It also says, "The church and her priests have the right to immunity from all civil laws." "The people are not the source of civil power." From our Constitution, "Spiritual power comes from God. Civil power from the people." And our public schools are under civil power. Are the above extracts from the "Catholic Law" productive of good citizenship in its broadest meaning? I will leave it to you.—*R. E. Bennett, Sanilac Co.*

CURRIE FOR CONGRESS

We appreciate your columns and wish you would give us even more information about our public officials. In this district it is evident that the leaders of organized labor are fighting Congressman Currie. Many of us feel that it is a good thing that we have a man in Washington who dares to oppose some of their radical and unfair demands.

Mr. Currie grew up with us and for many years was our neighbor on the farm. From practical experience he understands the problems of the farmer. Some of the leading farm organizations advise that our Congressman has been most helpful in their efforts to secure beneficial legislation. You have probably watched his record carefully. Should the farmers attempt any change in this district?—*H. V., Midland county farmer, Mich.*

It is my judgment that Congressman Currie's record and capabilities are so far superior to those of his opponent that there can be no comparison. I understand that Mr. Currie comes from a family of farmers, and I know from my observation of his record that his interests are primarily with the farmers. On all matters of agricultural importance that I have called to his attention during the last session of the legislature he has rendered most valuable service. I know that he did everything within his power to further the bean tariff bill, but he was helpless so long as another Michigan congressman was sitting on the lid. I approve of the action taken by Congressman Currie during the coal strike. I think it took courage and conviction for him to exhort the coal miners of his own district to return to work until their complaints could be settled by arbitration. We have not yet recovered from the effect of that strike. I can see no reason why the farmers of your district should wish to make any change in their congressman this year.—Editor.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

After reading the article written by J. B. in M. B. F. of July 3rd would like to give my opinion on the parochial school amendment.

I do not believe it would be wise to destroy these schools. They are doing no one any harm as anyone but a narrow-minded person can see, but do, I believe, much good and are a great help to our country.

There are thousands of children attending these parochial schools, and if they are closed, our public schools will have to be made larger or new ones put up to make room for these children, more teachers will have to be hired and Mr. J. B. as well as many others will have more school taxes to pay without receiving any direct benefit from it.

I have taught school myself and have visited both Catholic and Holland schools but could not see any secrecy about them. There are many Protestant children attending the Catholic schools. The children are taught in the English language and our school commissioner visits these schools as well as the public school.

This is a free country where people can worship as they please and if some religion is brought into our schools along with the other work it could never do any one any harm and perhaps we would not see so many of our high school students going away.

We have a good school system and any one would have to prove to me how doing away with the parochial schools could make it any better before I could vote to abolish them.

Let us all work together and forget our differences in religion and make our life worth while. A true Christian will not be prejudiced against some other denomination but can see some good in everything.

Yours for success with the best farm paper published.—*M. E. O., Muskegon County.*

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The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

THE WHOLE country has been shocked by the horrible murder of Mrs. LeRoy while the police everywhere are endeavoring to apprehend the perpetrator of this hideous crime.

And while mothers, anxious to shield their daughters from such horrors might wish that less publicity be given in cases such as these, there is another element which enters into the question of publicity. In the first place, others who might be contemplating crimes, reading of the net which is spread for such offenders, may decide that the risk is too great, and resist their insane impulses. While daughters at the adolescent age, boy-mad, as we often express it, can be made to realize that there is a terrific danger in chance acquaintance with young men. This LeRoy was married before—in fact had never secured a divorce from his first wife, and had the woman who met and married him later known his family and been acquainted with his life's history, the fate which awaited her would have been averted.

Perhaps the daughter may chafe a bit under the chaperoning which her parents give her, but it is the wise parent indeed who can adapt herself to her children's life enough so that she can plan their pleasures that they may be perfectly satisfied with the amusements provided and the people whom they meet in the regular way and with the full knowledge of their parents.

It's a great responsibility which devolves upon a mother—surely there can be no greater anywhere. And that mother who makes her home so attractive that daughter will, of choice, bring her friends home and be glad to introduce them to her family—that mother who can forgo her contemplated evening of reading or sewing and help her daughter plan a pleasant evening—who will provide a dainty little lunch occasionally for the young folks, is doing more than she perhaps realizes to keep her daughter under her eye.

THE UNDERWEIGHT CHILD

THE VITAL problem of the underweight child is engaging the attention of physicians and all interested in children throughout the country. The Bureau of Education at Washington has prepared a table showing the weight a child of certain height and age should be. This has been done after taking thousands of tests and with the assistance of our best experts.

It does not necessarily follow that sickly, but in most cases there is all children who are under weight are something wrong and they need very careful attention as to their habits of eating, sleeping and exercising, that they may grow into healthy, happy energetic boys and girls.

If a child is not hungry and refuses wholesome and nourishing food, it may be due to lack of proper rest and out-door exercise. Play in the open air every day with suitable clothing, even in wet and cold weather, is a great essential. Early to bed habits and a nap or rest during the day is another. Eating sweets between meals should be forbidden. Given these three aids, the delicate child should develop a good appetite and be ready and eager to eat the wholesome foods such as milk, eggs, vegetables, cereals, simple desserts, etc., he must have.

The child who plays or sits in the house, goes to bed late, sleeps in close rooms, eats what he pleases and when he pleases, as a result has no appetite for his meals of nourishing food. As a result of not eating, he lacks vitality, becomes nervous, listless, pale and weak and so will not want to play or work and again will have no appetite. Thus a bad "circle" is established. Thus things get worse and worse until a start is made in the right direction. This start may be accomplished by encouraging out-door play, enforcing early hours, seeing that the sleeping rooms are properly ventilated and that the between meal habit of eating candy and sweets is stopped. Thus a better mode of life is established and the results show a clear-eyed, rosy child, full of vitality and joy.

Weekly Cheer

Smile and the world smiles with you,
"Knock," and you knock alone;
For a cheerful grin
Will let you in
Where the kicker is never known.

JELLY AND JAM MAKING WITH SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

IF YOU have never tried making the more difficult fruits into jellies, it might be well not to begin on them while using sugar substitutes, but use the ones that jelly more readily; e. g., sour apples, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes and oranges. The color and texture is excellent in jelly made with corn syrup alone, but it is best to allow it to remain in a glass for several days after making before serving it.

Directions for Making Jelly With Sugar Substitutes:

Prepare your fruit juice as you do when making jelly with sugar. After it is heated boiling hot, add an equal amount of white corn syrup, (1 cup of juice to 1 cup of syrup, and cook rapidly until the mixture "flakes" or "sheet" off of the spoon. It takes a slightly longer time to reach this stage when using sugar substitutes. Note: When using grapes and currants, 1 1-4c. of corn syrup to 1 cup of fruit juice may be used.

If the jelly is not sweet enough when using all syrup the following proportions may be used:

2 cups of fruit juice.
3-4 cups of sugar.

Note: With currants and grapes, 1 cup of sugar may be used.

Gooseberry Jam

4 cups gooseberries.
1 cup water.
2 cups

Cook gooseberries in water until they burst. Add syrup and continue cooking until the desired consistency is attained Pour into sterilized glasses or jars immediately and seal.

Peach Marmalade

3 cups sliced peaches.
1 cup syrup.

Cook peaches in a small amount of water until they are soft. Add syrup and cook until sufficiently thick. If spices are desired they may be added at the same time as the syrup.

Peach Preserves

Heat 2 cups of corn syrup and a piece of stick cinnamon. Add sliced peaches and cook slowly until fruit is clear and the syrup is of the desired density.

Tomato Preserves

1 lb. tomatoes.
1 lemon.
1 cup corn syrup.
1 piece ginger root.

Slice tomatoes pour syrup over them and allow to stand over night in a cool place. The next morning pour off the juice and heat; add tomatoes, lemon sliced thin, and ginger root. Cook until tomatoes are clear and the syrup thick.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: As we haven't much space this week I am not going to write you a very long letter, but I do want to take up a little space to call your attention to the story just below our letter. I read it a few days ago and it has such a nice moral to it that I want you children to read it. After you have read it write and tell me why we should observe this moral. If you like stories of this kind we will print more of them.—AUNT CLARE.

THE HEN AND THE TURTLE

AND THE Memory-Man said: "In Lze-Cheung, in China, a farmer once caught a Mountain Turtle. It was very big, so that it took two men to carry it home, and the farmer said, 'We will keep him in the yard for good luck, because he is too old to eat.'

"But the little chickens, the busybodies of the farmyard, disliked the scornful way in which the Turtle looked at them and every time they spoke to him, he humbled them. They complained to their mother, the Hen, who came and made a terrible fuss. When she had finished the Turtle said calmly:

"'What does it matter what you say? Soon you will be killed and roasted. And even if you should not be killed for food, what is your life? The whole life of a cackling Hen is as a day to me, a Mountain Turtle. You would do better to learn from me, who has seen many generations of Hens.'

"More is to be learned from the experience of an aged man, if though he be stupid, than from the wit of a young man, even though he be clever.—R. W.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my first time I have written. I am a boy 12 years of age and am in the sirth grade at school for pets I have a cat and a cow. We take the M. B. F. We all like it. I hope to see my letter in print. William Schulk, Rogers, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my first letter. I like to read "The Children's Hour." My daddy takes the M. B. F. He thinks it the only paper. We live on an 120 acre farm. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Orvel A. Trowbridge, Manton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have three brothers and one sister. For pets I have two rabbits and a dog. I am 9 years old and in the 6th grade. My father is going up north and he is going to get me a gun. I hope to see my letter in print. Davol Binley, Homer, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a city girl from Detroit taking a vacation here on the farm with some farm friends. I read "The Children's Hour" and enjoy it very much. I read it last year too. My school was out the 24th of June. I am eleven years old and in the A-7 grade. The name of my school is Northeastern High. I have eight teachers daily to teach me. For pets I have five rabbits and a cat. Cornelia Grike, Grass Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written toyou. I am a girlr 10 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Loretta Maloney. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like the Children's page the best. I have eight sisters and six brothers. We have a farm of 400 acres. We have a Ford tractor a Ford truck and a Dort passenger car. We have 380 chickens, 24 cows, 18 sheep, 75 geese, 94 ducks, 14 horses and for pets I have 34 rabbits, 5 cats and 3 dogs. We are going to move to Bay City this fall and I am going to high school and am going to be a teacher. I am going to Alpena for a visit this year. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Leona Tacey, Essexville, Mich., R 1, Box 59.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written to you before I will tell you of my pets. I have 8 cats a jersey calf and a white rabbit. I am twelve years old, am in the 7th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and finds it very interesting. I am sending you a poem of my own composition. Hoping to see it in print. Doris Baughn Remus, Mich., R. 4.

"Bare Foot Girl'"

Blessings' on thee barefoot girl,
Happy eyes and tangled curls,
Lips of red and eyes of blue,
A barefoot boy who thinks of you.
Helps her father every morn,
Milks the cows and blows the horn,
Picks the berries every day, helps in every other way.
Time has flown, days are past,
Bare foot girl is now a lass,
Golden days now every morn.
Lad a lassie owns the farm
Dad's retired far away,
The farm goes on in a different way.
Success is all that we can say,
That ends the rhyme in a blissfull way.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and will be in the 8th grade when school starts. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I am sending a story that I made up myself. Hoping to see my letter in print. Gertrude Boerner, Mio, Mich.

Bessie and the Billie

Once upon a time there was a girl whose name was Bessie White. She went to school. Mr. Jones was White's neighbor and lived right beside them. When Bessie went to school she always went through Mr. Jones' field as it was shorter. Mr. Jones told her not to go through there as he had a Billy goat in there. One day as Bessie was coming home from school she thought she would go through the field as it was very hot going by the road, so she started. She got a little ways when up sprang Billie goat and started after Bessie. She ran toward a stump as she was going she took off her apron. When she got to the stump she got behind it and held her apron in front of the stump. Billie goat ran right into the stump. After a while Bessie came out from behind the stump and saw Billie lying there very still. She went and told Mr. Jones about it. Billie was only stunned. Bessie never went through the field again.

When We Go Swimmin'

Boy! it's great to shed your oxfords,
And to shake your happy rags,
When the summer sun is boiling in the sky!
And its swell to trim your toe-nails
On the rocks and river snags,
And to bid the blistering bank a brave Good-by.

Fellows, we must hit the by-way
That goes winding in and out,
Wriggling right up to the waters, willow-girt,
That's the highway, lads, that's my way,
That's the road that suits a scout
And bids good-by to troubles, duds and dirt.

How you dive in, how you splash in!
How you dash in, if you dare:
Oh the happy thrill, the pulse-beat, the delight:
How your head does split the water:
How your heels do hit the air:
How you vanish, as by magic, out of sight!

Then you bob up with a shiver
Gently creeping down your spine,
Like a little tiger-kitten hunting game.
Oh, the quiver of the river
When you shiver, ain't it fine,
Don't it make the bloomin' bath-tub blush for shame?

—*C. W. Moorman in May Boy's Life.*

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Angling. Tennis. Courting. Croquet.

"FOR SEE, except where your holdings are concerned, the market is reasonable. But take your holdings. There's Frisco Consolidated. There is no sense nor logic that it should be beared this way. Only your holdings are being beared. New York, Vermont and Connecticut paid fifteen per cent the last four quarters and is as solid as Gibraltar. Yet its down, and down hard. The same with Montana Lode, Death Valley Copper, Imperial Tungsten, Northwestern Electric. Take Alaska Trodwell—as solid as the everlasting rock. The movement against it started only yesterday late. It closed eight points down and today has slumped twice as much more. Every one, stock in which you are heavily interested. And no other stocks involved. The rest of the market is firm."

Bascom shrugged his shoulders despairingly.

"Are you sure you cannot think of somebody who is doing this and who may be your enemy?"

"Not for the life of me, Bascom. Can't think of a soul. I haven't made any enemies, because since my father died, I have not been active. Tampico Petroleum is the only thing I ever got busy with and even now it's all right." He strolled over to the ticker. "There. Half a point up for five hundred shares."

"Just the same, somebody's after you," Bascom assured him. "The thing is clear as the sun at midday. I have been going over the reports of the different stocks at issue. They are colored, artfully and delicately colored, and the coloring matter is pessimistic and official. Why did Northwestern Electric pass its dividend? Why did they put that black eye stuff into Mulhaney's report on Montana Lode? Oh, never mind the rest of the black-eyeing, but why all this activity of unloading? It's clear. There's a raid. It's been slowly and steadily growing. And it's ripe to break at the first rumor of war, at a big strike, or financial panic—at anything that will bear the entire market.

"Look at the situation you're in now, when all holdings except your own are normal. I've covered your margins, and covered them. A grave proportion of your straight collateral is already up. And your margins keep on shrinking. You can scarcely throw them overboard. It might start a break. It's too ticklish."

"There's Tampico Petroleum, smiling as pretty as you please—it's collateral enough to cover anything," Francis suggested. "Though I've been chary of touching it," he amended.

Bascom shook his head.

"There's the Mexican revolution, and our own spineless administration. If we involved Tampico Petroleum and anything serious should break down there, you'd be finished, cleaned out, broke.

"And yet," Bascom resumed, "I see no other way out than to use Tampico Petroleum. You see, I have almost exhausted what you have placed in my hands. And this is no whirlwind raid. It's slow and steady as an advancing glacier. I've only handled the market for you all these years, and this is the first tight place we've got into. Now your general business affairs? Collins has the handling and knows. You must know. What securities can you let me have? Now? And tomorrow? And next week? And the next three weeks?"

"How much do you want?" Francis questioned back.

"A million before closing time today." Bascom pointed eloquently at the ticker. "At least twenty million more in the next three weeks, if—and mark you that if well—if the world remains at peace, and if the general market remains as normal as it has been for the past six months."

Francis stood up with decision and reached for his hat.

"Im going to Collins at once. He knows far more about my outside business than I know myself. I shall have at least the million in your hands before closing time, and I've a shrewd suspicion that I'll cover the rest during the next several weeks."

"Remember," Bascom warned him as the shook hands, "it's the very slowness of this raid that is ominous. It's directed against you, and it's no fly-by-night affair. Whoever is making it, is doing it big, and must be big."

Several times, late that afternoon and evening the Queen was called up by the slave of the flying speech and enabled to talk with her husband. To her delight, in her own room, by her bedside, she found a telephone, through which, by calling up Collins' office, she gave her good night to Francis. Also, she essayed to kiss her heart to him, and received back, queer and vague sound, his answering kiss.

She knew not how long she had slept, when she awoke. Not moving, through her half-open eyes she saw Francis peer into the room and across to her. When he had gone softly away, she leapt out of bed and ran to the door in time to see him start down the staircase.

More trouble with the great god Business—was her surmise. He was going down to that wonderful room, the library to read more of the dread god's threats and warnings that were so mysteriously made to take form of written speech to the clicking of the ticker. She looked at herself in the mirror, adjusted her hair, and with a little love smile of anticipation on her lips put on a dressing gown—another of the marvelous pretties of Francis' forethought and providing.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

At the entrance of the library she paused, hearing the voice of another than Francis. At first thought she decided it was the flying speech but immediately afterward she knew it to be too loud and near and different. Peeping in, she saw two men drawn up in big leather chairs near to each other and facing. Francis tired of face from the day's exertions still wore his business suit; but the other was clad in evening dress. And she heard him call her husband "Francis," who in turn, called him "Johnny." That, and the familiarity of their conversation, conveyed to her that they were old, close friends.

"And don't tell me, Francis," the other was saying, "that you've frivoled through Panama all this while without losing your heart to the senoritas a dozen times."

"Only once," Francis replied, after a pause, in which the Queen noted that he gazed steadily at his friend.

"Further," he went on, after another pause, "I really lost my heart—but not my head. Johnny Pathmore, O Johnny Pathmore, you are a mere flirtatious brute, but I tell you that you've lots to learn. I tell you that in Panama I found the most wonderful woman in the world—a woman that I was glad I had lived to know, a woman that I would gladly die for; a woman of fire, of passion, of sweetness, of nobility, a very queen of women."

And the Queen, listening and looking upon the intense exaltation of his face, smiled with proud fondness and certitude to herself, for had she not won a husband who remained a lover?

"And did the lady, er—ah—did she reciprocate?" Johnny Pathmore ventured

The Queen saw Francis nod as he solemnly replied.

"She loves me as I love her—this I know in all absoluteness." He stood up suddenly. "Wait. I will show her to you."

And as he started toward the door the Queen in roguishness of a very extreme happiness at her husband's confession she had overheard, fled tripplingly to hide in the wide doorway of a grand room which the maid had informed her was the drawing room, whatever such room might be. Deliciously imaging Francis' surprise at not finding her in bed, she watch him go up the wide marble staircase. In a few moments he descended. With a slight chill at the heart she observed that he betrayed no perturbation at not having found her. In his hand he carried a scroll or roll of thin, white cardboard. Looking neither to right nor left he re-entered the library.

Peeping in, she saw him unroll the scroll, present it before Johnny Pathmore's eyes, and heard him say:

"Judge for yourself. There she is."

"But why be so funeral about it, old man?" Johnny Pathmore queried after a prolonged examination of the photograph.

"Because we met too late. I was compelled to marry another. And I left her forever, just before she was

(*Continued on page* 13)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

There's Economy and Satisfaction in Quality Flour

and there is a far greater difference in flour than is generally realized. LILY WHITE is real economy because it costs only a little more than ordinary flours. Baking results are incomparably better when this famous high-grade flour is used.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

is made from the hearts of the finest wheat grown in America. It is milled with extraordinary skill and care to produce a flour of perfect balance, of excellent volume, of unsurpassed color. No wheat is so thoroughly cleaned, scoured and washed before being milled.

You see the results in the bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry baked from LILY WHITE—they are good looking, light, tender, of appetizing flavor and highly nutritious.

Because we know that LILY WHITE is the finest quality that choicest raw materials and conscientious milling make possible, we guarantee it. It must give perfect satisfaction or the price paid for it will be refunded.

The woman who bakes for the family can give them a treat if she uses this superfine flour. Ask for it at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The question on the public's mind today is, "How will the increase in freight rates effect prices of commodities?" It is the opinion of the writer that these new rates, which I understand are to go into effect the latter part of this month, will not make much of an impression on the future trend of prices, for a time at least, owing to the fact that, prices are attempting to get back to pre-war level as consumers will not buy only what is absolutely necessary at their present level. Prices have receded rapidly the past few months but the consumer feels they are still too high. The costs of transportation is but a small item when it comes to fixing the market price of an article. Practically the entire thing rests on supply and demand; if the demand is large and the supply is scarce the price advances, and if there is huge supply with but little demand the price declines and the transportation costs is but an iota in either case when deciding the price. Of course, I do not believe that prices will descend to quite as low as they would have if the increase had not been granted, but as I said before, how much they will decline depends on the supply and demand.

According to press dispatches, the Interstate Commerce Commission is going to demand better service in payment for the grant to increase freight rates. One of the members of the Commission is quoted as saying: "If the railroads do not make good now something else must be attempted, the Plumb plan or some form of government ownership."

Drastic fluctuation was featured by the grain markets during the current week. The week began with prices very weak and going downward rapidly, then news of war was received from Europe and dealers who were selling freely stopped selling and began buying everything in sight with the result that prices advanced sharply. Grain prices are higher on all markets than they were last week but markets are weak. Dealers, after investigating early reports, are less inclined to take the war news seriously and are offering to sell. Markets will fluctuate for some time. It has always happened when markets were making a big change. Take for instance before the war, when prices were headed skyward, they did not advance continually, but every once in a while they declined for a few days, then turned and advanced again. The markets are shaky when making such a change and reports, which ordinarily would not be noticed, cause them to fluctuate.

Crops in general are reported in good condition. Winter wheat is yielding satisfactorily. Farmers are also getting excellent yields from their oat and rye crops. Corn in some sections has been suffering from dry weather but rains have been reported in these sections the past few days.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Grains weak and lower prices expected. Beans inactive. Hay in good demand. Cattle market demoralized, and hogs dull.

CHICAGO—Less war-like news causes grains to slump. Hog market dull. Cattle slightly higher. Beans steady.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WAR NEWS FORCE WHEAT UP

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 10, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.42	2.47½	2.50
No. 2 White	2.40	2.47	2.60
No. 2 Mixed	2.40		2.75
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23½	2.33½	2.34
No. 2 White	2.21½		
No. 2 Mixed	2.21½		

The wheat market of the past week was one of rapid fluctuation. It began the week by declining, then war news came from Europe and the market rapidly changed and started upward, but the market is nearly at a standstill right now as dealers have had time to give the European war news serious thought and most of them fully believe that there will be little if any fighting because they think Russia will stop before France or England can swing their fighting forces into line. Feeling of this kind will soon weaken the market. Reports of the large carry-over from the 1919 crop and favorable news from the states that are threshing also help to give the market a bearish look. It is estimated that the United States has a carry-over of 109 million bushels, and it has been estimated that the present crop will be about 840 million bushels. This brings the total of number of bushels available this fall to over 950 million. The damage to spring wheat has been more than offset by the increased yields in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. We believe the market will continue to decline, not without sudden turns and sharp advances however, because the market is going to fluctuate, and will continue to fluctuate when the market is passing through such a period as it is now. Our opinion is that you will see considerable lower prices before 1921.

CORN HIGHER BUT MARKET SHOWS WEAKNESS

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 10. 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.62	1.58¼	1.72¼
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.03	1.94	2.07
No. 3 Yellow	2.01	1.94	2.07
No. 4 Yellow	1.98		

News of the growing crop in need of rain in several states and the war news switched the trend of corn prices and caused this course grain to advance along with wheat. Millers were also in the market a few days to help boost prices. The market is weaker at present owing to the discounting of the war news and to recent rains in the districts where it was needed most, and, we believe, lower prices will be in style. Reports of the growing crop show prospects rather poor in the East and reports of damage to the crop by worms continue to come from the West, but not as much as usual, and the prospects in general are for a good crop.

OATS ADVANCE

Oats did not advance very much when compared to wheat but oats are nearing a pre-war level and the market is in a firmer condition. We do not look for oat prices to decline as fast as wheat and corn from now on. Threshing returns give the crop to be turning out better than was expected and one grain trade paper estimates the 1920 yield at around 1,375,000,000 bushels. A report from the East stated that England was asking for offers on oats, otherwise nothing has been reported regarding export trade in the new grain. The grain is being offered freely and the shortage of cars is the only thing that keeps a greater supply from the markets. The railroads are catching up on their orders and expect to soon have more cars available for grain.

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 10. 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.92	.80	1.00
No. 3 White	.91	.76	
No. 4 White	.90		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.79	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.78	.75	
No. 4 White	.77	.74	

RYE FOLLOWS OTHER GRAINS

Rye, owing to the same news that affected other grains advanced 20c on the Detroit market and is quoted at $1.90 for No. 2. Declines are expected to be reported shortly as this grain does not retain strength owing to the fact that export buying was what made the price, and there is no export demand now. Rye is turning out better in Europe than was expected and it is a question as to whether rye will be as popular here in this country again this coming winter and next spring as it was last winter and spring.

BEANS DECLINE AGAIN

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 10, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.40	7.00	8.00
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.25		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

We are sorry to say this, but we have more declines to report in the bean market. This time the entire drop amounts to 35c. It is the kotenashis bean that is spoiling the market for the navy bean. These beans are selling for 5c a pound. It is reported that there is a considerable smaller acreage of these kotenashis beans planted this year. Let us hope so. Maybe the white navy bean will come into its own and sell at a price that will net the farmer a profit. We have predicted that the price of beans would take a turn, and I presume you farmers think we are crazy or something like that because we have predicted this in the face of declines. Well, we are still predicting higher prices, and we fully believe they are bound to come. We are basing our predictions, not only on our own convictions but on the opinions of some of America's foremost market experts. The crop throughout the country is reported in fine condition and prospects for a big yield are good.

HAY IN DEMAND

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
Chicago	40.00 @ 44	33.00 @ 38	28.00 @ 30
New York	38.00 @ 45		32.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	34.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 32	29.50 @ 30
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.00 @ 35		30.00 @ 31
Chicago			
New York	32.00 @ 40	26.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 30		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35	30.00 @ 32
New York	44.00 @ 46	42.00 @ 44	36.00 @ 39
Pittsburg			
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.00 @ 31	26.00 @ 26	25.00 @ 26
Chicago			17.00 @
New York	35.00 @ 38	30.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg			

POTATOES STEADY

Potatoes on eastern markets declined last week, but the market at Chicago advanced and the Detroit market held firm. There is a steady tone to the market on nearly all markets at present. Eastern markets report they are only receiving enough to supply the demand, while

Michigan State Fair

DETROIT

Sept. 3 Sept. 12

$100,000 in Premiums

Stock Show will surpass any ever held in the Middle West

Agricultural Exhibit

Federal Government and Michigan Agricultural College join in Great Farm Display and Educational Effort

Fur Farming

All of Michigan's Fur Bearing Animals to be shown. Expert Fur Raisers to give aid and advice

Seventy-first Annual Exposition

10 Days Sept. 3 10 Nights Sept. 12

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 10, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.45	
Chicago	4.70	
New York		2.85
Pittsburg		3.34
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago	5.00	
Pittsburg		
New York		

the supply at western markets exceeds the demand. It is believed that the last named markets will weaken within the next few days and lower prices will be quoted. According to reports we are going to have a bumper crop of late potatoes.

LIVESTOCK MARKET
(By H. H. Mack)

There never was a time before in the past history of this country, when the farmer feeder of live stock was so completely at a loss to know what to do. Uncertainty and lack of confidence in the future prosperity of the country as a whole are quite general, just now, among all classes of men but they are gripping the farmer to so great an extent that he is almost ready to give up the battle. The farmer is losing faith in the entire market proposition, a condition which is not surprising when we remember the hard knocks which he has had during the last 18 months. The recent wild fluctuations in the grain market, the ups and downs of the hog market and the "downs" of the sheep and cattle markets, during the last six months, have just about brought him to the conclusion that he will give up feeding live stock, entirely, until market demand becomes more reliable and selling prices a little nearer to the cost of production. The attitude of the feeder is reflected in current market quotations for feeding stock of all kinds, quotations for feeding cattle, stockers, feeding lambs and wethers being at the season's extreme low point in all markets.

Chicago had a bad week in cattle, all kinds showing a sharp decline, during the early part of the period, but regaining a part of the loss before the week ended. Western states are gathering grass cattle in large numbers, these days and increasing receipts of this grade of cattle mean lower prices all along the line. There is yet no grass cattle coming that will take the place of corn fed stock but the Montana run of grassers is not far away; grassers from the last mentioned state usually carry more and better flesh than the "half and half" kind which the east and middle west are sending forward at this time and labeling them dry-fed.

Detroit got a moderate run of cattle to begin the week with and the trade was about the worst of the season; local killers are well-supplied with cattle from the southwest and there is little hope for an improvement in cattle values until Michigan cattle begin to come with better average quality to recommend them. The calf market had an easier tone on Monday in Detroit than that which ruled on the close of last week, prices were about steady for the top grades but it was noticeable that only a few extra good calves brought $19 per cwt. A fairly active demand for milch cows and springers is noted but there is practically no demand for anything of common and cull quality, so they are sold as canners.

The sheep and lamb trade has been working, steadily, to a lower basis during the past week under remarkably large receipts; shippers are loathe to send their stock forward to be sacrificed but they dare not let the opportunity to get cars pass for they do not know when another chance will present itself. Eastern textile interests are busy sending out literature setting forth facts which tend to prove that the world's supply of wool is excessive; this "dope" is, of course, sent exclusively to wool growers. The general public is being furnished an abundance of data from the same source which tends to prove that it will be impossible for clothing to be sold any lower than the present scale of prices. Every man, who falls for such piffle, deserves all he gets. While the outlook for the sheep-growing industry is far from encouraging the writer is of the opinion that lamb feeders, who improve the present opportunity to purchase a supply of likely western lambs, will make a better profit on the feeding venture than they have made for a long time. The Detroit sheep and lamb trade was very dull and slow on Monday with the best lambs on sale going at $13 to $13.50 per cwt.; the average quality of local arrivals was very common.

The market for live hogs faces a set of badly mixed conditions and it would seem that influences must be about evenly balanced for price changes during the past week have been slight. Buyers for shipping purposes have set the pace, of late, but packers have shown less disposition to pound values, the influence being that they are not adverse to an advance in both commodity and live hogs at this time. Hog receipts have been light of late all around the market circle and the quality of the offerings has been about the poorest of the season. War talk tends to harden values but this is amply offset by a declining foreign exchange. The exportation of hog products is increasing from week to week; on the other hand, the supply of lard and cured meats of all kinds was hardly ever before known to be as large as at the present time. The writer is looking for a decrease in current receipts of hogs during the next 30 days and gradually hardening values.

BEET GROWERS RENEW EFFORTS FOR RECOGNITION

(Continued from page 3)

at the current market quotations and clean up a few extra million? No, the government probably won't let them get away with any such profits as that. The government would have a right to assume that farmers producing beets at a guaranteed price of $10 per ton are satisfied with that figure, and it would be entirely justified in fixing the wholesale price of sugar at 10 cents. We do not say that these things will come about, but we suspect they will.

For these reasons it is important that the growers do not sign a contract for 1921 which does not guarantee a larger minimum than $10. The market price of sugar, if permitted to be regulated by the world supply and demand, will probably not return to normal for a period of years. If farmers will grow beets at $10 per ton, the consumer who buys beet sugar should not be asked to pay more than 13 or 14 cents per pound. If the farmer finds that he must have $14 per ton in order to pay him cost of production, protect him from risk and yield him a fair profit, the government would certainly never order him to produce them for less. So it is going to be up to the farmer to raise his minimum high enough to protect himself when Uncle Sam steps in. And that is the big reason why the sugar beet growers,—every man who intends to grow beets another year,—should join the Growers' Ass'n and work in harmony for a contract that will protect them in the face of such exigencies.

HOW SHALL WE FIGHT THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE?

(Continued from page 4)

cites his own losses to prove it. He concludes, "If you could help us in securing legislation compelling everyone to use some means to prevent another year of this plague, we, the farmers would be very grateful to you."

E. P. P., of Mancelona does not believe that the 1920 crop of hoppers should get all the blame for the damage to meadows. "The grasshoppers did not do it all in one year," he argues. "Two years ago I cut 12 acres of timothy and clover and the grasshoppers together with the dry weather never let it start again." Mr. P. thinks we should have a grasshopper law similar to the noxious weed law and men to enforce the law against the lumber owners and others who try to avoid it.

J. D. R., of Mancelona, lost four acres of Sudan grass, five acres of soy beans and five acres of millet. He asserts that the damage has been fully as great as claimed, yet he has no desire to sell his farm for, he says, "We can raise most anything just as good as in the southern part of Michigan, if we could get rid of the grasshoppers." He invites the editor to come to Antrim county and inspect the damage done with his own eyes, which the editor hereby promises to do.

MR. EDWARD F. DOLD

A seasoned business expert and qualified packing house executive.

Born a son of Jacob Dold of Buffalo—one of the four most prominent meat packers of America—he has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring a full, thorough and practical knowledge of the Packing Business in all its ramifications, with the result that today he is an authority on packing house practice and one of the best known men in the business with a wide acquaintance in the trade, his duties having been manifold and bringing him in direct contact with all phases of the industry. As a young man he entered his father's plant on an equal footing with other employees, served his time in the "hog gang," the "beef gang," the "cellar gang," tankhouse, etc., and in line with his father's policy as concerned all his sons, Edward Dold had to qualify as top man in each gang before transfer to another department. After spending some fifteen years in the plant, during the last five years of which he was General Superintendent of The Jacob Dold Packing Company at that time operating three plants located respectively at Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan. Mr. Dold assumed duties taking him outside the plant but not lessening his responsibilities. As Manager of Sales and Secretary and Treasurer his was a large part in the building up of the mammoth business, the success of which has been in excess of any in the field. The matter of handling, processing and adequately marketing by-products of the packing business has been the pet hobby of Mr. Dold, who looks with favor on the dollar saved as compared with the one earned.

His will be the dominating influence in further developing and operating our business and we are indeed justified in our satisfaction resulting in our securing the active services of Mr. Dold to this end.

BUFFALO, N.Y. KANSAS CITY, MO. WICHITA, KANS. LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Jacob Dold Packing Co.

Pork and Beef Packers

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ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO THE FIRM

Dold

Buffalo, N.Y.

June 2nd., 1920.

Mr. Joseph Garduleski, Sec & Treas.
Detroit Packing Company,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your recent communication wish to state that I have given your matter considerable consideration. After looking over the site of the new Detroit Packing Plant, I am favorably impressed by its location. It can be made into an ideal and economical Packing plant, having ample switching facilities and nearby to local Stock Yards, besides being located within the great City of Detroit with its growing population constituting a great army of consumers of Packing House meat products.

It would seem to me a very good proposition to organize and build at once a large Packing Plant in your City.

I firmly believe that your Company financed along the lines that you have outlined, also economical and up to date methods of handling and marketing products, coupled with proper management, will be a great success from the Stockholder's point of view.

After careful and due deliberation , I have decided to accept your offer of General Manager, also the Presidency of this Company, if so elected by your Board of Directors. I also will make a substantial investment in the Company, which is evidence of my faith in this proposition, besides being an investment adequate with the dignity of the position herein above mentioned. If elected to the Presidency of the Detroit Packing Co., I wish to assure you and our stockholders of the best service that I am capable, and will bring to your Company my life-time's practical Packing House experience, comprising many years of constant activity in all branches of this great Packing Industry.

Yours respectfully,

Edward F. Dold

EFD-D

If Interested, Call in Person or Write

The Detroit Packing Company

Edward F. Dold, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. | Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Special Live Stock Advisor | Frank L. Garrison, Vice-President | Joseph Garduleski, Sec'y-Treas.

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FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO [illegible] Isle County. Heavy clay loam [illegible] belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. $25 an acre on easy terms. JOHN [illegible], Millersburg, Mich.

WANTED—FARM NEAR SOME GOOD town, must have running water, good buildings. V. A. BARGAIN, R 1, Box 23, Clarion, Mich.

122 ACRE FARM MUST BE SOLD BY FALL [illegible] improvements, all new [illegible], good buildings. 40 rods to school, 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. S. [illegible], R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

GREAT FARM BARGAINS—IF YOU HAVE [illegible] let me help you decide by telling you about our great list of farm bargains, on it now, our soil, climate, roads, schools, churches and markets. [illegible] and co-operative [illegible] in every town, let us tell you about it. If in the market for a farm, call and see us. Or write us, stating exactly what you desire and we will be glad to help you. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 A. ABOUT 100 A. CLEARED, [illegible] good house, close to school and [illegible] N. 1 soil. Write for price, at a bargain. Address the owner, CHAS. TAYLOR, West [illegible], Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND, PRICE $400. For description write CONRAD SCHILLER, Croswell, Mich., Sanilac County.

FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, PARTLY IMproved. For description and price write to S. [illegible] S. Twining, Mich.

FOR SALE—159 ACRES SAND LOAM CLAY subsoil, house, barn, other improvements, timber. CLARE ERNST Prescott, Route 2, Mich.

WANTED—SMALL FRUIT FARM, WESTern Mich., near railroad. Address "C" care M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ON-HORSE, [illegible] gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only $28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—HERCULES STUMP PULLER and grub plow complete. Clears three acres at one setting. 200 ft. One inch cable. First class condition. $150. New Sharples Cream Separator, hand or power, large capacity. $100. EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Hill Crest Farms, Hudson, Mich.

FOR RENT—MODERN 160 ACRE DAIRY farm, 2 miles from Lansing. Equipped with two silos, 40 head dairy barn and milk house. Rent one year with privilege. H. T. LORENZ, East Lansing, Mich.

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Here's a good, durable, comfortable work shoe. Locally they would cost you not less than $7, perhaps more. Even in our chain stores the selling costs brings the price to $6.00. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents, and all other unnecessary overhead.

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Rambler Shoe Co., Dept. G36, New York City
Send my pair of Rambler worth-while work shoes I will pay postman $4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including postage.
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FOR RESULTS try the Business Farmer's Classied Column.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

RIGHT OF WAY

In touring through the country in coming to a four corners, a car coming from the east going west and one coming from the south going north collided, which one should have the right of way? And who's fault was it? There being a fine mist preventing the drivers seeing each other. In driving cattle to market two of them jump over the fence into some crops. They were in there a half an hour. Could the party collect damages?—A Reader.

I am of the opinion that neither car has "a right of way." Cities and villages have usually adopted ordinances providing for "right of way." I am not aware of any such statute covering the state at large. It may be that each was equally at fault but there are some well known rules that courts would apply in determining whose fault it was. The law provides "Upon approaching an intersecting highway, a bridge, dam, sharp curve or steep descent, and also in traversing such intersecting highways, bridge, dam, curve or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control and operate it at such speed as is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public." It is possible that if one of the parties observed this regulation of the statute and the other did not the one who did not observe these regulations would be to blame and liable for the damage. If each was equally careless and the carelessness was caused by the mist it may be one of those accidents that no one would be to blame for and no one be liable for the damage. The person injured would be entitled to collect damages from the owner of the trespassing cattle and may collect the same by suit or by distraining the animals.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

REMOVING MARL FROM LAKE

We have a great quantity of marl in Cedar Lake but it is covered with water from 2 to 10 feet deep. Some of the farmers want to get this marl for our land, but don't know how to get it out. Can will have to get to get the marl on shore with? The marl lies on one side of the lake but is out from shore about 10 rods. —E. S. B. Lawton, Mich.

I would say that for the conditions described, I think a drag-line bucket would be the most suitable. This device consists of a cable suspended above the lake by being attached to either a pole or derrick on either side of the marl bed. A steel bucket or scoop is attached to a pulley which travels along this cable. The scoop is fitted with additional pulleys and cable so that it can be lowered into the lake and dragged a sufficient distance through the marl bed to become loaded and then raised above the water and brought to shore. The power used is a gasoline engine and a double drum hoist for operating the cables. This is usually located on the bank of the lake near the derrick.—*O. E. Roby, acting head, Dept. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

PRIMARY LAW

I would like to get the right meaning in regard to the primary law as it now stands. I find a different opinion expressed by different persons in regards to this part of the law. If I am enrolled as a Democrat can I call for a Republican ballot at the primary election without first enrolling as a Republican. Some say I can some say not. Now which is right? Is there not some certain day or days where a person can register or change his enrollment from one party to some other party? Is it the case if I call for a primary ballot of some other party than the one I am enrolled in do I become enrolled in that party? Some say yes, some no. Which is right?—J. F., Beaverton, Mich.

The law does not require a party registration and a duly qualified and registered voter may call for whatever ballot he desires at the primary election.—*W. A. Brown, legal editor.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY

In case of a mother with a family being left on a farm. What part of the personal property is she entitled to lawfully. Does money deposited include personal property.—A Subscriber Bellevue, Mich.

Money in the bank is personal property. The widow is entitled to her own wearing apparel, the wearing apparel of her husband, the household furniture and other personal property amounting to $200. She is entitled to an allowance from the personal property for her support during a year from the date of death of such an amount per week as the judge of probate may deem to be proper in view of all the circumstances. If there is any personal property left after paying these amounts, after paying the debts and expenses of administration and it does not exceed $150 then it may be also assigned to the widow. If there is other personal after the said payments it is to be divided one third to the widow and two thirds divided equally among all of the children.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

I would like a little information on road improvement. We live on a road in Blumfield Twp., Saginaw County, 11 miles S. E. of Bay City, known as the Tuscola Road. Bay County has the road stoned to the county line. Saginaw Co. has it stoned 2 miles from Bay Co. line, having a 2 mile gap of clay road in between. We farmers on said road got a petition to improve the road two years ago and paid to have it put on record. Our county road commissioner said as soon as our turn came our road would be stoned. But they are stoning other roads with later petitions and paying no attention to our road.—A. G., Reese, Mich.

The inquiry does not disclose what law is in force in Saginaw nor under what statute the petition to improve the highway was drawn. Saginaw is a county of over 85,000 population but I am not informed as to whether Saginaw County has voted to come under Act 305 of the Public Acts, or whether there is some other act or amendment in force under which action was attempted. This question is so peculiarly a local one that they should inquire of the County Road Commission for particulars why this road was not built. I believe you will get full information. I am unable to answer the question on the information that is given.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COLLECTION BOX

FURNITURE COMPLAINT ADJUSTED PROMPTLY

"I want to know if the Hartman Furniture Co., of Chicago is a reliable Co., as I ordered a living room set on the 6th day of April. Not hearing from them by the last of May I wrote them to return my money which was one dollar with order. Please let me know through your excellent paper."—*Mrs. W. L., Manistee, Mich., June 30th.*

Immediately upon receipt of this complaint the Hartmann Co., wrote our subscriber a courteous letter of apology, explaining that the shipment had been promptly made and showing that the delay was the fault of the railroad company. They offered to accept a return of the furniture if our subscriber desired her money refunded.

"Since writing in regards to the Hartmann Furniture Co., I have received notice that the furniture is on the way and thanking you kindly for your willingness to help me."—*Mrs. W. H .L., July 7th.*

COMPLAINT AGAINST BEDELL CO.

I sent a long time ago to the Bedell Company for a pair of slippers at $3.98 and they sent me a pair of canvas slippers at $2.48 and I sent them back and I have written to them but cannot get any answer at all. I either want the money or slippers, so please do the best you can and thank you.—*Mrs. M. L., Chesaning, Mich., July 11th.*

This complaint was referred to the Bedell Co., and one week later Mrs. L. received her slippers according to her following letter:

"As I received my slippers I am sincerely thankful to you and hope I can do you a favor in the future."
—*Mrs. M. L., July 17, 1920.*

HIGHWAY OVERSEER'S PAY

I would like to get a little advice in regard to drawing pay for work as overseer on the highway. Can they make me wait until fall and let my money lay idle? their pay right away? Have I got to go and hire money and pay interest and wait until fall and let my money lie idle? Please give what instructions there are about it.—E. J. M., Stanwood, Mich.

I do not know of any provision of the law that requires your compensation to be paid only in the fall. The law provides that the highway commissioner and overseer of highways shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board shall decide. The Commissioner of highways shall be paid from the general fund in the same manner as other township officers are paid. The compensation of the overseer of highways shall be paid from the road repair fund on approval of the township board. Of course they could not order money paid from a fund that had none, but if there was money in the fund it could be ordered paid to you at such time as you had earned it. You are subject to such order as the board makes as to payment and if not satisfactory your only remedy is to quit. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

KILLING QUACK GRASS

The best way I know of to destroy quack grass is as follows: I take a 72 tooth harrow and turn the teeth to about an angle of 45 degrees. Then I hitch my evener on the rear end of the harrow and haul it across the field backwards. This will raise the roots of the grass to the top of the ground and if you will drag them over every day or two for a week they will soon die. Of course the harrow will be liable to try to bury itself when pulled this way, but by fastening two board strips under the harrow or drag to the frame with wire you can keep it on top of the ground alright.

I generally work my bean ground up this way in dry and hot weather. Beans are a good crop to put on land that has quack grass on it because the beans come up quick and you can cultivate the ground and keep the roots stirred up. I got rid of a number of patches last year in this way. —*J. W. H., Millington, Mich.*

RESOLD POTATOES

About the first week in April a stranger came here buying potatoes and contracted for mine making a small payment down, with the understanding that they were to be shipped the next week (he furnished sacks to put them in). It run along about three weeks and he did not call for them. They were sprouting and shrinking so I sold and shipped them to another man and returned him check for amount he gave me as payment on them, which check he refused to accept and returned to me, threatening to sue for damages. Can he collect damages? —F. M., Bentley, Mich.

I am of the opinion that you should have notified him of your intention to resell the potatoes if he did not take and pay for them at the time you understood he was to take them. A part payment would "bind the bargain" and he would be liable to you for the purchase price even though they sprouted. I am of the opinion that unless there are some additional circumstances he would be entitled to damages.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

PAYING TUITION

Has the school district any right to object to pay tuition to high school on scholars if they do not attend only part of the time and we still have to pay tuition in full. I have a man who owes me the sum of $85, without any note, or security at all. I have asked him several times for it. He finally told me to come and get two pigs valued at $25 that was applied on the amount he owed me. Now he refuses to pay the rest. Is there any way to collect the balance, he has 70 acres of land partly paid for. Will you please tel me what chance I have to collect the balance. Hoping to hear from you soon.—P. J., Montcalm County.

(1) If pupils enroll and attend part of the time I am of the opinion that the district is liable for the full amount of the tuition. (2) He is liable to you for the balance of the debt and a judgment for the amount may be collected from any of his property not exempt from taxation. —*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

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Not connected with any other house on this market.

SPACE FOR EXHIBITS AT WEST MICH. STATE FAIR NEARLY ALL TAKEN

"Michigan first," is the motto of the management of the West Michigan State Fair in assigning space for the annual exposition scheduled for Sept. 20-24. Application for space from exhibitors from adjoining states are coming in greater numbers than ever before and the management of the West Michigan State Fair is sending out warnings to state exhibitors that if they wish to have the preferred positions again this year they had better make reservations at once.

All indications point to the largest agricultural fair ever staged in the state. Applications for nearly every available foot of space in the Art Hall, Agricultural Buildings, Livestock buildings and the main fair grounds are now on file and new sections will have to be laid out for the overflow. If Michigan exhibitors wish to secure the preferred locations they had better hurry, for the fair management will soon have to assign space to the out of the state exhibitors.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page 9*)

to marry another, which marriage had been compelled before either of us ever knew the other existed. And the woman I married, please know, is a good and splendid woman. She will have my devotion forever. Unfortunately, she will never posess my heart."

In a great instant of revulsion, the entire truth came to the Queen. Clutching at her heart with clasped hands, she nearly fainted of the vertigo that assailed her. Although they still talked inside the library, she heard no further word of their utterance as she strove with slow success to draw herself together. Finally, with indrawn shoulders, a little forlorn sort of a ghost of the resplendent woman and wife she had been but a minutes before, she staggered across the hall and slowly, as if in a nightmare wherein speed never resides, dragged herself upstairs. In her room, she lost all control. Francis ring was torn from her finger and stamped upon. Her boudoir cap and her turtle-shell hairpins joined the general havoc under her feet. Convulsed, shuddering, muttering to herself in her extremity, she threw herself upon her bed and only managed, in an ecstasy of anguish, to remain perfectly quiet when Francis peeped in on his way to bed.

An hour, that seemed a thousand centuries, she gave him to go to sleep Then she arose, took in hand the crude jeweled dagger which had been hers in the Valley of the Lost Souls, and softly tiptoed into his room. There on the dresser it was, the large photograph of Leoncia. In thorough indecision, clutching the dagger until the cramp of her palm and fingers hurt her, she debated between her husband and Leoncia. Once, beside his bed, her hand raised to strike, an effusion of tears into her dry eyes obscured her seeing so that her dagger hand dropped as she sobbed auditbly.

Stiffening herself with changed resolve, she crossed over to the dresser. A pad and pencil lying handy, caught her attention. She scribbled two words, tore off the sheet, and placed it upon the face of Leoncia as it lay flat and upturned on the surface of polished wood. Next, with an unerring drive of the dagger, she pinned the note between the pictured semblance of Leoncia's eyes, so that the point of the blade penetrated the wood and left the haft quivering and upright.

(*Continued next week*)

HIS HEARING RESTORED

The invisible antiseptic ear drum invented by Mr. A. O. Leonard, which is in reality a minature megaphone, fitting inside the ear and entirely out of sight is restoring the hearing of literally hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this remarkable drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell that he is a deaf man. This ear drum is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, partially or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information addressed to A. O. Leonard, Suite 81 70 Fifth Avenue New York, will be given a prompt reply.—Adv.

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University Tested Professor W. B. Combs while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.67% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said $30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of $420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

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2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 60 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. $7.50; 10 gal. $12.50; 15 gal. $16.50; 82 gal. $32.00; 55 gal. $19.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

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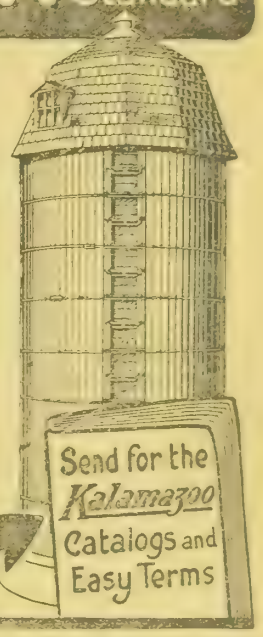

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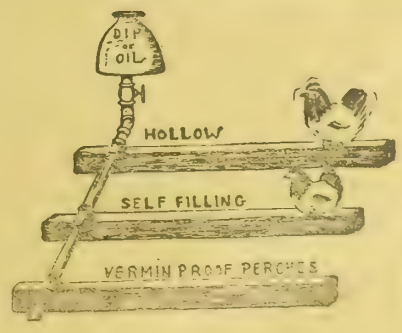

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Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.

Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

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Here's what happened.

Dams average yield, 3255 lbs. of milk, 161 lbs. of fat.

Daughters average yield, 6,313 lbs. of milk, 261 lbs. of fat.

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In other words, the daughters of the purebred Holstein bull averaged:

94% MORE MILK
62% MORE FAT

than their dams, and his granddaughters averaged

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WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD [illegible] with [illegible] Bell Son Ormsby Pontiac [illegible] who is a son of [illegible] from a daughter of Pontiac [illegible] A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 286554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

For sale; $3500.00 will take entire herd of Registered Holsteins

11 cows 3-9 yr., 5 heifers three of which are yearlings, most cows fresh, 4 bred to a 42 lb. $8,000 bull. Heifers from a 33 lb. bull. Or will sell separate. Also have a few bull calves and Empire milking machine in No. 1 condition. 1 1-2 miles south of Bay Port or 5 miles west of Pigeon, Mich. Address

JOHN F. VOLZ, JR., Bay Port, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. His Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.

His price is only $150.00.

From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS

with yearly and one-day backing. One yearling bull with five-year records averaging 25,000 pounds of milk, 1,100 pounds of butter.

RALPH RUPP
Archbold, Ohio

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Yearling Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4-year old and full brother-in-blood to the Ex-Champion Cow. Dam of calf own sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSTINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.

HILLCREST FARM
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.

H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

SHORTHORN

We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.

If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDers Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE City Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Scotch Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull [illegible] old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.

JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAG, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.

..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.

Also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 886905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.

MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

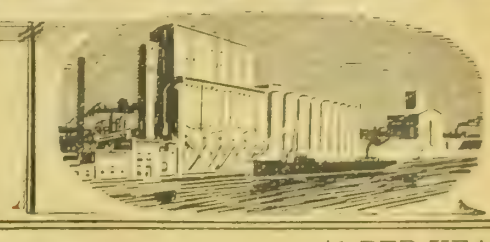
ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.

J. M WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

The Michigan

BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 50 | MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR

A Midsummer Day

In this issue:—Milo Campbell, Farmers' Choice for Governor—Farmers Back Candidates for State Legislature

If you want your share of our 8 per cent investment please reserve it to-day!

Friends:

IF YOU have now or will have after Harvest from a hundred to a thousand dollars or more which you would like to invest in a security paying 8% per annum, please read this through.

Two weeks ago on this page we announced to our readers why we needed this extra capital and why we believed it to be a good investment. On nearly every mail since we have received reservation orders, like the one at the bottom of this page, for from ten to a hundred shares.

We hope you were one of those fortunate enough to get a block of this 8% stock, but if you were not, please act quickly to reserve at least a part of what is still unsold. It is simply a case of "first come, first served!"

THIS IS NOT a stock-selling proposition—no one collects one penny of commission for selling it and every dollar you invest goes into making the company back of Michigan's OWN farm weekly stronger and better prepared to fight the farmer's battles in our home state.

THE WHOLE STORY IS JUST THIS:

We offer 2,500 shares of Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, incorporated in Michigan, 1910, at $10 per share.

We promise to pay you 4 per cent twice-a-year, or 8 per cent annually, on every dollar you invest, before the common stock holders draw one penny in dividends.

We reserve the right to buy this stock back after three years, by paying you 8 per cent per annum from the day you bought the stock AND AN ADDITIONAL BONUS OF 5 per cent, or $5 on every hundred you invest!

We hope that every dollar's worth of this preferred stock will go to friends and readers of The Michigan Business Farmer.

RAPID PROGRESS—You are familiar with the rapid progress which this weekly has made since its founding, as an independent weekly in 1917. The strength of a publication is measured exactly by the number of its loyal friends and we will leave it for you to judge the present circulation or "good-will" value of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER. It has not been easy sledding over these war years with a new paper, but our advertising receipts for the first six months of 1920, were just 50 per cent in advance of last year, while our circulation receipts for the same period showed a gain of 26 per cent, or a net gain from all sources over 1919, of 34 per cent. The net earnings for this period amounting to more than the total net earnings from the first issue in 1917 to the end of December, 1919.

A DOUBLE INVESTMENT—While we know that your investigation of our balance sheet and your knowledge of the growth of our business, will justify your confidence in this preferred stock issue which we offer at this time, we want you to feel too, that you are makng a double-investment. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is more than a business without a soul or a purpose, it is an institution which we dedicated from its first issue to "the needs of ALL the farmers of Michigan!" It has no creed, nor politics, sponsors no single farmers' organization but believes in ALL that are working for his welfare. Particularly have we tried to be the friend of those who needed help or encouragement. We have never run from the fight in the farmers' behalf or hesitated a moment between the right and the wrong path. So when we lay before you, our friends, who have stood by this weekly during the first trying years this opportunity to help put it well over-the-top, we hope you will know that you are not only making a good investment for your money, but giving a boost to a Michigan institution working a service for this state, the value of which you are best able to judge.

THE PRESENT OFFERING—From all the above you might take it that we had several hundred thousand dollars to raise. As a matter of fact, we need just TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000), which we have decided to issue as a Preferred Stock, paying Eight per cent (8%) semi-annually or cumulative if any dividend is passed. The preferred stock is a prior claim to all dividends and to the business and property itself, over the common stock and the dividends of 8 per cent per annum MUST be paid in full on the preferred stock before the common stockholders can secure one penny in dividends. It must be redeemed by the company on June 2nd, 1940 at par. The company, however, believing that it will desire to retire this preferred stock after a few years, reserves the right to buy it back at a premium of 50c per share or 5 per cent premium on a share of $10 par value, after three years from date of issue. This means that if the company at the end of even five years should decide to buy back this preferred stock, they would have to pay you $10 per share, plus accumulated dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, plus 5 per cent or 50c per share, which would, if bought back within a five year period amount to 9 per cent per annum on your investment.

SAFETY IN PREFERRED STOCK—The interest in the building, machinery, office equipment and paper stock of the company is to-day appraised in value at $45,000, or nearly double the entire amount of this preferred stock issue. This does not take into consideration nor attach any value to the circulation and good will of the publication, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, its franchises branch offices and advertising contracts, which, as you can imagine are very valuable and would sell as a going-business at a high figure. It is on all the property of the company that this $25,000 has a prior lien over the common stock and when it is understood that the common stock is owned by the publisher, editor and those actively interested in the direction of the company's business, it is obvious that the management will always be so conducted that neither the preferred nor common stock will be in jeopardy.

A CLOSING WORD—We hope to have only friends and readers of long-standing among those fortunate enough to get a block of this stock issue. We hope that it will be scattered into every county in Michigan. For this reason we will sell the remaining shares in blocks of ten shares or more at $10 per share, while it lasts. Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made.

Geo. M. Slocum

President,
Rural Publishing Company, Inc.

NOTE—Only two hundred and fifty of our readers could avail themselves of this 8% preferred stock. If each took our minimum allotment of not less than $100 or ten shares to a person. Several of our friends and reader have taken one or more thousand dollars worth, **SO THIS WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE THE LAST PUBLIC PROSPECTUS OF THE SALE OF THIS SECURITY**, therefore if you want any of it, please send the coupon order form below TO-DAY! "First come, first served," so if the stock is all gone before your reservation order is received, we will return your order with our thanks immediately.

RESERVATION ORDER FOR 8% PREFERRED STOCK

.....1920

Mr. George M. Slocum, President,
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

If not already sold, please reserve for me.....shares of Eight Per Cent (8%) Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, at Ten Dollars ($10) per share.

Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made to me, otherwise this reservation order does not obligate me in any way.

Signed .....

P. O. ..... R. F. D. No. .....

(2) County .....State .....

POTATO SITUATION IN MAINE

The acreage of potatoes in Maine has increased 76 per cent over last year, probably due to the high prices last year and indications of a good price the present season.

The acreage in 1919 was 102,000 the tubers being of fine quality and kept good in storage, better than in ordinary years.

It is reported that Maine has 118,000 acres this year (1920) however the stand is generally poor with healthy vines. All indications is for a decrease in production this fall, even with a larger acreage.

Early this spring it was thought the acreage would be cut materially due to the late shipment of fertilizer, but it resulted in later planting. The late planted potato vines are small and unless very favorable growing season prevails they will yield a small crop.

Aroostook County, the potato king county of Maine, is reported as having 90,000 acres, a large increase over 1919. The stand in Aroostook is very uneven however, the vines are looking healthy.

A rainy period for the past three weeks indicate a blight season and at present many farmers are reporting blight.

This is earlier than we usually have blight. The cobbler varieties are looking better than the Mountain varieties. It is pretty hard at present to predict what the yield will be, because blight or frost or something might come.

Potato buyers are offering from $3 to $4 per 165 lb. bbl. on fall delivery contracts.—*Ray S. Hews, Eastson, Maine.*

HOLSTEINS DOMINANT

County Agent F. S. Dunks, Howell, Mich., states that there are 321 breeders of purebred cattle in Livingston County. There are 250 registered Holstein bulls, 37 registered Shorthorns and 15 registered Jersey bulls.

Crop Reports

MONTCALM—The farmers are busy harvesting oats, threshing and plowing for fall grains. Condition of weather is warm with frequent heavy rains. Some winds and hail. The condition of soil is good and crops growing well. The farmers are not selling much of anything but some live stock and a few early potatoes. The farmers here are not building anything at present. Frank Young, an old pioneer resident was instantly killed, his auto having turned turtle, falling upon him. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, $2.15; corn, $4; oats $1; rye, $1.55; No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed; $30; cucumbers, $3 per cwt.; hens, 22c; springers, 40c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 42c; hogs, veal calves, 15c.—G. B. W.

SANILAC (C)—The haying is about done, winter wheat all in barn or stack. Farmers cutting oats which are a very good crop. Have had a few local rain storms. Have not had much rain in Custer but there seems to have been rains around Sandusky and south of there this week. It would help the crops and make the ground in shape to plow wheat. Where there has not been much rain the ground is getting pretty hard. Some farms are changing hands. There has been two big farms changed hands around Sandusky in the last few days, one a 160 farm sold for $20,000. That is not so bad for a price; it is a good farm. The following prices were offered at Sandusky: Wheat, $2.20; oats, 66c; rye $1.71; barley, $3; beans, C. H. P., $6; peas, $2.25; clover seed, $13.50; timothy seed, $3.40; alsike seed, $13.55; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 50c.—A. B.

GENESEE—Farmers have been busy threshing, harvesting oats and barley cultivating potatoes and beans and plowing. The weather has been exteremely dry until the last week, when we had quite a lot of rain. The heavy rain and hail of a week ago did heavy damage in some localities. The soil has been too dry for plowing but the recent rains will make it fine for working. Quite a lot of threshing has been done in the fields. Some farmers are having good yields of wheat and oats, but on the average the yield will be quite a lot below the average. Hay also was a short crop. Corn is looking good in most instances. Beans average from fair to good. The dry spell hurt the early beans quite a bit. Potatoes are looking good, but there is a small acreage. Apples are also looking good and there are prospects of a large crop. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.65; oats, 90c; rye, $1.75; buckwheat, $3.25 per cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) $6 per cwt.; beans (Red Kidney) $11 cwt.; Hay, $25@30; rye, wheat and oat straw, $8@12; potatoes, $2@2.50; onions, $2.75, cabbage, 3c; cucumbers, 75c doz.; hens, 35c; springers 40@45c; ducks, 32c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 40c; butter, creamery 56c; dairy, 53@58c; eggs, 51c; apples, $2@2.75; beef steers, 10@12; beef cows, 8@9; veal calves, 8@19; sheep 7@8; lambs, 16@14.50; hogs, 15@16.—C. W. S.

Volume VII
Number 50

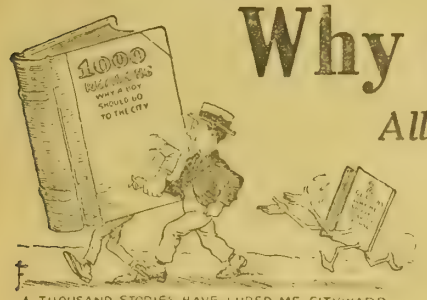
THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

August 21st
1920

Why the Farm Boy Goes to the City

Allured by City Advantages Painted in Bright but False Colors

By H. G. WEAVER



A THOUSAND STORIES HAVE LURED ME CITYWARD —

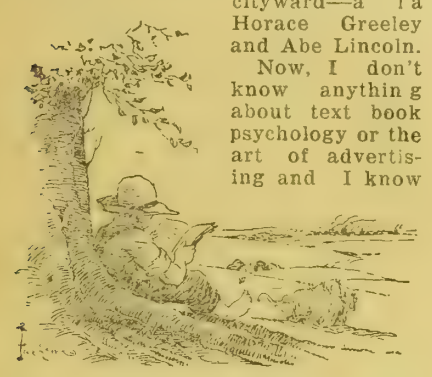
THIS ARTICLE was written by one who might have been a farmer, but chose city life instead. While he is inclined to ignore the economic and practical aspects of the drift of country people to the city, his views are refreshing and contain much pointed truth, comments upon this article are invited.—Editor.

WE HEAR a lot of talk about the farm boy leaving the farm. The chances are that we are going to hear even more of it before we are through.

I live in the city, but personally, I'm in favor of the farm boy staying on the farm—everyone is in favor of the farm boy staying on the farm—that is everyone except the farm boy himself!

It's hard to find a magazine or a newspaper that doesn't bemoan the lamentable condition of the farmer and preach the necessity of the farm boy staying home.

Famous writers write about it. Editors comment on it. Politicians rave over the subject and campaigns are planned to keep the farm boy farming. And while this goes on the farmer lad continues to pack his grip or "telescope" and meander cityward—a la Horace Greeley and Abe Lincoln.



Now, I don't know anything about text book psychology or the art of advertising and I know very little about farming, but I think I know something about human nature—and I think I know something about farmer boys—at least I have this much in common with them:

I was raised in a rural community. I have lived on a farm. Most of my friends and acquaintances are farmers. Practically all of my schoolmates weer farmer boys.

Lastly, I am not old enough to have forgotten what it is like to be a boy and unless things have changed a lot during the past half generation, farmer boys are very much the same as other boys.

Boys don't like to be kept anywhere. Boys don't want to be told where they must stay put!

Personally, I wouldn't give two cents for a boy who doesn't like motion, who doesn't like progress and who doesn't like activity!

The placid, peaceful, plodding side of farm life has been played up so frequently in contrast with the city that the word "farming" has become synonymous with the word "stagnation."

I may be wrong on lots of other things, but I'll risk my meagre reputation that I'm dead right on this:

The way to keep the boy on the farm is not to try to keep him there at all. The thing to do, and the only thing to do, is to make him like the farm and the only way to make him like the farm is to make the farm likable and then prove to him that it is likable. After that's been done you don't need to worry about keeping him there—you couldn't pull him away with a 40-80 tank type.

It's going to take a lot of constructive effort to do this.

Let's get away from the word "stay"—the Young American—the farmer boy—doesn't like to stay anywhere. He likes to move on. It's human nature to want to move on. What's more, he's going to move on! And if he can't move on in the direction of progress, he's going to move on geographically—and that means to the city!

Let's forgt all about this back-to-the-farm stuff. If the movement of labor from the city to the farm is a "backward" movement we had all better quite right now.

Let's abandon the expression "keep the boy on the farm." Let's put the kibosh on it for all times. It sounds too much like Sing Sing prison talk. A boy who is worth having isn't going to let you keep him anywhere. He will determine his own destiny. He will move along just to be independent—and the chap who isn't built that way doesn't count!

My father was a farmer. He was a good farmer. He was an up-to-date farmer. He was aggressive. He was a booster. He was an enthusiast and a Peptomist—in other words he was an exception!

It would have been the most natural thing in the world for me to have followed farming. I'll tell you why I didn't—I'll tell you the truth about it:

Primarily it was because city and industrial life were more effectively press-agented. The newspapers had always been full of stories of commercial and industrial achievement. The popular magazines fairly reeked with highly colored biographies of men who had achieved success in the city—men who were powers in the big industrial world—men who had had their start as hard working farmer boys—men who went to the city to seek greater opportunities.

And the city (according to the stories) received them with open arms. Most of them were elected to the presidency of the United States while not looking; others, of somewhat lesser ability, became steel magnates and oil kings, while the mediocre, second-class, general run of the mine, gravitated to the more lowly stations of bank presidents and railroad directors—at least that's what the stories taught.

That's the kind of stuff the magazines handed me when I was a kid. That's the kind of dope I read in the Sunday papers. Or, if I didn't like it in homepathic doses I could get Horatio Alger's complete works—from "Bill, the Bootblack" to "Mark the Matchboy"—expressed in predigested monosyllables and sold on the easy-payment plan!!

Even my own father couldn't make much headway in competition with the metropolitan press. And again—when I wasn't reading Alger books or milking cows, I was down at the village hostelry listening to suave drummers with diamond scarf pins and kinky noses lamenting the necessity that forced them to visit such [illegible] They would wax eloquent in their descriptions of city [illegible] city conveniences, city salaries, metropolitan attractions, etc.

The Liability Side of His Ledger

That was enough to make me give up the idea of farming, but that was not all—the farmers whom I knew—the majority of farmers, the average farmers, the old-time dyed-in-the wool orthodox farmers—were not a cheerful lot. They were not optimistic. They were not boosters. They didn't have a press agent. They lacked an Horatio Alger.

These same farmers—these average farmers—would listen to the city man's talk. They would listen with open mouths and hands falling limply and helplessly at their sides.

The younger generation also listened—they listened—they thought—they went back home—they lost interest in agriculture—they became bored with farm life—the city beckoned them. Again they re-read the most thrilling chapter of "Ned, the Newsboy" and forthwith took up the study of time tables.

The city is well press-agented. It always has been and I guess it always will be. The farm is not. The lives of great men carry a subtle appeal for the metropolis—the successful farmer is the Uncrowned King. I've read a hundred—I guess a thousand stories that have lured me cityward.

I've never been able to find but two stories that painted farm life as holding possibilities for big achievement and real life!

The farmer needs press agents—he needs lots of 'em—he needs 'em bad. I shudder to think what will happen if this need isn't filled—and filled pretty quick.

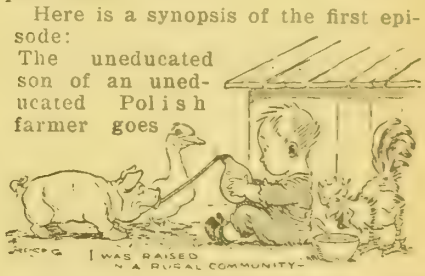
For the past six months I've studied everything I could get my hands on that was supposed to relieve the farm labor situation.

There have been many stories aimed in this general direction, but few have come within shouting distance of the bull's eye.

I'll tell you about one story in particular:

Here is a synopsis of the first episode:

The uneducated son of an uneducated Polish farmer goes



to the city "to work through the winter." In less than twelve months he writes his father than he is making seventy-five dollars a week.

The father answered the letter, to-wit:

"If you make seventy-five dollars a week you stay there. We [illegible]—the whole family—can't make seventy-five dollars a month out here on the farm."

Maybe that kind of stuff does call attention to a serious condition, but I contend that it makes the condition much worse.

Maybe it is a true story—I'll not question its authenticity—it could have happened and personally I believe it did happen.

But—

What is to be gained by [illegible] such an incident?

Does it make the boy on the farm more satisfied?

Does it make the boy who left the farm anxious to return?

Does it tempt the ambitious city [illegible] to take up agriculture as a life work?

(Published by courtesy Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.)

(Concluded in August 28th Issue)

Milo Campbell, Farmers' Choice for Governor

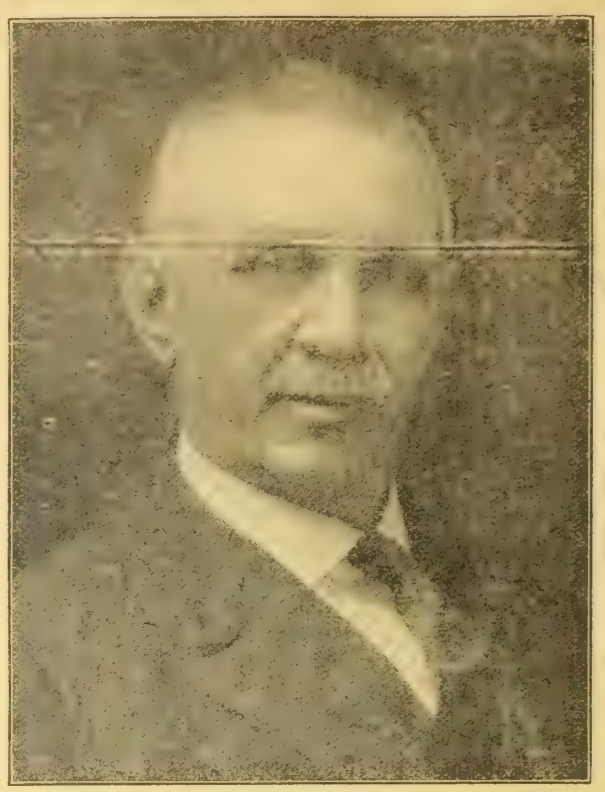
A Brief Sketch of the Life and Deeds of the Man whom we Believe will be the Next Governor

IN 1916, Milo D. Campbell, farmer and lawyer of Coldwater, went as a delegate to a convention of the National Milk Producers' federation in Chicago. He was virtually unknown to those who had gathered from far and near to attend and address that gathering. He had no place on the program. But as he sat in the audience and listened to the speakers; watched the issues that are a part of every convention take shape; saw the convention divide itself into two unequal parts upon these issues, he was seized with the conviction that those who seemed to be in the majority were wrong. Without hesitation and in his characteristic fighting manner, he arose to the floor and in a speech that rang with eloquence and conviction hammered down the defenses of the opposition, carried his point; and before that convention adjourned was elected president of the National Milk Producers' federation.

Such was Milo Campbell's dramatic entrance into the arena where the farmers battles are fought. From that time on he devoted nearly every waking moment to the farmers' cause. He traveled all over the United States driving home truths about the farmer and the farming business. His advice and counsel was sought for by milk producers' association from coast to coast. In every important battle over the right of farmers to organize and sell their products collectively Campbell was there with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up. His legal training coupled with his inate sense of justice, his love and compassion for the farmer, made him a formidable protagonist.

After we entered the war Mr. Campbell was appointed a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee and spent most of his time in Washington where the Food Administration and the President often consulted his views in conference over matters affecting the farmers. In this connection his counsel was conspicuously frank and fair to all concerned. More than once his watchfulness prevented the adoption of policies that would have been unfair and injurious to the farmers, and more than once he forced the adoption of other policies which for his sponsorship would not have been considered.

THE BUSINESS FARMER did not become acquainted with Mr. Campbell during his boyhood days, nor yet during the years when he rendered splendid service to the state of Michigan, as a legislator, secretary to Gov. Luce, insurance commissioner, etc. It was not until three or four years ago that the exceptional worth of this exceptional man came to our attention and we found that all his life he was nearly always on the job when the farmer's case was heard and that he was nearly always in the right. It was not as a result of any personal consideration for Mr. Campbell but of our admiration for his courage and progressiveness that we have on many occasions given him the hand of approval. Go back thru the files of THE BUSINESS FARMER and you will find article after article in which Milo D. Campbell figured as the outstanding champion of the farmers' rights among the national farm leaders.



MILO D. CAMPBELL

These are some of the reasons which led to the endorsement of Mr. Campbell by the farm organizations and THE BUSINESS FARMER. Some readers have asked upon what grounds Mr. Campbell claims the support of the farmers, and it will not be amiss to review his record.

A Farmer Boy

In the first place Mr. Campbell came from a family of farmers. His father was a farmer in rather moderate circumstances in Branch county. Milo worked on the farm until he was fourteen years of age when it became necessary for him to shift for himself. Through his own efforts he secured an education, being obliged to quit school and college on several occasions in order to replenish his pocket. For a time he taught school and was for several years county superintendent of schools. Later he studied law. While yet quite young he was elected to the legislature, where he exhibited such abilities that Gov. Luce chose him for his private secretary. From then on he has been more or less in the public service, practicing law at odd intervals, but giving a great deal of attention to his two farms in Branch county where he has had at times herds of over one hundred head of pure-bred Holsteins. The past few years he has devoted almost his entire private attention to the active management of his farms.

Among the public positions he has held should be mentioned the United States marshalship for the eastern district of Michigan, Mr. Campbell being appointed by Theodore Roosevelt. He lost his job, however, when Mr. Wilson was elected.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Congregational church, but is usually liberal in his religious views. He has a pretty fair reputation as a preacher and filled more than one pulpit and in churches of more than one denomination.

Mr. Campbell was in a large measure responsible for the wheat price being set at $2.26 instead of $2. In a conference with Hoover at which Mr. Campbell was one of the few actual farmers present it was all but decided to recommend $2 as the minimum price when Mr. Campbell presented such telling arguments against it that the price was increased to $2.26. Later Mr. Campbell discovered that in many sections of the country the dealers were not paying the farmers what they should under the guaranteed price. He immediately went to Washington, secured an audience with Mr. Hoover to such good purpose that the price to the farmer was raised throughout the country.

Mr. Campbell's greatest work perhaps has been in connection with the dairy industry. The efforts of the politicians of Chicago, New York and other great cities to prosecute the farmers for charging what their milk was worth aroused Mr. Campbell to such lengths that he undertook a campaign of publicity and bitter denunciation of the farmers' persecutors which gained the sympathy of the public and in almost every instance secured an acquittal for the accused farmers. He has contributed in no small way toward putting the dairy industry on a business basis and securing for the farmer a price commensurate with the cost of production.

Nearly two years ago when the government took charge of the wool clip of the country Mr. Campbell uncovered and made public a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the Boston wool combination to defraud the farmers and the public of millions of dollars through their manipulation of the clip. Mr. Campbell presented to the U. S. Wool Division actual facts and figures which caused an investigation and nipped the game of the conspirators in the bud. As recently as the spring of the present year Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board, to whose attention the matter was brought, publicly acknowledged Mr. Campbell's services in this connection. As a result of these efforts nearly a million dollars will be distributed among the wool growers of the eastern section of the United States.

Mr. Campbell on State Issues

It has been asked where Mr. Campbell stands on such issues as the state constabulary, taxes, the warehouse amendment, state institutions, etc. Mr. Campbell is opposed to the State Constabulary as it now exists. He believes in a state police force, however, to be recruited from the wardens of the fish, game and forest fire departments and the inspectors of the food and drug department. He believes that we have too many wardens with police or semi-police powers. He would consolidate and give each warden power to act in behalf of any state department. But he has no use for state police patrolling the state in uniform. He believes that local officials should be compelled under penalty of removal from office to enforce the law in co-operation with the state wardens, and that the latter should be depended upon in times of violent strikes, riots and other emergencies which are rare occurrences in Michigan.

Mr. Campbell was the first candidate to declare for strict economy in the conduct of state affairs. And he is the only one who has announced a definite plan of economy. He has promised if elected to bring about a reduction in the innumerable boards and commissions of the state, entirely eliminating the functions of some and co-ordinating the functions of others. In this way he believes that a large sum of money can be saved to the taxpayers.

On the warehouse amendment Mr. Campbell has stated that he believes in the principle of submitted constitutional amendments to the vote of the people. There is no doubt that had he been governor during the past two years he would have recommended the submission of this question.

Those who are actively supporting Mr. Campbell's candidacy, and they include nearly all the agricultural leaders of the state and rural communities, are thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Campbell, if elected, will continue to give agriculture the same sympathetic consideration as in the past. As Governor of Michigan he will have the influence and power to render still greater service to Michigan agriculture. The farmers and their wives of this state can put Mr. Campbell in that position. It is up to them.

Modern Buildings on Mr. Campbell's Dairy Farm

This Farm Home Shows Who's Boss on the Campbell Farm.

Farmers Back Candidates for State Legislature

Aroused over Extravagancies of Last Legislature and Warehouse Rebuff Farmers Take Active Hand in Fall Campaigns

By THE EDITOR

IN THE large majority of the agricultural districts of the state the farmers have either endorsed one of their number for the state senate and house of representatives or are working quietly in unison for the candidate most likely to give them the best representation. This is not the result of any state-wide movement to organize the farmers. On the contrary the action is purely local in its inception. The farmers are, however, moved by a common desire. To purge the legislature of its spenders and to punish those who couldn't trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment.

The sentiment for a change of representatives that will more nearly reflect the views and interests of the farmers is most pronounced in the Thumb, in nearly every district of which there is a hot contest between machine candidates and farmer candidates. Among the farmers there is little division of sentiment. In several districts the local or county farm bureaus have officially endorsed candidates, and members of all farm organizations are joining hands to nominate them.

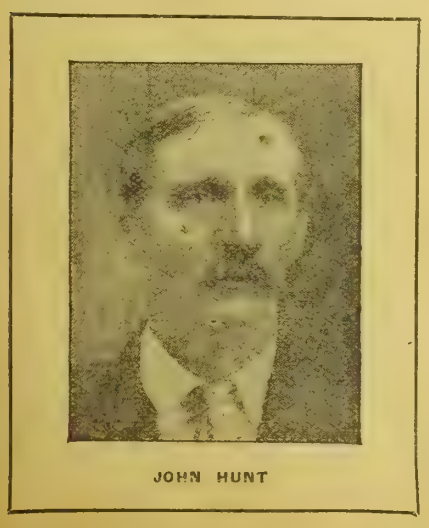
The Twentieth District

The twentieth senatorial district comprises the counties of Huron and Sanilac, represented last year by Geo. B. Forester, a banker of Dackerville, whose record for economy is notorious for its absence. The situation in this district is placed before us by a Harbor Beach subscriber, who writes as follows:

"Mr. John Hunt of Huron county became a candidate for state senator only after long pursuasion by members of the Farm Bureau, supposing it would be a clean-cut race between him and John Wallace. Mr. Wallace withdrew, and now 'they' have selected State Senator Forrester of Sanilac county again, who has filled this office two years. In this district it has been an unwritten law that one county should name the candidate for a two term period and then the other county should have this privilege. This custom has been in effect for many years, but this summer the farmers of the district selected a Huron county man as their candidate. Because of the opposition to the farmer candidate various financial interests in these counties have circulated petitions for the renomination of Sen. Forrester.

"In all fairness Huron county should send the next senator to the state legislature from this district and John Hunt, progressive Huron county farmer is the man who should receive the support of every fair-minded man in Sanilac and Huron counties. Mr. Hunt is personally known to those who have induced him to run, and without question, if elected he would be one of the best senators that the district as a whole ever had.

"John Hunt is a pioneer of Huron county. He owns a large and attractive farm in Verona township on which he has labored for over forty years to turn a forest into fertile. He has been intensely interested in whatever activity would make for better and happier conditions in his community, as the perusal of the following will show:



JOHN HUNT

"Born in Wisconsin. Parents from New England, came with them to Lapeer county, where he was left an orphan at two years of age. Brought up by strangers. Educated in the district and high schools of Oakland county. Taught in district and village schools 13 years. Came to Huron county where he has since resided since 1878. Cut the road to and cleared up a new farm. Twelve years supervisor of Verona township. Twenty-two years president Huron County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. President since its incorporation of the most successful co-operative elevator in Huron county. Helped to organize a county farmers' institute years before the state gave its financial assistance and was five years its president. Is a member of the County Road Commission. He was chairman of the Huron county farm bureau membership drive. If elected he promises to fairly represent every interest of the district."

Clare District

A partial history of the farmers' political movement in the counties of Clare, Gladwin and Roscommon, constituting the Clare representative district and a part of the 38th senatorial district, has already been given in these columns. It was largely thru efforts of John Fitzpatrick of Beaverton that meetings were held in Clare county to discuss endorsement of farmer candidates and resulted in choosing of himself and George Stehle to represent Clare county in making such endorsements. County Agent Atwater of Gladwin county took an active part in a poll of farm bureau members which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Elmer Gedney and Levi Pfenning to represent Gladwin county. With Mr. Edward Coan of Roscommon county these four gentlemen endorsed Mr. Richard Emerson of Grant Township, Clare county, as the farmers' candidate for the house of representatives.

RICHARD EMERSON

As campaign thunder this committee has secured the signed approval of a large number of actual farmers of the district who are personally acquainted with Mr. Emerson and can vouch for his ability and integrity. It is believed that the rest of the farmers of the district will place their confidence in the judgment of these and throw their support to Mr. Emerson.

Mr. Richard Emerson

Mr. Emerson, the candidate, has lived on a farm all his life and at present is farming 130 acres in Grant township, Clare county. He has represented his township on board of supervisors for ten years, and has been chairman of the board for five years. At present he is chairman of the Clare County Road Commission. He has always taken an active part in the agricultural affairs of his county, and is well-equipped to represent the farmers of the Clare district in the legislature.

St. Clair County, 2nd District

Upon the urging of his friends Farmer John Volker of Marine City has entered the race for state representative from the second district of St. Clair county, opposing Mr. Franklin Moore, a well-to-do salt manufacturer of St. Clair, who has held the office two terms. Mr. Volker has the endorsement of the Marine City local of the St. Clair County farm bureau and of the Starville Farmers' Club.

Mr. Moore's stock argument as to why the people of his district should give him a third term is that by virtue of his being speaker pro tem of the 1919 session he stands a good show of being selected speaker of the next session, thereby conferring an honor upon St. Clair county. In fact, Mr. Moore says he has "already received a large number of voluntary pledges of support for that important office." A strange statement, indeed, when no man knows who will constitute the next session of the legislature.

JOHN VOLKER

We have nothing against Mr. Moore. We understand that he was a very accommodating gentleman in the last session of the legislature, voting for most of the appropriations, commissions and other measures involving expenditures of the public money. His claim for future political honors should rest upon his record. THE BUSINESS FARMER reproduces it below that his constituents may become informed thereon:

On page 1863 of the Journal of the House, session 1919, appears the following:

"The Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Constitution, by Mr. Ivory, chairman, reported Senate Resolution No. 5 (proposing the warehouse amendment,) without recommendation.

"Mr. Franklin Moore moved that the joint resolution be laid on the table.

"Mr. Braman demanded the yeas and nays.

"The motion made by Mr. Moore then prevailed, a majority of all members voting therefore, etc."

And that was the end of the warehouse amendment.

Mr. Moore was conveniently absent from the House when the boxing commission bill came up. But he entered a few moments after and was just in time to vote for the resolution to amend the constitution permitting an increase in the salaries of circuit judges.

Although Mr. Moore was in the House at the time the vote was taken on the State Park Commission he was one of five who did not vote either way on the measure. However a few moments later he did vote to permit spearing suckers in the Chippewa river.

Mr. Moore voted for the State Constabulary and an appropriation of $370,000.

John Volker

John Volker, who aspires to succeed Mr. Moore, is as we have said a farmer. He needs no introduction to the people of his district for nearly everyone in St. Clair county knows John Volker. He was born on a farm in Michigan in 1863, and attended the public schools. As a young man he took to sea and sailed the Great Lakes from 1885 to 1903, retiring as chief engineer. He then actively took up farming which he has followed for seventeen years. As one of the leading men of his community he has held various positions of public trust. He has served for a number of years as township treasurer, treasurer of his school district, and in 1914 was elected to a six year term as county road commissioner, a position which he resigned after two years of service. During the war Mr. Volker was active in all the patriotic drives in every one of which his district went "over the top" with flying colors. A son served several years overseas, taking part in many of the important battles in which he was several times wounded.

Mr. Volker is a member of the Grange and Gleaners ,and was secretary-treasurer of the Marine City farm bureau which he resigned, however, in obedience to the constitution of the Bureau when he became a candidate for state representative.

Mr. Volker is a man of high character, honest as the day is long, and his farming and business experience has been such as to equip him well for the position he seeks. He believes firmly that it costs too much to run our state government, and that, if elected he can help reduce expenditures. He believes in letting the pople rule, and giving them an opportunity to express their views on amendments to the Constitution.

If elected, Mr. Volker will probably not be speaker of the next House but he will be something more important than that, a true representative of the people of the second district of St. Clair county.

Sanilac District

In the Sanilac representative district a three-cornered fight is on

(*Continued on page* 19)

CHAS. F. BURNHAM

Farm Bureau to Enter Politics

THE HURON County Farm Bureau will take a hand in county, district and state politics. This, at least, is the report that comes from the meeting of the executive committee and county officers of the bureau held on Tuesday. At that meeting it is said that a resolution was passed pledging the organization to do all it could in the coming primary to promote and secure the nomination of John Hunt for senator; Milo Campbell, for governor; Godfrey Gettle for representative and Chas. B. Scully, of Almont, for lieutenant governor. It is understood that circular letters will be sent out urging the members to support these candidates.

The constitution of the organization is silent on the question of politics, but speakers last winter made statements to the effect that they would not try to control elections, but the members would be expected to support candidates who would favor their interests.

County Agent Campbell says that he is barred from campaign activities because his salary is partly covered by Federal appropriations. This would not necessarily influence the other officers and directors, he said.—Huron County Tribune.

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

If George Livingston, Market Bureau Chief, Doesn't Put Money in Your Pockets It Won't Be His Fault

By FRANK GEORGE

IT WILL be recalled that in Greek Mythology Argus, the son of Zeus and Niobe, had a hundred eyes. George Livingston, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has but two eyes—being just an every-day human being—but his friends say that his vision is better than Argus' ever was. It has to be good to see all sides of the big farm marketing problems of to-day and then to look after 100 field offices distributed throughout the United States, as well as to direct the activities of some 1,330 employees who are trying to solve them.

But going back a little farther, George Livingston first saw the light of day on September 14, 1886. Thereafter, he spent 18 years on a farm. During that time he saw a great many things. Other people saw them too. But whereas others sat down and grumbled at the hard lot of the farmer, George Livingston determined to apply corrective measures if he ever got the opportunity. At the same time he perceived that Mr. Opportunity might fail to put in an appearance, so he donned his hunting togs and went after him.

At twenty-nine G. L. was an authority on grain and grain marketing. He had graduated from the Ohio State University and thereafter spent five years specializing in agricultural and marketing methods in the capacity of instructor and assistant professor at various universities. His post-graduate course at Corness University subsequently led him to Europe to study agricultural practices there. Then he joined the Bureau of Markets. His executive ability and genius for organization were soon recognized and four years later he was appointed chief of the bureau.

Quick to recognize ability in others George Livingston is never satisfied until its full force is being applied. When he established the grain inspection service he assembled the best talent that could be found—men who knew their business from the ground up. It was not an easy job. There were many persons who knew that while the adoption of standard grades would remove the guesswork from grain marketing and therefore be of huge benefit to the farmer, it would also reduce their own incomes considerably. However, that did not deter G. L. for a moment. But instead of holding a bludgeon over their heads he sought quietly to secure their co-operation. And he did. That is the way he does everything—quietly, courteously, unerringly.

For more than half a century agricultural experts and agencies have devoted almost their entire attention to production problems. But these experts are now agreed that the question of marketing is of equal importance, and that the present marketing system is wasteful and inefficient in many spots. They say that with the present methods farmers lose millions of dollars annually. More important than that is the economic waste caused by the quantity of food actually lost.

It is only comparatively recently, however, that any organized effort has been made to develop the machinery of marketing to meet the nation's requirements. And with the United States leading the world in the maintenance of a government agency to study and devise new marketing methods, economists and students of food distribution problems everywhere are watching closely the results secured by the Bureau of Markets and the man who directs its activities.

Thoroughgoing investigations of existing conditions are basically necessary to improvement of marketing conditions. The Bureau of Markets studies current market conditions, the demand for specific crops, sources of supply, methods of grading, standardizing, packing and shipping farm products, transportation and storage, the nature of the commercial transactions by means of which farm products move from the producer to the consumer, waste in marketing, methods of accounting and business practice used by agencies engaged in the marketing of farm products, co-operative associations of farmers for marketing farm products the purchasing of farm supplies, etc.

The specific commodities to which the most attention has been given are cotton and cotton seed, live stock, meats and animal by-products, dairy products, grain, hay, feeds and seeds and fruits and vegetables.

Already conspicuous achievements have been secured by establishing standard grades for farm products, reducing waste caused by faulty storage and shipping methods, and lowering costs of distribution of some agricultural products. One or two examples will indicate what it is possible to accomplish by improving the present marketing methods.

By developing an inexpensive storage house for sweet potatoes and widely advocating its use the loss by decay of the sweet potato crop has been reduced from 25 per cent to 2 per cent—a saving ofabout $2,000,000 a year.

The president of a national bank in Marshall County, Texas, has stated that the service rendered by the Bureau of Markets in connection with the assistance given cotton growers in grading and stapling cotton before sale has been worth $150,000 to the county. Another prominent man in Hall county, Texas, states that similar service performed there has been worth $200,000. Hundreds of letters containing statements such as these regarding all agricultural products are continually received by the bureau.

G. L. considers that the standardization of farm products and the containers in which they are packed is fundamentally the most important work being performed by the bureau; a work that is basic to all improvement in marketing, for without established standards and grades there is no recognized basis for buying and selling; no common language by which the parties to a transaction may understand each other; no uniform standard of quality upon which values and prices may be based.

Mandatory standards have been fixed for American Upland cotton, including grade, coor and length of staple; for shelled corn, wheat and oats and for climax baskets and containers for small fruits, berries and vegetables. Permissive standards have been recommended for white potatoes, sweet potatoes, Bermuda onions, strawberries, Seo Island and American-Egyptian cottons, and tentative standards have been formulated for some other commodities. There is urgent need for the standardization of hay, wool, live stock, dairy and poultry products. In the matter of hay alone many farmers have stated that 9-10 of the losses sustained in the hay business are due to a lack of standard grades and a uniform impartial inspection service.

He also believes that the economic waste caused by shipping products to glutted markets and away from under-supplied markets, will be prevented by the use of the Bureau of Markets news service which many farmers find of inestimable value in marketing their produce. These reports cover live stock and meats, poultry and dairy products, fruits, vegetables, peanuts, cotton, hay, feed, and seed. The cantaloupe growers and shippers of California state that this service together with the assistance given by personal representatives of the Bureau of Markets, have saved them $1,000,000 in a single season.

The daily, weekly and monthly reports and summaries showing market conditions, prices, movement, supply and demand in connection with live stock, meats, wool, hides and skins; the preliminary standardization of classes and grades of these products; investigations of waste and loss in marketing with suggestions for improved methods and stock yard supervision calculated to detect and prevent dishonest practices have effected a stabilization of the live stock markets and a saving of millions of dollars, directly and indirectly, to the producers, shippers, and handlers concerned.

Prior to the establishment of these market news services a few large organizations only were able to obtain reliable information on market conditions. Such information is now available to producers and to all interested parties. This protects the small producer and dealer, brings about more stable conditions and better distribution, and benefits consumers as well.

To make its reports of the utmost practical usefulness, the bureau has equipped itself with the fastest system of communication available today, and its branch offices in the great consuming and distributing markets are connected by leased telegraph lines operated by bureau telegraphers. These wires are busy from eight to twelve hours a day in the exclusive transmission of information which is vital to intelligent and successful food distribution. At one time during the war the bureau operated 17,000 miles of leased wires. These wires now extend about 5,000 miles and the mileage must be further decreased on account of reduced appropriations.

Before the news services could be successfully operated it was necessary to get the co-operation of the railroads, to obtain information regarding the carlot movement of certain commodities. At the present time nearly 1,200 agents on 474 railroads, involving 248,000 miles of road, send in reports which are used in connection with the daily telegraphic bulletins on fruits, vegetables live stock and meats.

Another important factor in marketing is the Food Products Inspection Service established by the bureau, by the use of which shippers and others interested can obtain certificates attesting the condition of their perishable products received at central markets; a service that facilitates the distribution of the products covered, hastens the release of cars, lessens deterioration and waste on account of delays resulting from disputes as to the condition of products, and prevents unfair trade practices.

At the present time fruit and vegetable inspectors are stationed at twenty-five markets, about 147 additional markets being served from these stations. Butter inspectors are stationed in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

Then there is the organization of farmers' co-operative associations—permanent, economic institutions that have a far-reaching effect. There are now more than 14,000 farmers' co-operative associations in the United States, in the organization of many of which the bureau was called upon to lend assistance. A staff of experts is maintained to study practical methods of co-operative marketing and to place the results in the hands of the farmers.

The writer endeavored to draw out from George Livingston something about himself. But without success. Self has no place in his lexicon. But

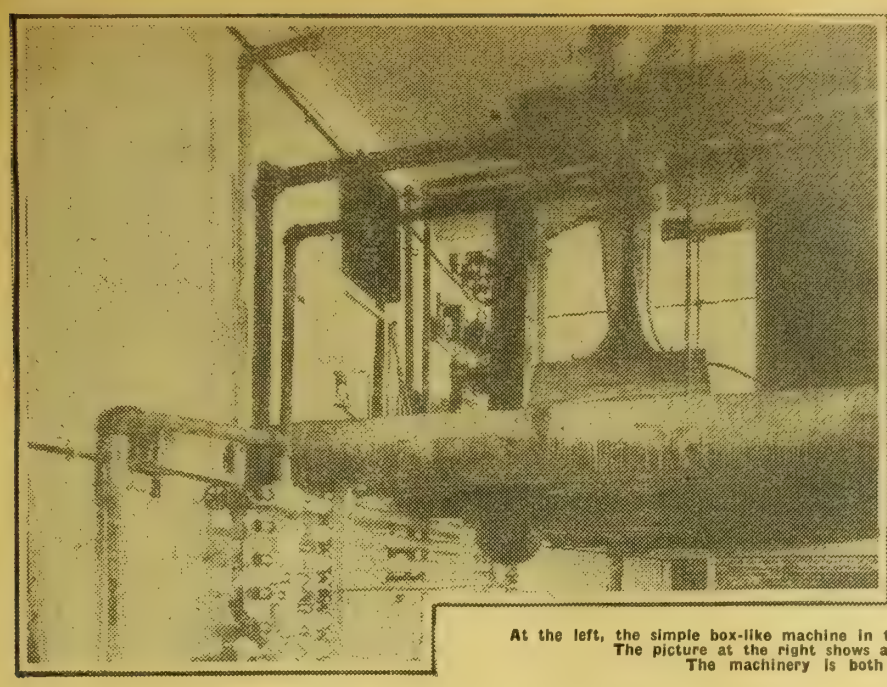
(*Continued on Page* 19)

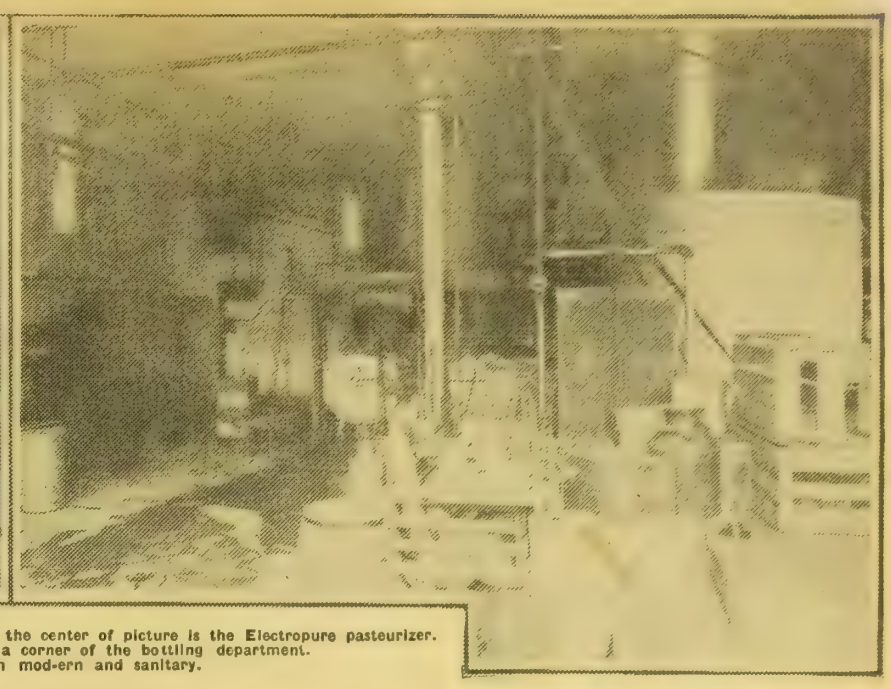
Work of the Bureau of Markets

THE UNITED States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations for many years have been rendering definite assistance to farmers in the solution of problems concerning agricultural production. A few years ago, however, the necessity for devoting attention to marketing problems became apparent and an Office of Markets in the Department of Agriculture was created in 1913. This office subsequently developed into the Bureau of Markets. The function of this bureau is to assist the farmer in solving problems of marketing and distribution, as the Bureaus of Plant and Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture have for a great many years assisted him in solving problems of production. The Bureau of Markets deals definitely with the selling end of farming and is, therefore, concerned with questions of economics and business. It has been in existence about seven years and during this relatively short time has done pioneer work in an undeveloped field.

The work of the Bureau of Markets covers the entire United States and it has branch offices or representatives in about fifty places.

The man who has made the Bureau of Markets one of the most valuable departments of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. George Livingston.





At the left, the simple box-like machine in the center of picture is the Electropure pasteurizer. The picture at the right shows a corner of the bottling department. The machinery is both mod-ern and sanitary.

Farmers Market Their Own Milk in Ohio City

Story of How Milk Rroducers of Richland County, Ohio, Overcame Their Distributing Problems

(*By Special Correspondent*)

UP TO AUGUST, 1918 the producers of Richland County, Ohio, were practically at the mercy of the regular distributors, principally one, as this distributor had absorbed every other dealer of any consequence. Thus intrenched the survivor began a systematic effort to still further enrich himself at the expense of the producers. Not only was the price of milk and cream materially reduced but the weights and tests were continually in question. Whole milk dropped to an average for the year of $2.20 per hundred, or one hundred and ten or twenty, depending on how the scales were set, for 3.5 per cent butter fat test and 4 cents a point above and that much less below.

About a year before the above date a feeble effort had been made to oppose these high-handed methods in the organization of a small company with ten thousand capital and named the Richland County Farmers Dairy and Produce Company, but the most formidable part of this undertaking was its name. Nothing tangible was accomplished towards regulating or raising prices. Bad management, small capital, poor equipment and an inevitable deficit soon brought forth an S. O. S. from the few who still clung to the wreckage. This call was answered by J. F. Rudd, President of the Electropure Company, of Chicago.

Mr. Rudd, who was an experienced organizer, met with the producers a number of times, and finally made them a proposition to organize The Mansfield Electropure Dairy Co., with a capital stock of $95,000, using the Electropure process to treat their milk instead of pasteurization.

Some two hundred producers subscribed the stock and the most modern dairy machinery and equipment was installed, of sufficient capacity to handle one thousand gallons of milk, five hundred gallons of ice cream and two thousand pounds of butter a day, which if properly handled would make handsome returns on the investment. In Mansfield there was a ready market for that amount of dairy products of a better quality than was being furnished.

But right here is where the directors made the mistake which has so often been made in organizations of this kind. They seemed to think that almost anybody could manage a dairy distributing plant, and the worst part of the stupidity was that they could not be convinced of this vital error until four men had tried and failed, each leaving a number of excuses but not a single reason—at least not the right reason for their failure, until H. M. Ruhl took charge as temporary manager. One thing that Mr. Ruhl knew better than anything else was that he did not know anything about the dairy business from the distributing standpoint. Another thing he knew which was just as important—that it was absolutely necessary to secure a manager, at almost any price within reason, who knew every phase of a dairy plant and of marketing the product.

Mr. Ruhl's idea of a manager was that he should be a man who had thoroughly learned the dairy business from the ground up. A man who could, if necessary, make good ice cream, churn butter scientifically, know how to treat and care for milk, utilize the by-products and above all, one who knew what bacteria were and how to keep them down to a minimum by employing proper sanitary measures, proper treatment of milk and cream, clean bottles, clean pipes, clean cans and clean everything. He must understand that while ordinarily "cleanliness is next to godliness," in the dairy business is a very part of godliness.

After considerable effort Mr. Ruhl succeeded in convincing the board of directors that he was right, and he was author ized to look for a man meeting his specifications. This was no easy task, because the men who would measure up all seemed to have better jobs, at better pay than his company could afford.

But finally a plan was worked out whereby the manager would become a direct partner in the business. He was to be given a small salary, fifty dollars a week, and fifteen per cent of the net profits. Under this arrangement J. L. Dickerson, a thorough dairy and creamery man, was attracted to the position. He at once began to do things. Not that his predecessors had not been active, but evidently through inexperience have been doing the wrong thing, because Mr. Dickerson's very first monthly balance sheet showed black figures at the end instead of red; and after three months of his management the company was earning at the rate of better than 16 per cent on the entire capital, and these figures are steadily increasing.

So much for the direct benefits. The indirect benefits to the producers of Richland County are far greater. As soon as The Mansfield Electropure Dairy Company was ready to do business they announced that they would raise the price of whole milk to $3 per hundred for 3.5 per cent butter fat test and 5 cents a point above and below, this price to be a minimum for the year. The other companies, of course, had to follow, which meant that every producer in the county was at once receiving 80c a hundred more for his milk, an estimated increase of $4,000 a day, or $1,460,000 a year. At the present time the producer is receiving $3.50 a hundred for his milk, which is the Cleveland price, as compared with $2.20 received before the producers' company was organized. The average price paid in Cleveland in 1918 was $3.20, so the increase cannot be wholly attributed to the general upward trend. There would have been no upward trend in Richland County if the producers had not taken the matter in their own hands and demonstrated that they could run their own business.

The producers of Richland County are anxious that the story of their final success should be known to the producers of other parts of the country, but are also very solicitous that other producers do not repeat their mistakes, should they undertake to solve their problem in a similar way.

Electrical Pasteurization of Milk

The method used by the Mansfield producers to pasteurize their milk is described in the July 3rd issue of the *Literary Digest* as follows:

"The efficiency of the electrical method of sterilizing infected milk has been conclusively proved, according to *The Lancet* (London). The conclusion now is that milk can be rendered free from intestinal bacilli and those of tuberculosis by the electrical method described without raising the temperature higher than 63 degrees or 64 degrees C. Says the writer:

" 'The temperature effect is very short in duration and in itself is not the principal factor in the destruction of the bacteria. It is stated that though the milk is not sterilized in the strict sense of the word, yet the percentage reduction of the bacteria taken over a period of a fortnight, is 99.93.

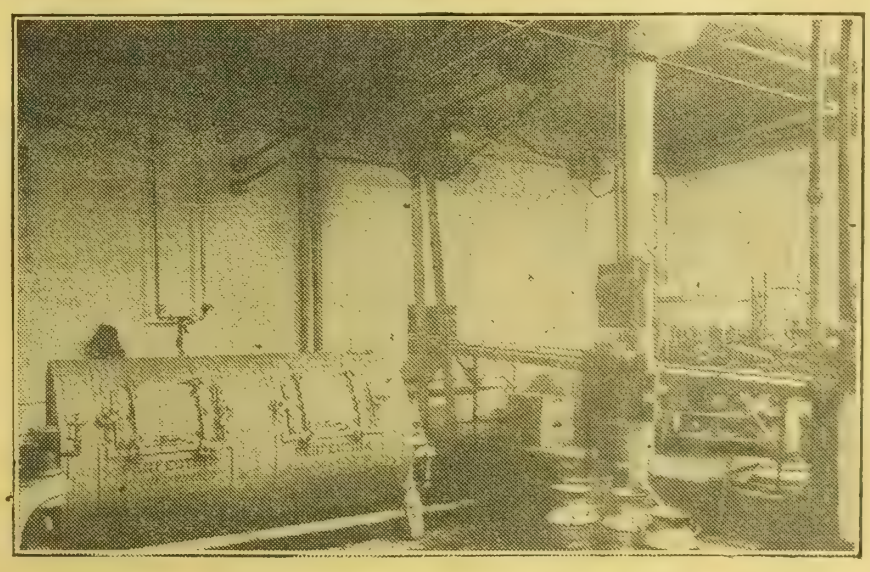
" 'The keeping power of the milk appears to be increased, the taste is not altered, and, so far as careful chemical examination can determine, the properties not impaired, it is definitely stated that the milk so treated can be described accurately as raw milk free from pathogenetic bacteria. No very extensive work has been done nor safe conclusions deducted as to the biological value of the milk so treated, but so far babies fed on this milk are reported to have done 'extremely' well. The bactericidal effects are attributed not to the direct action of the current, as such, upon the bacilli, but to the heat generated in its passage.

" 'The opinion is expressed that in the electrical method the current raises the temperature of the milk more quickly than occurs in simple heat-sterilizing, and since this current passes through every part of the milk the heat which it generates reaches the whole of the fluid at the same moment. We note that the electrodes used are made of copper, and it is known that traces of this metal serve a bactericidal purpose, but in the report it is stated that no trace of any copper or other metal could be found.

" 'The Medical Research Committee concludes that this work has presented us with 'an elegant and practical method of purifying milk for human consumption, of which the use upon a large scale becomes now a problem for closer financial and administrative examination.' "

Economic Value of Method

THE BUSINESS FARMER understands that tests of this machine have definitely proven its economic advantages over the old method of pasteurization. It is stated that the machine can be operated from one-fourth to one-third the cost of operating the steam pasteurizer. Experiments conducted by Prof. Coolidge of the M. A. C., and by members of the Detroit Board of Health seem to prove that the product is of an unusually high quality, having few of the objectionable qualities of pasteurized milk. We will have more to say in a later issue about this machine.



The surplus is manufactured into butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Wall Street is predicting that the rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will cause lower prices. And it is quite likely as officials of railroads operating east from Chicago and St. Louis report labor conditions better and increased efficiency in the handling of freight, and the roads are rapidly clearing away the freight congestion. Grain markets have declined in the face of small receipts owing to the fact that even though supplies were small they exceeded the demand, and if larger receipts are received at the markets—and and there will be an increased movement of grain as soon as the railroads get the present congestion cleared away—prices will decline even faster than they have been recently. Another factor that is bearing the markets is the credit outlook. Europe is curtailing her exports from this country because of recent decrease in the exchange value of her money in the United States. Credit she cannot get so her imports must decrease. Companies have been formed here in this country to assist foreign countries by advancing credit to them, but these companies have gone no further, as the officials have began to wonder when they would get their money back, and, even though they can get high interest rates, it does not appeal to them with markets and finances in the present condition. These companies were formed, however, before the present slump in prices. Credit for citizens of this country continues rather tight, especially for the man that wishes to speculate on Wall Street. Men that deal in Wall Street stocks has been in the habit of borrowing around 80 per cent of their money on their securities but there is nothing doing at the banks on business of this kind now. One banker says that it is his opinion that money will never be as plentiful again on Wall Street as it has been up to the last few months.

Last Saturday the Interstate Commerce Commission decided how the increased freight rates will be applied in the state of Illinois. They granted the roads the right to increase the rates 40 per cent on interstate traffic between Illinois and eastern territory and a 35 per cent increase between Illinois and western territory. The commission states that this state is so situated that it may be regarded as partly in the eastern territory and partly in the western. We have been unable to learn whether this will also apply to Michigan or not, but after reviewing the commission's decision regarding the "Sucker State" there is no question but that we will be partly, if not entirely, within the 40 per cent limit.

The war news, which has been pushing grain prices skyward, has worn itself out and prices are again easy in all grains but corn. It is believed that the only thing that would cause grains, excepting corn, to advance at present would be reports of serious crop damage, but the only crop that can be damaged seriously is corn as other crops are harvested or too far along. There are reports from the west of damage to the corn crop by early frosts. These reports have given the corn market strength during the past few days which we feel sure is only temporary. Apparently there is only one chance for higher prices and that is shippers being unable to secure cars, but this will have to happen between now and next spring as authorities believe that there will be plenty of new cars and locomotives by next spring.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat easy. Corn quiet and steady. Oats scarce and firm. Beans inactive and steady. Cattle and hog markets slow.

CHICAGO—Grains are weak and demand light. Both cattle and hogs are steady to strong. Hay in demand.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT WEAKENS

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.47	2.54½	2.67
No. 2 White	2.45	2.55½	2.67
No. 2 Mixed	2.45		2.80
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23½		2.34
No. 2 White	2.21⅛		2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.21½		2.32

The war news has been dissipated and no longer gives strength or influences the trend of prices in the wheat market as it did a week ago. The market is weak but prices are higher than they were at the close of last week. Wheat, for the present, is not expected to decline as fast as it did owing to the increase in shipping demand. Demand from the mills is strong at all milling point excepting Detroit. Export demand is very large again. Most of this export trading is done through the gulf ports. Some of these ports have their yards full of loaded cars that cannot be handled because of the failure of ships to arrive. Government crop reports of August 1st, for Michigan, show early threshing returns of winter wheat indicate poor yields in the southwestern part of the state owing to Hessian fly damage and winter-killing, but in other sections the yield is about normal. The reported average for this state is 15 bushels per acre. This puts the entire crop for Michigan at 12,855,000 bushels. Last year 19,285,000 bushels were produced. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its August 1st report forecasts the spring wheat yield for the United States to be 262,000,000 bushels as against 291,000,000 bushels for last month. They place the amount of winter wheat at 533,000,000 bushels while the July 1st forecast was 518,000,000 bushels. This makes the total for all wheat 795,000,000 bushels, or 74,000,000 bushels less than July 1st report.

CORN EASY

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.65½	1.80½
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.08	2.04	2.65
No. 3 Yellow	2.06	2.01	
No. 4 Yellow	2.02	1.97	

Enough strength was gained by the corn market from different sources so that when the news of war took on a more peaceful look the market did not weaken like other grains. One of the sources from which the strength came from was unfavorable reports of growing crop. Some sections claim the crop is too dry. Reports have come from Iowa stating that they had had several quite severe frosts and that there would be a good many acres of corn in that state that would never get ripe. Another factor that is holding the market steady is that farmers are holding their old corn as they feel the price is too low already. According to Department of Agriculture reports corn varies a great deal in condition here in Michigan but in general, averages better than last year by about three per cent. Around 19,420,000 bushels will be the production if the present condition can be maintained, but in order to retain it we will have to have sufficient rainfall during the next ten or fifteen days. The farmers living near Brighton in Livingston county suffered considerable damage to their corn crop by hail last week. Some report entire fields a complete loss. The government reports we will have 3,002,000,000 bushels of corn from the way it looks. This is a substantial gain over last month's prediction. An Indiana farmer reports corn too hard for roasting in his state, and that there will be a bumper crop there.

OATS INCLINED TO BE FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.00	.75	.98
No. 3 White	.99	.73½	
No. 4 White	.98		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.81	.76	
No. 3 White	.80	.74	
No. 4 White	.79		

Oat markets are experiencing a very good demand but a serious shortage of receipts and consumers are beginning to worry about where they are going to get enough of this grain to supply them until October. They do not make much use of the new crop for feeding until that time. According to Verne H. Church, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, the present condition of oats in Michigan promises a yield of 52,490,000 bushels. The crops is 30 per cent better than it was last year at this time, and six per cent better than the ten year average. The yield for the entire United States is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be 1,402,000,000 bushels, or 154,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year.

RYE IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Like wheat, the rye market advanced on foreign buying and then declined later, but there is so little rye on the market that the price has not declined very fast. There is not much local milling demand to hold the price up where it is, but reports are about that Germany is taking rye rather freely under cover. The government report suggests a crop of 77,900,000 bushels for the country, which is over 9,000,000 bushels less than last year. Rye rules steady on Detroit market at $2.05 for No. 2.

BEANS QUIET

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.25	7.00	8.00
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.25		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

We have another decline to report in bean prices on the Detroit market. They declined 15c during the current week, but the market is fairly steady and quiet. Regarding the future trend of the bean market, J. Ralph Pickell, the prominent grain market authority, says, "Look for higher values between now and October." The average condition of beans in this state, as reported by government agents, is 90 per cent, and if this conditions is maintained from now on throughout the fall we will have a yield of about 3,194,000 bushels. It is estimated that the yield for the six leading states will be 11,417,000 bushels, which is only 71,000 bushels less than last year's yield. Remember we are predicting higher prices.

POTATOES LOWER

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 17, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.34	
Chicago	3.02	
New York	3.05	
Pittsburg	2.10	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago	5.00	
Pittsburg		
New York		

Receipts of potatoes are quite large and the prices continue to de-

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Frederick C.
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FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County and is a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He favors lake to ocean route as an outlet to Michigan products and agateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experienc in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

MARTINDALE
FOR GOVERNOR
COMMITTEE
802 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

cline. Although slightly below the average of last month the potato crop in Michigan is in excellent condition, and a yield of 32,688,000 is forecasted. This will be 4,176,000 bushels more than was produced last year. The estimated crop for the United States is 402,000,000 bushels. Last year's yield was only 882,000,000 bushels.

HAY FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00@36	34.00@35	33.00@34
Chicago	37.00@40		29.00@31
New York	38.00@45		32.00@41
Pittsburg	35.50@35	32.50@33	30.00@31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.00@35		30.00@31
Chicago			
New York	34.00@41	28.00@34	
Pittsburg	30.00@31		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50@32	30.00@32	25.00@30
Chicago	38.00@40	36.00@38	34.00@36
New York	43.00@46	39.00@44	33.00@42
Pittsburg			
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.00@30	27.00@27	25.00@29
Chicago			25.00@32
New York	24.00@40	26.00@36	
Pittsburg			

Hay is firm and in better demand than supply. The crop has made some improvement during the last month and the total production for the state is estimated to be 3,359,000 tons, which is slightly above the yield of last year. Clover is averaging 1.15 tons per acre. The government places the yield for the United States at 88,600,000 tons, which is only 2,700,000 tons less than last year's production. Hay prices are expected to advance owing to the inability to secure cars to ship in.

WOOL MARKETS

The wool market continues practically unchanged in its stagnant condition, with almost no wool moving at least not enough to base fair quotations on, as most of what has changed hands has been at what amounts to forced sale, or else has been bought by those who had to have the wool to keep going. Prices are quoted "nominally" as high as 70c, still, but the practical top is 50c for the very best wools which have been sold.

All interests are keeping a sharp eye on the market, according to reports, however, and any indications of activity will be closely followed by all concerned, as the feeling is becoming more and more general that the present "dead" condition cannot continue indefinitely longer.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market steady at last week's close, but trade very slow; some going over unsold; best heavy steers, $12@13; best heavy steers, $9.50@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, $7.50@8.50; handy light butchers, $6.50@7.25; light butchers, $5.75@6.25; best cows, $8@8.25; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4.75@5; canners, $4@4.50; best heavy bulls, $7.50@7.75; bologna bulls, $6@7; stock bulls, $5.50@5.75; feeders, $8@9; stockers, $6@8; milkers and springers, $70@140. Veal calves—Market very slow at last week's close; quality very common; heavy culls 50c to $1 lower best $18@18.50; others, $7@14. Sheep and lambs—Market 50c to 75c lower; common thin lambs very dull; almost unsalable; best lambs, $11@12; fair lambs, $9.50@11; light to common lambs, $6@8; fair to good sheep, $6@6.50; culls and common, $2@4. Hogs—Market slow; good mixed, $15.75@16; heavy, $15@15.50; pigs, $15@15.25; roughs, $12@12.75; stags, $8@10.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Light and handy weight steers steady to strong, top lightweight $17.50 best heavies and yearlings $17.25; bulk choice, $16.25@17.15; others steady, slow, average 25c lower; plain heavy cattle, very draggy, bulk good grades, $15@15.75; grassers mostly $9.50@14.50; good to best cows, $10@12.50; canners and cutters, $4.25@6.25; mostly steady; medium cows, $6.50@9.50; unevenly 25c lower; bulls 25c lower; spot 50c off; bologna mostly $6.25@7.50; veal calves mostly 25c lower, others 25 to 50c lower; bulk choice vealers, $14.75@15; selected lots, $13.25@15.50; stockers steady. Hogs: 10 to 15c higher, best closing steady to strong with Saturday's average; others steady to 10c lower; top, $16; bulk light and butchers, $15.25@15.85; bulk packing sows, $14.15@14.50; pigs strong; bulk desirable, kinds, $14.25@15; Sheep, killing classes, steady to 25c lower; top western lambs, $13; top native lambs, $12.75 buk $11@12.25; fat ewes, largely $7@7.25; good Montana wethers, bid, $7.75; feeding lambs steady, the bulk good and choice, $12@12.40.

THE PALMER BROTHERS' CASE

According to reliable sources, Alexander MacVittie, Tuscola county agent, has made public charges against the quality and method of selling, which the Palmer Brothers, Belding, have employed in disposing of Shorthorn bulls, which he claims they imported from Canada.

Several of our readers have written to us within the current week, asking if these charges were true. We had previously begun investigations, because we are determined to "play fair" in a matter of this kind. Under date of August 13th, Palmer Brothers, make the following statement to us:

"In the matter of the slanderous publicity recently given our business in the Michigan press, we wish to express our appreciation of your withholding judgment until you have given us an opportunity to show you our side of the case.

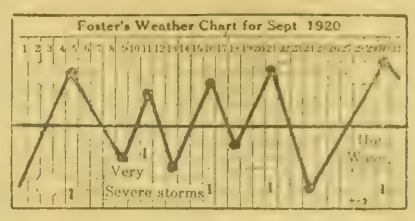
"My brother and myself were in Lansing yesterday to present our case to the extension department, but found them all in northern Michigan on institute work. It is our intention to take the matter up with them again Monday.

"Immediately thereafter we will be in a better position to go into the matter with you either by personal call or letter.

"We feel that when given a chance that we have as good a story as the other side."

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer

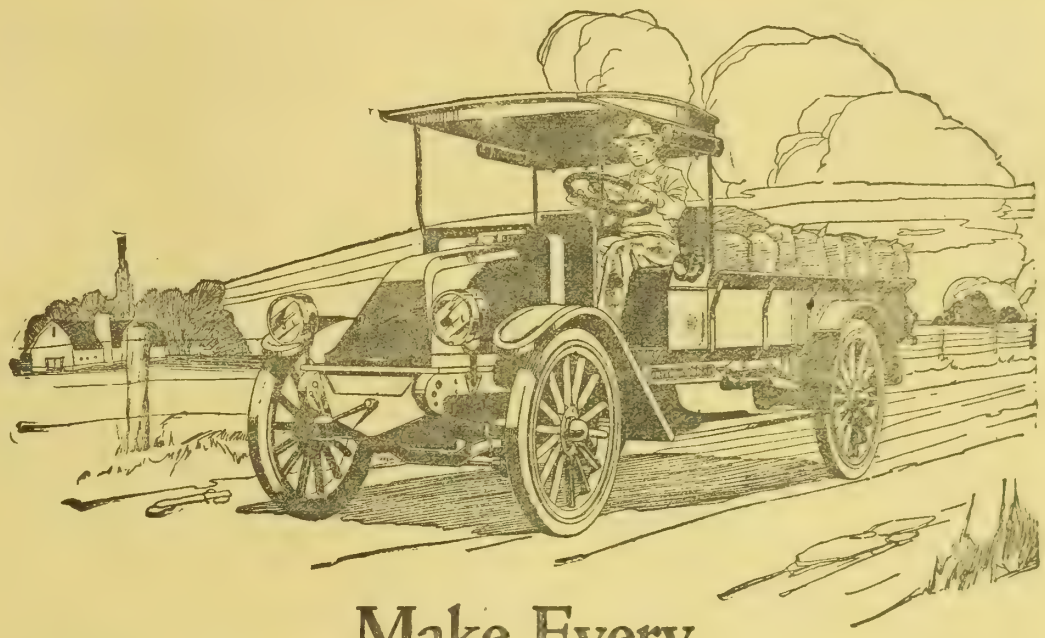


WASHINNGTON D. C. Aug. 21, 1920—Late great improvements in my forecasts will begin with the first of November next. Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near Aug. 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope and over the middle and northern Rockies. Its center will move southeastward, reaching St. Louis on about 28. Its path will be by way of Salt Lake. It will continue southeast from St. Louis, reaching Atlanta about 29, then northeastward, reaching Ottawa and eastern sections about Aug. 30 or 331. Very warm weather will prevail along and south of this central path; cooler north of it.

The central part of the low or storm center will follow the warm wave path about one day behind and the cool wave center about two days behind. This disturbance will have greater than average force; will be larger than usual; more rain is expected from it than past averages of this summer. My forecasts have said that August would bring more rain than July.

I am expecting very destructive frosts in our northern states and the Canadian provinces east of Rockies' crest during the week centering on Sept. 11. Much of the corn crop is late and, as I see it, will be badly damaged. These frosts will also damage some of the late crops in Canada. I am expecting the most severe storms of the year immediately followed by a cold wave and killing frosts during that week.

W. T. Foster



Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

DURING these days of short working hours, high wages and unsettled labor conditions, every hour saved for essential work is money in your pocket. Every hour you spend on the road between your farm and town represents unproductive time. During your busy season someone is getting high wages for this time, or you personally are spending valuable time. Make every minute pay dividends. Reduce the number of hours spent on the road and increase the hours of productive farm work.

You can haul your farm products to town with an *International Motor Truck* and haul supplies back to the farm in about one-fourth of the time that would be required with a team and wagon—a road saving of 300%. Thereby you save, during the year, many hours for necessary farm work—hours and minutes that total into days. You save money in wages, or at least make the high wages that you are paying someone pay you greater returns.

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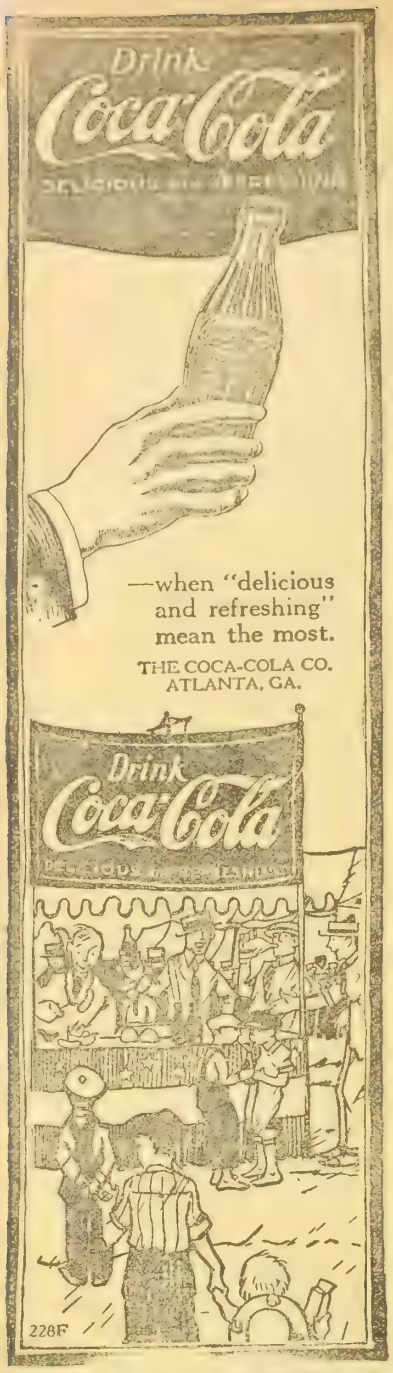

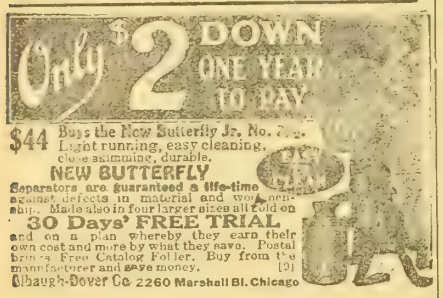
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—BY—

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By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

CHAPTER XXV.

IN THE meantime after the manner of cross purposes in New York, wherein Regan craftily proceeded with his gigantic raid on all Francis' holdings while Francis and Bascom vainly strove to find his identity, so in Panama were at work cross purposes which involved Leoncia and the Solanos, Torres and the Jefe, and, not least in importance, one, Yi Poon, the rotund and moon-faced Chinese.

The little old judge who was the Jefe's creature, sat asleep in court in San Antonio. He had slept placidly for two hours, occasionally nodding his head and muttering profoundly, although the case was a grave one, involving twenty years in San Juan, where the strongest could not survive ten years. But there was no need for the judge to consider evidence or argument. Before the case was called, decision and sentence were in his mind, having been put there by the Jefe. The prisoner's lawyer ceased his perfunctory argument, the clerk of the court sneezed and the judge woke up. He looked about him briskly and said:

"Guilty."

No one was surprised, not even the prisoner.

"Appear tomorrow morning for sentence.—Next case."

Having so ordered the judge prepared to settle down into another nap, when he saw Torres and the Jefe enter the courtroom. A gleam in the Jefe's eye was his cue, and he abruptly dismissed court for the day.

"I have been to Dodriguez Fernandez," the Jefe was explaining five minutes later in the empty courtroom "He says it was a natural gem, and that much would be lost in the cutting, but that nevertheless he would still give five hundred gold for it.—Show it to the judge, Senor Torres, and the rest of the handful of big ones."

And Torres began to lie. He had to lie, because he could not confess the shame of having had the gems taken away from him by the Solanos and the Morgans when they threw him out of the hacienda. And so convincingly did he lie that even the Jefe he convinced, while the judge, except in the matter of brands of strong liquor, accepted everything the Jefe wanted him to believe. In brief, shorn of the multitude of details that Torres threw in, his tale was that he was so certain of the jeweler's under-appraisal that he had despatched the gems by special messenger to his agent in Colon with instructions to forward to New York to Tiffany's for appraisement that might lead to sale.

As they emerged from the courtroom and descended the several steps that were flanked by single adobe pillars marred by bullet scars from previous revolutions, the Jefe was saying:

And so, needing the aegis of the law for our adventure after these gems, and, more than that, both of us loving our good friend the judge, we will let him in for a modest share of whatever we shall gain. He shall represent us in San Antonio while we are gone, and, if needs be, furnish us with the law's protection."

Now it happened that behind one of the pillars, hat pulled over his face Yi Poon half sat, half reclined Nor was he there by mere incident. Long ago he had learned that secrets of value, which always connoted the troubles of humans, were markedly prevalent around courtrooms, which were the local points for the airing of such troubles when they became acute. One could never tell. At any moment a secret might leap at one or brim over to one. Therefore it was like a fisherman casting his line into the sea for Yi Poon to watch the defendant and the plaintiff, the witnesses for and against, and even the court hanger-on or casual seeming onlooker.

So, on this morning, the one person of promise that Yi Poon had picked out was a ragged old peon who looked as if he had been drinking too much and yet would perish in his condition of reaction if he did not get another drink very immediately. Bleary-eyed he was, and red lidded, with desperate resolve painted on all his haggard withered lineaments. When the court room had emptied, he had taken up his stand outside on the steps close to a pillar.

And why? Yi Poon had asked himself. Inside remained only the three chief men of San Antonio—the Jefe, Torres and the judge. What connection between them, or any of them, and the drink-sodden creature that shook as if freezing in the blazing rays of the direct sun-rays? Yi Poon did not know, but he did know that it was worth while waiting on a chance, no matter how remote, of finding out. So, behind the piller, where no atom of shade protected him from the cooking sun which he detested, he lolled on the steps with all the impersonation of one placidly infatuated with sun baths. The old peon tottered a step, swayed as if about to fall, yet managed to deflect Torres from his companions, who paused to wait for him on the pavement a dozen paces on, restless and hot footed as if they stood on a grid, though deep in earnest conversation. And Yi Poon missed no word nor gesture, nor glint of eye nor shifting face line, of the dialogue that took place between the grand Torres and the wreck of a peon.

"What now?" Torres Demanded.

"Money, a little money, for the love of God, senor, a little money," the ancient peon whined.

"You have had your money," Torres snarled. "When I went away I gave you double the amount to last you twice as long. Not for two weeks yet is there a centavo due you."

"I am in debt," was the old man's whimper, the while all the flesh of him quivered and trembled from the nerve-ravishment of the drink so jalpably recently consumed.

"On the pulque slate at Peter and Paul's," Torres, with a sneer, diagnsed unerringly.

"On the pulque slate at Peter and Paul's," was the frank acknowledgement. "And the slate is full. No more pulque can I get credit for. I am wretched and suffer a thousand torments without my pulque."

"You are a pig creature without reason !"

A strange dignity, as of wisdom beyond wisdom, seemed suddenly to animate the old wreck as he straightened up, for the nonce ceased from trembling, and gravely said:

"I am old. There is no vigor left in the veins nor the heart of me. The desires of my youth are gone. Not even may I labor with this broken body of mine, though well I know that labor is an easement and a forgetting. Not even may I labor and forget. Food is a distaste in my mouth and a pain in my belly. Women—they are a pest that it is a vexation to remember even having desired. Children—I buried my last a dozen years gone. Religion—it frightens me. Death—I sleep with the terror of it. Pulque—ah, dear God ! the one tickle and taste of living left to me !

"What if I drink over much? It is because I have much to forget, and have but little space yet to linger in the sun, ere, the Darkness, for my old eyes, blots out the sun forever."

Impervious to the old man's philosophy, Torres made an impatient threat of movement that he was going.

"A few pesos, just a handful of pesos," the old peon pleaded.

"Not a centavo," Torres said with finality.

"Very well," said the old man with equal finality.

"What do you mean?" Torres rasped with swift suspicion.

"Have you forgotten?" was the retort, with such emphasis of significance as to make Yi Poon wonder for what reason Torres gave the peon what seemed a pension or an allowance.

"I pay you, according to agreement, to forget," said Torres.

"I shall never forget that my old eyes saw you stab Senor Alfaro Solano in the back," the peon replied.

Although he remained hidden and motionless in his posture of repose behind the pillar, Yi Poon metaphorically sat up. The Solanos were persons of place and wealth. That Torres should have murdered one of them was indeed a secret of price.

"Beast ! Pig without reason ! Animal of the dirt !" Torres' hands clenched in his rage. "Because I am kind do you treat me thus. One blabbling of your tongue and I will send you to San Juan. You know what that means. Not only will you sleep with the terror of death, but never for a moment of waking will you be free of the terror of living as you stare upon the buzzards that will surely and shortly peck your bones. And there will be no pulque in San Juan. There is never any pulque in San Juan for the men I send there. So? Eh? I thought so. You will wait two weeks for the proper time when I shall again give you money. If you do not wait, then never, this side of your interment in the bellies of buzzards, will you drink pulque again."

Torres whirled on his heel and was gone. Yi Poon watched him and his two companions go down the street, rounded the pillar to find the old peon sunk down in collapse at his disappointment of not getting any pulque, groaning and moaning and making sharp little yelping cries, his body quivering as dying animals quiver in the final throes, his fingers picking at his flesh and garments as if picking off centipedes. Down beside him sat Yi Poon, who began a remarkable performance of his own. Drawing gold coins and silver ones from his pockets he began to count over his money with chink and clink that was mellow and liquid and that to the distraught peon's ear was as the sound of the rippling and riffling of fountains of pulque.

"We are wise," Yi Poon told him in grandiloquent Spanish, still clinking the money, while the peon whined and yammered for the few centavos necessary for one drink of pulque. "We are wise, you and I, old man, and we will sit here and tell each other what we know about men and women, and life and love, and anger and sudden death, the rage red in the heart and the steel bitter cold in the back; and if you tell me what pleases me, then shall you drink pulque till your ears run out with it, and your eyes are drowned in it. You like that pulque, eh? You like one drink now, now, soon, very quick?"

The night, while the Jefe Politico and Torres organized their expedition under cover of the dark, was destined to be a momentous one in the Solano hacienda. Things began to happen early. Dinner over, drinking their coffee and smoking their cigarettes, the family, of which Henry was accounted one by virtue of his brotherhood to Leoncia, sat on the wide front veranda. Through the moonlight, up the steps, they saw a strange figure approach.

"It is like a ghost," said Alvarado Solano.

"A fat ghost," said Martinez his twine brother.

"A Chink ghost you couldn't poke your finger through," Ricardo laughed.

"The very Chink who saved Leoncia and me from marrying," said Henry Morgan with recognition.

"The seller of secrets," Leoncia gurgled. "And if he hasn't brought a new secret, I shall be disappointed."

"What do you want Chinaman?" Alesandro, the eldest of the Solano brothers demanded sharply.

"Nice new secret, very nice new secret maybe you buy," Yi Poon murmurer proudly.

"Your secrets are too expensive Chinaman," said Enrico discouragingly.

"This nice new secret very expensive," Yi Poon assured him complacently.

"Go away," old Enrico ordered.

"I shall live a long time, yet to the day of my death I care to hear no more secrets."

But Yi Poon was suavely certain of himself.

"One time you have very fine brother," he said. "One time your very fine brother, the Senor Alfaro. Solano, die with knife in his back. Very well. Some secret, eh?"

But Enrico was on his feet quivering.

"You know?" he almost screamed his eager interrogation.

"How much?" Yi Poon said.

"All I possess!" Enrico cried, ere turning to Alesandro to add: "You deal with him, son. Pay him well if he can prove by witness of the eye."

"You bet," quoth Yi Poon. "I got witness. He got good eye-sight. He see man stick knife in the Senor Alfaro's back in the dark. His name"

"Yes, yes," Enrico breathed his suspense.

"One thousand dollars his name," said Yi Poon hesitating to make up his mind to what kind of dollars he could dare to claim. "One thousand dollars gold," he concluded.

Enrico forgot that he had deputed the transaction to his eldest son.

"Where is your witness?" he shouted.

And Yi Poon calling softly down the steps into the shrubbery, evoked the pulque-ravaged peon, a real-looking ghost who slowly advanced and tottered up the steps.

At the same time, on the edge of town, twenty mounted men, among whom were the gendarmes, Rafael, Ignacio, Augustino and Vincente, herded a pack train of more than twenty mules and waited the command of the Jefe to depart on they knew not what mysterious adventure into the Cordilleras. What they did know was that, herded carefully apart from all other animals, was a strapping big mule loaded with two hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite. Also, they knew that the delay was due to Senor Torres, who had ridden away along the beach with the dreaded Caroo murderer, Jose Mancheno, who, only by the grace of God and of the Jefe Politico, had been kept for years from expiating on the scaffold his various offenses against life and law.

And, while Torres waited on the beach and held the Caroo's horse and an extra horse, the Caroo ascended on foot the winding road that led to the hacienda of the Solanos. Little did Torres guess that twenty feet away, in the jungle that encroached on the beach, lay a placid sleeping, pulque drunken, old peon, with, crouching beside him, a very alert a very sober Chinese with a recently acquired thousand dollars stowed under his belt. Yi Poon had had barely time to drag the peon into hiding when Torres rode along in the sand and stopped almost beside him.

Up at the hacienda all members of the household were going to bed. Leoncia just starting to let down her hair, stopped when she heard the rattle of tiny pebbles against her windows. Warning her in low whispers to make no noise, Jose Mancheno handed her a crumpled note which Torres had written, saying mysteriously:

"From a strange Chinaman who waits not a hundred feet away on the edge of the shrubbery."

And Leoncia read in execrable Spanish.

"First time I tell you secret about Henry Morgan. This time I have secret about Francis. You come along and talk with me now."

Leoncia's heart leaped at mention of Francis, and as she slipped on a mantle and accompanied the Caroo it never entered her head to doubt that Yi Poon was waiting for her.

And Yi Poon, down on the beach and spying upon Torres, had no doubts when he saw the Caroo murderer appear with the Solano senorita bound and gagged, slung across his shoulders like a sack of meal. Nor did Yo Poon have any doubts about his next action, when he saw Leoncia tied into the saddle of the spare horse and take away down the beach at a gallop, with Torres and the Caroo riding on either side of her. Leaving the pulque sodden peon to sleep, the fat Chinaman took the road up the hill at so stiff a pace that he arrived breathless at the hacienda. Not content with knocking at the

(*Continued on page* 20)

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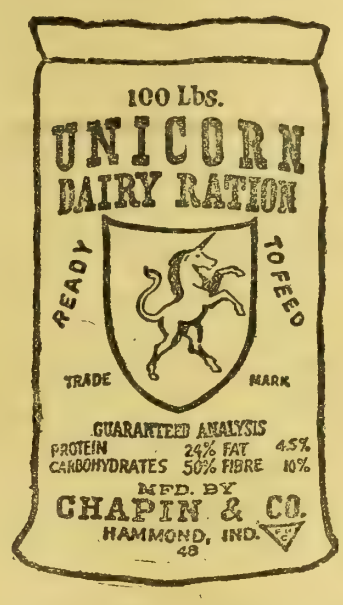

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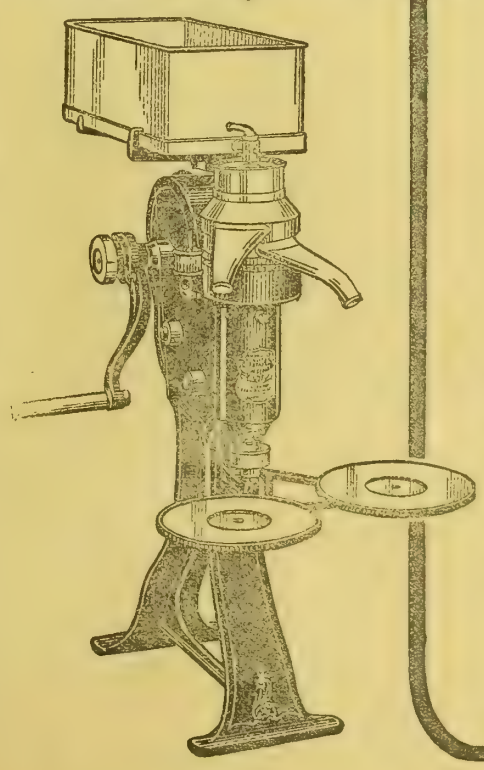

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

PUBLISHER
EDITOR

ASSOCIATES

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Unemployment

ONE OF the greatest possible afflictions that can come to a nation is wide-spread unemployment. Fortunately we have not had this condition to contend with in this country for a number of years, but there is no certainty that we shall entirely escape it. Six weeks ago the woolen mlls closed down, and threw ten thousand men out of work. Last week it is reported, automobile tire factories in Akron, O., reduced their working force, relieving 25,000 men of their jobs. Although the nation as a whole is suffering from a shortage of labor, it will be some time before these 35,000 men can secure other labor to which they are accustomed. In the meantime, their income has stopped. Probably a few have been saving and have a bank account to fall back upon. A large number, however, have probably lived from hand to mouth as is quite customary these days, and will be confronted for the first time in years with the problem of securing enough money to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Some have said that labor would be merely getting its just dues if it were obliged to beg for a job and a living. But we cannot take any such harsh view as that. We have no desire to see bread lines in this land of plenty and prosperity. The rank and file of the laboring people are honest. They return a dollar's worth of labor for each dollar received. With the cost of living where it is they are receiving no more than they must have to live comfortably. They are not to blame for the rash and uncompromising attitude that some of their leaders have assumed toward industry. Moreover, perhaps if we analyze that attitude it may not seem so unreasonable as many have supposed.

For years the laboring classes have earned barely enough to keep the wolf from the door. Yet when the cry has gone up from the depressed labor ranks that they were the victims of a capitalistic system, a good many employers of labor have answered it by saying that opportunity awaits every man to rise above the common herd and become a part and parcel of the very system condemned. That is foolish argument. True, such an opportunity exists, but if every man should suddenly acquire the capacity to arise to the opportunity, there would be no one left in the common herd and none to do the common labor, which if the wheels of the world continue to go around must be performed.

In considering the labor problem the man who has the capacity for advancement should be left entirely out of the reckoning. He is the exception. It is to the great mass of labor, —that army of plodders, large of body and small of brain, muscled to do heavy jobs but limited in mental equipment for finer work, content to leave the intricate jobs and their rewards to others more fitted to perform them, —it is to this type of labor to which the nation should give its sympathetic consideration. This type has always been with us and always will be with us. Our industrial fabric would be incomplete without it. Fix a standard schedule of working hours, a standard wage level that will enable these people to live comfortably and save a few hundred dollars a year and to enjoy their simple pursuits of pleasure the while; give them sufficient warranties against non-employment and cut in wages, and the labor problem will take care of itself.

As You Love Good Government

AS YOU LOVE good government begin today to examine the candidates who are seeking your votes at the primary election. Voting, to a good many people, is nothing but routine like eating and sleeping. Many people eat everything that is set before them without understanding or caring what effect it may have upon their physical bodies. Great bodies of voters go to the polls at each election and cast their votes without considering the consequences of their acts.

Most of the men whom the Republicans of Michigan nominate at the coming primary election will be charged with the duty of making and enforcing the laws for the next two years. The amount of taxes we will pay, the kind of laws under which we will live, the policies which will in some way affect our social and economic well being,—all will be determined by those whom you elect this fall. Let there be no mistake. Let no personal prejudices blind us to our duties as good citizens of Michigan and cause us to vote for men who may prove false to us after they are elected.

In many districts of Michigan the farmers have endorsed candidates for office. Such active participation in political contests is most commendable. We talk much about the ideal of the office seeking the man. And when groups of people arise to the full responsibilities of their citizenship and boldly pledge their combined strength to candidates whom they have sounded out, without any strings attached to their fealty, the nearer we will approach to that ideal. At the same time even these groups may make their mistakes. Men may be endorsed whom the rank and file cannot conscientiously vote for. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every individual to personally investigate the candidates and give their support to those most qualified to serve.

But do not misunderstand the meaning of the term "qualified." A man may be eminently qualified from the standpoint of education and technical preparation and yet be wholly unfit to represent the people by whom elected.

The qualifications for the legislator are not so exacting as some might think. Of first importance is the honesty of the candidate. It is not necessary for a man to stoop to such low traffic as horse-stealing, bootlegging, larceny, etc., to be dishonest. The man who would be moved by bribes of either money or political influence is just as dishonest and undesirable as the horse-thief. Courage is another essential in the selection of our legislators. Spare us from the week-kneed, namby-pamby fellow who follows the bell wether no matter where he may lead. A good education helps a great deal, but common sense is worth more. It is not necessary as many used to believe that a good lawmaker must be a good lawyer. The legal aspects of bills are threshed out in committees all of which access to the entire legal department of the state. A fair mind, an honest heart, a back-bone well lined with lime, and an understanding of the needs of his constituents should be the primary qualifications of the man who seeks public office. Think this over between now and the primary. Talk politics with your wife and with your neighbor. Take a real live interest in it, and when you go vote, you will cast your ballot with a new sense of pride and responsibility.

Take a Week Off

SAY, FARMER friend, why don't you take a day off? Pack up some grub, grab a few blankets, pile mother and the kids into the old flivver and hit the highway for the tall timber. Get far enough away so you can't hear the bleat of the calves when the hired man forgets to feed them. What's that? Too busy; can't get away? Oh, pshaw, what are you giving us? That's what you always say. Remember last year you took a day or two off, and when you got home the farm was right where you left it. Hadn't moved an inch, had it? And weren't you surprised to find that the crops had kept right on growing. An' nobody had carried away the fences nor cut down the apple orchard nor burned the barn nor tipped the corn crib over either. Don't you 'spose it would be safe to leave 'em again just for a few days? Don't you 'spose it would pay you and the folks to get away from the grind of farm work for a short spell and do nothing but loaf and fish. Take a week off. Drive up into the woods or plains of Northern Michigan, where lakes, rivers, bass, pickerel, trout, wild berries, an'—everything abounds. Forget the farm; take it easy; play with the children; make love to the wife;—for one solid week. Then come home. You'll find there's nothing like a good old-fashioned outing to put the farm folks in trim for the fall work.

What Is Preferred Stock?

WE HAVE learned a few interesting things since we announced the offering of a preferred interest in our own company here, in an issue two weeks ago.

In the first place it develops that there are a lot of good farmers, many of whom have a few hundred or perhaps a few thousand dollars which they are anxious to invest where it will bring them a little more than the savings bank's 4 per cent. and yet they do not understand the simple difference between Preferred and Common stock.

Preferred stock derives its name from the fact that it is always a prior claim over common stock, both as to dividends or priority in case of bankruptcy. It usually pays a fixed annual interest, which must be paid in full before the common stock pays any dividend. When it is "Cumulative," all back dividends must be paid before the common can derive any profits.

Common stock is usually the voting or active stock of the corporation, shares in all profits, but where a Preferred stock is issued, shares only after the fixed dividend on the Preferred stock has been paid in full. In case of bankruptcy, the Common stock shares in the assets of the defunct company, only after the Preferred stock claims have been settled in full.

Preferred is therefore considered a more conservative investment than common stock, because the rate of dividend is fixed in advance and its interest is prior to that of the common.

The interest or dividend rate is usually the barometer of any investment risk. One man buries his treasure and sleeps over it with a shot gun; he takes no risk, but he receives no interest. His money is loafing. Probably the safest investment in the world is a United States government bond, but they accordingly pay the lowest interest. An investor in oil stock may get 100 per cent a month, as they often have, but the chances are just about a hundred per cent against it. You can measure the safety of an investment pretty fairly by the returns promised.

Silos In Michigan

WE KNOW of one spot in Saginaw County where by following the line of vision completely around the horizon of that fertile prairie country one may count nineteen silos, some in groups of two or three beside the big red barns. Some day we want to take a panorama picture from that spot and when we do we shall publicly challenge these boosters from Wisconsin or New York (the two leading silo states) to duplicate or better it.

We are in great hopes and firmly believe that the 1920 census will show that Michigan leads in the number of these "silent sentinels of business farming" on her farms.

The State Constabulary is sending out a bunch of nice publicity to the country newspapers of the state in the hopes of quieting the opposition that is everywhere apparent.

What the Neighbors Say

THE "GERMAN LUTHERANS" AND THEIR "FOREIGN SCHOOLS"

While engaged in a little escapade through several rural districts of our state, a copy of your valued paper was brought to my attention. It was the number dated August 7th. In it I find a reply to ex-Governor Ferris signed by Jas. Hamilton, author of the proposed anti-parochial and private school amendment. As this article contains at least one misrepresentation, I feel justified in submitting a few facts for the protection of your readers.

Mr. Hamilton writes: "The German Lutherans have furnished more ministers that have been convicted for disloyal acts than all other denominations in the land, and they are the only religious denomination conducting foreign parochial schools that have taken the question into court to fight a legislative act when the legislature of Nebraska passed a law compelling elementary instruction to be in English."

It is—this your valued paper will not hesitate to concede—indeed a sad state of affairs when it becomes possible in our great state to present such a blatant misrepresentation of facts to intelligent people. Either Mr. Hamilton is ignorant or he is a malicious perverter of truth. To pen a hideous statement on paper is not difficult for individuals of Mr. Hamilton's calibre, but to follow up his assertions with proof is quite a different matter. Note, kind reader, e. g., that when he speaks of a Polish Roman Catholic school in Detroit "where not a word of English is spoken," he fails to substantiate his claim. Fact is that no such condition exists. But isn't it unfair, dishonest and un-American in the highest degree to deliberately lead an unsuspecting audience astray?

Then as to the "German Lutherans" and the "Foreign Schools." Why does Mr. Hamilton continue to call the Lutherans of this country the German Lutherans? If Mr. Hamilton has any knowledge of actual conditions, he will know that over 90 per cent of the religious work conducted by Lutherans in this country is conducted in the American language. Is it fair to place a church body which since the days of the Revolution and particularly during the recent world war has always and in every instance proven the loftiest type of patriotism for our country, under suspicion of being German, imperialistically German, in spirit? Does not history itself slap Hamilton in the face? Nor are the schools of the Lutherans "foreign" schools. The Lutheran parish school, kind reader, was born and bred on American soil. It has never had any connection with any foreign country. Does Mr. Hamilton know that the American Lutheran parochial school was founded in identically the same manner as other American church schools in the country? Does Mr. Hamilton know that from the founding of this nation up to the days of Horace Mann, who died in 1859, there was no such an institution as the public school? Episcopalians founded their own parish school; Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and many other denominations founded their own parish schools. Even the higher schools of learning such as Harvard, Yale, the University of Chicago, also our own University at Ann Arbor were founded by such denominations. It was not until thousands of parents neglected to send their children to either a parochial or a private school that the state graciously and very wisely came to their assistance by providing a free state school, i. e., the public school. They have always paid taxes cheerfully for their upkeep and improvement. Lutherans even now send their children to the public school after they have in their own church school received an education and training in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And though Mr. Hamilton may not know it, the rest of the hundred million inhabitants of this glorious country do know that as to true blue loyalty and patriotism the Lutheran parish school is absolutely beyond reproach. Lutherans believe that Daniel Webster was right when he said: "If we abide by the principles taught by the Bible, our country will go on prospering; but if we and our posterity neglect its instructions and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury all our glory in profound obscurity." Lutherans also believe that the fathers of our country were right when they established the complete separation of church and state and in the very first amendment to the constitution of our country declared not only that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, but also added "nor prohibit the free exercise thereof."

Finally the statement that the "German Lutherans have furnished more ministers that have been convicted for disloyal acts than all other denominations in the land" convicts Mr. Hamilton of prevarications of the most hideous sort. If Mr. Hamilton does not know it, all the rest of the country does know that whatever "German" ministers were convicted for disloyal acts during the recent war were not Lutherans, but isolated members of the state church of Germany, wandering immigrants, with whom the Lutheran church which in this unhappy and unwarranted campaign is defending its magnificent system of congregational schools against a nefarious attack never has had the slightest degree of connection.

Place Mr. Hamilton with his ignorance and malice aside of such illustrious leaders as ex-Governor Ferris, Frank B. Leland, Congressman Doremus, ex-Congressman Denby, Milo D. Campbell, Supt. Cody, Dr. Hall, F. C. Martindale, Luren Dickinson, Horatio S. Earle, Mr. Kenney of our State Normal at Ypsilanti, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. E. Johnson, etc., etc., and you will have no difficulty in making the choice of American intelligence and fair play.—*Frederick Kolch, Highland Park, Mich.*

OSCODA DISTRICT

A. Mulholland is out for representative for the Oscoda district. He seems to be after the scalp of Rep. Irvin Chase now representing the district who voted to table the proposed warehouse bill and not submit it to the people. Evidently Mr. Chase could not trust the honesty of his own people with the balance of the voters of the state. It seems that he would sooner take his chances with the speculator, middleman and elevator man. What will the Oscoda farmers say when they ask him for their votes August 31st.

Mr. Mulholland is now supervisor of Richmond township, the largest township in the county. He held the office of register of deeds two terms, and is a good all around business man. He will be a credit to the interests of the farmers as well as all others.—*I. G., Reed City, Mich.*

Yes, Mr. Chase was one of those who couldn't trust the people, and we are surprised that he has any further political [illegible] Editor.

MR. ATWOOD'S RECORD

The farmers here are interested in the record of Mr. Atwood in the legislature. We want to know how he voted on bills. Will you please tell us through your valuable paper. It has come to the point where we farmers have got to have clean and honest men to do our business at the capitol, and if he has been loyal to us we want him, but otherwise we do not. There has been some talk about his voting against bills that were favorable to the farmer.—*K., S., Fremont, Mich.*

It is true that Mr. Atwood voted against submitting the warehouse amendment, although he as well as other "farmer" representatives, received many letters and petitions from his own people in favor of the proposal. It will be impossible to tell you how Mr. Atwood stood on many other important measures for the reason that he seems to have been strangely absent from his post when bills came up. Out of eighty odd days the legislature was in session Mr. Atwood was absent both with or without leave a total of twenty-eight days.—Editor.

REP. AARON MILES

In your good efforts to let the farmers know where the members of the last legislature stood don't neglect to tell them about the good work of Rep. Aaron (Paddy) Miles of Big Rapids. He was one of the few members of the House who was openly for the farmers' warehouse amendment and voted consistently against useless expenditures, salary increases, commissions, etc. The farmers of Michigan had no better friend in either branch of the legislature than Mr. Miles as an examination of his record will prove.—*One Who Was There.*

Since you mention it I recall that Sen. Baker once upon a time spoke in like terms of Mr. Miles. I am glad, indeed, to have this opportunity to present Mr. Miles' record and trust that the farmers of his district will not forget him.—Editor.

FARMER TEACHER SPEAKS FOR AMENDMENT

Good for you Jas. Hamilton! I hope every parochial school in the state for young children must close its doors. Are those schools educational? Are they teaching the Bible or their church creed? Should any church teach that their rules should be obeyed before the laws of the state?

Ten years ago I taught school in a German Lutheran community. One of my pupils thirteen years of age had been attending "church school" and his education had been so neglected that he could only take fourth grade work though he was bright and should have been doing seventh.

I asked him what grade he had been taking and he said "Oh, German and church doctrine." He said they must go two years before they would become a full church member. I can not see why the public schools are not enough or can not be made good enough for children sixteen or under where both schools exist generally all the improvements in the public schools must be fought for by the teacher and superintendent. They do not want their taxes any higher.

I can see no objection to reading the Bible (without comment) or repeating the Lord's Prayer in any public school. But no private school should receive any public state funds.

My husband is Catholic. We were married by a Judge. This spring he was very ill in St. Johns hospital, Springfield, Ill. The priest there called upon him and told him he could not receive him for confession or give him the last rites (if he should not live) of the church unless he got a special dispensation from the Bishop. Then our children must be baptised and reared in the Catholic church. That the church considered illegitimate where the parents were married other than by the priest. He also asked him if he would consider leaving me. Of course no church, priest or preacher matters, if we are fit for or ask God to receive us, but should any child under 16 years be taught by a church that puts their authority before the State? Should not every state see that all institutions recognize the laws of that state? Are not the marriage laws to be recognized by all institutions? Should any church be allowed to say illegitimate to any child born to lawfully married parents?

I enjoy the paper fine. I expect to be a Michigan Farm woman soon.—Mrs. E. C., Auburn, Ill.

DESTROYING WEEDS

Remarks noticed by Thompsonville subscriber in M. B. F. of Aug. 7th and will give you a case of the weed law as applied by the road commissioner of Deerfield township, Mecosta County. Mr. B. F. Anspaugh, seventy-one years old living all alone on one hundred acres of stump land had a field of rye that was about one third milk weed. His binder broke and the commissioner didn't wait for him to get repairs. Put a gang of men to cut the weeds and destroyed his rye. Mr. Anspaugh's house burned with contents and grain at threshing time last year. His last year's taxes are not paid. He will have about sixty dollars cost of cutting the weeds with this year's tax. Land can be used for pasture and ranch land. If the weed law is put in force it will go back to the state for taxes and is worth more to cut the weeds than the land will earn.—*J. and G. G., Mecosta County, Mich.*

No doubt the case you mention is an [illegible] facts are as you describe them the highway commissioner exceeded his authority.—Editor.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS

I find much of interest and profit in the columns of the M. B. F., especially the department "What the Neighbors Say." I notice that some of the writers make us of rather

(Continued on page 15)

The Week's Editorial

KEEP OUT OF POLITICS?

"Keep out of politics" is a warning given constantly to young men who show an inclination to interest themselves in public affairs. The civic standard is low in any community where a reputable citizen who seeks office encounters suspicion, reproach, or obloquy. The full powers confided to the people presupposes the participation of all citizens in the business of government.

Every citizen is "in" politics. The Constitution of the United States puts him there, and his conscience grants no exemptions.

I have heard men boast that they never perform jury service or that they have a "pull" that gains them some other immunity. A corruptible public official finds his job unprofitable unless he is able to enter into partnership with another bad citizen.

If I am more concerned with my privileges and immunities than with my duties, I am skidding; I am on the way to becoming a bad citizen. If I neglect to vote because it is inconvenient to meet that obligation, or I assume that my neighbors will protect me with their ballots, I am a dodger and a slacker.

Blind confidence in government by good luck is bound to bring disaster. The constant vigilance and intelligent action of all the people is essential to enlightened, capable government.

Am I a good citizen? Is the first question in the American catchism. Government is a complex business, but citizenship may be reduced to three essentials; understanding, loyalty and service.

This morning I saw a boy scout walk to the middle of the street, pick up a piece of paper and deposit it in the litter-box at the next corner. He didn't have to do that; it was my business quite as much as his. That lad exemplified the good citizenship that is always on the job.

In the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem, every man labored "over against his house." In like manner, an American citizen's duty to his country is immediate and personal, and lies at his own door.

When I say to myself, "I hold an inalienable partnership in this nation; its prosperity and happiness rest with me," then I have caught the spirit of true Americanism. Then indeed I am a worthy citizen of this mighty republic and a contributor to the forces that make for its perpetuity.—*Meredith Nicholson.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

"How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter"

Great Interest Shown in Thresh Day Question

THE WOMEN readers of The Business Farmer are showing that they are just as willing as the men to help make our paper bigger and better by the fine letters received in answer to my request and offer of prizes for letters on "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter." Letters are coming in every mail and from all parts of the state. More letters and the names of the prize winners will be published next week.

In "The Question Box" on our page you will find our prize question for this week. The reader who sent in this question will receive our check for $1. Other questions received and published in that box will be paid for at this rate. Send me questions regarding problems that are troubling you and let our big family thresh them out for you. Prizes of $2 and $1 will be awarded for the best and second best letters on this week's question.—CLARE NORRIS.

Gets Things Ready Day Before

In answer to your question in M. B. F., "How to Make Thresh Day Work Lighter," I will tell you how I manage it.

I get my table ready in the dining room the day before, extend it large enough for the number of persons expected, if possible. If one table is not large enough, I use two smaller ones to seat eight or nine persons each. It is better to have plenty of table room, for sometimes extra help happen along unexpected and if two or three extra places are planned for none of the men have to wait. I spread the table cloth on the tables and fill sugar bowls, salt and pepper shakers for each, and if I have plenty of dishes to set the tables in full I do it and if not set them as far as the dishes will go and when the table is prepared a clean sheet may be thrown over it and the dust will not settle on the dishes.

Another way to save washing is to use a white oil cloth. If one has the two tables for the family use enough oil cloth can be bought for both and it can be used to good advantage around the kitchen afterward if not used on the dining room table. If one large table is used the oil cloth can be kept from year to year, roll it on a broom handle, tie it in three places. It can then be stood in a clothes closet any place and not injured. Thresh day is a hard day on linen as many times it gets badly stained and at best is hard to wash.

If one has not enough chairs to seat all the help select strong boards which may be used at the sides of the tables place a chair at each corner of the table and lay the boards on them, pillows may then be laid on the boards and make comfortable seats, the chairs may then be used around the ends of the tables.

Another thing that causes a lot of confusion Thresh Day is dishes for the men to wash in. I use one or two tubs which may be arranged on a bench outside. About 20 minutes before dinner or supper fill them half full of warm water. I use about three roller towels to each tub depending on the crowd. A cake of soap may be dissolved and pour in enough of the soap in each tub to make a good suds. It will eliminate a lot of the waste of soap by forgetting the cake of soap in the dish of water.

If thresh day comes before the potatoes are dug I get them the day before carrots and beets may be pulled and topped and put in a cool place until needed. Beet pickles may be made two or three days ahead for thresh day and are much better.

I have made a batch of cookies and doughnuts a day or two before, in case the mill crew should happen along for supper unexpected as is sometimes the case, with the aid of home canned vegetables and a little baking done ahead a good meal may be served on short notice.

I prepare enough pie crust the day before and put it in the ice box until needed in the morning. Pies baked the day before are not as good the bottom crust soaks the juice.

For supper I bake a couple of cakes for a variety, but as a rule men do not care so much for cake, it is too dry. I find that chocolate eclairs although quite a lot of work, are relished by the men more than cake. I will send any one who writes me the directions and recipe for making eclairs. Here is the menus for dinner and supper I served last thresh day:

Dinner—Mashed potatoes, beef stew, cabbage salad, beets seasoned with butter and pepper and salt, cucumber pickles, bread and butter, pumpkin pie, cake, tea and coffee.

Supper—Boiled potatoes, home baked pork and beans, creamed carrots, sliced cucumbers, preserved crabapples, home made buns, eclairs, coffee, cake left from dinner.

I have three small children and with these preparations before thresh day I can serve 18 or 20 hungry threshers dinner and supper and not be overtired. In case the men with the mill might be at the house over night, I roll a winter blanket and comfort together for each two men for some of the women may be like myself, short of room in the house for extra people to sleep. The rolls can be quickly handed to them and they can make beds in the hay and one does not have to stop to hunt bedding. — *Mrs. W. H., Cheboygan* County.

Serves Fish or Roast Beef

I saw you request letters on "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter," and I decided to take a hand in that question as I find that while I may not make it as easy as some of my farmer sisters, I know that I do not have such a hard day of it as some of my neighbors who seem to need 4 or 5 extra women to help out at that time.

Now first, usually you do not know the exact time the machine will be at your place. But the machine is in your midst and coming toward your place, so I bake my bread at least a day before they can arrive. I also bake a double batch of cookies or fried cakes or a dark cake (for that will keep moist) the day I bake the bread. I see that my beets and cucumber pickles are made soon enough to be real good by that day. I plan two kinds of vegetables besides potatoes, these vegetables are whatever are in season, sweet corn and cabbage, salad string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers or whatever the garden provides. For the breakfast I like warmed potatoes, bacon and eggs and buns, breakfast food, coffee and fried cakes or cookies, its easily prepared and the wife can easily prepare and serve the meal alone. I prefer fresh fish or fresh roast beef for dinner and the roast, be it oven or pot roast makes a nice gravy for the potatoes.

By having the bread, dark cake and cookies or fried cakes made a day or so ahead, I make my pies the day the machine comes. We usually have the threshers one day so I plan for 3 meals and make out my menu for each meal and with the help of one woman who can assist and who knows how to do things, I get thru the day without any fuss or worry. I think every farm wife should figure on more men than just enough. Have plenty of what you cook. Its hard work to thresh and the men are kept busy every minute and get hungry, so serve them all they want to eat and have plenty left for the neighbor children who seem to think threshing is next to a circus and also plenty for the farmer or two who might call to see when the machine would be in their neighborhood. Invite them in to eat at the second table where the farmer's wife and the good man of the house eat and can have a little visit with this distant neighbor or neighbors and that little visit will make threshing day easier work and make your distant neighbor feel that you are not living just for the almighty dollar.

Do not forget to pay the lady who assists you that day, liberally, unless you have or will assist her to make threshing day lighter work at her home. — *Mrs. H. F. B., Cheboygan* County.

Put Everything on Table Before Men Sit Down to Eat

A few days before I expect thresners I bake cookies, fruit cake and make doughnuts, all of which are improved by being made a few days before using. I also bake pie shells for lemon pies, or any kind I want to make that require a crust baked separate. I also boil beets for pickles and have them in cans ready to use. Then the day before they come I bake sufficient bread to last while they are here and as I usually have cabbage salad, I also prepare the mayonnaise dressing on that day. Have your dining room table ready by putting in all the extra leaves, and set it all complete except the eatables. The next morning as soon as my morning work is done I get the potatoes cleaned and ready for the kettle, slice the meat which I fry in two large dripping pans in the oven. I usually avoid having sauce or anything that makes extra dish washing. Put the cups at each plate and pour tea or coffee from a large pitcher. Pie and everything is put on the table at once to save extra steps. Cook enough potatoes at noon that you can make potato salad for supper and as you wash your dishes put them back on the table and it is ready for the next meal. Have plenty of hot water and gold dust and dishes are soon out of the way. The men fill two tubs with water, put on a bench in the shade, saves much dirt in the house.

Follow my rules and "Threshing Day" will no longer be a bugbear.—*Ms. I., Armada, Mich.*

Telephone Great Help

I think the rural telephone a great help to the farm woman at threshing time. In that way you know about what time to expect the threshers and get an idea about what meal or meals you are to have them. Last year I prepared the following dinner alone: stewed chicken, baking powder biscuits with plenty of gravy, potatoes, one vegetable, whatever is in season, bread and butter, pickles, mince and apple pie, a generous plate of cheese, coffee and water for those who wish. I plan on plenty of everything and everything well cooked and palatable and also to have everything ready to put on the table when they come in.—*Mrs. M. E., Kent County.*

The Question Box

How can a woman be contented with a man who has neglected to develop his social nature and has no time for culture and refinement? What can she do to get him to mingle with other people of good taste? —A Reader.

Simple But Wholesome Meal

If I am to have threshers for dinner I usually serve potatoes, meat, one vegetable, pickles and pie. I usually peel potatoes the evening before and cover them well with water and then I cook the vegetables the day before and set on ice. I have the pie crusts made and usually use a one crust pie so that I can just stir up the filling and fill in the morning. The meat could be roast pork or stew. Cook the day before and warm just before eating.

If frying meat one has everything else along so nicely that about all there is left to do is to fry the meat. And for supper I serve fried potatoes, cold meat, cold cabbage salad or cold sliced cucumbers, cake, sauce or substitute potato salad for fried potatoes. Some of the threshers like one kind of cake and some another. So I stir a white cake batter up and turn half in a cake tin to bake and the other half I put in a little spice or even a taste of molasses, for icing I get the pulverized sugar and just stir up with milk and put it on as it is on the cake or 1-2 of the mixture and in the other half I add a little cocoa and put on the light cake. By this way I stir 2 cakes of one batter and 2 icings of one mixture. This makes threshing time very much lighter on the housewife.—*Mrs. W. I. D., Freeland, Mich.*

Bakes Pies and Cakes In Morning

You asked for ideas on making threshing day as easy a day as possible for the farm wife. Will give you my opinion on it by stating how I manage it. To begin with, I bought a ham which could be kept for some days in case of delays. The day before the threshers were to be at our place I boiled the ham while I cooked my days meals. Then during the day in my leisure I pared potatoes and left them stand for next morning. Also prepared what vegetables I intended to use. I managed to bake bread one or two days ahead so as not to have that on hand for that day. Then early the next morning while my range was heated from getting breakfast I baked my pies and cake. If one prefers cookies instead of cake they can be baked several days ahead. While my pies were in the oven I set my table and cooked the vegetables and kept them warm on the range. So all I had to prepare at the last moment was potatoes and gravy. Coffee or tea whichever is to be made I find it easier to have everything on the table when the men take their places then to wait and then scramble to place things on the table when they are seated. So you see I had most of my work done real early and had a rest of several hours on our nice shady porch besides. If one has them for several meals the work can be planned so as to be only half as hard by a little careful thinking.—*C. M., Bellevue, Michigan.*

Garden and Cows Supply Most Needs

As we are in moderate circumstances I cannot have as elaborate meals for threshers as some folks do, but I try to have everything as good as possible, and have plenty of it.

My menu for dinner was, mashed potatoes, meat loaf, brown gravy, baked beans, cabbage salad, pickled beets, pickled cucumbers, chocolate cake, coffee, bread, butter, brown bread with raisins in it, apple pie, cheese.

I made the meat loaf, bread, cake, brown bread and baked the beans the day before.

The evening before I pared the apples for pies. Early next morning I baked the pies and pared plenty of potatoes and made the salad. The rest of the dinner was finished very easily without any rushing.

We fed twelve threshers besides our own family of eight. We bought nothing but coffee, cheese and meat, as we have a good garden, also plenty of milk and butter.—*Mrs. G., Alma.*

Merriman Writes Business Farmer a Letter

MR. FORREST LORD, Editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER: As you have devoted considerable space to criticising the men who voted against the warehouse resolution, will you please print the proposed resolution, and answer the following questions?

First. How many men would be required to operate $5,000,000 worth of warehouses, working as state employes usually do? And what would their salaries amount to?

Second. How much money would be required to operate them, beside paying salaries?

Third. Would it increase our taxes, and how much?

Fourth. Are our taxes high enough now?

More than a year ago you sent out a call for money to defray the expense of preparing and circulating petitions to submit the question to the people.

If the people were as anxious as you claim about this matter, they must have sent in a lot of money.

How much money was collected?

Who has the money?

And why was it not used for the purpose it was collected for?

Very truly yours.—*Joel C. Merriman, Deckerville, Mich.*

I am pleased to accommodate you, Mr. Merriman. In the first place you are mistaken about THE BUSINESS FARMER sending out a call for money to defray the expense of circulating petitions. We will pay to any Sanilac county charitable organization the sum of $50 upon receipt of proof that THE BUSINESS FARMER did make such a call. If you fail to produce the proof you convict yourself of slander against this publication for insinuating that money collected from our subscribers was diverted to our own uses.

The Warehouse Amendment

'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the following amendment to article 10 of the constitution by adding thereto a new section to be known and designated as section ten-a of said article ten, **authorizing** the state to borrow money to be used for the construction and operation of terminal warehouses within the State, and to issue bonds therefor, is hereby proposed, agreed to and submitted to the people of this State:

"Sec. 10a. The state **may borrow** not to exceed five million dollars for the construction of terminal warehouses in the cities of the State and **may operate** the same for the reception, storage and sale of foodstuffs grown in the state and consigned thereto by the producers thereof or by co-operative associations of such producers and pledge its credit, and issue bonds therefor on such terms **as shall be provided by law.**

Your questions about the working out of this amendment hardly do justice to a seasoned legislator. It is presumed that before you voted against submitting this amendment to the people you make investigations into the state-owned elevators and warehouses of Louisiana, the state-owned elevators of North Dakota, the municipally owned elevator in Seattle and many other publicly-owned terminal marketing facilities that are in successful operation in this and foreign countries. What was the result of your investigations? We would like to tell our readers about them. If you did not make any investigations why did you vote against the amendment. Was it your habit during the last session of the legislature to vote for or against measures without knowing something about them? Do you confess that you were nothing more than a figure-head during your tenure of office?

The writer was not a member of the last legislature. Therefore, he is not supposed to know what steps the legislature might have taken to carry out the provisions of this amendment. But his common sense tells him that it was the idea of the proponents of this measure that the terminal warehouses should be self-supporting. People who put their goods in private storage have to pay for it. Why should we expect the state to perform the same service without charge? The fathers of the amendment intended that the state should supply its credit to build the warehouses and a central management. The expense of operating the warehouses would be cared for by its patrons. In Louisiana the state-owned terminal facilities have not cost the state a penny. Why should they in Michigan?

Are our taxes high enough now? Yes, they are too high. Who authorizes the expenditure of money that makes state taxes necessary? The legislature, does it not? The last legislature was a notorious spend-thrift. It created commissions, and appropriated funds without rhyme or reason. You were a member of that legislature. I have your record before me.

You voted to submit the $50,000,000 road bonding proposition to the people. Did you find out how many extra people the State Highway Department would have to employ to carry out this road building program? What about their salaries? How much of this $50,000,000 will be spent in administration and how much in actual road building? I'll wager that you cannot answer and yet you voted for it.

You voted for the Michigan State Constabulary and an annual appropriation of over $370,000. You even voted against an amendment that would limit the life of the Constabulary to two years. If you are such a strict economist why did you vote to perpetuate such a large tax burden?

You voted to submit the resolution authorizing an increase in the salaries of circuit judges during the period for which they were elected.

You voted for the bill to legalize prize-fighting and to create a boxing commission. This bill carried an appropriation of several thousand dollars. I suppose that before you voted for this you satisfied yourself as to how the appropriation would be spent and how the people of your district would be benefitted. If not, feel free to use these columns for the purpose.

You voted to create a State Park Commission, with appropriations for the two years 1919-20 of $150,000.

You voted for the Community Council bill also creating a commission and appropriating money.

In carefully scrutinizing your record I fail to find a single instance where yo uvoted against an appropriation bill or a commission. The farmers' warehouse amendment was the sole exception. If there was one tell us about it and we will pass the information on to our readers, for above all things we intend to be fair.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Merriman, you are merely floundering about like a fish out of water looking for some kind of an excuse for voting against the farmers' warehouse amendment. And you cannot find one that will satisfy your constituents. You know that the amendment was merely an enabling act. The resolution plainly says that the amendment would "authorize" the state. There is nothing said about "requiring," "ordering" or "instructing" the state to build warehouses. The resolution says the state "may borrow" and the state "may operate," not "shall" or "must." The concluding words of the resolution says that the bonds shall be issued "as shall be provided by law." The amendment merely proposed to remove the limitations against the state engaging in enterprise, and enable the legislature at its own discretion to sell bonds, build and operate warehouses, etc. But if the legislature should find after an investigation and experimentation on a small scale that public owned warehouses could not be operated with advantage to both consumer and producer, it would certainly never think of spending the entire $5,000,000 just because the taxpayers said it might.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 13)

strong language in giving expression to their views, especially is this observable in some of the articles relating to the proposed amendment to our law in the matter of school attendance. The excellent school system of Michigan aims to fit its boys and girls for the responsible duties of good citizens and the taxpayer is properly required to provide the financial means, and this is wise as good reasoning tells us that it is much wiser and also more economical to educate for good citizenship than it is to correct and punish the ignorant citizen who violates the law.

When we speak of education it is well to recognize that the "school of life" provides for us the most valuable lessons which come to us. A wise instructor has offered the following as a proper definition of the word "education"—"an education consists in the high and full development of all of the powers and faculties of our being." And this should be the earnest purpose of every one who reaches the years of accountability. While it may be wise to separate "church and state" some religious instruction in our public school should and would prove the "dynamic" for the making of good and useful citizens. —*J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.*

EGG PRODUCTION INCREASES

In a North Carolina experiment, breeding a flock of hens to a high production male resulted in a 54 per cent greater egg yield in the next generation. The flock of common hens laid 88 eggs per hen per year. The second generation laid an average of 136 eggs in a year.

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Is Sure to Please You

It is milled to meet all the requirements of quality, and yet it sells for only a little more than ordinary flour.

The quality of the flour comes out in the baking. How it bakes, the flavor, the color, the nutriment, all depend upon the selection of wheat and the processes of milling.

LILY WHITE is made from the choicest wheat grown in this country—not too hard, nor too soft, but just right for perfect balance. Only the "goodies" of the kernel are milled. The wheat is cleaned four times, scoured three times, and actually washed once before going into the rolls for the first break. The result is a flour of superfine texture, of perfect uniformity of granulation, of a most palatable flavor, of unsurpassed color.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

Everything baked from LILY WHITE is light, tender, delicious. It is an all-around flour. Countless thousands of women are enjoying reputations won from baking wonderful bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry from this high-grade flour.

Try LILLY WHITE—Results will convince you. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Ask for LILY WHITE at your dealer's.

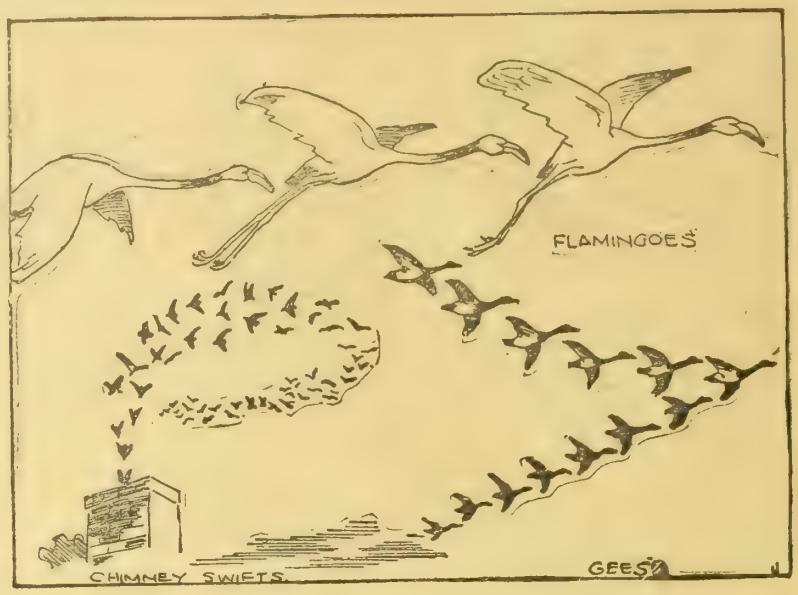
VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Well here it is nearly fair time. Most every day this coming month, somewhere in Michigan, farmer boys and girls will be getting up extra early, and the boys will help their fathers do the chores while the girls help their mothers fill a great big basket with lots of good things to eat. Then they will all get their best clothes on, the boys and fathers will hitch the horses to the double buggy, and they'll all get into the buggy and away they will go to spend the whole day at the fair. The boys and girls will ride on the merry-go-round, go up on the ferris wheel, go around and see the exhibits, go to some of the shows, maybe, eat peanuts and candy and drink lemonade, and at dinner-time they will get their big basket and spread a blanket down under some shady tree, set all their good things out on a tablecloth spread over the blanket and then eat so much it seems as if you couldn't eat any more. In the afternoon they will have another good time and start home so to get there just before dark. The boys and girls will be so tired and sleepy that they will think they never want to go to the fair again, but when they get up the next morning, I'll bet they will want to go again that day. I always felt that way when I was little and lived on a farm.

Will you all write some day this coming month and tell me about the time you have at your fair.

One of our girls, who lives in Brown City, wants to know how many subscriptions it will take to get a camera and a wrist watch, if she gets old subscribers to re-sign. We do not give premiums for getting old subscribers to renew. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.



How to Tell Birds by Their Flight

(By Francis Rolt-Wheeler)

BOOKS will tell you a lot about the markings of birds, the exact differences between various kinds of hawks, for example. But how often does one really get sufficiently close to a bird to be sure? A fellow who knows the woods ought to be able to tell most of the birds by the way they fly, for there is as much difference between the burst of a partridge and the slow flapping of a crow, as there is between the jump of a scared jack rabbit and the go-as-you-please amble of a skunk.

Some troops of birds are easy to tell. Swans fly in the form of a V with the sides equal. Ducks in a V with the sides unequal. Grey Geese in a series of small V's, Cranes in the shape of a W, Black Brant in a line side by side, shags in a curving line like the letter S, and Flamingoes in a straight line, beak to tail.

The individual style of flight of a bird depends not a little on the shape of the wing, as well as its size and the weight of the body which has to be lifted. The Humming-bird's flight is like that of an insect, in sudden darts and poises, while the huge Albatross swings up and down like the waves of the sea. The Grouse speeds like a bullet, the Swallow skims. At a distance, Swallow and Martin might be mistaken for each other but their flight is quite distinct. A flash of red in the trees may betoken either a Cardinal or a Tanager, but the first glimpse of the flying bird tells the difference. The bumpy flight of the Finch family is quite characteristic, as is also the snappy jerk of a Flycatcher going after an insect contrasted with the swoop of the Swallow. It is as important to know a bird by the way he flies as by the color of his feathers.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—I just finished reading the letters from the boys and girls and I thought I would write too. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have brown eyes and I weigh 77 pounds. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have five horses and eight cows. For pets we have a dog and 10 rabbits.—Ellen Dean, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you before but my letter was not in print. I am a girl 9 years old and will be in the 4th grade at school. Today is my father's birthday, so I made him a cake. I live on a 60 acre farm. I have one sister. We have a new Ford car. Helen Freeman, Owosso, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I live on a forty acre farm. We have two horses, two cows, one calf, nine pigs 25 chickens. For pets I have a large white cat. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I hope to see my letter in print. Agnes Beeckman, Hampton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written to you I will try now. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have 4 horses 5 cows and 19 pigs. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have five sisters and four brothers. We have a Buick car. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close Beatrice Putnam, Caro, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written you. I am a girl ten years old and in the 4th grade. I live on a farm of 200 acres. I like to read the letters of the children's hour. My father takes the M.B.F. and likes it very much. I have two pets, a pet lamb and a cat. I have three sisters and five brothers. I hope to see my letter in print. Mary Thelen, Fowler Mich., R. 3.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl thirteen years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. My teacher's name will be Miss Olive Ernest. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a rabbit. I live on a farm of one hundred and [illegible]. We have two horses and [illegible] five pigs, about [illegible] and fifty young chickens. We have lots of little rabbits [illegible] pretty wild.—Mildred Oswalt, Tower, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. I like to go to school. Teacher's name is Miss Cranston. I will tell you about one day when I took a stroll into the woods. It was when the lilies and violets were in bloom. We were invited out to dinner and we all went out into the woods. We went over to Lost Lake and this lake had big pine trees all around it and we found some of the prettiest lady slippers and then we came to a little stream and we got a drink. We had a dandy time. Papa has his grain all cut. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Agnes Petersen, Rodney, Michigan, R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a little girl 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have been helping my mother in the house this summer. I have two pet lambs and a dog, also a tiger cat. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I would answer all their letters. I am sending a drawing and hope to receive a prize.—Marien Wiles, Adrian, R. 6.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have wrote to you. I have two brothers and one sister, Russel, Clarence and Beulah. I am 10 years old. Have brown hair, blue eyes. I weigh about 56 pounds. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print I will close. Arvilla Davis, Clare Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 13 years old and will be in the ninth grade when school begins. I have one sister and one brother. For pets we have two kittens and a pup. He takes the kittens by the neck and throws them around but they seem to like it. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Elsie Muscott, Breckenridge Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade next year. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I have two sisters. I would like to know how many subscriptions it would take for a camera and a wrist watch and have old subscribers re-sign. I would like some of the girls to write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Violet Wietshere, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written to you. I am 10 years of age. I weigh 82 pounds. I have two brothers and five sisters. I live on a 75 acre farm. I hope to see my letter in print. Anna C. Schoof, Falmouth, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I thought I would write you a letter. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one brother and three sisters. Do we get a prize for drawing? My mother is dead, she has been dead almost two years. She died on Thanksgiving day. We have two horses, three cows, three pigs and about 50 chickens. We have a car. I will close with a short poem,

The Smallest Girl

I never spoke before today
The smallest girl am I,
And as I have not much to say
I'll only say good-bye.
—Margaret Michels, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have just finished reading the boys' and girls' stories and thought I would write one, too. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one mile to go to school. I have one brother and one sister. We enjoy the M. B. F. Here is my story:

One day as my father and I were cocking hay in our orchard I saw a birds' nest in a tree. I asked my father to lift me up so I could see what was in it. He did so and I saw two white eggs in it. I asked him what kind of eggs they were and he said that he did not know. The next day we came past there and there was a yellow bird on the nest.—Claribel L. Withold, Munith Michigan.

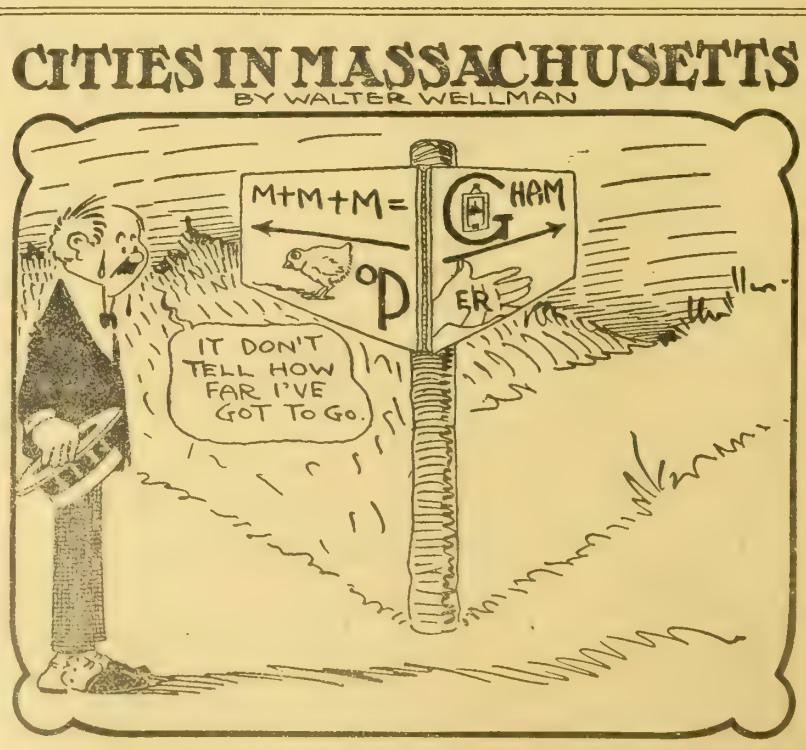
Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl eleven years old and I will be in the seventh grade when school begins the 1st of September. We live on a 140-acre farm. We have two little calves about a month old. We have six horses, and six head of cattle. For pets I have one Angora cat, it is yellow and white. We have an old hen and 20 chicks about two weeks old. I did have a dog but it was getting so old that my Uncle had to kill it. We have about a hundred sheep and lambs. We sold about 200 quarts of raspberries and about 500 quarts of cherries and a lot of other fruit. We sold six bushels of harvest apples and we have a lot more apples to sell. I am going to write a true story. The title of the story is

A Rabbit Story

One day my father was cutting hay down in the field. It was in the forenoon and I thought I would take him a drink of water. When I was about a foot from him he told me to be quiet. I didn't make any noise and he motioned for me to come there. So I went where he was and what do you suppose I saw lying there in a little nest? I saw six little rabbits and they were gray with white spots on their heads. I don't know whether they were Belgian hares or what they were. We were afraid papa would run over them with the mower so he put them in my apron and I carried them up to the house and made a nest for them. I fed them some milk and I kept them alive until the next day, then my uncle and my brother took them back to the field and put them in the nest. Then a few days afterward they went down to the field to see if the nest was empty and it was, and we concluded that the old rabbit came and got the little rabbits and took them away.
—Irene Kahle, Adrian Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I wrote to you once before but as I did not see my letter in print I thought I would write again. I was ten years old the 6th day of Aug. My sisters gave me a nice surprise party. Papa and one of my brothers are threshing with our machine away from home this year. We expect to have threshers at our place soon. My oldest sister is going to the normal at Muskegon and my other sister is going to the high school at Muskegon. She will be in the eleventh grade. As my letter is getting long I will close. Miss Nellie Isbun, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my first letter. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We live on a 130 acre farm. I have three brothers and two sisters. Merle Churchill, Imlay City, Mich., R 2.



Mr. Brown is puzzled. He has walked a long distance when he finds a sign post which gives the names of four places, in each of which he has relatives, but the sign does not tell the distance to each place. What are the names of the four cities in Massachusetts?

Farmers Views on Hopper Plague

(Continued from last week)

Kalkaska County

Five out of six Kalkaska correspondents, while admitting that the loss has been great, disagree as to the extent and whether it is greater or less than last year. W. H. M. of Kalkaska reports damage to buckwheat, millet, corn, rye and wheat. The hoppers are not doing as much damage as earlier. He concludes, "The weather is fine with cold nights. The crops are looking pretty good." C. B. of Kalkaska writes, "In regards to the crops in my neighborhood there is very little left of anything but grasshoppers." Mrs. R. E. E., reports that the damage in Excelsior township has not been as great as in surrounding townships owing to the fact that poison has been plentifully used in previous years. The principal damage in that township has been to seeding. She says, regretfully, "This was an ideal year for seeding and in fact all kinds of crops if it had not been for the grasshoppers."

G. A. B., of Kalkaska hands us this jolt, "Having read your article in the M. B. F. ,and also from the trend of your letter regarding the grasshopper plague in Northern Michigan I consider it would be useless to tell you anything about it as you don't seem to want to be convinced."

But this letter from S. S. P. of Kalkaska makes us feel better:

"The township here has used over a ton of arsenate poison so far, and while the hoppers have been bad and are still, we do not consider them serious. In fact, crops are in better condition in most instances because of plentiful rainfall than they were last year. We drive about the country a great deal and from what we see they have done some damage to crops south of us where they worked earlier in the year but our crops were further advanced and with the help of wet weather they have so far kept ahead of the pest Some fields of corn and buckwheat are quite bidly eaten and we are afraid of some damage to seeding, but otherwise have nothing to fear because of the extensive use of poison. As to estimating any loss to crops as far as our own are concerned we consider it very slight and what we know of the surrounding neighborhood, could not be considered serious. In fact, we feel that our crops are going to make as good or even a better showing than for the past two years."

Wexford County

One out of five correspondents in this county believe the damage done by hoppers is as great as last year. Three say that it is much less while the fifth believes the damage is very slight. B. H. M. of Manton tells of the damage to oats and seeding and says that the use of poison has done a lot to kill off the hoppers and prevent loss. His conclusion is that "there will not be as much damage this year as in the past two years." J. E. N., of Mesick says, "They are not so bad this year as they were last." W. E. H. of Cadillac believes that we have not been full informed on the hopper subject, yet from a close reading of his letter it is clear that he does not think the hoppers as bad as a year ago which was practically the same conclusions we have previously stated. Mr. H. writes entertaingly of specific instances of loss, why the hoppers are worse in some places than others, why farmers are handicapped in their fight, results obtained from the use of poison, etc. He says: "Unless outside aid is given by the state or better still the owners of the cut-over lands who have made millions from the timber are compelled in some such way as they are now compelled to cut noxious weeds on such lands, to poison the 'choppings' in the spring before the grasshopper is large enough to travel, the farmers will eventually lose out in the fight with this plague and have to leave his home which he has valiantly hewn out of the wilderness, for new fields, and they cannot sell out at any price. I think the grasshopper plague must be combatted in a sane, intelligent way and not made a subject for extravagant stories, but every means possible should be employed to give aid to the farmers in the northern section of Michigan in eliminating this deadly foe to every growing crop. My request in closing is, if you really desire to aid farmers in this section that you use your paper, as a means of educating people as to our need of controlling hoppers by compelling owners of vacant cut-over land to fight them the same as local residents. Wishing your valued paper every success, etc."

G. B., of Manton, says there has been "very little damage in his neighborhood. In my opinion," he writes, "there was a thousand times more damage done by hoppers a year ago than this year. We never have any damage from them only in times of severe drought. I don't know what damage has been done in other localities but in my opinion there has been no damage anywhere in Michigan to speak of."

Little Loss in Emmet

Only one out of four correspondents in Emmet county seems blue over the hopper damage. J. C. J. is certain the pest is worse this year than a year ago, but cannot say as to the preceding year because he was not farming in Emmet.

R. W. A., of Petoskey, says: "The hoppers are here but not as bad as you have been informed by newspaper men. Crops are looking the best they have in years in this immediate neighborhood." Mr. A. understands that to the north of his place the damage has been greater, due to adjoining slashings where the hoppers breed.

E. H. C., of Brutus, does not find the hoppers as bad this year as last. One neighbor lost a field of oats, another a field of cucumbers and at present the hoppers are bothering the rye but does not think the damage will be great. The use of poison has helped to stem the pest. "The press reports," concludes Mr. C., "do exaggerate the hopper damage, for although we are troubled with them they are no worse than last and the damage will not be so high due to the plentiful rain."

A. C., of Harbor Springs says the total loss will not exceed one fourth of one per cent.

Missaukee Escapes Serious Damage

Three correspondents in Missaukee county agree that the damage is less than last year and not nearly so great as pictured. J. C. P., of Falmouth credits this to the plentiful rainfalls and cool weather, but he fears that a dry, hot, August might mean greater damage. He says that a number of farmers have left the neighborhood because of the ravages of hoppers and their inability to get help. J. D., also of Falmouth says, "There are some grasshoppers here but they have not done any damage so far as crops were never better in years. There are always some cranks looking for frosts and grasshoppers or something else to holler about but believe me I have always lived in good old Michigan and farm crops never looked better."

A. R., of Lake City, writes, "The pest is not so serious this year as in 1919. The grasshoppers appeared earlier than usual and in great numbers so that it seemed as though the plague would be greater than ever before thereby causing the rumors that have been circulated. Precautions were taken in many communities to fight the pest and much grasshopper 'dope' was used. Perhaps on account of the occasional cold spells and heavy showers the pest has not thrived. I know of no case where farmers have lost entire fields as was the case last year. The damage, in my estimation, caused by the hoppers will be slight compared with last year. In driving through the country I have not yet seen any results of the depredations of the pest as were plainly noticeable last year."

(Concluded next week)

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M ....

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(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

PAYMENT FOR KEEPING

My father-in-law was sent to me about three years ago by a son who was tired of caring for him. The other son thought the same thing. So there was nothing else for me to do but keep him or send him to the poor house. The latter I would not do. About a year ago my wife died. Since then and before none of them seem to be interested in the old gentleman's welfare. Then I tried to make an agreement for the sons to pay the burial expenses and doctor bill and I would care for him all his life. That they refused. Then I engaged the service of a lawyer to collect board after a certain date or make them take care of him themselves. They would not pay. So the sheriff took the old gent to the son's home. Being they were so stubborn and was so opposed to having the old gent around, could I charge board for the three years? He is an invalid. I was not able to have him at the time he was brought and did not ask me whether we were in a position to care for him nor let us know he was coming. How much should I charge per week?—T. H., Lake City, Mich.

There having been no agreement on the part of the sons to pay for the care of their father there would be no contract liability therefor. An express contract is necessary. The supreme court of this state has said: "Care of an aged and infirm father by a daughter is usually dictated by the better instincts of a common humanity and is so rarely bestowed upon contract that no implied contract can be predicated upon its bestowal or receipt. The law will not associate with the discharge of a purely filial duty an implied obligation to pay for the same. To support a recovery therefor an express contract must be clearly shown."

The sons were liable in a proper proceedings in court to pay for the care of their father if they were of sufficient ability to do so. The statute says: "The father, mother, and children, being of sufficient ability, of any person who is blind, lame, old, impotent or decrept, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person, in such a manner as shall be approved by the directors of the poor of the township where she poor person may be." The statute provides what steps shall be taken if the child neglect to care for the parent.

The supreme court in another case has said: "There is no common law liability resting upon a son to provide for his father. There is a moral obligation resting upon a son to care for his father so far as is consistent with his own means and station in life, but this does not become a legal duty except by statutory enactment. This liability does not attach until the proceedings set forth in this statute has been had." I am of the opinion that you could collect nothing from the sons for the care of their father without an express agreement on their part to do so.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SHALL WE DO AWAY WITH THE STATE FISH COMMISSION?

Would do away with State Game Commission because it screens fish from free passage up the Manistee River. Until the erection of the Commonwealth Power Co.'s dams in the Pine, the Stronach and junction in the Manistee river we were able to have a steelhead trout or a sucker in the spring. But since the completion of the dams the fish commission has had men here taking spawn and have had the fish ladders screened at the upper end which prevents us catching any fish.

We have to drive 24 miles to get a fish and then pay 10 cents a pound for trout and 5 cents a pound for suckers. The fish ladders are properly installed. We absolutely know neither a steelhead or a sucker ever got over the Stronach and none has gotten over the ladder at the Junction in the two years it has been in. We think hereabouts that such things ought to be looked into. We do not believe the fish commission has a right to prevent us catching the fish we, as taxpayers, help pay them to raise. I am sure every voter in Wexford, Lake, Benzie and Manistee counties would vote to do away with the State Fish Commission and we think we have more than an even chance with the other counties in the state. We want to get this matter before the people. Now Mr. Editor please publish this letter and give us your idea on the same through the Michigan Business Farmer.—J. C. Jr., Harrietta, Mich.

It is true that we operated a field station at the above dam for a few weeks the past spring, for the purpose of collecting rainbow trout eggs for our hatcheries. We caught at that point about six thousand rainbow trout, of which about seventy-five per cent were returned to the river after being handled for fish cultural purposes. We took upwards of six million eggs from which nearly five million young fish were hatched and distributed, including very liberal planting in the rainbow streams of the four counties mentioned in your letter.

This large output of young rainbow trout would have been nearly a total loss if our work had not been carried on. Comparatively few of the large trout go over the dam thru the fish chute as constructed, and those that get over are damaged or injured to an extent that most of them would not get very far upstream. Conceding, however, that every trout would have gone over the dam, if they had not been intercepted, not one per cent of the eggs deposited would hatch under natural conditions. In other words, there is an enormous waste under natural conditions, which is saved through fish cultural treatment.

Rainbow trout were entirely unknown in this state until after they were introduced from the hatcheries, and the spawn was obtained from the far West, through fishing operations that were identical with our field work at Junction Dam Brook trout were also unknown in all of the counties above mentioned until the streams were stocked from hatcheries. If hatchery operations are discontinued, it is absolutely certain that trout of all kinds will be practically extinct within a few years. This fact probably is not generally known nor understood.

The suckers that were taken incidentally along with the rainbows do not and will not go over a fish way, like the one installed at Junction Dam. We sold them for five cents apiece, a merely nominal sum, in view of the times. Our object in selling them was to obviate the charges as to discrimination and favoritism that were made when we gave them away in former years. All receipts from sale of suckers and the limited number of rainbow trout, were turned into the State Treasury.

We believe that our work is fully justified by the wonderful success that has resulted from the planting of trout throughout the state and that there would be no complaint whatever, if it were generally known or understood that there would soon be no trout fishing in any season of the year, but for fish cultural operations.

Any further information that we can give you along these lines will be cheerfully furnished.—*Seymour Bower, Supt., Michigan Fish Commission.*

LICE ON PEAS

I have about nine acres of contract peas, which, until a short time ago were looking fine. Then all at once the vines were covered up with small lice, and within a few days the pods seemed to curl up and the vines wilted right down. Can you tell me what causes this? I would be glad to hear through M. B. F. and thank you in advance.—C. L. T., Deckerville, Mich.

Treat your peas in the same way as M. S. of Monroe county has been advised to treat his cucumbers.—*Associate Editor.*

LICE ON CUCUMBERS

Could you please tell me through your paper some method of controlling the lice or bugs that infest cumber vines?—M. S., Monroe Co.

Several insects interefere with the welfare of cucumber and melon vines. The Cucumber Beetle (striped) feeds on the leaves, and the young tunnel as grubs in the roots. Plant more seeds than are needed to produce vines and thin out the injured plants and dust with hydrated lime and flour of sulphur (one of sulphur to five or six of lime), through coarse cloth. Some prefer arsenate of lead powder mixed with nine parts of hydrated lime. About the bases of the vines on the ground throw some tobacco dust to prevent beetles from layin geggs on stems. Paris green is not reliable on these tender vines.

The Cucumber Louse usually starts in a few hills and then spreads over the field, cold, wet weather being favorable to the louse. Some prefer to bury the first few vines attacked to retard spreading. A good spray is Persian insect powder, 1-2 ounce to a gallon of water; also nicotine sulphate, 1-2 pint to 50 gallons of water, if 40 per cent sulphate is used, spraying upward from beneath. The difficulty lies in getting the spray on the lice. Each louse must be fairly hit to be killed.

The large Black Squash Bug, or stink bug, not only feeds on vines, but probably also carries the wilt. It may be trapped on cold nights under pieces of board and dropped into a can of water, having a little kerosene on top.—*Special Bulletin No. 93, Experiment Station, M. A. C.*

HAIRY SAND VETCH

Will you explain through your paper the following: The value of hairy sand vetch as hay. The time for cutting. Will soy beans do well on fertilized sandy soil? The value of the hay and the sale for same. Will alfalfa grow after soy beans? Which is the most paying crop on sandy soil, wheat or rye? What are the beneficial returns from one application of two tons of lime and 250 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre on a crop rotation of corn, wheat, and hay? Are cow peas considered as of as much value as fertilizer and hay? Which of the above is the best to plow under for green fertilizer?—F. C., Newaygo Co.

Hairy Vetch is frequently used for hay, good results being secured by sowing the mixture of two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of Hairy Vetch seed as early in the spring as a suitable seed bed can be prepared. This mixture should be cut for hay and when the oats are in the early dough stage and the vetch is forming pods.

Soy beans usually produce a fair growth on fertilized sandy soil. Well cured soy bean hay has about the same feeding value as clover or alfalfa hay. The seed have nearly the same feeding value as oil meal. It should be easier to secure a catch of alfalfa after raising a crop of soy beans provided the soil is not acid, and the seed is inoculated.

On a light, sandy loam a larger yield of rye is usually secured than wheat. The price per bushel however, will have to be taken into consideration in determining which is the most profitable crop.

Cow peas do not produce as much growth in this state as soy beans. If it is desirable to plow under a summer grown crop, soy beans may be used. Rye and vetch, however, make considerable growth between regular crops, and consequently are more desirable for this purpose.—*C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

The Collection Box

SAFES NOT FIREPROOF

"In 1915 I bought a safe from the Meilink Co. of Toledo, sold to me by the Lewis Sales Co., their agents, and in 1920, February 5th, my house and contents burned, also safe and contents burned to a crisp, the size of safe is 3 1-2. I payed $42 for same also $42 cash and $15 war savings stamps and $100 worth of jewelry burned with it completely spoiled. I wrote to the Lewis Sales Co. and they referred me to the Meilink Safe Co. of Toledo Ohio. I wrote them about the matter and they told me that that size safe was not guaranteed but the safe was guaranteed to me also their circulars guaranteed them. I am a subscriber of your paper and I see by the Farmer where you have helped others. Can you do anything for me?"—A Subscriber Gladwin County.

We wrote the Meilink Company, and they answered as follows:

"We build a large line of safes for all kinds of purposes. There is no Safe Company in business that we know of, that can make a claim to an 'absolutely' fireproof safe, nor does any company guarantee a safe as such. This depends entirely upon the condition of the fire.

"The Lewis Sales Co. are not our appointed agents. We sell small safes to anyone that wishes to buy them.

"As far as his reference to a guarantee is concerned we know nothing of such guarantee. We do not guarantee safes in this manner. If we know the conditions under which the safe is to be used, we can advise the purchaser what he ought to buy and we are very careful in giving this kind of advice.

"The No. 3 1-2 has not a very heavy wall and consequently has not enough fire protection to be used as a good risk in a country dwelling, nor would we recommend it for such. The safe can be used in cities where the fire risk is not so great, and in departments and places of this kind. *The Meilink Steel Safe Co., Formerly the Underwriters Safe Co.*

CHICAGO FIRM PAYS

"April 14 we sent a money order of $17.96 to Philipsborn's of Chicago for 1 summer suit for a boy, priced $4.98, also for 1 kimona, priced $2.98, total, $7.96. I received from our mail carrier his receipt for the $7.96 and handed him a $20 bill because we could not make change, but when he came next day he put a receipt in the mail box of $17.96, and the change that would have been my due had I sent that much to the company. I spoke to him of the mistake showing the two receipts. He told me that the clerk in our local post office made the mistake. I have explained to Philipsborn's and filled out blanks they sent me, but the questions are all the same. I thought perhaps you would try and see what you could do. I received a boys suit, age 11 but nothing whatever like they agreed to send for the price, in fact there was a tag attached telling me there had been a substitution of inferior grade made. I never received letter explaining things, except a card telling me my merchandise had been sent, but no kimona has ever arrived nor any settlement for same saying nothing of the ertra $10 that was sent."—Mrs. A. K. O., Bancroft, Mich.

We referred this complain to Philipsborn's and received a prompt reply stating they were making a settlement, but through an error our subscriber did not receive the full amount of money due her. We again got in touch with the company and they replied they would adjust the matter to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. A. K. O. A few days later we received the following letter from Mr. O.:

"Yours at hand in our mail yesterday. Also a letter from Philipsborn's making a complete settlement and we are very grateful. To show you we appreciate your double kindness, please find enclosed a $1. While we feel your services have been worth more, we can hardly spare more at present. Thanking you once again we remain,"—A. K. O. M. and Wife Bancroft, Mich., July 28th.

As there is no charges connected with this service to our paid-up subscribers we have credited the dollar on your subscription by advancing the expiration date on your paper one year.—*Editor.*

WATCH TRANSACTION

"I answered an adv. for watches selling at $2.95 or 2 for $6.90 and one free for selling the two. Now I sent the money and did not hear from them for a long time. I wrote and asked them to give a reason for the delay. They then delayed two weeks and sent me the three watches but not the kind they advertised. One of the three was in bad shape, the main spring was twisted and the back cover could not be placed back, and I wrote the company about it, but they do not give an answer. Now the address of this firm is the Elliott Phelps Co. Chicago, Ill."—C. M. B., Merrill, Mich., July 11th.

Upon receipt of the above letter we wrote the company, and a few days later received the following from Mr. B.:

"Since you wrote the Elliott Phelps Co. asked me to send the watch back and agreed to exchange it. Should I not hear from them or that they send a substitute I will write you again. Thanks for your accommodation."—C. M. B., Merrill, Mich.

COMPANIES CAN RAISE RATES

I am interested in some good life insurance. Kindly advise me if the rates can ever be raised in the Bankers' Life Association, Monmouth, Illinois, or National Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa. —F. A. N., Galien, Mich.

The Illinois Bankers Life Association of Monmouth, Illinois, and the National Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa are authorized to transact business in this state as co-operative or assessment life associations. Companies of this class have the right to levy additional assessments, or increase the rate of assessment, at any time it may be found necessary to meet their obligations.—*L. Hands, Deputy Comm'r, State Department of Insurance, Lansing.*

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from Page* 11)

door, he beat upon it with his fists and prayed to his Chinese gods that no peevish Solano should take a shot at him before he could explain the urgency of his demand.

"O go to hell," Alesandra said, when he had opened the door and flashed a light on the face of the importunate caller.

"I have big secret," Yi Poon panted. "Very big brand new secret."

"Come around tomorrow in business hours," Alesandro growled as he prepared to kick the Chinaman off the premises.

"I don't sell secret," Yi Poon stammered and gasped. "I make you present. I give secret now. The Senorita, your sister, she is stolen. She is tied upon a horse that runs fast down the beach."

But Alesandro who had said good night to Leoncia, not half an hour before, laughed loudly his unbelief, and prepared again to boot off the trafficker in secrets. Yi Poon was desperate. He drew forth the thousand dollars and placed it in Alesandro's hands, saying:

"You go look quick. If the Senorita stop in this house now, you keep all that money. If the Senorita no stop, then you give money back."

And Alesandro was convinced. A minute later he was rousing the house. Five minutes later the house peons, their eyes hardly open from sound sleep, were roping and saddling horses and pack-mules in the corrals, while the Solano trible was pulling on riding gear and equipping itself with weapons.

Up and down the coast and on the various paths that lead back to the Cordilleras, the Solanos scattered questing blindly in the blind dark for the trail of the abductors. As chance would have it, thirty hours afterward Henry, alone caught the scent and followed it, so that, camped in the very Footstep of God where first the old Maya priest had sighted the eyes of Chia, he found the entire party of twenty men and Leoncia cooking and eating breakfast. Twenty to one, never fair and always impossible, did not appeal to Henry Morgan's Anglo-Saxon mind. What did appeal to him was the dynamite-loaded mule, tethered apart from the off-saddled forty odd animals and left to stand by the careless peons with its load still on its back. Instead of attempting the patently impossible rescue of Leoncia and recognizing that in numbers her woman's safety lay, he stole the dynamite mule.

Not far did he take it. In the shelter of the low woods, he opened the pack and filled all his pockets with sticks of dynamite, a box of detonators, and a short coil of fuse. With a regretful look at the rest of the dynamite which he would have liked to explode but dared not, he busied himself along the line of retreat he would have to take if he succeeded in stealing Leoncia from her captors. As Francis on a previous occasion at Juchitan had sown the retreat with silver dollars, so, this time, did Henry sow the retreat with dynamite—the sticks in small bundles and the fuses, no longer than the length of a detonator, and with detonators fast to each end.

Three hours Henry devoted to lurking around the camp in the Footstep of God, ere he got his opportunity to signal his presence to Leoncia; and another precious two hours were wasted ere she found her opportunity to steal away to him. Which would not have been so bad, had not her escape almost immediately been discovered, and had not the gendarmes and the rest of Torres' party mounted, been able swiftly to overtake them on foot.

When Henry drew Leoncia down to hide beside him in the shelter of a rock and at the same time brought his rifle into action ready for play, she protested.

"We haven't a chance, Henry," she said. "They are too many. If you fight you will be killed. And then what will become of me? Better that you make your own escape, and to bring help, leaving me to be retaken, than that you die and let me be retaken anyway."

But he shook his head.

"We are not going to be taken, dearest sister. Put your trust in me and watch. Here they came now. You just watch."

Various mounted on horses and pack mules, whichever had come handiest in their haste, Torres, the Jefe, and their men clattered into sight. Henry drew a sight, not on them, but on the point somewhat nearer where he had made his first plant of dynamite. When he pulled the trigger, the intervening distance rose up in a cloud of smake and earth and dust that obscured them. As the cloud slowly dissipated, they could be seen, half of them, animals and men, overthrown, and all of them dazed and shocked by the explosion.

Henry seized Leoncia's hand, jerked her to her feet, and ran on side by side with her. Conventiently beyond his second planting, he draw her down beside him to rest and catch breath.

"They won't come on so fast this time," he hissed exultantly. "And the longer they pursue us the slower they'll come on."

True to his forecast, when the pursuit appeared it moved very cautiously and very slowly.

"They ought to be killed," Henry said. "But they have no chance, and I haven't the heart to do it. But I'll surely shake them up some."

Again he fired into his planted dynamite, and again turning his back on the confusion, he fled to his third planting.

After he had fired off the third explosion, he raced Leoncia to his tethered horse, put her in the saddle, and ran on beside her, hanging on to her stirrup.

(*Continued next week*)

UNCLE SAM'S HIRED MEN WHO SERVE THE FARMERS

(*Continued from page* 6)

he had a great deal to say about the work of the Bureau of Markets, and in doing so the force of his personality and capability was plainly evident in spite of hi smodesty.

"The Bureau of Markets is endeavoring to devise the quickest, most direct and least expensive methods of getting products to market," he said. "Slip-shod methods must go, for the new methods will be better.

"Of course, it must be appreciated that the job can not be done overnight. Present marketing methods are the product of evolution, and better marketing practices must come through gradual improvement in methods and procedure. It has taken decades and in fact a century or so to develop the production side of agriculture to its present degree of efficiency, and there yet remains much to be done. I hope that the development of efficient marketing machinery will not take that long, but it is a vast undertaking, and every step of the journey must be sure-footed.

"To accomplish that result the bureau needs to have on its staff workers of proved ability through practical experience; workers who are keenly sympathetic with the farmers' needs. In a word, we want in the Bureau of Markets the best marketing specialists found anywhere in the world.

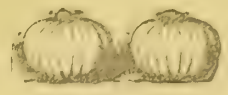
"But of equal importance is the hearty co-operation of everyone. By the character of service rendered we want the farmer to know that the bureau is his friend, and not to hesitate to call upon it to help him solve his marketing problems. It is his bureau and we are ready and anxious to serve him."

In that last sentence is contained the keynote to George Livingston's code. Service to others is his religion. He is constantly devising some means of helping the farmers with their problems, and the only reward he asks is that the farmers come half way to meet him.

RELATIVE HARDINESS

"It is a mistaken idea that scrubs are more hardy than pure-breds. Pure-breds are hardy if only those are kept which are of good constitutional vigor."—*U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Michigan State Fair

Sept. 3  Sept. 12

Million Dollar Educational Institution

Greatest stock show ever held in Middle West. M .A. C. and U. S. Joint Agricultural Show. Model Fur Farm and fur animal exhibit. Model Power Farm operated by Henry Ford. Big farm machinery show. Horticultural exhibit. Art Institute. Boys' and Girls' Clubs' demonstration.

Amusements

Horse racing, auto racing, auto polo, horse jumping contests, bands, concerts, free vaudeville acts, daring airplane acrobats in startling acts, the midway circus, fireworks and many other features.

Seventy-first Annual Exposition

10 Days DETROIT **10 Nights**

Sept. 3 **Sept. 12**

(Political Adv.)

Emory Townsend

Candidate

for

Nomination for

Congress

8th Congressional

District

To the Voters of the 8th Congressional District:

Honorable Emory Townsend of Saginaw, a successful farmer, an active member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, a good lawyer and business man, who two years ago came near being nominated for Congress, is a candidate for nomination for Congress at the primaries, August 31, 1920.

Remember that the primaries are more important than the general election. Is it not your imperative duty to go to the primaries, August 31, take a Republican ticket and vote for Emory Townsend? He will make a good Congressman and not be absent ninety per cent of the time as some others have done.

The World War Veterans should be paid a liberal bonus not by the veterans, their relatives or common people as has been proposed but by the "STAY AT HOME PROFITEERS."

Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of this paper? They are our friends, too.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE. 20 words or less, $1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMS & LANDS

$2,200 CASH SECURES 375-ACRE FARM with valuable growing crops, 28 cows, 2 horses, calf, bull, machinery, tools, implements, dairy utensils, in heart leading dairy section; 100 acres fields, spring-watered pasture, woodlot, fruit trees, sugar maples, 9-room house, running spring water; big 3-story barn, new garage; affairs must be settled; everything for $7,200, only $2,200 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 24 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 40 ACRE FARM including small two story house, large hip roof barn, corn crib, well, four acres timber, half mile from gravel road, near one of the best small towns in the state. Now is the time to see the crops it will produce. Price $4,800. The buildings alone are worth $3,000. CARL H. WHITNEY Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO suit. Presque Isle County. Heavy clay loam soil in lime stone belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. Price $15 an acre on easy terms. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, PARTLY IM- proved. For description and price write to S. A. DOUGLAS, Twining, Mich.

FOR SALE—159 ACRES SAND LOAM CLAY subsoil, house, barn, other improvements, timber. CLARE ERNST Prescott, Route 2, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR- est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD D. S. POLLED Durham Bulls, 8 and 9 months old. EDW. GUNDEN, Pigeon, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY A SECOND HAND CIDER mill, either hydraulic or other power. PETER SEFERNICK, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

TELL THE MAILING DEPARTMENT

1—If your name or initials are not correct on our list.

2—If your rural route or box number is not correct on our list.

3—If the expiration date is not correct, following your name.

4—If you do not get your paper regularly every Saturday or earlier in the week.

5—If you get more than one copy of each issue, your name is duplicated on our list by mistake, please send both address labels.

6—If you know of anyone who has had trouble getting their Business Farmer.

When writing or renewing always send in your address label recent issue you have received, torn from the cover of the most recent issue you have received, it will assure you of immediate attention to your complaint.

MAILING DEPARTMENT,

The Michigan Business Farmer,

Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed please find check for $14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

A Platform Worth Emulating

THE FOLLOWING platform is the exclusive property of Mr. Chas. F. Burnham of Amadore, who is a candidate for the state legislature. We say "exclusive" because we know or no other candidate who has so clearly and forcefully expressed himself on state issues. We are not reproducing this platform for the purpose of furthering Mr. Burnham's candidacy though we are mindful of the fact that it may have that effect. Inasmuch as there is another very good farmer running for the state legislature in the same district, (although he has not up to the present time declared a platform) we refrain from suggesting to our readers in Sanilac county which of the two they should vote for. We are taking up valuable space for the printing of Mr. Burnham's platform because it is such a clear and concise definition of issues pertaining to the welfare of the farmers. It is a platform which commends itself to us very strongly, being consistent in its every detail with the policies of this publication. Read and call it to the attention of the candidates in your county:

"The liquor question is settled for all time so far as the states are concerned, the 18th amendment having become a law, and the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding its validity places the control and enforcement of the law in the hands of the Federal government. Any change or repeal of the 18th amendment must come through the congress at Washington, D. C. Our government is one of representative authority, but I believe it is the duty of every citizen to lend his moral and spiritual aid in upholding the law. Any attempt to evade a rule of action as defined by a majority of the electors cannot but have one result—the end of constituted authority. Those who would preserve our institutions and observe the law.

"We are drifting away from ecoomy in public affairs. The per capita expense of running the state government according to the report of the auditor general which is the official public record for the year 1919, was $6.81 while in 1916 it was but $2.17, or about one-third the present cost. The taxpayers of Michigan will be called upon to pay immense sums of money on account of the very liberal appropriations of the 1919 legislature $5,000,000 for good roads, $2,000,000 for Jackson prison, $1,500,000 for the University of Michigan, $2,000,000 for the erection of the state's new office building, and also the increase in the running expenses of the various departments of the state government caused by the general rise in prices. It may not be much harder for us to pay what we shall be called upon to pay in 1920 than what we were asked to pay in 1916, but we shall demand and expect that every dollar shall be spent economically and that the state shall receive a just and adequate return for the money expended. The people are in no temper to tolerate extravagance or graft.

"I believe that in all financial transactions the state should be governed by the same rules as the individual citizen, for the state is but a collection of individuals associated together for the purpose of government. The tendency of the times to foster public improvements by bonded indebtedness and according electors who are not tax payers a voice in these matters is wrong both in principle and policy, and a pay as we go program wherever expedient is a far safer course than a long drawn account with its added rate of interest.

"We should demand a ten hour day pay to be measured by results. Those who labor on the farms have never been able to qualify in the eight hour class and the returns on their farm investments preclude the possibility of ever getting a rating from R. G. Dunn, and yet we are asked to compete with those who would idle while the nation and state suffer for the lack of production. We are not asking sympathy. We are appealing to the American conscience for a square deal alike for one and all.

"One of the greatest problems confronting rural life is the district school the eighth grade being the limit of educational advancement. This has been the means of denying to the family of limited means the same opportunity to educate their children as those more fortunately situateed. This is one of the glaring defects of the rural educational system. If we are to retain our social caste and maintain the ideals upon which our government is founded it must be apparent to all forward thinking citizens that every child should have the legacy of his birthright, a trained mind and a healthy vigorous body. I am in favor of any and all legislation that will give to our rural schools the means to this end.

"I am also in favor of legislation that will give to our teachers in the public schools an adequate return for their labor and a competence for old age. The training of our children, who will be the citizens of the future, is one of the noblest of all callings and merits its reward from a grateful public.

"I am opposed to and will vote for the repeal of the act creating the state police. I do not believe it is in keeping with our free institutions to maintain a standing army of one hundred and fifty-four men in times of peace and drawing a combined salary of $211,360 and no one so far as I am able to determine can give an intelligent reason for their creation and appointment unless it was for gallant and meritorious action in the field of politics. Now we have in every county in the state a sheriff and numerous deputies and marshals and a very large number of police officials whose duties are to execute and enforce the laws and maintain peace. If their force is not sufficient to accomplish this,the statute provides that any and all citizens may be drafted and sworn and compelled to assist in the performance of this duty. We also have a national guard of trained soldiers that can and may be called out in case of riot or other emergencies. It would seem, therefore, that every ordinary precaution had been taken to protect the lives and property of our citizens prior to the birth of this august body.

"I am opposed to and will vote for the repeal of the dog law as passed by the last legislature. It denies the right of local self government to the people in the various townships of this state; it places an excessive and uncalled for tax upon all dog owners, compelling claimants for losses to adjust these claims with the county officials, thereby increasing fees, delaying adjustments and diverting all balances that may accrue to the contingent fund of the county which hertofore was apportioned to the public schools.

"I am opposed to all useless commissions as I believe they are added burdens to the public. They receive their official appointment from the governor of the state, and very often are chosen because of the political activities. They are responsible to no one, being a law within themselves, and are merely duplicating the powers and duties of the executive office.

"I believe that all general legislation affecting the whole state should be referred to the people. Had this been a law the Warehouse Amendment would not have been defeated by the enemies of agriculture in the session of the last legislature.

"I have been asked how I stand upon the beet question. I have always been lead to believe and revere the doctrine that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' That the farmer is entitled to the fruits of his labor goes without question, and the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining is considered by all fair-minded persons to be a matter of right and sound in principle; and has received the sanction of congress and the courts. In conclusion, I would say that I am not antagonistic to any business but I shall endeavor, as far as within my power to secure a better understanding for all interests alike. My efforts will be for a great Sanilac county and a square deal for all."

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

99 SHOE BARGAINS

Here is one of 99 real bargagins shown in the new Rambler catalog. A good durable comfortable work shoe. Locally they would cost you not less than $7, perhaps more. Even in our chain stores the selling cost brings the price to $6. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents and all other unnecessary overhead.

$4.35

ONLY $4.35

Genuine chrome uppers, resists barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Space, comfort—well—wear them all the first day and you won't notice them. Brown only. You take no risk, simply send the coupon. Shoes are shipped, pay the postman $4.35 on arrival. If you like them keep them, if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. Don't delay. Mail coupon today send for catalogue. Sales last year over $1,000,000.

Rambler Shoe Co., Dept. G36, New York City
Send my pair of Rambler worth-while work shoes I will pay postman $4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including postage.
Name ..... Size....
Address ..... State .....

A Newly Invented SAW RIG

Low introductory offer puts this saw rig within reach of all, at small part of cost of other rigs. Saws your winter's wood in few hours. Powerful 4-cycle motor. Easy to operate, light to move. 30 days' trial to prove our claims. 10-year guarantee. FREE BOOK. OTTAWA MFG. CO. Main St., OTTAWA ...

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For best results on your Poultry. Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock
or poultry in
M. B. F.'s
Breeders Directory

Veterinary Department

SYMPTOMS OF BLACKHEAD

I am raising young turkeys this year d they seem to have the diarrhoea. uld you tell me what I can do to make me thrive better? Some of them seem be dying from the sickness.—W. D., awkawlin, Mich.

Diarrhoea in young turkeys is one the symptoms of Blackhead which an infectious and very fatal disease e mortality often reaching as high 90 per cent in young turkeys. owever, from the one symptom you ated it would be impossible to tell actly whether the turkeys are af- cted with Blackhead or not.

In the case of Blackhead the ungsters exhibit a drowsy attitude ith constantly increasing lack of gor, the appetite diminishes, the athers ruffled, wings pending and ere is a general debility manifest- . Diarrohea is nearly always pres- it and quite characteristic. The oppings are soft and yellowish in lor and during the latter stages e head may present a darkened purplish appearance due to an npaired circulation of the blood. ie symptom has lead to the disease ing termed Blackhead.

There is no known method of eatment for Blackhead that has oved entirely satisfactory. The or- anisms causing the disease are very ep seated in the liver causing very iaracteristic spots on the surface, hich may be noted upon making a ost mortem examination. This akes the parasites practically im- une to any curative agents.

As soon as any symptoms of the isease are noted the affected birds iould be immediately isolated from ie flock. Thouroughly cleaning and isinfecting the wards will tend to eep the outbreak in check. Five er cent solution of carbolic acid is good disinfectant. Where the di- ease has become prevalent on prem- es to such an extent as to make the iising of turkeys unprofitable it is dvisable to dispose of the entire lot id allow a period of approximate- two years to elapse before restock- ig. Liming or plowing the runs of eeding yards is indicated.

Naturally, affected birds should be estroyed, their carcasses burned or eeply buried. Often the confine- ient of turkeys in close yards has een tried with favorable results.

The above suggestions are offered n the strength of a guess. That iay or may not be the trouble with ie turkeys. The only way that we ould tell definitely whether or not ie turkeys are affected with the dis- ase called Blackhead would be to end one of the affected birds to our r. E. T. Hallman of the Veterinary linic, East Lansing, Mich., who will iake a complete diagnosis of the case and report the same to the own- er. This type of work is done by the College free of charge for residents of the State of Michigan. We are always glad to be of service in this manner whenever possible and trust that the above information may be of service.—*W. E. Newton, Ass't in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.*

TONGUE LOLLING

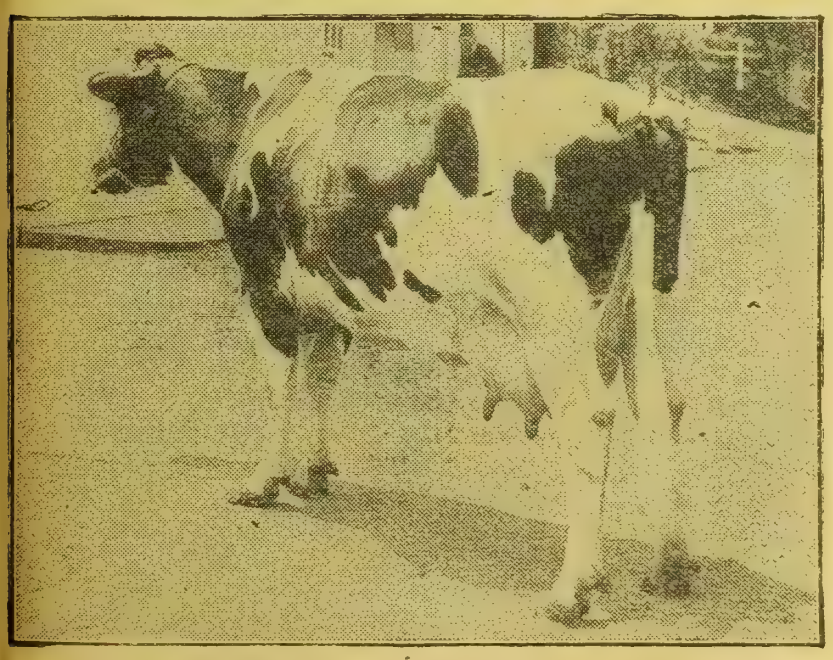
Please advise me how to stop a horse from holding their tongue out. I have a horse that holds its tongue out when bridled and would like it stopped as it is a good horse. Thanking you in advance, —Frank Hegler, Deford, Mich.

Tongue lolling is the name applied to this condition, or the habit of extending the end of the tongue from the side of the mouth while driving. The habit may be first acquired in an attempt to protect a sore mouth from further injury, but its continuation is due to the relief to the respirations. This condition is not due to paralysis of the tongue but is wholly a habit. Treatment: First have a qualified veterinarian examine the teeth carefully. The head while driving must be elevated with the overdraw check to bring the air passages toward a straight line. The mouth may be closed with a nose band attached to the bridle. Attaching the check bit to the main bit by means of a flexible rubber hose, will frequently prevent the habit. When these measures fail, amputation of a small portion of the tongue is the only recourse.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

ABSCESS ON COW'S JAW

Would appreciate it if you could tell me what is the matter with my cow. She has abscesses on the side of her face. They started in January and lasted until she was turned out on pasture in the spring and then healed up. She is in good condition and has been fresh for 8 weeks and gives a good flow of milk. We have had two veterinarians and they both pronounced it tuberculosis of the bone. Would the milk be good for use? —T. E. R., Arenac County.

It is impossible to give a positive diagnosis of this case without seeing the animal. She might have Actinomycosis, commonly known as Lump Jaw. She may have received an injury sometime which has affected the bone thus causing the abscesses to which you refer. Should there be a loose particle of bone from some cause or other, you would get the abscess formation, at which time you would get a fetid discharge. From the symptoms you have given I can see no indication of tuberculosis. I would suggest you have a graduate veterinarian to examine your cow.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*



Again a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, Lady Aaggie Echo Hengerveld 323463, attains a place in the dairy Hall of Fame by breaking the record for milk and butter production in the senior three-year-old class. She produced under semi-official test in 365 consecutive days 28,008 lbs. of milk containing 1,200.07 lbs. of butter. This new butter record eclipses the former figures recorded for Jewel Pontiac Segis 229261, whose remarkable achievement was 1,171.1 lbs. of butter. The previous milk record was 27,949.4 lbs. held by Eli Aaggie Fayne Johanna 286097. Lady Aaggie Echo Hengerveld is owned by the Toyon Farm Association, Inc., San Francisco, California, and was bred by Mr. Albert E. Smith of Sumas, Washington. Her sire is Paul Aaggie Oakhurst 55387 and her dam is Lady Echo Hengerveld D Kol 2d 159461.

MR. F. L. GARRISON

It is a fact that the success of any business enterprise depends upon its efficiency and economical management, combined with ample capital for operation of its business. The Detroit Packing Company will have two millions or more of working capital. The practical management of the plant and cold storage departments of The Detroit Packing Company will be under the direction of the General Superintendent Mr. F. L. Garrison, who has spent the past twenty-three years acquiring a full knowledge of every department of the packing house business, from the purchase of raw material in the form of live stock through plant operations including dressing of carcasses, processing of meats and by-products, marketing of all tonnage produced. His initial training and experience came through twelve years of association with the largest and best equipped plant east of Chicago. Later Mr. Garrison was connected in an executive capacity with three other packing houses in the East. We believe that the experience of Mr. Garrison puts him in a strong position to handle the business of The Detroit Packing Company, as our present operations will be conducted mainly in Michigan and in territory East, including all exports, with all of which he is full conversant. Mr. Garrison will be ably assisted by efficient managing heads of every department.

BUFFALO, N.Y. KANSAS CITY, MO WICHITA KANS LIVERPOOL ENG.

Jacob Dold Packing Co.

Pork and Beef Packers

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE NO G M-50

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO THE FIRM

Dold

Buffalo, N.Y. March 16th, 1920

Detroit Packing Company,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of recent date asking about Mr. F.L. Garrison as a practical packing house man, noted.

Mr. Garrison was with this Company from 1897 to 1909, during which time he fulfilled varied duties acceptably and doubtless benefitted himself materially in acquiring definite knowledge and experience in packing house practice. In 1909 he left us to take charge of a packing house in Ohio which he operated successfully for five years.

We believe Mr. F. L. Garrison to be both practical and capable and should you place him in your organization are satisfied he will creditably handle the business entrusted to him.

Yours very truly,

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY.
per Edward Dold
Sales Mgr.

If Interested, Call in Person or Write

The Detroit Packing Company

Edward F. Dold, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. — Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Special Live Stock Advisor — Frank L. Garrison, Vice-President — Joseph Garduiski, Sec'y-Treas.

Plant and Yards:
Springwells Ave. and Michigan Central R. R.

DETROIT

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

If you are considering a sale we will advertise it without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advertise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.

Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
of your
DAIRY HERD
by using a
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE
We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.
Also grade and purebred cows and heifers
MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

A VERY HANDSOME AND STRAIGHT SON of a 21.60 lb. 2 yr. old daughter of Johanna Hengerveld Lad, whose daughters are noted for individuality and performance. Born March 20, 1920. Sired by a grandson of Butjnsta Pauline 3d. 34.80 lbs. butter and 585.80 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price $175 delivered to your station. For extended pedigree address,
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pontiac Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, well-bred rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BACKE KRAST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.33 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.). Dam is an 18.92 lb. 2 year old daughter of Johanna Concordia Champion (see cow whose sire, Columbia Johanna Champion, has 61 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lbs. He is a big quality bull, ready for heavy service between 2-3 and 3-4 white and nicely marked. Guaranteed a sure breeder and especially priced at $200 if taken at once. Write for pedigree.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, and bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS
Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554
a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)
Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.
His price is only $150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES

One 10 mos. old large size, more light than dark. Dam's record 20.2 lbs. butter. 13 nearest dams average over 24 1-2 lbs. butter 7 days. One 9 mos. old from an 18 lb. 3 yr. old. Six nearest dams on sires' side average 27.63 lbs. in 7 days.
OSCAR R. RUMSEY, Hudson, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Yearling Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4 year old and full brother-in-blood to the Ex-Champion Cow. Dam of calf own sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSTINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.
HILLCREST FARM
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD of grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Meadow Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

We Wish to Announce
to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.
If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.
PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

HEREFORDS
Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
Also bulls not related.
ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind
of farming a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to choose a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUBELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (37966) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Senior Herd Sire Noble Sensational Lad 118536
Junior Herd Sire Yeatell Lad's Duchess Owned 158363

PURE BRED JERSEYS
of capacity, type and quality.
Let us know your wants.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Austin Hess, Mgr.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE, both sex. Register of merit testing cows.
J. L. CARTER, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen. For sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. NOTHING TO offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD
LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.
Gilts all sold.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

FIELDMAN SERVICE

Any breeder who expects to hold a sale this season of any variety of pure-bred live stock, may secure the services of a Michigan Business Farmer fieldman who is prepared to visit their herds with a view to writing them up and rendering any help that a fieldman can to make the sale a success.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING ON A SALE

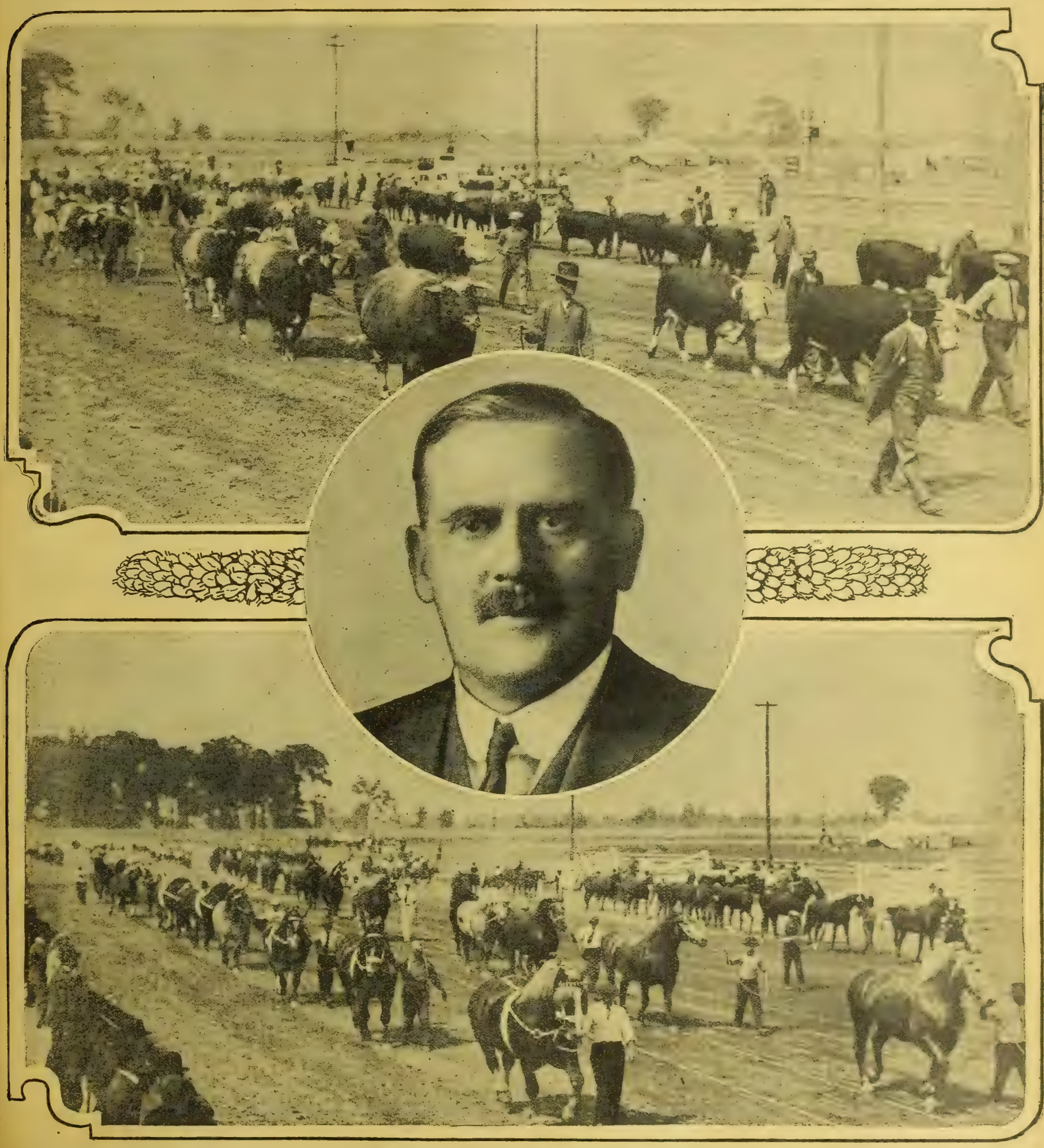
a letter addressed to Felix Witt, fieldman, care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, will receive prompt attention.

every breeder
Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage
What have YOU to offer?

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 51 | MT. CLEMENS, AUGUST 28, 1920 | $1 PER YEAR



The 1920 exposition which opens next Friday, will be a real business farmers' fair, according to Mr. George W. Dickinson, Secretary, the man whose likeness adorns the center of this page, and who, as most everyone knows has built the Michigan State Fair to a position where it ranks with the three best on the American continent. The million-dollar pure-bred Live Stock parades will feature some of the best animals shown anywhere and we hope that every reader will plan to be present for a day or two next week.

Campbell Denies Charges Preferred Against Him in Newspaper Article

MONDAY, The Detroit News, published a front page article stating that Milo D. Campbell, farmers' candidate for Governor, was being backed by Sleeper men. These men, of whom Mark T. McKee of Detroit and Gen. Fred W. Green, of Ionia are the leaders, according to this article, intend to secure state control by placing Mr. Campbell in the governor's chair. The charge is inferred that Mr. Campell has promised to make Governor Sleeper a United States Senator from Michigan.

This article, we have been informed from a reliable source, is the first of a series of articles to shake the farmers' faith in their candidate. It is a well-planned dastardly attack against Mr. Campbell as these men know that Mr. Campbell has the best chance to become governor this coming election of any candidate in the field, and it is not in their plans to have the farmers put a man of their choosing into this office. These men are not backing Campbell but have a candidate of their own that they wish to elect and are going to fight tooth and nail to the last ditch to get him elected. The article published Monday and those to follow should be taken with a grain of salt. They have fooled us enough. Let's get out and fool them for once.

Mr. Campbell replies to the article published as follows:

"To the people of Michigan:

"My attention has been called to charges made by a syndicate of newspapers—the only newspaper syndicate in Michigan.

"This Michigan newspaper trust, aided by The Detroit News, which is allied with this trust, favors the candidacy of Mr. Mott, an official and candidate of the billion dollar General Motors corporation. They say that the struggle for the nomination for governor lies between myself and 'the field.' Naturally, this newspaper trust and its Detroit ally desire to discredit the candidacy that appears most formidable.

"The articles are so worded that they give inferences that I would be controlled by other men and have made promises to them. As they were careful to merely infer that I would be controlled, I cannot demand that they retract because the inference is in the mind of the reader and not definitely stated in the newspaper. But they make one direct charge—that I endorsed the Non-Partisan League. This is a lie, and every farmer and every other person with whom I have talked concerning the Non-Partisan League, knows it to be a lie. For, ever since I learned just what the Non-Partisan league was, and I learned it by careful investigation, I have fought the ideals of that organization tooth and nail. I have demanded a retraction of this statements from the newspapers that printed it because it is the only direct statement in the stories they printed.

"The charges relate to the alleged activity of certain men in my interest. They assume that these men have an ulterior purpose to serve in supporting me and specifically that Governor Sleeper is to be appointed United States senator in the event of my election should there be a vacancy in that office.

Denies Making Promises

"So far as they relate to me the charges are absolutely false. I have not promised to appoint Governor Sleeper senator, have never been asked to and have no thought of doing so.

"Some of the men referred to in the articles favor my candidacy, others of them do not, so far as I know. Originally very few men connected with any political organizations were for me. More recently I have found some of them following my standard.

"Whether th is, as charged, because success seems to be coming my way, I do not know, but in any event I solemnly pledge you that no promise of patronage or appointment has been made to any one and if any one is supporting me in the expectation of controllingg my actions as governor, if elected, I want to serve notice on them now that they will be disappointed. No man will be governor except myself if I am successful.

"I welcome the support of everyone, white or black, good or bad, old or young. But that support must come freely and without hope of reward.

"I wish also, while I am at it, to deny the charge that I am masquerading as a dirt farmer. I do not and have not claimed for the past several years to be still engaged in actual farming personally, though my farms have been my chief occupation during this time. The farm organizations fully understand this and did not choose me as their candidate through any misunderstanding. They knew from my years as president of the National Milk Producers' federation, president of the National Board of Farm organizations, member of the National Agricultural Advisory commission and through my life long service for agriculture that I was in close touch with the real problems of the farm and they believe that I would make a good governor for all the people.

"These charges are very vexing, but are also encouraging, as they show whom my opponents fear.

"They constitute a shrewd attempt to alienate my friends both among the farmers and in the towns, but I am convinced that like all eleventh hour charges, they will prove a boomerang.

"MILO CAMPBELL."

CAMPBELL SUPPORTERS CAMPAIGN IN DETROIT

Last Tuesday 30 hard-fisted, calloused-handed farmers, headed by A. B. Cook, of Owosso, went to Detroit to campaign for Milo B. Campbell. They distributed themselves about several of the big factories for the initial noon-day meetings that will extend over three or four days. These farmers are making the appeal direct to the laborers.

SEN. DUNCAN McRAE GETS FARMERS ENDORSEMENT

Impressed with the record established by Sen. Duncan McRae of Harrisville at the last session, the farmers legislative committee of the Clare district met Wednesday of two weeks ago with Wm. Matthews, secretary and Mr. John Black and F. G. Wood, directors of the Ogemaw county Farm Bureau and unqualifiedly endorsed Sen. McRae for re-electeion. The same committee also endorsed Milo Campbell for governor. The 28th senatorial district consists of the counties of Alcona, Arenac, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon.

Truths about the Dow Chemical Company

The Dow Chemical Company appreciates the good will and confidence of the people which enemies now seek to destroy by untrue assertions scattered broadcast concerning it. It feels confident that if the people are placed in possession of the facts, they will judge correctly.

The Company's War Record

The Company's policy in placing its plant at the disposal of the Federal Government and manufacturing at the Government's request many products upon which no profit was taken, caused the market price of The Dow Chemical Company's common stock to decline over fifty per cent from the time the United States entered the war until the armistice.

The Dow Chemical Company was the only manufacturer of mustard gas in the United States, outside of Government arsenals. It developed the process by which all mustard gas produced in the United States was manufactured. It was one of the first chemical manufacturing companies in the country to be awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Government as a testimonial of its services. The official citation accompahying this award reads as follows:

"Through the co-operation of this Company with the Chemical Warfare Service, the first large scale equipment for the manufacture of ethylene, sulphur monochloride and mustard gas was obtained. The Company furnished detailed design of apparatus for the manufacture of certain secret products. Its staff developed much of this country's information with respect to the manufacture of mustard gas. It furnished free use of its processes and its accumulated experience in the procurement of bromine brines largely without compensation and it is believed at some financial loss."

The Cleveland Trust Company, whose integrity and accuracy will not be challenged by any informed person, has just completed an audit and examination of the transactions between The Dow Chemical Company and the U. S. Government. We submit their findings:

THE CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY,

Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1920.

This is to certify that we have audited and examined the accounts of The Dow Chemical Company and find that said Company in all its transactions with the U. S. Government for the period April 6, 1917 to December 31, 1918, had total sales amounting to $3,409,393.66 and that their total net profit on these sales amounted to $107,371.59. The total percentage of net profit on these sales was slightly less than 3 2-10 per cent. During this period the Company borrowed $790,000.00. No deduction has been made in the above for interest charges on this amount, nor on invested capital.

The Cleveland Trust Company,

By J. Lyman Bryan, Manager The Public Accounting Department.

The borrowed money referred to in the above statement was all used in financing U. S. Government contracts. We paid interest charges on this borrowed money of $51,879.80 leaving an income available to our stockholders of $55,491.79, or a net profit to our Company upon U. S. Government contracts of less than 1 2-3 per cent. Its war contracts netted it less than 1 per cent per annum upon its average assessed valuation. It was solely on account of other business that it was enabled to pay dividends from earnings during this period.

If any one questions this statement we will permit our books to be examined by any reputable certified public accountant, and if it can be shown that we made any greater profit on our U. S. Government contracts we will not only pay all expenses of such audit, but will also donate $10,000.00 to charity.

The Dow Chemical Company

Midland, Mich.

Volume VII
Number 51

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

August 28th
1920

Cider Making Under National Prohibition Law

Farmers Desiring to Sell Cider Must Treat With Preservatives or Put up in Sterile Closed Containers

APPLE growers of the United States are showing much interest in the cider question and many inquiries have been made lately in connection with the manufacture of cider and vinegar.

According to John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, there are but three ways by which cider can be made and sold within the present law—to preserve it as sweet cider, to sell it to manufacturers who have license to make vinegar and for exclusive home use.

Persons who desire to make cider for conversion into vinegar must first obtain a license from the Federal Prohibition Commissioner. Those persons who desire to make cider for home use must not add sugar or any other ingredients which would increase the alcoholic strength above one-half of one per cent.

The Internal Revenue regulation regarding the making of cider and vinegar set forth as follows:

"All persons desiring to manufacture cider or other intoxicating liquors specified in this article for conversion into vinegar, or to use such cider or intoxicating liquors in the manufacture of vinegar, should file application on Form 1,404, prescribed in Article III, setting forth in such application the exact acts for which they desire authorization. After approval, a permit will be issued authorizing the acts stipulated.

"Cider manufactured by persons holding permits as above, may be used by them in the manufacture of vinegar or may be sold or furnished by them in quantities of five wine gallons or more to other persons holding permits to use cider in the manufacture of vinegar upon receipt of permits to purchase, Form 1410, and may not be otherwise disposed of.

"Sweet cider containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume may be manufactured and sold without the necessity of obtaining permit, provided such product is put up and marketed in sterile closed containers or is treated by the addition of benzoate of soda, or other substance which will prevent fermentation, in such proportion as to insure the alcoholic content remaining below one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. The responsibility for keeping the alcoholic content below such percentage rests on the manufacturer, and in any case where cider is found upon the market containing alcohol in excess of the allowed percentage the manufacturer will be presumed to have manufactured and sold an intoxicating liquor.

"Cider containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume may be sold by the producer to persons holding permits to manufacture vinegar. If such cider, however, contains one-half of 1 per cent or more alcohol by volume when removed for conversion into vinegar, it will be necessary that the persons producing same hold permits to manufacture cider as above provided and furnish same only upon receipt or permits to purchase.

"In the manufacture of cider, sugar or other fermentable substances should under no circumstances be added to the apple juice for the purpose of increasing the alcoholic content inasmuch as such practice is held to constitute the production of a mash fit for distillation within the prohibition of Section 3282, Revised Statutes.

"The following intoxicating liquors may be manufactured and used in the manufacture of vinegar by persons who have obtained permits therefor.

"(a) Such persons may operate vinegar factories for the production of vinegar by the evaporation process under the provisions of Section 3282, Revised Statutes, as amended, under the procedure outlined in Internal Revenue Regulations No. 7, pages 225-229. Vinegar factories using such process are not permitted within 600 feet of any registered distillery, industrial alcohol plant, or rectifying house.

"(b) Persons obtaining permits as above may produce vinegar by the manufacture of a malt beer for direct oxidation into vinegar without evaporation process and without generators or exidizing.

"(c) Persons holding permits for such purposes may manufacture vinegar from cider produced by them or may procure cider in quantities of five wine gallons or more from other persons authorized to manufacture the same or may obtain tax-paid wines from persons conducting bonded wineries upon furnishing permit to purchase, Form 1410, for use in the manufacture of vinegar. Cider containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume may be procured for use in the manufacture of vinegar from persons manufacturing same in their own homes without the necessity of furnishing permit to purchase, Form 1410.

"Vinegar may be produced from alcohol lawfully denatured by the ovidation of such alcohol in oxidizing or generating process plants without the necessity of obtaining permits under this article.

"(a) Persons operating bonded wineries may convert wine into vinegar upon such premises without obtaining permit for such purpose, provided that upon removal from such premises the product contains 1 1-2 per cent or more of acetid acid and is treated as vinegar and not sold or used as wine. Before removing such product from the bonded premises application should be made to the Collector on Form 1415 for permission to make such removal, accompanied by a signed copy of the chemical anlysis of the material, showing the percentage of acetic acid contained therein. Such vinegar may be removed from the winery free of tax and proper credit taken on the records kept at the winery.

"Persons manufacturing cider or other intoxicating liquors under this article must keep a record of the amount manufactured as well as the date of manufacture, and must show upon such record the disposition of all liquor manufactured by them.

"Containers of all cider containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume and other intoxicating liquor manufactured for sale as such under this article must be labeled immediately upon manufacture to show the following: (1) Name of manufacturer; (2) Date of manufacture; (3) Serial number of permit authorizing manufacture; (4) kind and quantity of contents. The instructions in Article XVIII will apply to such labels."

Article XVIII regarding labels sets forth as follows:

"Except where otherwise stated herein all labels required by these regulations must be provided by the person required to affix them, bear the date when affixed by him, be rectangular in form and of such size as to be conspicuous. These labels must be printed in the English language in letters easily legible and must contain no advertising matter or other data not required by these regulations except that translations of the data required to be printed may also be printed thereon in any foreign language.

"(a) All such labels must be securely pasted to the commercial head of barrels or in a conspicuous place on the surface of other containers and, in the case of wooden containers, must be secured thereto by five tacks, one in each corner and one in the middle of the label.

"(b) All labels required by these regulations must remain intact until the containers are completely empty. No person is therefore at liberty to substitute his own label for any such label or to cover or deface the same in any manner whatever.

"(c) All persons are forbidden to transfer intoxicating liquor from one container to another, whether or not rectified or otherwise treated in the interval, without placing a label upon the new container in the same data as the label upon the container from which transferred. This requirement does not apply to containers holding one pint or less, except in the case of labels especially provided for bottled-in-bond whisky and brandy, medicated alcohol, certain medicinal preparations and other alcoholic compounds, and beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume."

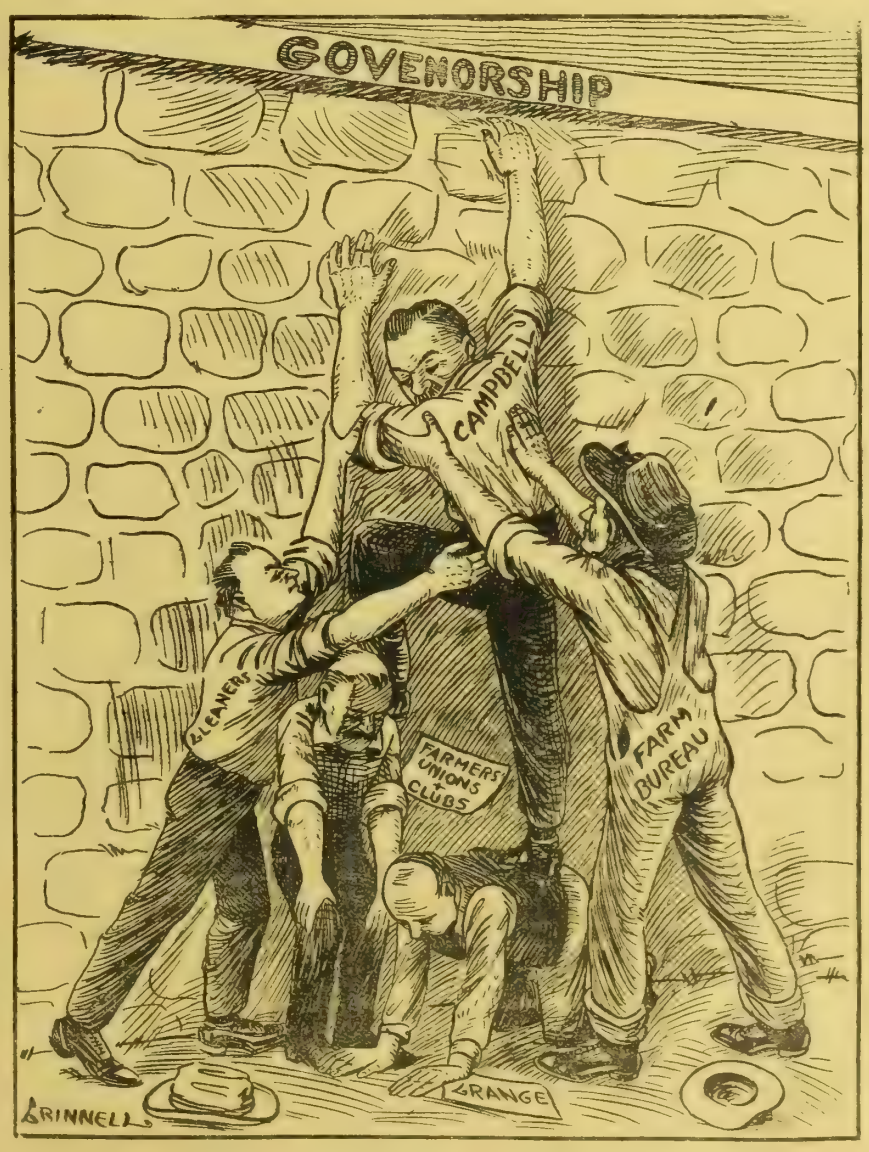
In connection with preserved cider which would contain not more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, Commissioner Kramer stated manufacturers of this product are urging that this is too stringent and that a test case is now pending in the New York courts on that question.

Making Cider

WE WOULD like to know the law of making cider and selling it. We are planning on making some of our apples into cider and drawing it to Detroit. Let us hear through the Business Farmer. Phillips Bros., Lenawee county, Mich.

Section 36, Article V of the Prohibition Regulation provides that cider containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume intended for sale must be put up and marketed in sterile closed containers or treated with preservatives in order to keep the alcoholic content within the proportion allowed by law. If cider is found on the market containing alcohol in excess of the above amount the manufacturers thereof will be presumed to have manufactured and sold an intoxicating liquor. Inasmuch as he is responsible for keeping the alcoholic content below one-half of one per cent this presumption will not be raised if the increased fermentation has been caused by the unlawful acts of the purchaser or some third party.

Sweet cider made for home use so long as it contains less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol may be sold, but if it is not intended for immediate consumption it should be preserved since cider containing alcohol in excess of the above amount cannot be possessed by any person not a permit holder other than the person who made it in the home.—John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner.



They'll Put Him Over, if They Keep on Pushing.

The tractor demonstration attracted considerable attention. The camp of the boy club members Some of the farmers that attended came by auto.

U. P. Farmers Meet in Successful Round-up

Three Thousand Gather at Chatham to Discuss Agriculture and Attend Barbecue

NEITHER THE press of farm work nor lowering skies and rain were sufficent to keep the Upper Peninsula farmers home from the great round-up which was held at the Chatham Experiment Station, August 10th to 12th. Farmers came with their families from miles around to help make the occasion a success, to such good effect that the round-up has been called one of the greatest events in upper peninsula agriculture.

The people of the lower peninsula are as little familiar with the agriculture of the upper peninsula os of Maine or California. As a matter of fact there are men who think that the only things produced above the Straits is lumber and copper, when probably the total value of the upper peninsula's farm crops very nearly approaches if it does not exceed the combined value of her ore and forest products. This being the case the people of Michigan should have a better understanding of the farming possibilities of the upper section. The occasional agricultural fairs and round-ups which have been held under the direction of county agents and other agricultural representatives have done much to acquaint the people of the state with the true facts about upper Michigan.

The farmers' round-up at Chatham was successfully managed by Mr. D. L. McMillan, superintendent of the experiment station at Chatham. Mr. McMillen brought to Chatham some of the best authorities and speakers on agricultural problems and arranged a program which for variety, entertainment and instruction, could not have been improved upon. The objects of the round-up, Mr. McMillan tells us, were to stimulate interest in the agriculture of the upper peninsula by both the farmers of the section and the state at large; to acquaint the farmers with the great work that is being performed by the experiment station; to instruct the farmers in the better methods of farming and to bring the agricultural leaders together.

The attendance the first day of the round-up was about 400. It consisted largely of farmers who came both to learn and to satisfy their curiosity about the work of the Experiment Station. Others in attendance included county agents, club leaders, home demonstration agents, members of state board of extension workers, and professors from the M. A. C. The program that had been arranged was carried out in detail with but few changes, the speakers as before note, being men of statewide prominence. A portion of the day was spent in inspecting crops and live stock work under the direction of the U. P. station workers. During the afternoon an excellent program was carried out by the county agent and farm bureau workers discussing the problems of the State Farm Bureau in the different counties and arranging for the expansion of that organization to other counties of the upper peninsula this season. In the evening the alumni association meeting and banquet was held. Instruction also given to the members of the boys' and girls' clubs in live stock judging, etc., by Mr. Waldron and Prof. Brown of the College.

A boys' and girls' camp was conducted in connection with the round-up, the expenses being borne by the college. The purposes of the camp were two fold; to give the boys and girls well-earned recreation and at the same time instruct them in useful matters. The occasion was just one round of pleasure for the young folks, the program of events consisting of such alluring pastimes as a feed in the orchard, bonfire and stunts at the camp grounds, a dip in the creek, live-stock judging, weenie roast, barbecue, base ball games, club stunts in charge of R. A. Turner, state club leader. The camp was situated in a beautiful spot underneath some spreading elms on the banks of the Slapneck river which runs through the state farm, and the boys were housed in eight large army tents with regular camp bunks filled with hay.

The second day was largely devoted to livestock judging by the boys at which they showed rare aptitude, and attracteed a large crowd of the grown-ups. Dairy demonstrations conducted by Mr. J. A. Waldron was was assisted by the station herdsman, Leonard Braamse, and county agents. Plot work was conducted under the direction of Mr. G. W. Putnam and was very instructive. Sheep and hog demonstrations were in charge of Prof. Geo. Brown, assisted by the station shepherd, Clarence Peck.

Winners In Judging Contest

The winners in the Live stock judging contest were, First place, dairy judging, Carl Johnson, Gogebic county, Prize, 1 pure bred Holstein heifer.

First place, pig judging, Theodore Jarvinen, Baraga county, prize, one pure bred Duroc Jersey pig. First place, sheep judging, Lawrence McNamara, Alger county, 1 pure bred Hampshire Ewe.

All the members were required to judge the three classes of stock, sheep, dairy and hogs. The highest scoring team of three boys from some one county in the Upper Peninsula was selected to represent the Cloverland district at livestock judging contest at the State Fair in Detroit, with all expenses paid by the Detroit State Fair Association.

The team winning this honor was the Gogebic County Team made up of the following gboys:

Carl Johnson, Ironwood, Mich; Leonard Nylund, Ironwood, Mich.; Luther Olsen, Ironwood, Mich.

The second place team was the Alger County Team made up of, James McMillan, Chatham, Mich.; Lawrence McNamara, Trenary, Mich.; Werner Dunquist, Eben Jct., Mich. Thirteen out of the fifteen Upper Peninsula counties were represented at the club camp. Nine livestock judging teams of thirteen members each entered the livestock judging contest. Total registration of club members 101. Regular attendance at club camp 73, for the whole period.

Third Day's Events

The third day of the round-up was the banner day, over 3,000 people

(*Continued on page* 11)

Jackson County Judge Upholds Napoleon's New Consolidated Schools

SOME MONTHS ago the village of Napoleon, and the townships of Napoleon and Columbia, Jackson county, held a special election to vote upon consolidating the school districts. The proposition carried by a narrow margin. Bonds were issued to build a central school, but it was found that a proper structure could not be had for the amount of money authorized. In the mix-up that followed some of the original opponents of the plan, filed a petition in circuit court for a writ of mandamus to force the village and townships to re-submit the question in hopes of turning the consolidated district back to its former status. The petition was heard the latter part of July by Judge Benjamin Williams of Jackson, who not only denied the mandamus but took occasion to praise the consolidated school system.

The opinion cites the act under which three or more rural schools may be consolidated into one graded school, where the school year will be longer, agriculture will be taught and where the building and equipment will be much more complete and used as a community center.

Means Better School

"It is evident," says Judge Williams, "the legislature contemplated a distinct raising of country school standards. The little red schoolhouse of song and story is a relic of the early days of pioneers and their attendant stern necessities. It served its purpose well for those times. but is there any good reason why a child born and raised in the country should not have equally as good free educational opportunities as the city child?

"The prevalent system of scattered units of primary schools, each frequently attempting to teach, with only one teacher, nine different grades without modern buildings, sanitation, equipment or facilities for the best work, be the teacher ever so competent and conscientious, is far from efficient and adequate for modern educational methods. It may be assumed fairly that the legislature knew and appreciated this and by this act hoped to make possible for the country pupils the some type of schooling that previously only the more fortunate city pupils had enjoyed."

Requires Time

The opinion says that time is required to form such a school and holds that the legislature did not contemplate the termination of such newly formed school districts in one year and before a proper trial. At the time of such a consolidation, the act provides for a pro rata distribution of property, funds and equipment and authorizes the issuance of bonds. The opinion holds that the outstanding Napoleon school bond issue of $27,500, the dismantling of former buildings and the ownership of the land must be considered. The judge continues:

"How or by what authority of law is a court to work out the different details of dissolution necessarily involving the rights of holders of bonds, teachers under contract, the state and its financial assistant, the disposition of new buildings if erected, and the distribution of assets among the several consolidated units when no provision as to the details thereof has been made by law.

"It appears to the court that the appeal for relief from the present situation should be made to the legislature for a clear and specific provision for disbanding rural agricultural districts rather than to the courts."

The petition of the mandatory writ is denied with costs.

Consolidated School as seen by Mrs. Dora Stockman

A QUESTION of most vital interest to women in the country is the district school. Our superintendent of public instruction made the statement recently that from questionnaires sent out to country people four out of five families that went into the city gave as the reason the opportunity for education for their children. I submit that they are right.

As a farm woman and a mother I feel under no obligations to give or leave money to my children. I am not over anxious they shall have fine clothes or a home finely furnished. Even under present financial advantages I prefer the country to the city. But I do owe it to my children to give them a healthy body with advantages in training the mental ability God gave them. As citizens of the state we owe to every child equal opportunity for education. We can have as good schools in the country as they have in the city if we want them. Upper Michigan has the kind of rural schools in a majority of cases that the country people need. We in Southern Michigan can have them if we will co-operate and pay for them.

Mr. Johnson said recently that the consolidated school costs more than the present one room school. It does, it is worth more. But—now get this—those who are wanting to decrease taxes—the consolidated country schools does not cost more additional with our standard school than we have to pay now for the tuition to high school, extra board and transportation to send our boys and girls to the city high school from whence they do not return to farm life. I submit to you it is time we build our own schools out in the open country where we can have real education controlled by our own school boards who have the interest of farm folks at heart in hiring teachers and shaping school policies. This, I believe, is the most vital civic question before the citizenship of country people and I am sure our country women are going to make their voices and votes felt on rural educational measures.—DORA H. STOCKMAN, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Member Board of Agriculture.

Farmers to Have Access to More Good Books

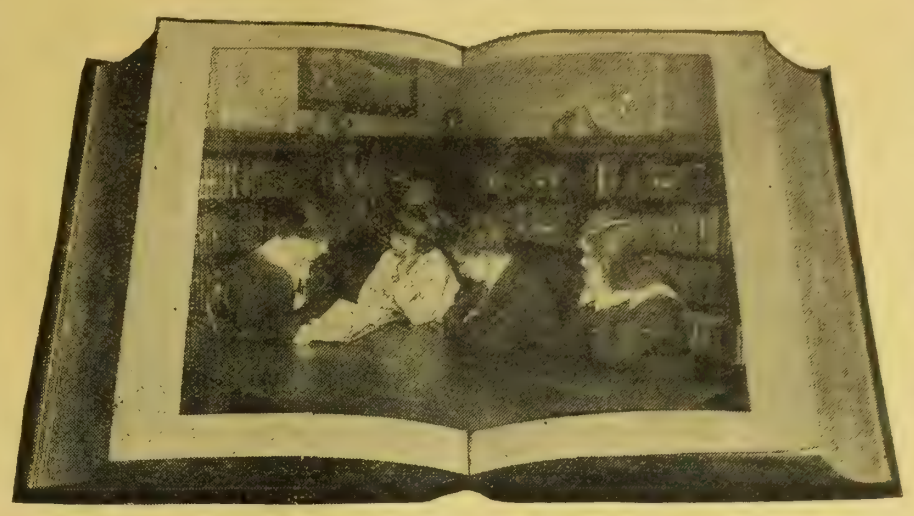
American Library Association to Pay Particular Attention to Book Needs of Farmers in its "Books for Everybody" Campaign

THE AMERICAN Library Association, an organization that is forty-four years old and numbering four thousand active librarians in its membership, has launched a "Books for Everybody" campaign. One of the big objects in this movement is to place more and better books within the reach of the farmer.

It is surprising to know that more than sixty million residents of the United States are without adequate library facilities. Only 794 or 27 per cent of the 2,964 counties in the United States have within their borders any one library of 5,000 volumes or more, leaving 73 per cent of the counties without any libraries adequately equipped to take the initiative in developing a service. Thirty states serve less than 50 per cent of their population; six serve less than 10 per cent and one less than 2 per cent.

At present the small country town libraries haven't a large enough assortment of good books that prove of interest to the rural dweller and many of these libraries have no funds to purchase a larger assortment; in fact, it would be impractical for them to own too many books, because the habit of reading good books has not developed to a very great extent in the United States, but the publicity program, which the American Library Association intends to carry on, will have a direct bearing on each community and will educate the public to demand better reading and cause them to take a greater interest in their local library. Many farmers are so busy that they hardly know whether there is a library in their nearest town or not although often they have an idle moment in which they wish they had a good book to read. This publicity program will bring to them the knowledge that their local library will be their best friend if they will only help a little to finance it, and create a demand for books to their likings by suggesting the kind of reading they like.

The publicity campaign is to be carried on for three years and publications of national circulation as well as newspapers everywhere will be used. It is reasonable to believe that three years of actual education of the people along this line will give every library a new and stronger place in its community and thus



It is time well spent when mothers will take an hour away from their work and read stories of Lincoln, Washington ad other great men in America's history, to their boys and girls. It developes the mind of Young America in the right direction.

cause a larger amount of money to be expended for their maintenance and enlargement.

In addition to carrying on this three year publicity campaign to popularize the library idea following its "Books for Everybody" movement, the association will co-operate with state library commissions and special library associations to hasten the solution of many other library problems. Among these are:

Strive for a better citizenship by using the foreign language press and by other means to promote the reading of books about America; work for the extension of the county library plan to every county in the United States, so that good books may be easily available to all of the population; aid in the establishment of more business and technical libraries; maintain a clearing house of information so that the experience of librarians everywhere may be available to all; establish libraries on vessels of the American Merchant Marine, in coast guard stations and lighthouses; aid in the production of more books for the blind in the new uniform type; continue to supply books to ex-service men who formed the habit of reading and studying during the war and who are not served by local libraries; assist in the maintenance of European headquarters for the international exchange of library information, and finally, carry on a sustained program of education that will result in an increased recognition of the value of library service in adult and juvenile education, and make the library a more potent factor in the life of every community.

The association during the war supplied the men here and overseas with more than 7,000,000 books. And today it is supplying books for the men in the Public Service Hospitals, to those in the Merchant Marine, and to coast guards and light-house keepers. In its present plan small libraries are to be maintained on all of the vessels of the American Merchant Marine. Success in developing our shipping and export trade depends on getting men. By placing magazines and books regularly on all vessels and lending from a central agency of any book to any sailor, men will be more inclined to join this service as they will be able to read for recreation or to study. This will also be applied to the lighthouses and coast guard stations.

To Help Foreign Born

Americanizing the foreigners is one of the largest problems that the association expects to solve. The spirit of unrest that now prevails throughout the country indicates that the New Americans who have come to the United States have been neglected. Little attempt has been made to gain the confidence of these prospective citizens. Thousands of American born have been similarly overlooked. A great majority of the fifteen million new-comers in the United States know practically nothing of American history or American tradition and ideals, partly, at least, because they have been entirely dependent on the publications of their own language for information.

Adult Education

There is a vast and largely unworked field for libraries in supplementing the work of the public school in promoting the voluntary use of books and other printed matter for self education. Thousands of the men and women of high school and college age who went into military service may be stimulated to embark upon reading courses. Large groups of boys and girls who every year leave school to enter business are potential students during their first years out of school. Millions of men and women who, because of changing world conditions, the re-enfranchisement of women, and for other reasons are anxious to gain more information on various questions. By the preparation and wide distribution of study courses on vocations and other subjects, the Association can greatly increase the number of persons who read seriously along definite lines.

"The Use of Books as Tools" has so long been a slogan that it is now a commonplace, but it has yet to be applied universally. The American Library Association, co-operating with local libraries, will endeavor in all sorts of ways to promote the intelligent use of practical vocational, technical and business books. It will encourage the increased publication of such books. It will promote and help in the establishment of libraries in industrial plants. Increased production and greater efficiency is the need today, and the establishment of more technical libraries will be a strong factor in bringing this about.

A fund of $2,000,000 is to be raised to carry out this program. The money will not be raised by an intensive drive, campaign or house-to-in the next few months. "There will house canvas, but will be obtained quietly throughout the country with-be no appeal for funds next year," says officials of the association, "and certainly not until 1923 if there is ever a need for another call."

More Than 1,000,000 Expected to Attend State Fair This Year

WHEN the Jones' invite a few people in for the evening Mrs. Jones has to work hard for several hours in the afternoon planning entertainment and if the party is to be a success without one idle moment she has to give great care and study to the planning. The Michigan State Fair has invited the whole State of Michigan to its home on Woodward avenue in Detroit for ten days and nights and a whole corps of experts have been studying and planning for a year so there will not be one idle moment for all of the 1,000,000 persons who are expected to accept the invitation.

G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, has found it to be a real big job entertaining a million or so people. Each year though for the last 15 that he has been the directing head of the fair the attendance figures have climbed with each succeeding fair. He explains that the fair is the property of the people of the state and that for that reason it should offer something to every one of all kinds and numbers of people.

Last year the fair attendance was 750,000. Mr. Dickinson confidently expects these figures will grow to more than 1,000,000 in this year's fair which opens Sept. 3 and closes Sept. 12. On one day there were 170,000 persons on the fair grounds last year.

As host to all Michigan the fair this year has planned several great tensive courses of education. The Federal government and Michigan Agricultural College have joined together in the preparation of a great farm products exhibit which will cover 30,000 square feet of floor space. Farmers of the state will find it, the experts who are to be in charge of the exhibit say, a college in itself.

More than $100,000 in premiums have been offered for this year's fair. As a result entries now being made indicate that the stock show will be the largest ever held in the Middle West. Special premiums have been offered for herds of 30 or more cattle shown by county or district farm organizations. The premiums in the cattle show alone exceed $17,000.

Taking in the sights on the midway at the Michigan State Fair.

A big exhibit of fur farming has been arranged also in the educational department of the fair this year. Every fur bearing animal in Michigan will be represented, and the whole exhibit will show the best way of handling fur bearing animals as one of the profitable ventures in general farming. Experts will be present to give advice on fur farming.

Amusement for the throngs of fair goers, one of the important features necessary to draw such huge numbers of people together, has been under consideration by a special corps of experts for months. Thrills such as were not thought of last year will be provided this year. There will be a number of bands, a whole circus, horse races, auto races, auto polo, a big fire works spectacle every evening, horse jumping contests, mounted police drills and scores of other big features. Airplanes will furnish some of the biggest thrills. Ethel Rare, the only woman who ever has succeeded in changing from one plane to another in flight has been engaged together with Harry McLaughlin and Fearless Tinney both of whom hop from one plane to another and do all kinds of acrobatic stunts while in the air. Tinney winds up his act by leaping from a plane with a parachute.

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan
SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920
Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan
Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers ,Incorporated
GEORGE M. SLOCUM ..... PUBLISHER
FORREST LORD ..... EDITOR
ASSOCIATES
Frank R. Schalck ..... Assistant Business Manager
Milon Grinnell ..... Editorial Department
M. D. Lamb ..... Auditor
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Five years, 260 Issues $3.00
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Community Gatherings

LAST WEEK Wednesday I gave a talk on the shores of beautiful Silver Lake in Kent county. The occasion was a joint picnic between Silver Lake Grange and Kent County Pomona Grange. I did not arrive in time for dinner so I cannot tell you how good the fried chicken was, but I can tell you that the finest meal of fried chicken and apple pie I ever ate was at the picnic at Pompeii a few weeks previous. Fried chicken is my gastronomical weakness and I can positively assure you that it was no fault of mine that I did not indulge in this weakness at Silver Lake.

You'll be interested in the reason why someone else got my piece of fried chicken. I was busy in my room at my hotel pounding out my speech on a typewriter when one of the local newspapers called up and wanted to know if their political writer could have an audience with me. He came over and in two minutes we were deep in the midst of a red-hot argument. He expressed his fears as to what would happen to the good old ship of state when the farmers took control. He was afraid that they would scuttle the boat, take to the life rafts and leave all others on board to perish. Right then and there the fur began to fly, so to speak, and precious moments which I should have spent on my speech were burned up in a half-hour sermon on the positive duties of men and women everywhere to take a keener interest in politics and endorse men for public office. I told him that if the farmers of Michigan were contemplating either openly or in secret any class legislation I did not know what it was. "Let the farmers elect their men," I told him, "and you'll have less politics and more business in the administration of affairs at Lansing and Washington."

This explains why I did not leave Grand Rapids until one o'clock to speak at a picnic fourteen miles away at 1:30; why I was two minutes late, and why, saddest of all, to relate, I do not know the flavor of Kent county fried chicken.

That's a fine country over in east of Grand Rapids. The telephone poles hid the surrounding country from my sight on the way over to the picnic, but upon my return I was able to proceed in a more leisurely fashion and to observe some of the fine farms that grace the slopes and valleys of that favored region.

But the picnic. A friend of mine recently attended a public gathering in Battle Creek and writing of the experience afterward he said he had never seen so many beautiful and intelligent women together as attended that banquet. But you must remember that my friend has never had the opportunity of meeting the farm women of Kent county. I assert here and now that the beauty of the ladies of Battle Creek is artificial and skin deep compared to the wholesome, natural red-cheeked beauty of the farm women who attended the picnic at Silver Lake. Yes, to be sure, I saw here and there a gentle-faced woman upon whose countenance father Time had traced his recrd of a life joyously or sadly spent. I believe I saw a few whose backs wer bent a trifle from too much child-bearing, and I wouldn't want to swear that I didn't see some motherly hands tremble a little bit. Yet I know that in the eyes of some good man, they are wonderful hands and the possessor a beautiful woman. Of all the women I saw and met at the Silver Lake picnic I recall not a single one whom, in my judgment, could not preside with grace and dignity and competency over any American household.

Another thing that impressed me was the large number of fine looking young men at that picnic. I had read in the city papers and in the magazines that all the boys were leaving the farm and if that is the case all the boys I saw at Silver Lake must have been home on a vacation. It is not my purpose to make light of the trend of country population cityward, for it is serious enough, but if every rural community has as many bright, clean, stalwart young men left to them as I saw over at Silver Lake, there will be no cause to worry about the next generation of farmers. I did observe one thing about those boys and that was that almost without exception they all took an eager part in the games and the sports, and I couldn't help but think that this giving the young men a chance to meet together and play together was perhaps one of the reasons why they were content to remain upon the farms. I couldn't help but wish that every rural community in Michigan might have its community play day on which both young and old of both sexes could just forget work and all be kids together in a general frolic.

That's one of the things I talked upon. I tried to show that there is no earthly sense of the boys and girls leaving the farms if the farms and the communities in which they are located are made attractive. I tried to show them that community picnics, community gathering halls, community entertainment and recreation provided the very things which lure the boys to the city, namely clean, healthy pastime and the companionship of others which every normal boy and girl craves.

I am glad I went to Silver Lake. After sitting in an office much of the time and reading letters and magazine articles setting forth the discouraging aspects of farming, it is a genuine treat to rub elbows with farm folks at their community meets. And I never attend a gathering of farmers, particularly when their wives and children are present, that I do not return home with a renewed and profound sense of satisfaction that my life and the publication of which I am the editor have been dedicated to the farming cause.

Talk Will Not Elect Men to Office: It's the Votes That Count

SOME FOLKS have the funny notion that all they've got to do in order to put good men in office and secure wise legislation is to talk about it. Accordingly a few weeks before election they get all "het up" over the candidates and the issues. They attend political gatherings and argue with their neighbors over the back fence. Then when the primaries come they stay at home and don't vote. That won't elect the farmer candidates by a long shot. It's the votes that count,—not just the votes of a handful of citizens in the rural communities,—but the votes of every last man and woman citizen physically able to go to the polls. The man who can vote and doesn't is a poor citizen. I want to see every farmer in Michigan go to the polls next Tuesday. I want him to see that his neighbor on both sides and in front and back of him goes and votes. I want to see him take his wife by the arm and say, "Put on your sunbonnet or your Sunday-go-to-meetin' hat,(it doesn't make any differerence which), and come with me to the polls."' Do that and the farmers of Michigan will carry the next election.—Editor.

Woman Wins

WOMAN has come into her own. The state has ratified the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution, and for the first time in American history the American woman becomes a free and independent voter.

Through countless years woman, the helpmate of man, has slowly arisen through successive stages of slavery, semi-serfdom, political vassalage, partial enfranchisement, and now to complete citizenship. Endowed by nature with the same capacity for citizenship, bearing most of the burdens of the family life, and carrying at least a part of the responsibilities of citizenship, woman has been persistently denied her right to vote because of sex.

The struggle for equal suffrage has been long, tedious and some times bitter. Like prohibition it had its advances and set-backs. It had its converts and its backsliders. Even the women themselves were divided upon the wisdom or justice in giving woman the ballot. The most bitter opposition, however, has come from the forces that thrived upon the saloon and other immoral institutions. They were frankly afraid of woman's elevating influence in politics. But the level-headed citizens who held the balance of power finally reached the point where they had to concede that there was no harm in giving woman the ballot and that great good might come of it.

So she who bears the children of the world and sits through trying hours nursing them to manhood and womanhood; who manages our households; who shares our disappointments as well as our joys; who endures the darkest crises of failure, sickness and death,—she has come at last into her own. And we are glad.

Business Methods

WE HAVE reached the point in the farming business where its very existence depends upon the employment of certain recognized rules of business. Industrial enterprises succeed because these rules are persistently applied. In the majority of cases the demand for manufactured products must be created. In the farming business the demand is ever present. Some years it is more insistent than others, but it is always there. People may go without automobiles, without furniture, without clothes, even if necessity forces them to do so, but take away their food and they perish. Therefore, the greatest obstacle which encounters any business is in the farming business overcome by the demands of nature herself.

The farmer is, therefore, left fairly free to turn his attention to the best means of production, to the discovery and application of economies in the distributing of his products. By the very nature of his business he can do nothing single-handedly. There are six million farms in the United States each competing with the other. If left to their own devices they could in time all but destroy each other by over-production and the selling of their products below cost. They have virtually been engaged in a destructive competition for years and didn't realize it. But today when the bidding, the supplies and labor between the country and the city is so spirited, forcing the farmer to secure a greater return than ever before from his farm, the need for organized co-operation that will end ruinous competition is clearly seen. The farm organizations are turning their attention more and more to the business end of farming, and while some of our over-cautious city cousins express fears that the organized power of the farmers do not share them.

Candidate-for-Governor Groesbeck says he is opposed to the income tax. That lets him out, so far as the farmers are concerned.

What the Neighbors Say

JOHN HUNT OF HURON COUNTY

As we near another primary election it is well to study our condidates and their past records, and to know just who and what are behind them. This because these are the ones who will make and administer our laws for the next two years—especially the gubernatorial and legislative candidates. They will, to a great extent, decide our welfare for good or evil for some time to come.

It is because, in the past, farmers have not had their rights, have not been fairly represented, and when elected have been so sadly in the minority that the insistant cry is now raised, "A farmer for farmers! A real dirt farmer to work for real dirt farmers!" John Hunt of Bad Axe, candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Huron and Sanilac counties, is just such a man. He has been, is and always will be a farmer himself, not by proxy as so many so-called farmers do their farming. In addition to this he has a lifelong record of active progressive work for the farmers, work in the Grange, Gleaners, insurance and elevator associations, in fact, every line which offers an opportunity to give the farmer a deal a little more nearly square than what he usually gets. . As president of the Bad Axe Farmers' Elevator, Mr. Hunt has made a record of which he may well be proud One of the first co-operative elevators in the state, he has brought it safely through the hard years of experiment and "learning the ropes" into one of the most successful co-operative associations in Michigan. It's business has grown until a turnover of half a million dollars has been reached, with a good profit return to the patrons.

Mr. Hunt has also aided the Co-operative Associatons of the county, proving that he has a co-operative heart. The Huron-Sanilac district choice on State Senator is clearly cut between the two candidates—one, John Hunt, a farmer whose sympathies are with the farmer, the other, a business man, backed by business interests, Senator Forester, who holds an ultra-conservative record as senator. Mr. Farmer, the choice between these two men is up to you.—*Contributed by an M. B. F. subscriber.*

One of the best things that can be said of a man is that he stands well with his neighbors. We have never met Mr. Hunt, but judging from the kind things his friends say about him he must be a pretty good sort of a man and neighbor. We are told that he will be the next senator from his district.—Editor.

WILL VOTE FOR DEBS

I am enclosing herewith a subscription for a new reader, as per your request. I believe that you are doing your best to give us the very best paper possible for the money. Every one I talk with speaks admiringly of it, it is clean and decidedly fair on all subjects as I see it.

When I called at your office several months ago, you may remember that I was a bit skeptical as to where the Farm Bureau would land the farmers. I have endeavored to get all the knowledge possible as to its mission, and I am free to say, that I have much more confidence in it than I did at that time. As I have written and said to you, I am an enthusiast as to the Non-Partisan League as administered in North Dakota. I see no reason why the Farm Bureau cannot do as much, as a national organization. Every voter who desires to aid in a co-operative movement must surely admire the work that the Non-Partisan League has performed in North Dakota and now all its laws and industrial experiments are upheld by the Supreme Courts. I am undecided whom to vote for for President. I am decided that I shall NOT vote for either of the two old parties as Big Business, or Capitalism controls them both and has very plainly dictated their platforms.

The Farmer-Labor party has a good platform, and one that is bound to win in time. I am fully convinced but their candidate is a lawyer, and I have come to distrust men of that profession as a representative of the workers of the world. We all know Eugene V. Debs and although in jail he is true and honest and a man of the people, as was Abraham Lincoln, and, carrying out intrinsic principles of the Altruism which was taught by the great teacher for all time—Jesus of Nazareth. I think I shall vote for principle tho it again goes down in defeat.—*P. P. Miner, Saginaw County, Mich.*

Yes, old friend, the Farm Bureau is working out all right, because you see the rank and file are honest-to-God farmers who can be depended upon to think and act for themselves.—Editor

FARMERS FOR CURRIE

I believe the better informed farmers and voters generally of the tenth congressional district will heartily commend your stand on Congressman of this district. While some of the opponents of Mr. Currie are using arguments which are not facts, to say the least, it is the duty of us voters to find out the truth of these statements before we turn down such a man as Gilbert A. Currie.

Your comment in the M. B. F. answers some of the political hot air that is blowing around Clare county and, no doubt, the rest of the district. There is a lot of sympathy expressed by a very few of the opponents of Mr. Currie for the poor coal miner who has to work eight hours a day, but nothing is said by them of the farmer who works from twelve to fifteen hours to feed them. I am at a loss to know how the farmers of this district can fail to support Mr. Currie, who has been so loyal to them.—*G. V. Clare, Mich.*

I agree with you. Currie's courage in handling the coal strike is likely to cost him the nomination unless the farmers stand loyally by his side. His opponent is using every kind of a promise and every kind of mean and unsportsmanlike tactics to turn the farmers against Currie. But his record stands. I can find nothing in it but what should command the approval and support of the farmers. Were there a serious flaw in the record, the Business Farmer would be the first to find it and expose it. But in the absence of such a flaw we would consider the defeat of Currie by the farmers as a piece of rank ingratitude. We don't believe in that kind of a reward for good services rendered.—Editor.

SANILAC FARMERS IN POLITICS

A mass meeting of the farmer representatives of five townships was held on the evening of August 18, for the purpose of selecting a ticket for the united support of the farmers of Sanilac county.

Much interest was shown and without any difficulty a ticket was chosen as follows: Governor, Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater; State Senator, John Hunt, Bad Axe; State Representative, Chas. F. Burnham, Amadore, as well as full county ticket.

It was decided to style this movement the Sanilac County Farmers' Campaign Club of which the writer was chosen county chairman. An office will be opened immediately in Sandusky and the officers of the cause will be looked after. Arrangements have already been made for mass meetings in four other townships this week and one for next week, others will follow in rapid succession. Even though this movement is started very late we fully expect that our efforts will be noticeable at the primaries. There is no difference of opinion among farmers as to the necessity of such a movement. It is to be regretted that this movement was not started sufficiently early that it might have spread to other counties and even over the entire state. I will keep you well informed upon developments in this county along this line.—*J. G. M., Sandusky.*

Good work! That's the kind of interest that will save the good old U. S. A. from the profiteers and the bolshevists. —Editor.

NEWAYGO DISTRICT

I want to say a few words to you regarding what I know to be the facts in relation to the candidacy of Mr. David Brake of Fremont, and his attitude and standing in his township and Newaygo county generally.

No man in Dayton township where Mr. Brake lives, and no man in Newaygo county has a better record, for honesty and integrity than does he, and I firmly believe that no man in his town or county is better able, or better adapted to aid in legislation for the county and state than is Mr. Brake.

He has the absolute confidence of his people, and as a farmer, Gleaner and Granger, his record stands untarnished. He is a farmer of the first and best type, does his own farming, and should he be nominated and elected as the representative from this county, the farmers of the state need have no concern as to what he will do regarding every measure intended and properly drafted in their favor. But he will be just as sure that they will not have his aid in unfair, and undeserving legislation. He is now serving his township as supervisor, has for the last 18 years, served in some capacity as officer of his township and no man dare to speak any word of disapproval when referring to his manhood and sterling qualities which are necessary in times just like these.—*A. B., White Cloud.*

We are glad to see that Newaygo county is putting up such a high type of farmer for the state legislature. If all the farmer candidates who are in the race this year win out we are going to have one of the best legislatures in the history of the state.—Editor.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

In your issue of July 10th you printed a letter from R. F. Lamb criticising your editorial in defense of religious liberty. Lamb's letter would indicate that if he had his way the Catholic church would be wiped out of existence here in America.

It has always been a mystery to us Catholics why it is that in this enlightened age there exists such a spirit of religious intolerance on the part of some Christian people. We can understand this in Anarchists, Bolshevists, Socialists and the like for they hate anything that is a strong bulwark and support to our established form of government, but we fail to understand it in any class of Christian people. I take it that Lamb is a Christian and that he belongs to some rural church. If so, he must be woefully ignorant of the work done in the Catholic school or else he is blindly prejudiced against the Catholic church.

Perhaps he gets his ideas from the "Menace" and swallows its ravings as gospel truth. Better get out among folks, Brother Lamb, and get acquainted with a few Catholics and, if possible, visit some parish school.

Then you can get a real and true knowledge as to just what kind of people Catholics are and you will know just what their parish schools are doing.

If you had a true knowledge of these matters and if you are a genuine Christian, you never would be guilty of making such an insulting remark as you did in your communication when you spoke about "an alien pope forcing his alien system upon a free American people and innocent children."

Of course if you are a Socialist nothing more need be said. We can understand your venom.—*William Bennett, Livingston County.*

SANILAC POLITICS

At a mass meeting of the Townships of Elmer, Flynn, Maple Valley, Washington and Watertown, Sanilac county, the following ticket was selected for the united support of the farmers:

Governor, Milo D. Campbell, State Senator, John Hunt, Bad Axe; State Representative, Chas. F. Burnham; Sheriff, John A. Johnson; Probate Judge, Grant H. Smith; County Clerk Garfield M. Benedict; Treasurer, George Donaldson, Drain Commissioner, Bert R. Walker; Prosecuting Attorney, R. J. West; Register of Deeds, Wm. Robsinson.

It is hoped that such action will be taken in every township and every farmer should consider himself a committee of one to see that immediate action is taken.—*John W. Goodwine, Chairman .Sandusky, Mich.*

READING BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

I was much interested in the articles on the parochial schools in the M. B. F. Personally I have nothing against the parochial schools for I know nothing about them. But, pray why do our Catholic friends object to having the Bible read in the public schools. At our last school meeting a Catholic woman said to me that a certain Methodist wasn't fit to serve on the school board because he wanted the Bible read in school! We have one God and one flag and one constitution and if our Catholic friends are "one hundred per cent live and let live Americans, why do they object to anything of this kind? We are told that only Christianity (not creed) and clean politics will ever save this country of ours.—*Mrs. A. M. W., Mich.*

TROUBLE WITH IRELAND

I would like to meet you and shake your hand for I think you print the best paper in circulation, and I am proud of you. You are the stuff. But I am surprised at you and ex-governor Ferris in the stand you take about the parochial school. If you are for America, public schools, public cemetaries and

(*Continued on page* 13)

The Week's Editorial

THE GROWER'S PRICE

Can farmers fix prices?

This they propose to do, according to C. A. Lyman, secretary, National Board of Farm Organizations, by formation of marketing agencies, by storage of surplus, and by prevention of overproduction.

Farmers believe, says Lyman, that they aren't getting enough profit out of the production of food. They insist farming isn't a paying business now; that is why so many rural people are flocking to cities. They would eliminate the middleman by occupying that position themselves. They would deal more directly with the ultimate consumer which may or may not lower prices consumers pay. It would, however, increase the farmer's margin of profit.

The monumental program Lyman suggests, is nothing other than a food growers' trust. Farmers would deliver their product to their national marketing company, which in turn would direct it to the market where it was most sorely needed and where by reason of that need the prices are highest.

When the prices there dropped below other markets food would be shifted elsewhere. Surplus stores would be held in refrigerator plants, warehouses, elevators, all under farmer control. Now they are stored under miller, grain dealer, packer, speculator control.

Obviously the city consumer would be no worse off. He would be changing his master; that's all. Instead of contributing to the support of a few manipulators of food products, he would be handing the money over to a larger body of farmer-controllers. This must be remembered: farmers have expressed no intention of forming their food trust to fill the city housewife's market basket at a lower price. They are going into it to fatten their own pocketbooks.

What, then, should the city consumer do?

He should do as the producers threaten to do—get together, co-operate. He should meet the producer half way. He should eliminate the parasites that prey upon him. The only antidote for a selling trust is a buying trust.—*Detroit Times.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by CLARE NORRIS

I PROMISED you in last week's issue that I would publish more letters and the names of the prize winners in this issue, but, owing to the small amount of space this week I am unable to publish more letters, and as letters continue to come in I can not award the prizes. Next week I will publish the names of the prize winners if possible, and if I cannot publish the letters at that time I will use them as soon as I have space available, because I feel that all contain helpful information.

All letters answering the question in the August 21st issue must be in my hands by Tuesday, September 7th and the names of prize winners will be published in the September 11th issue.—CLARE NORRIS.

KITCHEN UTENSILS

IN OUR present day and age we know that half the worth of living is in fully enjoying the things about us and in having things about us that we can enjoy. Every homemaker spends a great share of her time in the kitchen, and by careful selection of its furnishings, she can make her work not merely a duty but a pleasure.

We cannot afford to throw away our old utensils, but a knowledge of good materials in the utensil line, will enable us to replace worn out dishes with the proper new ones. Tin pans are well adapted for cake making, as tin does not scorch, heats quickly and responds rapidly to the necessary regulation of temperature during baking. It is light, inexpensive, and a good conductor of heat. The quality of tin may be determined by noting how a piece is marked, X being the cheapest and XXXX the best quality. No acid foods should be cooked in tin as the two form a harmful combination.

For bread, Russian Iron, a sheet iron having a polished blue-black surface is preferable, as it absorbs heat, is durable and is not affected by high temperatures.

For saueting, deep fat frying and pot roasts there is nothing better than iron utensils. Granite and enamel ware, which are made by coating sheet iron with enamel, or glaze, is excellent for stewing and boiling. Acids have no effect on enamel unless it is chipped so that the iron is exposed.

Aluminum utensils are light, well made, easily cleaned and excellent conductors of heat. They are used for all sorts of cooking.

Nickle plated ware is made by coating iron with melted nickle. This takes a high polish, does not rust and is easily kept clean.

Fireproof earthenware is now made into a variety of shapes called casseroles. Food may be both cooked and served in these dishes. Glass baking dishes are now on the market. They may be used in the same way. Bread pans, cake dishes and pie plates are also made of glass. This ware permits the home-maker to watch the baking as the glass is transparent.

In the culinary line there are many varieties to choose from. In selecting wooden handled knives, the best kind are those in which the steel extends the full length of the handle. A good assortment includes bread knife, butcher knife, vegetable knife, cake knife and spatula. For all around use a dover egg beater is best. A flat wire beater gives the airest texture for sponge cake and angel cake. Hard wood spoons are good as they are light, do not scratch or discolor the hand. For basting a turned iron spoon may be used.

Nobody Knows—But Mother

Nobody know of the work it makes
To keep the home together,
Nobody knows of the st°ps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

—The Fireside.

CAUSE OF IRON RUST IN CLOTH

Will you please tell me through The Business Farmer the cause of iron rust appearing in cotton fabric after being washed, and thereby oblige—Mrs. J. T. D., St. Johns, Michigan.

There may be several causes for the iron rust spots appearing in the clothing. Some parts of the washing utensils may be worn, and any clothes touching those parts become stained. Thorough examination of all working equipment is advisable to see if the trouble can be located.

The water in different sections of the state contains a comparatively large amount of iron. I do not know whether this is true of your section or not. Previous boiling of this water would aid in removing some of the trouble.

The most frequent cause of iron rust in clothing after washing, however is the type of bluing used. Liquid bluing usually is a Prussian blue, or ferric ferrocyanide. This iron in the bluing is precipitated by strong alkalies, such as washing soaps, washing soda, ammonia, etc. Therefore, if the clothes are not rinsed free from these alkalies the alkali remaining on the clothes precipitates the iron, causing rust stains. —*Mary E. Edmonds, Division of Home Economics, M. A. C.*

To Remove Iron Rust

Use one of the agents given below for iron rust stains on white washable materials. In the case of colored materials, try the effect of the agent first on a sample or in an inconspicuous place.

1. Cream of tartar (potassium acid tartrate.) Boil the stained place in a solution of 4 teaspoonfuls to one pint of water until the stain completely disappears, then rinse This agent, owing to its cost, is practicable only for stains upon small articles which can be immersed and boiled in a cup or two of solution, though it may be used in the case of larger articles by holding them above the solution in such a way that only the stained portion is immersed.

2. Lemon juice. Spread the stained place over a vessel of actively boiling water, and then squeeze lemon juice on the stain. After a few minutes rinse the stain and repeat the process. This method is rather slow but does not injure delicate white cotton or linen fabrics.

3. Lemon juice and salt. Sprinkle the stain with salt, moisten with lemon juice and place in the sun, more lemon juice being added if necessary.

4. Acid fruits or vegetables. Those mentioned below are satisfactory and have the advantage of being found in the home garden or easily purchased. Others can not be used because their juices are so highly colored as to leave stains themselves on the fabric. The use of lemon juice has been described above.

5. Rhubarb stalks. One stalk cut up and boiled in one cup of water, gives a solution strong enough to dissolve iron rust. If the stalks have highly colored skins peel them before using. Boil the stain in the solution for 15 minutes or longer, if necessary.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I have received so many stories about animals lately from our boys and girls that I have been wondering if you wouldn't like to have me publish some stories I have about birds. They are written by people that know the birds and how they live and everything. Each story has a picture with it of the bird. They are about nearly a hundred different birds, such as the robin, the wren, the swallow and other birds that we know on the farm. There are also some birds we do not know so much about. Would you like to have me publish them on our page?. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—Well I will try and write you another letter as I see others have written the second time, and it was quite a while ago that I wrote before.

Vacation will soon be gone and the good old school days will be here again. I expect you have had some time on your vacation haven't you? Last week an auto load from here went fishing to a lake about 20 miles away, and we sure had some time. The fish were not very large and we only caught seventy-five all together but we had the fun going and coming back, also riding in the boats.

I have not only had a good time playing and going somewhere this summer but I have helped my father and mother [illegible] the beans and corn, then [illegible] I helped in that by driving on the loader and driving the team to unload it in the barn.

Do you print any drawings in your paper that do not get a prize? Why I ask this is because quite a while ago I sent in a picture that I had drawn, and later on I was surprised to open the M. B. F. one Saturday and to see the very picture on our page with two others, and in your letter you said those three took the prize. This is why I was wondering, because I did not get any thing if I should of. Please tell in your next letter whether you award prizes to all of those whose drawings are printed. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping you will answer my questions, I remain your friend, Arlone Wilkinson Perry, Mich., R 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you once before but did not see my letter in print. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much . I like to read the Children's Hour. I am 9 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. Our teacher's name is Miss Austin. I am taking music lessons. We live on a farm of sixty acres and have 4 cows, 2 horses, 97 hens, 75 chicks and 15 sheep. For a pet I have 1 kitten. he has a bobbed tail.

I hope my letter will escape the waste basket. Nadine E. Delling, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I just finished reading the stories of the boys and girls and thought I would write too. I am a girl nine years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. For pets I have an old cat and four little ones. I have lived on a farm about four years and I enjoy it. We have 2 horses and 2 cows and a little calf and 7 little pigs. My grandpa takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. Hoping to see my letter in print. Sarah Bell May Remus, Mich., Box 15.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 9 years old and am in the fifth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. For pets I have a cat. I have four brothers and three sisters. We do not have a farm. My father is a school teacher. I enjoy reading the other boys and girls letters. We have a horse and a cow and 2 pigs. We work on the farm during vacation. I will be glad when school starts again. I hope to see my letter in print. Kurt Yohrmann, Bay City, R 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 8 years of age and will be 9 the 7th of September. I will be in the 5th grade at school. For pets we have a cat and a dog. I have two sisters and three brothers. We have four horses and 9 milch cows. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Hoping to see my letter in print. Nina Churchill, Imlay City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 10 years of age. I live on a 200 acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. For pets I have 2 shet'and ponies, their names are Beauty and Sargant, 4 rabbits and 3 lambs. Hoping to see my letter in print. Philip Watts, Tawas City, Mich

Dear Aunt Clare—I will write you a few lines to let you know I am awake. I am a little girl 8 years old. My teacher is Miss Ferguson. I am in the 4th grade. We have 12 cows and 4 pigs and 30 sheep and 3 horses and a flower garden. Well will close for this time. Lois Hatz.

Dear Aunt Clar—I am a girl 11 years old. I am in the sixth grade. My teachers name is Miss Ferguson. We have a 160 acre farm. We have 19 head of cattle, 67 sheep, 3 horses and 4 pigs. I have 2 ducks and a kiten fo rmy own. I have two sisters and one brother. We send milk to the condensary at Cass City. The condensary is giving the farmers a picnic free of charge. I saw the poem that Beatrice McKeon sent in and I hope she sends some more. Well I will close and I hope this will miss the waste paper basket. Luella J. Holtz Cass City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—How are you. I am well. I like to read the Children's page. My other sister is writing a letter to you. I have three sisters. We have two kittens and two cats. Our school starts the 6th of September. My papa has taken the Michigan Business Farmer ever since it started. We just got a Michigan Business Farmer today. I and one of my sisters just got the mail. We are on route two but my papa is carrier on route one. Goodbye, hoping to hear from you soon.—Rosa Armock. Alanson, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it fine. I have three sisters. I am ten years old. My sisters names are Rosa, Lela and Mae. Rosa is in the 4th grade. My father has taken the M. B. F. ever since it started. We have 7 cows and two horses and four calves. We have two kittens and two cats. I will close for this time. Maude Armock, Alanson, Mich.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Adams. Chicopee. Framingham Palmer.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FRANCIS had left orders for Parker to call him at eight o'clock, and when Parker softly entered he found his master still asleep. Turning on the water in the bathroom and preparing the shaving gear, the valet re-entered the bedroom. Still moving softly about so that his master would have the advantage of the last possible second of sleep, Parker's eyes lighted on the strange dagger that stood upright, its point pinning through a note and a photograph and into the hard wood of the dresser top. For a long time he gazed at the strange array, then, without hesitation, carefully opened the door to Mrs. Morgan's room and peeped in. Next, he firmly shook Francis by the shoulder.

The latter's eyes opened, for a second betraying the incomprehension of the sleeper suddenly awakened, then lighting with recognition and memory of the waking order he had left the previous night.

"Time to get up sir," the valet murmured.

"Which is ever an ill time," Francis yawned with a smile. He closed his eyes with a, "Let me lie a minute Parker, If I doze, shake me."

But Parker shook him immediately.

"You must get up right away, sir. I think something has happened to Mrs. Morgan. She is not in her room and there is a queer note and a knife here that may explain. I don't know sir——"

Francis was out of bed in a bound, staring one moment at the dagger, and next drawing it out, reading the note over and over as if its simple meaning, contained in two simple words, were too abstruse for his comprehension.

"Adios forever," said the note.

What shocked him even more, was the dagger thrust between Leoncia's eyes, and, as he stared at the wound made in the thin cardboard, it came to him that he had seen this very thing before, and he remembered back to the lake dwelling of the Queen when all had gazed into the golden bowl and seen variously, and, when he had seen Leoncia's face on the strange liquid metal with the knife thrust between the eyes. He even put the dagger back into the cardboard wound and stared at it some more.

The explanation was obvious. The Queen had betrayed jealousy against Leoncia from the first, and here, in New York, finding her rival's photograph on her husband's dresser, had no more missed the true conclusion than had she missed the pictured features with her point of steel. But where was she? Where had she gone?—she who was the veriest stranger that ever entered the great city, who called the telephone the magic of the flying speech, who thot of Wall Street as a temple, and regarded Business as the New York man's god. For all the world she was as unsophisticated and innocent of a great city as had she been a traveler from Mars. Where and how had she passed the night? Where was she now? Was she even alive?

Visions of the morgue with its unidentified dead, and of bodies drifting out to sea on the ebb, rushed into his brain. It was Parker who steadied him back to himself.

"Is there anything I can do, sir? Shall I call up the detective bureau? Your father always——"

"Yes, yes," Francis interrupted quickly. "There was one man he employed more than all others, a young man with the Pinkertons—do youy remember his name "

"Birchman, sir," Parker answered promptly, moving away. "I shall send for him to come at once."

And thereupon in the quest after his wife, Francis entered upon a series of adventures that were to him a born New Yorker, a liberal education in conditions and phases of New York of which, up to that time, he had been profoundly ignorant. Not alone did Birchman search, but he had at work a score of detective under him who fine-tooth combed the city, while in Chicago and Boston, he directed the activities of similar men.

Between this battle with the unguessed enemy of Wall Street, and the frequent calls he received to go here and there and everywhere, on th spur of the moment, to identify what might possibly be his wife, Francis led anything but a boresome existence. He forgot what regular hours of sleep were, and grew accustomed to being dragged from luncheon or dinner, or of being routed out of his bed, to respond to hurry calls to come and look over new-found missing ladies. No trace of one answering her description, who had left the city by train or steamer had been discovered, and Birchman assiduously pursued his fine-tooth combing, convinced that she was still in the city.

Thus, Francis took trips to Mattewan and down Blackwell's, and the Tombs and the All-Night court knew his presence. Nor did he escape being dragged to countless hospitals nor to the Morgue. Once, a fresh-caught shoplifter, of whom there was no criminal record and to whom there was no clew of identity, was brought to his notice. He had adventures with mysterious women cornered by Birchman's satellites in the back rooms of Raines' Hotels, and, on the West Side, in the Fifties was guilty of trespassing upon two comparatively innocent love-idyls, to the embarrassment of all concerned including himself.

Perhaps the most interesting and tragic adventure was in the ten million dollar manion of Philip January, the Telluride mining king. The strange woman, a lady slender, had wandered in upon the Januarys a week before, ere Francis came to see her. And, as she had heartbreakingly done for the entire week, so she heartbreakingly did for Francis, wringing her hands, perpetually weeping and murmuring beseechingly: "Otho, you are wrong. On my knees I tell you you are wrong. Otho you and you only, do I love. There is no one but you, Otho. There has never been any one but you. It is all a dreadful mistake."

And through it all, the Wall Street battle went on against the undiscoverable and powerful enemy who had launched what Francis and Bascom could not avoid acknowledging was a catastrophic, war-to-the-death raid on his fortune.

"If only we can avoid throwing Tampico Petroleum into the whirlpool," Bascom prayed.

"I look to Tampico Petroleum to save me," Francis replied. "When every security I can lay hand to has been engulfed, then, throwing in Tampico Petroleum will be like the eruption of a new army upon a losing field."

"And suppose your unknown foe is powerful enough to swallow down that final, splendid asset and clamor for more?" Bascom queried.

"Then I shall be broke. But my father went broke half a dozen times before he won out. Also was he born broke. I should worry about a little thing like that."

For a time, in the Solano haciendа, events had been moving slowly. In fact, following upon the rescue of Leoncia by Henry along his dynamite-sown trail, there had been no events. Not even Yi Poon appeared with a perfectly fresh and entirely brand new secret to sell. Nothing had happened, save that Leoncia drooped and was apathetic, that neither Enrico nor Henry, her full brother, nor her Solano brothers who were not her brothers at all, could cheer her.

But, while Leoncia drooped, Henry and the tall sons of Enrico worried and perplexed themselves about the treasure in the Valley of the Lost Souls, into which Torres was even then dynamiting his way. One thing they did know, namely, that the Torres' expedition had sent Augustino and Vicente back to San Antonio to get two more mule loads of dynamite.

It was Henry, after conferring with Enrico and obtaining his permission, who broached the matter to Leoncia.

"Sweet sister," had been his way, "we're going to go up and see what that scoundrel Torres and his gang are doing. We do know, thanks to you, their objective. The dynamite is to blow an entrance into the Valley. We know where the Lady Who Dreams sank her treasure when her house burned. Torres does not know this. The idea is that we can follow them into the Valley, when they have drained the Maya caves, and have as good a chance, if not a better chance than they in getting possession of that marvelous chest of gems. And the very tip of the point is that we'd like to take you along on the expedition. I fancy, if we managed to get the treasure ourselves, that you wouldn't mind repeating that journey down the subterranean river."

(Continued next week)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Results in Baking Test the Quality of Flour

There is all the difference in the world in the quality of flour. Everything depends upon the kind of wheat used and the methods used in converting the raw material into the finished article.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

has maintained a reputation for unsurpassed quality for generations. It is made from the choicest selection of wheat grown in this country. The grain is thoroughly cleaned, scoured and washed before being milled. The part of each grain of wheat that finally is milled is only the heart of the kernel. The result is a flour of incomparable quality—perfect uniformity of granulation, color and volume. It is perfectly balanced to bake well and to give the highest values in nutrition.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

Bread and rolls baked from LILY WHITE are of splendid color and have a flavor that is appetizingly palatable. Biscuits are light, tender and delicious—never flat, thin or soggy. Piecrust is flaky—just like French Pastry.

No food is healthy and nourishing as breadstuffs made from high-grade flour. LILY WHITE is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Ask for LILY WHITE at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

On Thursday, August 26, the higher freight and passenger rates allowed the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission take effect, and on September 1st the government guarantee to the roads expires. After that date it will be up to the railroads to make good. If they do not the public who pays the freight will lay the blame for the breakdown in railroad service where it rightly belongs. Railroad officials say that with the expiration of the government guarantee the roads will be able to give better service; in fact, they say that already employees are showing increased efficiency, and former employees are drifting back to work. That better results are obtained from the employees is shown by the increased movement of freight cars. Cars that ran 22.3 miles a few months ago are running 26 miles today, and officials hope to get the average up to 30 miles within the next few months. Every additional mile run by the average freight car is equal to an increase of 90,000 additional freight cars, officials claim.

According to reports, railroad officials in the west are very optimistic over the traffic outlook, and are quoted as saying that the traffic situation is rapidly nearing normal, owing to the lessening of demand for cars from various industries. In spite of this let-up in demand for freight cars business is in a very healthy condition. In some industries the plants are running on part time schedules, but general reports indicate that labor is well employed except in a few instances. There seems to be quite a plentiful supply of cars in the west appropriate for the shipping of grain, and western farmers are rapidly marketing their grain at good prices.

The credit situation is somewhat easier, and the demand for money to move crops is being met. Bankers know that the farmers have to have money to move their crops, and if the money is not furnished so that crops can be moved the world will have to go hungry. So, if necessary, they will shut down on credit to other industries in order to make this essential loan to the farmers.

Wholesale prices on commodities have been traveling downward for some time, but until just recently retail prices have been going upward. An official statement was published a few days ago that retail prices advanced several per cent between June 15th and July 15th, but it appears now that a decline has set in and the cost of living to the consumer is coming down.

Crops are turning out fine. Some states report that they wil have one of the largest crops in their history. Corn is in fine condition and the outlook is for a bumper yield in nearly all states. Winter wheat yields, in general are reported fairly good. Most of the spring wheat is harvested, but not much threshing done yet. Yields are not expected to be as good as winter wheat. Oats are yielding well in most sections, but reports of the rye yield are not so good. Other farm crops are averaging fair to excellent.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat, corn and rye advance on export demand. Oats decline 8c. Beans off 15c. Hay takes $1 drop.

CHICAGO—Export demand carries all grains higher. Cattle average higher. Hogs down 30c. Potatoes stronger.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT HIGHER

There is a bearish feeling in the wheat market, owing to some active export buying, the price is not working much lower. The war talk, which caused wild fluctuations in the market a couple of weeks ago, continues to take on a more optimistic look, and as cars are becoming more plentiful every day, dealers are inclined to believe that the only thing that will keep prices from going lower will be small receipts at the markets and a large demand. Receipts of wheat has been rather small the past week, much to the disappointment of dealers. There is practically no wheat for sale on the Chicago market, as dealers say that most of the grain is sold on the "to arrive at" to fill orders taken some time ago. Italy and Holland are the main exporters in the market at present, the British having withdrawn about ten days ago, but they are expected to resume trading at any time now.

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 24, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2 52	2.47⅛	2.65
No. 2 White	2.50	2.47	2.65
No. 2 Mixed	2.50	2.47	2.60
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24		2.35½
No. 2 White	2.22		2.43
No 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

Organized farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri held a meeting recently at which they adopted the slogan "Three dollar wheat or no wheat." These farmers claim that recent declines in grain prices are due to manipulation, and say that the declines suffered by the grain markets during the past month or so have been most unfair. They exhibited charts that showed that wheat at $2 a bushel means a loss of 77c. Of course, if this movement becomes widespread the price of wheat is apt to advance to that level, but very slowly, as dealers will feel that farmers will sell at a slighly lower figure if they think they are not going to get any more.

There is quite a surplus of wheat in the country and if the $3 movement confines itself to the four states mentioned there is not much chance of its affecting prices for some time at least.

Canada estimates that she will have a wheat crop of 262,338,000 bushels this year, against 193,260,000 bushels last year, so we are going to have some stiff competition in export trading from our neighbor.

CORN LOWER

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 24, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.67	1.63½	1.79
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.10	2.00	2.15¼
No. 3 Yellow	2.08	1.98	2.13
No. 4 Yellow	2.06	1.96	2.11

The corn market is in a very nervous state as dealers are fearing an early frost and are afraid to sell very heavily. The selling may be fairly free, then someone predicts cold weather and sellers rush to cover. Crop news have improved during the current week. Some sections have been suffering from drought but recent rains have taken care of this trouble in most of the places. There will be some soft corn this fall in spite of how ideal the weather is from now on, especially in Illinois and Indiana as the crop is very late in those state. We look for lower prices in corn up to the first of the year, after that we would not be surprised if prices took a turn for the better. Farmers are not offering to sell their old corn very freely, but this bullish feature is counteracted by the inclination of the corn consuming industries to keep out of the market. They do not like the present height of the prices.

OATS FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 24, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.98	.71	.90
No. 3 White	.97	.89½	.88
No. 4 White	.96		.86
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.80	.76	.87
No. 3 White	.79½	.75	.86
No. 4 White	.78½	.74	.85

Receipts of oats increased the past week and demand dropped off some. Last Saturday Detroit received 6 cars of oats, against 3 cars of rye and 1 of wheat. The quality of grain arriving at markets is good and averages heavier than last year. There has been some inquiries from Europe for this grain but it is doubtful if any will be sold as it will be needed in this country, especially if early frosts get the corn. Oats and corn go hand in hand and what affects the price of one affects the price of the other. According to the government reports the crop is yielding above the average throughout the Union.

The Canadian government reports that they will have about 496,966,400 bushels, or over a million bushels more than they harvested in 1919.

RYE DROPS

Rye decline 5c during the current week on the Detroit market but is inclined to be firm now at $2 for No. 2. Receipts of rye continue small and demand good. As long as this condition remains the price will not decline much. There is also quite an active export demand. Reports have come from the seaboard recently of export sales of 250,000 bushels over night.

BEANS STEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 24, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.25	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.10		
Prime Red Kidneys			

There has been no declines in the Detroit market since the last issue of this paper. Chicago prices are holding well, but New York reports beans off 50c. Although the bean market is inactive there is a steady feeling and we would not be surprised to see the market remain steady for a time and then advance. The August 1st forecast by the government for the six leading bean states was as follows: New York, 961,000 bushels; Michigan, 3,194,000 bushels Colorado, 636,000 bushels; New Mexico, 886,000; Arizona, 76,000; California, 3,321,000 bushels.

POTATOES WEAK

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 24, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.06	
Chicago	2.75	
New York	2.00	
Pittsburg	2 67	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	5.00	
Chicago	3.00	
Pittsburg		
New York		

There is a plentiful supply of potatoes on all markets and lower prices are in style. The Detroit market is amply supplied and easy. Heavy receipts, light demand, the August crop report, and a general downward tendency, to all lines of produce forced potatoes down at Chicago to the lowest level they have seen in a good many months. Potatoes are mighty poor property to have in New York right now and this fact is cutting into the movement of this product to that point. Many eastern potato men are ship-

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Frederick C.
MARTINDALE

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County and is a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He favors lake to ocean route as an outlet to Michigan products and agateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experienc in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

MARTINDALE
FOR GOVERNOR
COMMITTEE
802 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

ping their supply to western markets where prices are better. Pittsburg is in about the same condition as other large markets.

HAY STEADY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 35
Chicago	37.00 @ 40		29.00 @ 31
New York	38.00 @ 45		32.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	32.50 @ 33	30.00 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	29.00 @ 30
Chicago			
New York	34.00 @ 41	28.00 @ 34	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
Chicago	28 00 @ 30	26.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 24
New York	39.00 @ 40	36.00 @ 36	32.00 @ 36
Pittsburg			

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24
Chicago	25.00 @ 32		
New York	30.00 @ 36	24.00 @ 31	
Pittsburg			

Markets, both East and West, are steady to higher this week under reduced holdings and lighter offerings. The recent influx of hay and consequent reduction in price kept further shipments back until now the markets have been cleaning up and a better feeling prevails. New hay is arriving at nearly all points, but its condition is still unsatisfactory.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

THE LIVESTOCK MARKET
By H. H. Mack

The average prices paid for killing cattle in the leading markets of the country last week were lower than for any preceding date this year and for the corresponding date in any preceeding year for some time back. The average price of good steers in Chicago last week was $14.85 per cwt., being 5 cents lower than that of last week, $1.10 lower than the corresponding week of last year and 75 cents lower than two weeks ago. Owing to small receipts, the Detroit market showed slightly higher last week than the week before. On Monday of this week, Detroit cattle values were quoted full strong with last week's general average.

Country buyers who frequent the Detroit market report the existence of some dissatisfaction on the part of growers and some co-operative shippers, because of the low average prices that have ruled the local trade in Michigan cattle during the past two months; it is safe to assume, however, that if the farmers who are criticising the Detroit cattle market understood the butcher business as well as they understand the details of farming, they would have no criticisms to offer.

The producer should not forget that every animal, which is sold alive in the Detroit market, must be sold again to dealers who will display it in their shops and cut from it, small retails orders for their customers. The grass cattle that have reached this market so far this year from Michigan have yielded the smallest dressing percentages ever known in the local market; the question of dressing percentages is an important one, it is true, but the wholesaler of meats must look much farther than this if he wishes to hold his trade.

The vender of fresh meats at retail is governed, to a great degree in his selection of daily supplies, by the expressed personal preferences of his customers; he has an advantage over the killer in that he sees the meat, sans the hide, but his customers is on an equal footing with him in this respect and as he has frequently learned to his sorrow in the past, does not hesitate to criticise when quality is lacking. The buyer in the public market must not forget that the bullock, which is offered for his inspection, must past muster on the retailer's block and on the table of the consumer; the country producer, also, should not overlook this important fact. Michigan cattle have been slow sellers in all markets all through August, the quality being the poorest ever known so late in the summer season. Local killers have had a regular supply of western cattle, nearly all of which have dressed out satisfactorialy and have yielded a good average quality of beef.

Trade in Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lamb prices were weak all last week, prices showing the lowest general averages for the season so far, and, in fact, the lowest registered in the month of August during the last three years. The general average price for fat sheep, last week, was $7.45 being 40 cents lower than the previous week, $2.80 lower than the corresponding week, last year and $5.30 lower than two years ago.

The general average price ror fat lambs in Chicago, last week, was $12.40, being the lowest, with one exception, since early in 1916; this average was 95 cents per cwt. lower than that of the previous week, $4.95 lower than one year ago and $5.35 lower than two years ago. Detroit had a dull sheep and lamb trade all last week but as a result of a small run on last Monday prices were somewhat higher on that date; the same was true of the Chicago sheep and lamb trade on Monday, August 23.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Experienced operators in the live hog market find it difficult to understand the antics of the current market, especially when the extremely small current receipts are taken into consideration. The strongest bull argument, in connection with the current live hog trade, is the scarcity of finished hogs throughout the country, drovers and killers, generally, finding it very difficult to secure finished hogs enough to supply the pressing needs of their trade.

The predominant bear influence, in connection with the current live hog trade, is the dullness and drooping tendency of speculative provision values; a belief is becoming quite general, however, that the speculative provision market has gone one way just about long enough for the present and a change for the better may be looked for in the near future. Germany has been taking our lard quite freely of late and weekly exportation reports are making a healthy showing.

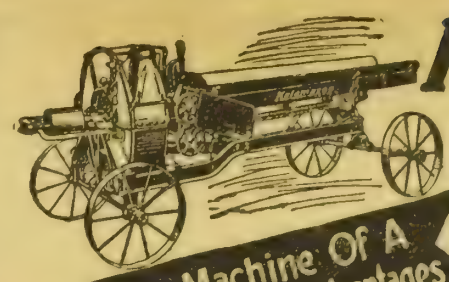
The average weight of the hogs coming to hand throughout the country is increasing rapidly and, thanks to the improved lard demand, heavy hogs are selling much better than formerly; rumor has it that Buffalo is shipping heavy rough hogs to Chicago where quotations show prices for this kind to be higher in any other market in the country. The top in Chicago, last week, for live hogs was $16.15; this price was 20 cents lower than the previous week and $5.75 lower than one year ago. The quality of the hogs that have come to hand in Detroit during the last ten days have been extremely common. Prices for mixed hogs have ranged from $15.40 to $15.75. Only a few prime hogs showed up, locally, on Monday of this week, the top being $15.60.

U. P. FARMERS MEET IN SUCCESSFUL ROUND-UP

(*Continued from page* 4)

being in attendance. The forenoon the sky was overcast and rain fell which undoubtedly prevented many others from coming. A big barbecue dinner, consisting of roast ox, mashed potatoes, baked beans, sweet corn, buns, coffee and ice cream was prepared under the direction of the Marquette prison chef, Mr. Deagon, and it was a delightful affair from beginning to end. The county's after dinner speaker was Sen. Vandenboom, who was responded to by Hon. Jason Woodman, member of the Board of Agriculture. The speaking program which followed was of rare quality and made all to feel that they had not spent their time in vain. The ladies came in for their share of entertainment and instruction as per schedule. The attendance was large and the interest keen. At the milk booth which proved very popular over 50 gallons of different kinds of milk drinks were given away. The purpose of this novel feature was to popularize the drinking of milk.

All in all, the Chatham Round-up was a splendid success and the interest on the part of the farmers was such as to fully repay all who were responsible for the Round-up in full measure for their efforts. ertainly there is no better way in which to get the farmers together and impress upon them the value of the work that is being done by the agricultural agencies of the state.



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FARMERS Remember you have this year an opportunity for the first time in many years to vote for a real farmer for the nomination for Governor. Lieutenant Governor LUREN D. DICKINSON, as it is well known, is the only farmer candidate living on a farm among all the candidates on all the tickets. As Representative, Senator or Lieutenant Governor, no farmer has criticised his loyalty to your interests.

AMERICAN LEGION

Remember Lieutenant Governor Dickinson was the official who started the move to give the veterans decent pay for their services.

TEMPERANCE VOTERS

Remember Mr. Dickinson has for years been Michigan's dry leader and four years ago he turned down the governorship to make Michigan dry. The wets have started the fight to again legalize the liquor traffic and Mr. Dickinson is the man needed now to guard the temperance interests.

MEN AND WOMEN

who want clean politics, remember that Mr. Dickinson, at the risk of his political future, alone and single handed, in the interest of purer politics, condemned the sale of nominations for office and demanded a fair deal for the poor but capable candidate.

VOTERS

When you go to the primary, remember you have not seen a criticism by the farmer, the laborer, the business man or any good citizen of Mr. Dickinson's loyalty, sincerity, honesty, ability or courage in conducting the affairs of the offices he has held. You take no risk in voting for him at the primary for Governor.

CHARLES HOFFNER,
Master of Eaton County Pomona Grange,
Chairman Dickinson Farmer Committee.
(Political Advertisement.)

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More Smiles per mile

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This pair of Hirth-Krause shoes is guaranteed to give more wear and comfort than any other shoe sold at the same price, as the leather is specially prepared and they are made to preserve the proper shape of the 26 bones of the foot.

Rouge Rex
For the Man Who Works
Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three Generations
Shoes
Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers

These Hirth-Krause "More Mileage" shoes set new records for wear-and-comfort.

Correctly made, your feet will feel as they never did before in any shoe. Made from Hirth-Krause Leather, of the most uniform quality, these shoes outlast several pairs of ordinary shoes.

Made for the man who works, and wears like iron. Get them from your dealer. Remember the name: Hirth-Krause Rouge-Rex "More Mileage" shoes.

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FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE. 20 words or less, $1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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FARM WITH ALL CROPS, 4 HORSES, 47 cattle, tools, 385 acres splendid land, fine buildings, complete equipment; good American neighborhood, near village; fields have cut 140 tons hay, 75-cow brook-watered pasture, valuable wood, variety fruit, 2 12-room houses, 4 barns; owner throws in horses, cows, all machinery, tools growing crops; everything for $15,000 only $6,000 balance easy terms. Details page 30 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 40 ACRE FARM including small two story house, large hip roof barn, corn crib, well, four acres timber, half mile from gravel road, near one of the best small towns in the state. Now is the time to see the crops it will produce. Price $4,800. The buildings alone are worth $3,000. CARL H. WHITNEY Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO suit. Presque Isle County. Heavy clay loam soil in lime stone belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. Price $15 an acre on easy terms. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 40 ACRES CLEAR-ed. House, barn, silo, clay and clay loam. Price $3,000. KELLY POWERS, Hoxeyville, Mich.

120, 176 OR 131 ACRES; EXCELLENT improvement, easy terms, immediate possession, stock, tool if desired. GLEN PINCH, aton Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—SMALL FRUIT FARM, WEST-ern Mich., near railroad. Address "C" care M. R. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN ACRES First-Class Virginia Land and Timber, twenty-five dollars acre, from owner to close up estate. S. L. Manson, 514 N. 11th St. Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD D. S. POLLED Durham Bulls, 8 and 9 months old. EDW. GUNDEN, Pigeon, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ON-HORSE, onerow, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only $28. with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.

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FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

MULLEIN NON-OFFICIAL DRUG

Can you tell me if the weed called mullein is of any medical value? Also how can I get more information about weeds or plants by just writing? What can I get to put in a home-made medicine to keep it from souring or moulding?—G. A. W., Gladwin County.

The common mullein (Verbascum thapsus) was formerly listed as one of the official medicines in the various dispensatories. It has not, however, been considered official for a good many years, although it is still listed among the non-official drugs in the 20th edition of the United States Dispensatory, published in 1918. Both the dried flowers and the dried leaves are used, the former under the name of Verbasci Flores and the latter Verbasci Folia. I quote what this dispensatory says concerning the medicinial value.

"Mullein leaves are demulcent and emollient, and are thought to possess anodyne properties, which render them useful in pectoral complaints. On the continent of Europe, an infusion of the flowers, strained in order to separate the rough hairs, is considerably used in mild catarrhs. An oil, produced by saturating olive oil with mullein flowers, during prolonged exposure to the sun, is used as a local application in Germany for piles and other mucous membrane inflammations. The mullein oils sold in pharmacies are of this nature or some of them alcholic tinctures. The dried leaves are sometimes smoked to relieve irritation of the respiratory mucous membrances; fomentations with mullein leaves also have some repute as anodynes. Internally ,the decoction (an ounce to the pint, flowering tips) may be taken in the quantity of from four to six fluidounces."

A number of dealers in crude drugs buy mullein, among them being the Crude Drug Company of 247-249 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. write to this company or others dealing in these things to get prices and directions for collecting and putting up the leaves and flowers.

As regards the preservatives for home made medicine in the absence of alcohol it is rather difficult to suggest a good preservative. There is considerable doubt as to the desirability of using Benzoate of Soda as a preservative. I believe the present pure food regulations permit 1-10 of 1 per cent of this chemical.

If you are manufacturing these medicines for sale, it may be possible for you to obtain alcohol under the restrictions now provided by the National Prohibition law for the manufacture of those medicines in which alcohol is absolutely necessary. You should apply to the authorities at Washington or in Detroit who have the enforcement of that law in their hands, to learn what you must do to obtain such a permit.—*E. A. Bessey, Dept. of Botany, Division of Science and Letters, M. A. C.*

LIABLE FOR DAMAGE; QUITTING

I am working on a farm by the year and have been here 7 months. If I get discontented and resign could I get paid for my garden or sell to some other?—A Reader, Oakland County.

If you have hired out for a year and quit before the expiration of the time fro which you have contracted with lawful excuse you would be liable to your employer for whatever damages you cause him by quitting. The mere fact that you want to quit is not such an excuse as is recognized under law. If your contract provides that you may have a garden spot with a house and you quit work your time is out both for house and garden and you could neither collect pay from your employer nor could you sell to any one and give any more rights than you would yourself have. If you and your employer agree upon the termination of the contract then the terms of that agreement will bind both of you concerning the garden ,the house and any damages resulting from your termination of the contract without lawful reason therefore.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SON'S WIFE GETS NOTHING

An old man and his wife own farm and personal property. They have only one son who is married and lives with his father and mother and runs his father's farm. The son has no children, no will and the property is all held in the old man's name. Now is case of son's death what could his son's wife hold as her share? Could the old folks will the property all away from her?—A Reader.

If the son dies before the father the daughter-in-law would inherit nothing from the father's estate. The "old folks" can will their property as they please if mentally competent and free from undue influence. They might, if mentally competent and free from undue influence, will it to others than their own son. In such case his only remedy for himself and family would be for a claim for services, which could only be maintained upon express contract as set forth in the above answer.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

COLLECTION BOX

CLAIM ADJUSTED SATISFACTORY

I noticed an article in your Business Farmer where you helped people get their money back from the Bellas Hess Company of New York City. In September, 1919, I sent for a georgette crepe waist which amounted to $6.98. When I received it I found it to be unsatisfactory, so I sent it back asking them to refund my money. It seemed strange to me that they should receive all of my letters and did not receive my parcel which was not insured. I had never insured any parcels sent back to other firms and I always received my money back, and never had any trouble before. I wrote several times concerning the waist and they wrote back several times asking for receipt, and after that I did not hear from them any more.—V. M., Breckenridge, Mich.

This claim was referred by us to the Bellas Hess & Co. Soon after Mrs. V. M. received the following letter:

Your letter to the Business Farmer has been referred to us for attention and since receiving this letter we have gone very carefully over our returns since last September and we are unable to locate ever receiving the waist which you claim to return to us, and we feel safe in saying the package has never reached our house.

If this package was insured we would advise you to immediately have your postmatser file claim for the value of same, as you will be entitled to the amount for which you insured your package.

If it was sent by plain mail we regret that we cannot be responsible for packages returned to us in this way as our catalogue clearly explains this, but we trust that you will not be the loser on this merchandise and that you will be able to take the matter up with your postmaster and file a claim. Bellas Hess & Company, July 20th.

Mrs. V. M. wrote us the following:

I received a reply from Bellas Hess & Co., stating that they were unable to find their mistake and telling me if I had the parcel insured to place the matter in the hands of the postmaster but as I did not have it insured I can do nothing further. Thanking you very much for your interest in the affair.—Mrs. V. M., Breckenridge, Mich.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

THE PLATFORM OF THE MAN WHO WAS FORCED TO RUN BECAUSE NO OTHER CANDIDATE WOULD STAND FOR THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Every candidate was asked to stand on this question.

Principles and measures are not like monuments—completed and passed on to posterity—they should be put in the hand of their friends for enforcement.

HAMILTON'S PLATFORM

1. Every child in a purely American school for five hours a day, 160 to 180 days a year until they pass the eighth grade.
2. Concrete plans to encourage teaching as a profession must be established.
3. Absolute freedom of speech and press. Publicity like truth, never hurt a good cause nor helped a poor one.
4. State competition with private corporations to whatever extent necessary to bring down H. C. L. and a warehouse in each county.
5. Reforestation—to the extent of several million nut bearing trees.
6. Women to be given every opportunity to assume their full share of civic responsibility.

HAMILTON

Republican Candidate for Governor

—Contributed by a Friend of the Public School

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!

BAYER

Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Your Wife Will Know

Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

99 SHOE BARGAINS

Here is one of 99 real bargagins shown in the new Rambler catalog. A good durable comfortable work shoe. Locally they would cost you not less than $7, perhaps more. Even in our chain stores the selling costs brings the price to $6. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents and all other unnecessary overhead.

$4.35

ONLY $4.35

Solid leather from top to bottom. All genuine chrome; resists barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Space, comfort—well—wear them all the first day and you won't notice them. Brown only. You take no risk, simply send the coupon. Shoes are shipped, pay the postman **$4.35** on arrival. If you like them keep them, if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. Don't delay. Mail coupon today. Send for catalog. Sales last year aver $1,000,000.

Rambler Shoe Co., Dept. G36, New York City

Send my pair of Rambler worth-while work shoes I will pay postman $4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including postage.

Name ..... Size....

Address ..... State .....

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL

DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE

Big Bargains are constantly offered

More Views on Hopper Plague

(*Continued from last week*)

Charlevoix County

Charlevoix county farmers fail to agree on the amount of damage in comparison with last year. J. R. D. and D. O. C. of Boyne City and J. K. of East Jordan report damage equal to if not greater than last year. They blame the cut-over lands and urge state control of the pest.

R. J., of East Jordan is a little more optimistic. He says: "The hoppers are quite numerous and have done some damage to meadows and young seeding. They are not bothering corn and potatoes which are looking fine. All crops are looking good and I do not expect any great damage this season."

Manistee County

Both E. S. and C. B. of Manistee county declare the damage is less than reported, but still appreciable, while Carl Knopf, agricultural agent for that county gives us the following interesting facts:

"Both this year and last the hoppers have done considerable damage in Manistee county. In 1919 the Farm Bureau started the poison campaign in April and had used 6 tons of white arsenic by the end of the season. This year the Farm Bureau started the control organization work in October 1919 and in the following month purchased a carload of white arsenic. To date we have used over 33 tons of white arsenic.

"An estimate made by 40 farmers in Manistee county last year said that the Farm Bureau had saved Manistee county over $78,000 by its control campaign. I consider these figures very conservative and believe that they will total not less than a $100,000 saving for 1919.

"This year we have had little damage in sections where the control work was started early and carried out thoroughly and efficiently. However, there are sections who underestimated the Farm Bureau campaign and who did not start control work until the pest had practically gotten out of control. These sections have lost entire fields of beans and corn. In the fruit districts strawberry patches and raspberry patches have been completely ruined despite strenuous, though tardy, efforts of control.

"Comparing the wide awake sections with those which were tardy I would say that an estimate of $500,000 worth of crops saved is very conservative.

"The 33 tons of white arsenic mentioned before have been used all over the county. Each one of our 14 townships have used some of the poison.

"While we have all agreed that publicity concerning the grasshopper menace is not desirable, yet it is also a fact that people who have not observed the ravages of this pest cannot begin to appreciate the damage which they do."

In Conclusion

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the above reports is that the hoppers have not done as much damage this year as in previous years due to the wet and cool weather and the persistent use of poison. That fact is unimportant, however. The important fact is that thousands of farmers of Northern Michigan have lost crops which they could not afford to lose. We are impressed with the further fact that this is a matter which concerns the entire state of Michigan which should take steps at the next session of the legislature to combat the hoppers another year. We are grateful to our readers for supplying us with the above information and we hope that in the future when their crops are being injured by hoppers or other pests that they will advise us at once that we may be of some assistance to them.

Preventative Methods

Hoppers reproduce their kind by depositing eggs beneath the ground in the fall of the year. The ovipositor of the female is long and pointed and is easily thrust into the ground especially where the soil is light. These eggs are deposited in bunches and covered with a secretion which hardens into a sort of pod and protects the eggs. Here the eggs remain for the winter and the warm weather of spring hatches them. The best preventatives are the burning over or deep plowing of breeding grounds so as to turn the eggs out and kill them in the fall or before they can hatch in the spring. The grasshoppers may be captured by means of "hopper-dozers" or the following poisonous mixtures may be used: One part of Paris green mixed in sixty pounds of salt to half a barrel of the parts of fresh horse-dung, two mixture being added, after being dissolved in water. This mixture should be scattered along the edges of crops bordering on meadows, slashings, etc. The ordinary bran arsenic mixture for cut-worms may also be used, and in some regions wheat-fields are protected by a trap-crop of rye sown in a strip around the fields and poisoned by spraying with Paris green.

All will agree, however, that none of these methods will be effective unless all follow them. So the first big job is to compel every land owner to join the hopper brigade. Join hands now for a state-wide war on the next hopper crop.

HILLCREST FARM SELLS TEN HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Mr. George E. Mott of Metamora, an enterprising young farmer, has purchased ten head of young Registered Holsteins from John P. Hehl, owner of Hillcrest Farm, Ortonville, Michigan.

Mr. Hehl has a splendid herd of thoroughbreds including several 30-poung cows and headed by a thirty-six pound son of "King of the Pontiacs," for which he paid over $5,000. A son by this herd sire recently sold at Brentwood National Sale, topping the sale at $5,000.

A condition of the sale to Mr. Mott is that each of the animals purchased will be bred to Peldora De Kol, King of the Pontiacs.

HOLDING A SALE THIS SEASON?

Those of the readers of this paper who have decided to hold a pure-bred live stock sale this coming sales season will be interested to learn that Mr. Felix Witt, fieldman for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is prepared to visit herds throughout the state to write them up and to renden any assistance that a fieldman can in order to make the sale a success.

Mr. Witt will be pleased to visit pure-bred herds of all kinds, whether cattle, swine, sheep or horses and a letter addressed to him care of M. B. F. will be promptly forwarded to him.

TROUBLE WITH IRELAND

(*Continued from page 7*)

free speech that's America. They can go to any church they have a mind to. But America first of all. What's the trouble in Mexico? Not enough public schools and too many private schools. You say they fought side by side in the war if they had the ruling power we would have a rebellion right here in this country. That is the trouble in Ireland, they have the majority. Nothing but public schools will save America where the Catholics have a majority in this country they are closing the public schools. I ask you is that American. I know people that wanted to send their children to the public school and the priest interfered and had them sent to their school. Now this is God's truth. Now is that American. Now if you are for America come out for public schools. I am an American first and last and all the time, I would like to sign my name but I live among them and I dare not do it, is that American? I am no coward either. I am a poor composer but a good thinker. They will turn down a good American citizen for any old bum of their belief. Editor, you are a good American, but you can't join the K. of C.'s unless you are a Catholic. Is there any other society with that restriction?—*Reader.*

Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested Professor W. B. Combe while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.57% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said $30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of $420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

——*Distributed by*——

2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. $7.50; 10 gal. $12.50; 15 gal. $16.60; 32 gal. $32.00; 55 gal. $49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30 - Day Guaranteed Trial. You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.

Schwartz Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

(Political Adv.)

Emory Townsend

Candidate

for

Nomination for

Congress

8th Congressional

District

To the Voters of the 8th Congressional District:

Honorable Emory Townsend of Saginaw, a successful farmer, an active member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, a good lawyer and business man, who two years ago came near being nominated for Congress, is a candidate for nomination for Congress at the primaries, August 31, 1920.

Remember that the primaries are more important than the general election. Is it not your imperative duty to go to the primaries, August 31, take a Republican ticket and vote for Emory Townsend? He will make a good Congressman and not be absent ninety per cent of the time as some others have done.

The World War Veterans should be paid a liberal bonus not by the veterans, their relatives or common people as has been proposed but by the "STAY AT HOME PROFITEERS."

Ship your cream today

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE

Send your name for weekly prices

Freeman Dairy Co.

Flint, Mich.

Our prices guaranteed for the week

We pay shipping charges

Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

In order to confirm dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 19. Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Friesian Ass'n, Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28. Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29. Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30. Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Feb. 1. Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Purebred Holstein Cows Lead

After a year study of dairy operations on over 20 farms in three different parts of Minnesota, Prof. Cooper of the State Experiment Station finds that dairying is most profitable in the "Holstein Section" of the state.

In 1905 the average profit per cow was only $10.10. In 1909, it had increased to $38.45 per cow, or 43 per cent on capital invested. Increase was due to improved herds, purebred Holsteins having been substituted for grade beef breeds. As soon as dairying is put on a systematic basis, the Holstein cow comes to the front. If facts and figures mean anything to you, send for our illustrated literature.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
205 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
of your
DAIRY HERD
by using a
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE
We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.
Also grade and purebred cows and heifers
MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

A VERY HANDSOME AND STRAIGHT SON of a 21.60 lb. 2 yr. old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad, whose daughters are noted for individuality and performance. Born March 25, 1920. Sired by a grandson of Bertjusea Pauline 31 34.80 lbs. butter and 585.80 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price $175 delivered to your station. For extended pedigree address,
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have some beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, richly marked as follows. They are all by a 38 lb senior sire, KING KORNDYKE OAKSKANY PONTIAC from splendid individuals of A. R. backing and the best breeding.

Write for our sale list
BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD

A FOUNDATION

Two registered Holstein heifers, 16 and 19 months old, sired by a 29 lb and 27 lb bull. Dam of older one a 14 lb. junior two year old, well bred, good individuals. Also a fine male calf from a son of the great King of the Pontiacs. Calf's dam a 20 lb. cow.
For particulars address
H. T. EVANS
Eau Claire, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pietje Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BACKE KRAST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION
Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.33 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) Dam is an 18.93 lb. 2 year old daughter of Johanna Concordia Champion (see above) whose sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, has 61 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lbs. He is a big growthy fellow, ready for heavy service between 2-3 and 3-4 white and nicely marked. Guaranteed a sure breeder and especially priced at $200 if taken at once. Write for pedigree.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554
a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)
Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.
His price is only $150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES

One 10 mos. old large size, more light than dark. Dam's record 20.2 lbs. butter, 13 nearest dams average over 24 1-2 lbs. butter 7 days. One 9 mos. old from an 18 lb. 3 yr. old. Six nearest dams on sires' side average 27.63 lbs. in 7 days.
OSCAR R. RUMSEY, Hudson, Mich.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Yearling Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4-year old and full brother-in-blood to the Ex-Champion Cow. Dam of calf own sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSTINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.
HILLCREST FARM
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.
If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.
PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Mule, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, ... Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 824819 HEAD OF HERD
20 this years calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
..EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan..

HEREFORDS

Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
Also bulls not related.
ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTELL Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Senior Herd Sire Noble Sensational Lad 118536
Junior Herd Sire You'll Do's Duchess Oxford 158393

PURE BRED JERSEYS

of capacity, type and beauty.
Let us know your wants.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE, both sex. Register of merit testing done.
J. L. CARTER, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Noting to offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The Michigan

BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VII, No. 52. MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920. $1 PER YEAR

The Second Cutting of Clover

Appeal to Friends of Sugar Beet Industry—City Newspaper's View of Farm Bureau—Rural Telephone Rates and Service

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

IONIA BREEDER TO HOLD BIG POLAND CHINA SALE IN OCTOBER

Mr. Wesley Hile of Ionia, Michigan, a breeder of registered Poland China hogs, will hold a sale October 27th. This will be Mr. Hile's second sale, and he expects it will be a bigger sale than he held before as he has a splendid bunch of registered stock to pick from. Last year his sale averaged $75 per head. He expects they will average higher this year.

Regarding his present stock, Mr. Hile says, "To date I have over 60 pigs on the place and two more litters due now. Will have a 'Clansman' litter again to place in my sale.

"Last year one sow bred to the $50,000 Clansman gave me a litter of 10 pigs to that service and this litter brought me $1,965, all but one being sold at 8 weeks of age and I still have the two best pigs of the litter. Expect a summer litter of same breeding this year. Also purchased a litter mate to the Yankee (recently brought $40,000) that cost me $1,025—one of the greatest sows in the east. She is booked for service to The Clansman and will be shipped out next week. Will produce one of the most valuable litters out this fall.

"My herd has other great individuals representative of the best blood lines obtainable. Am building a herd with an eye to the future. Not a speculation but a business, and a very fascinating one at that."

MANY APPLES ROT

The apple growers in Western Michigan are suffering heavily this season because of the extremely low market price for the fruit. Thousands of bushels are being left to rot on the ground because the growers find it unprofitable to ship to the markets.

Reports from Van Buren county indicate that the growers of the early varieties of apples are the heaviest losers. The growers in Newaygo, Lake and Oceana counties report that they get about 10 cents a bushel profit after the apples are marketed. They say it is not worth the price.

Heretofore cidermakers have gathered up the early crops, but this season they have not wanted them. The crop this season, the growers say, is the best in years. Farmers in the Crapo Valley of Mecosta county report that great damage is being done to the late crops by flies and lice. Aid to fight the pests have been asked from the farm bureaus.

TURKISH H. C. L. MAKES AMERICAN DITTO BLUSH FOR SHAME

In the Ottoman capital food prices have risen 1,515 per cent since August, 1914! Turkey is no longer the place for a poor man. If one wants a pound of sugar he has to pay two thousand six hnudred times more than it cost six years ago, or say the Turkish equivalent for $2.43, for the Levantine equivalent of a pound, the commodity which formerly retailed at perhaps nine cents. A twenty cent pound of cheese would bring about $4.77.

It makes an American housewife offer up a prayer of thanksgiving to think that she does not have to pay more than one or two hundred per cent more for her supplies. The Turkish housekeeper has to count on paying out over fifteen times as much for her household needs. Nor are these figures mere idle speculation. Thy represent the best figuring of the Ottoman Administration of the Public Debt for the period from August, 1914 to May, 1920, and are published as the Mohammedan equivalent of "Gospel" truth.

In view of these prices, Russian refugees are quite unable to provide themselves with the barest necessities of life when they find themselves in Constantinople and possessing only the few treasures which they could carry with them in their flight before the armies of the Bolsheviks. As a result the American Red Cross colony for refugees at Protoi, near Constantinople, is very active. The quarters are continually filled with starving men, women and children, who are provided with American food and American care and housing until they are able to continue their journeys or to find occupation. Nobles as well as peasants are succored at Proti, for many members of the form er Russian aristocracy whose property has been confiscated by the Soviet government, find themselves, as unequal to buying a loaf of bread as the poorest peasant.

CHERRY CROP IS BELOW THE STANDARD

Completion of the work of marketing the cherry crop by the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange shows that the crop was not so large as had been anticipated, and that many of the cherries were in poor condition because of unfavorable weather conditions during the picking season, said G. E. Prater of the exchange. The excessive moisture during the picking season resulted in heavy spoilage, Prater declared.

FARM BUREAU PLANS EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Latest developments in the Michigan State Farm Bureau's wool program are the launching of a statewide educational campaign and the leasing of a fourth warehouse.

This warehouse is located in Grand Rapids and will hold approximately 1,000,000 pounds. This new space will bring the total amount of wool that the pool can accommodate to approximately 4,500,000 pounds.

By study of his business the average farmer can increase his income from his wool, the Farm Bureau maintains. To stimulate such a study and also give the wool grower a graphic understanding of methods of wool grading the Farm Bureau is sending out to each Michigan county a plaque of sample of the several grades of wool. With each display is a careful description of the types of wool, a list of the kinds of wool produced from each breed of sheep and instructions designed to produce the most profitable wool crop. One of the most important phases in the betterment of Michigan wool production, according to the farm bureau, is for each grower to select one breed of sheep and stick to it, gaining thereby a more uniform grade of wool and a greater profit.

These wool displays go first to the county fairs and then will be placed in the farm bureau offices.

ESSEX MOTORS DETROIT U.S.A.

See How Essex Proved Economy

A Nation-Wide Demonstration
No Motorist Can Overlook

Connecticut—With 12 cars over Mohawk Trail and Hoosick Mountains and 12 over a coast route—many owner driven—216 miles average distance per car, 18.7 miles per gallon were shown. One car with 35,000 miles service averaged 21.2 miles per gallon.

Nebraska—A Hastings, Neb., woman drove her Essex from Lincoln to Hastings, 109 miles, averaging 28 miles per gallon.

California—Four women drove from Los Angeles to San Francisco and return averaging 22.3 miles per gallon. A San Francisco Essex made the round trip, 846 miles, in 33 hours with 23 miles per gallon. Hood and radiator sealed.

San Antonio, Tex.—In a 166 mile run to Austin and return Essex averaged 25.5 miles per gallon.

Sacramento, Calif.—Defeated 19 entries and took Tallac Cup for highest gasoline, oil and water mileage in Sacramento Dealers reliability run.

Baltimore, Md.—Essex sedan, on original tires with 15,000 miles service, traveled 221 miles over Maryland hills, averaging 23 miles per gallon.

Florida—On a measured gallon an Essex covered 23 miles and without change or adjustment of any kind showed speed of 68 miles per hour.

49 Cars Average 18.9 Miles Per Gallon—Records cover every kind of test at a speed of from 5 to 72 miles per hour.

Los Angeles, Calif.—To San Francisco over 828 mile route of steep grades and frequently far from water supplies Essex which had previously gone 28,000 miles and under U. S. Marine observation made trip sealed in high gear with sealed hood and sealed radiator. Average 22.8 miles per gal. gasoline.

Also Broke World's Dirt Track Record—1261 Miles

Made at Dallas, Texas, by a Car That Had Already Gone 12,000 Miles

From the mere standpoint of gasoline mileage, Essex in its nation-wide tests showed a performance worthy of cars which possess that advantage as their principal quality.

Records were kept on 49 cars. They averaged 18.9 miles to the gallon.

But bear in mind this was not done by taking advantaeo of every device possible to increase gasoline mileage. Under conditions of that sort, Essex showed as high as 37 miles to the gallon. However, men don't drive that way. How obviously unfair it would be, therefore, to offer such carefully economized fuel mileage tests as typical of all Essex cars.

In the Essex tests, conditions and performances adverse to gasoline economy obtained.

These cars were being driven at speeds from 5 to 72 miles per hour. They were reeling off thousands of miles over all sorts of roads in inter-city runs that set new time marks. They were making new hill-climb, acceleration and endurance records.

Many were owner cars—owner driven. Women piloted some.

Some of the Essex cars used had already traveled upwards of 30,000 to 35,000 miles.

So you must not view Essex economy merely by its gasoline consumption. You must also consider its endurance and reliability.

If there were nothing more striking about the Essex than its gasoline mileage, it would be a worthy subject of our advertising. But important and impressive as that fact is, does not its other qualities take first rank in your consideration?

Essex Motors, Detroit, U. S. A.

ESSEX MOTOR CARS — WATCH the ESSEX — ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Volume VII
Number 52

THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

September 4
1920

An Appeal to all Friends of Sugar Beet Industry

Manager C. E. Ackerman Re-States Aims of Growers' Organizations and Asks for Support in New Campaign

THE RECENT drop in sugar has given an entirely new angle to the price controversy between growers and manufacturers. It is well known that the bulk of the 1920 acreage was secured on the false promise of the manufacturers that the sliding scale contract would net the grower $16 or more per ton. The present condition of the sugar market does not indicate that any such price will be paid the producer. Sugar has dropped seven to ten cents per pound, wholesale and retail, during the last sixty days and there are some who predict that by the first of the year we will again see 11 cent sugar to the consumer. In that event the wholesale price certainly could not exceed 9 cents per pound, upon which basis the minimum of $10 per ton for the beets is figured. It would not be at all surprising if the farmers did not receive a penny more than the guaranteed minimum of $10 for their 1920 crop. Yet, according to official figures the manufacturers could afford to pay a minimum of $12 per ton on 9 cent sugar. This was the minimum price which the organized growers tried to get this year, but failed because some of their members deserted the ranks.

However, that is now history. The price that will be received for the 1920 beets will be much less than anticipated when the beets were planted. The manufacturers will receive as they always have, the lion's share of the profits. It is presumed that they will try to foist the same old contract onto the growers another season in order that they may continue to get a lion's share of the profits. It will remain with the growers as it always has in the past and always will whether or not this condition is to be permitted to continue. Manager Ackerman and thousands of growers are as strongly convinced as ever that their claims for recognition and larger share of the profits are just and that the fight should be renewed with greater vigor and courage. Mr. Ackerman has asked us to publish his appeal to all who are interested in this great industry, which we gladly do below:

"To all Sugar beet growers of the State of Michigan; Farm organizations of Michigan; Officers of the Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association; Officers of the 113 local Beet Growers' Association; Field Men, Acting Agents of the 17 Mich. Sugar Factories; Sugar factory managers and stockholders of factories; bankers and all others having any interest in the sugar beet industry of the State of Michigan, whatsoever:

"Gentlemen: The Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association, an organization of about eight thousand of the large growers of beets in Michigan, having 113 local organizations throughout the beet growing parts of Michigan are now about to begin their campaign for more organizations. New members to all the existing organizations, and to all new organizations, in an endeavor to get a conference with the seventeen sugar factories or any part thereof, a little better beet contract for 1921 in which the grower and the factory will receive as near as may be a fair proportion of the net proceeds from the sugar in the beets based on the money at risk, through labor involved in the business, the sugar content of the beets and a sliding price scale regulated by the average price of sugar.

"In starting this campaign at this early date we are acting in accordance with the suggestion of the many that felt that we started too late last year on account of the factories having already entered the field and secured many thousands of contracts who say if this campaign is started early they will all stand with us.

"We feel that inasmuch as we have a working organization of around eight thousand members organized into one hundred and thirteen locals all complete in themselves in their respective localities, having their own officers and their own funds we are in good shape to carry our cause and interests to the thousands of new growers in the new and old sections which the factories secured to grow beets this year, and ask them to join with us and expand our organization until this organization enlists practically all the beet growers of the State of Michigan.

"In starting this campaign we do so feeling that inasmuch as all the factories are in an association and do stick together and put out and all operate under one contract we as growers and producers should likewise organize and insist on a contract that will give recompensation for capital, labor and depreciation involved in the business to all concerned.

"On account of the large territory over which the growers are scattered and the large number of growers we realize that there must be some medium through which the different matters will come up from time to time can be transmitted from the State Association to all the growers and others interested in the industry. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER of Mt. Clemens, Mich., having stood loyally by the growers last year and offering to lead in a campaign of publicity for the interests of the beet growers we think it advisable that every member of our association, every non-member that is interested in the growing of sugar beets should subscribe for this paper and be able to get the news on just what is going on each week during this campaign.

"We wish to state before starting this campaign that this Association recognizes the right of any factory to act individually and make contracts for the growing of beets at any price that may be agreed upon and that any farmer has the right to not join this Association and that he may withdraw at any time and grow beets at any price that he may decide to do so for.

"We believe that the benefits that will be derived by the co-operation of organization will be many fold to not only the farmers but to the factories as well and to all lines of industry that may be affected indirectly by the successful expansion of this industry.

"We wish to ask the support of all farm organizations all business men's organizations, boards of trade, and commerce in this campaign as it must be recognized that something done to assist in the return of the 100,000 young men that have gone from the farms to the cities in the last ten years must be for the good and the upbuilding of all industry for the state of Michigan.

"This Ass'n asks the return of any members that may have withdrawn and are growing beets this year to their respective locals or any other locals and we ask the membership of all the new growers believing that we as beet growers can have only one and a mutual interest which can only be secured by successful organization. Yours very truly, C. E. ACKERMAN,
Mich. Sugar Beets Growers' Ass'n.

The Sugar Trust Lullaby

**Sleep little Sugar Trust, strong statutes guard o'er thee.
Soft bonds stuff the pillow beneath thy small head.
The ablest of statesmen are laboring for thee,
The tariff protects from disaster thy bed.**

**Sleep, little Sugar Trust, and rest for this season.
The farmers did think they could wake thee in time.
They tried very hard for a share of your profits,
But some of them failed to keep in the line.**

**Sleep, little Sugar Trust, thy parents are watching,
They are guarding thee close, as never before.
They know if the farmers would all keep together,
That some of thy dollars would flow from thy door.**

**Sleep, little Sugar Trust, the farmers are with thee,
They failed in their efforts to bring you to time.
They are doing their best to raise beets for your factories,
Well knowing that most of the profits are thine.**

**Sleep, little Sugar Trust, with statute and tariff
And statesmen and laborer working for thee.
All thou need'st to do is to hoodwink the public,
To grow to be King of this land of the free.**

—Composed by Mrs. B. B. Reavy, Akron, Tuscola County.

A Swiss Agriculturist's View of the International Milk Situation

(As gleaned from a circular letter received by Mr. M. L. Noon, president Jackson County Milk Producers' Association, from the Director of the Swiss Agricultural Ass'n.)

ON THE international milk market an extraordinary pressure is expected by buyers at present. Every indication points to the fact that during the next summer milk prices are in prospect which do not answer to the costs of production at all. Everywhere wages and salaries have soared to a very high level and are still rising; in contrast to this, it is intended to reduce the income of the milk producers to such a degree that the most industrious and most useful supporter of economic life would be paid worst.

The Swiss farmers are firmly determined to oppose themselves by every means to such a development and require for the assistance of the authorities. In the interests of the consumers farmers were not allowed to take the full profit of the market situation existing during the war; for this reason they are now entitled to look for protection against a sudden reverse.

But those efforts cannot be successful unless in all producing districts the farmers resist energetically the tendency of bringing about a considerable decline of price. It will, of course, not be possible to avoid a certain drop of prices in places where those had been exceptionally high during the war. But reports which have come to hand from various countries, f. i., from Holland and some parts of France, show clearly that farmers there are too much inclined to yield to the pressure exerted by the trade. During next summer the Swiss farmers require a price of 35 centimes (Swiss standard) for a kilo of milk, taken at the stall. This price involves a decline of 2-3 centimes or of 8 per cent as compared with the quotations during the winter 1919-20.

Everywhere the agricultural associations ought in particular to try to maintain a price of consumptive milk that will be in accordance with the cost of production. Thus it will be easier to secure a corresponding price of dairy produce and of the milk employed for it. In Switzerland both farmers and traders founded a large society with a view to take over the whole cheese supply of the country at a price corresponding to those of consumptive milk. In this way an uniform fixation of prices is ascertained for all the producers.

We hereby beg the agricultural associations to inform farmers everywhere of the present situation and to invite them to oppose themselves to the pressure on the international market. For this purpose it will be very useful to curtail the production of milk as much as possible and to increase corn growing, on the other hand. As long as the political situation does not improve in Russia, this country will not be able to contribute largely to the provision of Europe and, therefore, the demand for corn will remain brisk. In spite of the depreciation of foreign exchange the nations that are threatened by famine will buy cereals in the first place and their demands will tend to maintain prices. Besides it will be of utmost importance that the governments will grant credits to those states for the purpose of cheese and butter and thus they will lessen the pressure felt at present on the markets for milk and dairy produce. By means of such credits a gradual improvement in the position of the market might be brought about. In addition to it, the consumption of fresh milk and dairy produce is to be stimulated to the utmost.

We request you earnestly to do in your country all that is in your power in order to prevent the crisis threatening agriculture. We beg you to inform the agricultural associations and milk producers of the contents of this circular in the most suitable and efficient way for the object in view.

We remain, gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
Ernest Laur, Director of the Swiss Agricultural Association.
J. Ralch. For the Price Inquiry Office of the Swiss Peasants' Ass'n.

A City Newspaper's View of the Farm Bureau

Metropolis Paper Discusses Beginning, Work and Aims of Michigan State Farm Bureau

By PETER FAGAN
Lansing Correspondent Detroit News

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau is the central overhead organization which binds together in a working unit the 60-odd county farm bureaus throughout the state. The county farm bureaus have been in existence and operating with varying successes for about eight years —ever since the enactment of the Smith-Lever Bill in Congress, which appropriated a federal fund for distribution in the states on a pro-rata basis, the money to be used in helping to pay the salaries of county agricultural agents. The counties through their boards of supervisors paid half the salaries.

This was the method of financing the work of "agricultural extension" —that is, educative effort reaching out to the farms—in all the agricultural states of the country until the general movement of business and industrial reorganization incidental to post-war conditions set in. Then a reorganization and amplification of the farmers' county bureaus began to make itself manifest. The big business idea, long germinating in the minds of the rank and file of the agriculturists as the result of years of earnest educative effort on the part of leaders in all parts of the country began to work itself out in practice.

West Showed the Way

The county agent who, up to this time—between two and three years ago—had been merely an exponent of science and practice in the growing of crops became a business agent. The farmers began to demand and get information and assance in the marketing of crops. re was nothing new in the gen- l idea—the fruit growers of the West had shown the way years before, and out in North Dakota the farmers had more recently demonstrated how legislation wrought through political action could be obtained to make the idea practicable and successful.

Michigan did not get into the general reorganization movement until recently. The reconstruction wave swept up to the state's borders before agricultural leaders in this state made a definite move. It was not till Ohio had reorganized the county bureaus, making the county agent a business as well as an agricultural agent ,and had topped the state-wide county organization with a state bureau, that the Michigan men took hold. And then they took hold with something of a reactionary hand.

Radical or Conservative

The North Dakota movement, the Non-Partisan League movement, with all that it involved in political action reaching into the state legislature, the executive office, and even into the supreme court, action aimin gto bend the whole politico-economic policy of the state to the program of organized big business in agriculture, was beginning to raise ardent advocates in Michigan; and the story went round and was widely believed by Michigan farmers that some of the Non-Partisan League's big campaign fund has been designated for use in this state.

An issue thus arose within the ranks of Michigan farmers. It was the question whether in carrying forward a reorganization, it should be carried forward along the lines laid down by the Non-Partisan League with its outstanding program of state ownership of elevators, mills, banks, legislatures and courts, or whether the reorganization program should stop short of this aiming only to unify the farmers for the transaction of the agricultural business—the sale of crops and the buying of supplies. A radical and conservative element in Michigan agriculture always existent, became more clearly defined. As a matter of fact, it is becoming more clearly defined every day.

Conservatives in Saddle

When the Michigan reorganization movement set in, however, the conservatives got away first. This would seem to indicate that the conservative element is really in control in Michigan. It not only seems to be the fact, but it is the fact, as the history of this movement, along with many other things, amply proves.

What conservative Michigan farmers regarded as too radical plan and action out West has scared other people besides the conservative farming element in this state. An organization of business men had come into being for the express purpose of combatting, by adverse propaganda, the Non-Partisan idea. This was the so-called Michigan Coalition Committee. Its personnel, objects and methods may be accurately known to some people but not to a great many out in the rural districts. On the farms it is not generally known, even in name, Henry B. Leland of Detroit, and Mark T. McKee, of Detroit and elsewhere are two men of this organization whom some of the farmers know about. Mr. Leland is spoken of as the head of the Coalition Committee and McKee as its agent. They also know, generally that Mr. McKee no longer is connected with the Coalition Committee.

Various leaders among the agriculturists knew about the Coalition Committee, and had heard that it had a fund for carrying on its propaganda. Rollin Marrill of Benton Harbor, was one who knew about it; C. B. Cook, of Owosso, was another. Cook is county agent in Oakland and an active organizer among the farmers.

Coalition's Support Sought

"When the impulse among the farmers of Michigan to organize on a business basis became definite and the time came for action, a year ago last February," said Mr. Cook recently, "I sought out Mr. McKee and told him it was understood that his organization had a fund, and represented to him the fact that the primary object of his organization and that of the proposed state farm bureau was substantially the same. The Coalition Committee was opposed to the political doctrines of the Non-Partisan League. We, while we admired many things about the league, did not approve of its more radical acts."

The radical acts were specified by Mr. Cook to be direct political practice.

"We needed funds to finance the state farm bureau, until such time as membership fees should begin to come in," continued Mr. Cook. I proposed to Mr. McKee that he make us a loan, on our note. He thought well of the idea, and at a meeting in Detroit in September, 1919, representatives of the Coalition Committee and the agriculturists took up the question. (*Continued on page* 17)

Growing Alfalfa on Michigan's Light Loam and Sandy Loam Soils

By J. F. COX
Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

ONE WHO travels extensively over Michigan's light loam areas and light sandy loam country will be struck forcibly by two alfalfa thoughts. First, that alfalfa has proven a wonderful success on these lands where rightly handled, and second, that Michigan's light lands need a great deal more alfalfa. Without doubt the same observations can be made in regard to Michigan's loam soils or clay loam soils, but the need of alfalfa on these lands is not so strikingly apparent, owing to the better success of clover and other forage crops. It is the lighter type of lands which are usually most deficient in organic matter and which give the greatest response to the growing of leguminous crops. The lighter lands of Michigan are as a class better drained than the heavier types. The rolling sandy loam country of southwestern and west Michigan and the gravelly and sandy knolls and ridges found throughout the state can usually be profitably planted on alfalfa. The jack pine plains and light and very light hardwood sands are not, however, in the same class. On such inferior soils it has not been demonstrated that alfalfa can be profitably grown, because of the great cost of lime and fertilizer needed to prepare for alfalfa.

In growing alfalfa on light sandy loam, the following methods usually result in good stands.

1. Apply ground limestone, marl, beet factory lime or hydrated lime;
2. Prepare a well worked, firmly packed seed bed;
3. Plant hardy northern grown strains;
4. Plant during season of ample rain, spring preferred.
5. Inoculate seed or soil.
6. On soil very deficient in organic matter, apply manure or precede alfalfa with sweet clover or other green manuring crop.

The points above enumerated are the ones the writer has heard frequently mentioned by a great number of farmers who have succeeded in growing alfalfa on light lands. For instance, Mr. Will Nelson of Lawton, "the father of alfalfa in southwestern Michigan," as he is called, attributes his success in securing alfalfa on land so light that it will blow, to the use of an ample supply of marl, to the spreading on the land of grape pulp from a nearby grape juice plant to supply organic matter and to the planting of the right kind of seed. Manure where available would be more effective than the grape pulp.

Mr. Jason Woodman, has met with marked success in alfalfa growing on his farm near Paw Paw, and has started numerous farmers in Kalamazoo county, while serving as county agent there, along the same road. In talking alfalfa, Mr. Woodman is enthusiastic not only regarding the direct benefits of a good crop of alfalfa, but realizes that this crop is the foundation for better crops of corn, potatoes, beans and following grain crops. He states that it is necessary to "stick to the rules of the game," apply calcium carbonate (ground limestone or marl), prepare a clean firm seed bed, and plant hardy northern grown seed which has been inoculated.

Prepare a Firm Seed Bed

The need of preparing a firm seed bed is one that is not usually understood. Altogether too many who attempt to grow alfalfa will work up a mellow seed bed, such as is good for corn or beans, or potatoes, and not at all suited for making the right conditions for alfalfa.

Light soils should be plowed to a medium depth in the early spring, or if approaching loam in nature, in the fall. In fitting for alfalfa, this land should be disked and firmly rolled with a roller or culti-packed, going over the field several times if necessary to firmly pack the soil. Have you noticed, on light land, that alfalfa will sometimes come in where the wheels of the drill have passed or where a wagon has passed over the field, while the remainder of the field will be bare where the land has not been compacted?

The following instance is typical of the benefit of compacting the seed bed. Mr. Fred Thomas recently planted 20 acres of alfalfa on light loam land in Ingham county. The seed bed had been worked into excellent tilth by use of disk and the smoothing harrow drawn by a tractor. An ample quantity of marl had been used, the seed was inoculated and northern grown and apparently all was set for a good crop. When the writer visited the place in early June, the seeding was being made. The suggestion was made to Mr. Thomas that it would be a good practice to firmly compact the seed bed with a roller or culti-packer, so that the case of rain holding off, the seed would get a good start. It so happened that about one-third of the field was rolled when what would be termed a heavy packing rain stopped further use of the culti-packer. In spite of this fact, the part of the field which was compacted is noticeably better than the remainder of the field. The roller or culti-packer should be on every light land farm.

Culture for inoculation can be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, at 25c per bottle, one bottle being sufficient to treat one bushel of seed. Lime is usually used at the rate of two tons of ground limestone per acre or several cubic yards of marl per acre. Marl is available in many ways throughout Michigan and is an excellent form of calcium carbonate. During the fall, marl can usually be most conveniently taken out.

Spring Planting Surest

On light lands, spring seedings usually make a good start before the drouth of midsummer. July or early August seedings are more likely to meet with drouthy conditions but when established are usually freer of grass and weeds. If well rooted the young alfalfa plants will stand rather severe drouths. The best results come from planting without companion crops except on lands which are likely to blow in which case, it is advisable to use one or two pecks of barley or buckwheat or some other grain as a companion crop.

The usual rate of planting alfalfa is 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Northern grown alfalfa seed is best. The Grimm, Baltic or Cossack strains are apparently superior, though common northern grown alfalfa from the Dakotas or the northwestern states is dependable. The war taught us a great lesson. During the years when the supply of imported seed from Turkestan was cut off, Michigan growers were forced to pay high prices for seed but native grown seed was supplied for the most part. As compared to former years much greater success was met with.

Get Northwestern Grown Seed

The Farm Bureau Seed Department is making a special effort to bring into Michigan supplies of northern grown seed. Mr. J. W. Nicolson, its manager, has made a recent trip through the northwest inspecting alfalfa seed fields. He reports that conditions are right for the purchase of a large supply for Michigan farmers. Alfalfa growers who intend to plant next spring or early summer, should place their orders through their Farm Bureau Seed Departments now for good northern grown seed. Several Michigan seed companies also handle seed of fine quality from the northwest.

More Alfalfa Needed

An alfalfa farm in the light soil region usually stands out like an oasis. Successful fields of alfalfa are the foundation for better crops of potatoes and grain(better herds of livestock, better homes for the individual farmer and his family. For the community, the presence of numerous farmers who are good alfalfa growers usually mean better schools, better churches, better roads, and a better place in which to enjoy our constitutional rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Michigan needs more alfalfa!

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"The use of a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires has increased my land value by bringing my farm closer to town. Power machines, assisted by this pneumatic-tired truck, offset my labor shortage. The Goodyear Cords on my truck have traveled about 10,000 miles to date. Solids can't go into the soft fields; pneumatics go through easily—haul 450 crates to 40 by team. Hard to sell a second-hand truck on solids here."—Glenmore Green, Farmer, Fort Valley, Georgia

EXTENSIVE rural experience, like that related above, has confirmed the tendency of farm land prices to increase when Goodyear Cord Tires are used to cover long or difficult hauling routes.

Fertile acreages, ten or twenty-five miles from the nearest town, have become more profitable and hence more saleable due to improved transportation on these able and rugged pneumatics.

What formerly was a tedious and jarring haul by either team or motor truck, has become a brisk, smooth trip due to the grip, cushioning and spryness of the big Goodyear Cord Tires.

These virtues frequently enable short cuts to market, bring more markets within easy-hauling range and pave the way for the safe, punctual transit of perishables and shrinkables.

The huge strength of Goodyear Cord construction, developed with the manufacturing care that protects our good name, makes possible the utmost utility and economy of this type of pneumatic tire.

Detailed information, concerning the manifold advantages of pneumatic-tired trucks and general farm motorization, will be sent on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

Some Facts About Rural Telephone Rates and Service in Michigan

Michigan Public Utilities Commission Explains Modern Policy With Relation to Telephone Companies

(*Continued from August 21st issue*)

THE BUSINESS FARMER has received a number of complaints the past year from rural telephone subscribers claiming that the service is inadequate and the rates unreasonably high. These have been referred to the Public Utilities Commission at Lansing, which was created by the last session of the legislature, with the request that the complaints be investigated. Invariably the Public Utilities Commission has come back with the assertion that the service being rendered by telephone companies is all that could be expected considering the financial losses to which the companies have been subjected owing to inadequate rates. We are not prepared to say at this time whether the commission is right or wrong in these conclusions. It is presumed that the Commission has made a thorough investigation of telephone costs, receipts, earnings and losses and is in a position to know whereof it speaks. It is true as everyone knows that the cost of telephone construction and operation has increased largely the past several years and that rates have probably not advanced in proportion to the increased costs. The subscriber to a telephone service is primarily concerned with securing good service for which he is willing to pay a reasonable rate that will insure the company a reasonable profit. But when rates are increased as they have been of late years without a proportionate betterment of service it is small wonder that subscribers become disgruntled and feel that they are being imposed upon.

It is the belief of this publication t there is danger of the Public lities Commission exhausting all compassion on the telephone companies and have none left for the subscribers. It is also our belief that in cases of specific complaints of poor service the commission should cause an investigation to be made and ascertain the reason therefore. No one desires to compel telephone companies nor any other public utility corporation to operate its properties at a loss and we feel that the public is willing to meet the companies half way in the solution of these problems which are after all mutual.

Below are two letters that are typical of the complaints that have been received. These were referred to the Utilities Commission, whose reply sets forth the policies of the Commission, and is also published below:

Poor Service in Alcona County

"The farmers have great faith in the judgment of the M. B. F., as I writing to ask your advice on our trouble. Our telephone company has raised our rate to $18.50 per year. Our party line has 13 phones, hence poor service. The other lines nearly all the same. Have they a right to do this and how does this rate compare with others in this state? We want the telephone but believe the farmers are being imposed on. Even the telephone girls at the central office are instructed to answer the town calls first. Your answer will be greatly appreciated."—*J. M., Harrisville, Mich.*

Kent County Telephone Service

"Could you please tell me through your paper what we can do about our telephone. We pay $18 a year and in advance each month. There are one day to six we do not get any service, the line will get out of commission and they fix it when they see fit and we have to pay our money just the same as if we get good service. It is the Citizens' Telephone Co. Can the subscribers get a petition and sent it to Lansing to the State Railroad Commission? Talk about profiteering, what would you call that?"—*A Subscriber, Kent County, Mich.*

"It is my idea that service and rates are by the statute, made correlative and interdependent. It provides that "all charges shall be reasonable and just," and that all telephone companies shall "furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities." No one is entitled to receive that for which he does not pay. A telephone subscriber who pays a cheap rate, must expect inferior or curtailed service. Reasonable and just rates entitle the party to reasonably adequate telephone service. The subscribers to a telephone company's service ought not to be compelled to pay for something they do not get,—for a kind of service which is not given.

"From an operating standpoint, ordinarily thirteen telephones on a party line is too many. In many however the community preferred to have more people on a line than to have a separate line for the reason that they can talk with one another in that way regardless of central station operators.

"When it comes to the question of giving adequate service, it is pretty difficult to say to a half starved horse that if he will do a good day's work that ultimately he may be fed, and it is pretty difficult to compel a telephone company to render high class service without sufficient money to do so. Rate increases are based upon the rendition of reasonably adequate service, and if, after a fair opportunity that kind of service is not rendered, both the statutes and the orders of the commission reserves the right to reduce the rates in accordance with the character of the service rendered.

"From an engineering and operating standpoint, rural telephones throughout the state of Michigan pay about one half of the cost of construction and operation. The traffic will not bear increase, and the balance of the cost is placed upon the telephones in the villages and cities upon the somewhat hazy basis that the city subscriber derives some theoretical benefit from being able to reach the rural subscribers.

"The rate should bear reasonable relation to the service rendered. There are many co-operative mutual telephone companies throughout the state who furnish comparatively cheap service. They do business at low rates. Sometimes they are in condition to operate and in others not. Many of them have been abandoned. Most of them now that their poles have rotted off and they find themselves without any depreciation reserve are compelled either to sell out or to ask exorbitant rates to habilitate their property. $18.50 for rural telephone service, providing you get good service is not an exorbitant price. There are some places in the state where even higher rates are charged for comparatively poor service.

'The reason the service is comparatively poor is because the communities are sparsely settled. The cost and expense of construction and operation is high, and in all these cases of course the party has the option to take the service or go without it."—*W. W. Potter, Commissioner, Michigan Public Utilities Commission.*

Keep the Boys on the Farm by Making Farm Life Attractive

By H. G. WEAVER

YES, the story may be true, but what of it? Is it a representative case? Is such an incident the rule or is it not the exception?

How many farmer boys go to the city and earn seventy-five dollars a week within the first twelve months or even the first twelve years for that matter? You can see it in picture shows—you can read about it in the story books, the magazines, and the Sunday Supplements, but—

How often does it actually happen in real life?

If this particular boy of Polish parentage did make that much money, how consistently is he making it? How long will he continue to make it?

Mind you, I don't even know the chap or what kind of a job he has, but I'll bet you thirteen to one that he's putting in longer hours and doing harder work than ever fell his lot back on the farm!

Let me ask you this—

For every one of these birds who mushroom their way into Big Money, how many are there who are warming the benches out in the park—or shoveling coal in a smoky railroad yard—or writing home for money—or joining the Navy through sheer desperation—or washing windows or repairing street-car tracks, or handling freight at the rate of twenty-nine cents an hour—twenty-nine cents an hour when not striking!!

And, again—I don't think much of the Paternal Pole even if he did get his name before the proverbial three million readers. He has fallen in line with the masses. He is helping to press-agent the city—helping to press-agent the city even though it is opposed to his own personal interests. Read the last part of his letter over again—

"We, altogether—the whole family—can't make seventy-five dollars a month here on the farm."

Now listen—if a farmer who has been farming all his life can't make seventy-five dollars a month with his whole family helping him he should be the last one in the world to admit it.

No sire! I am not an advertising man, or a psychologist or even a propagandist, but I wish I could have had a hand in answering that boy's letter.

I would have asked to see the liability side of his personal ledger—I would have asked him how much room rent he paid—I would have asked what his food was costing—I would have made inquiries concerning his laundry and car fare and how much fresh air was allowed him for breathing purposes—I wouldn't have painted an attractive picture of farm life of today but the farm life of tomorrow. I would have predicted a new era in agriculture—I would have pointed out that the pioneering, the hardest part of the work, had already been done—I would have discussed farming, not as a drudgery, but as a coming business holding forth a field for big achievement and I would have asked him if he didn't want to step in and "carry on" when his old father was gone.

When the Farm is Made Attractive

I think I am broad-minded—I think I'm fair about this thing. I am stating the facts as I see them.

I grant that from a broad economic viewpoint the lack of help on the farm is a serious matter.

But remember this:—

It's going to get even more serious if we keep on advertising the deplorable plight of the downtrodden farmer in direct contrast with the charms of metropolitan life!

If we don't get more labor on the farms, starvation stares the world in the face.

But people—ordinary people—people who work for a salary or for wages—average folks like you and I, are much more interested in their daily welfare and immediate personal benefits than in any abstruse problem of World Economics!

Maybe this is an improper attitude, but the fact remains. The average man is more interested in himself than in the welfare of the human race. And while he is quite willing for the other fellow to make a sacrifice, he himself is reluctant to take up a career that holds forth nothing but gloom, hard labor and low wages—even though such a course may insure food for all posterity!

The farmer is running a want-ad for labor—or perhaps someone else is running it for him. You won't find it in the want-ad section, but you'll find it everywhere else—it's running in preferred positions—in editorial columns—on the front pages of the newspapers—in magazines—even in government literature and college text books!

It reads like this:—

FARM HANDS WANTED

"Hard work. Long hours. Low wages. Very little future. Employment unsteady and irregular. Poor

(*Continued on page 17*)

GRAND RAPIDS
J. FLOYD IRISH
SEC'Y AND MANAGING UNDERWRITER
PENINSULAR FIRE INS. CO.

COLON C. LILLIE
PRESIDENT

BAY CITY
HARMON J. WELLS
SEC'Y AND GENERAL MANAGER
PENINSULAR CASUALTY INS. CO.

MORTGAGE LOAN DEPARTMENT
DETROIT
COMFORT A. TYLER, Manager

The Peninsular Casualty Insurance Company

Is the new name given to the Michigan Live Stock Insurance Company. The new name makes it a more fitting running mate for the *Peninsular Fire Insurance Company.* Michigan's Two Peninsulars practically under one management can write any line of insurance except life that the farmer may desire.

The Peninsular Fire Writes:

Fire, Hail, Tornado, Automobile, Tractors, etc.

Farm buildings and the farmers' household goods are invariably underinsured.

The Peninsular Fire rates farm property according to location of buildings and fire preventative construction—no other company does.

Combined *fire and tornado* policies will save you money.

Immense amounts of money are lost every year by hail storms. Save this with a policy in the Peninsular.

The farm Tractors as well as the Automobiles should be covered by a Peninsular Policy.

The Peninsular Casualty Writes:

Health and Accident, Employees' Liability, Fidelity, Bonding, Live Stock, etc.

Special five year Farmers' policies insures the farmer against loss of time resulting from sickness or accident.

Employers' Liability Insurance
(Workmen's Compensation)

protects the farmer from liability caused by accident or death of his hired help.

Many farm organizations require their officers to be bonded, also County and Township officials, etc. The Peninsular Casualty writes all kinds of *fidelity bonds.* Give us your business.

Insure your farm animals—horses, cattle, sheep and swine against death from accident or disease.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The money situation is in a very satisfactory condition as far as loans for the movement of crops are concerned. Credit for manufacturers, jobbers or dealers is hard to secure but farmers that need money to harvest or market their produce can get credit quite easily, and it is believed money will be free for this purpose with no danger of a tightening up; in fact a well known New York financier is quoted as saying that we are past the point where there is any danger of a money crisis.

Manufacturers and jobbers are having a tough row to hoe. At the forepart of this year business was booming. The public was buying any and everything at any old price and the manufacturers and jobbers had a waiting list of dealers at their doors. When manufacturers ordered raw material they ordered twice as much as they really needed because they did not want their factories to lie idle a moment and jobbers purchased more than enough to fill orders, but all of a sudden the public decided they were paying too much for things and they commenced to buy less so the retail merchant, who was pinched for credit already, cancelled orders. The result was that the retailers had to put on bargain sales in order to sell the goods they had on hand to meet their notes. The public took the bargains and then began buying as little as possible again. Manufacturers and jobbers then began to lower prices to the retailer who, in turn lowered prices to the public and at the same time tried to get the public to buying by claiming that prices were going to advance again shortly and go higher than ever, but the public could not see it that way so prices have kept coming down and they haven't reached the bottom yet. In Chicago, according to the findings of a recent investigation, suits of clothes that were selling at $80 two months ago are being offered at $30 or under today, and shoes that brought $14 and $18 a month ago may be had for $6 today.

Recently an active and powerful man in Wall Street in banking, railroad and industrial circles was asked as to what he thought of the future trend of commodity prices. According to a press dispatch his answer was as follows:

"There is going to be further liquidation in commodity prices. The liquidation that has already taken place in foodstuffs and commodities has made it certain that we are past the danger point that was feared by bankers. But further liquidation in foodstuffs, commodities and raw and finished materials is going to take place for two different reasons.

"First, our banks here are not able to give the credit that was advanced last year to enable foreigners to buy in this market. This week's foreign trade statement for the seven months of the year shows a falling off of $309,000,000 in exports, compared with the same period of 1919, while imports were $3,482,000,000 against $1,995,000,000 for the first seven months of last year. Under such conditions the existing high prices can not be maintained."

His second reason was the change of the public's ways from extravagant to economical.

Prices for grains are going to go down but do not think they will ever establish themselves at the pre-war level. They have moved up too many notches for that. It is believed that if grain prices do recede to the pre-war level it will be for only a short time.

Reports of rains during the current week come from nearly every state, and, while some have had too much and others not enough, the corn crop in general has been greatly benefitted. Winter wheat is nearly all threshed and fall plowing started. Spring wheat is being harvested and reports of damage from rust continue to come in. Threshing returns show oats to be turning out a normal yield. Barley is averaging about the same as oats but rye is not so good. Late potatoes are coming along fine and, with the exception of a few reports of excessive rainfall, the outlook for a big yield is good.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Heavy receipts cause grains to weaken and prices go lower. Beans steady. The hay market is not liberally supplied and tone is firm.

CHICAGO—Export demand drops off and grain prices decline. Larger receipts also help weaken market. Hogs advance.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.

WHEAT APPEARS FIRM

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 31, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.51	2.54	2.69
No. 2 White	2.49		2.69
No. 2 Mixed	2.49		2.59
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No 2 White	2.22		2.32
No. 2 White	2.22		2.43
No 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

The wheat market was firm all last week. The main factors that caused this firmness was export demand, farmers inclination to hold their grain and shortage of cars. The market opened somewhat weaker this week owing to the Canadian wheat that is being offered for sale. This wheat from Canada is selling 10c cheaper than United States wheat and foreigners are beginning to look in that direction for their supplies. For this reason it is thought that demand from Europe for our wheat will drop off for some time; at least until it is found out how much wheat Canada will have for exporting. The quality of wheat arriving at Winnipeg at present is very high but that country has suffered considerably from hot and dry winds and shriveled wheat is expected to come forward in large volumes soon and then exporters will have to turn to us for good wheat.

Export business is not as good as it might be. England is out of the market and has been for some time. France has been out a while but is expected to resume buying the early part of this month. Greece has ordered 7,000,000 bushels from Canada. These are the main buyers.

Receipts of wheat are very disappointing as farmers are reluctant to sell their grain at prevailing prices and it is believed by many dealers that the farmers will stop selling entirely if the prices go much lower as they feel that prices should advance instead of decline. Many of them will not sell now because they say wheat should bring $3 and they are willing to hold until it does. This is causing much uneasiness among dealers as many of them have sold in advance anticipating large receipts and now they are worried as to where they are going to get the grain to fill their orders.

Car shortage is causing a lot of trouble in the west, especially in Kansas, and the shortage is so serious there that many farmers that are selling now have to dump their grain on the ground as elevators and storage bins are all full.

CORN FOLLOWS WHEAT

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 31, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.76	1.60	1.79
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.04		2.03
No. 2 Yellow	2.02		
No 4 Yellow	2.00		

Corn has followed the trend of the wheat market rather close the past week and the prices are slightly above those quoted in our last issue. Like in wheat farmers are inclined to hold their old corn. They are holding for two reasons. The first one is prices too low, the other is early frost scare. There is no question but what we will have lots of soft corn this fall, especially in Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, but this is not going to affect the trend of prices to a very great extent owing to the large carry-over we will have. The big question is how to dispose of this soft corn. If feeding operations were carried on under normal conditions, there would be little trouble in disposing of the crop but with the shrinkage in hog values and financial conditions unfavorable there is little chance of farmers keeping any more stock than necessary, so what is to be done with it? Argentine corn is still selling in the east far cheaper than western corn can be sold on the eastern markets.

OATS WEAK

NEW OAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 31, '20			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.71½	.71¾	.84
No. 3 White	.70	.69¾	
No. 4 White	.67½		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.81	.77	.84
No. 3 White	.80	.76	.83
No. 4 White	79	.75	.82

Contrary to expectations, oats did not follow corn during the past week at Detroit. While corn became stronger as the week advanced oats became weaker and loss several cents on the Detroit market, but Chicago claims this grain showed firmness all week on her market and prices advanced slightly. Oats at New York are off a few cents. Receipts are fair to liberal on all markets and the demand, with the exception of Detroit is good. There is some export demand for oats at present. Holland bought around 100,000 bushels a couple of weeks ago and it is rummored that other European nations are asking for prices with the intentions of making purchases in the near future if the price is satisfactory. Foreign reports say that the yields have been cut down in France and England by wet weather while the crop in other nations has suffered from dry and hot weather. The United States and Canada will both have a bigger crop than was harvested last year and will be able to care for quite an export demand before the strain is felt. The new crop has been moving to market freely but it is believed that this after-threshing movement is about over and receipts will fall off shortly.

RYE EASY

Rye is holding its own and is quiet and easy on the Detroit market. It is quoted at $2 for No. 2. Chicago reports an erratic market and the price lower. There is still a fair volume of export business done in this grain as foreigners are after the cheapest bread flour they can get.

"A large export in rye flour could probably be done were mills able to secure liberal supplies of the grain," says the *Rosenbaum Review*. But offerings are rather light at present.

BEANS INACTIVE

The market for beans in Detroit dropped 25c during current week but retained last week's prices at both Chicago and New York with the tone of the markets easy and inactive. The bean market is hard to understand. It declines when everything points to an advance, but in the face of all this we are fully convinced that prices are going to take a change for the better in the near future. The crop in this state is coming along fine.

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 31, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.00	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.10		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

SMALL DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 31, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.06	
Chicago	2.65	
New York	2.68	
Pittsburg	2.84	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	5.00	
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Potato prices are standing still on the Detroit market, declining on the Chicago market and advancing in New York. Eastern dealers have had to raise prices because eastern farmers, especially those in Maine, are not making many sales. They say prices are too low as they are only offered $2 and $2.50 a barrel and they claim that it costs them $3 a barrel to produce potatoes.

According to the *Produce News*, cables from Copenhagen report heavy shipments of Danish potatoes afloat for the New York market which are due to arrive there sometime this week. "There is much curiosity in the trade as to what incentive there is to bring the Danish potatoes here at this time, especially newly dug stock which is apt to spoil in transit as there is little or no refrigeration on the steamers," says the *News*. "The only incentive for bringing these potatoes here under present conditions is the low rate of exchange as the Danish kroner can be purchased here at .1470c which leaves the margin of over 25 per cent and speculators who purchase their exchange in the United States can afford to sell the potatoes at a loss and take their profits on the exchange margin."

THE NEW RATES AND HAY MOVEMENT

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	40.00 @ 43	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37
New York	38.00 @ 45		32.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 33	30.00 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	29.00 @ 30
Chicago			25.00 @ 30
New York	34.00 @ 41	28.00 @ 34	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
Chicago	28 00 @ 30	26.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 24
New York	39.00 @ 40	36.00 @ 39	32.00 @ 36
Pittsburg			
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24
Chicago	25.00 @ 32		
New York	30.00 @ 36	24.00 @ 31	
Pittsburg			

To many points in the East alfalfa shipped from producing points in the west will represent a cost of well above $50 a ton delivered, that is on the basis of the current market and the increased schedule of freight rates. This is an extraordinary figure, being near the prices at which hay was purchased by the East when the market was at about its highest level, around $40 a ton in Kansas City, about two years ago. Serious consideration therefore is being given by hay dealers as to whether the increased cost of hay delivered in the East will reduce to any extent the demand for Western forage. While it is generally felt that a continuation of the present price levels will serve to check buying by the East, many observers in the trade anticipate a setback in prices sufficient to offset the increased cost of transporting hay from the West to the distant points in the East and Southeast. Buyers have largely accumulated stocks to supply the demand of thirty and sixty days away, and

doubtless these will hold off from further buying immediately after the new rates go into effect until their effect is determined. A somewhat freer movement is expected in view of the more efficient service expected on the part of carriers, if the purchaser will stand for the increase.—*—Price Current Grain Reporter.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says:

"The demand for wool continues of small proportions and values, especial for the finer grades are not yet on a settled basis. The market has been cheered somewhat by the advices from the London colonial auctions. The foreign primary markets are unchanged.

"The goods market is without material change and the new clip movement shows no new features."

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Del aine, unwashed, 68@70c; fine unwashed, 55@60c; 1-2 blood combinb, 63@65c; 3-8 blood combing, 46@47c.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 52@55c; delaine, unwashed, 67@68c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 45@46c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: 1-2 blood, 55@60c; 3-8 blood, 42@43c; 1-4 blood, 40@41c.

Kentucky and West Virginia and similar: 3-8 blood, unwashed, 48@49c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 44@45c.

Scoured basis: Texas, fine, 12 months, $1.50; fine 8 months, $1.25@1.30; California, northern, $1.50; middle county, $1.40; southern, $1.25@1.30. Oregon, eastern No. 1 staple, $1.50@1.60; eastern clothing, $1.25@1.30; valley No. 1, $1.40. Territory, fine staple, $1.55@1.60; 1-2 blood combing, $1.40@1.45; 3-8 blood combing, 90@95c; 1-4 blood combing, 70@75c; fine clothing, $1.40@1.50; fine medium clothing, $1.25@1.30.

Pulled: Delaine, $1.50@1.60; A A, $1.35@1.40; A supers, 95c@$1.

Mohairs: best combing, 40@50c; best carding, 38@40c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS
By H. H. Mack

During the past week, the entire live stock list has undergone a decided change for the better and all present indications favor a continuance of the present improvement. Chicago had a good trade all last week, the improvement in cattle values equaling from 25 to 75 cents per cwt. over the close of the week before in some departments, the gain equalled $1 per cwt. All markets report an active demand for all of the better grades of cattle but also mention that the average quality is very poor, scarcely any dry-fed cattle coming into the market. The top in Chicago, for last week, for prime steers, was $17.75, breaking another record for prices since the early spring season. Good butcher cows and heifers were called 25 to 50c higher for the week and bulls were dull and slow. All through the west, calves took a big jump, last week, Chicago showing a gain of $2 per cwt. All cattle markets had a strong opening on Monday of this week as a result of a marked improvement in the eastern dressed meat trade.

Buffalo showed a big gain in cattle values on Monday but the average quality was very disappointing, scarcely any dry fed stock coming to hand. One of the main causes for the low prices that have prevailed in the cattle division of the trade, all through the spring and summer has been the fact that growers in all parts of the country were forced to sell their stock long before it was ready to kill in order to tide over the tight-money crisis; western bankers had been guilty of a lot of wild-cat financiering and in order to save their faces they were obliged to call in their cattle loans long before the growers were ready to pay them. The crisis is not yet past but a decided improvement is noted; money is easier and bankers are consenting to the holding of some large droves of cattle until they show some killing quality.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

The opinion, expressed in this column, last week, that sheep and lambs were hovering around the bottom for the season, has been amply vindicated by the course of the market during the past six days; beginning with Monday of last week, the market began to work higher and every day, until the week-end, a little was added to the selling price of both sheep and lambs. At the close, Saturday, in Chicago, all grades of fat lambs looked $2 to $3 higher than on the close of the previous week, fat sheep and yearlings were in much more active demand and the whole market exihibited a strong undertone, a condition which was not noted at any preceding date during the month. Demand for feeding lambs was active all around the western market circle. Chicago reporting the presence of more countrymen than during any preceding week this year. There are indications of a renewed interest on the part of wool buyers and manufacturers but not enough actual sales have been made to establish a reliable set of quotations. There are persistent rumors extant, to the effect, that the American Woolen Company will resume operations after Labor Day.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Last week's market history in the hog department was decidedly encouraging to the selling side of the market; beginning on last Thursday, prices were quoted higher each succeeding day in this department of the trade. On Monday of this week, $16 per cwt. was paid for mixed hogs in the Detroit market and all of the leading markets of the country reported an active demand and a strong undertone.

The live hog trade of the country has been dominated for several months past, by an "over-bought" provision market; all through the early part of the present season live stock experts and country operators were decidedly bullish on the future of speculative provision list and many of them loaded up heavily with option lard and pork; the market has declined steadily under this top-heavy load until mess pork is from $5 to $7 per barrel lower than at the time when many of the purchases, referred to above, were made. Lard and ribs have declined so that going prices are now on a parity with pork. The "longs" in the provision pit held on until the time approached for the liquidation of the September option when, it is reported, many of them sold their holdings; if the above information is found to tally with the facts in the case, higher prices for both provisions and live hogs may be looked for during the next 30 days. The writer has frequently, of late, expressed confidence in the future of the hog and commodity market, and he is more positive in his belief, now, than at any preceding date.

Detroit had an active cattle trade all last week and prices were unevenly from 25 to 50 cents higher than the average of the week before for everything except canners. While offerings of Michigan cattle show some improvement, very few reach this market good enough to bring about $11 per cwt. Calves were strong and active all last week and on last Monday, the best sold for $20 per cwt. Sheep and lambs have been in fairly active demand, the best lambs selling for $14 per cwt.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Receipts of poultry have not been large for a few days. Dealers want good, fat hens. Broilers are quoted higher and it is probable that fine hens would bring over the present quotation. Hogs and calves are steady and in only fair supply. The market is well supplied with vegetables and dealers take everything offered. Fruits are in good demand and there are fair supplies of apples, pears and plums, but the best apples and not coming to market as the price is too low. The cost of picking and shipping is so great that apples cannot be sold at the present level without loss. It is very difficult to secure any peaches. Receipts of berries are small. Butter and eggs are firm and in active demand.

Plums—$2.50@3 per bu.

Peaches—$3.50@4.50 per bu.

Huckleberries—$9 per bu.

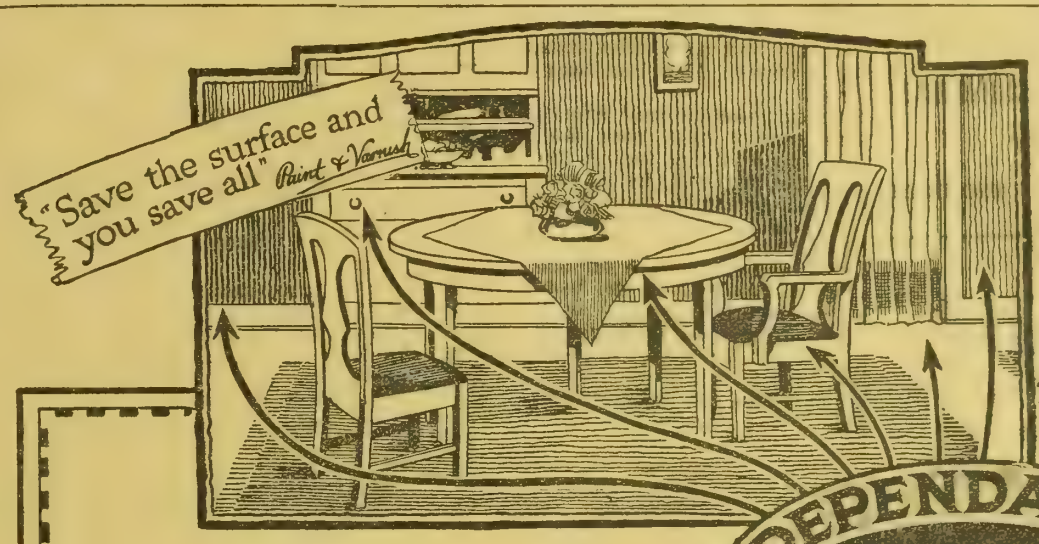
Apples—New, Michigan, $1@1.50 per bu.

Pears—Bartletts, $3.50@$4 per bu., smaller varieties, $2.50@2.75 per bu.

Cabbage—60@79c per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Green corn—20@25c per doz.



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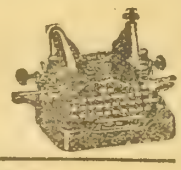

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BUT Leoncia shook her head wearily. "No," she said after further urging. "I never want to see the Valley of the Lost Souls again, nor ever to hear it mentioned. There is where I lost Francis to that woman."

"It was all a mistake, darling sister But who was to know? I did not. You did not. Nor did Francis. He played the man's part fairly and squarely. Not knowing that you and I were brother and sister, believing that we were truly betrothed—as we were at the time—he refrained from trying to win you from me, and he rendered further temptation impossible and saved the lives of all of us by marrying the Queen."

"I miss you and Francis singing your everlasting 'Back to back against the Mainmast,'" she murmured sadly and irrelevantly.

Quiet tears welled into her eyes and brimmed over as she turned away, passed down the steps of the veranda, crossed the grounds, and aimlessly descended the hill. For the twentieth time since she had last seen Francis she pursued the same course, covering the same ground from the time she first espied him rowing to the beach from the Angelique, through her dragging him into the jungle to save him from her irate men-folk, to the moment, with drawn revolver, when she had kissed him and urged him into the boat and away. This had been his first visit.

Next, she covered every detail of his second visit from the moment, coming up from behind the rock after her swim in the lagoon, she had gazed upon him leaning against the rock as he scribbled his first note to her, through her startled flight into the jungle, the bite on her knee of the labarri (which she had mistaken for a deadly viperine,) to her recoiling collision against Francis and her faint on the sand. And, under her parasol she sat down on the very spot where she had fainted and come to, to find him preparing to suck the poison from the wound which he had already excoriated. As she remembered back, she realized that it had been the pain of the excoriation which brought her to her senses.

Deep she was in the sweet recollections of how she had slapped his cheek even as his lips approached her knee, blushed with her face hidden in her hands, laughed because her foot had been made asleep by his too efficient tourniquet, turned white with anger when he reminded her that she considered him the murderer of her uncle, and repulsed his offer to untie the tourniquet. So deep was she in such fond recollections of only the other day that yet seemed separated from the present by half a century, such was the wealth of episode, adventure and tender passages which had intervened, that she did not see the rattletrap rented carriage from San Antonio drive up the beach road. Nor did she see a lady, fashionably clad in advertisement that she was from New York, dismiss the carriage and proceed toward her on foot. This lady, who was none other than the Queen, Francis' wife, likewise sheltered herself beneath a parasol from the tropic sun.

Standing directly behind Leoncia she did not realize that she had surprised the girl in a moment of high renunciation. All that she did know was that she saw Leoncia draw from her breast and gaze long at a tiny photograph. Over her shoulder the Queen made it out to be a snapshot of Francis whereupon her mad jealousy raged anew. A poinard flashed to her hand from its sheath within the bosom of her dress. The quickness of this movement was sufficient to warn Leoncia. who tilted her parasol to look up at whatever person stood at her back. Too dreary ever to feel surprised, she greeted the Queen as casually as if she had parted from her an hour before. Even the poinard failed to arouse in her curiosity or fear Perhaps, had she displayed startlement and fear, the Queen might have driven the steel home to her. As it was, she could only cry out.

"You are a vile woman! A vile, vile woman!"

To which Leoncia merely shrugged her shoulders, and said:

"You would better keep your parasol between you and the sun."

The Queen passed round in front of her, facing her and staring down at her with a woman's wrath compounded of such jealousy as to be speechless.

"Why?" Leoncia was the first to speak, after a long pause. "Why am I a vile woman?"

"Because you are a thief," the Queen flamed. "Because you are a stealer of men, yourself married. Because you are unfaithful to your husband—in heart, at least, since more than that has so far been impossible."

"I have no husband," Leoncia answered quietly.

"Husband to be then—I thought you were married the day after our departure."

"I have no husband to be," Leoncia continued with the same quietness.

So swiftly tense did the other woman become that Leoncia idly thought of her as a tigress.

"Henry Morgan!" the Queen cried.

"He is my brother."

"A word which I have discovered is of wide meaning, Leoncia Solano. In New York there are worshippers at certain altars who call all men 'brothers,' all women 'sisters.'"

"His father was my father," Leoncia explained with patient explicitness. "His mother was my mother. We are full brother and sister."

"And Francis?" the other queried convinced with sudden access of interest. "Are you, too, his sister?"

Leoncia shook her head.

"Then you do love Francis!" the Queen charged, smarting with disappointment.

"You have him," said Leoncia.

"No; for you have taken him from me."

Leoncia slowly and sadly shook her head and idly gazed out over the heat-shimmering surface of Chiriqui Lagoon.

After a long lapse of silence, she said, wearily, "Believe that. Believe anything."

"I divined it in you from the first," the Queen cried. "You have a strange power over men. I am a woman not unbeautiful. Since I have been out in the world I have watched the eyes of men looking at men. I know I am not all undesirable. Even have the wretched males of my Lost Valley with downcast eyes looked love at me. One dared more than look, and he died for, or because of me, and was flung into the whirl of waters to his fate. And yet you, with this woman's power of your, strangely exercise it over my Francis so that in my very arms he thinks of you. I know it. I know that even then he thinks of you."

Her last words were the cry of a passion stricken and breaking heart. And the next moment, though very little to Leoncia's surprise at anything, the Queen dropped her knife in the sand and sank down, buried her face in her hands, and surrendered to the weakness of hysteric grief. Almost idly, and quite mechanically, Leoncia put her arm around her and comforted her. For many minutes this continued, when the Queen growing more calm, spoke with sudden determination.

"I left Francis the moment I knew he loved you," she said. "I drove my knife into the photograph of you he keeps in his bedroom and returned here to do the same to you in person. But I was wrong. It is not your fault, nor Francis.' It is my fault that I have failed to win his love. Not you, but I it is who must die. But first, I must go back to my valley and recoved my treasure. In the temple called Wall Street Francis is in great trouble. His fortune may be taken away from him and he requires another fortune to save his fortune. I have that fortune, and there is no time to lost. Will you and yours help me? It is for Francis' sake."

He started for the door, but was stopped by Henry—Chapter XXIX.

CHAPTER XXVII

SO IT came about that the Valley of the Lost Souls was invaded subterraneously from opposite directions by two parties of treasure seekers. From one side, and quickly came the Queen and Leoncia, Henry Morgan, and the Solanos. Far more slowly, although they had started long in advance, did Torres and the Jefe progress. The first attack on the mountain had proved the biggest obstacle. To blow open an entrance to the Maya caves had required more dynamite than they had originally brought, while the rock had proved subborner than they expected. Further, when they had finally made a way, it had proved to be above the cave floor, so that more blasting had been required to drain off the water. And having blasted their way into the water-logged mummies of the conquistadores and to the Room of the Idols, they had to blast their way out again and on into the heart of the mountain. But first, ere they continued on, Torres looted the ruby eyes of Chia and the emerald eyes of Hzatzl.

Meanwhile, with scarcely any delays, the Queen and her party penetrated to the Valley through the mountain on the opposite side. Nor did they entirely duplicate the course of their earlier traverse. The Queen, through long gazing into her Mirror, knew every inch of the way. Where the underground river plunged thru the passage and out into the passage and out into the bosom of the Gualaca River it was impossible to take in their boats. But, by assiduous search under her directions they found the tiny mouth of a cave on the steep wall of the cliff, so shielded by a growth of mountain berries that only by knowing for what they sought could they have found it. By main strength, applied to the coils of rope which they had brought along, they hoisted their canoes up the cliff, portaged them on their shoulders thru the winding passage and launched them on the subter-

terranean river itself where it ran so broadly and placidly between wide banks that they paddled easily against its slack current. At other times, where the river proved too swift, they lined the canoes up by towing from the bank; and whereever the river made a plunge thru the solid tie-ribs of mountains, the Queen showed them the obviously hewn and patented ancient passages through which to portage their light crafts around.

"Here we leave the canoes," the Queen directed at last, and the men began securely mooring them to the bank in the light of the flickering torches. "It is but a short distance through the last passage. Then we will come to a small opening in the cliff, shielded by climbing vines and ferns, and look down upon the spot where my house once stood beside the whirl of waters. The ropes will be necessary in order to descend the cliff, but it is only about fifty feet."

Henry with an electric torch, led the way, the Queen beside him, while old Enrico and Leoncia brought up the rear, vigilant to see that no possible half-hearted peon or Indian boatman should slip back and run away. But when the party came to where the mouth of the passage ought to have been, there was no mouth. The passage ceased, being blocked off solidly from floor to roof by a debris of crumbled rocks that varied in size from paving stones to native houses.

"Who could have done this?" the Queen exclaimed angrily.

But Henry, after a cursory examination, reassured her.

"It's just a slide of rock," he said, " a superficial fault in the outer skin of the mountain that has slipped; and it won't take us long with our dynamite to remedy it. Lucky we fetched a supply along."

But it did take long. For what was the remainder of the day and throughout the night they toiled. Large charges of explosive were not used because of Henry's fear of exciting a greater slip along the fault overhead. What dynamite was used was for the purpose of loosening up the rubble so that they could shift it back along the passage at eight the following morning the charge was exploded that opened to them the first glimmer of daylight ahead. After that they worked carefully, being apprehensive of jarring down fresh slides. At the last, they were baffled by a ten ton block of rock in the very mouth of the passage. Through crevices on either side of it they could squeeze their arms into the blazing sunshine, yet the stone block thwarted them. No leverage they applied could more than quiver it, and Henry decided on one final blast that would topple it out and down into the Valley.

"They'll certainly know visitors are coming, the way we've been knocking on their back door for the last fifteen hours," he laughed, as he prepared to light the fuse.

Assembled before the altar of the Sun God at the Long House, the entire population was indeed aware, and anxiously aware, of the coming of visitors. So disastrous had been their experiences with their last ones when the lake dwelling had been burned and their Queen lost to them, that they were now begging the Sun God to send no more visitors. But upon one thing, having been passionately harangued by their priest, they were resolved; namely, to kill at sight and without parley whatever newcomers did descend upon them.

"Even Da Vasco himself," the priest had cried.

"Even Da Vasco !" tne Lost Souls had responded.

All were armed with spears, warclubs and bows and arrows; and while they waited they continued to pray before the altar. Every few minutes runners arrived from the lake, making the same reports that while the mountain still labored thunderously nothing had emerged from it.

The little girl of ten, the Maid of the Long House who had entertained Leoncia, was the first to spy out new arrivals. This was made possible because of the tribe's attention being fixed on the rumbling mountain beside the lake. No one expected visitors out of the mountain on the opposite side of the valley.

"Da Vasco !" she cried "Da Vasco !"

All looked and saw, not fifty yards away, Torres, the Jefe, and their gang of followers, emerging into the open clearing. Torres wore again the helmet he had filched from his withered ancestor in the Chamber of the Mummies. Their greeting was instant and warm, taking the form of a flight of arrows that arched into them and stretched two of the followers on the ground. Next, the Lost Souls, men and women, charged; while the rifles of Torres' men began to speak. So unexpected was this charge, so swiftly made and with so short a distance to cover, that, though many fell before the bullets, a number reached the invaders engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Here the advantage of firearms was minimized, and gendarmes and others were thrust thru by spears or had their skulls cracked under the ponderous clubs.

In the end, however, the Lost Souls were outfought, thanks chiefly to the revolvers that could kill in the thickest of the scuffling. The survivors fled, but of the invaders half were down and down forever. The women having in drastic fashion attended to every man who fell wounded. The Jefe was spluttering with pain and rage at an arrow which had perforated his arm; nor could he be appeased until Vicente cut off the barbed head and pulled out the shaft.

Torres, beyond an aching shoulder where a club had hit him, was uninjured; and he became jubilant when he saw the old priest dying on the ground with his head resting on the little maid's knees.

Since there were no wounded of their own to be attended to with rough and ready surgery, Torres and the Jefe led the way to the lake, skirted its shores, and came to the ruins of the Queen's dwelling. Only charred stumps of piles, projecting above the water showed where it had once stood. Torres was nonplussed, but the Jefe was furious.

"Here, right in this house that was, the treasure chest stood," he stammered.

"A wild goose chase," the Jefe grunted. "Senor Torres, I always suspected you were a fool."

"How was I to have known the place burned down?"

"You ought to have known, you who are so very wise in all things," the Jefe bickered back. "But you can't fool me. I had my eye on you. I saw you rob the emeralds and rubies from the eye sockets of the Maya gods. That much you shall divide with me, and now."

"Wait, wait, be a trifle patient," Torres begged. "Let us first investigate. Of course I shall divide the four gems with you—but what are they compared with a whole chestful? It was light fragile house. The chest may have fallen into the water undamaged by fire when the roof fell in. And water will not damage precious stones."

In amongst the burnt piling the Jefe sent his men to investigate, and they waded and swam about in the shoal water, being careful to avoid being caught by the outlying suck of the whirlpool. Augustino, the Silent, made the find, close in to shore.

"I am standing on something," he announced, the level of the lake barely to his knees.

Torres punged in, and, reaching under till he buried his head and shoulders, felt out the object.

"It is the chest, I am certain," he declared. "—Come ! All of you ! Drag this out to the dry land so that we may examine into it !"

But when this was accomplished, and just as he bent to open the lid, the Jefe stopped him.

"Go back into the water, the lot of you," he commanded his men. "There are a number of chests like this, and the expedition will be a failure if we don't find them. One chest would not pay the expenses."

Not until all the men were floundering and groping in the water, did Torres raise the lid. The Jefe stood transfixed. He could only gaze and mutter inarticulate mouthings.

"Now will you believe?" Torres queried. "It is beyond price. We are the richest two men in Panama, in South America, in the world. This is the Maya treasure. We heard of it when we were boys. Our fathers and our grandfathers dreamed of it. The Conquistadores failed to find it. And it is ours—ours !"

And, while the two men, almost stupefied, stood and stared, one by one their followers crept out of the water, formed a silent semi-circle at their backs and likewise stared. Neither did the Jefe and Torres know their men stood at their backs, nor did the men know of the Lost Souls that were creeping stealthily upon them from the rear. As it was, all were staring at the treasure with fascinated amazement when the attack was sprung.

Bows and arrows, at ten yards distance, are deadly, especially when due time is taken to make certain of aim. Two-thirds of the treasure-seekers went down simultaneously. Through Vincente, who had chanced to be standing directly behind Torres no less than two spears and five arrows had perforated. The handful of survivors had barely time to seize their rifles and whirl, when the club attack was upon them. In this Rafael and Ignacio, two of the gendarmes who had been on the adventure to the Juchitan oil fields, almost immediately had their skulls cracked. And, as usual, the Lost Souls women saw to it that the wounded did not remain wounded long.

The end for Torres and the Jefe was but a matter of moments, when a loud roar from the mountain followed by a crashing avalanche of rock created a diversion. The few Lost Souls that remained alive, darted back terror-stricken into the shelt-

(*Continued on page* 15)

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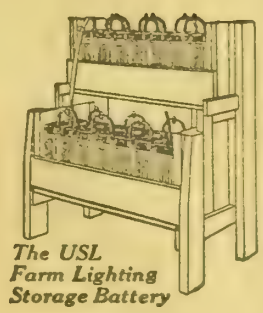

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago St. Louis and Minneapolis by the Associated Farm Papers ,Incorporated

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The Secret of High Taxes

ACCORDING to experts in the Federal Census Bureau, Michigan's general tax levy in 1919 was $7.31 per capita, being the largest of any of the states except Arizona and Nevada. This is not a record to be proud of. There is no good reason why the per capita tax of this state should be any higher than the per capita tax of the average state. On the contrary there are many good reasons why it should be less. No state in the union, with the possible exception of New York and Illinois has enjoyed such an era of industrial expansion and prosperity as Michigan. City sites have increased enormously in value. Investments in buildings and equipment of manufactories have been stupendous. And agriculture has not stood still by any means.

The apologist for the last four years' administration of the affairs of Michigan finds the increased cost of maintaining the public institutions a satisfactory reason for the increase in taxes. But it ought not to cost Michigan more to support her prisons, asylums and universities than it does other states. If it does cost her more there's something wrong somewhere,—something that needs to be looked into.

In ferreting out the true facts about the increased tax rate one discovers some unpleasant things. It is found that the last session of the legislature created a number of boards and commissions, carrying large appropriations, the need and value of which are questionable. It is found that many of these appropriation measures had their inception in the Governor's office, and were lobbyed through the legislature by the Governor himself. While it is true that the appropriations for new boards and commissions are not in the aggregate large compared with the total state budget, they reflect the spirit of profligacy which soon became a habit in the early history of the present administration.

The truth is that Michigan has had neither a Governor nor a legislature the past four years that cared a tinker's damn about how the people's money should be spent or how high the taxes might be. The question of economy seems to have been entirely absent from the consideration of appropriation measures. The determining factors have not been what the people needed or wanted, but what the politicians in power needed and wanted to repay their friends for political service. No one need to look any further for an explanation of Michigan's $7.31 per capita tax.

As we write this the outcome of the primary election is still in doubt. We don't know whether any, all or a part of the numerous farmer candidates have been successful. We hope they have, because in the event of their election we believe Michigan will stand in a fair way to enjoy once more an old-fashioned regime of economy and business efficiency in state affairs. Whether or not the farmer candidates have won out farmers ought not to lose one whit of interest in the political situation or the conduct of the men who have been nominated and will probably be elected. Eternal vigilance is the price of common sense laws and a sane expenditure of public money. Therefore, be on your guard.

The Wool Pool

JUST AS we expected. Interests unfriendly to the Farm Bureau have grabbed onto the wool pool in an effort to show that "once more" the farmer has been the victim of his well-intentioned friends. These enemies claim that the Farm Bureau wool pool has cost the farmers several million dollars. They say that the farmers could have and many of them would have sold their wool at the top of the market had it not been for the siren voice of the Farm Bureau. Are these statements true? Let's examine the evidence.

In the first place the pooling of wool by the Bureau had nothing to do with the bottom dropping out of the wool market. Any effect that the proposed pooling might have had on the market would have been to strengthen instead of weaken it. The closing of the woolen mills, the consumer's protest against high clothing prices and general financial conditions were responsible for the crash in the market.

In the second place, while we now know that may farmers could have secured a higher price for their wool than they now seem likely to get, no one knew it when the pool was being clipped. Not all the farmers have pooled their wool with the Bureau. How many of these sold their clip from the back of the sheep at 65 to 70 cents per pound?

In the third place, as the Bureau has recently pointed out, the great majority of wool now in pool was placed there at a time when wool prices were much lower than they are now. Hence, the patron of the wool pool has actually benefitted from the pool.

Remember that the Farm Bureau had its enemies. Very bitter enemies they are, too. Men who have made their fortunes out of wool and other products that the Bureau is handling or purposes to handle do not intend to sit idly by while the Bureau runs off with all the plunder for its members. The decline in the wool market gave these enemies the opportunity they were looking for to discredit the Bureau. They have played their cards well, but unfortunately for their game the facts do not bear out their statements.

Suppose no attempt had been made this year to pool the wool or to instruct the farmers in an orderly and business-like disposal of their clip. The first drop in the price would have frightened thousands into unloading. That would have depressed the price still more and brought out more wool. When a market once starts downward it works automatically, —more wool, lower prices; lower prices, more wool etc., until the bottom is gone entirely. It looks now as if that very thing would have happened this year had it not been for the Farm Bureau wool pool which kept enough wool out of the market to check its downward flight to zero.

Beans

OUR MARKET editor is obsessed with the idea that beans are going up. Every little crumb of comfort that comes his way he gobbles up like a hungry tramp. He reminds us of the man who was shipwrecked and had given up all hope of rescue when he spied a straw floating upon the surface of the sea. He clutched at it but history does not record whether he survived or perished. But history will record that every time our market editor jubilantly proclaimed higher bean prices a bean bear came out of the bushes somewhere and smote him cruelly across the shins. Instead of going up the bean market has had a devilish habit of late of going down. And to what depths it may yet sink no man, not even the M. B. F. market editor, knoweth.

At the risk of being accused of inconsistency we are going to bank on the judgment of our market editor. Beans are low now for precisely the same reasons that wheat, corn, and oats are low. In other words the markets on all farm products have been hit with the same club and it's going to take them some time to recover from the shock. The present price of beans is all out of proportion to their intrinsic food value and the price of other food products. The supply is no greater than the potential demand. But the potential demand has not yet become an actual demand though we expect the transformation to take place about the first of the year.

Increasing unemployment should, strange as it seems, be a big factor in the future bean market. For four years labor has been prosperous. Lowly dishes like beans, corned beef and cabbage, etc., have been gradually banished from the bill of fare, and more expensive foods have taken their place. But now men are being thrown out of employment. Wages are being cut off, and thousands of people are again forced to economize or go hungry. One does not have to stretch the imagination far to visualize the bean again taking its place of honor on the workingman's table, as the great American dish. A few cents worth of beans will provide as much nourishment as can be secured from other vegetables and meats costing four to five times as much. Increased consumption as a result of this condition might in a short time so stimulate demand that the stagnation in the market would quickly disappear.

At the present time the bean crop market is all but demoralized. Enough of the old crop has been carried over to take care of the daily consumption and dealers are not anxious to purchase large quantities or to make contracts for future supplies until they know something more about the yield of the new crop. In every bean growing state the growers are determined not to sell their new crop at any such prices as now prevail. To do so would only make a bad condition worse. It is felt that the price has reached close to bottom and that future changes will be for the better.

Who Profiteers

A GREAT deal of injustice has been done to farmers by misinformed newspapers and people of the cities who find the easiest and most sensational way to explain the high cost of living to charge the farmers with profiteering. They have never realized what an absurdly small portion of the consumer's dollar the farmer actually gets. Some of the city dailies, however, have been doing a little investigating and are able to clear the farmer of the charge of profiteering. Among these papers is the Detroit Times which recently published the following upon the subject:

"An apple grower whose orchard is just across Lake Michigan from Chicago picked Red Astrakans and shipped them to a reputable Chicago commission house the other day at a total cost to himself of 36 cents per bushel. His return from the shipment was 35 cents per bushel. Loss one cent per bushel. At the same time Red Astrakans were selling in the retail grocery stores of Chicago at the rate of $5 a bushel.

"What's the answer?

"Answer: The American system of passing food from the grower to the consumer is bad beyond words and a source of danger to existing institutions.

"Incidentally, city folks who denounce the farmer as a profiteer had better take a reef in their opinion. About the only profiteering farmers visible to the naked eye are those in the vicinity of cities who charge all that the automobile traffic will bear. Can you blame 'em much?"

Playing the Game Square for the Farmers

"YOUR PAPER, The Business Farmer, is the only one in the history of the country that is playing the game for a square deal for the farmers," writes an enthusiastic reader to the editor.

Yes, friend, we are trying to play the game square for the farmer. We are trying to play the game square with the world. The square deal cannot be square unless all its angles are right angles. If one of its sides is a little longer than the other it is not square. To some people the square deal means giving them the long end of the deal and the other fellow the short end. Any move to lengthen the other fellow's end and shorten theirs is vigorously opposed. In the game of life the farmer has always had the short end. We believe in adding to it, so that all sides may be symmetrical and equal in length and all the angles square.

What the Neighbors Say

DOES IT PAY TO TRADE AT HOME

I saw an article in your paper recently, "Does it Pay to Trade With the Local Merchants?" For my part, I will say that in the average locality it decidedly does not. If it is to be a paying proposition for the farmers to join to gather in a body in the state farm bureau to better selling conditions, why then hand over our hard earned cash to the small private merchants for our groceries and other necessities of life, when we can just as well buy from a well established mail order house such as Montgomery, Ward, or Sears, Roebuck & Co., or from the Gleaner Clearing House Asociation. One can save from 4 to 25 per cent on his investment and what serves better in the American farm home than dealing in this way? If we deal in selling farm produce, the retail merchant and jobber is left out of the transaction. The same rule will apply to the retail merchant in buying. They will be thus eliminated. The article says what would we do if there were no merchants? Well, there would only be less of them, more people would then be farmers less profiteers, less consumers. The H. C. of L. would be done away with to a great extent and the goods bought through large wholesale and mail order transactions would be at least 15 per cent cheaper and still the "high quality" as a local dealer says, would be the rule. Would not this be a good way for us to help solve the labor problem? Are not some of the profiteers just as able to work 14 hours a day earning their daily bread, just as we do on a farm. Would not 3 good merchants in a town of 1,000 people, all doing a thriving business, each giving the public the benefit of low prices, large sales and small profits, than to have 8 or 10 small, dirty, untidy, grouchy, storekeepers all striving for a measly living, all charging enormous prices, in order to live? If you have ever traded in Detroit, which is the cheaper and who saves you the most money, the clean, well-kept chain stores, or the little old one door on the corner where a large credit business is done and you help to pay for the "other's bad debts?" A penny saved is a penny earned. Let us hear from others and see how they feel about it?—*A Subscriber, Newaygo County.*

Except to say that I believe you are right about there being too many retail stores and to point out that this has nothing to do with the question of trading with mail order houses which contribute nothing to the upbuilding of the community. I am going to reserve comment on this letter until a later date. In the meantime we should be glad to hear from others upon this subject.—Editor.

CATHOLIC BOYS WERE VERY GOOD SOLDIERS

You have done what thousands of people, I believe, have been waiting for, when you declared yourself on the parochial school amendment. I have waited for that myself for some time, and I wish right here to congratulate you for your bigness in showing the world where you stand, as very few papers have been "big" enough to do as you did in your July 12th issue. And in your July 17th issue I see that the "father" of this amendment "tries to explain with damnable lies when nothing else is at hand and when in his stupor of Bolshevistic dreams. And when it comes to the question of patriotism I want to say to him direct that there isn't a man or woman in this country today educated in parochial schools but what would fight at the drop of the hat for this country and government, and that is something I don't think Hamilton could say for himself unless he could put both hands over his face.

We have an illustrious example of that right here in the little town of Fisherville, just when this country declared war against Germany, the priest of the Polish church announced that the allies were sorely in need of help and that the Germans were making terrible inroads into Allied territory. The next morning three automobiles loaded with young men from that parish went to Bay City and enlisted and according to their citations they proved to be fighters of the first class. It would not do for Jas. Hamilton to sling any of his slurs at parochial schools in front of any of those boys or he would never get to be scavenger let alone governor.

He says "there is only one way that an institution can be properly judged and that is by its product." Very well, we will take him at his word.

These boys I have just spoken of are the products of the parochial school and Hamilton's record will never be in line with theirs. I and many more earnestly hope that the public schools do not turn out any more Hamiltons. I have nothing against public schools, for they are all right in their place. The parochial schools also have a purpose and that is to give every child a Christian education. The "biggest" men in the world today tell us that the world needs religion and some of the "little, small" men of Michigan tell us we don't need any.

Our very existance as an independent nation was fostered by the Puritans who came to this land in order to be free to exercise their religious belief as they saw fit. They built this country up to what it is, and we have those narrow minded, hollow headed, weak hearted bigotists that would tear down that great national super structure and if possible replace it with a Hamilton as governor with Lenine and Trotsky policies. Vote for the man that will treat that hypocritcal amendment as a "scrap of paper." Let us hear from Milo D. Campbell on that point.

Hamilton claims from a Syllabus of Pope Pius IX, that, the church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools and the arrangements of the studies of the public schools. Now I hope that there is no one that reads the M. B. F. or any other paper that the above article may appear in, but what will treat that quotation as mere trash and a false elusion. When men of the Ferris kind, the best Governor Michigan ever had, will speak as he has in your July 17 issue (and he is a public school teacher of the greatest reputation) we need have no reasons to guess at the unworthiness of that traitorous amendment.—*Alex Abeare, Auburn, Mich.*

THE NEW ERA

In answer to article in M. B. F. of June 26, 1920, about the New Era Association the above article was in error and we would respectfully have you correct the same as follows:

A letter from the Department of Insurance at this date advises that the figures as published in the Department of Insurance "Summary in Advance" for year ending December 31, 1919, found on page 60 of said report, and in accordance with sworn statement on file in said department, copy of which is on file at this office are as follows:

Total resources $82,433.36
Total liabilities $81,369.81

showing an error in your published statement of $7,513.92 excess liabilities. I might add that at this writing the cash assets of the Association are in excess of $45,000 above all outstanding liabilities. We may have something to say further in regard to this matter later.—*New Era Association, per Chas. D. Sharrow, President.*

We are, of course, glad to make this correction. The information given was published exactly as received from the Insurance Department and we had every reason to believe it was correct. There was no desire nor intention on our part to put the New Era Ass'n in a bad light.—Editor

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND THE PRO-GERMANS

In regard to those parochial schools I would say abolish them, and 99 out of every 100 in this county who are not Catholics or Germans would vote to abolish them.

In this county the German Lutherans have organized to fight the amendment. We have had enough of that German dope of late. We have well to do farmers in this county whose sons filled their questionnaire as alien enemy and stayed on the farm during the war. Some were asked to buy bonds and refused until a vigilance committee of about 50 men turned out with ropes and tar and feathers. Our sheriff has rounded up several stills of late most of which were being operated by Germans and some of them belonging to the Lutheran church. Now if these are law-abiding citizens, what are traitors?

What is a nunnery? What is a nun and what are their business? Now Mr. Editor you can do as you please with this but any man or woman who would vote for those parochial schools must be a Catholic or a German sympathizer. If the public schools are not good enough it is time to improve them.—*A Gladwin County Subscriber.*

THE STATE FARM BUREAU AND THE BANKERS

This is merely intended to correct an erroneous idea concerning the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the bankers' convention which you carried in a recent issue of the M. B. F. There were two resolutions concerning the farm bureau introduced at the convention, the first was of the character you suggested in your story, but the final resolution, as adopted, contained an amphatic endorsement of the farm bureau with the request that Mrs. Brown ask the bureau for speakers to attend the next sectional meeting. Trusting that you will accept my calling this matter to you attention in the cooperative spirit in which it is done, I am—*J. P. Powers, Assistant Secretary, Michigan State Farm Bureau.*

Surely we are glad to make the correction. The only reason we called attention to the matter at all was because we were amused at the cautiousness of the bankers who are dependent on agriculture to endorse a movement which is so patently intended to develop agriculture.—Editor.

ANOTHER ANGLE OF PROPOSED SCHOOL AMENDMENT

We have read with much interest the letters about the proposed parochial school amendment and have been able to see the question from an angle not yet sent in.

The public schools are over-burdened at present from the effects of epidemics, scarcity of teachers and from other causes, therefore it seems harmful to turn any additional burden upon the public school system, especially at this time.

The author and others in favor of the amendment forget that parents have the first right to educate their children—the state taking the task only when the parents fair in that line.

If those people fear for the patriotism of church-educated children why not turn their attention to compulsory instruction in English of both children and adults in our state who do not understand American ideals. Yours for the right.—*J. N., Moddersville, Mich.*

AN AMAZED INDEPENDENT

In your issue of July 17th is an article clipped from the Successful Farmer by W. H., of Howard City and printed by you as the Week's Editorial, in which the European nations that have signed the league are highly lauded as great, honorable and liberal nations, while Americans that oppose signing the league are abused, and for the sake of fairness I wish to show the truth in this matter.

First, every one of these great, honorable and liberal nations that were strong enough, have robbed

(Continued on page 19)

The Week's Editorial

A FAIR PRICE FOR WHEAT

What is the proper price for wheat?

There are always three answers to this question. One party believes the price is all right at present, another that it is too low, while a third thinks it should go lower, and this difference of opinion brings speculation. Just now there is less speculation in wheat than at any time in recent years with the exception of the period of government control, but there are very sharp differences of opinion as to the value of the grain. Speculation is prevented by the high cost of margins, making large capital necessary, but its absence does not prevent frequent and violent fluctuations in price.

It is a difficult problem the grain dealer has to solve and frequent are the mistakes made in attempting to establish a proper standard of value for any grain. In other years supply and demand ruled the price, but just now and for some time in the past sentiment has had a great deal to do with it and the laws that formerly governed have frequently been set aside. In former years, ever since America has raised a surplus of wheat, the value has been established in competition with the crops of the world. The wheat dealers of all exporting countries met at Liverpool and fought it out. It was the rule that wheat should stop declining as soon as Liverpool became an active buyer, but this year the American market has declined sharply with foreigners buying all the way down.

Early last May No. 1 red wheat in this market was quoted at $3.20; early in August it was down to $2.30 and this loss of nearly a dollar was all built on sentiment. The foreigner was buying all the time and taking the wheat as fast as facilities permitted. The only restriction was the scarcity of transportation. There was no business reason for the decline. It was again the case of the boy sent to the store to sell eggs at a certain price, who refused a higher offer by the storekeeper. The decline was brought about by emotion rather than business. People thought wheat too high and the American producer together with others in the trade, had to put up with losses totalling in the millions at a time when every bushel of surplus could have been sold abroad at the higher price.

There are business men who think wheat is still too high. They reason that war put the price up; the war is over, therefore there is no reason why wheat should not again seek its pre-war level. But these do not take into consideration that the present crop cost the farmer three times as much to produce as did the wheat of former years. The grain cannot go near its former level without inflicting tremendous loss on the American farmer. There are more reasons for an advance from the present level. In former years America was in competition with Russia, Argentina and Australia in furnishing food to Europe, but all these competitors have been eliminated. Russia appears to be out of the exporting business indefinitely. Argentina and Australia have already over-exported; in fact, the former is now a purchaser of American wheat to replace part of that exported to Europe. Neither can enter the export trade again until another crop has been harvested. This leaves Europe dependent on America to a much greater extent than ever before.

Practically every country in Europe needs wheat and nearly all are now buying in America. This creates a condition that, in ordinary business circumstances, puts a further decline out of the question. If the surplus can be sold at a high level, why rob the farmer by putting the price lower.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

"How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter"

Prize Winners in our Letter Contest

WE HAVE been having some time here at the office trying to decide which letters to award the two prizes offered to. There were so many of them and they were all so good and helpful that it seems as if all of the writers that responded so nobly to our request for letters on making threshing day work lighter should receive prizes. We have finally decided to award the prizes as follows:

1st prize, $2, Mrs. Chas. E. Dunn, Pinconning, R 4.

2nd prize, $1, Mrs. Ina Chatron, Armada, R 2.

I haven't received any letters on our question, "How Can a Woman be Contented With a Man who has Neglected to Develop his Social Nature and has no Time for Culture and Refinement? What Can She do to Get Him to Mingle With other People of Good Taste?" We are offering prizes for answers to it.

I have several very good questions sent in by readers which I am going to use from time to time in the future, so sisters you better get a new pen point and a bottle of ink because I feel sure you will all answer them.

Simple, Wholesome Meals

Threshing day is indeed a busy day for the farmer's wife, but it need not be the bugbear that it has usually been in years past. A simple wholesome meal well cooked and nicely served is far better than an elaborate meal of perhaps two kinds of meat, potatoes cooked in different ways and several different desserts.

One kind of meat, two of vegetables, and one dessert would usually be considered all that is necessary.

Let simplicity be the keynote then. At all times and especially in these days of high costs one wishes to make the most of what one has on hand and this will influence to a great extent just what each one will decide to have for the meal, so it is not possible to lay down any hard and fast rules. I have found however that there are many preparations that may be made in advance that are a great help in saving time and labor on the last day. If I wish to serve baked beans I have the required amount carefully looked over and put away so that they are all ready to wash and put to soak. A can of pickles (either beets or cucumbers) is prepared at some convenient time and these set aside in a handy place. As soon as I have ripe apples I can some apple sauce and put the cans away with the pickles. [illegible]oper that must be prepared [illegible]e and cake makes a simple dessert that is well liked by most everyone. Of course any kind of fruit would do as well, the main point is that if it is to be cooked to have it ready.

Then several days or a week before I make a fruit cake of the kind that keeps indefinitely, and cookies are made the day before the men are expected. If the men are to be with us several meals I find these preparations to be a positive necessity. If I decide that pie shall be the dessert for dinner it is either apple or mince as these kinds could be made late the day before. Such pies as berry or custard should be baked fresh just before the meal and of course leaving this work until the last is just what we must avoid. While I, myself, have never served baked apples and cream for dessert on threshing day I heard of one housewife who did so, and surely nothing could be more easily and quickly prepared than this delicious dish.

I intend that one of my vegetables this year shall be cabbage salad, and will prepare the dressing the day before. In fact one should leave nothing undone that could be done beforehand without making the meal or meals any less wholesome or appetizing.—*Mrs. W. E., Big Rapids, Mich.*

Meal That Would Tempt Anyone

Of course anyone knows about when to expect threshers so I make a large baking of bread and also of cake that will keep like molasses or apple sauce cake. I cook beans the night before and bake them for dinner. I plan to always make a large rice pudding and never dish it in small dishes as that makes so many to wash. Peel potatoes in the morning, bake beans and pudding, set the table for all if you have to borrow dishes, have pie that is made the day before if possible. I always buy cookies as farmers get just as hungry for baker's goods as city folks do for home goods. I have a large pan that just fits my oven that I use to fry meat, then you don't have to turn it and it is better flavored. I do not always have roasts as the men always say when they get to my house I will get some fried meat today and they get awfully tired of roasts and stews and brown gravy. I usually have green corn cooked in the boiler and on the ear so there is my dinner, potatoes, baked beans, rice pudding, friend bacon or fresh pork and gravy, pickles, corn or some other simple vegetable, pie, cookies and bread and butter and coffee, and I never have to hurry or fret and the dishes aren't much either. I always have about 15 to cook for dinner and never have any help. I always have enough left for supper as they nearly always go home. I add my cake and some sauce and there you are. Do not get the old foolish idea that threshers must have everything you can think of to eat and tire yourself and half of the neighbors trying to prepare it as it is just a foolish fad and not at all necessary.—*Mrs. E. G., Oceana County.*

Cooks Some Two Days Ahead

I will tell you how I do my cooking for threshers. Two days before I have threshers I fix my pickles, I bake a fruit cake, the next day I bake two kinds of pies and cake, I buy my cookies, I boil a large piece of beef the day before so as to have it sliced cold, I have chickens killed the day before and I fry it in butter for dinner. I buy all my bread so the day I have threshers all I have to do is to make a large dish of baked rice, cook potatoes and make the gravy and set the tables. I am the mother of eight small children and I never hire any help for thresh day and I am never rushed with work when threshers come. Hoping my letter will help some one of thresh day.—*Mrs. R. H., Montcalm County.*

Make Head and Feet Work Together

I am 50 years old and have lived in southern Michigan on a farm most of my life. Now it is easy to care for the threshers if one makes their head and feet work together. All I do is get everything ready I can the day before if I know when they are coming and we generally do. The first thing I see is that there is plenty of good wood and water, then I do my baking the day before, make bread pies and fried cakes or cookies. Then I cook beets and fix them for pickles also cucumbers or have them sliced as the case might be. I get my beef roast—either go to town or send for it. I put that in the roaster and in the oven the night before, if I can I roast it a little but it is all ready for morning. Whatever vegetable I want I get it picked the night before. I try and sweep and dust and everything I can do to save work on the day I have the threshers. Now all there is to do on thresh day is to cook and set table and wash dishes. I can easily care for 20 threshers now and all alone. Just make youh head, hands and feet work together, that's the secret.—*Mrs. A. J. V., Gaylord, Mich.*

Has More Than Enough Food

As you wanted to know how I made threshing day work lighter, I thought I would take time to tell you we threshed a few days ago. I had cold roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, green peas, pickled beets and pickled string beans, pumpkin pie, preserved plums for sauce, graham cookies, cakes baked in gem tins, bread, butter and tea. Friend Husband came in one day saying, "the threshers are coming to the neighbor's tomorrow and I expect they will be here next," so I set bread and the next day I made cookies and cakes as well as bread. I put dried pumpkin to soak and had my pie crust ready so as to bake my pies with my breakfast fire. When husband came home he said they would not get here until the next day unless it rained as another neighbor wanted to thresh first as his grain was in the field and ours was in the barn, so that gave me more time and I went to the garden and got some beets and peas. I got the peas ready to cook in the morning while I was roasting the meat. A boy dug the potatoes and helped me get the extension table ready, then poured the water just before the man came in I put the soap and water and towels out of doors for the men to wash. As it was Saturday we had 14 for supper and enough left over for our Sunday dinner. I had no one to help me only callers Friday evening helped me shell the peas.—*Sister Marie, Kingston, Mich.*

Short of Room

I don't know as mine is any easier than others, but there might be a suggestion for some young farmer's wife who is new to the game.

If they have just one room that must take the place of dining room and kitchen combined they may appreciate a way to have the room cool for the threshers on a hot day, for surely they have to sweat enough outdoors in the hot sun, without coming into a warm, hot room and nearly melt while they are eating. If there had been a cool, shady place out doors, I would have set my table out doors, but I didn't have any, so had to have it in the house. As it happened, I didn't have mine for dinner, but for an early supper. So the day before I looked over my navy beans, they always like baked beans and pared my apples for pies and baked my bread. Then the next morning I made my pies, cakes and got my vegetables ready. I made escalloped potatoes and a larger pan of salmon loaf, and steeped my tea for cold tea. Then when I had my baking all done, I let my fire go out as I didn't have an oil stove, so that my room would be nice and cool. And as I didn't have enough chairs to go all the way around, I put two chairs on each side of the table and put long boards on them. They can cover they with blankets if they desire to. They will drink large quantities of cold tea, and as I had 23 men for supper, it took two large milk pails full to satisfy them. I put my tub of water on the back porch, my soap and towels, and hung my mirror and combs up against the house so they could splash to their hear't content. I put two wash dishes on the porch, so they could dip into the tub, to get their water, as my pump is quite a way from the house. They seemed to enjoy their supper and as it was cool, they were a jolly bunch of men. I put everything on the table so all I had to do was to fill their glasses with cold tea. I had for supper escalloped potatoes, baked beans, sliced cucumbers, salmon loaf and these dishes I set on the table, just as I had baked them, for they looked far more attractive and saved washing so many dishes. I had plenty of bread and butter and apple pies and cakes, so they would had all they wanted, and as I had the crew for breakfast there was plenty left over and it was a short matter for me to get breakfast for them.—*Mrs. S., Paw Paw, Mich.*

Co-operation

The threshing time is no more of a dread to me. The farmers in my neighborhood, my husband included, have co-operated and brought a grain separator, not a great large one but one large enough to do satisfactory work and is run by a tractor. There are three tractors among the six farmers that co-operated and the tractor is used that is the handiest to the one that comes next. The farmers of course help each other by sending a team and wagon and the grain is drawn from the field to the threshing machine. Therefore I only have five or six extra men besides my husband and hired man, and if I have bread on hand as I always try to have, the pies and cakes and cookies or whatever I want are soon baked in a good range. I always do my baking the first thing in the morning and I plan for both dinner and supper in my forenoon's work. To give my menu would be impossible as I have a good hearty meal, such as potatoes, bread, butter, baked beans, cabbage, cookies, pie, some kind of pickles, meat, with thickened gravy, and tea or coffee, and for supper I have cake and cookies or two kinds of cake, escalloped or warmed up potatoes, salad and sauce, eggs or salmon or cold meat, and of course bread and but-

The Makin' of Friends

By Edgar A. Guest

If nobody smiled and nobody cheered
and nobody helped us along,
If each every minute looked after himself and the good things all went to the strong,
If nobody cared just a little for you, and nobody thought about me,
And we stood all alone to the battle of life what a dreary old world it would be!

If there weren't such a thing as a flag in the sky as a symbol of comradeship here,
If we lived as the animals live in the woods, with nothing held sacred or dear,
And selfishness ruled us from birth to the end and never a neighbor had we
And never we gave to another in need what a dreary old world it would be!

Oh if we were rich as the richest on earth and strong as the strongest that lives,
Yet never we knew the delight and the charm of the smile which the other man gives,
If kindness were never a part of ourselves, though we owned all the land we could see
And friendship meant nothing at all to us here, what a dreary old world it would be.

Life is sweet just because of the friends we have made and the things which in common we share,
We want to live on not because of ourselves, but because of the people who care,
It's giving and doing for somebody else, on that all life's splendor depends,
And the joy of this world when you've summed it all up is found in the makin' of friends.

—from the Detroit Free Press.

ter and coffee. We nearly always have a good garden so of course my menu varies.

Now this co-operation is a great help both to the farmer and his wife no planning on going after coal, and then you can thresh just about when you are ready. Therefore time and labor are saved by both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer. We have 90 acres and we have quite a large threshing and its quite a help to me. As I have to do my work alone and there is a good many steps to take getting a meal. Trusting more farmers will co-operate.—*Mrs. W. B., Owosso, Mich.*

A New Reader

We are just new subscribers to the M. B. F. and like it very much but being a woman naturally would like a larger page for the women. Seeing requests for letters on making threshing day work lighter, as I have had lots of that work to do, will send this letter for a beginner.

We all know within a week just about when we will have the threshers, therefore I always make plenty of bread not only one baking, but two or three, have plenty of cookies and some cheap (but good) fruit cake, all of these will keep. Then I have my husband set up a table and benches out of lumber large enough to seat them all at once. If I am having them for more than one meal, I cover it with white oilcloth, which saves washing tablecloths. I make small bags out of cotton, usually small salt bags and fill with coffee and sew up, then when I want to make the coffee I just put one or two into the tea kettle and make my coffee. I never try to bake in the forenoon, as I leave my oven for roasting the meat and the time for preparing the vegetables. I always manage to have my meat cut up, the gravy made, and the vegetables in the dishes when the whistle blows as we know they always come in with a rush. When everything is on the table when they come in there is no confusion. I always cut enough bread and pies the first time and there is always some left. I have my little girl stand by the table to see if anything is wanted. Having the coffee made in the kettle it pours much faster and no grounds to interfere. After dinner I always have plenty of hot water and towels and as I wash the dishes I place them on the table again and my table is all set for supper. I always put pickles, butter and sugar in covered dishes and can be left right on. Then if I want to bake I have the afternoon to do so without interfering with the meat. I used to live where we had 20 and 25 threshers for two days or more, and when one depends on borrowed help most of them cannot get away until nearly noon, then there is so much to talk about, that, as a rule, the meals are always late and the vegetables only half cooked and that "gets on my nerves" as I like well cooked and neatly served meals, even if they are only threshers. Some people always dread threshing time, but I must say I never did. I rather enjoyed all the neighbors in at once. I have 5 small children. But I find when your work and meals are well planned it is half the work, but when we had them for more than one day I will admit I was tired but well satisfied and the men were too.—*Mrs. F. B., Curran, Mich.*

Takes Care of Threshers Alone at Age of 62

I saw in the M. B. F. that you would like us to tell how to make the work easy on threshing day. Well, I am an old lady most 62 years old, and I have taken care of threshers all alone. I heard the threshers say they would like some salt meat some time when they were threshing; they get tired of fresh meat, and I heard them say they would rather eat off an oil cloth or a colored table cloth. Well, their clothes are dusty and they don't like to soil a white table cloth. Well, when we expect threshers I think over what we will have for them to eat. I fix the pickles a few days before I expect them, then I make some big, fat cream cookies, then I make a fruit cake (can make these three or four days before they come), then I get a picnic ham and boil it, and the day before they come to thresh put it away in a cool place, and I get some fresh frankfurters and put them thru the meat grinder and put them in a kettle with some water and season with pepper and salt and stir up a little flour and make a nice gravy. The men seem to enjoy it all so much. If I cook beans I get them all ready the night before, and I wash them and put a lump of soda in the kettle as large as a big bean. The first thing in the morning, while I am getting breakfast I put them on to cook. If I use garden vegetables I get them up to the house the day before so everything will be handy. I bake my pies the day before. The meat will keep for four or five days if it is kept in a cool place. If something happens to delay the threshers all this food will keep.—*Mrs. C. E. D., Bay County.*

Threshers Uncertain

Thought I would write and tell you how I make my threshing day work lighter. In the first place the threshers are about as uncertain as the weather and one does not want to go and cook up a lot and then not have them come. I usually know a day or so before hand something about when to look for them so I have water ready also bread and one or two kinds of cookies and one can make a dark cake that will keep good if kept cool. Have corn or whatever vegetables you are going to have gathered the night before and also one can have pumpkin cooked and put through the colander and can make pies the first thing in the morning. When one is going to serve chicken they usually have to be prepared the same day but farmers do not serve chicken as much as they used to. I sometimes serve salmon fixed with rice or some other way and a dinner with out meat is not an unusual thing. Macaroni and tomatoes can be prepared in a very short time. I usually have white and brown bread. It is not so much how much of a variety you have as to have plenty is the main thing. One of the main things I plan on having is beans either just plain cooked or baked. Hope this will help some one a little.—Mrs. B. B., Williamsburg, Mich.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(*Continued from page* 11)

er of the bushes. The Jefe and Torres, who alone stood on their feet and breathed, cast their eyes up the cliff to where the smoke still issued from the new-made hole, and saw Henry Morgan and the Queen step into the sunshine on the lip of the cliff.

"You take the lady," the Jefe snarled. "I shall get the Gringo Morgan if it's the last act of what seems a life that isn't going to be much longer."

Both lifted their rifles and fired. Torres, never much of shot, sent his bullet fairly centered into the Queen's breast. But the Jefe, master marksman and possessor of many medals, made a clean miss of his target. The next instant, a bullet from Henry's rifle struck his wrist and traveled up the forearm to the elbow, whence it escaped and passed on. And as his rifle clattered to the ground he knew that never again would that right arm, its bone pulped from wrist to elbow, have use for a rifle.

But Henry was not shooting well. Just emerged from twenty-four hours of darkness in the cave, not at once could his eyes adjust themselves to the dazzle of the sun. His first shot had been lucky. His succeeding shots merely struck in the immediate neighborhood of the Jefe and Torres as they turned and fled madly for the brush.

Ten minutes later, the wounded Jefe in the lead, Torres saw a woman of the Lost Souls spring out from behind a tree and brain him with a huge stone wielded in both her hands. Torres shot her first, then crossed himself with horror, and stumbled on. From behind arose distant calls of Henry and the Solano brotners in pursuit, and he remembered the vision of his end he had glimpsed but refused to see in the Mirror of the World and wondered if this end was near upon him. Yet it had not resembled this place of trees and ferns and jungle. From the glimpse he remembered nothing of vegitation, only solid rock and blazing sun and bones of animals. Hope sprang up afresh at the thought. Perhaps that end was not for this day, maybe not for this year.

Emerging from the jungle, he came upon a queer ridge of what looked like long disentegrated lava rock. Here he left no trail, and he proceeded carefully on beyond it through further jungle, believing once again in his star that would enable him to elude pursuit. His plan of escape took shape. He would find a safe hiding place until after dark. Then he would circle back to the lake and the whirl of waters. That gained, nothing and nobody could stop him. He had but to leap in. The subterranean journey had no terrors for him because he had done it before. And in his fancy he saw once more the pleasant picture of the Gualaca River flashing under the open sky on its way to the sea. Besides did he not carry with him the two great emeralds and two great rubies that had been the eyes of Chia and Hzatzl? Fortune enough, and vast good fortune, were they for any man. What if he had failed by the Maya Treasure to become the richest man in the world.

(*Continued next week*)

THE SIGN OF ROWENA QUALITY

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Is Guaranteed to Please

Three generations of Michigan women have used our flour with success for all the requirements of home baking. In all these years we have guaranteed it to be not only a good flour but the **best** they ever used.

We back LILY WHITE without reservation.
It is a flour milled from choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. The soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry. There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat..

Everything baked from LILY WHITE,an all-around flour, has It has absolute uniformity of granulation, superfine texture and color.

unexcelled flavor, is light, tender, good looking, delicious tasting.

Make your next sack of flour LILY WHITE—and remember our guarantee that it must give you complete satisfaction.

Ask for it at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Well, well, here we have a whole page all by ourselves. A good share of the time during the past three or four months we have had to squeeze our department down to a half page but from now on we will have a whole page most of the time. Isn't that good news? Now we can have a story every week and have a puzzle and publish lots more letters.

One of my little nieces asks if we every publish drawings that do not win a prize. Indeed we do not, Arlone. It was a mistake that your name was not put in the paper as a prize winner and you did not receive a prize. I will send you something. I won't tell you what it is, I'll just surprise you.

How many of you are going to the State Fair, which opened yesterday at Detroit? A great many of you will and have a big time, but many others live too far away or their parents haven't the money to spare. I am going and I know I am going to have a wonderful time. I wish you all could come and bring a basket of lunch, and meet me there. Then we would eat our lunch together under some trees and after that go and see the different things. As some of you cannot go I will tell you about it after the fair is over. All of you will go to some county fair and I won't be able to go to them so I wish you would write and tell me about the one you went to. Will

Affectionately yours—AUNT ..E.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—Please jump over and give me a little room. I am a girl 15 years old and have blue eyes and dark brown hair. I am going to school the last of this month and will take up 8th grade work, then next year I am going to Ferris Institute at Big Rapids to study to be a school teacher or a bookkeeper. How many of you children like to go to school? I think every child should go as far in school as they can and then begin again. I will close and write a story I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls too.

The Bear

The bear is a large, heavy looking beast with a thick coat of long, soft, shaggy hair. He is very strong and clumsy, but can swim and climb trees with ease and skill. Bears are brown, black or white. The white or polar bear lives in the far cold north where the ground is covered with snow and the sea with ice. Even in June and July. Bruin's thick fur coat keeps him warm and the sharp air gives him a good appetite so he is at home where the other bears would die of cold and hunger. He can swim as well as walk, he can float like a duck or dive like a fish, his feet never slip on smooth ice; they are covered with hair. He sometimes finds seals asleep on ice or dashes after one into the water. He catches fish, swift as they are. Whales serve him as food also berries and seaweeds. Bears never attack a man if they can help it, but when angry they are very fierce, rising on their hind legs they hug their victim with their forepaws. Bears are in many ways useful to man. Many articles of dress are made from the skins and fur. The flesh is good for food and the fat is used instead of oil.—Una Farrell, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 14 years old and in the seventh grade at school. My teacher's name is Mr. Swan. We take the M. B. F. and I like it very much. I have three brothers and five sisters besides myself. We live in a farm of 20 acres. We have 4 horses, 3 cows, 6 pigs, 3 ducks and 50 chickens. We have 16 acres of beets planted this year. We also have a Ford truck. My father went picking thimble berries Saturday. For pets I have a cat and a dog. As my letter is getting long will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Mamie Tacey. Bay City, R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old. I will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have 2 sisters and one brother. We have a little dog. I have written before. I live on a 120 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F and likes it very much. My teacher next year will be Leta Austin. I will be glad when school starts. I wish some one would write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Edith McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich., R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a little girl 8 years old and have been sick since February but am lots better now. I am going to have my tonsils out this month. I get so lonesome staying at home. I wish some one would write to me. I would love to hear from them and would answer every one I get. For pets we [illegible] and 2 doves. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I will close hoping to hear from some little boy or girl soon. Aurdey McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich., R 7.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like the Children's page the best. I have three brothers and no sisters. I am a girl 15 years of age. For pets we have a pup and three rabbits. We live on an eighty acre farm. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping that my letter will escape the waste paper basket. Alice Davis. Beaverton. Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I like to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and I always read the childrens page. For pets I have one kitten named Tobby. I hope this escapes the waste basket and will close with a picture. Margaret Fitzsimmons, Fremont Mich.

Hunting Eye Meets a Smuggler

Francis Rolt-Wheeler

LEAVING the Light house keeper on watch at his post, Hunting Eye climbed down the hundreds of steps and started to walk back to the Coast Guard station, where he was to spend the night. It was already getting dark, when he heard a low whistle some distance behind him. Stooping down and hiding he saw a man come out from the sand dunes with a lantern. This he waved in circles, and, soon after, a boat pulled on shore. A couple of men leaped out and began carrying some small boxes and kegs.

They seemed so nervous that Hunting Eye felt something was wrong, and he hurried to the Coast-Guard station and told his friends.

"Smugglers, eh!" said the Captain. "We'll attend to 'em!"

As the crew hurried along the beach a flanking party going out through the dunes to trap the smugglers in the rear, the Captain explained to Hunting Eye in simple fashion what smuggling meant.

"In some countries, where the working people are paid less than here, goods can be made cheaper than here. If we let ships bring those goods here, free, that would hurt American workers. So the government puts a tax on these goods, so that they will cost about the same price as goods made here. That's fair to the people who work here, and at the same time, it gives the government some of the money which it needs for running the country. Some things which are luxuries— like jewels — are taxed heavily. So, if people can succeed in bringing those goods in secretly, without the government knowing, and in this way they escape the tax. In that way they can sell the goods cheaply and still make a big profit."

"But then they cheat their own government," said Hunting Eye. "That is very wrong. One does not hurt one's own tribe of people."

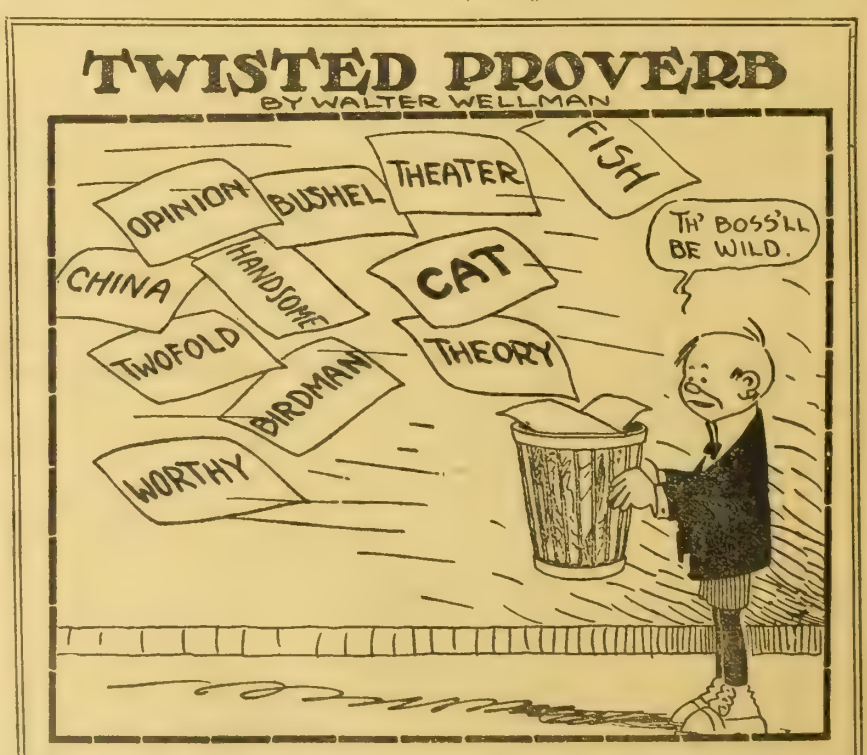
"You bet it's wrong," said the Captain of the Coast Guards. And, warning Hunting Eye to keep silence, the crew stole upon the smugglers unobserved and caught them, red-handed, with the goods.

"I guess that they will not cheat the tribe this time," said Hunting Eye.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am sending a drawing of an old cat with a kitten in her mouth. I have named the cat in the picture Tess and the kitten Tippy, because I made a white tip on his tail. I am twelve years old and I passed the seventh and eighth grades last year and will be in the ninth this year. I am taking violin lessons now. Hoping to see my drawing in print I will close. Grace Iornwell, Carland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am twelve years of age and live on an 180 acre farm. For pets I have two lambs two rabbits and some bantam chickens. This is the first letter I have written to you. Hoping to see my letter in print. LaVada Drullinger, Decatur, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 7 years old. We have two horses and 4 cows, and I have 2 cats. I have two sisters and one brother. Hoping to see my letter in print. Mildred Darby, Pine River, Mich., R 3.



Bobbie, while emptying the boss' wastebasket, encounters a stiff breeze from one of the windows. The breeze blows eleven pieces of paper away. There is a word on each piece of paper. Each word contains a smaller word. The smaller words, in order, form a well known proverb.

Dear Aunt Clare—Will you admit one more to your merry circle? I have never written to the boys and girls page before but expect to more than once. I am 12 years old and am in the seventh grade. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have 5 horses 5 cows, 100 sheep and several pigs. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. Their names are Charles, Tom, Arthur, Nell and Joan. For pets I have a lamb and a cat. I enjoy the Children's page very much in fact, every one in the family finds interest in the pages of the M. B. F. If some of the boys and girls would write to me I would be glad to answer them. Don't you think that would be fun boys and girls? Let's start something like that, what do you say? I love to read the Doo Dads? Why can't they be published any more? Well as my letter is extra long I will close, wishing good luck to the M. B. F. and Aunt Clare, I remain as B-4. Hoping to see my letter in print. Mary Ellen Evans, Fenwick, Mich. R 1.

A little gas,
A little oil,
A little spark,
A little tin box and a board,
Put it together and you have a Ford.
—Mary Ellen Evans.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. I have 6 brothers and two sisters besides myself. We have a Ford touring car. We have 3 horses and 2 cows. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the childrens page. We have about 60 chickens, 3 rabbits. 3 cats. Our school started August 9th. As my letter is getting long I will close it in a riddle. Hope to see my letter in print. As round as an apple as deep as a cup and all the king's horse scan't pull it up. Ans.—Well. Mabel Jacobs, Bay City, R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and will be in the 8th grade next term. We have three horses and five cows and seven calves. We are going to get a new silo this year. We own eighty acres of land. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it fine. I wish some of the girls would write to me and I will be glad to answer them. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Stella Adolph, Yale. Mich. R 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it well. I have been reading the Children's' Hour and am interested in the boys and girls letters, so I thought I would write. I am a girl 11 years old and I raised a small garden. I live on a 120 acre farm and we have 3 horses, 3 cows and 7 calves, 2 sheep and 3 pigs. This letter is short but I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Dorothy Stanton, Reed City, Mich., R 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am 6 years old. I haven't attended school but I am going to start this fall. I live on a farm. We have 7 cows and 3 horses and 5 calves. Papa takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. I have been learning to write at home. When I grow up I would like to be a school teacher. I hope you have room in your Children's Hour for my letter. I will close and say good-bye. Helen Woodburn, Frederick, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have been reading the girls and boys letters and am very interested in the Children's Hour. I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 11 years of age and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Buster. I have one sister and a brother at home. We have a Ford car. I will close so the others will have room for their letters. Theresa Lamb, Lake City, Mich. R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and I am in the fifth grade. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have five horses. 3 cows and 4 calves. For pets I have 2 rabbits. Creva McKeon. Pinconning, Mich. R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a boy ten years old. I will be in the sixth grade at school this fall. I live on a 50 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F and likes it very much. I like to read the boys and girls' letters. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Paul Mitchel. Olvet, Mich., R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print. I am ten years old and am in the fifth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. We have two pigs. I hope my letter will escape the waste basket. I will close. Garnet Darby, Pine River, Mich., R 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a little boy nine years old. We live on a farm. We have 5 cows, 3 horses, 72 pigs, 45 chickens and I have a pet lamb. We like the M. B. F. very much. I am in the fifth grade at school. Verne Burkhart, Onaway, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print. I am 10 years of age. I have 2 brothers, 1 sister. I like to read the Children's Hour. My father takes the M. B. [illegible] Branch, Mich.

CITY NEWSPAPER'S VIEW OF FARM BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 4)

Coalition Finances Bureau

"The Coalition Committee at first objected to giving any help to an organization of farmers, but they admitted that while they did not like the state farm bureau idea, as we outlined it, they liked the Non-Partisan League much less. The result was that a fund of $10,000 was put at our disposal, and of this sum about $6,000 was borrowed on notes. It was paid back in, I think, about three months. By that time we had funds of our own, derived from county memberships. About $75,000 came in from Oakland County in that way in a little more than a month."

One of the men at this meeting where the loan engineered by McKee was affected was the editor of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, a a periodical of direct action in agricultural matters. THE BUSINESS FARMER opposed the loan arrangement at the meeting and opposed it in the magazine. The argument was that the farmers had put themselves under obligations to an adverse interest, and the demand was that the loan be paid back as soon as possible. That it was paid back in a few weeks may have been due in part to the strident criticism aroused. There does not appear to be any question that THE BUSINESS FARMER voiced the sentiments of a large proportion of the farmers throughout the state.

With the approximate $6,000 loan from the Coalition Committee and another $8,000 raised among the farmers the leaders among the agriculturists organized the State Farm Bureau, elected Mr. Morrill president and A. T. Bingham, of Birmingham, secretary.

Bureau's Avowed Program

When the constitution and by-laws were adopted the purpose of the organization was announced to be the "buying and selling of merchandise, farm machinery, fertilizer, stock feeds, livestock or any other farm products whatsoever; operating storage warehouses; elevators, creameries, pickling, evaporating, dehydrating or otherwise converting or manufacturing farm fruits, grains, vegetables or other farm products; securing better results in grading, packing, marketing and advertising the products of members; renting, buying, building, owning, selling and controlling such buildings, equipment or other real and personal property as may be deemed necessary in the conduct of the affairs of this association."

Probably more significant than the bureau's declaration of policies, which, like all such declarations, necessarily accommodate themeslves to circumstances and prevailing opinion among the membership, is the fiancial arrangement made by the state bureau to supplant the old system of payment of county agent salaries. The salaries are now paid half by apportionment from the Smith-Lever Fund, as of old, but the other half is no longer paid by the county boards of supervisors. The farm bureaus pay. The 50 per cent portion of the salary comes out of the membership fees.

Counties No Longer Pay

In short, the agricultural county agents, who are also business agents of the farmers, are now being paid by the people they are working for instead of by all citizens with the tax money of citizens. There are evidences that both the general run of citizens and the farmer-citizens themselves wanted the matter arranged this way. When the agricultural agents became business agents, promoting direct dealings between producers and consumers, and direct dealing between farmers and supply houses, they began a policy which obviously, if carried out, will put a lot of middlemen out of business entirely. Now, these middlemen are taxpayers. The implement dealer in a small town can readily be assumed to have had a strong objection to seeing his supervisor voting tax money to pay a county agent for promoting a direct deal of farmers for agricultural implements.

"We recognize the fact that, if the county agents are to work for the farmers, the farmers should pay the shot," was remarked in the office of the State Farm Bureau, while this point was being discussed.

Political Activity Forbidden

The bureau is prosperous. Counties are rapidly being organized and the total membership exceeds 70,000 units, according to claims. And a unit, in this case, means more than a single member. The units of membership in the farm bureau are the farm household. One membership includes the farmer's wife and his grown sons and daughters, living on the farm.

In the total, the State Farm Bureau would be a powerful organization in state politics if it were to vote unitedly. But the constitution and by-laws of the organization declare against such partilipation in politics, indorsing candidates and promoting candidacies, however, is very well known.

KEEP BOYS ON FARM BY MAKING FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE

(*Continued from page* 6)

living conditions. Unpleasant environment."

—and then the final paragraph (I think it's what the advertising man calls the "closer"—it's that little twist that's stuck at the end of an ad aimed to create desire and cause action—it's the thing that's supposed to make you loosen up and sign your name on the dotted line) and it reads like this:—

"—Farm life is a dog's life! We are up against it! Losing money—almost bankrupt! Why don't you join us?"

Compare this with other want ads —compare it with the want-ads of the motor car factory, the steel mill or any other industry and you will get a dazzling contrast—a contrast that effectively answers the questions:

"Why is the farmer short of labor? Why does the farmer boy move to town?"

RELIABLE FIRM OFFERS PRIZE IN 'BETTER SIRES' CAMPAIGN

Most of the farmers in Michigan are familiar, no doubt with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement originated by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, but few, we believe, know that the Chapin and Company of Chicago, Illinois, a well known and reputable company engaged in the manufacturing of mixed feeds, is offering $1,000 in prize money to help create a greater interest in this campaign.

Under rules and conditions provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry this company will pay a prize money of $1,000 to that county in the United States which first becomes free from inferior sires. The word "sires" includes stallions, bulls, jacks, rams, boars and bucks, but not poultry.

A county eligible to receive the prize must have a total of 500 or more sires of all classes and 5,000 or more head of female breeding stock.

All owners of males kept for breeding purposes in the classes mentioned, and a majority of other livestock owners in the county must have declared their intention of hereafter using nothing but purebred sires by joining the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Upon notification by a County Agent or the officer of a county livestock organization, that the county he represents is free from inferior sires, the Bureau of Animal Industry will investigate the claim. If the Federal expert finds that the county is, in fact, free from inferior sires, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry will declare that county as winner of the prize.

The prize money will be deposited in a local bank to the credit of the County Agent, official of the county livestock organization or other person or persons considered best qualified to administer the fund. It will be maintained as a revolving fund from which loans may be made to persons desiring to purchase purebred sires in any of the classes mentioned. After three years from date of the award, the fund, with accumulated interest, will be distributed in five equal prizes, in open competion, for the most meritorious young stock resulting from the use of purebred sires. One prize for horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

County agents or officials of county livestock organizations desiring to enter their counties as competitors for this prize will indicate their intention of so doing by letter to Chapin & Company, sending a duplicate of the letter to the Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No time limit is placed on the offer of this prize. No other rules govern the competition except those herewith provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In addition to the money prize, the county that is declared winner will be presented with a silk banner and a certificate signed by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith and Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

DOUBLES MILK AND FAT YIELD

The milk production of heifers out of ordinary cows and sired by Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey bulls increased over that of their dams by 64 per cent. The fat production increased 52 per cent.

The second generation increased in milk production over the original cows 130 per cent; in fat production, 109 per cent.—*Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina.*

Cellar is Just Right

With this perfect furnace, your cellar never freezes and it never gets hot. Perfect storage of vegetables, fruits and foodstuffs is the result.

Viewed from any point, you cannot lose when you add to your home the

COZY The Perfect PIPELESS FURNACE

Your protection is the most sweeping guarantee of satisfaction ever made, backed by thousands of commendations from satisfied users who have found this furnace comfortable, convenient and economical—all a furnace should be.

Fills your home from its single register with balmy, healthful heat, circulating to every corner. Requires little attention; regulated from the living rooms, and wonderfully economical. Costs less to operate than two or three stoves.

Can be installed in any house, old or new, in a day's time. Let the dealer show you, or write to us for our informing book "The Last Word in Economical Heating," sent free on request.

The Schill Brothers Company
CRESTLINE, OHIO

The Morley-Murphy Company
Saginaw, Michigan Distributors

SPECIAL SILO OFFER

WRITE FOR IT

GOOD ONLY THIRTY DAYS

Save that corn crop. Put it into a Saginaw Silo. We can make immediate shipments. Act Quick. Write us today.

McCLURE CO., SAGINAW, MICH.

SPECIAL 11 DAY OFFER!

We will offer for 11 days only this wonderful high grade dress shoe. Made of finest leather with gun metal vamp; smooth, dull top; and top grade sole leather, up to date style. A shoe that would cost $7 in our own chain stores. Our system of national selling makes this great saving possible. **$4.59**

Send no money, just mail coupon; pay postman when the shoes arrive. If you don't like them, send them back and get your money back by return mail, including postage. Your word is enough.

We Guarantee prompt shipment, perfect fit and satisfaction in every way. You take no risk. Big special special offer for 10 days only. Act at once. Send today.

SEND NO MONEY

Est. over 22 years. Sales last year over $1,000,000.

RAMBLER SHOE CO., Dept. G30, New York City
Send my pair of Rambler worth-while dress shoes. I will pay postman $4.59 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including return postage.
Name .....Size .....
Address .....

Little Livestock Ads.
in M. B. F.
Do the Trick

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

CLEAR TITLE

Six months ago I purchased 40 acres. The abstract showed that there was a flaw in the title but the parties said they could get a clear title so I paid the cash, all excepting $250 which was placed in the bank as forfeit money. They signed a contract that they would give a clear deed within six months, but they failed to do so; in fact, they did not have a deed to part of the land in question. The time of the contract is up and they do not want to give up the forfeit money, but they have not produced a clear title. How shall I go about it to get my money?—J. P. H., Vicksburg, Mich.

Yours is a case where you need local counsel. In a general way the right to the money deposited with the banker will depend upon the terms of agreement made and stated to the banker. If it was agreed and so stated to the banker that you were to have back the $250 if the title was not perfected in six months then you should have it back but if the money was left as a guaranty against any damage to you I would be of the opinion that you must establish your damage in court. If it was fixed definitely at $250 and agreed you were to have the money back and the banker is afraid to pay it to you as both you and the other man claim it then he can file bill of interpleader, place the money in court and let the judge decide to whom the money belongs.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FERTILIZER FOR SEED

Would a fertilizer composed of 2 per cent Ammonia, 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash do for beans on sandy soil? If not, what should be used? Would the results be the same to apply this fall or wait until spring at planting time?—N. R. C., Lake, Mich.

It is not advisable to apply mixed fertilizers to the soil in the au- for spring crops. The best apply them is when the crops eded. It is not advisable to apply the mixed fertilizers in a hill with the beans inasmuch as several reports have come to us which indicate that germination may be delayed somewhat. It is better to fertilize the entire surface layer of soil either with a fertilizer drill or by broadcasting it and working it in when the seed bed is prepared. The fertilizer drill however as a general rule gives most satisfactory results.

I do not advise the use of fertilizer containing ammonia on beans inasmuch as the bean crop is one which will derive its nitrogen or ammonia from the soil air provided the seed are inoculated with proper germs before being planted.

A general fertilizer for light sandy lands would be one consisting of 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate and about 20 pounds of potash per acre. These could be mixed and applied or if one does not care to follow this method he could purchase a fertilizer containing 10 per cent or 12 per cent phosphoric acid and about 4 per cent of potash.—*M. M. McCool, Prof. of Soils, M. A. C.*

FORCE VILLAGE TO FURNISH FIRE PROTECTION

I am a taxpayer in the village of Farwell, pay taxes on the upkeep of the water system or stand pipe and I have no fire protection. Can I force village to give me fire protection? What would be the necessary steps?—A Subscriber, Farwell Mich.

I am of the opinion that the village authorities would have control over the extensions of water mains and placing of hydrants. I think they would be obliged to permit connections if within a reasonable distance. I would think it very doubtful about being able to force a village to furnish you fire protection in the way of water pipes and hydrants.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WIRE-WORMS

I have a piece of meadow that I wish to put a crop on next year, but there are a lot of pin and wire-worms in it now. How can I get rid of them? This land is sandy loam with clay bottom and has been a meadow for 3 years. How is the best way to work it?—W. L. W., Cedar Springs, Mich.

It requires three years for wireworms to complete their life cycle and any measure of control means follow up for a term of years. The adult is a beetle, it prefers grass sod for egg laying but dislikes both clover and buckwheat. Therefore, infested sod land should be planted to clover (not clover and timothy) and buckwheat should be introduced into the rotation as often as possible, till the worms are starved out.

The ravages of the larvae are most noticeable three years after the land has been in sod because they are full grown at that time. Land infested with wire-worms should not be planted to corn or potatoes since they are very destructive to both crops.

Dr. Frobes proposes a rotation in which clover shall always follow sod and corn will follow the clover.—*Eugenia McDaniel, Research Specialist in Entomology, M. A. C.*

MORE ABOUT JOINT DEED

I would like to have you answer these two questions. First, if a husband and wife held a joint deed on a farm, or on any other real estate in this state and the husband died without making a will or testament would his wife be the sole owner of the jointly held real estate and could she will and dispose of it as she saw fit without going through Probate Court and could the husband do the same if his wife died? Second, how must I proceed to get a joint deed as all the land I own is deeded to me alone.—A Subscriber, Minden City, Mich.

Real estate deed to a husband and wife by the same instrument creates a joint deed. Upon the death of either, the survivor takes the entire estate without probate and free from the debts of the deceased; and may be deed, mortgaged or leased as the sole property of the survivor. To create this estate it is the usual custom for the person owning the real estate to deed to a third person and this third person, and his wife, if married, or alone, if single, and so state in the deed, to the man and his wife, naming them each by their own name, and call them in the deed "husband and wife." No other designation is necessary. Use wording as follows in naming them: "John Jones and Mary Jones, husband and wife, of (Mt. Clemens) giving their actual names in full and the actual place of residence.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CO-OP. ELEVATORS

Will you kindly advise through the Michigan Business Farmer about how many farmers and Co-Operative Elevators there are in this state. Are they all members of the Farm Bureau and can you advance any good reason why they are not all members. You are doing a good work, keep it up. Why can't a Roman Catholic be President, or can he?—X. Y. Z., Bay City Mich.

According to our Markets Department the exact number of co-operative elevators in Michigan is not available because of the fact that new ones are being formed rapidly. The office estimates that there are between 150 and 200 strictly co-operative elevators in existence at present. Seventy-six elevators were represented with official delegates at the meeting held for the purpose of organizing a state elevator exchange.—*R. J. Baldwin, Extension Director, M. A. C.*

There is no word in the constitution of the United States against a Catholic becoming president.—*Associate editor.*

INFRINGING UPON PATENT

I was granted a U. S. patent on an invention of mine and I find that several manufacturers are installing and selling the principles covered by my patent on their machines. Have they the right to do this without paying me royalty? If I am entitled to royalty what is the best method of procedure to collect same?—B. A. P., Antrim County.

One who infringes upon a patented article or appliance is liable in damages. You should consult a patent attorney to see if the use complained of is an infringement of your patent.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WATER WAY

I had some trouble with one of my neighbors in regard to a water course. Would like some information in regard to same if you please. This is an old water course and has been as long as we can date back. It contains about 150 acres of land, of which I own 40 acres, the rest joins me on the north and west and my neighbor to the south has 40 acres through which this water must flow. Now my neighbor comes along and fills in part of this ditch next to the line fence and holds the water back on my land and also joining my neighbor on the west. Now what can I do to make him open this ditch so as to take off the water?—P. N. Z., Oberlin, Mich.

One has no right to stop a natural water course to change the flow of water from its natural run. If your neighbor does so and backs the water on to you he is liable for all of the damage caused thereby.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

POTATO SEED

Would you please tell me how to plant potato seeds? I have found several seed bulbs but the seeds are so small that it must take extra care to make them grow. C. B., Muir, Mich.

This seed should be allowed to thoroughly mature on the vine and then be removed from the seed ball very carefully. It should be kept in a dry form until spring when it should be planted about the same as a person would plant tomatoes to start small plants. It may be sown in a greenhouse, hot bed or late in the season open.

The soil should be very loose sandy type which will not bake easily. Plants should be planted very shallow and kept in such a condition that the moisture will remain in the soil close to the surface. The plants can be transplanted after they have grown large enough to handle to a garden like soil. The first year the potatoes which will develop will be very small. It takes as a rule three years before the potatoes have grown large enough for any value. There will probably be about as many different varieties as the hills planted as a rule a very small percentage of the hills will be either inferior or no better than the standard crops now being grown. It takes a great deal of patience and perseverance to wing out in the growing of potatoes in this manner.—*C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.*

SOLD UNCLEAN SEED

I bought 35 qts. of clover seed last fall, sowed it and got nothing but mustard. I told the man I bought it of I wanted him to come and see it for I wanted to plow it up before it went to seed and he told me to go ahead and plow it up and he would see what he could od about it but now he don't seem to want to make it right.—G. B., Pellston, Mich.

If you saved a sample of the seed to help prove that it was mustard seed and you are able to convince a court and jury that it was mustard seed that he sold you he would not only be liable for the money paid but also for the damage he caused you by the imposition.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FORMING CO-OP. COAL YARDS

Would like to know how we could start a co-operative coal yard here in Pewamo. Quite a number of farmers are interested in it.—A Subscriber, Pewamo, Mich.

A co-operative coal yard may be formed by an association of individuals or by organizing a corporation. The corporation may be under the general corporation act or under the co-operative act. A partnership is formed by a partnership agreement drawn up by a competent person. A corporation is formed by the incorporators signing articles of association, adopting by-laws and electing officers. Corporation papers must be filed as directed by the law.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ANIMAL KILLED BY THIRD RAIL

If an animal that is insured against fire and lightning is killed by the electricity from the third or power rail of an electric railway, can damages be recovered from the insurance company?—I. F., Doster, Mich.

The insurance company would not be liable for death of live stock killed by a third rail electric shock. The R. R. Co. might have been so negligent in the construction or maintenance as to make them liable.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

The Collection Box

ANOTHER PROMPT SETTLEMENT

We wish to apply to you for assistance. I think this account I am writing to you about has been hanging fire since January. Have written to Philipborn's of Chicago several times and in return receive an envelope filled with sheets containing questions. They owe me in all $7.97 for goods returned. The packages I returned were insured and I also sent them my cancelled check as they requested.—Christina Perry, Genesee county, July 18th.

Upon receipt of a letter from us Philipsborn's advised us the matter was being looked up, and a few days later we received the following:

I want to thank you for getting the money from Philipsborn's. Received check soon after I wrote you. Right here I want to say that your little paper is not alone for the farmer. I think our city friends would be greatly benefitted if they would take the time to read the many good articles found on its pages. The Farmer's Service Bureau, What the Neighbors Say, and Children's Hour pages are worth the price of the whole paper.—Christina Perry, Genessee County, July 30th.

GOODS SENT AND BALANCE OF MONEY DUE RETURNED

My boy ordered a Junior Yank uniform of the Junior Yanks Equipment Co., 144 South Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill.., and sent money order for $6 last December. We wrote them several letters and didn't hear from them until April, when they sent a bargain sale leaflet and said they couldn't send uniform. The boy ordered some things from that, the rest of the $6 to be sent in money and haven't heard from them since. He has written them one letter since April.—B. S., Silverwood, Mich. July 13

We referred the complain to the Junior Yank Co., and on August 16 we received the following:

I wrote to you a few days ago about some dealings my boy had with the J. Y. Equipment Co. On the 7th of August he received the shirt and trench cap and on the 12th a money order for the balance. He sent for the uniform last Dec. Many thanks to you for collecting this.—B. S., Silverwood. Mich., Aug. 13

PHILADELPHIA CO. SETTLES

I sent an order in March to the Warewell Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for a skirt sent C. O. D. I received a skirt April 20th but finding it too small in a couple of days I sent it back and have not received any skirt or the money. Have wrote them four times. I paid $4 for the skirt with the C. O. D. collection. I surely hope you can help me.—Mrs. D. S., Fremont, Ind.

It appears whatever was the matter was discovered and adjusted because a few days after we wrote the Warewell Co. our subscribed received her money from them.

I wish to thank you in regard to the help you gave me. I have received a check from the Warewell Co. I sure am thankful for your help. If there are any charges please let me know and I will send it right away.—Mrs. D. S., Fremont, Ind.

There are no charges to paid-up subscribers for this service.—*Associate Editor.*

NEW YORK COMPANY SENDS SUBSCRIBER CHECK

On April 8th, 1920. I sent to Perry Dame & Company, New York, for a pair of oxfords, price $1.59. They sent a pair which I returned, asking them to send a gown price $1.49, in exchange. After waiting for some time I wrote them telling them I had not received the gown yet. They answered and asked me to send them the number and date of my money order receipt. I have not heard from them since.—Mrs. G. H., Bay City, Mich., Aug. 16th.

We laid our subscriber's complaint before Perry, Dame & Company with the request that they look the matter up. They did so and the investigation resulted as follows:

Received a check from Perry, Dame and Company for full amount and thank you very much for your help. I will try and put in a good word for The Michigan Business Farmer whenever I get a chance.—Mrs. G. H., Bay City, Mich., Aug 24th.

CHICAGO FIRM RETURNS $7.50

We ordered a rug last April from the Hartman Company, Chicago. They wrote they could not fill the order and I wrote them asking them to return our money but have not hear from them. The order amounted to $7.50.—E. R. H., Alpena Mich., July 30th.

That the company, upon receipt of our letter, looked this matter up and made a satisfactory settlement is shown by the letter we received on Aug. 25.

Received check for full amount from Hartman Company. Thank you very much.—E. R. H., Alpena, Mich.

What the Neighbors Say

(*Continued from page* 13)

other nations and most of them had the plunder in their possession when the war commenced. Since it stopped the allies have applied the American principle of self-determination to the countries that Germany & Co. held, but not to those held by the Allies. Now how is it that these very liberal nations do not take their own medicine. The facts are that self-determination offers a good way to weaken Germany and so make other nations safer without risking a quarrel in the allies camp over the division of the spoils. This may be good statesmanship, but it is not liberality. For hundreds of years it has been a favored doctrine in Europe that war and conquest was a great honor to the victor. Under such sentiments all the chance that the weakest nations had for themselves was in the jealousy of the big nations who were unwilling to see their rivals strengthened by absorbing the little fellows so that as long as the big fellows could not agree on a division of the little fellows they were permitted to go their own way. With an agreement the big fish would eat up the little ones. So that naturally all of the small nations were willing to do all they could to be safe and then most of the big nations rather keep what they had than risk losing it in an attempt to steal more so that pure selfishness led them to favor the league and so they too were ready to sign it.

Now let us look at the other part of the article from a sane standpoint. When the representatives of the "old thirteen" colonies came together to organize this country they were almost as much afraid that our own government would become dictatorial and oppress our own people as they were in English oppression, hence they did not give supreme authority to any one set of officers but divided it up, leaving part in the hands of the states and putting part of the Federal power in the hands of the House of Representatives, part in the Senate and part in the President's hands, all to act according to the Constitution with a Supreme Court to decide what was and what was not according to the Constitution and it is only by these various parts of our government doing the part that it was intended to do that our liberty can be kept safe. In this case the President and Senate are charged jointly with the duty of treaty making. Each is under moral obligations to use their best judgment for the benefit of the nation. To do otherwise would be to betray the people that elected them to office. Were they to submit to his judgment regardless of their own it would mean a long stride towards a dictatorship and we do not want a dictatorship no matter how fine the dictator might be, no, not if the dictator gave us a better government than we could have of ourselves. We want to keep our self-government, but unfortunately there has been a tendency to overstep the constitutional rights of the individual, to try to improve the general public condition and this tendency is especially strong in president Wilson. He insisted on telling us when to get in the morning and for a whim he tried to turn lose a flood of liquor on the country after the country had gone dry. Fortunately Congress dared to disagree with him and passed both measures over his veto and it is all wrong to condemn the Congress for not submitting to the president nor to conclude that it is political jealousy that caused the rejection of the league. Some of the strongest things said against the league and the president's attitude toward it came from his own party. But being in the white house with the large power that a president has he could crush opposition in his own party for they know that they could not win next November if he opposed them and so for political reasons opposition in his own party was stifled as they knew that from past experience he would try to crush all opposers, but he could not dictate to the Republicans to the same extent and so they spoke out freer. But it was the president that first tried to make political capital of the league question. The Republicans offered or compromised that the Democrats seemed about to agree to when Wilson sent them word that there must be no change and so he forced the question into politics and not the Republicans who would have been willing to keep it out, preferring no doubt to attack Wilson's dictatorial methods. Evidently Wilson did not care to fight on such grounds and so forced the league to the front to hide his weakest point. Not belonging to any party I have no political axe to grind, but I am in favor of full liberty for all to act according to their constitutional right and their own judgment and vote for what they think is best. In short I am opposed to Ivoryism just as much for the U. S. Senate as I am for Ivoryism for the state of Michigan. As to the merits of the league that is entirely a different question. Let the league be right or wrong we should use only fair means in the discussion of it.—*Francis G. Smith, Isabella County.*

It is perfectly natural that there should be widespread disagreement over League of Nations and the motives which have inspired some nations to sign it and others to reject it. For my part I find it hard to believe as is charged that the President of these United States would betray his country into the hands of selfish European nations. It is my personal conviction after an exhaustive study of the League document that the sovereignty of the United States is amply protected and that the League does offer an opportunity for making war a remote if not impossible thing. Some day we shall know the whole truth about the covenant. Until then we can only consult our individual common sense for guidance.—Editor.

BOY FOR AMENDMENT

I am a boy fifteen years old and if I were old enough would vote for the parochial amendment. I am at least old enough not to let the Catholics pull the wool over my eyes and would like to say Mrs. J. M. does know what goes on behind closed doors. Maybe some American Catholic are not taught Bolshevism, but thousands of foreigners are steeped in Catholicism and know no Americanism. Mrs. J. M. says she hates Bolshevism. That's funny for her own kith and kin in Ireland—the Sinn Feiners are worse than the Bolshevists and are causing all the trouble there. An ex-Catholic when asked if the priests told the people how to vote, replied, no, but said they told the people how they would vote and then the people knew what to expect. Last year the priests told the nunneries to vote against the prohibition amendment. Many Catholic people give every cent they can to the church instead of Liberty bonds or to some community advancement such as a Chatauqua or to help a consolidated school. Do you call this Americanism? Let F. H. Carpenter talk to them. He knows what he is talking about.—*A Subscriber, Grand Blanc, Mich.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT WILL BE BURIED

When a person does a really good act I think it should be recognized, and I think you are deserving of much credit for your stand on the proposed school amendment to be voted on this fall as expressed in your editorial recently in M. B. F. It is gratifying to know that we have among us those who are able and willing to voice their sentiments against such measures and feel sure that your sentiments in this matter are the same as those of the larger majority of the voters of this state, and believe that the proposition will be buried so deep that it will not be ressurected for some time. You may rest assured that your editorial struck a lot of sympathetic chords and I personally wish to thank you. —*Hugh McMillan, Saginaw County.*

We live way out in the tall timber where we raise snow banks in winter and grasshoppers in summer, and don't have any neighbors, telephone, R. F. D. or roads, but I am enclosing a small "boost," its the best I can do, and perhaps is more at that than a lot of them who have neighbors, etc. Keep M. B. F. coming! It's the best farm paper in the U. S. Here's wishing us both success. —*Ed. G. Ball,, Alba, Mich.*

Tuck Your Hay Into Tight Bales

STACKED hay or hay in the mow does not represent hay at its best. Tuck your hay into snug, tight bales with an INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS and get all of it under cover. And, too, your livestock will appreciate INTERNATIONAL-BALED hay because of its clean freshness and unimpaired food content. You can ship these snug, tight bales to the outside markets and command top prices. You can bale for your neighbors and make from $15 to $30 a day clear profit. You can bale straw just as well as hay—keep the outfit busy during odd weeks between seasons.

Your light tractor will furnish ample power to operate an INTERNATIONAL POWER PRESS. If you do not have separate power, a 6 h. p. FRICTION CLUTCH INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE ENGINE can be mounted on the front end of the frame of the two smaller size presses and belted direct to the baler—always ready for immediate service. The extra large drive gears compound the engine's power enormously—and make the snug, tight bales of uniform weight that are so characteristically INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESSES are made in three sizes—14 x 18, 16 x 18 and 17 x 22—horse and power styles. See your nearby International dealer about one—and meanwhile let us mail you a catalog. Just send us a post-card.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A

Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON—Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name from now until January, 1921, nearly 6 months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber. .. ..

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week until January, 1921.

To ....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M ....

Address ....

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE. 20 words or less, $1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMS & LANDS

WOMAN OWNER MUST SELL, INCLUDES Cows, Crops, Machinery, 5 acres potatoes, 10 acres buckwheat, 4 acres oats, lot hay, 8 cows, poultry, harness, wagons, valuable machinery, gasoline engine, all tools, go quick buyer; 75 acres machine-worked fields, excellent hay, potato and grain land; 15-cow creek-watered pasture valuable woodlot, apple orchard; 125 sugar maples, outfit; 2-story, 12-room house, bathroom, maple shade, furnace heat; big barn, silo, poultry houses, quick action price $3,500, easy terms. Details page 30 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO suit. Presque Isle County. Heavy clay loam soil in lime stone belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. Price $15 an acre on easy terms. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

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MAILING DEPARTMENT
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Silo Can be Used All Year 'Round

THE SILO can be used for both winter and summer, or silage can be fed the year round in all seasons. By the summer silo we refer particularly to the supply of silage during the summer months. Silos as a rule, are bought with the idea of supplying winter feed. Silos are put up in the summer, filled in the fall, and generally before new grass comes every bit of silage is gone, and the dairymen especially notes at this time a severe shrinkage in milk flow. Profit in the dairy means supplying the animal with its requirement at all times, never allowing it to shrink through want of food. A shrink is unprofitable. It cannot be made up, and it is bad business. For this reason and many others the summer silo is rapidly gaining favor.

I recently heard a very well posted dairyman remark that if he had to choose between winter or summer silage feeding, he would prefer to go without the winter supply. This man had much experience in the business; he knew that the biggest damage to a dairy herd is generally produced during July and August when pastures become dry and short, flies are bad and conditions most unfavorable. The lure of the pasture is too great for the average cow-keeper. It is so easy to simply turn the cows on the pasture and forget them except, perhaps, on a Sunday once in a while when they are salted, or if they be milk cows when rounded up morning and night for milking. True there is a short season, especially in the corn belt, when pastures are exceptionally good. In May and June we generally find the grass tender and green and plentiful in quantity, but even during these months silage can be fed with profit to any class of cattle. During the early part of May the grass is more or less watery and lacks body and nutriment. Animals are often injured by the assumption that they are receiving all the green feed that they need. In June, as a rule, the grass is at is perfection, but July comes with a drought, flies become very numerous, weeds spring up in the grass and pasturage conditions, especially in the middle states, become poor. This is the time for the summer silo. With cows in a darkened barn and plenty of succulent silage, good records can be produced and that at little cost.

Land worth two hundred dollars or more an acre can hardly be made to pay dividends when put in pasture. If this be good tillable land it can be made to produce from six to eight times more feed by planting to corn and putting the corn in the silo. If we wish to make our acres earn, and that I believe is the desire of the best farmers we must consider carefully this pasture subject.

As time goes on silage will be used more and more for summer feeding. Experience has taught that it is economical and makes for large and economical production. It is the cheapest source of summer feeding, and it prevents the dairy herd from experiencing that fearful shrinkage which we note each year during the months of July and August. The feeder will learn that he can keep his animals in full flush and vigorous condition during a period when they are, as a rule, set back and made strippers and unprofitable winter producers. With the summer silo the small farmer living on forty or eighty acres can keep a good herd of cattle and do it with profit. The man who is attempting to farm too much land can find this method practical and much more profitable; he should sell half his land and farm the other half better. The summer silo is wise and intelligent feeding practice; it tends to build up the land and make acres earn a higher rate. Consider the subject carefully, you men who keep cattle on your farms; consult those who have had experience, and I venture to say you will come to the summer silo as thousands of others have done.—*A. L. Haecker.*

Ranchmen Raise Good Horses

S. T KIDDO, President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Chicago, is farm raised, a son of one of Illinois' most noted Shire breeders. He has just returned from a trip thru the Black Hills of South Dakota and through Wyoming and Montana. Of horse breeding in those states, he says:

"My swing through the northwestern states has satisfied me that the shortage of foals, yearlings, and two-year olds is much greater than farmers realize. During the last three years, there has been but little horse breeding in the territory I visited, but ranchmen are now aware that it has been unduly neglected and are returning to the practice of breeding their mares in numbers formerly bred. They can raise splendid horses in the northwest wherever food supplies are sufficient.

"I visited Lee Simonsen's famous Padlock Ranch near Thermopolis, Wyoming, which is in my judgment, one of the best improved ranches in the Southwest, containing altogether about seventyfive thousand acres of land. Mr. Simonsen has used pure bred Percheron and Shire stallions for many years and his mares will average from thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds. They have been reared without any grain feed, but have some alfalfa through the winters. He had one particularly good pair of brown geldings, six years old, working on a camp wagon, and at my request, unhitched and weighed them. They were 3,390 pounds, right out of work, and were as well matched a pair of grade Shires as I have seen in a long time. Mr. Simonsen admits that if he and his neighbors had paid more attention to horse raising the last three years they would have been much better off.

"The demand for good draft horses is very strong right there in Wyoming for work on farms and oil fields. Mr. Simonsen tells me that the ranchmen are not only going back to breeding next season but that they are already beginning to look about for pure bred sires. He believes that a much better class of horses will be produced because of this discrimination in the selection of sires.

"As a banker, I was particularly interested in talking with men who have had experience with tractors and trucks on farms, and was absolutely confirmed in my own conviction that they are much more expensive in consideration of service rendered, than good draft horses. Many of the farmers have discarded them on this account.

"Farmers in the corn belt will profit if they buy three year old range bred mares which carry three or four crosses of draft blood. They usually stand 16 hands high and weigh 1,200 pounds and over. These mares are suitable for farm work and with right feeding in their fourth and fifth years, will grow stronger and heavier, greatly increasing in value. At the same time, it will permit the release of mature, hardened farm horses now on the corn belt farms at a good price for the present city demand. This will relieve the shortage of city drafters until increased breeding can bring on a new "crop" of the right type of horses.

"As a banker long associated with farmers, I know that good draft horses, reared in sufficient numbers to provide the farmer's own replacement needs, are one of the surest and safest investments in the world. Farmers cannot go wrong when they breed good type mares to high class draft stallions,—that's one thing sure."

SERIES OF HOLSTEIN SALES TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association has already completed preliminary arrangements for a series of five sales to be held in October.

The first of the series will be the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Sale, which will be held at Jackson on Tuesday, October 19th. The first state sale occurred at the College at East Lansing last January, when

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No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

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COSTS so little no one with wood to cut can afford to be without it. Will saw your winter's wood in a few hours. Does all practical work any other saw rig can and makes unnecessary the expensive, cumbersome rigs used in the past. For a small part of their cost you can now own the
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—IN—
M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

seventy-three head brought $60,980, an average of a little more than $835 per head, and the same high standards will be required of entries for the fall sale. On account of bad weather conditions and attendant shipping risks in midwinter, this change in the date of the state sale seemed advisable, and the executive committee has decided to make it a semi-annual affair, occurring in May and October.

A series of local sales will be held in connection with the state sale, making five sales during the week at points within easy reach. These sales will be under management of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. The state sale at Jackson, Tuesday, October 19th, will head the list, followed by sales at Lansing, Owosso, Howell, and one other point yet to be determined upon.

The local organizations are taking a keen interest in these sales and each organization will strive to put on the best sale of the series.

HOGS NEED PLENTY OF SHADE AND CLEAN WATER

Shade and clean water during the summer months are essential to successful pork production. All kinds of hogs must have shade. Too much direct sunlight and heat is a frequent cause of hogs failing to thrive and is often the cause of hogs dying. During July and August small pigs often blister on the backs and about the ears which causes, in some cases, severe infections and bad sores .

Expensive shelter is not necessary. Shade trees provide ample protection. Where no trees exist temporary shade may be provided by the covering of a frame with canvas, under which the hogs may go for protection. Some producers build individual hog houses with sides that may be lifted to provide an increased amount of shade during the summer months.

Clean fresh water for drinking and wallow is equally as important as, or more important than, shade. The old time wallow hole covered with scum which was once also the drinking fountain is no longer in favor with the successful hog feeder. Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot have fresh clean water in the trough or fountain, they will drink where they can find it, regardless of its condition. This fact has caused some to believe that hogs prefer nothing better, but they do and will demonstrate the fact when they are able to get fresh water from the well.

The clean wallow hole is also important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, again if the clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole. Concrete wallows are not expensive accor— to the University of Missouri C lege of Agriculture, if constructed at odd times, when regular farm labor can be utilized. An excavation 6 x 8 feet, or larger, and about 14 inches deep walled and floored with concrete and filled with water will prove a profitable attractition to the hogs on hot summer days.

SWINE BREEDERS' PICNIC

The members of the Associations, families and friends held the first annual Poland China Picnic at Crystal Lake, Montcalm County, Mich. A very large gathering listened with intense eagerness to the masterly way in which Mr. M. M. Wiles of Kirklin, Ind., addressed the Association. He went over the situation as they are today and the future as it looks to the breeders. He used as his subject, "Michigan as a Hog State, Compared With Other States." He also brought out the point that our State is considered as a sand pile by many less informed, but on a survey will find land as good as is found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa in sections. Breeders were present who drove over 60 miles in order to be able to attend this picnic.

The Association has grown 100 per cent since its organization last spring. Much interest is shown by the Poland China Breeders all over the State. The first sale circuit ever held in Michigan will be pulled off in October, when five firms will sell registered Poland China hogs, all immuned from cholera. This will be an opportunity for the farmer as never before in our state, to attend several sales and purchase pure bred hogs at his own price, as they go on block to highest bidder. The purpose of the Ass'n is to educate the farmer to feed better bred hogs for market at less expense for feed, promote the public sales of Poland China hogs and for the advancement of the breed in our state.

Veterinary Department

SWELLING ON THROAT

I have a six year old cow with a soft flabby swelling on her throat extending down the under side of her jaw. It came about a month ago, disappeared and has come back again. There is a decrease in the flow of milk when this lump appears. She seems to be in good health, but not very heavy.—A Subscriber.

The swelling to which you refer is in connection with the glands and you must first cleanse the system out thoroughly. Give magnesium sulphate, lbs. two, powdered ginger and gention equal parts, one ounce, powdered capsicum, one dram. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water and give slowly at one dose. After forty-eight hours give two drams of potassium Iodide dissolved in a little water three times a day. Keep up the potassium iodide treatment for at least two weeks, discontinue the treatment then for the same length of time and repeat if necessary.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

PIGS HAVE MUSCULAR TUMOR

I have four pigs three months old, and two of them seem to be affected by a swelling in their legs, which seems to be more in bunches than a smooth swelling. It started first in their hind legs, but is now in all of them, and it seems difficult for them to stand up. They eat heartily but do not seem to grow like the other two. As yet the other pigs are not affected. They are in a large pen. Is there any danger of the disease spreading? What is it, and what can I do for it?—S. M., Riverdale, Mich.

Pigs are not often affected with muscular tumors, properly known as pigmented-moles yet a few cases have come to my observation. When interfered with develops into enormous size tumors. I have obtained fairly good results in the early stages by a complete change of food and surroundings. Keep all infected pigs away from those not affected. —*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

COW GIVES BLOODY MILK

I have a cow that gives bloody milk. What can I do to cure her?—J. K. Saginaw County.

Give a good cathartic consisting of epsom salts, lbs. two. Powder ginger and gentian of each one ounce, powdered capsicum, one dram. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. After 24 hours give two tablespoonfuls Soda Bicarb. morning and night for one week.—*W. A. Ewalt, petrinary editor.*

PIGS WITH PILES

I have some pigs with the piles and would like to know what to do for them. I have been giving milk and stock food. —L. D. C., Turner, Mich.

This condition among pigs is very unsatisfactory to treat. Try the following, after returning the protruded parts, place a stitch across externally to hold parts in place and apply the following ointment. Ungt. acidi tannici, one half ounce; Ungt. bellad. one half ounce; Ext. Opii, one half dram. Apply several times a day.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

COW LEAKS HER MILK

Can anything be done for a cow that leaks her milk?—C. E. S. Glennie, Mich.

A cow that leaks her milk is a very unprofitable animal to keep on a farm and the sooner you get rid of her the better as nothing can be done to prevent it.—*W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.*

Supply and Demand

This year the Bell telephone system has required 75,000,000 pounds of copper; 10,000 tons of galvanized iron and steel wire; 12,000 tons of pole line hardware; 100,000,000 pounds of lead; 1,000,000 pounds of antimony; 700,000 pounds of tin; 10,000,000 pounds of sheet and rod brass; 15,000 tons of paper for directories; more than 24,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 feet of clay conduits; 10,000,000 glass insulators. These are only some of the chief requirements, only a part of the absolute essentials.

Suppliers of every item mentioned, as well as of scores of other items, have been compelled to withdraw promises of delivery, reject orders, refuse contracts and even shut down plants. The reasons are that they have been unable to secure materials for manufacture, fuel for power, or cars for shipments.

During the period in which the demand for new telephones has been greater than ever before, supplies have been more severely curtailed than at any time in the history of the Bell System. Special representatives have scoured the country; visiting mines, factories, laboratories, shipping points; and rushing goods forward.

The impressive conclusion is that, in the face of such conditions, the Bell System has actually gained on demand, and has exceeded all previous records putting in new telephones.

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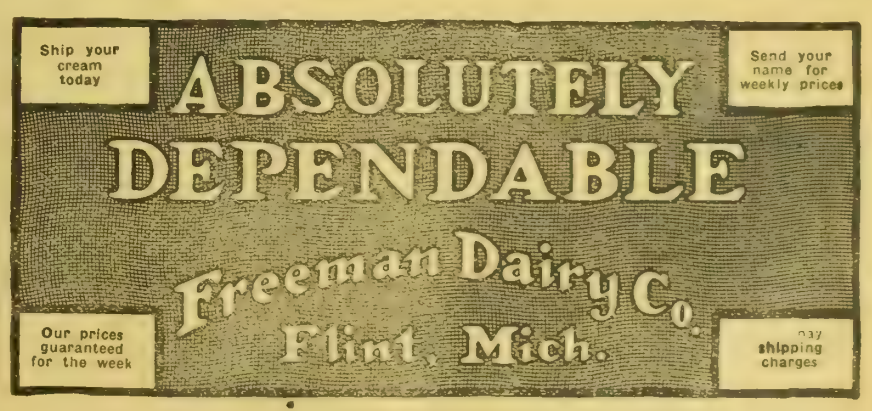

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 19, Holsteins. Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
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Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individuals of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
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WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD [illegible] in their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lakeview Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BACKE KRAST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION
Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.33 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) Dam is an 18.93 lb. 2 year old daughter of Johanna Concordia Champion (see above) whose sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, has 61 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lbs. He is a big growthy fellow, ready for heavy service between 2-3 and 3-4 white and nicely marked. Guaranteed a sure breeder and especially priced at $200 if taken at once. Write for pedigree.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd
Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN
Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Prospect Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso Mich. R 2

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Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554
a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)
Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
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TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
16 and 19 mos. old, sired by a 29 lb. and 27 lb. bull. Dam of older one a 14 lb. junior two year old, well bred, good individuals. Also a fine male calf from a son of the great King of the Pontiacs. Calf's dam a 20 lb. cow.
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TWO BULL CALVES
Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
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He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
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OUR HERD SIRE
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenelia, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
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A fine straight yearling ready for service. Splendid breeding on both sides. $100 for a quisk sale.
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One 10 mos. old large size, more light than dark. Dam's record 20.2 lbs. butter, 13 nearest dams average over 24 1-2 lbs. butter 7 days. One 9 mos. old from an 18 lb. 3 yr. old. Six nearest dams on sires' side average 27.63 lbs. in 7 days.
OSCAR R. RUMSEY, Hudson, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebewaing, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS
that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. his Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.
His price is only $150.00.
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwalton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

We Wish to Announce
to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.
If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.
PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices
FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS
5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary.
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
V. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE
King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undefeated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS
Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.
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ALLEN BROTHERS
PAW PAW, MICH.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HEAD
20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

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FELIX WITT ..... Horses and Swine

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They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly.

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GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, 6T. AUStell Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
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ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW
for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
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PURE BRED JERSEYS
of capacity, type and beauty.
Let us know your wants.
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Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

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BIG BOB MASTODON
Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Noting to offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

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A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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A few choice spring boars at $40 each if taken by Sept. 20. W. H. LIND, Alto, Mich.

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THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
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every breeder—
Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage
What have YOU to offer?

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND. Choice Gilts all sold. My 1920 crop will be sired by Grant Clansman No. 324731, sire by Grant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the $40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

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W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, SIRED BY WILEY'S KING BOB, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immuned with double treatment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Leonard's B. T. P. C. See my Exhibit at Mich. State Fair. All stock double immune. Public sale Oct. 28. Get your name on mailing list.

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THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS SIRED by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

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DUROCS WITH QUALITY

Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

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DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.

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DUROC BOAR PIGS A FEW GOOD ONES left. Let me send you one on approval.

E. E. CALKINS, R 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Durocs. Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow

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SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.

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Offer 1 choice spring boar pigs from 900 lb. Orion Cherry King boar and 750 lb. Mumford Boar. Double Cholera immuned, $30 each. Satisfaction or money back.

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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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For Sale: Duroc Spring Boars, Sows and Gilts of all ages. Write us your wants.

JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write

McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

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LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.

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BERKSHIRES ONE SOW TWO YEARS OLD due July 7th, one boar January farrow and four sows March farrow for sale. Best blood lines of the breed.

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CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE, either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right.

LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

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BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Also 1 Bred Sow

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HAMPSHIRES OF QUALITY. SPRING BOAR pigs only for sale now.

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Some exceptionally fine young spring boars. They are extreme individuals, with best backs, feet, belts and breeding. They carry the Exalted Approval and Mose Messenger strains, at a sacrifice price. Call or write

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O. I. C. & CHESTER WHITE SWINE. BOOKing orders for Aug. and Sept., pigs to be shipped when 8-10 wk. old. Sired by three of the best boars of the breed.

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BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW

Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few choice spring pigs, either sex.

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offers O. I. C. spring pigs, also special summer prices on breeding stock in White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Chinese Geese and White Runner Ducks. No more eggs this season.

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O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.

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ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Young sow due to farrow in September. Spring boar ready for shipment. Choice idividuals of BIG TYPE breeding. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT, **R. 5, Mason, Michigan**

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HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.

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IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."

I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Rolled-Delaines.

PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 9

Put your faith in

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Buck Tops for American Merinos. Ewes for sale. Farm 4 mi. straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co.

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Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.

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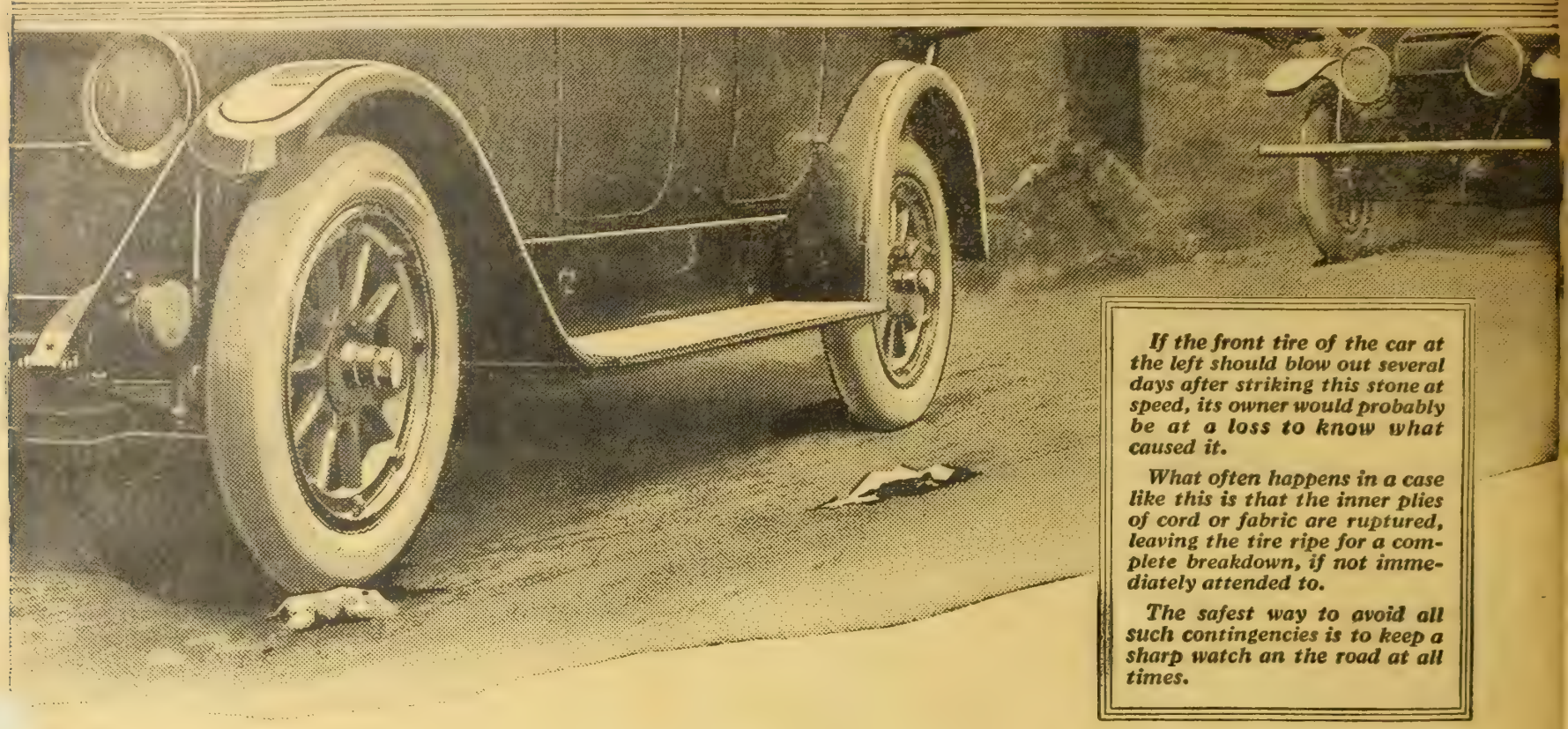
Are Car Owners too Easily Satisfied with their Tires



If the front tire of the car at the left should blow out several days after striking this stone at speed, its owner would probably be at a loss to know what caused it.

What often happens in a case like this is that the inner plies of cord or fabric are ruptured, leaving the tire ripe for a complete breakdown, if not immediately attended to.

The safest way to avoid all such contingencies is to keep a sharp watch an the road at all times.

IN every community of any size there are two types of tire dealers—one who encourages his customers in their search for the best and one who tries to persuade them to be satisfied with what they have.

The first man is selling a service; the second, tires.

* * *

There are still too many motorists who meekly accept the blame for a tire that has worn out before its time.

They will listen while the dealer tells them of all the varying conditions that a tire has to undergo.

They will agree when he pictures them as lucky that they got what they did out of a tire.

Not one motorist in five has yet found out what a tire is really capable of—how much he really has a right to expect from his tires.

* * *

The great mass of motorists in this country are just beginning to wake up to the fact that you can't encourage waste and have economy at the same time.

They are beginning to find out for themselves what makes for economy in tires.

And they are going to the dealer who not only sells good tires to the man who insists upon them, but who *refuses to have anything but good tires* in his store.

* * *

From the beginning the whole weight of the United States Rubber Company—the largest rubber manufacturing concern in the world—has been thrown on the side of the *good* dealer.

Backing him first and last with all of its great and varied resources—greater and more far-reaching than those of any concern in the business.

And looking forward with confidence to the time when motorists *everywhere* will insist upon a higher standard of tire service.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

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Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

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